RESOURCE SHARING IN RAJASTHAN GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING INSTITUTION LIBRARIES DESIGNING A COMPREHENSIVE MODAL

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Abstract

It is common knowledge that libraries are the pillars of support for every given institution or organization to which they are connected. They are obligated to furnish their consumers with timely information that is pertinent to their needs. The information and communication technology of today has an effect on many facets of human life. The use of information and communication technology, abbreviated as ICT, is becoming increasingly widespread across all types of libraries (Dhimna, 2001; Dhiman, 2003). As a result, the function of information professionals has shifted toward an emphasis on the comprehension and effective utilization of technology resources in order to satisfy the growing demand on information that the society exhibits. This calls for an accurate understanding of the influence that technology has had on the notion of libraries and the services they provide (Shrivastava, 2007). Because of the massive amounts of publications and interdisciplinary researches that are being enuraged at the level of higher education, the information needs of the users of libraries —

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whether they are academic colleges or the engineering colleges — have also become complex and problematic. This is the case regardless of whether the colleges in question are academic or engineering. The academic staff and students at these institutions deserve nothing less than the maximum satisfaction, which is why the librarians who work in these institutions need to devote their full attention to the task of acquiring relevant and necessary literature in these fields. In this precarious circumstance, librarians should have a crystal clear understanding of both the information-seeking behaviour of their users as well as the information-seeking needs of their users. This will allow the libraries to not only meet the information-seeking needs of their users but also improve the services that are already provided.

Introduction

Academic libraries in engineering universities are major information organisations and play an important part in the process of satisfying the information demands of users in professional specialties. The utilisation of technological knowledge that originates from these libraries contributes not only to the growth of the nation as a whole, but also to the development of technical workforce in engineering-related sectors. It is essential for educators who teach engineering courses to stay current with the most recent material in their particular fields of expertise. They are able to meet their teaching demands and a wide variety of research requirements since they have access to the most recent material in their areas. The only places that have access to the appropriate information sources are libraries, which is why teachers can't make their lessons more successful without using the library. A smart educator would constantly look to a variety of sources of knowledge in addition to textbooks for information. Even instructors require textbooks written by a variety of authors and published by a variety of companies, which might be difficult or impossible for an individual to obtain on their own. In particular, engineering disciplines are unique subfields of professional knowledge that usually demand teachers to be kept up to date on the latest developments. In this context, the library serves as a facilitator and distributor of information that is relevant to the needs of such highly intelligent and scholarly individuals.

The state of Rajasthan is one of India's 28 individual states. It is located in the country's far northwestern region and holds the distinction of being India's most expansive state

2/21 | **Gopal Krishna Jha *,** *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

geographically. The government is well aware of the fact that the chances for all-around growth can only be enhanced if attention is made to develop information technology and that development is then exploited for the development of education and literacy. After the year 2000, academic libraries in Rajasthan, and notably in the state of Rajasthan, finally began to computerise their library operations. Now, there are a number of academic and research institutions in Rajasthan, such as medical colleges, management colleges, law colleges, etc. that own computerised libraries, and approximately fifty of them are part of an e-resources consortia or library network. In addition, there are a number of universities in Rajasthan that conduct research. The majority of India's libraries have come together in recent years to join a number of consortia that publish electronic publications and electronic services.

The research was limited to the Special Libraries in the state of Rajasthan. The term "special libraries" refers to the libraries that are part of unique sorts of organisations, such as learned societies, research organisations, industrial and commercial ventures, government agencies, and educational institutions that fall into the "special" category. These libraries are distinguished by a collection that is consistent and organised according to a subject, a small footprint, and a knowledgeable staff. Additionally, they provide specialised services to meet the requirements of expert patrons. In general, special libraries are concerned with the literature of a certain subject or range of subjects and provide their resources to a specific sort of user. It is impossible to argue against the significance of specialised libraries in the intellectual, social, and political spheres of life in this age of fast technological advancement. In order to investigate the aforementioned research issues, every effort has been made to cover all of the specialised libraries that are available, including those that focus on important fields such as engineering, agriculture, law, management, science and technology, art and culture, and health and medical science, etc. These libraries are only found in the state of Rajasthan, despite the fact that some of them are affiliated with well-known national organisations. This is done so that in-depth study and interpretation may be performed in order to get the desired results.

3/21 | **Gopal Krishna Jha *,** *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

REVIEW LITERATURE

According to the findings of a research conducted by Bajpai (1994-1995), librarians frequently find it challenging to communicate with teaching and non-teaching staff members about the return of books. Chopra (1995) has written on the difficulties that college libraries in Punjab are having to deal with. These issues were categorised as being management-related, college principal-related, and library staff-related respectively. In their research on the Indian Institute of Management in Lucknow that was conducted between 1997 and 1998, Raina and Dayal discovered that the library collection was utilised well. The usage of microfilms was extremely infrequent in compared to the use of other types of documents. However, the collection's depth of coverage on certain topics need improvement.

Singh (1999) She has taken working hours, physical facilities, membership, purpose of visit to the library, use of library catalogue, and document collection as the main points for consideration in the study. has conducted a survey on the IIT library in Delhi, and she has taken these main points into consideration in the study. During the course of her research, she investigated a number of the services offered by the library and investigated a number of the administration and management practises utilised by libraries. She has also considered a variety of recommendations made by the librarians for enhancing the quality of the services.

Kumbar and Lohar 2002 In their research from, analysed how the materials, services, and physical facilities of two different college libraries were utilised. According to the findings of another study conducted by Singh (2002), the primary reason professors went to the library was to gather information for students. Both academic journals and textbooks were deemed to be lacking in relevance.

Choukhande and Kumar (2004) An investigation that referred to as a "Analytical Study of Information Needs and Use Pattern of Faculty Members and Research Scholars of Amravati 11 University" was carried out by the two researchers. The authors came to the conclusion that the educators' go-to resources for keeping up with current literature in their respective professions were the book trade catalogue, bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, addition lists published by libraries, and magazines. They have also reached the conclusion that the reason a user goes to the library primarily depends on the amount of spare time that they have

4/21 | **Gopal Krishna Jha ***, *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

available to them. According to Pandita (2004), the policy of content creation has to be rethought and reformed before it can be applied to the process of collection development.

Koovakki and Jalaja (2005) conducted a survey to determine the amount of contentment that job searchers had with the resources and services provided by public, university, and college libraries. According to the results of the survey, library patrons who used university libraries reported the highest levels of satisfaction, while public library patrons reported the lowest levels. A distinction was also made in the levels of contentment experienced by male and female users of the system. The authors Mandal and Panda (2005) reviewed the many aspects of collection creation and offered suggestions for staff training, the availability of suitable employees and funding, proper infrastructure in IT, and a collection that is based on the needs of the users. The information requirements of college and university professors were investigated in Purnima's paper from 2005, which was entitled "Information Needs in Higher Education: A Study of College Faculties in Manipur." According to the results of the poll, the vast majority of college professors require information for their job in the classroom, whereas university professors require information to keep their expertise current and for their research.

Due to a lack of IT infrastructure in the libraries, the majority of college and university faculty members were unfamiliar with the usage of information technology.

Juneja (2006) conducted research on the library collections and services offered by a variety of technical institutions in Chandigarh that are responsible for the provision of education. In their study entitled "Expectations and Perceptions of the Users of the National Law School of India University Library (NLSIU)", Khaiser and Madhu (2006) were able to determine the users' expectations and perceptions regarding the facilities and services provided by the National Law School of India University Library. It was discovered that 88% of users visited the library on a daily basis, however it was not the faculty members who were the most frequent visitors to the library.

Everyone who used the library ranked it as either exceptional, very good, or good. Under the title "Library and Information Services in Central Library of Aligarh Muslim University from

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the Teacher's Point of View: A Survey," Naushad Ali and Hasan (2006) conducted a survey of teachers in order to evaluate the library and information services offered by the library at Aligarh Muslim University. According to the findings of the survey, the majority of library users go there to borrow books and collect teaching resources, while just about 14% of instructors go there for research purposes. The vast majority of the faculty members were unhappy with how the library operated as a whole. In their 2006 study, Rajeev Kumar and Kaur looked at how instructors and students utilise the internet, and they investigated the question of whether or not the internet can take the role of libraries. The results of the survey showed that 77.5% of users believed that the Internet cannot replace the services provided by libraries, while 22.5% of users stated that they disagreed with this statement because they found it simpler to access information on the Internet than in libraries.

Kumbar et al. (2007) According to the findings of a study conducted on the extent to which agriculture scientists make use of periodical literature, the majority of users consider print journals to be a superior version to electronic journals. The study found that 74.36% of users chose print journals, while only 25.64% opted for the electronic version. According to the research done by Lohar and Kumbar (2007), 52.25 percent of library patrons spend more than half an hour but less than 13 minutes in the library each week. It was discovered that just a tiny percentage of users were familiar with the interlibrary lending programme. Nikam and Chandershekra (2007) conducted research in which they investigated the expectations and attitudes of users about public libraries. These users included children, young people, women, and the elderly. Through the use of an organised questionnaire, the thoughts of two hundred consumers were gathered. Roughly 90.50 percent of library patrons ranked the importance of public libraries as either "very important" or "extremely important." Users expressed dissatisfaction with the helpfulness of library employees, citing the difficulty they experienced in locating the necessary reading material from within libraries as the reason for their dissatisfaction.

Partap (2007) According to a recent study, the size of the collections housed in the libraries of colleges of education were found to vary significantly, with relatively older universities having larger holdings.

Gopal Krishna Jha *, *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

He advised that a user education programme be implemented, as well as the requirement to expand both the breadth and depth of the collection and the services. According to the findings of Shahida (2007), users, regardless of their gender, have a significant requirement to make use of information technology facilities. Users' cultural, familial, and educational backgrounds influenced their preferences about the use of computers and associated technologies. Users' preferences towards the use of computers and related technologies also varied. Under the title "Use of Internet by Research Scholars at Shivaji University, Kohlapur," Bansode and Pujar (2008) carried out research to determine the extent to which researchers working in the fields of science, social sciences, and the humanities make use of the internet. It was discovered that users were mostly utilising the Internet for communication purposes, specifically for e-mail, as opposed to using it for the purpose of retrieving information.

Fatima and Ahmad (2008) According to the findings of the survey, 51.67% of library patrons go there on a daily basis. The usage of books and journals came in second, after newspapers, as the most common document source. The creation of carriers was the most popular reaction when it came to information gathering. Ninety percent of the students stated that they required education on how to properly use information sources relevant to the subject area that they were studying. According to research done by Harinarayana et al. (2008), the majority of library users went to the library to study within the library, borrow books, and utilise the library's textbook service, which was the service that was requested the most. The authors came to the conclusion that libraries lacked behind in their ability to give particular information.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It has been determined, on the basis of the presentation of the e-resources and its reviews of literature, that there is a need for the present study to understand the use of eresources in the current geographical area. As a result, the methods that were utilised on the research are shown as Research Methodology in this chapter as follows:

The methodology that was employed for the current research effort concentrated on the procedures, methods, and instruments that pertain to reaching the predetermined goals of the

7/21 **Gopal Krishna Jha *,** *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

study that was carried out. This chapter offers a description of all of the systematic procedures that were utilised during the study that was carried out. It \sdescribes the research procedure followed and processes required in doing the \sstudy to evaluate the correctness of the results acquired. The chapter describes \srelevant research methodologies employed, sample strategies, data gathering methods \s(primary and secondary), scale items used, data processing techniques and data \spresentation methods. Additional subheadings can be found under:

The research tool for data collecting is a questionnaire, and it is employed for the study. E-resources use, information access, database use, user study, benefit of accessing information from the e-resources and problems in their use, status of weakness & strengthens of eresources and specialised services offered by special libraries, satisfaction level of users, etc. are some of the topics that will be covered by the questionnaire's structure. Other topics include: e-resources use, information access, database use, user study, benefit of accessing information from the e-resource

DATA ANALYSIS

The commitment of the Central Government to meet the demand for higher education, as well as the vital importance of higher education and the role of libraries in the educational development, has led to the growth of specialised libraries since the country gained its independence. This growth can be seen in respect to the initiatives taken by the Central Government. It is said that the library is the "heart" of a university, and its role as the centre of learning makes it an essential component of higher education. The improvements in the system for continuing education have contributed to a rise in the significance of the function that special libraries play in the transmission and dissemination of information and knowledge. E-resources and the services offered by university and college libraries have taken on an even larger significance in the state of Rajasthan since the majority of students in the state are unable to acquire the reading materials and e-resources that are considered to be the most vital.

After gaining an understanding about the function of libraries as well as the accessibility of electronic and digital resources within regular libraries as well as special libraries, the current

8/21 | **Gopal Krishna Jha *,** *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

research was carried out to evaluate the services provided by libraries and the impact those services have. The study has been performed using the information gathered from 230 respondents who identified themselves as library patrons.

DEMOGRAPHICAL PROFILE

In order to accomplish the objectives of the data analysis, the demographic profile of the respondents was initially analysed. The following is a profile of the responders based on their respective designations:

Designation-Wise Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Questionnaire distributed	No. of responses received	Response rate %
Faculty	5	2.2	5	5	100
Research Scholar	31	13.5	45	31	68.88
PG Student	74	32.2	100	74	74.00
Any Other	120	52.2	150	120	80.00
Total (N)	230	100.0	300	230	76.67

The distribution of the respondents according to their designation has shown that the most people answer in the other group of graduate degree holders, followed by those who have postgraduate degrees and research scholars as their designation.

Institute Name

	Frequency	Percent
SKRAU, Bikaner (SKRAU)	29	12.6

Gopal Krishna Jha *, *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

IIM Udaipur(IIMU)	27	11.7
LNMIIT Jaipur (LNMIIT)	25	10.9
IIT Jodhpur (IITJ)	23	10
RNT Udaipur (RNTU)	22	9.6
Highcourt Library (HLJ)	21	9.1
MBM Engineering College (MBMEC)	21	9.1
Cazri Research Institute (CAZRI)	21	9.1
SMS Medical College (SMSMC)	21	9.1
MNIT Jaipur (MNIT)	20	8.7
Total (N)	230	100.0

A very good and less deviated sample was selected as the differences are only 9 between the various libraries, and represents sample in a better way. The distribution of the respondents according to their Institute name has revealed that the maximum respondent belongs to SKRAU college Bikaner followed by IIM Udaipur. However, the distribution of the respondents has also revealed that IIM Udaipur has the second highest number of respondents.

Gender Wise Classification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	155	67.4	67.4	67.4

Gopal Krishna Jha *, *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

Female	75	32.6	32.6	100.0
Total (N)	230	100.0	100.0	

It has been determined, based on the distribution of the respondents according to their gender, that the majority of the respondents were males (67.4 percent), followed by females. This is due to the fact that there were a greater number of male students present in the libraries than there were female students. With all of the school's hard work, we were able to collect the following amount of responses:

Age Wise Classification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	40-49 years	6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	30-39 years	35	15.2	15.3	17.9
	20-29 years	189	82.1	82.1	100.0
	Total (N)	230	100.0	100.0	

Multiple Regressions Of Benefits

A. Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N (except no answer)

11/21   **Gopal Krishna Jha *,** *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

Satisfied_lib_servic	2.7366	.89207	224
E-Journal	3.6116	6.54861	224
E-Book	3.0223	1.41562	224
Database	5.6830	16.84491	224
CD_DVD	5.6652	18.03831	224
E-Thesis-Diss	4.7277	14.34120	224
E-Resource	1.3839	.51429	224
Offline-E-resource	1.0625	.24260	224

B. Correlations

		Satified_lib_servic	E_Journal	E_Book	Database	CD_DVD	E_Thesis_Diss	E_Resource	offline_E_res
Pearson	Satified_lib_servic	1.000	.157	.665	-.045	.015	.104	.300	.201
	E-Journal	.157	1.000	.180	.391	.376	.470	.148	.010
	E-Book	.665	.180	1.00	.145	.209	.222	.401	.166

12/21 | **Gopal Krishna Jha *,** *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

Cor rela tio n	Database	-.045	.391	.145	1.00	.661	.330	.135	-.028
	CD_DVD	.015	.376	.209	.661	1.000	.792	.201	-.041
	E-Thesis-Diss	.104	.470	.222	.330	.792	1.000	.157	-.023
	E-Resource	.300	.148	.401	.135	.201	.157	1.000	.166
	Offline-E-res	.201	.010	.166	-.028	-.041	-.023	.166	1.000
Sig . (1- tail ed)	Satified_lib_servic	.	.009	.000	.250	.414	.060	.000	.001
	E-Journal	.009	.	.003	.000	.000	.000	.013	.443
	E-Book	.000	.003	.	.015	.001	.000	.000	.007
	Database	.250	.000	.015	.	.000	.000	.022	.338
	CD_DVD	.414	.000	.00	.000	.	.000	.001	.269

Gopal Krishna Jha *, *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

				1					
	E-Thesis-Diss	.060	.000	.000	.000	.000	.	.010	.364
	E-resource	.000	.013	.000	.022	.001	.010	.	.006

	Offline-E-res	.001	.443	.007	.338	.269	.364	.006	.
N	Satified_lib_servic	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
	E-Journal	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
	E-Book	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
	Database	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
	CD_DVD	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
	E-Thesis-Diss	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
	E-Resource	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
	Offline-E-resource	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224

C. Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method

14/21 | **Gopal Krishna Jha *,** *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

1	E-Book		.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= .100).
2	Database		.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= .100).
3	E-Journal		.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= .100).

a. Dependent Variable: Satisfied-lib-service

D. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.665[a]	.442	.440	.66760	.442	176.164	1	222	.000
2	.680[b]	.463	.458	.65674	.020	8.403	1	221	.004
3	.687[c]	.473	.465	.65228	.010	4.032	1	220	.046

a. Predictors: (Constant), E-Book

b. Predictors: (Constant), E-Book, Database

15/21 **Gopal Krishna Jha *,** *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

c. Predictors: (Constant), E-Book, Database, E-Journal

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	78.515	1	78.515	176.164	.000[a]
	Residual	98.944	222	.446		
	Total	177.460	223			
2	Regression	82.140	2	41.070	95.221	.000[b]
	Residual	95.320	221	.431		
	Total	177.460	223			
3	Regression	83.855	3	27.952	65.696	.000[c]
	Residual	93.604	220	.425		
	Total	177.460	223			

a. Predictors: (Constant), E-Book

b. Predictors: (Constant), E-Book, Database

c. Predictors: (Constant), E-Book, Database, E-Journal

d. Dependent Variable: Satisfied –lib-service

Gopal Krishna Jha *, *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

The findings of the regression suggest that the value of R is 0.687. Adjusted R square= 46.5 percent Variable that is dependent on being satisfied with the library service: Predictors= Model for E-Books, Electronic Databases, and Online Journals ANOVA=65.696 Significant=.000c The conclusion is that the model can accurately forecast the future. According to the findings presented above, it is possible to deduce that just three variables— "E-Book," "Database," and "E-Journal"—are capable of predicting the advantages stemming from the level of contentment experienced by elibrary patrons.

MEASURING PROBLEMS OF E-LIBRARY

In order to assess the challenges faced by the digital library, the various aspects of those challenges have been designated as independent variables, and the challenges themselves have been designated as the dependent variable. Using a statistical analysis tool, the information has been compiled to determine which of the variables have a significant impact on the challenges. In order to do this, the following theory was conceived of: The configuration of Ho=Attributes for the issues that arise with electronic library services has not been changed by the variables of those issues. The multiple regression tool inside the SPSS-19 programme is utilised in the analysis of the aforementioned hypothesis, and the findings are provided in the following format:

Multiple Regression Of Problems

A. Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N (except no answer)
Problems	2.4554	1.01459	224
Lack-familiarity	1.5625	.50613	224

17/21 | **Gopal Krishna Jha ***, *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

Low-net	1.1205	.33978	224
Network-error	1.2009	.40157	224
Lack-information	1.2723	.44615	224
Weak-connect	1.1563	.36391	224
Lack-trained staff	1.2902	.45486	224
Inappropriate funds	1.0714	.25812	224
Mismatch requirement	1.1116	.31559	224
Furniture avail	1.1429	.35071	224

CONCLUSION

The term "special libraries" refers to the libraries that are part of unique sorts of organisations, such as learned societies, research organisations, industrial and commercial ventures, government agencies, and educational institutions that fall into the "special" category. These Libraries are defined by collections that are consistent and based on a subject, compact sizes, and competent personnel, and they respond to the requirements of users with specialised interests by providing specialised services. In general, special libraries are concerned with the literature of a certain subject or range of subjects and provide their resources to a specific sort of user. It is impossible to argue against the significance of specialised libraries in the intellectual, social, and political spheres of life in this age of fast technological advancement. There are relatively few previous studies in the context of India that aim to capture user and library viewpoint on the value of special libraries, to the best of the researcher's knowledge. India is one of the countries that this study focuses on. In this particular study, both an exploratory and descriptive strategy were taken to investigate.Inside th e scope of the present research, an investigation on the use and application of electronic resources and services within Rajasthan's special libraries was carried out. It investigates the need for and significance of e-resources in special libraries, identifies challenges that users

Gopal Krishna Jha *, *University Department of library science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.*

encounter when accessing a variety of electronic resources and the services they provide, and investigates the efficiency of various online and offline electronic information resources utilised by special libraries. The study also assessed the degree of satisfaction of potential users based on their comments about the usage of eservices, as well as the availability of an acceptable number of qualified people to manage electronic resources.

The actual user of the special library who gains access to high-quality knowledge on their topic through the well controlled range of electronic resources available in the special library is the one who will most profit from the study that is being suggested. The current research might also be helpful in highlighting the most recent strategies that need to be applied in order to organise electronic resources and the services that they provide in special libraries.

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