

Library Services and Right to Information

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Abstract – The primary purpose of the library is to provide the user with information and services in a variety of platforms to meet their desires for education, awareness and personal well-being, such as entertainment and recreational activities. There are many specifics which are restricted to the user. Access to information grants the owner the right to use expertise that may formerly be limited.

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INTRODUCTION

Library services seek to promote exposure to information. In other terms, they are intended to include tools and programs to answer the knowledge consumer need. They select system and plan the information for this, and provide users in preparation and on requests.

The Right to Information Act was enacted in 15 June 2005 by the Indian Parliament. The original Freedom of Information Act, 2002, was revoked. This empowers people to challenge what actions and measures are being made in their name. Under the terms of the Right to Information Act, any Indian person may request information from a public body needed to reply promptly, or within thirty days. The Act also requires that each public agency computerize the records for universal dissemination and proactively classify certain categories of material, and citizens require no leverage to officially request details. According to Article 370 of the Indian constitution, the framework of the Right to Knowledge (RTI) Act extends to India as a whole including union territories. Libraries supported by the government or by voluntary donations fall under RTI. If an Indian resident requests for it, the libraries will also have critical material. According to the Act, any person can request information about public or government funding institution. Therefore libraries do not go beyond that. Therefore, from its creation, they have given knowledge to their patron / supporter without such actions / rules.

In India Library Science Father "Mr. in 1930 Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan proposed Five Laws of Library Science outlining the rules of library system operation. These laws offer guidelines to all library staff at the point of decision taking for the good of the organization as well as institution customers.

Access to awareness laws are applied in many pre-Access to Information Act Indian nations. Tamil

Nadu, Goa, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir governments first adopted the RTI regulations.

MEANING OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION

"Consists of the right to information

1. Work inspection, paperwork, logs.
2. Record excerpts or authorized versions of papers or information.
3. Take Accredited Sample Content.
4. Diskettes, floppies, video cassettes, pen drives, disk drives, or any other computer mode or printouts providing data of each system or storage device.

Each library or institution should, in accordance with the RTI Act, disclose essential information for general use. This can include administrative roles and obligations, names of officers and telephone numbers, priorities, principles and so on. The Librarian must submit the following details for the benefit of the users:

1. Information, role, and benefits of the organisation.
2. Database of the officers and personnel and information of the Public Relations Officers.
3. The rules, rules, instructions, guidelines and documentation which its employees use to perform their duties
4. At Library, report materials collected.

5. Specific services for obtaining information, and visiting the library.
6. Distribution of expenditures in several specific forms.
7. Working hours at the library as well as timings in various parts.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Library events and services are consumer based. The goal is to provide the best facilities for the customers. The Five Principles of Library Science, still valid in the modern society of information, discusses the rights of the consumers.

Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Science are:

1. Reservations are available for booking.
2. Any user has a book of his / her own.
3. in book, the listener.
4. Save Electricity to the writing.
5. A library is an uplifting thing.

As a set of laws, percepts and instructions for successful library use, we are referred to. These guidelines allow librarians to make appropriate decisions for the benefit of both visitors and library services.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION IN WEB ENVIRONMENT

Web details is for client use. Online services are built by bearing in mind that there may be future consumers. A compromise has to be reached between rendering web resources and the inherent right of any user to access the web services they need anywhere in the world. Thus, website will devise access policies to insure that the set it creates and retains is sufficient and appropriate to fulfill the consumer community's needs. A website will have services that meet the interests of all its consumers. Every website that limits access in some manner will make sure that this limitation does not preclude users from getting sufficient access to the set the website was designed to support.

To supply them with the information they require or need to read for their work, the author or webmaster will know their needs well. This is the duty of every webmaster to direct and advise users in the quest process for web documentation that they require for entertainment, education or study. In other terms, the webmaster will effectively assist each customer in locating and downloading their web tool, and aid search engines in website indexing phase.

Webmasters will be telling themselves the following questions:

- * Who could / will have access to the infrastructure of the information?
- * Who gets priority, or who doesn't
- * Which are the Connection problems?

Webmasters must understand that internet consumers, including themselves, must use and appreciate various forms of communication in seeking awareness, facts and entertainment. Website must honor the mechanisms by which human mind and heart documents and achievements are preserved and exchanged. The second laws of Library Science indicate that the site reflects all individuals, regardless of social class, ethnicity, age, ethnic group, religion or any other factor. Webmasters and designers of the search engines must therefore make any effort to satisfy cybercitizens' wishes.

THE RIGHTS OF THE USERS

Having a consumer awareness makes no meaning. The Indian Government has enacted laws relating to the Indian person, which is the fundamental human right. Through the introduction of this legislation, people now have the opportunity to take the policy actions or measures relating to a common man.

The Indian Right to Information Act confers the following rights on a resident of India:

1. Data fairness to all people.
2. Understanding the policy action's Community winner.
3. Knowing the new policy policies, and the state of their execution.
4. Officers later concealed it to get the important details.
5. To obtain state / authority input on the use of public money / public fund.
6. Open Information System will be up and running.
7. All will benefit from the sharing of ideas.

The Internet serves an essential role in providing us the ability to become conscious of the global world. High living standards and poor network coverage indicate that there are many people who do not have Internet access. Many people may have the issue of getting information about the retrieval procedures. Libraries can play a crucial

role in bridging the gaps in certain individuals' Right to information. Librarian can build gateways for user knowledge in their specific areas of interest. It offers easy entry, because it saves time for the consumers.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is one of development bases for achieving national competitive edge. Technology revolutionizes the way people perceive and work, and the standard of living, because it can be used as a tool for knowledge and education. This is a mainstream network in which realistic and significant topics such as wellbeing and social problems are discussed and lobbied. It offers enhanced knowledge and will help you build understanding and make sense of it. Promoting equity and guaranteeing equitable treatment cannot be accomplished before steps are taken to avoid the creation of a low knowledge category with no access to the production of ICTs. The phenomenon and worsening of the divide between the 'knowledge rich' and the 'information poor' is not only a issue between industrialized and developing nations but is so within a developing or emerging country, particularly when the usage of ICTs is widespread. ICT affects our everyday lives enormously. For starters, we can read the newspaper online, then use What s app, Facebook or video conferencing like Google Duo to connect with family members or colleagues.

CONCLUSION

Libraries store and collect material and deliver it to their customers. But Access to Know allows users the right to view information within a fixed period of time, without any problems or delays. Librarians shall be responsible for restricted distribution and delivery of the content concerned.

There is no doubt that the Right to Information Act was empowering Indians and therefore ensuring oversight for the media or government in the activity of public utilities and libraries. Nevertheless, by following the Right to Information Act, people will understand their responsibility that by overloading the required RTIs it breaks down the effective operation of public offices. Nonetheless, if the right to be honest is enforced effectively, then it is the true democracy. Only by free flow of information will the digital divide among people be minimised.

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