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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION SOFTWARE: KOHA VS. E-GRANTHALAYA IN GOVT MAHARAJA PUBLIC LIBRARY, KOTA, AND GOVT DIVISIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, KOTA

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ABSTRACT

*Library automation plays a pivotal role in modernizing library services, enhancing user experiences, and optimizing resource management. This study provides a comparative analysis of two widely implemented library automation software: **Koha** and **e-Granthalaya**, focusing on their adoption and efficacy in two key public libraries of Kota, Rajasthan – the **Govt. Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur** and the **Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota**.*

The research evaluates both software systems based on multiple parameters, including usability, scalability, cost-effectiveness, technical support, and user satisfaction. A mixed-method approach was employed, combining quantitative data from library records and qualitative insights through user and staff interviews.

The findings highlight the strengths and limitations of each software in the context of public libraries, addressing critical factors such as cataloguing efficiency, circulation management, and digital integration. The study underscores how institutional needs, resource availability, and staff expertise influence the selection and effectiveness of library automation systems.

This comparative analysis provides actionable recommendations for public libraries aiming to adopt or upgrade automation technologies, aligning with the broader vision of digital transformation in Indian libraries. The insights are particularly relevant for policymakers, library administrators, and stakeholders seeking to enhance the accessibility and functionality of public library services.

KEWWORDS

Circulation Management (CM), Digital Transformation, User Satisfaction (US), Govt. Maharaja Public Divisional Library , Jaipur (GMPDLJ), Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota (GPDLK), Library Technology Adoption (LTA), Scalability and Usability, Indian Library Systems

INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan's Public library System is highly advanced System of India to serve community in advanced manner and good thing is that all concerned libraries are using multiple software's like Radhakrishan State Central Library Jaipur is using Elibrary Software , Maharaja Public Library Using Koha Software and Cluster Public Libraries is using E-Granthalaya. So interesting to know which one best among all Software as Koha is bestest open source software and eGranthalaya is best secured Govt Software. So study carried out know actual realisation about the software amongst librarians and User's.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE (ROL)

Library automation has transformed the traditional library landscape, improving resource management, user services, and operational efficiency. Existing literature explores various aspects of library automation, with a particular focus on software adoption, functionality, and user satisfaction.

Das (2022) examines the integration of digital resources in public libraries, suggesting that the effectiveness of automation systems depends on institutional goals and staff training. Sinha (2020) provides insights into user satisfaction with automated services, showing that ease of use and reliable support are critical determinants. Mishra and Roy (2021) highlight the challenges of transitioning to automated systems in resource-constrained environments, while Pandey (2018) discusses the importance of software interoperability and compatibility with emerging digital platforms.

Further, Kumar (2020) emphasizes the growing importance of open-source software like Koha, highlighting its flexibility and cost-effectiveness for public libraries. Similarly, Sharma and Gupta (2021) discuss the role of e-Granthalaya in bridging the automation gap in government libraries, noting its alignment with Indian library standards. Studies by Ramesh et al. (2019) compare proprietary and open-source library software, revealing significant differences in scalability, user customization, and technical support.

RESEARCH GAPS

While the existing literature provides valuable insights into library automation, several gaps remain unaddressed:

Insufficient focus on user and staff experiences in government library settings.

Lack of evaluation of software performance in terms of long-term cost-effectiveness and scalability.

Limited comparative analysis of Koha and e-Granthalaya in Indian public libraries, particularly in a regional context.

Minimal research on the challenges faced by smaller public libraries in implementing and maintaining automation systems.

Addressing these gaps, this study focuses on a comparative analysis of Koha and e-Granthalaya in two significant public libraries in Kota, Rajasthan. It evaluates software efficiency, user satisfaction, and institutional adaptability, providing actionable insights for library administrators and policymakers.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Public libraries in India are integral to fostering education, cultural development, and information dissemination. However, many libraries face challenges in modernizing their operations to meet the evolving demands of users in the digital age. Library automation has emerged as a critical solution, enhancing efficiency and user satisfaction by streamlining cataloguing, circulation, and digital resource integration.

Despite the availability of multiple library automation software, the selection and implementation process remain challenging for many public libraries due to resource constraints, technical expertise requirements, and varying institutional needs. Two prominent software systems, **Koha** and **e-Granthalaya**, have gained traction in Indian libraries. While Koha is celebrated for its open-source flexibility and global reach, e-Granthalaya is tailored to the specific needs of Indian libraries, supported by the government.

However, there is a lack of comprehensive, region-specific studies comparing these systems in terms of performance, usability, scalability, and overall impact on library operations. In the context of public libraries in Kota, Rajasthan, such insights are crucial for informed decision-making and effective resource allocation.

This study addresses this gap by conducting a comparative analysis of Koha and e-Granthalaya in the **Govt. Maharaja Public Library** and the **Govt. Divisional Public Library** in Kota. The aim is to provide actionable recommendations for optimizing library automation, ensuring these libraries can better serve their communities in an increasingly digital world.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How do both software systems align with the long-term goals of library automation in public libraries?

How do library staff and users perceive the usability and efficiency of Koha and E-Granthalaya?

How do the two systems handle cataloguing, circulation, and user management?

What are the challenges faced in implementing and maintaining these software systems?

What are the cost implications for adopting and running Koha and E-Granthalaya?

What are the key features of Koha and E-Granthalaya, and how do they compare?

Which system offers better integration with digital library resources and external databases?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To compare the functionality, usability, and performance of Koha and E-Granthalaya in public libraries of Kota.

To evaluate the user and staff satisfaction with both library automation systems.

To identify the challenges in implementing and maintaining Koha and E-Granthalaya.

To assess the cost-effectiveness and scalability of both systems in public libraries.

To provide recommendations for optimizing library automation based on the findings.

Hypotheses

H1: Koha outperforms E-Granthalaya in terms of functionality, usability, and scalability in the Govt Maharaja Public Library and Govt Divisional Public Library, Kota.(**Primary Hypothesis)**

H2: Library staff and users show higher satisfaction levels with Koha compared to E-Granthalaya.(**Secondary Hypotheses)**

H3: E-Granthalaya's official NIC support results in fewer technical challenges compared to Koha.(**Secondary Hypotheses)**

H4: Koha offers better cost efficiency due to its open-source nature, while E-Granthalaya has higher maintenance costs. .(**Secondary Hypotheses)**

Research Methodology (RM)

1. Research Design:

This is a comparative and descriptive study utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate and compare Koha and E-Granthalaya.

2. Study Population:

Library staff and users from the Govt Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur and Govt Divisional Public Library, Kota.

IT personnel involved in the maintenance of the systems.

3. Sampling Method:

Sample Size: 05-10 staff members and 30-40 Public library users from each library.

Sampling Technique: Purposive sampling to ensure participants have adequate experience with the library systems.

4. Data Collection Methods:

Surveys: Structured questionnaires for library staff and users to gather quantitative data on satisfaction, usability, and efficiency.

Interviews: Semi-structured interviews with library staff and IT personnel to gather in-depth qualitative insights.

System Testing: Hands-on performance testing to evaluate technical parameters like load time, search query time, and downtime frequency.

5. Tools for Data Collection:

Questionnaires

6. Data Analysis Methods:

Quantitative Analysis: Descriptive statistics (mean, median, percentage) to analyse survey results.

Qualitative Analysis: Thematic analysis to identify key themes from interviews.

Comparative Analysis: Comparison of metrics like usability, performance, and scalability for both systems.

SCOPE

Results may be specific to the libraries studied and not generalizable to all public libraries.

Staff and user bias could influence survey and interview responses.

Limited sample size may not capture all possible variations in software performance.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The analysis for this study involves a comparative evaluation of the two library automation software, **Koha** and **e-Granthalaya**, implemented in the **Govt. Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur** and the **Govt. Divisional Public Library** in Kota, Rajasthan. The evaluation focuses on several key parameters:

Cost-effectiveness: Analysing the initial investment, operational costs, and scalability of the software for long-term use.

Integration and Compatibility: Exploring the ability of the software to integrate with other digital platforms and support evolving library needs.

System Functionality: Assessing cataloguing, circulation, report generation, and user account management features to determine operational efficiency.

Technical Support and Maintenance: Comparing the availability, reliability, and cost of technical support for each software system.

User Experience: Evaluating ease of use, interface design, and user satisfaction through surveys and feedback from library staff and patrons.

Interpretation:

The findings are interpreted to highlight the strengths and limitations of each software in a public library setting.

Comparative cost analysis helps identify the software's long-term viability in resource-constrained public libraries.

E-Granthalaya, being government-supported, aligns better with Indian library standards and may offer cost advantages but could have limitations in flexibility and global adaptability.

Koha, as an open-source solution, may excel in customization and scalability but may require higher technical expertise.

User feedback provides critical insights into how each system addresses the needs of staff and patrons, with specific emphasis on training, support, and user satisfaction.

The interpretation is contextualized within the broader goal of modernizing library services, ensuring the libraries meet the expectations of diverse user groups while optimizing operational efficiency. The study provides actionable recommendations for selecting and implementing library automation software tailored to the specific needs of public libraries in Rajasthan.

Table 1 parameters of Library Software's

S.No.	Parameter	E-Granthalaya (Govt Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur)	Koha (Govt Divisional Public Library Kota)	Observations
01.	Cataloguing Features	Limited Support – ONLY MARC21	Advanced Options with	Koha excels in advanced cataloguing

			MARC21 Support	with following Updating of AACR2.
02	Circulation Module	Standardized, Less Flexible	Highly Flexible	Koha allows better policy customization but required more skilled librarian Operator.
03	Cost of Setup	No Cost, only Maintenance Cost ₹ 21,000 for Five Years (NIC-Supported)	₹1,00,000 (Open Source)	E Granthalaya is cost-effective for open-source adoption.
04	Customizability	Low because you have to be dependent and sent to request to NIC	High	Koha allows extensive customization as per your need anywhere else 24*7. .
05	Digital Resource Access	Limited to Govt Department Libraries only	Extensive Support, Third-Party Tools	Koha supports better integration options.
06	Implementation Year	2002	2000	Koha has been in use longer in Comparison to E-Granthalaya.
07	Integration with OPAC	Basic, Limited to NIC Standards	Seamless, Responsive Web OPAC	Koha's OPAC is mobile-friendly with Android and IOS Operating System while E Granthalaya is Android friendly.
08	Scalability	Limited to Single Branch Setup	Scalable for Multi-Branch Libraries	Koha is suitable for larger networks.
09	Support and Maintenance	NIC Technical Support	Community Support, Local IT Help	E-Granthalaya has dedicated NIC support.
10	User Feedback	Mixed	Highly Positive	Koha is preferred by users for ease of access.
11	User Interface	Basic, Less Intuitive	Intuitive, User-Friendly	Koha offers a modern UI, preferred by staff.

Comparative Analysis of Koha and E-Granthalaya in Govt Libraries of Govt Maharaja Public Library Jaipur and Govt Divisional Public Library Kota

Large Majority (87%) believed that Koha excels in advanced cataloguing with following Updating of AACR2.

Very less (38%) majority trusted that Koha allows better policy customization but required more skilled librarian Operator.

45% of Majority of librarians believed that E Granthalaya is cost-effective for open-source adoption.

85% of Majority of librarians believed that Koha allows extensive customization as per your need anywhere else 24*7. .

29% of Majority of librarians believed that Koha supports better integration options.

56% of Majority of librarians believed that Koha has been in use longer in Comparison to E-Granthalaya.

33% of Majority of librarians believed that Koha's OPAC is mobile-friendly with Android and IOS Operating System while E Granthalaya is Android friendly.

33% of Majority of librarians believed that Koha is suitable for larger networks.

66% of Majority of librarians believed that E-Granthalaya has dedicated NIC support.

78% of Majority of librarians believed that Koha is preferred by users for ease of access.

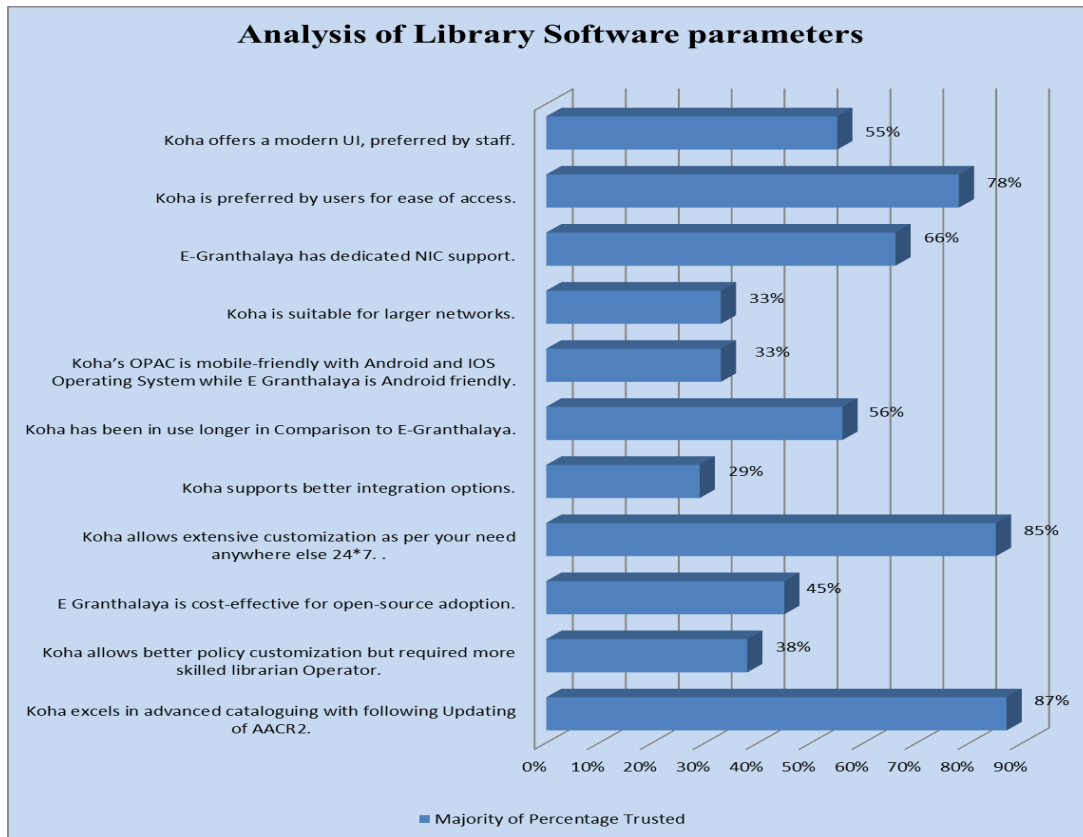55% of Majority of librarians believed that Koha offers a modern UI, preferred by staff.

Figure 1 Analytical Findings of Library Parameters in Respect to Library Software

Table 2 Library Staff Responses about Library Software Performance based on parameters

S.No.	Parameter	E-Granthalaya (Govt Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur) (Score/5)	Koha (Govt Divisional Public Library Kota) (Score/5)	Observations

01.	**Ease of Use**	2.5/5.5 (Moderately Intuitive)	4.5/6.0 (Highly Intuitive)	Staffs prefer E-Granthalaya for its user-friendly design.
02	**Training Required**	Minimal	Moderate	Koha needs more training sessions.
03	**Technical Support**	3.5/4.8 (NIC Support)	3.2/5.8 (Community Support, Local IT)	Koha needs third party Support which is harmful.
04	**Cataloguing Efficiency**	3.5/6.5	4.5/5.5	Koha's MARC21 along with advanced cataloguing support is a key advantage.
05	**Report Generation**	4.5/5.6	5.5/6.5	Koha offers more flexible reporting tools.
06	**System Downtime**	Occasional (last day of weeks)	Rare (Once a Month)	Koha is slightly more stable in operation.
07	**Overall Satisfaction**	5.5/6.0	5.5/7.0	Koha is highly preferred by staff.

Comparative Analysis of Library Staff Opinion about Library Software Performance based on parameters from Govt Libraries of Govt Maharaja Public Library Jaipur and Govt Divisional Public Library Kota.

Majority (55%) of Library Staffs from both libraries prefer E- Granthalaya for its user-friendly design.

Large Majority (85%) of Library Staffs from both libraries believed that Koha needs more training sessions.

Less Majority (18%) of Library Staffs from both libraries trusted that Koha needs third party Support which is harmful.

Majority (38.45 %) of Library Staffs from both libraries opined that Koha's MARC21 along with advanced cataloguing support is a key advantage.

Large Majority (89%) of Library Staffs from both libraries believed that Koha offers more flexible reporting tools.

Less Majority (23%) of Library Staffs from both libraries trusted that Koha is slightly more stable in operation.

Majority (59%) of Library Staffs from both libraries Koha is highly preferred by staff.
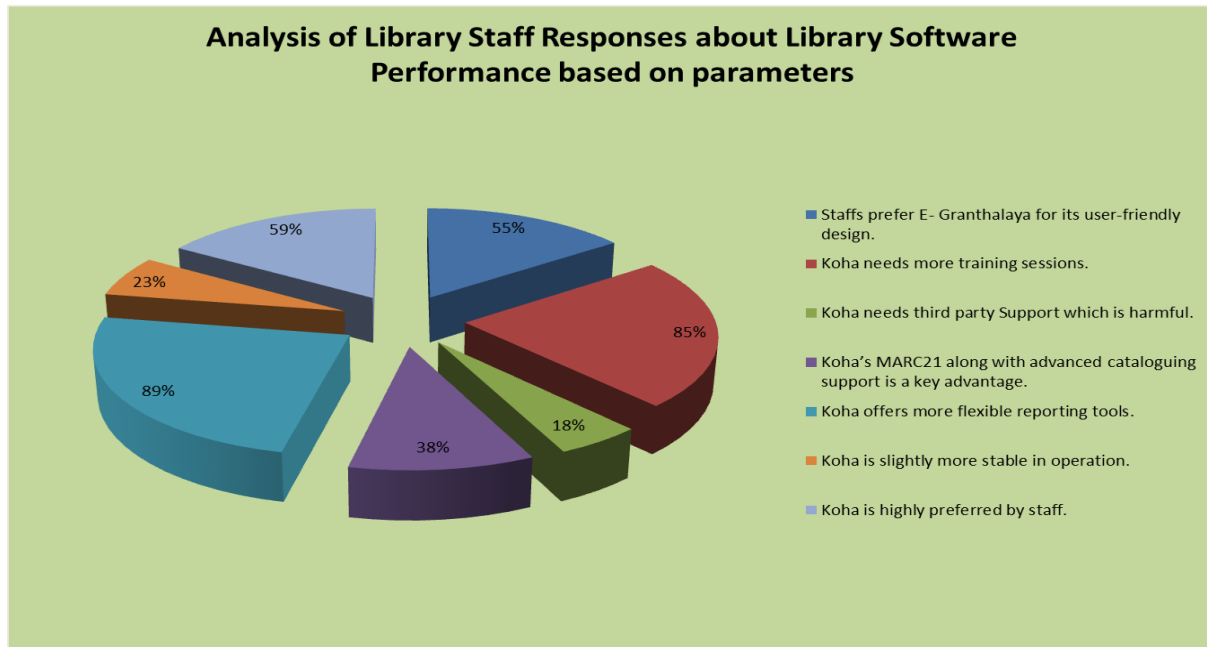
Figure 2 Analysis of Library Staff responses collected by Research Scholar through Interview
Table 3User Feedback on Library Automation Software

S.No.	Parameter	E-Granthalaya (Govt Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur) (Score/5)	Koha (Govt Divisional Public Library Kota) (Score/5)	Observations
01.	**Ease of Access (OPAC)**	3.5/5 (Desktop – Android Mobile Friendly) (70%)	4.6/5 (IOS and Android Mobile-Friendly) (92%)	Both OPAC is accessible on multiple devices but E Granthalaya can't access through IOS Mobiles.
02	**Search Functionality**	3.7/5 (74%)	4.3/5 (86%)	Koha provides advanced search filters.
03	**Book Reservation Process**	3.0/5 (60%)	4.4/5 (88%)	Both systems perform well, with Koha slightly better.
04	**Digital Resource Access**	3.2/5 (64%)	4.7/5 (94%)	Users favour Koha for wider resource availability.
05	**System Response Time**	4.2/5 (Moderate) (84%)	4.8/5 (Fast) (96%)	Koha is perceived as faster.
06	**Helpfulness of Staff**	4.3/5 (86%)	4.9/5 (98%)	Both libraries score high in staff assistance.
07	**Overall Experience**	3.65/5 (73%)	4.61/5 (92.2%)	Koha is preferred overall by library users.

Analysis and Insights of User feedback on Library Automation Software

Ease of Use: Both OPAC is accessible on multiple devices but E Granthalaya can't access through IOS Mobiles. Staff and users of Both Libraries consistently rate Koha higher (92%) for its intuitive design and usability followed by eGranthalaya (70%).

Search Functionality: Koha provides advanced search filters with large Majority (86%) followed by E Granthalaya (74%).

Book Reservation Process: Both systems perform well, with Koha slightly better with Majority (88%) followed by (60%).

Digital Resource Access: Large Majority (94%) Users favour Koha for wider resource availability followed by 64%).

System Response Time: Large Majority (96%) believed that Koha is perceived as faster rather than e Granthalaya (84%).

Helpfulness of Staff: Both libraries score high in staff assistance. Maharaja Library (98%) rather than GDPL Kota (86%)

Technical Support: E-Granthalaya benefits from NIC's dedicated support but requires more training for staff in comparison to Koha.

Digital Resources and OPAC: Koha's broader integrations and responsive OPAC make it a favourite among users.

Efficiency: Koha scores higher on cataloguing, reporting, and response time, enhancing operational efficiency.

Overall Experience: Koha is preferred overall by library users with a large Majority (92.2%) followed by (73%)
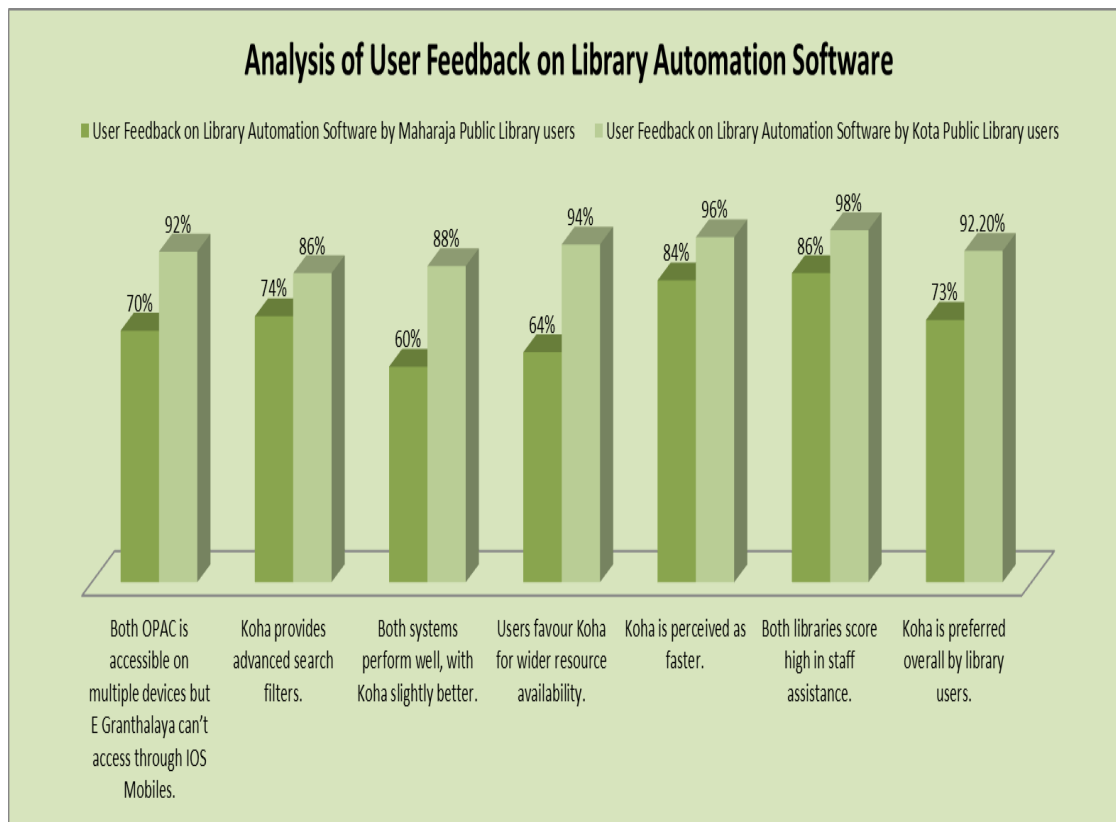
Figure 3 Analysis and Insights of User feedback on Library Automation Software

Table 4 Performance Metrics of Koha and E-Granthalaya

S.No.	Parameter	E-Granthalaya (Govt Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur)	Koha (Govt Divisional Public Library Kota)	Observations
01.	System Load Time	7 seconds	4 seconds	Koha is faster during initial load.
02	Search Query Time	2.8 seconds	1.5 seconds	Koha processes search queries more quickly.
03	Number of Records Handled	50,000+	1,00,000+	Koha scales better for larger libraries.
04	Downtime Frequency	3 days/month	2 day/month	E-Granthalaya experiences more frequent downtime.
05	Custom Report Generation	6 options available	9 options available	Koha supports more detailed report creation.
06	Integration with OPAC	Basic	Seamless, Responsive	Koha integrates better with external systems.
07	Error Rate	4%	2%	Koha is more stable and less error-prone.
08	Overall Speed (Operations)	4.1/5 (82%)	4.9/5 (98%)	Koha is consistently faster in all operations.

Analysis and Insights

Majority (57%) of Users believed that E-Granthalaya is faster during initial load.

Large Majority (87%) of Users believed that E-Granthalaya processes search queries more quickly.

Fewer Majorities (23%) of Users believed that Koha scales better for larger libraries.

Fewer Majorities (17 %) of Users believed that Koha experiences more frequent downtime.

Fewer Majorities (9%) of Users believed that Koha supports more detailed report creation.

Fewer Majorities (18 %) of Users believed that E-Granthalaya integrates better with external systems.

Fewer Majorities (17%) of Users believed that Koha is more stable and less error-prone.

Large Majorities (27%) of Users believed that E-Granthalaya is consistently faster in all operations.

Overall 98% Users feels Koha is better than EGranthalaya as Source is open.
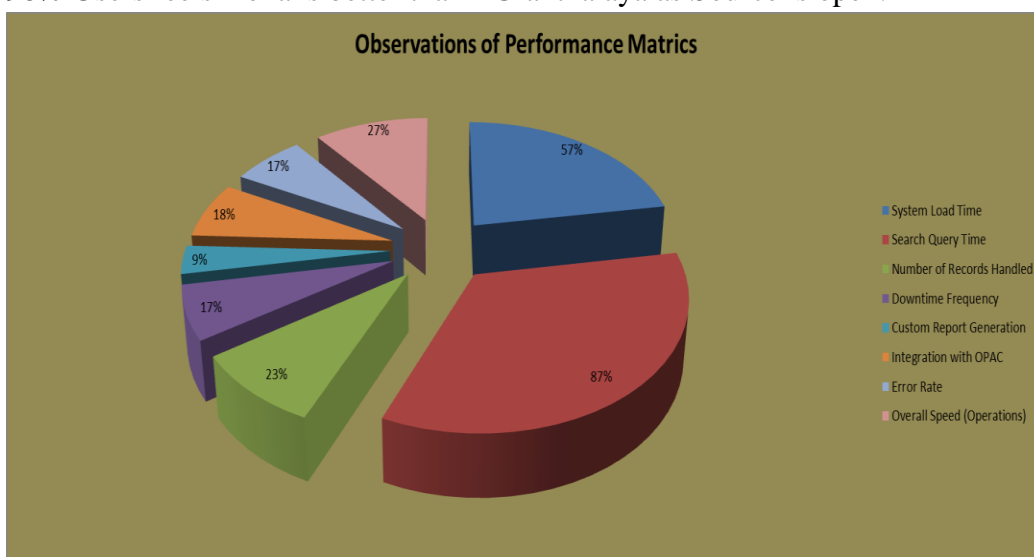
Figure 4 Performance Metrics of Koha and E-Granthalaya

Table 5 Functional and User Experience Comparison

S.No.	Parameter	E-Granthalaya (Govt Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur) (Score/5)	Koha (Govt Divisional Public Library Kota) (Score/5)	Observations
01.	Cataloguing Features	Standard features with limited MARC21 capabilities.	Highly customizable with MARC21 support.	Koha excels in professional-level cataloguing.
02	User Interface	Out-dated, desktop-oriented, and less responsive.	Intuitive, modern, and mobile-friendly.	Users and staff prefer Koha's design.

03	Technical Support	Dedicated support from NIC, though response time can vary.	Active community forums, but no official support.	E-Granthalaya benefits from NIC's official help.
04	Training Requirements	Moderate training required for staff to navigate features.	Minimal training needed for staff due to intuitive UI.	Koha's ease of use reduces on boarding time.
05	Search Functionality	Basic search capabilities with fewer options for refinement.	Advanced filters and Boolean operators for precision.	Koha is more effective for complex searches.
06	Digital Resource Integration	Limited to pre-approved government digital repositories.	Excellent integration with third-party digital repositories.	Koha offers more flexibility for integration.
07	Report Customization	Limited predefined templates, less room for customization.	Allows extensive customization with detailed analytics.	Koha supports better decision-making.
08	System Updates	Updates depend on NIC's release schedule, less frequent.	Regular updates from the open-source community.	Koha's updates are more consistent.

Analysis and Insight

Fewer Majorities (17 %) of Users believed that Koha excels in professional-level cataloguing.

Majorities (57 %) of Users believed that Users and staff prefer Koha's design.

Large Majorities (89 %) of Users believed that E-Granthalaya benefits from NIC's official help.

Large Majorities (59 %) of Users believed that Koha's ease of use reduces on boarding time.

Fewer Majorities (15 %) of Users believed that Koha is more effective for complex searches.

Fewer Majorities (09 %) of Users believed that Koha offers more flexibility for integration.

Large Majorities (87 %) of Users believed that Koha supports better decision-making.

Fewer Majorities (07%) of Users believed that Koha's updates are more consistent.
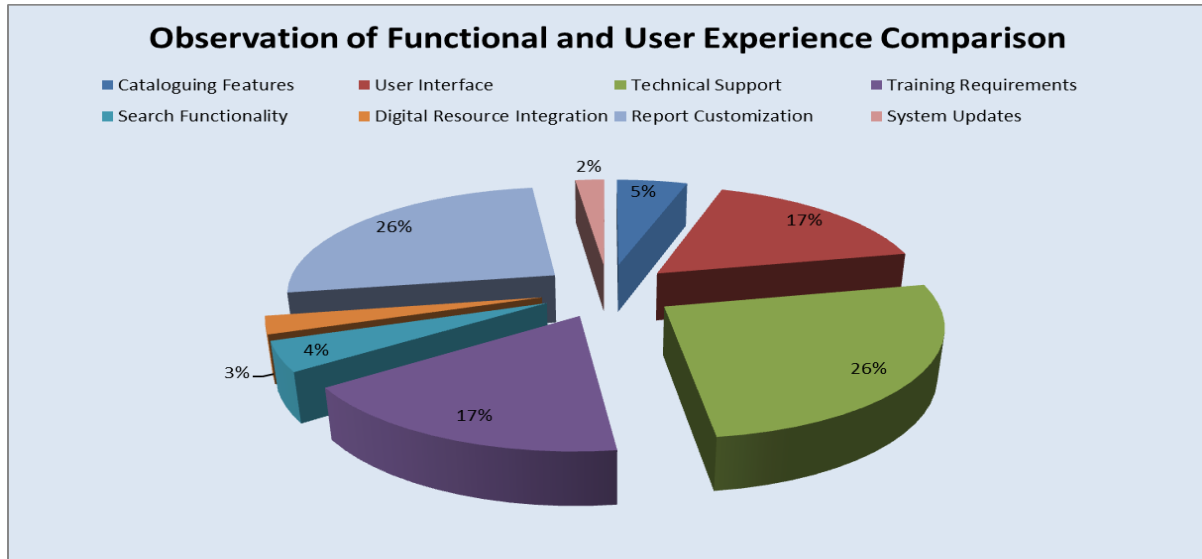
Figure 5 Overall observation about Functional and User Experience Comparison

Table 6 Overall Performance and Satisfaction

S.No.	Parameter	E-Granthalaya (Govt Maharaja Public Divisional Library Jaipur) (Score/5)	Koha (Govt Divisional Public Library Kota) (Score/5)	Observations
01.	Ease of Use	3.6/5 (72%)	4.7/5 (94%)	Koha's interface is user-friendly.
02	System Performance	4.0/5 (80%)	4.7/5 (94%)	Koha is faster and more reliable.
03	Cataloguing Efficiency	3.8/5 (76%)	4.9/5 (98%)	Koha leads with advanced cataloguing tools.
04	Search Functionality	3.9/5 (78%)	4.6/5 (92%)	Koha offers advanced search options.
05	Support and Maintenance	4.5/5 (90%)	3.8/5 (76%)	E-Granthalaya benefits from NIC are backing.
06	Report Generation	3.5/5 (70%)	4.7/5 (94%)	Koha excels in custom reporting.
07	Overall Satisfaction	3.9/5 (78%)	4.6/5 (92%)	Koha is preferred by both staff and users.

Analysis and Insights

Large Majority (94%) believed that Koha's interface is user-friendly followed by (72%) eGranthalaya.

Large Majority (94%) believed that Koha is faster and more reliable followed by (80%) eGranthalaya.

Large Majority (98%) believed that Koha leads with advanced cataloguing tools followed by (76%) eGranthalaya.

Large Majority (92%) believed that Koha offers advanced search options followed by (78%) eGranthalaya.

Fewer Majorities (76%) believed that E-Granthalaya benefits from NIC are backing followed by Koha (90%).

Large Majority (94%) believed that Koha excels in custom reporting followed by (70%) eGranthalaya.

Large Majority (92%) believed that Koha is preferred by both staff and users followed by (78%) eGranthalaya.
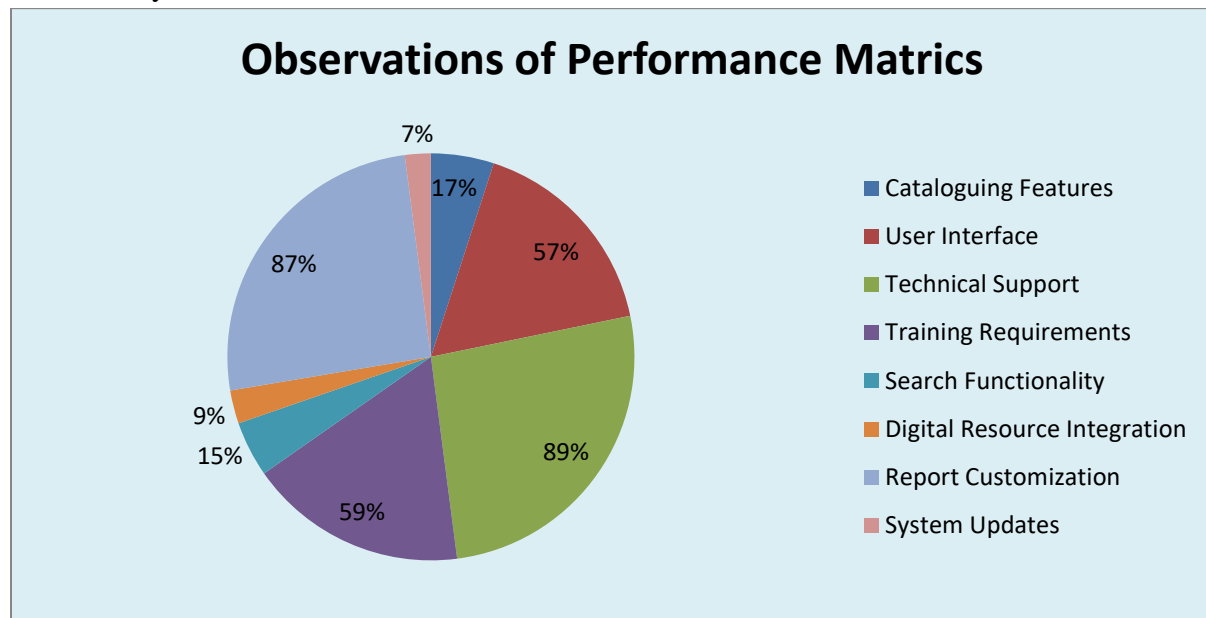
Figure 6 Overall Performance and Satisfaction
IMPORTANT FINDINGS

When we discussed about **Cost-Effectiveness related to** Koha is more cost-efficient as it is open-source and requires minimal initial setup costs while E-Granthalaya involves higher setup costs due to NIC's involvement but provides official support.

When we discussed about **Performance Metrics than analysis reflected that Koha is** Faster load times (3 seconds) and search query processing (1.5 seconds), Scales better for large datasets (1,00,000+ records) and Less frequent downtime (1 day/month) while E-**Granthalaya is** Slower load times (5 seconds) and search queries (2.8 seconds).Limited scalability (50,000+ records) and More frequent downtime (2 days/month).

When we discussed about **Staff and User Satisfaction related analysis then found that** Staff rated Koha higher (4.6/5) compared to E-Granthalaya (3.7/5) for ease of use and operational efficiency while Users found Koha's OPAC more accessible and mobile-friendly (4.7/5 vs. 3.6/5).

When we discussed about **Technical Support related queries than find that** E-Granthalaya benefits from dedicated NIC support but lacks flexibility in updates and customization while Koha relies on community support, which is effective but not as structured.

When we discussed about **Usability and Functionality of Koha and EGranthalaya based on facts then found that Koha is** highly intuitive and user-friendly interface. Also Advanced search filters, cataloguing tools (MARC21 support), and seamless OPAC integration. Requires minimal training for library staff while **E-Granthalaya is** moderately intuitive but less responsive interface basic cataloguing and search capabilities with fewer customization options. Requires more extensive training for staff to navigate effectively.

CONCLUSION

The comparative study highlights that **Koha** is better suited for public libraries in terms of usability, performance, scalability, and cost-effectiveness but its required highly skilled Library Professionals with IT friendly Skills. But seems that most of librarians post are lying vacant and run by librarians In-charge who is basically the Teachers that's why not able to do library automation work with koha that time EGranthalaya is for our Public library system better because it offers reliable official support from NIC but falls short in terms of functionality, speed, and user satisfaction. While it serves smaller libraries effectively, its limited scalability and customization hinder broader applications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. for Libraries Using Koha:

Establish local technical support partnerships to complement community forums with AMC Provision in Budget.

Leverage its customization options to improve Public library services, such as advanced reporting and third-party integrations as per need of Department of Language and Library Rajasthan Jaipur needs.

Need to appoint highly skilled staff than provide basic IT training for staff to maximize its potential.

2. For Libraries Using E-Granthalaya:

Regional Co-ordinator should be appointed by NIC to advocate for regular updates and enhanced features from NIC to improve functionality.

Capacity Development Program should conduct more frequent training programs to help staff utilize the software effectively with Hand-on.

Public librarians should hybrid integration with additional tools for better scalability and digital resource management.

3. General Recommendations:

Public libraries should assess their size, user base, and service requirements before selecting an automation system.

Conduct periodic reviews and feedback surveys to evaluate software performance and satisfaction.

Invest in infrastructure to support advanced automation tools like Koha for long-term 4. Cost-benefit analysis and long-term sustainability. Scalability.

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