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Message

from the Head of the Department



Lila Nyaichyai, PhD.
Head of the Department

Quality Education is Earned, not Gifted

I would congratulate and appreciate the editorial team of the 7th issue of CDLIS Bulletin. You have successfully completed a two-year journey of the bulletin publication. In each publication, you did hard work to improve the articles being published. Correction, reflections, and self-reflections are always required in each step of CDLIS journey. The bulletin is one of such fronts where we move for academic and scholarly improvement.

Academic improvement, and quality assurance demands a lot of actions exceeding paperwork. Rules and guidelines implementation (real implementation) helps to achieve a kind of standard. The department has attempted to do better every year so that the able graduates would be certified. Graduates means those who could initiate for good change in library service, information service, professional ethics maintain, establish the significant role of library professionals and so on.

One of such guidelines for the semester system education of Library and Information Science is the compulsory need of 80% attendance of students during class time. This guideline aims to ensure the learning process during class time. These rules are for the benefit of students.

When we think and talk about our own country, we happen to criticize its underdeveloped nature in multiple areas. Education comes first, and we regret the low quality of education. To upgrade and improve quality, academic institutions, teachers, students, and guardians are equally significant. All of them must think and implement good practices. When an individual being self-centered and ignores rules, the system will not be functioning. Educational quality needs to be earned; it is not gifted by somebody in a surprising manner.

Earning quality means establishing self decisively. Library professionals and library science students believe in quality service, quality education, and of course, in quality effort investment achieving them.

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Editorials

Fetching students' written work is the best way to reflect their dedication, challenges, and achievements. This bulletin serves as proof of their valuable though gradual progression in academic writing.

This issue has carried crucial aspects in library and information science. It has picturized the future of libraries developed after the adoption of new technology. Furthermore, it sheds light on the indispensable role of community libraries in fostering women's empowerment. Similarly, it has presented impact of libraries inside the prisons in transforming negative behavior thus aiding in the rehabilitation of inmates. In addition, it highlights the importance of information in bringing political and cultural changes in society, emphasizing its role as the key to unlocking vast reservoir of knowledge essential for empowerment of society. It has underscored the necessity and process of library advocacy and importance of weeding in the libraries for maintaining the relevance and effectiveness of library services. Another attraction of this issue is insightful exploration of Bhairab Smriti Pustakalaya, a public library established in the name of Bhairab Aryal, a prominent Nepali writer. Experience of first semester student while using DDC, a classification scheme has also been an interesting part of this bulletin. Along with these materials it has included a poem on the importance of clouds in the natural world, adding a poetic dimension to the information presented.

Moreover, the issue has helped spread relevant information in library and information science. Additionally, through its comprehensive coverage of diverse topics, the issue has served as a valuable resource for ongoing discourse and scholarly inquiry.



Monika Poudel

Second Semester

Central Department of Library and
Information Science, TU.

Exploring Libraries of Nepal

Name of the library

Bhairab Smriti Pustakalaya

Date of establishment

It was established in 2035, Poush 15. Though this library had been opened in 2035, it was

officially registered after 40 years in 2075 B.S.

Historical Background

Bhairab Aryal was a very famous Nepali writer. He had contributed a lot in the field of Nepali literature. He was from the very place, Gokarneswor municipality, Dakshindhoka. According to the chairman of that library, Mr. Badri Aryal, his core relation and attachment with Bhairab Aryal was the main reason for the establishment of that public library. Bhairab Aryal died in 2033 B.S. After his death, the whole society and Nepali literature lovers became so sad. The people of that area usually spent their off time playing cards. Somebody even directly came to play cards from office and spent whole night and again went to the office in the morning from the same place. Seeing this horrible nature of people of that area, some literate person from Dakshindhoka, Bauddha, Jorpati and Chabahil decided to establish a public library at Dakshindhoka chowk in the name of Bhairab Aryal. Many books were collected from person as well as from different foundations which became then the attraction point for every literate people. Slowly, it became not only the reading place but also the meeting station of political people after the student's strike of 2036. This library also started to publish newspaper named 'Samjhana' from the birthday of Bhairab Aryal on Rishi Panchami of the year, 2037 B.S. The library remained closed during the people's strike of 2046 B.S. After 11 years, in 2057 Aswin

5, again this library was reopened. Different literature lovers like Ramesh Bikal, Balaram Aryal, Gobinda Ghimire, Bijaya Chalise, Gopal Baral, Basanta Rijal, etc. contributed a lot for the re-establishment of the library.

Clear and detailed location

Gokarneshwor municipality, Ward no. 7, Akshar Chowk, Dakshindhoka, Kathmandu.

Exterior/Interior space/ area of Library/ various sections of the library

As it is in the roadside, no exterior space is left except a little space allocated for parking. The library is in 3 floor building. Ground floor of the building is being used for religious activities by "Shree Saraswoti Mandir Nitya Aarati Samuha" (Bhajan tatha prabachan kaxya). First floor is allocated for library purposes and the second floor is being used as a program hall. Inside the library, there is enough space for reading. The reading space is seen by the librarian from her place as no partition is done on the floor. There is a pin-drop silence inside the library.

Executive/library committee

Jagadish Aryal – Chairman

Nanikaji Giri – Secretary

Usha Aryal – Treasurer

Nanda Sapkota – Member

Dipendra Gurung – Member

Library Staff

Anjana Sapkota, with a qualification- of 10+2 is working as a library staff of the library. She has not acquired formal education in Library and Information Science. She is working based on 15 days of basic training in library management from a library professional, Mr. Jagadish Aryal.

Total number of collections

The total collection of the library is approximately 5,000.

Types of collection and their management

Mainly, there are books of Nepali literature in the library. As it is the library in the name of a famous Nepali writer, there are many collections of the writer, Bhairab Aryal. The library has collection of other Nepali writer's Novel, Poetry, Drama, etc. and some religious and philosophical texts. Some Sanskrit books, Hindi books and English books too are included in the collection. Some local students also visit library to read the English Novel.

The document have been managed in the library according to the class no.

Overview of housekeeping operation

Documents were registered in the accession register. The agile excel software is being used for recording. For classification, DDC has been used with local variation for Nepali literature. For eg. 8N1 for Nepali poetry, 8N2 for Nepali drama, etc. Cataloguing are being prepared following AACR2. Though it was established in the year, 2035, cataloguing and classification were started from the year 2076 after the entry of a library professional, Mr. Jagadish Aryal, as a chairman of the library.

Rules and regulations followed

Users have to follow the library rules and regulations which was attached on the wall with bold writing. Some of the rules are as follows:

- Anyone can visit the library and read the documents sitting there but only library members can issue the books and have to return within 30 days.
- Strict fine system has not been adopted.
- Library opening hours are from 3:00 pm - 6:00 pm.
- Anyone can be a member of the library. To be a life member, it costs Rs. 3000 and for an annual membership, it costs just Rs.100. For the students, they need a letter from the school but it isn't necessary for the local people.
- Eating inside the library is strictly prohibited.
- No one can speak in a large voice. Pin-drop silence should be maintained inside the library.

Source of funding

There is no specific regular source of funding but little endowment is given from the municipality. It helps a lot in the update of the library.

Users – number, types, average daily visitors

Average number of daily visitors is 20. All kinds of people from the community visit the library. Mainly, literature lovers and old age people come to the library to spend their leisure time with literature books. Sometimes, children and other members of the library too also visit the library.

List of library activities

- Anniversary function
- Yearly hasya byangya competition
- Poem citation competition
- Art and Craft competition
- Occupational school-level programs
- Other various programs

Publications of the library

Samjhana Journal was published once. The committee members have decided to publish the new issue this year.

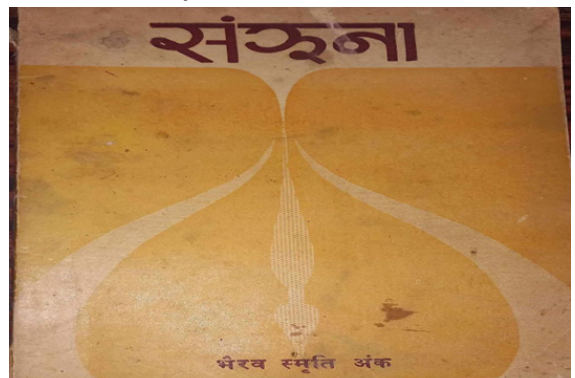


Figure 1 Cover page of the journal 'Samjhana'

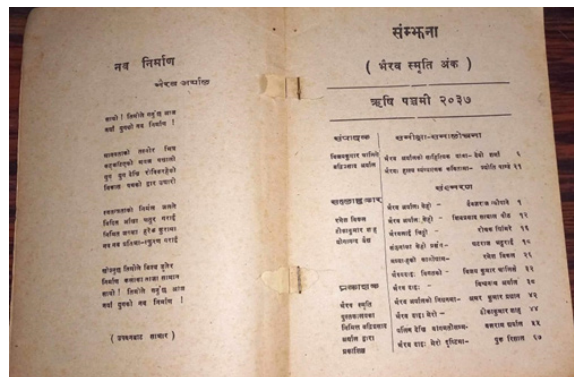


Figure 2 Inner first page of the journal

Photographs



Figure 3 Bhairab Smriti Pustakalaya



Figure 4 Book release programme of an author where community people were also invited



Figure 5 Arrangement of books in shelves



Figure 6 Banner of the book release program



Figure 7 Program organized in the hall showing the participation of local people

Location on Google Maps

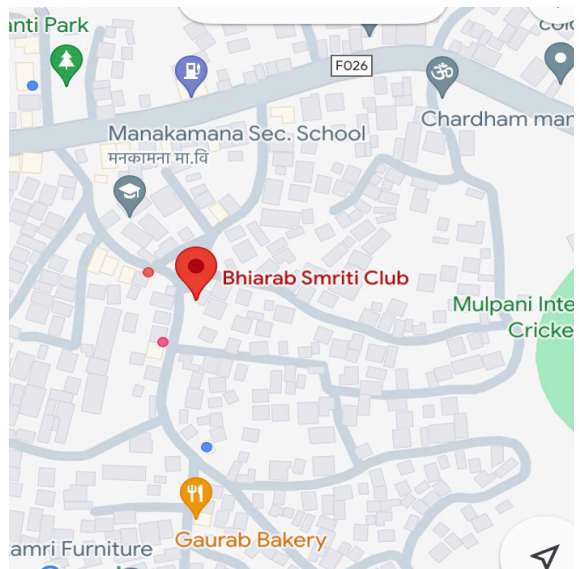


Figure 8 Showing the Google map of Bhairab Smriti Pustakalaya

The local community's perception of and support for the library

All the people in the community are positive towards the library. They support the library and contribute whatever they can. Some people in the community donate their personal literature collection too. Some have given their plot of land for the way/ parking of the library.

The library is also doing better for its improvement.



Guest Lecture on Parliament Library of Nepal



CDLIS Family During Sankhu Visit



CDLIS Faculties Participated in Research Capacity Enhancement Program



Aradhana Ale

First Semester

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Information Science, TU.

Practice! Practice! Practice: Solution for the riddle of subject classification

Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme is popularly known as DDC. DDC was developed by Melville Louis Kossuth Dewey (Melvil Dewey) in 1876 AD. DDC is an Almost Enumerated Classification Scheme which aids in classifying the books/ materials in a designated place at libraries where large number of data are preserved, managed, used and relocated. DDC helps to divide/ group the materials based on their subjects. Firstly, all the information present in this world is categorised into 10 main classes, which are divided into 10 each division and are again further divided into 10 more sections each, resulting 1000 different sections with their own class number. DDC provides 3-digit number to every subject from 000 to 999. If a subject has only one or two digits of number, then 0 is added at last to make it 3 digits. After first 3-digit dot (.) is placed, number after a dot is grouped by leaving space after every 3 digits for convenience. DDC has 4 volumes of book, respectively volume one includes tables and manual, volume two-summaries and schedules (000-599), volume three-schedules (600-999), and volume four-relative index.

I first got to know about DDC after joining the class. First time I used DDC was in my practical class. At first the size and volume of book was very intimidating. "Do I have to go through all these books at once to find a class number of 3 digits? It was my first concern. But after learning how to use DDC it became interesting. Every time I felt like I learnt something new. It gave a sense of accomplishment, after being able to find the class number quickly. The faster I was, the more excited I was. It felt like solving mathematical problem by following certain rule.

I am learning about new subjects and their categories. Vast information of resources and their division was something new to me. I learnt how to play with subject titles and the fact that subject has such a depth and minute details,

yet widespread branches were intriguing. For example, I was unaware that 'pony' fell into same class as horses, but horse training was different class. 'Dogs' are animals but 'feeding dog' is animal husbandry. Such specification of subject was new knowledge to me.

Subject of a document cannot be decided solely based on title, author but sometimes to extract exact information about subject, we must go through all the contents of books by text to text. There are numerous of subject we cannot have all the information about all the subjects and facing new words or titles seem like challenge to me. As doing more detailed study is getting, the more difficulties are being faced. The solution of these problems is the practice. So, I am enjoying the practical of DDC.



Nira Manandhar

Assistant Professor

Central Department of Library and
Information Science, TU.

Need of Weeding in Libraries

Introduction

'Library is a growing organism' the fifth law of library science emphasizes that libraries expand with time. Normally, libraries are underscored with the number of their collections. However, this approach often led to numerous challenges in managing space in the library. Extension of library space with collection growth is not practicable for most of the libraries. Hence, space problems are common in libraries. Not only the space problem, accumulation of unused materials is also a major challenge faced in maintenance of library material which has obligated librarians to establish weeding policy in libraries.

Weeding out documents from library collection that are not useful or not serviceable is an important activity and part of library collection management system. Weeding activity is as important as wise selection for acquisition of library materials. The term 'deselection' is commonly used for the weeding process since it represents reverse process i.e., selection for removing from collection. Weeding activity helps to keep library collection up-to-date, attractive and manageable. The library materials get worn out due to regular use or due to the low quality of paper and poor binding. Some of the library materials become unusable with time. In some cases, the thought content therein gets modified and the information in the document may be outdated. To maintain up-to-date collection in a library, weeding should be considered as an essential process of improving quality of library collection (Dubicki, 2008). The demand for electronic formats in this digital era and the trend of digitization of documents have also necessitated the process of discarding physical documents once they have been transformed into digital form.

Importance and need of weeding

The weeding activity needs to be done regularly in libraries to make physical space for new library materials. Unwanted documents on the shelves hinder searching for reliable documents. It consumes unnecessary time for maintenance, cleaning and rectification of documents. Collection becomes attractive if it holds updated documents. A well-curated collection enhances more efficient and quick browsing or retrieving process. By removing the items that are rarely or never used, libraries can make room for materials that are highly demanded or have greater educational value. Adindu and Hyacinth (2022) also revealed that weeding positively influences the use of resources of libraries and provides regular feedback regarding strength and weakness of library collection.

Weeding of library materials should be done systematically. Deciding what to weed out from the collection is not an easy job for librarians. Well planned policy approved by the library committee is needed to make the work effective and efficient. Criteria for weeding documents may vary according to the type of library, objectives of library and even nature of users.

According to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan the books get outdated in ideas expounded in them within twenty years. Such books should be discarded from the library collection to save time for users and staff. Documents which are not issued for a long time can be another criterion of weeding. The most common criteria for weeding are frequency of issue, physical condition of documents and accuracy of information carried by the documents (Dilevko & Gottlieb, 2003).

The entire collection of libraries should be evaluated frequently though there is no hard and fast rule. Documents to be weeded out should

not be randomly decided. Certainly, weeding is a difficult job for librarians. Librarians need to consult experts while preparing a list for weeding which has to be ultimately approved by the Library Committee.

Documents removed from the library collection may be discarded, donated or kept in a reserved place. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan has also pointed out that while weeding, it should be ensured that at least a copy of the document is available elsewhere in the country or National Library for research and consultation. Some can be sold like old newspapers to recycle centers.

The Accession Register should carry the record of the documents that are weeded out. The documents are written off in their respective remark column of accession register. The information on weeded out documents should be deleted from the shelf list, catalogues and other records of the library.

Conclusion

Weeding is a part of the professional responsibility of librarians that needs to be done with great care at regular intervals to maintain

functionable collection and effective services of the libraires. The documents not in use and related to users' needs are weeded out. Besides this if physical condition is beyond repair, the documents are also discarded from libraries. Documents need to be carefully evaluated before weeding and care should be taken that they are under the criteria approved by committee. Weeding is an essential activity that needs to be regularly done in libraries to make libraries more functional and attractive.

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Guest Lecture on Challenging the Complexities of Classification



Sarita Gautam

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Library Advocacy

What is Advocacy?

Advocacy is a planned, intentional, and continuous effort to raise awareness about a particular issue. It involves a persistent and ongoing process through which understanding and backing for the cause gradually grows over an extended period. Advocacy employs various tools from the realms of marketing and public relations. Importantly, it is not a one-time event; rather, it unfolds continuously. Advocacy operates at multiple levels—local, national, regional, and international and its ultimate goal is to achieve specific outcomes related to the issue being supported.

Meaning of Advocacy

Advocacy encompasses more than just speaking on behalf of others; it involves engaging in dialogue and collaboration. The word 'advocacy' is derived from the Latin word **advocare**, which means "to speak for," and advocacy extends beyond mere representation. It entails purposefully recommending or championing a cause or individual, aiming for improved alternatives. Advocates identify issues they believe in, rally support, and influence change by challenging policies or programs that adversely impact their chosen cause. In essence, advocacy is about amplifying voices, fostering understanding, and driving positive transformation.

Concept of Library Advocacy

Advocacy plays a fundamental role in promoting and safeguarding the interests of libraries. It encompasses efforts to communicate the library's value to key stakeholders and funders. Beyond simple marketing, advocacy represents an ethic of care within the professional organization. Upholding and supporting associated professionals, as well as addressing

issues that impact individual members or the profession's goals, are integral aspects of library advocacy. At its core, advocacy is about respect, emphasizing the following principles:

Be brief: Convey messages briefly

Be basic: Simplify complex information

Be appreciative: Acknowledge others' contributions

Be informative: Provide relevant facts

Be courteous: Maintain a respectful tone

In essence, advocacy ensures that libraries flourish and continue to serve their communities effectively. Advocacy is a multifaceted process that begins with careful planning and thorough research. It involves an ongoing dialogue with the community, emphasizing effective communication as a vital tool. Without proper communication, our advocacy efforts may falter. Building support is a key objective, achieved by uniting various stakeholders. In the context of library advocacy, these stakeholders include;

Regular and irregular library users: Their engagement and feedback are crucial.

Library volunteers: Their dedication contributes significantly to library success.

Community and corporate partners: Collaborations enhance library services.

Government agencies: Advocacy often requires policy changes or funding support.

Information industries: Partnerships with publishers, technology providers, and vendors.

Information producers and creators: Authors, researchers, and content generators.

Professionals: Librarians, educators, and experts who champion library causes.

By fostering a collective effort among these

supporters, library advocacy can thrive and positively impact communities.

The Advocacy Cycle

The Advocacy Cycle is a systematic approach to driving change or influencing outcomes. Here's a concise explanation of each step:

Know what you want to change: Define the issue or goal we want to address. We must understand the problem, its impact, and the desired outcome. This step involves research and analysis.

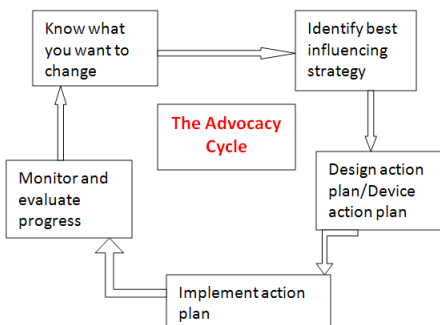
Identify the best influencing strategy: Consider various strategies to achieve our goal. Will you advocate through public awareness campaigns, lobbying, grassroots organizing, or legal action? We need to choose the most effective approach based on the context and resources available.

Design action plan /Device action plan: Develop a detailed plan that outlines specific steps to take. Define roles, allocate resources, and set timelines. Our plan should be realistic, measurable, and aligned with our overall strategy.

Implement the action plan: Need to put our plan into action. Engagement of stakeholders, communication of the message, and execute the activities outlined in the plan. Be adaptable and responsive to any challenges or unforeseen circumstances.

Monitor and evaluate progress: Regularly measure how well our efforts are working. Are we achieving the desired impact? Adjust the approach if needed. Collect data, measure outcomes, and learn from both successes and failures.

Advocacy is a dynamic process, and each step informs the next. This advocacy cycle helped the professionals for effective advocacy for positive change.



Challenge of Library Advocacy

Engaging in intentional, purposeful, and continuous efforts to raise library awareness is crucial. Libraries serve as vital hubs of knowledge, culture, and community. By promoting library initiatives among potential supporters, we contribute to a more informed and enlightened society. In partnership with library users and other stakeholders, we must convince decision-makers that investing in libraries is an investment in the future. Libraries empower individuals, enrich communities, and contribute to a more enlightened, equitable, and resilient society.

New Trends in Library Advocacy

In this period, including social media, many exercises, events, and systems are applied to emerge as an effective tool for library advocacy, enabling libraries to connect with their communities, raise awareness, and advocate for their services. Some of them are explained below;

Use of social media as a powerful tool for library advocacy

- Overview of the rise of social media platforms
- Examples of libraries successfully using social media for advocacy
- Benefits and challenges of using social media for library advocacy

Collaborative partnerships for library advocacy

- Importance of collaborating with community stakeholders i.e. academic institutions, publishers, authors, etc.
- Examples of successful partnerships for library advocacy
- Benefits of collaborative partnerships for library advocacy

Expanding library services and programs for advocacy

- Importance of offering a wide range of services and programs to meet various community needs
- Examples of innovative library services and programs for advocacy
- Benefits of expanding library services and programs for advocacy

Advocacy through storytelling and community engagement

- Importance of sharing stories and testimonials to showcase the impact of libraries

- Inspirational stories, stories of independence, stories of success, etc.

The Importance of Library Advocacy Preserving access to information

- Libraries as gateways to information for all individuals
- Ensuring equitable access to digital resources and technologies
- Promoting information literacy skills in the digital age

Promoting community engagement and presence

- Libraries as community hubs and gathering places
- Providing spaces for collaboration and learning
- Promoting diversity and inclusivity through library programs and services

Preservation of the role of libraries in education

- Supporting lifelong learning and continuing education
- Collaborating with educational institutions to enhance learning outcomes

Library advocacy in the digital age

- The changing scenery of libraries in the digital age
- Rapid technological advancements and their impact on libraries
- Increasing dependence and faith on digital resources and services
- Challenges faced by libraries in adapting to the digital age



**Cleaning Campagin, on the occasion of
Social Work Day**

Conclusion

Library play a crucial role in our society, it provides an access to information, education, cultural enrichment, and helps to enlighten the society. So, for its overall development, library advocacy matters. Library advocacy helps to ensure financial support, combat outdated perceptions regarding the services, functions, and responsibilities of the libraries, spread the right messages about the significant of library by emphasizing the libraries' transformative impacts, and overall, it helps to aware the society about the specialize role of the library.

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Quotes

“Cutting libraries during a recession is like cutting hospitals during a plague.”

Eleanor Crumblehulme

(Library Assistant, University of British Columbia, Canada)

“To ask why we need libraries at all, when there is so much information available elsewhere, is about as sensible as asking if roadmaps are necessary now that there are so very many roads.”

Jon Bing



Sabina Shrestha
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and Information Science, TU

Community Libraries and Women's Participation

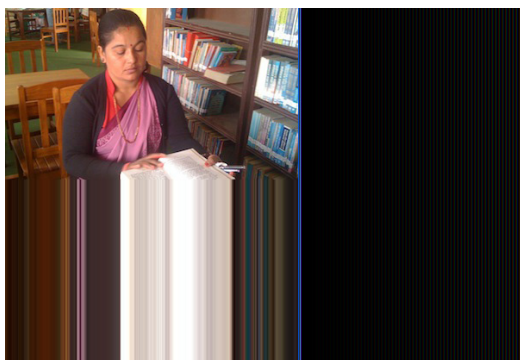


A library is a place where literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints records and tapes are kept for reading, reference or lending. Libraries organize collections of documents, films, maps, sound-recordings and other forms of media and are designed to meet informational, educational and recreational needs.

The library is not just a building stacked with books and manuals. It is a store and source of information ideas, a place for learning enquiry generation of thought and creation of new knowledge (Vivek, G. 2013)

Introduction

The library is a collection of books and manuscripts for reading or study. It's just a / the building or room in which such a collection is kept. Library comes from the Latin word 'Liber', it denotes "Books".



Libraries occupy an important place in modern society as an agent of educational, informational, political economic and antiquarian functions. Libraries are the only agency devoted solely to the purpose of collecting, preserving, transmitting and securing the widest and most effective use of the records of civilization by the society of which it is a part.

Women's participants on library in Nepal

Earliest time education was not allowed to common people so that only chosen persons are educated and only chosen people can use library but nowadays Nepal government policy allowed education for all. This has given opportunities

The Oxford Dictionary defines library as " a building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for use or borrowing by the Community or the members of an institution."

not only men, but women are also educated and reached to library services.

The Community Library serves as an important institution for the development and empowerment of rural and urban woman. The library is established as an important element to underprivileged communities as it promotes community progress through information. In ancient times women and children did not have the right to use the library, so they had to rely on male relatives to use the library resources. In the present situation, Community Libraries have changed their old way of thinking. Women today enjoy all the benefits that Community libraries provide, such as a variety of programs, social activities, etc. Libraries now hold some programs that attract more women than men. That is why women are more enthusiastic about using Community libraries (Cassell and Weibel, 2007). Rural Community Libraries primarily serve people who live in remote areas. Community Library collections must be built as per local community demand. And it is the job of the Community Library to provide the right services at the right time (Kempson, 1998)

In Nepal there are clear gender roles and accompanying expectations about male and female behavior in social spaces. Based on these expectations and traditions there are key obstacles to local women's opportunities to be active participants in social life. The creation of two community libraries in village Nepal in 1999 and 2001 has created opportunities for women's involvement in community-based activities and programs. Through their involvement in library activities, women gain access to education, information and communication and the opportunity to learn about financial matters. This article explores the impact that women's involvement in the library has on their overall community participation. It also explores the potential of the library as a vehicle for important 'grassroots' social change.

Significance of the Paper

This article is about women participant on libraries in Nepal only. It's based on Nepal's community libraries. It is providing today's women's education and awareness about women participant in society. This article focuses on the activities and impact providing by community libraries to transform a local village girl to an ICT expert, to provide common communication and discussion platform for women, and to develop entrepreneurship through the library.

For the purpose, some articles are reviewed and discussed.

Literature Review

Jain and Saraf (2013) made a case study about empowering the poor with the right to information and library services. This paper discussed the Indian government policies and role of nongovernmental organizations for poverty eradication through information and communication technology applications. The study found that libraries and other social media are empowering the users with information.

Visma (2010) conducted a study on role of health magazines in the health care decision making of the household women in Kozhikode District. The main objectives of the study were to study the use of various health magazines by the housewives; to what extent health magazines support women in healthcare decision making and to assess the factors affecting the information seeking from health magazines. The study also revealed that reading health magazines was helpful to lead a better healthy life.

Dineshan Koovakkai and Priya (2010) study show the role of women's magazine as a source of information for household decision making among employed women in Kerala. The major objectives of the study were to assess the level of dependence of employed women on women magazines for household decision making. The study is conducted on a sample of 137 employed women working in different government, semi government and private sector established in Kerala. The analysis revealed that the dependent women, among the majority of the women are to a great extent in the case of children's education to comparatively large percentage.

George (2009) conducted a study on impact of information services of social organizations on empowerment of women in Northern Districts of Kerala. The study found that public libraries and NGOs play an important role in the empowerment of women which has brought women especially rural women to the forefront. Most of the women need information related to agriculture, law, developmental activities of women, social values, health activities, information to improve leadership quality etc.

Nepal Experiences - Agyauli Community Library

The Agyauli Library runs a different range of programs focusing on; education (literacy classes on basic and advanced and early childhood

development), health (health awareness activities and camps related to human health and animal health), ICT (basic computer training, access to email/internet), economic empowerment (savings co-operative and livelihood training related to agriculture) and social development (leadership building, gender and development, women's empowerment) (Shrestha S .2013)

Community libraries play important role in women empowerment process. However, various information sources of the library are not sufficient to meet the needs of women user and the infrastructure and facilities of the library must be improved. Majority of the women under study are not aware of the information technology applications. Hence there is an urgent need for effective orientation programmes, workshops, seminars etc. among women that only they can exploit the maximum benefit from application of information technology.

Community Library women have gained access to training courses, literacy programs, information and communication technologies and financial assistance. These opportunities create social engagement for women in communities. The libraries facilitate an unprecedented sense of social interaction and engagement amongst local women. Through their involvement in these programs women come to define them as 'their own' and even develop a sense of community ownership, as evidenced by the women's saving and credit groups.

Analysis and Discussion

In Nepalese rural area most of the women are living in bad condition they are suffering various problems. The government has provided free education and free books with lunch. But they have not made any remarkable excess to the girls' education, and it has impacted on their living standards. It can be mainly attributed to the non-accessibility of education and information on emerging technologies. Therefore, transfer of new technologies to the rural communities has become essential to empower them with education, power and position; it challenges social conventions and customs. Women education influences all the family members with whom she deals, and it helps to eradicate the poverty (S K Ravikumar 2006).

This study aims to evaluate the different activities of the public library in women empowerment. A public library is a local center for information making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users. Its service is open

to all, and has a key role in collecting, organizing and exploiting information, as well as providing access to a wide range of information sources. The nature of library use is changing rapidly. New frontiers of technology and the ever-changing information landscape have created endless possibilities for those who seek information. In modern society people need great demand for information in different areas of life. An educated society is bothered by the technological development of information systems, such as computers and telecommunications.

Conclusion

Libraries have always played a vital role in promoting education and research, developing reading habits and dissemination of knowledge and information. Librarians work on helping society; understand the value and contributions of libraries particularly in the areas of organizing, preserving and providing access to information.

From the analysis, it stated that community library plays a vital role for the improvement of women by providing various information sources and services. Hence it has been established as a crucial place in the life of women, as it provides information that is essential for the women empowerment. It will help their own development, family and community development.

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Libraries inside the prisons

The changing power of education and knowledge is increasingly recognized for rehabilitation. Prison is an institution for the incarceration of persons held in custody by a legal authority or deprived of their rights following confidence for a crime. A prison library is an improvement in replacing a mistake and setting the right facility for incarcerated people such as in jail, prison, or custody center. During the challenges faced within correctional facilities, the establishment of prison libraries as rehabilitation centers stands as a beacon of hope and change. Prison library is a library which provides library services to inmates in prison. It is a serious mission. These libraries serve not just repositories of books and knowledge but as motivates for change and reformation of human behaviors. The users of the prison library are inmates and staff of the prison. The prison library provides recreation, support in education, and help with the personal development of inmates. Every inmate has the right to access a library, hence most prisons have a library. People knowingly and unknowingly commit crimes and head towards jail to check their unlawful activities and to transform their bad attitudes. Libraries are established inside the prison or library facilities are managed in many prisons. Reading materials are provided in almost all prisons in different countries. The implementation of a prison library as a rehabilitation center is a versatile attempt rooted in the belief that access to education and information can basically change the course of an inmate's life. Central to this initiative plan is the understanding that while confinement restricts physical movement, it need not limit intellectual and personal growth. This library addresses the diverse need of incarcerated rated people. Prison library's primary purpose is to provide inmates with access to documents, reading materials, educational resources, and

sometimes computer-based learning programs. Using prison library services is one of the very few opportunities inmates have for taking responsibility for making their own choices. This promotes inmates' autonomy and gives them a level of intellectual freedom that essentially cause to begin self-directed and critical decision-making skills.

Prison library serves rehabilitation and education to the inmates. They offer inmates the opportunity to engage in self-improvement and education including literacy programs, vocational training materials, self-development training, and general knowledge books. Inmates often spend a significant amount of their time in their mobiles, and access to books and other reading materials can provide mental stimulation, entertainment, and a productive way to pass their time.

Most of the people incarcerated use prison libraries to access legal materials and resources to help them with their legal matters such as researching their cases or understanding their rights. The main function of prison library is to promote literacy as well. Prison libraries play a role in promoting literacy and reducing (recidivism) conviction of crime rates or habitual return to crime by improving inmates reading and comprehension skills. Giving and offering access to educational materials can help create a more productive environment within the prison potentially reducing violence and behavioral problems. The specific services and resources offered by prison libraries can differ from one facility to another. The aim of a prison library is to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates into society and provide them with the tools and knowledge to make positive changes in their lives. So due to these changes, it can be said that prison library is implementing as a rehabilitation center.

The main objective of my article is to provide inmates with the tools and resources they need to make positive changes in their lives, enhance their prospects, and reduce the likelihood of reoffending. It is a key component of the rehabilitation within the criminal justice system. The main theme of my article is;

1. Reduce habitual return to crime.
2. Support in making positive changes in their lives.
3. Educate and Learning.
4. Promote literacy among inmates.
5. Access to legal resources.
6. Personal and rehabilitation development.
7. Reduce violence issues in people.
8. Improve mental and emotional issues.

People or inmates in prison may have some delusions that due to lack of educational materials, they committed crime, so to reduce the crime and to help someone to lead a normal life, prison libraries were established. Prison libraries used to train the inmates in different sectors. It providing inmates with access to educational materials, including books, textbooks, and educational programs, to help them acquire new skills, knowledge, and qualifications. This can include literacy programs, vocational training, and higher education resources. Nurturing literacy among inmates is a fundamental goal. Improving inmates' reading and comprehension skills can positively impact their ability to communicate, understand written materials, and access employment opportunities upon release. Research has shown that access to education and resources in prison can reduce the likelihood of inmates reoffending after their release. By providing opportunities for personal growth and self-improvement, prison libraries aim to help individuals develop the skills and mindset needed to avoid a return to criminal behavior. Many inmates require access to legal materials to better understand their rights, legal options, and to work on their cases. Prison libraries often provide legal resources, which can be critical for inmates finding the way to the legal system. Prison libraries support the personal development of inmates by offering a wide range of reading materials, from fiction to non-fiction, which can provide intellectual and personal growth, inspiration, and emotional support. It also provides access to structured and productive activities, like reading and learning, can contribute to a more orderly and less violent prison environment. Reading and access to library materials can provide a means of escape offering inmates a way to cope with the

stresses of incarceration. The above functions changed the mind of inmates and after the release; they used to establish their own rehab center to help the people within the society.

Incarcerated people can also live as a normal people. Having contact with family and friends are uncommon, so they use to do recreational programs, morning exercises, escorting the prisoners to work and to school, industrial work, educational and rehabilitation programs, etc. Prisoners are given chores. They aren't working without anything in return. Each prisoner will be paid a wage. After the release from prison, they may not know from where to begin, so trainings were given within the prison. For such training, professionals or qualified librarian should be hired. Trained educators can provide higher degree of education and support the rehabilitation programs. By providing access to computers and internet, they can use for educational purpose, job searches, and communication with their family. Inmates were also provided collaboration with different organizations for their job, educational institutions, and also to enhance the availability of resources. The researchers, students, inmates, and the staff of the prison would be benefitted from this article.

Stevens, T. (1995). This study estimates the contribution made by the prison library to the rehabilitation of adult male offenders. The research was undertaken in ten prison establishments in England and Wales, and examined a diverse sample of the inmate population. A qualitative methodology was employed, using semi-structured interviews. In total, 124 interviews with inmates, 62 interviews with staff and 20 interviews with ex-offenders recently released from custody, were conducted. The project examines different components of prison library operations and their impact upon the rehabilitative process. Principally, the role of the library as an educational resource, as an information provider and as a source for recreational reading are analyzed. In addition, the influence of religious material supplied by the library is also discussed. Throughout the study particular reference is made to the value of cognitive-behavioural interventions with offenders. Through such interventions inmates can begin to take responsibility for their own actions and address their own pattern of offending. A library service can support such interventions in three principal ways: empowering the prisoner with information, providing help with a range of practical skills

and helping change inmates, attitudes and behaviors. A key factor examined is the potential of the library to provide an appropriate learning environment for prisoners to tackle these issues and internalize pro-social responses. The central conclusion of the study is that there has been a failure of all parties to fully realize the rehabilitative potential of the prison library. Four main factors are identified - a lack of appreciation of the unique environment in which prison libraries operate, the persistence of the view that the prison library is simply another branch of the public library service, the narrow perception of the role of the prison librarian and a failure to integrate the work of the library with the work of the prison.

This writing is very useful to my article. This study appraised the offender's contribution to the prison library as rehabilitation center. The study was undertaken in different prison libraries of different countries with inmates. In this study, it is said that inmates also can take a responsibility for their own actions and for this library can support the inmates to go further. As my article is also about the wrights for the inmates and for their skill development, this article is also about the same.

The main issue in the literature is though many investigations were done in different prison library of different countries for the appraisal of the inmates, given library services for the cognitive and behavioral improvement to the inmates, it failed to form the prison library as a rehabilitation center. Different sectors in prison should assist how it fails to form a prison library as a rehabilitation center. Prisoners within the library also should take the responsibility to reduce the offenders and all should appreciate to operate good environment in prison library.

To reduce crime and re-offender, prison library should be operated in every prison. People may knowingly or unknowingly convict crime, so to realize them what they had done in their lives, they should be given different cognitive trainings, provide multifaceted programs, education, give rewards and incentives for good performance in rehabilitation programs organized within the prisons, provide qualified librarian or staff who can nurture, counsel, educate, and guide the inmates, manage adequate library space and library resources and access the inmates and the staff within the prison, access the need of the inmates, collaborate with different scholars and professionals, implement appropriate security measures to ensure the safety of inmates and

staff while maintaining the opening hours in library and accessible environment, and access their need and provide other creative works for them so that after their release, they can choose their own way for the further lives in life.

The goal of implementing a prison library as a rehabilitation center is to provide inmates with the tools, knowledge, and support they need to break the cycle of criminal behavior, develop new skills, and prepare for a successful and law-abiding life after their release. It is essential to maintain a holistic and individualized approach to rehabilitation, recognizing that each inmate may have unique needs and goals. Assessing the effectiveness of a prison library as a rehabilitation center involves evaluating various aspects on inmates' overall well-being. Inmates should be provided with educational tools and evaluate the educational program offered in prison library including vocational training and formal education courses. Rewards and incentives should also be given according their performance, assessments, and tests organized within the prison library. Inmates should be assessed with the diversity of rehabilitation programs provided by the library such as counseling services, mental health resources, and life skills training as well as meditation too. For the profound relaxation of mind, well-trained meditator should be hired for meditation for the betterment of the prisoners. The main objective of providing yoga and medication to the prisoners is that they can cope or learn how to deal more effectively with the daily stress they encounter. It should also be considered that that if the participation of inmates' in library during library hours are effective or not, should measure the level of inmate engagement in library programs, which may include attendance rates, active participation in educational activities, and involvement in the overall functioning of the library and also evaluate the recidivism rates of inmates who actively participated in library programs compared to those who did not engage in library program. Ensure that the library and its programs are accessible to all the inmates and their interest in such activities. Evaluate the inclusivity of the programs. And at last, take the feedback from inmates who have participated in library programs, assess their satisfaction with the resources, educational opportunities, and support provided by the library in their rehabilitation journey. An effective assessment of a prison library as a rehabilitation center involves a combination of academic achievements, behavioral changes,

and the emotional and cognitive impact of the inmates. It should be an ongoing process to enhance overall effectiveness.

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Sankhu Visit by CDLIS Family



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Transformation of Libraries

Introduction

A library is an institution where the ideas or knowledge of people with intellectual capacity are stored/collected. Where important information, books, and materials are made available to users through various physical and digital media. A library is an organization that preserves information necessary to transfer knowledge to future generations.

In the previous day, we preferred to use the library only to read the documents. But in today's time, we are getting information not only physically from the library, but also from media, websites, and other information services too. Libraries of the future will get knowledge and intellectual knowledge from all over the world easily by staying at home through the internet. Due to the modern development in technology such as the internet; computer, smartphone, libraries can be found in homes, offices, every place where people who want to study can get knowledge. Libraries will not be limited to specific geographical places.

Therefore, the libraries of the future will facilitate the traditional style through technology, reduce the geographical distance in functional spaces and provide convenient access to community involvement according to the needs of users around the world. The concept of future libraries refers to the transformation from traditional storage to dynamic, technological storage in the social, educational, and technical fields.

The history of libraries began with the first efforts to organize collections of documents. The first library appeared five thousand years ago in the Fertile Crescent of southwest Asia, an area that reached from the Nile to the Nile River. Known as the cradle of civilization, the Fertile Crescent was the birthplace of writing, sometime before 3000

BC. This was clay tablet in cuneiform script, about an inch thick. Clay like clay was placed on a wooden frame and the surface was made smooth for writing. The history of the library started with clay tablets, changed to stone and clay, passed through papyrus, animal skin, cloth, and tree trunks, until now it has reached e-tablet and website.

After the established of Nepal National library in January 1957 by the government of His Majesty is the king, the library was established in Nepal. The core collection was the personal library of Rajguru Hemraj Pandey, spiritual advisor to the king, which had been later purchased by the national library in 1956. At the time, the library had a total collection of 34,292 books and newspapers. At present, the library has about 84,000 volumes, books, magazines and other materials in different languages. With the increasing importance of the library, public libraries are also being established like Mahendra Library (year 1947) etc. At present the number of public libraries is not more than 1500. Government of Nepal has announced "One School One Library and One School One Laboratory" program. Most of the schools do not have a library.

The important of this article is to analyze the vision of public libraries in the future. In the future, there will be changes in the overall aspects of public libraries. Such as services, learning, information, literacy, technology administration, collections, library buildings, users and other elements such as finance.

Significance of the paper

In the future, the importance of the library in various fields such as education, science, society, research will continue to flow

information to users around the world more rapidly through e-books, online databases, and other electronic materials. Libraries will provide open access to information flow. The library of the future is a lifelong learning center for all ages and backgrounds of the community. By providing educational programs, workshops, and resources for people, it can become a field of lifelong learning. To facilitate collaboration between institutions, virtual libraries and international partnerships can provide readers and researchers with access to resources and attributes from around the world. In the future, the library will digitize cultural, historical and manuscripts and preserve them for future generations.

Literature review

According to Case (12 oct, 2008)-"Libraries have always been involved in the creation of new knowledge by ensuring that the knowledge of the collected, organized, made accessible and preserved for coming generations. The digital words allow libraries to be more actively engaged in the creation process. These new roles range from the creation of metadata to the development of repositories to the publication of scholarly work. By integrating the skills and values of librarians with the work of scholars and the expertise of technologists can we ensure long-term access to scholarship and the continued relevance of libraries."

In the library, the knowledge, ideas and opinions of scholars or intellectuals are collected, which the library has ensured to be collected, accessible and preserved for the future generations.

According to Librarian and futurist R. David Lankes has spent the past 15 years encouraging library workers to see that libraries have two defining features. "One of the features that define libraries is their physical space, including the collections they emphasize and the activities they facilitate, which "will reflect the unique make-up of their service communities, and a staff that is constantly connecting great ideas from abroad to the hyperlocal situation" of the community the tricky balance for the future will be maintaining the meaningful services that our communities rely upon while also taking calculated risks to offer our communities access to services, tools, or information from beyond the community that they hadn't even realized they needed yet. The balance is tricky because resources are finite, so library workers risk letting their community down by either "Still,

two things are important to keep the documents safely organized in the library, physical space and the other responsibility of the entire work and management is the responsibility of the library staff. Both continue to have a difficult role in providing users access to services, tools or information. Disappointment in the development of the library in the future is more likely to cause disappointment in the development of the library due to the community not leaving the old ways and political interference etc. Therefore, the community works as a key to bring the land, building, financial, rare resources of the library to the users in an easy and simple convenient way in the future, along with the rapid development of the community or the needs of the users. Therefore, the library works on structural inequality, and the community and the library are indispensable to each other. For any development process the library, the financial system and staff and the community should play an important role. In the library, the most important aspect is the management of the physical space to keep information, books, newspapers and those materials safe. Management inside and outside the library building should also be done in a proper manner, due to which users can get information in a simple and convenient way. The traditional library that only stores books has reached today's 21st century, and service facilities are available through e-libraries. With the rapid development of new technology, in the future, library services will be targeted to the community and will be able to provide access to the devices and will be able to proceed information to users worldwide through a digital library.

Conclusion

The library is also developing along with the development of technology like the development in other fields. With the development of new technology, in the future, the library may not be limited to having to go to a building and be physically present to read. The library's purpose is to improve society by creating knowledge in the community, to build an educated society. The library collects the knowledge of every field and profession so that the community can serve all kinds of users. The history of libraries can be traced from the early stage to today's 21 century. There is a lot of change in the field of knowledge, the field of technology, even in the physical and library structure.

If we look at the future of the library, it seems that due to the rapid development of technology

and the development of educated people and researchers, the future of the library can be easily found everywhere. For the development of the library in a developing country like ours, if we can provide the services of computers, e-mail, internet facilities, etc. in the rural areas, the development of the rural library in the rural areas can be a means of collecting and absorbing the main knowledge. If the community government also draws attention to the importance of libraries, they can be freed from financial problems and can get information through various networks by staying at home like in developed countries.

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Quotes

“Google can bring you back 100,000 answers, a librarian can bring you back the right one.”

Neil Gaiman

(b. 1960. English author of short fiction, novels, comic books, graphic novels, audio theatre, and films)



Orientation Program of CDLIS Batch 2023



सरस्वती कोइराला

सेमेस्टर प्रणाली, छैटौं व्याच

पुस्तकालय तथा सूचना विज्ञान के. वि.

बादल तिमी प्रकृति

उँड्छौं, सागरसँगको माया पोको पारेर
आकाश छुने उद्देश्य राखी

कपासका थुप्राहरू, गतिमान बन्छन
सागरमाथि

यताउता हेर्दै, यात्रा गर्छौं आकाश छुने
भेटिन्नन् गन्तव्य

जतिमाथि उँड्छौं, तेति चिसिन्छौं,
मडारिन्छौं

तर बिस्तारै तिमी वर्षा बन्छौं
मनमोहक प्रकृतिलाई उर्वर उर्जाशील
बनाउँछौं

गहिरा खोंच, कुना कन्दरासम्म
जब तिमी वर्षियौं, आफ्नै सागरमा
आफ्नै मायाको साथमा, तिमी आफ्नै
सतहमा

आफ्नै पर्यावरणमा, र त ओहो तिमी
पनि रहेछौं भनेर यादगार बन्छौं

बादल, वर्षा र पानीको तिमी रूप,
स्वीकार्य छ

तर तिमी प्राकृतिक चक्रमा नहुँदा, दुःखी
देखिन्छौं

तिम्रा ति चक्र र सतह चटक्क तिमीले
बिर्सिदिँदा,

यत्र तत्र तिमीले वास्तविक रङ
नदेखाउँदा, दुःखी हुने हरू

तिम्रो सुख्खा खरोपनले झन
रुमल्लिन्छन,

खडेरी र संसारको चक्र बिगार्ने तिमी
उद्देत चाहना

तिम्रै लागि अभिशाप बन्न सक्छ
प्राणी त तिमी भएपनि बाँच्छन र
नभएपनि

बस् तिमी आफ्नो अस्तित्व जोगाउन
प्राकृतिक चक्रलाई नभूल

आफ्नो चक्रको विनाशी आफैँ नबन
प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य तिमी आगमनले
मनमोहक बनिदिन्छ

तिम्रो रूप तिमीलाई नै सुहाउने हो
अरु त बस् स्वेच्छामा तिमी स्वरूप
हेर्छन ।

प्रकृति तिमी अप्राकृतिक नबन ।
आफ्नै विनाशले, अर्थ बिनाको
पश्चाताप हुनेछ।

बादल, वर्षा र पानीको स्वरूप तिमी
सुहागन

प्रकृति तिमी अप्राकृतिक नबन।



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Importance of Information

Introduction

Information is knowledge that helps us to understand the world. It includes facts, details, and data that we gather from various sources. Whether it's about history, science, or everyday life, information guides us to make decisions and sharpen our understanding.

In the digital age, information is easily accessible through books, websites, and conversations. It empowers us to learn, solve problems, and stay informed about the latest developments. From the simplest facts to complex ideas, information is the key to unlocking the doors of curiosity and knowledge in our journey through life.

The role of information and information professionals has become central in our changing society. Information is like a magical stick that has the power to drive social evaluation.

Information has also played a crucial role in breaking down the traditional barrier. In the past, knowledge was also confined with the wall of education, intuition, limited to specific profession. Now online courses, educational courses, and educational resources are available at the click of button empowering people acquire new skill and knowledge.

In business sector small business armed with the right information can compete on a higher level

Information serves as a tool for raising awareness and educating people to make correct decisions about their life and society. Information can contribute to change by introducing new ideas, perspectives and values.

In conclusion Information is the catalyst for technological innovation. Access of information drives scientific progress which can lead to societal changes.

Significance

Changing society through the role of information involves empowering individuals with knowledge, communication and promoting positive social change.

Knowledge is Power

Information gives people the power to understand the world around them. When individuals have access to information, they can make informed decisions about their lives.

Education for all

Information helps in education. From all the books, videos, and lessons you need to learn new things. Making education accessible to everyone can lead to a smarter and more skilled society.

Connecting People

Information technology, like the internet and social media, connects people across the globe.

This connectivity allows for the sharing of ideas, cultures, and experiences, fostering a sense of global community.

Breaking Barriers

Information can break down barriers between different groups of people. When we understand each other better, we can work together more effectively. It can reduce prejudice and promote tolerance by dispelling misconceptions.

Social Awareness

Information helps raise awareness about important issues, like climate change, poverty, and human rights. When people are informed, they are more likely to act and support positive change.

Innovation and Progress

Information fuels innovation. New ideas and technologies emerge when people have access to a wide range of information. This can lead to advancements in science, medicine, and various industries, benefiting society.

Economic Empowerment

Access to information is crucial for economic development. It allows people to start businesses, learn new skills, and participate in the global economy. A well-informed workforce is essential for economic growth.

Accountability and Transparency

Information promotes accountability in society. When people are aware of what's happening, they can hold leaders and institutions accountable for their actions. Transparency helps build trust between the government and the people.

Empowering Voices

Information empowers individuals to express their opinions and advocate for their rights. Social media, for example, provides a platform for people to share their thoughts and influence public discourse.

Adapting to Change

In a rapidly changing world, information helps individuals and societies adapt to new circumstances. In essence, information is a catalyst for positive societal change, fostering education, connectivity, awareness, and empowerment. When people have access to information, they can contribute to building a more informed, connected, and equitable society.

Increased Awareness

People will become more informed about social issues, current events, and various perspectives, leading to a more aware and engaged society.

Empowerment

Access to information empowers individuals to make informed decisions about their lives, education, health, and civic participation.

Informed Decision-Making

Policymakers can make more informed decisions by understanding the needs and concerns of the public, leading to better governance.

Transparency

Open access to information promotes transparency, reducing corruption and fostering accountability in government.

Knowledge Dissemination

Educational institutions can use information to enhance learning experiences, preparing students for active and informed participation in society.

Research and Innovation

Access to information fosters research and innovation, contributing to advancements in various fields.

Economic Growth

Access to information can lead to innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic growth by fostering a knowledgeable and skilled workforce.

Literature Review

In the contemporary era, characterized by rapid technological advancements and interconnected global networks, the role of information has emerged as a transformative force in shaping societies worldwide. This literature review delves into the multifaceted impact of information on societal structures, dynamics, and interactions. The exploration encompasses diverse disciplines, including sociology, communication studies, and information science, to provide a comprehensive understanding of how information shapes and reflects the changing landscape of society.

The influence of information on social structures is a central theme in understanding the changing fabric of society. Castells (1996) introduced the concept of the "information society," emphasizing the pivotal role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in restructuring social relationships. The shift towards a networked society has redefined traditional hierarchies, enabling new forms of social organization and connectivity. This transformation raises questions about power dynamics, access, and the redistribution of resources within these evolving structures.

Communication plays a fundamental role in societal development, and the advent of information technologies has significantly altered the dynamics of social interaction. The pervasive influence of information extends to cultural domains, shaping values, beliefs, and expressions within societies. Jenkins

(2006) explores the concept of “convergence culture,” where information technologies facilitate the merging of diverse cultural forms. The hybridization of cultural content and the global dissemination of information challenge traditional notions of cultural identity and authenticity (Appadurai, 1996). This cultural transformation raises questions about the preservation of diversity and the potential for a homogenized global culture.

This literature review illuminates the complex interplay between information and the changing landscape of society. From restructuring social structures and transforming communication dynamics to addressing issues of access, inequality, and ethical considerations, the role of information is multifaceted and continually evolving. A nuanced understanding of these dynamics is essential for navigating the challenges and harnessing the opportunities presented by the information age for the collective betterment of society.

Analysis and discussion

The article might conclude by summarizing how information is a driving force in shaping society. It may encourage readers to be critical consumers of information and to use it responsibly.

In simple terms, the article is likely exploring how the information we have access to influences the way we think, communicate, and act, ultimately contributing to the ongoing changes in society. It highlights both the positive aspects, like increased knowledge and connectivity, as well as the challenges, such as the potential for misinformation.

Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes the key points discussed in the article and underscores that information is a fundamental driver of societal change. It also explores the potential future trajectories of the role of information in shaping society.

This article systematically explores the information driven by technological innovation, which has become a transformative force in contemporary society. From political to cultural changes, the influence of information is pervasive, shaping the very fabric of societies.

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