HOW LIS PROFESSIONALS ARE PREVENTING OF COVID -19 IN CENTRAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN UTTAR PRADESH STATE, INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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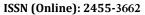[1](Ph.D. Research Scholar) DLIS, BBAU, Lucknow
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ABSTRACT

The paper highlight the preventing measures of COVID-19 and implication of social distancing among library professionals of central university libraries in Uttar Pradesh. And to examine the opinion of protective against Covid-19 also investigating the medical application usage to safe themselves from COVID-19. The findings of the study, most of the library professionals were adoption of practical approaches to prevent Covid-19, and most of them, were implication themselves the social distancing their surroundings.

KEYWORD: *Library professionals, preventing measures, adoption, COVID-19 pandemic*

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to spread of COVID-19 all over world, public health is a primary objective of the any government in the world. As we know that people depend on progressively more strained by the COVID-19 outbreak. Public health impacts are apparent various ways beyond morbidity and mortality. The numbers of the study over the world indicates that elderly populations (people aged 60 years old and older) loneliness is already a core public health disquiet that is being made not as good as by COVID-19. The mobility and mortality is an important part of the public health response to COVID-19. It was found that elderly mortality rates range from 3.6% to 14.8% in China and are similar in other countries in the world. Isolation, the negative feelings related with perceived social distancing is already a relentless public health anxiety for elderly populations (Wenger et al., 1996). Aloneness is allied with reduced happiness and satisfaction with life, and sadness, which can noticeable in physical health problems (Golden et al, 2009). There are numbers of way that isolation can be addresses as an essential element of public health responses to COVID-19. First, public health agencies of the country should aim to identify how interventions planned to reduce the spread of COVID-19, such as physical or social distancing, might contribute to lonesomeness. Second, they can revolutionize how they distribute support to elderly. Research on other disaster in other contexts shows implementing interventions thoughtfully and with the appropriate cultural competencies can go far in ensure that affecting and corporeal needs are met during times of catastrophe (Wilkinson, 2018; North & Pfefferbaum, 2013). COVID-19 has carry attack not only China but also most of the country of the world in the present time. The India is not exceptional from its at that time all the universities consisting central, state, deemed, private , schools and colleges are closed for uncertainty period. In this pandemic situation libraries and library professionals are widely role playing to dissemination of information through using information communication technologies. But in this context, various questions arises that how library professionals of the libraries are maintain physical or social distancing during the lockdown period, what are the approaches are usage to reduces the impact of COVID-19.? , and what are frequency of sanitized them self during lockdown period. When we are talk about role of library professionals during lockdown period, it

seeing that major two aspects of professionals. Firstly without any disruption continue provides accessibility of library services and secondly initiative to sanitized themselves as well as libraries.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The conducted present study, review of literature is concerned to the library product and services during Covid- 19 pandemic. There are various studies are found related to research questions under the scope. Dadhe, P. P. and Dubey, M. N. (2020) opined that the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) disease presented a special challenges to all the library to sifting remote access facilities for users. Further said that sudden and unexpected outbreak of the virus forced the library professionals, to ascertain ways of working in a speedily time frame like manual to digital environment . Leo F. H. Ma (2020) conducted a study to examine the academic library services during Covid-19. Author mention their study, basically how academic libraries are changing their services for maximum benefits to users, the findings of the study, majority of the developed country libraries are providing remote access facilities to seek information resources and other hand libraries are more emphasizes to subscribes of e- resources . author strongly agree that Covid-19 is given an opportunity to library professional for rethinking about to library services as well as restructure the infrastructure of the library. Similarly Asif and Singh (2020) mention in their study Covid-19 given an opportunity to library for changing the current trends of providing library services to users. Authors state that Covid-19 is provides a platform to enhancing the learning and professional skills, promote the navigate through this challenge and prepared to themselves for new normal life. Rafiq, et.al (2020) discussed about to the university libraries' response during the COVID-19 pandemic and determines their working practices, services patterns, strategies applied, and role played. For study, authors were conducted a interview method for data collection to the librarians of seven university libraries. the findings of the study, most of the library physically closed due to Covid-19 pandemic but all the libraries were providing services to users through remote access facilitates and the university portal and other social media tools was used in few numbers for communicated to users during this pandemic. Majority of the library staff was doing work from work and there was no found work load on staff due to of 24/7 connectivity and without any formal working policy addressing the new working routines.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The objectives of study are as follows **-**
1. To ascertain the preventing measures of Covid-19 among library professionals of central university libraries in Uttar Pradesh.
2. To find out the followed the social distancing by library professionals.
3. To assess the types of medical procedures usage by library professionals to protect yourself from COVID -19.

4. RESEARCH APPROACH/ METHODOLOGY
The study included online survey method to examine the adoption of practical and scientific approaches to the safe themselves from COVID-19 pandemic. And has tried to explore whether the working professionals have followed the social distancing to the surrounding community. A structure questionnaire containing both closed and open questions was designed that would trace the concerning problems and other aspects of the study. A questionnaire was used as a tools for data collection through using online platform likewise email, WhatsApp and telephonic interview method. In this study, total 255 questionnaires were sent to the library professionals through online and out of them 137 questionnaires were received. The MS- Excel was used as tool for data analysis.

5. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS
The assessment of the level of preventing measures of COVID -19 in central university libraries in Uttar Pradesh state, India. The physical distancing among library professionals are not reduces the risk of COVID-19 but also implementation of COVID-19 management practices by library professionals are also break the spread COVID-19 in other worker of library staff. The present study is covered only central university libraries in Uttar Pradesh state of India. The limited universities are in Uttar Pradesh state Aligarh Muslim University, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Banaras Hindu University and University of Allahabad.

6. RESULT

Table1. Gender wise responses

Gender Wise Responses	AMU	BBAU	BHU	UA	Total	%
Male	32	17	36	27	112	81.76
Female	8	3	10	4	25	18.24
Total	40	20	46	31	137	100.00

Table .1 shows the gender wise response rate of library professionals. The result indicates that 81.76 % male library professionals were responses whereas 18.24 female professionals were responses out of 137 respondents. The result gives clear picture that majority of the male library professionals were respondents in the study.

Table 2. Usage of medical approaches to protecting from COVID-19

Usage of medical approaches	AMU	BBAU	BHU	UA	Total	%
Unani approach	3	1	5	2	11	8.03
Homeopathy approach	7	4	11	6	28	20.44
Allopathic approach	13	6	13	8	40	29.20
Siddha/Ayurveda approach	17	9	17	15	58	42.34
Any other approach	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	40	20	46	31	137	100.00

Use of medical approaches to protecting from COVID-19, among library professionals. (Table 2). It was indicates that 42.34% library professionals were preferred to use of Siddha/ Ayurveda medical approach to protect themselves from COVID-19, 29.20 % library professionals were preferred to Allopathic approach, 20.44 % library professionals were preferred to Homeopathy whereas the lowest 8.03% library professionals were used the Unani approach to protect from COVID-19.

Table.3 Adoption of practice approaches to protect from COVID-19

Adoption of practice approaches to protect from COVID-19	AMU	BBAU	BHU	UA	Total	%
Regularly use of hand wash	25	11	27	13	76	55.47
Avoid to touch eye, mouth, nose etc.	10	3	9	11	33	24.09
Always wear Mask	5	6	10	7	28	20.44
Total	40	20	46	31	137	100.00

In additional to the use of medical approaches, all library professionals were also take precaution to the COVID-19. In this context, library professional's adoption of practice approaches to protect from CORONA. (Table 3). Indicates that 55.47% library professionals were usage the hand wash regularly, 24.09 % library professionals were tried to avoid to touch eye, mouth and nose whereas 24.44% library professionals were always wear mask so that protect themselves from CORONA.

Table.4. Frequency of adoption of hand wash

Frequency of hand wash	AMU	BBAU	BHU	UA	Total	%
0-3 times	14	8	16	12	50	36.50
4-7 times	18	10	19	7	54	39.42
8-11 times	5	1	6	9	21	15.33
12-15 time	2	1	3	3	9	6.57
More than 15 times	1	0	2	0	3	2.19
Total	40	20	46	31	137	100.00

Practical adoption of hand wash is an important aspect of preventing to spread over the surrounding of COVID-19 pandemic. Due to rapidly spread nature of COVID-19, it is not an essential to all library professionals but also necessary to entire community of the country. (Table 4). It was observed that 39.42% library professionals were used of hand wash 4-7 times a day, 36.50% library professionals were used of hand wash 0-3 times a day, 15.33% professions were used 8-11 times a day, 6.57% library professionals were used of hand wash 12-15 times a day and only 2.19 % library professionals were used hand wash more than 15 times a day.

Table .5 Usages of sanitizers

Usage of sanitizers	AMU	BBAU	BHU	UA	Total	%
Soap	3	1	11	8	23	16.79
Hot Water	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Soil	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Volcanic ash	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Alcohol based sanitizes	37	19	35	23	114	83.21
Total	40	20	46	31	137	100.00

Table .5 shows the usages of sanitizers by library professionals of the central university libraries in Uttar Pradesh. Sanitizers are an essentials role play to damages of CORONA virus. It help to reduces the risk of spread CORONA virus in entire community. It was observed that 83.21% library professionals were used alcohol based sanitizers to clean their hand and only 16.79 % library professionals were used soap to clean their hand.

Table.6 Library professionals opinion towards protective against COVID-19

Opinion towards protective against COVID-19	AMU	BBAU	BHU	UA	Total	%
Stay home and safe	14	11	17	9	51	37.23
to maintain the social distancing	18	8	9	11	46	33.58
Avoid talk to each other	3	1	3	2	9	6.57
Yoga for improve respiratory system	1	0	15	8	24	17.52
To prefer the medical test of Covid-19	4	0	2	1	7	5.11
Total	40	20	46	31	137	100.00

Precaution and adoption of preventives approaches are not safe library professionals but also control the COVID-19 spread over the world. the result indicates that 37.23 % library professionals were given their opinion towards stay home is best preventive tools to safe from COVID-19, 33.58 % library professionals were focused the maintain the social distancing to safe from COVID-19, 17.52 % library professionals were given their opinion about yoga is helped to improve the respiratory system and 6.57 % library professionals were given their opinion about avoid talk to each other for safe from COVID-19 whereas 5.11% library

professionals were given the focused to the medical test of COVID -19.

6. DISCUSSION

As the result suggests that most of the library professionals are adopted of preventive approaches to safe them from COVID-19. Which shows that most of them use of sanitizers and some other professionals are used substitute of sanitizers. The following section discusses the most important preventing measures found on the library professionals-

6.1. Usage of medical approaches to protecting from COVID-19

Due the development of advance medical science and different approaches to treatment of diseases, it is necessary to examine the impact of particular approaches to control and remedies of COVID- 19. The result indicates that most of the library professionals are usages Siddha/Ayurveda approach to improve their immunity.

6.2.Adoption of practice approaches to protect from COVID-19

The adopted of various practical approaches, it must can be control and reduces of risk to spread of COVID-19 in the entire community. The study found that majority of the library professionals are regular clean their hand with alcohol based sanitizers and most of them are avoided to touch their eye, nose, mouth etc.

6.3 .Frequency of adoption of hand wash

The continued use of sanitizers is major aspects to control and decrease the risk of COVID-19 in entire community. The result indicates that most of the library professionals are sanitized themselves 4 to 7 times a day to prevent the COVID-19.

6.4. Use of sanitizers

The previous study indicates that alcohol based sanitizers are not only preventing the COVID-19 but also hot water, soap etc. are efficient to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In this context, asked questions to the respondents about to sanitize themselves. It was observed that majority of the library professionals are used a alcohol based sanitizers to sanitized themselves and a few professionals are used soap as sanitizers.

6.5. Library professional's opinion towards protective against COVID-19

Due the spread nature and changing mutation of virus, it is not only essential to sanitized to geographical areas and hand, eyes and nose of human being but also necessary to followed the social distancing, stay home,

physical communication caps, to improve immune system of the body and COVID-19 testing are widely role play the minimize the effects of COVID-19. The study indicates that majority of the library professionals are agreed stay home is the best solution to protective against COVID-19.
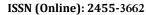
7. RECOMMENDATION

The government of India and collaboration with international level association like WHO, Indian Council of Medical Research should be formulated minimum social distancing, sanitized policy not only library professionals but also entire community of India. Similarly the local government agencies should be framing the some standard policy so that prevent the spread of COVID-19 in local community. Further all the international and national level organization should be provide medical facilities and training program at local level and awareness program about how to prevent COVID-19 in community.

8. CONCLUSION

The adoption of precaution and use of preventive approaches are widely role play to minimize the risk of COVID-19. Due to spread nature of COVID-19, it is essential to library professionals as well as entire community of the India to reconstruction their habits, working style and follow the instruction of government about to COVID-19. There is a need of present hour to control the COVID-19 pandemics through followed the social distancing, use of sanitizes and wear mask are the major component of reducing the risk of COVID-19. The study evaluates the adoption of preventing measure fight to COVID-19 and also to examine those factor are more efficient to prevent this pandemic. The findings of the study will be helpful to entire community of India to prevent the COVID-19 and safe themselves from this pandemic.

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