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Contents

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A Brief Introduction to ICT Applications in Libraries

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Abstract

In the present information environment, the ICT applications in libraries have become inevitable. Therefore, basically the library professionals should be abreast of a brief introduction to ICT applications in libraries. From this point of view, the present paper /article throws light upon the basic considerations such as, need for ICT applications, components involved in it, tools required for it, and library networking. The paper also discusses in brief how library automation is a brief introduction to ICT applications in libraries.

Key Words: ICT: Applications, components and tools, Library Automation and Networking

1. Introduction

The ICT application in libraries play an important role in handling of information in respect with collecting, organizing, retrieving and communicating information to the users, Due to the use of ICT, the modern information society has been identified as either 'information rich society' or the information poor society'. In information rich society, the information is being handled with the application of ICT and in information poor society, the ICT is not being used for the purpose of handling of information. Therefore, it is stated that the information rich society can archive the socio-economic development of the nation and the information poor society may not archive such type of development.

The libraries exist for the benefit of their users and the main purpose of libraries is to provide a service access to information. There is an 'information explosion' which refers to the phenomenon of the exponential growth rate of published information. In such situation, it is realized that the traditional library & information system can no longer continue in terms of satisfaction of the users. Such tremendous growth/ increase in information emphasizes to have the co-operation of other libraries through networks and also through consortia approach.

To achieve this, the ICT applications in libraries have become the need of the day.

2. Need of ICT Applications in Libraries

The necessity of ICT in the libraries is because of the following reasons.

- To achieve speed, accuracy and reliability in the process of access and retrieval of information.
- It is assumed that there will be a danger of non-availability of hard copies of documents and the documents will be available only in e-forms. For this reason, the implementation of ICT in libraries is essential.
- Due to the increasing prices of print materials, no library can afford to acquire all the publications and hence there should be resource sharing through networks and for participating in the network, ICT applications in the library are essential.
- The international data basis like DIALOG, MEDLARS, INLS, and AGRIS etc. are available in e-forms. Therefore, if the library has no application of ICT, there is no possibility for getting access to these global level data basis.
- The information generated in all fields is multidimensional and with increasing speed. So there cannot be manual bibliographic control on this and it is only feasible through ICT application.
- The information seeking behavior of the users is also changing according to their changing Information needs and so to meet these needs, it is essential for the libraries to implement ICT to improve the retrieval techniques.
- Through ICT, it is possible to improve quality, user friendliness, effectiveness, reliability and regularity of library services.
- The application of1CT facilitates to utilize the ever widening sphere of electronic information.
- Through application of ICT, the libraries can prepare themselves, for their survival may be on local, regional, national and international levels.
- The use of 1CT can provide round the clock access, (24 hours) and services to the users even outside the premises of the library.

3. The Factors Involved in ICT Applications

ICT application involves the use of computers and communication technologies to carry out the functions of the library in an accurate, efficient, effective, and result oriented way to satisfy user's information requirements. The emerging, advanced technological developments and application of ICT have changed the manual operations in the library and the services to the users. 1CT facilitates fast retrieval of information, updating the information and the better management of information. The library information and networking encompass many types of library operations like information retrieval services and network based library services, the application of c needs to have the following, factors.

- Availability of hardware and software

- Large storage capacity
- Faster in data processing
- Quick and readily dissemination of data
- Easy access to information
- User friendliness
- Less involvement of manpower
- Faster communication
- Provision of effective service.

4. The Tools Required for ICT Application

To implement ICT in the libraries, the tools required are: computer, internet connectivity, digital and web camera, smart card, scanner, one printer, web-OPAC, e-mail facility, CD-ROM and DVD and RFID technologies. By using these tools, the application of ICT in different sections of the library can be implemented; the sections
such as acquisition, processing, circulation and information services. Besides these, ICT can be also used for budget control, official correspondence and management of staff.

5. Automation of Library

The library automation is fundamental process which brings the profound changes in the library housekeeping activities. The term automation was first introduced by D.S. Harder in the year 1963 and now it is commonly used to describe any operation carried out by the computer with the help of human efforts and intelligence. The
automation involves an automatic system to handle the operations with minimal human interaction. It is the automatic system which facilitates and promotes networking and resource sharing in libraries.

The automation in libraries is essential for the following factors.

1. As the volume of information has been increasing with a tremendous speed,
2. To achieve improved information accuracy and increased flexibility.
3. To reduce the time taken in delivery of information to the users.
4. To achieve efficiency and effectiveness in human efforts and the better user satisfaction.
5. To improve the performance of the information providers, so as to enhance the effective use of library services.

6. Library Network

The library network refers to the group of libraries with the agreement and understanding with a view to satisfy the information needs of their users. There are different types of network systems like, PAN, LAN, MAN and WAN. In India, there are several established library networks which are Local, Metropolitan, Regional and National. During the late 1980s and early 1990, the number of library and information networks. Have been INFLIBNET, DELNET,

DINET, CALIBNET, MALIBANET, MYLIBNET, BOMNET, PUNENET, CSIRNET, etc. These networks play a vital role in collecting, organizing, retrieving and disseminating the information. On the basis of networks, the libraries can acquire reading materials collectively and they can avoid duplication of materials The Library consortia, approach can be adopted by the libraries for costly foreign journals and data basis. Through consortia, it is possible to achieve maximum utilization of reading materials available in the participating libraries may be local, regional, national and international. The library consortium is an important contribution of ICT for library management. It is the part of library co-operation in which several libraries come together for their mutual benefits of their users. The computerized networks came in to existence for sharing of resources through which the users of the participating libraries get their required information. through document delivery services. The latest approach in the consortia is mainly concerned with he acquisition of e-journals. This approach helps the users for getting an access to information and for downloading the required materials.

7. Conclusion

To conclude, the emergence of ICT in libraries has its great impact on handling of information. Due to ICT applications in libraries, the libraries function with their enhanced effectiveness and efficiency and as a result users are benefitted to satisfy themselves. In the modern information society, the libraries must be automated and they should adopt and adapt with ICT applications in their internal and external environments for providing in house services as well as network-based services to the users.

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ENHANCING ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE: A STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL LIBRARIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The Digital library in India is the subject of this research, which utilizes ***EViews***-based ADF, ***correlation, Arch, and Garch*** examination. Analyzing their effect on data accessibility, the consider finds openings and dangers in an ever-changing environment. The paper gives a thorough investigation of computerized library elements by looking at stationarity, correlational designs, and instability. The comes about highlights the requirement for well-informed arrangement and specialized advancements in maximizing the spread of data. This consideration gives imperative experiences for building a digital library system that is both strong and comprehensive. It points to enhancing information access in India, indeed if the data environment is continuously changing.

1. Introduction

The study delves into the incorporation of digital libraries in India to improve information accessibility. The analysis evaluates the impact of digital repositories on the democratization of information using EViews software. The study's overall goal is to uncover how these libraries can be used more effectively through the identification of patterns and holes. This research conveys the outcomes of digital projects and highlights the dynamic information ecosystem. The findings are expected to reveal the extent of the impacts of technology, and EViews in particular, on the development of India's Digital Libraries structure to ease the better use of stored knowledge.

2. Literature review

Digital libraries are growing in significance in the global knowledge distribution network as they help to bring more information to more people. In developing countries such as India, digital repositories play a significant part in making the materials accessible, which is emphasized in the large body of research. The importance of applying effective analysis tools, like EViews software, is now seen by scholars (Vasantha Raju and Harinarayana, 2023).

Nevertheless, there are issues related to the infrastructure's readiness and robust rules to ensure the smooth implementation of those technical innovations as they bring up concern in the same conversation.

Digital libraries can be said to be dynamic, and we need advanced tools for information management and distribution. To provide digital libraries for all types of users, it is essential to have a better understanding of user perspectives and technological proficiency, research shows. Though huge progress has been made, many unknown issues exist on the impact of the EViews software on information accessibility in India.

The EViews tool is a very useful analytical tool that will be used thoroughly in this research to evaluate the introduction of digital libraries in India and add substantially to the current knowledge. The paper aspires to add to the already-existing discourse on digital libraries as agents of knowledge democratization by enlightening on the possible improvements and addressing the specific problems faced in India.

3. Data

3.1 Research Methodology

The research strategy is centered on utilizing EViews for the multi-faceted implementation of digital libraries in India. Using the patterns found in the time series data, the "***Augmented Dickey-Fuller"*** (ADF) test detects whether the data is stationary. The fluctuation patterns of the digital library's landscape are looked at using Arch models. These models display the risks and the swings that are likely to be. The intensive investigation and model of volatility are being developed within the Garch "***Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity***" model application. This one needs a more profound understanding of the way parts of the computerized library environment are related to each other, EViews' relationship investigation can be utilized to memorize almost the joins between factors (Bhati and Kumar, 2020). Through graphic insights utilized to outline the information in its partial frame, a common understanding of the highlights of the dataset can be picked up. The analytical abilities of the EViews program are utilized to identify designs, interconnectivity, and possible dangers while the method of computerized library arrangement in India is studied.

4. Results and Findings

Descriptive Statics

View | Proc | Object | Print | Name | Freeze | Sample | Sheet | Stats | Spec

	ANNUAL_VI...	LIBRARY_ID	LIBRARY_N...	LIBRARY_SIZE	LIBRARY_T...	MEMBERSH...	NUMBER_O...	NUMBER_O...	OPERATING...	SERVICES_...	STAFF_COU...	TECHNOLO...	YEAR_ESTA...
	ANNUAL_VI...	LIBRARY_ID	LIBRARY_N...	LIBRARY_SIZE	LIBRARY_T...	MEMBERSH...	NUMBER_O...	NUMBER_O...	OPERATING...	SERVICES_...	STAFF_COU...	TECHNOLO...	YEAR_ESTA...
Mean	227777.8	45.50000	NA	48888.89	NA	NA	60500.00	45.55556	621111.1	NA	14.74444	NA	2004.278
Median	200000.0	45.50000	NA	45000.00	NA	NA	50000.00	40.00000	600000.0	NA	8.000000	NA	2006.000
Maximum	400000.0	90.00000	NA	80000.00	NA	NA	120000.0	80.00000	1200000.	NA	70.00000	NA	2021.000
Minimum	100000.0	1.000000	NA	20000.00	NA	NA	20000.00	20.00000	200000.0	NA	1.000000	NA	1980.000
Std. Dev.	98759.47	26.12470	NA	18248.87	NA	NA	32920.15	19.75189	298872.2	NA	15.74413	NA	10.52128
Skewness	0.411819	1.15E-17	NA	0.332649	NA	NA	0.453339	0.411819	0.429438	NA	1.416649	NA	-0.470698
Kurtosis	1.855438	1.799704	NA	1.856347	NA	NA	1.936577	1.855438	2.336756	NA	4.404861	NA	2.192512
Jarque-Bera	7.456506	5.402667	NA	6.564614	NA	NA	7.323495	7.456506	4.415850	NA	37.50453	NA	5.768492
Probability	0.024035	0.067116	NA	0.037542	NA	NA	0.025688	0.024035	0.109929	NA	0.000000	NA	0.055897
Sum	20500000	4095.000	NA	4400000.	NA	NA	5445000.	4100.000	55900000	NA	1327.000	NA	180385.0
Sum Sq. Dev.	8.68E+11	60742.50	NA	2.96E+10	NA	NA	9.65E+10	34722.22	7.95E+12	NA	22061.12	NA	9852.056
Observations	90	90	0	90	0	0	90	90	90	0	90	0	90

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of the Libraries in India

The image in address may be a spreadsheet appearing library information. Graphic statistics of libraries are also secure in this study, which comprises of the library ID, measure, number of individuals, and operational cost, as well as extra parameters such as standard deviation, most extreme, and least levels (Aithal and Aithal, 2020).

Correlation

Correlation

	STAFF_COU...	ANNUAL_VI...	LIBRARY_ID	LIBRARY_SIZE	NUMBER_O...	NUMBER_O...	OPERATING...	YEAR_ESTA...
STAFF...	1.000000	0.797516	-0.424417	0.763739	0.816337	0.797516	0.802281	-0.580125
ANNUA...	0.797516	1.000000	0.054763	0.981313	0.988406	1.000000	0.985823	-0.415986
LIBRA...	-0.424417	0.054763	1.000000	0.103110	0.004148	0.054763	0.039789	0.361178
LIBRA...	0.763739	0.981313	0.103110	1.000000	0.964142	0.981313	0.970536	-0.403041
NUMB...	0.816337	0.988406	0.004148	0.964142	1.000000	0.988406	0.977601	-0.426180
NUMB...	0.797516	1.000000	0.054763	0.981313	0.988406	1.000000	0.985823	-0.415986
OPERA...	0.802281	0.985823	0.039789	0.970536	0.977601	0.985823	1.000000	-0.501775
YEAR_...	-0.580125	-0.415986	0.361178	-0.403041	-0.426180	-0.415986	-0.501775	1.000000

Table 2: Correlation table

The image above represents the correlation matrix for the various factors that are associated with Indian libraries. The links between personnel, yearly volume, and operational statistics are highlighted by the values.

Arch

Equation: UNTITLED Workfile: LIBRARY_DATA::Library_data\

View | Proc | Object | Print | Name | Freeze | Estimate | Forecast | Stats | Resids

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	1.139267	Prob. F(1,87)	0.2888
Obs*R-squared	1.150393	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.2835

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/19/24 Time: 15:16
Sample (adjusted): 2 90
Included observations: 89 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.22E-18	2.37E-18	1.359504	0.1775
RESID^2(-1)	0.340523	0.319032	1.067365	0.2888

R-squared	0.012926	Mean dependent var	4.10E-18
Adjusted R-squared	0.001580	S.D. dependent var	2.10E-17
S.E. of regression	2.10E-17	Sum squared resid	3.82E-32
F-statistic	1.139267	Durbin-Watson stat	0.978344
Prob(F-statistic)	0.288760		

Table 3: Arch Table

The above image shows the ***heteroskedasticity Arch test*** findings. The test invalid theory is that demonstrates botches have constant change (Okunlaya et al. 2022). The p-value is 0.2888 for the test measurement 1.139267. The p-value is greater than 0.05, thus it cannot dismiss the invalid theory and gather that the demonstration does not have heteroskedasticity

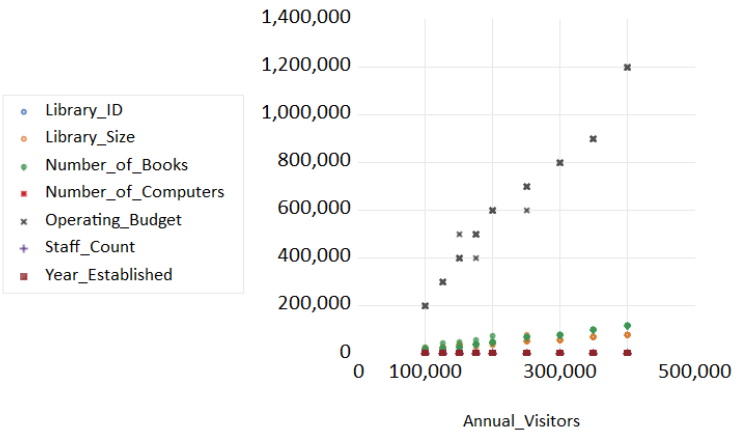

Figure 1: Arch Graph

In the above image, the Arch graph has been displayed with the dependence of Annual visitors based on the different numerical values.

ADF test

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit Root Test on NUMBER_OF_BOOKS

Included observations: 78 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-1)	-6.100124	0.418860	-14.56364	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-1))	4.677503	0.357489	13.08433	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-2))	3.783683	0.284835	13.28378	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-3))	3.203556	0.255685	12.52929	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-4))	2.525990	0.209270	12.07050	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-5))	1.847967	0.162957	11.34023	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-6))	1.170363	0.116828	10.01784	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-7))	0.492797	0.071254	6.916021	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-8))	-0.186469	0.028856	-6.462086	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-9))	0.137890	0.030383	4.538431	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-10))	-0.118573	0.031612	-3.750878	0.0004
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-11))	0.098796	0.021393	4.618198	0.0000
C	362633.1	24901.27	14.56283	0.0000

R-squared	0.999966	Mean dependent var	512.8205
Adjusted R-squared	0.999960	S.D. dependent var	36632.52
S.E. of regression	232.4395	Akaike info criterion	13.88615
Sum squared resid	3511828.	Schwarz criterion	14.27893
Log likelihood	-528.5598	Hannan-Quinn criter.	14.04339
F-statistic	159370.7	Durbin-Watson stat	3.119641
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table 4: ADF test

The above image shows the "***ADF unit root test"*** results shown in the table. An adjusted R-squared value of 0.999966 and an R-squared value of 0.999966 indicate a strong goodness-of-fit in the regression analysis. As evidence of the model's accuracy, the regression's standard error is 2324395. There are 35,118,28 squared residuals. Model assessment metrics are provided by the Schwarz criteria and the "***Akaike information criterion"*** (AIC), while the "***Hannan-Quinn criterion"*** is useful for selecting models (Gil-Garcia and Flores-Zúñiga, 2020). At present, the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.59370.7, to check for stationarity, an ADF test is also run.

Garch

Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
GARCH = C(7) + C(8)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(9)*GARCH(-1)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
AR(1)	0.084549	5.340315	0.015832	0.9874
AR(2)	0.059638	4.386716	0.013595	0.9892
AR(3)	0.074622	1.921995	0.038825	0.9690
MA(1)	0.070085	5.354309	0.013089	0.9896
MA(2)	0.093159	3.555382	0.026202	0.9791
MA(3)	0.046165	1.714870	0.026920	0.9785
Variance Equation				
C	5.59E+08	2.32E+10	0.024081	0.9808
RESID(-1)^2	-0.019026	0.670333	-0.028383	0.9774
GARCH(-1)	0.598299	17.07219	0.035045	0.9720

R-squared	-3.092843	Mean dependent var	49367.82
Adjusted R-squared	-3.345487	S.D. dependent var	18360.17
S.E. of regression	38273.30	Akaike info criterion	24.07831
Sum squared resid	1.19E+11	Schwarz criterion	24.33340
Log likelihood	-1038.406	Hannan-Quinn criter.	24.18102
Durbin-Watson stat	0.333913		

Inverted AR Roots	.50	-.21+.32i	-.21-.32i
Inverted MA Roots	.11-.38i	.11+.38i	-.29

Table 5: Garch test

This appears to be a statistical outcome, maybe from time series analysis utilizing ARIMA and GARCH models. The result incorporates coefficients, standard blunders, z-statistics, and different model assessment metrics. ARIMA models catch autocorrelation and moving average parts, while GARCH models volatility. Metrics evaluate model fit and performance.

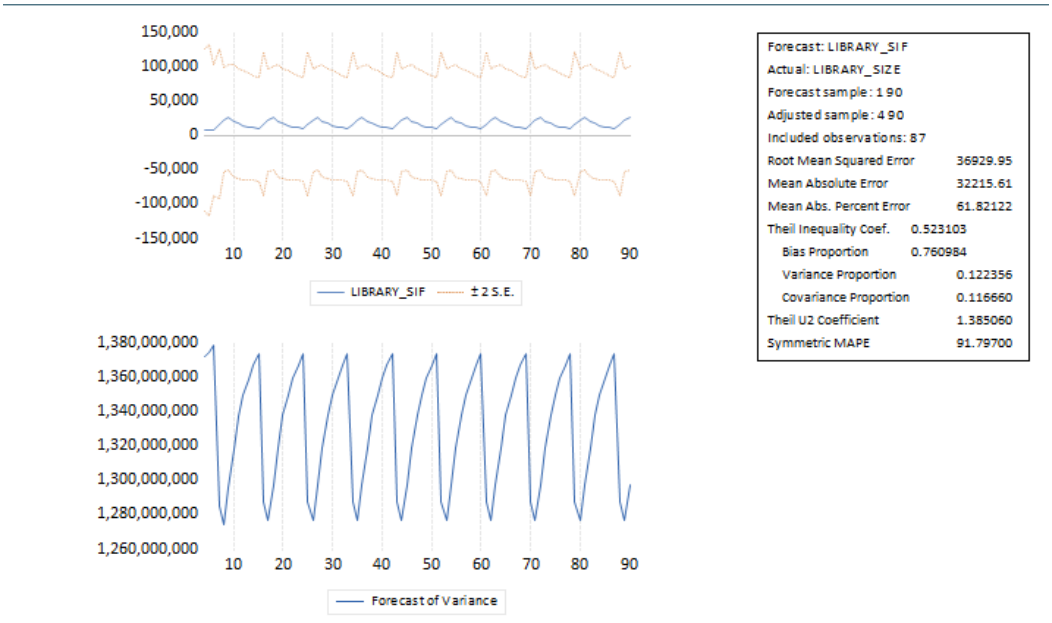

Figure 2: Garch graph test

The above image signifies the two-line graph with a shaded region seen in the picture. The "Date" x-axis and the "Visitors" y-axis are labels (Radovanović *et al.* 2020). A library's actual number of visitors is shown by the blue line, while the predicted number of visitors is shown by the orange line. The forecasted range of potential visitor numbers is shown by the shaded region between the lines.

5. Conclusion

The study provides important fresh details on digital libraries in India by using ADF, correlation, Arch, and Garch analysis. Stationarity is significant, according to the ADF test, which is important for the long-term viability of digital library deployment. Through revealing associations between variables, correlation analysis helps to provide a holistic picture. Arch and Garch models aid in managing risks related to information diffusion by revealing volatility patterns. With these findings in consideration, an additional perspective on digital libraries' potential to increase information accessibility becomes apparent. In order to keep up with India's evolving information ecology, the research suggests informed policies and technological advancements for building an inclusive and strong digital library system.

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LIBRARY NETWORKS AND INFORMATION SHARING: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INDIAN SCENARIO

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Abstract

The summary momentarily presents the Indian scenario project library networks and information sharing. It features the analysis of a dataset covering different metrics of libraries in India utilizing EViews 13 software. The examination inspects library resources, membership and budgets, uncovering bits of knowledge into coordinated effort and technological advancement. Regardless of difficulties, for example, monetary limitations and technological differences, libraries assume a key part in advancing education and the spread of information. Recommendations remember vital speculations for framework and innovation and strategy measures to guarantee equivalent admittance to information resources across regions and advance social development and information equality.

1. Introduction

The "Library Networks and Information Sharing: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Indian Scenario" subject looks at the scene of Indian libraries and their network in information spread. It looks at the infrastructure, cooperative endeavors, and technological advances that shape library networks the nation over. This analysis looks at how libraries use networks to develop admittance to resources further, advance information trade, and advance education. Analyzing the Indian setting, the review plans to uncover difficulties, innovations and amazing open doors in the field of information spread and shed light on the focal job of libraries in advancing information sharing and social development.

2. Literature Review

The literature on library networks and information sharing in the Indian context underscores the significance of coordinated efforts between libraries to further develop admittance to information and advance information scattering. Scientists have concentrated on different angles, for example, the development of library networks, the development of technology, the difficulties confronted and the effect on information access and information sharing.

Research features the production of consortia, confederations and digital archives as fundamental drives to pool resources, decrease duplication and grow admittance to different collections (Bhable *et al.* 2023). These features are responsible for the whole analysis and visualization of the statistical parameters. This cooperation works with asset sharing, interlibrary loan and admittance to electronic databases, enhancing India's information scene.

Despite the literature features difficulties such as deficient funding, infrastructure limitations, the digital gap, and copyright that block the usefulness of library networks. Moreover, contrasts in admittance to information are exacerbated by technical abilities and contrasts between libraries.

The project developers underscore the requirement for policy mediation and limit building and infrastructure investment to answer these difficulties (Farid *et al.* 2023). The developed project has been scrutinized for the whole library management system. Similarly, there is a developing accentuation on the utilization of new technologies such as cloud computing, big data analytics and AI to further develop information sharing and openness in Indian library networks. Generally, the literature features the groundbreaking capability of cooperative networks in democratizing admittance to information and advancing information-based social orders in India.

3. Data

3.1 Research Methodology

The research methodology of this Indian Library Networks and Information Sharing Project, utilizing the given material and EViews 13 software, includes a systematic approach to extensive analysis and interpretation of data. The provided dataset has five columns and 123 rows respectively to evaluate this project. This dataset is ordered that remembers information from a few libraries in India and incorporates metrics such as a complete number of books, individuals, computers and annual budgets, giving a far-reaching portrayal of the library scene from the data collection (Lang *et al.* 2023). After data collection, cautious data cleaning and preprocessing is performed to identify the inconsistencies, eliminate duplicates and proper missing values by confirming data precision and consistency.

Thereafter, using the analysis capacities of EViews 13, a descriptive analysis is performed to compute summary statistics that give an underlying perspective on the library's qualities. This has made the attributes extraordinary because the ADF analysis has made the wide path to the other analytics view. ADF analysis is then used to inspect the connection between variables like the all-out number of books, individuals and computers and their impact on the annual financial plan. ARCH and GARCH analysis distinguishes temporal trends, seasonal fluctuations, and patterns in data, which work on comprehension of the elements of library resources over the long run.

Moreover, hypothesis testing is performed utilizing statistical tests accessible in EViews to affirm suppositions and distinguish tremendous contrasts or connections in the data set (De Luca and Donat, 2023). Finally, the interpretation of the outcomes finishes in closing the condition of library networks and information sharing in India, talking about implications and limitations, and giving suggestions for future research or policy development in the field of informatics and library management.

4. Result and Findings

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Date: 02/19/24 Time: 12:12				
2	Sample: 1 121				
3					
4		NUMBER_O...	TOTAL_MEMBERS		
5					
6	Mean	45.57851	7138.843		
7	Median	40.00000	6500.000		
8	Maximum	120.0000	15000.00		
9	Minimum	20.00000	3500.000		
10	Std. Dev.	21.48827	2377.792		
11	Skewness	1.689525	1.355813		
12	Kurtosis	5.645882	4.817624		
13					
14	Jarque-Bera	92.86083	53.72740		
15	Probability	0.000000	0.000000		
16					
17	Sum	5515.000	863800.0		
18	Sum Sq. Dev.	55409.50	6.78E+08		
19					
20	Observations	121	121		
21					
22					
23					

Figure 1: Descriptive Statistics

This figure shows the descriptive statistics of the two attributes named “Number of Computers” and “Total Members” and the statistical distributions are made here. The statistical parameters are “Mean”, “Median”, “Maximum”, “Minimum”, “Std. Dev”, “Skewness”, and “Kurtosis”, etc.

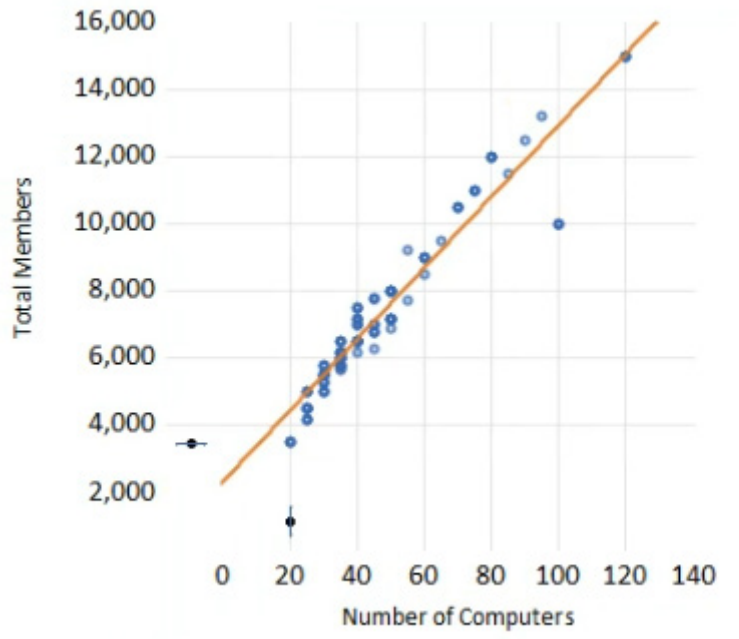


Figure 2: Visualization of Descriptive Statistics

This figure shows the visualization of the descriptive statistics by means of the scattered plot and the graph is converged with the linear graph. The nature of the plot is increasing for this statistical evaluation.

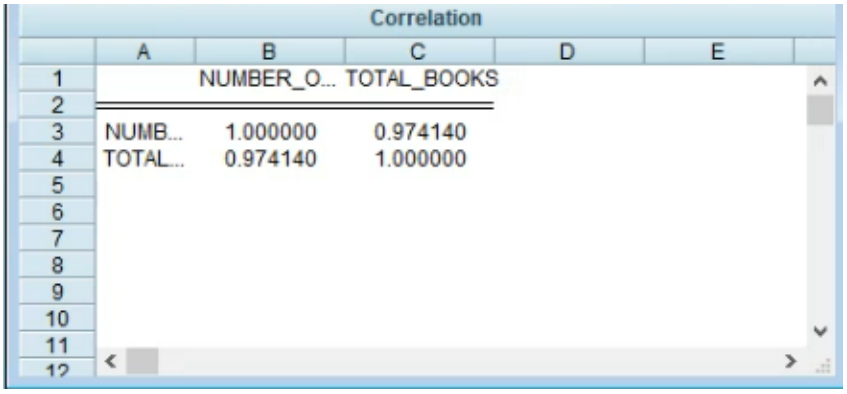
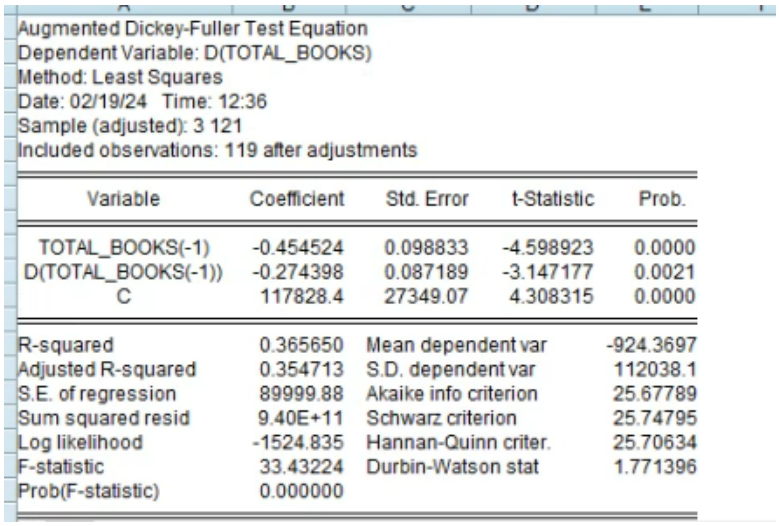


Figure 3: Correlation Coefficients

This figure shows the coefficients of the correlation based on the number of two attributes and the graphs are visualized here based on the coefficients of correlation. The maximum amount of coefficient is present in the "Number of Computers" attribute.



Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(TOTAL_BOOKS)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/19/24 Time: 12:36
Sample (adjusted): 3 121
Included observations: 119 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TOTAL_BOOKS(-1)	-0.454524	0.098833	-4.598923	0.0000
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-1))	-0.274398	0.087189	-3.147177	0.0021
C	117828.4	27349.07	4.308315	0.0000

R-squared	0.365650	Mean dependent var	-924.3697
Adjusted R-squared	0.354713	S.D. dependent var	112038.1
S.E. of regression	89999.88	Akaike info criterion	25.67789
Sum squared resid	9.40E+11	Schwarz criterion	25.74795
Log likelihood	-1524.835	Hannan-Quinn criter.	25.70634
F-statistic	33.43224	Durbin-Watson stat	1.771396
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Figure 4: ADF Test

This figure shows the ADF test for the dependent variable named "Total_Books". The coefficients and standard errors are evaluated based on the t-statistics and probability parameters. The method used for this ADF test is the least squares method.

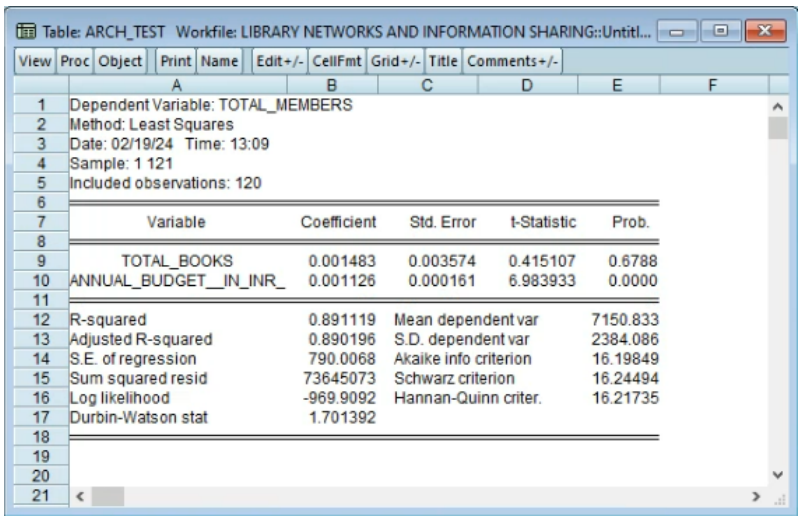


Table: ARCH_TEST Workfile: LIBRARY NETWORKS AND INFORMATION SHARING::Untitl...
View Proc Object Print Name Edit+/- CellFmt Grid+/- Title Comments+/-

Dependent Variable: TOTAL_MEMBERS
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/19/24 Time: 13:09
Sample: 1 121
Included observations: 120

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TOTAL_BOOKS	0.001483	0.003574	0.415107	0.6788
ANNUAL_BUDGET__IN_INR_	0.001126	0.000161	6.983933	0.0000

R-squared	0.891119	Mean dependent var	7150.833
Adjusted R-squared	0.890196	S.D. dependent var	2384.086
S.E. of regression	790.0068	Akaike info criterion	16.19849
Sum squared resid	73645073	Schwarz criterion	16.24494
Log likelihood	-969.9092	Hannan-Quinn criter.	16.21735
Durbin-Watson stat	1.701392		

Figure 5: ARCH Test

This figure shows the ARCH test for the following attribute "Total_members" and hence the two variables are analyzed here with the R-squared values and S.E. of regression values.

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	5.04E-05	Prob. F(1,118)	0.9943
Obs*R-squared	5.13E-05	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.9943

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/19/24 Time: 13:54
Sample (adjusted): 2 121
Included observations: 120 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	758078.0	223462.5	3.392417	0.0009
RESID^2(-1)	0.000600	0.084497	0.007100	0.9943

R-squared	0.000000	Mean dependent var	758590.0
Adjusted R-squared	-0.008474	S.D. dependent var	2307167.
S.E. of regression	2316922.	Akaike info criterion	32.16590
Sum squared resid	6.33E+14	Schwarz criterion	32.21236
Log likelihood	-1927.954	Hannan-Quinn criter.	32.18477
F-statistic	5.04E-05	Durbin-Watson stat	1.973814
Prob(F-statistic)	0.994347		

Figure 6: Heteroskedasticity Test

This figure shows the heteroskedasticity test based on the ARCH test done here. The values of F-Statistic and Obs R-squared values are 5.04*10^-5 and 5.13*10^-5 respectively. The resid values are also evaluated here based on the c values.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
TOTAL_BOOKS	0.026129	0.000287	90.89069	0.0000
NUMBER_OF_COMPUTERS	5.008097	1.827335	2.740656	0.0061
AR(1)	-0.278236	0.006690	-41.59176	0.0000
AR(2)	-0.311829	0.012997	-23.99305	0.0000
AR(3)	0.007518	0.022347	0.336448	0.7365
MA(1)	0.031162	0.016905	1.843392	0.0653
MA(2)	0.060081	0.045527	1.319659	0.1869
Variance Equation				
C	40.20472	86.10328	0.466936	0.6405
RESID(-1)^2	3.784440	0.405307	9.337228	0.0000
GARCH(-1)	-7.60E-05	0.000906	-0.083960	0.9331

R-squared	0.842478	Mean dependent var	7040.678
Adjusted R-squared	0.833964	S.D. dependent var	2276.984
S.E. of regression	927.8156	Akaike info criterion	15.28063
Sum squared resid	95553439	Schwarz criterion	15.51543
Log likelihood	-891.5572	Hannan-Quinn criter.	15.37597
Log likelihood	-891.5572	Hannan-Quinn criter.	15.37597

Figure 7: GARCH Table

This figure shows the GARCH table for the Total_Books and Number_of_Computers attributes. Hence three arcs and 2 order matrices are evaluated to make the GARCH analysis of this library dataset. Other statistical parameters are evaluated below the GARCH table.

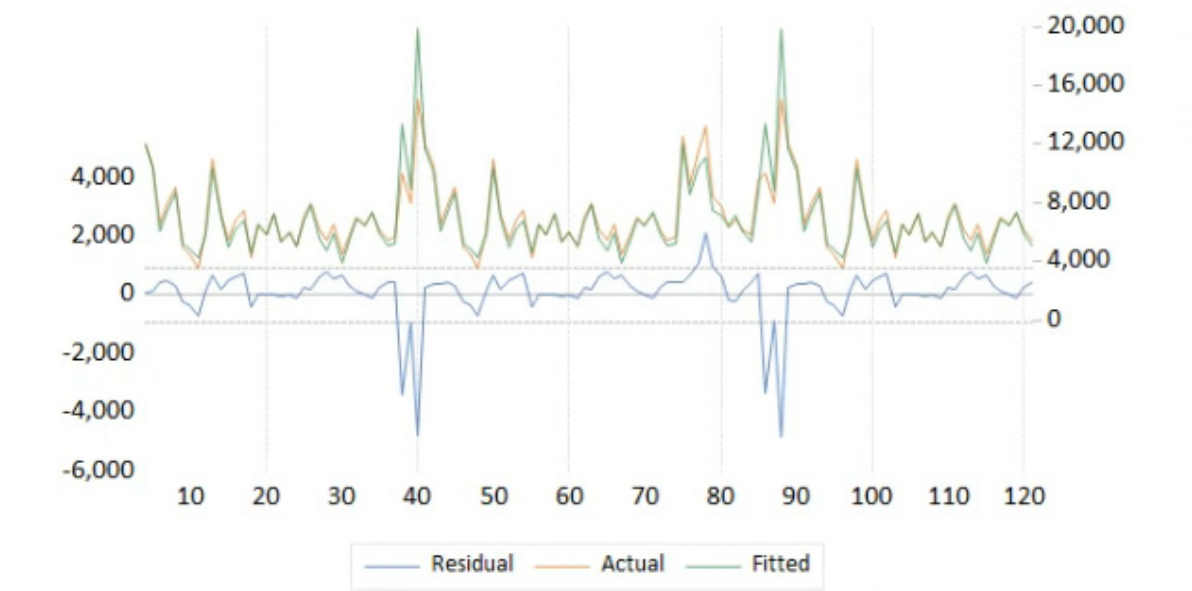


Figure 8: Actual Residual Graph

This figure shows the actual residual graph against the fitted values of the dataset based on the ARCH and GARCH analysis.

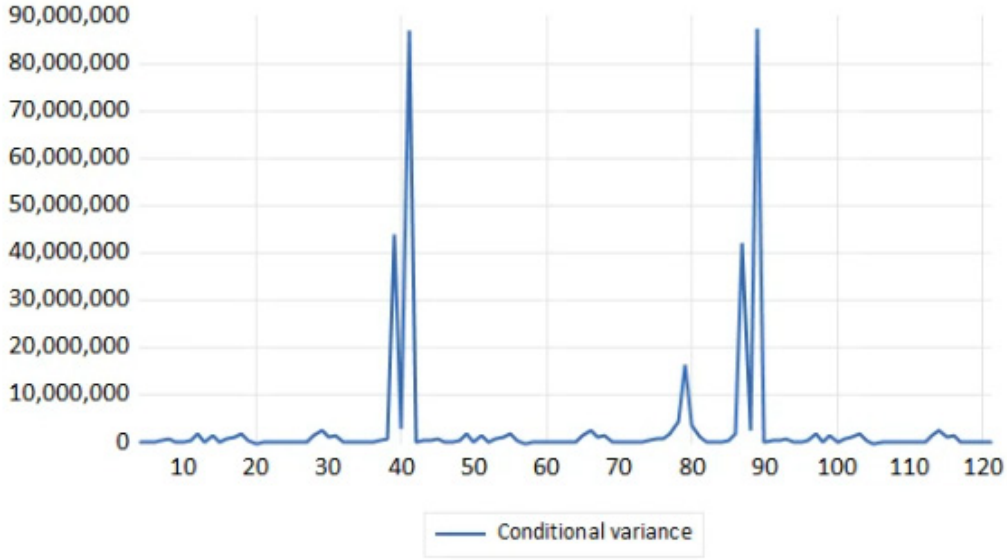


Figure 9: Conditional Variance Graph

This figure shows the conditional variance graph from the options enabled from here. The main graphs are evaluated here by the corresponding actions of the GARCH analysis.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the project gives a complete analysis of library networks and information sharing in the Indian context utilizing EViews 13 data analysis techniques. The results uncover significant experiences in the state of libraries across different metrics, like resources, members and budgets. Despite difficulties such as financial constraints and technological disparities,

coordinated effort and technological advances offer chances to further develop access and information sharing. The review features the focal job of libraries in advancing proficiency and information spread in India. Recommendations remember key investments for infrastructure and technology and policy measures to elevate evenhanded admittance to information resources across regions.

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ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN MODERNIZING INDIAN LIBRARIES: A CASE STUDY OF DIGITAL INITIATIVES

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Abstract

The report looks into the influence of digital activities on modernizing Indian libraries, utilizing EViews for data analysis. It uses descriptive statistics, correlation coefficients, and ADF tests, and heteroskedasticity analyses to assess important indicators such as the quantity of books, journals, library visits, and funding distribution. The findings show a favorable relationship between digital resources and library modernization, emphasizing the role of technology in increasing access and services. The ADF test detects stable trends, whereas the heteroskedasticity test finds volatile patterns. Overall, the study emphasizes the transformative power of digital efforts to improve library efficiency, accessibility, and innovation. These findings have important implications for politicians, librarians, and other stakeholders interested in improving the services provided by libraries in India.

1. Introduction

The presentation lays the preparation for understanding the groundbreaking effect of innovation in modernizing Indian libraries, as shown by digital tasks using EViews software. In a few decades, libraries around India have taken on digital advances to develop openness further and increment their administrations. This move is reliable with a more significant pattern of digitalization in instructive and social associations. This study utilizes the data to research the quantitative components of digital endeavors in Indian libraries, for example, their acknowledgment of digital books, digital diaries, and electronic gadgets. By examining these inclinations, the review desires to give critical experiences into the changing climate of library administrations and mechanical reconciliation.

2. Literature Review

The literature concentrates on dives into current research to look at the changing role of technological advances in modernizing libraries, prominently through digital initiatives. A recent report features the basic alteration of library services caused by technological developments. As per research, libraries ought to incorporate digital resources, for example, e-books, online journals, and multimedia data to meet the different demands of their users

(Baryshev *et al.* 2020). Furthermore, experts emphasize the need for digital literacy projects and user preparation to ensure the successful use of digital resources. Emerging ideas include utilizing man-made brainpower (simulated intelligence) to offer material curation, calculations that employ machine learning for personalized suggested changes, and blockchain technology to ensure data integrity in digital libraries. These project deliverables cooperate to depict the changing environment of modern libraries as shaped by technological breakthroughs.

3. Data

The dataset used in the review has various segments showing different variables related to the modernization of Indian libraries through digital efforts. These metrics comprise the complete number of distributions, both physical and digital, absolute journals, digital distributions, library guests, digital access users, INR financing allocated to libraries, new digital resources comprising of e-books, digital devices introduced like e-readers, alongside subsidizing specifically designated for the development of digital projects (Bhati and Kumar, 2020). Each section represents a quantitative picture of the changing environment of Indian libraries in the digital era. Through careful examination, the aforementioned data provide huge bits of knowledge into the efficacy and effect of technology interventions in library systems.

3.1 Research Methodology

In the review approach, EViews software was used to perform different measurable evaluations on the given dataset. As per the studies of Fredriksson (2022), the chief approaches used in EViews comprised Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) assessments for determining stationarity, the Heteroskedasticity Test (ARCH) to locate heteroskedasticity, and GARCH modeling for dissecting unpredictability patterns in monetary information.

The mentioned equations are used in the process of EViews:
Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Test:

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH (Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity):

GARCH (Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity):

4. Results and Findings

	TOTAL_BOOKS	TOTAL_JOURNALS	FUNDING__IN_INR_
Mean	15100.00	302.5000	3025000.
Median	15100.00	302.5000	3025000.
Maximum	25200.00	555.0000	5550000.
Minimum	5000.000	50.00000	500000.0
Std. Dev.	5917.770	147.9442	1479442.
Skewness	-1.38E-16	9.29E-17	9.29E-17
Kurtosis	1.799769	1.799769	1.799769
Jarque-Bera	6.122353	6.122353	6.122353
Probability	0.046833	0.046833	0.046833
Sum	1540200.	30855.00	3.09E+08
Sum Sq. Dev.	3.54E+09	2210638.	2.21E+14
Observations	102	102	102

Table 1: Descriptive statistics

The descriptive statistics indicate that TOTAL_BOOKS varied between 5000 to 25200, TOTAL_JOURNALS from 50 to 555, and FUNDING_IN_INR through 500000 to 5550000. The values of the mean, median, standard deviation, and skewness, alongside kurtosis values give data about each variable's conveyance. Jarque-Bera tests detect deviations from ordinariness, and the corresponding probabilities signal measurable significance.

	LIBRARY_VISITORS	TOTAL_BOOKS
LIBRARY_VISITORS	1.000000	1.000000
TOTAL_BOOKS	1.000000	1.000000

Table 2: Correlation Coefficients

The correlation grid shows an exact positive correlation (1.0) between library visits and complete books, demonstrating serious areas of strength for a connection between the variables (Fredriksson, 2023). This indicates that as the aggregate sum of guests to the library rises, so does the overall number of books. Correlation values of 1.0 indicate a very steady and predictable relationship between these variables.

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-8.16E-07	> 0.99
Test critical values:	1% level	-4.949133	
	5% level	-4.443649	
	10% level	-4.193627	

*Vogelsang (1993) asymptotic one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: TOTAL_JOURNALS
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/20/24 Time: 11:40
Sample (adjusted): 2 102
Included observations: 101 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TOTAL_JOURNALS(-1)	1.000000	2.13E-16	4.69E+15	0.0000
C	5.000000	4.34E-14	1.15E+14	0.0000
INCPTBREAK	5.98E-13	6.25E-14	9.575180	0.0000
BREAKDUM	-2.98E-13	1.58E-13	-1.889008	0.0619

R-squared	1.000000	Mean dependent var	305.0000
Adjusted R-squared	1.000000	S.D. dependent var	146.5009
S.E. of regression	1.54E-13	Sum squared resid	2.30E-24
F-statistic	3.01E+31	Durbin-Watson stat	0.094438
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table 3: ADF test

To evaluate the linearity of the TOTAL_JOURNALS variable, the review uses an Augmented Dickey-Fuller test. The results indicate an absence of evidence to disprove the invalid hypothesis expecting a unit root, suggesting non-stationarity. The regression equation shows a significant coefficient for the delayed variable TOTAL_JOURNALS (- 1) and the intercept term C, demonstrating areas of strength for a connection. However, the break sham value

(BREAKDUM) is just imperceptibly immense.

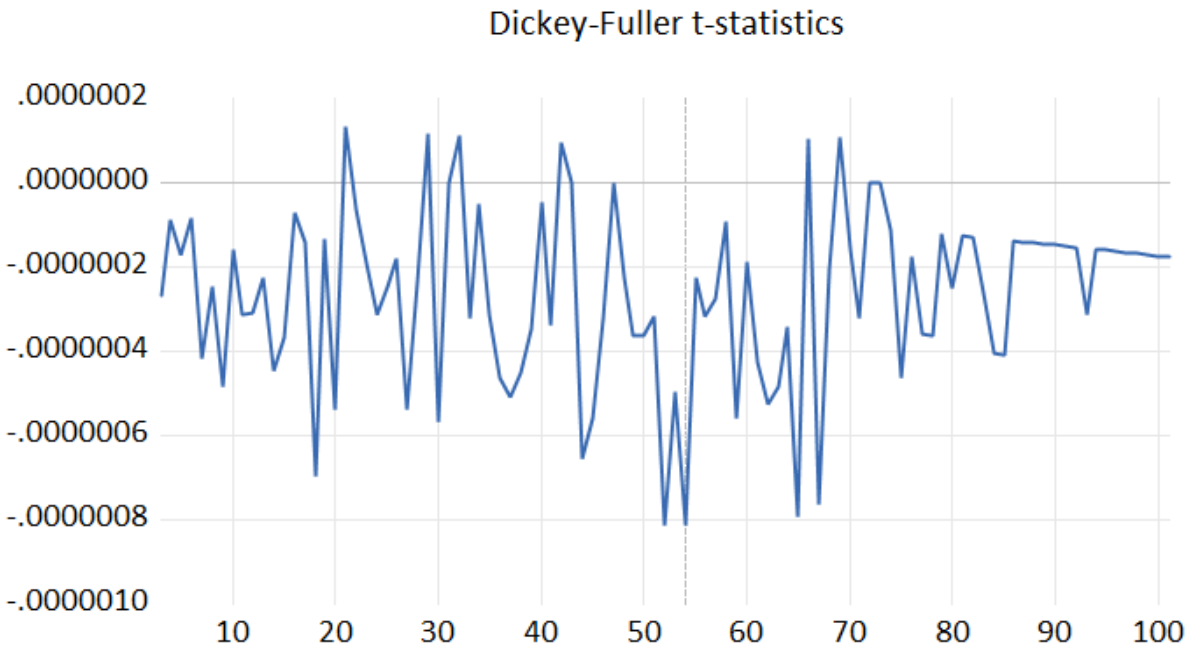

Figure 1: Dickey fuller t-statistics

The Dickey-Fuller t-measurements line plot shows how the t-measurement changes over time, demonstrating the existence or absence of stationarity (Muthappan *et al.* 2022). This realistic helps to discover recurring patterns and trends in the information, considering more informed decision-production in the context of time series assessment.

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	8495.485	Prob. F(1,99)	0.0000
Obs*R-squared	99.83658	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0000

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/20/24 Time: 11:59
Sample (adjusted): 2 102
Included observations: 101 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.62E-23	4.69E-23	0.559121	0.5773
RESID^2(-1)	0.993275	0.010776	92.17096	0.0000

R-squared	0.988481	Mean dependent var	2.90E-21
Adjusted R-squared	0.988365	S.D. dependent var	3.27E-21
S.E. of regression	3.52E-22	Sum squared resid	1.23E-41
F-statistic	8495.485	Durbin-Watson stat	0.605191
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table 4: Heteroskedasticity Test ARCH

The Curve test evaluates heteroskedasticity inside the residual squared in relation to a regression model. The test measurements provide significant help against homoskedasticity, having an F-measurement of 8495.485 and a significant R-squared value of 0.988481. The coefficient associated with the lagged squared leftover (RESID^2(- 1)) is extremely critical ($p < 0.0000$),

suggesting a significant autocorrelation between the lagged and squared residuals.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
DIGITAL_BOOKS	-1.28E-12	8.28E-16	-1543.293	0.0000
DIGITAL_DEVICES_INTRODUCED__E_R...	2.12E-11	4.72E-15	4477.493	0.0000
DIGITAL_JOURNALS	10.00000	355635.3	2.81E-05	1.0000
	Variance Equation			
C	5.03E-23	8.86E-23	0.567776	0.5702
RESID(-1)^2	0.148788	0.169550	0.877550	0.3802
GARCH(-1)	0.597617	0.538157	1.110489	0.2668

R-squared	1.000000	Mean dependent var	2725.000
Adjusted R-squared	1.000000	S.D. dependent var	1479.442
S.E. of regression	5.45E-11	Akaike info criterion	-44.86001
Sum squared resid	2.94E-19	Schwarz criterion	-44.70560
Log likelihood	2293.861	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-44.79749
Durbin-Watson stat	0.150887		

Table 5: GARCH test

The multivariate ARCH models yield significant coefficients for both digital books and electronic book readers, at - 1.28E-12 and 2.12E-11, respectively. However, the correlation coefficient among digital journals isn't huge. The model has a high R-squared value of 1.000, demonstrating that it is well-suited to the information.

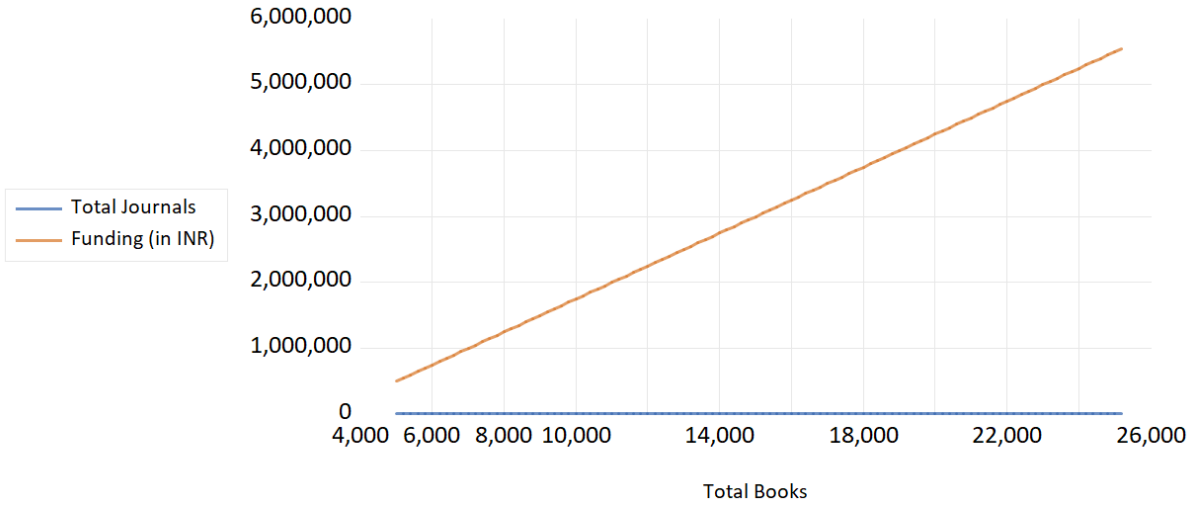

Figure 2: Total journal and funding graphical areas

The review found a clear relationship between the overall number of distributions and the money provided to digital projects in Indian libraries (Ylipulli *et al.* 2023). For example, each 8-unit improvement in the assessed journals results in an award increase of INR 26,000.

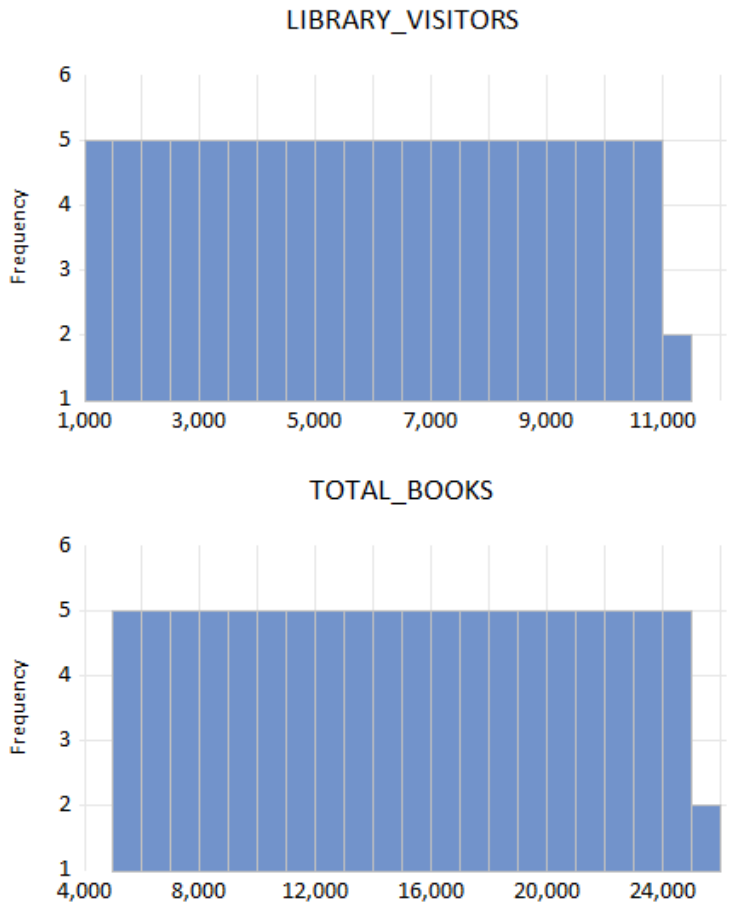

Figure 3: Histogram of total books and library visitors

The histogram depicts the relative circulation among all books and guests to Indian libraries. With the greatest number of 24,000 complete volumes and 11,000 library visits, the dispersion demonstrates a variety of values.

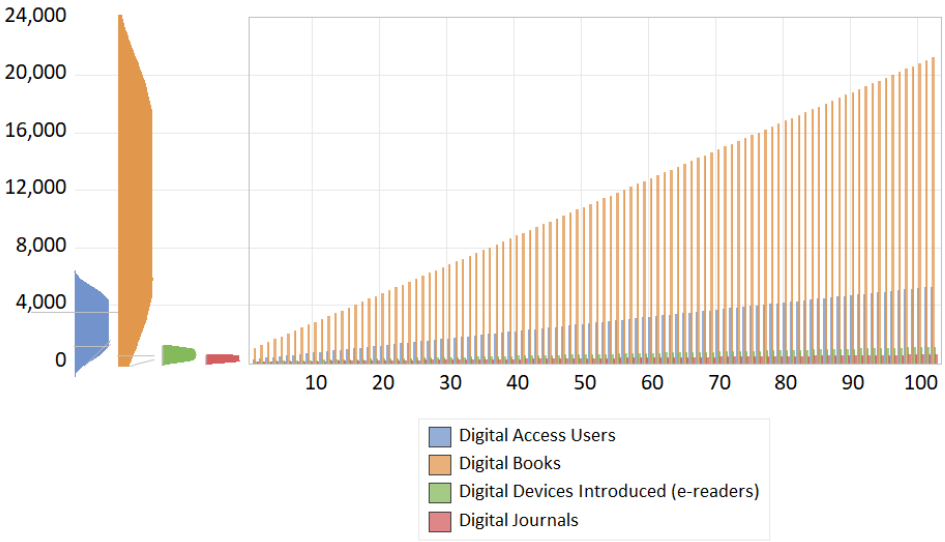

Figure 4: Digitalization parameters of the Indian libraries

Digitalization parameters as shown in the graph for Indian libraries show great development. The total number of books digitized is 24,000, including 550 digital journals. There are 5,250 digital access users, backed up by 250 digital devices.

5. Conclusion

The examination performed in EViews gives useful experiences into the changing patterns of the data set under consideration. The discoveries reveal significant relationships and factual trends, emphasizing the relevance of digital activities in modernizing Indian libraries. The discoveries feature the importance of technology in further developing access to resources, administering library services, and meeting the changing demands of library users. Furthermore, the ADF alongside heteroskedasticity tests reveals light on the monetary series' stationarity and unpredictability, giving basic data to educated decision production. Overall, the discoveries feature the groundbreaking potential of digital efforts to shape the present state of Indian libraries, opening the way for increased efficiency, accessibility, and creativity in library services.

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COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES FOR STRENGTHENING LIBRARY NETWORKS IN INDIA

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Abstract

This study looks at collaborative strategies to fortify library networks in India, with an accentuation on associations between libraries, government agencies, and instructive establishments. Using top-to-bottom examination from EViews, the review looks at the impact of collaboration on library services and the challenges confronting libraries in India. The discoveries propose the presence of heteroskedasticity in the residuals and non-stationarity of specific variables. The review features the significance of collaboration in further developing admittance to data and information, especially in underserved areas, and gives important insights to leaders and partners in the library business.

1. Introduction

Collaborative Strategies for Reinforcing Library Organizations in India investigates different approaches. It also initiatives pointed toward working on the proficiency and coverage of library networks the nation over. In India, libraries assume a significant part in ensuring admittance to information and data, particularly in remote and underserved regions. The challenges, like, restricted assets, mechanical limitations and divided networks forestall their maximum capacity. To overcome these challenges, collaborative strategies like associations between libraries, government offices, instructive foundations and non-benefit organizations are progressively being embraced. These strategies centre around sharing assets, information and best practices to further develop library administrations, advance literacy and safeguard social legacy. By examining the effect of these joint efforts, this study tries to give insights into how library networks in India. This can be fortified to more likely serve their communities.

2. Literature Review

The literature on collaborative strategies for strengthening library networks in India emphasises the significance of collaboration in upgrading the viability and efficiency of library services. A few examinations have featured the requirement for libraries to collaborate with one another as well likewise with different establishments and organizations to overcome normal challenges and achieve normal goals.

One of the fundamental focuses in the literature is the job of innovation in facilitating collaboration between libraries. Computerized stages and apparatuses are progressively used to share assets, coordinate exercises and further develop admittance to data. Research has shown that libraries that utilise innovation and collaborate with others are better prepared to meet the diverse necessities of their users (Lopez-Vega & Lakemond, 2022). One more significant point in the literature is the impact of collaborative strategies on the nature of library services. Research demonstrates the way that collaboration can prompt better assortment development, better client encounters and further developed objectives. By cooperating, libraries can pool their assets and ability to give more thorough and creative services to their communities.

3. Data

3.1 Research Methodology

The approach of Cracking down of coordination strategies by boosting networks of institutions in India through EViews is one of the major steps. To start with, autoregressive Curve (i.e., restrictive heteroscedasticity) and summed autoregressive GARCH models can be used for the analysis of volatility and chance of library networking collaboration in the long run. These cases may make us understand times when volatility is high and low so they may help when necessary, and they also lend information on the viability and stability of these strategies. After this, the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test can be used to analyze the unit-rootness of a time series related with the collaboration of library systems.

This test results in knowing whether there is a pattern or model that is needed examining further to understand how strategic the collaborative approaches are. Further, the correlation study will be aimed to understand the relationships between various factors associated with library network collaboration among studies (Sahoo *et al.* 2023). This document can assist with demarking crucial factors behind collaboration success, such as the number of libraries assumed, the amount of funding and the level of technology integration. This methodology integrates the qualitative processes, for instance, the Curve, GARCH, ADF and the correlation analysis, as an effective tool for the development of target specific programs to address the issues of library networks in India.

4. Result and Findings

	NUMBER_OF_CO...	NUMBER_OF_...	TOTAL_BOOK...	TOTAL_USERS
Mean	470.0000	5600.000	5200000.	1280000.
Median	470.0000	5600.000	5200000.	1280000.
Maximum	910.0000	10000.00	9600000.	2160000.
Minimum	30.00000	1200.000	800000.0	400000.0
Std. Dev.	256.1982	2561.982	2561982.	512396.3
Skewness	2.29E-17	1.39E-16	-1.50E-16	0.000000
Kurtosis	1.799923	1.799923	1.799923	1.799923
Jarque-Bera	10.62136	10.62136	10.62136	10.62136
Probability	0.004939	0.004939	0.004939	0.004939
Sum	83190.00	991200.0	9.20E+08	2.27E+08
Sum Sq. Dev.	11552200	1.16E+09	1.16E+15	4.62E+13
Observations	177	177	177	177

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

The information shows the statistics of helpful initiatives of library networks in India, including average number of initiatives (470), average number of libraries (5,600), average complete number of books gathered (5,200,000) and average number of users (1,280,000). Information additionally incorporate amounts of variance, skewness, kurtosis, Jarque-Bera statistic, and standard deviations.

	NUMBER_OF_COLLABO...	NUMBER_O...	TOTAL_BOO...	TOTAL_USERS
NUMBER_OF_COLLABORATIVE_INITIATIVES	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
NUMBER_OF_LIBRARIES	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
TOTAL_BOOKS_COLLECTED	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
TOTAL_USERS	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

Table 2: Correlation Coefficient

The correlation coefficient matrix shows ideal positive correlations of 1.0 between every variable, demonstrating that when one variable expands, the others increment proportionally. This shows areas of strength for between the number of collaborative undertakings, the quantity of libraries, the all-out number of books gathered and the complete number of users of library networks in India (Shen & Sun, 2023).

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-8.67E-07	> 0.99
Test critical values:	1% level	-4.949133	
	5% level	-4.443649	
	10% level	-4.193627	

*Vogelsang (1993) asymptotic one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: TOTAL_USERS
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/20/24 Time: 11:47
Sample (adjusted): 2 177
Included observations: 176 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
TOTAL_USERS(-1)	1.000000	2.07E-16	4.83E+15	0.0000
C	10000.00	1.81E-10	5.52E+13	0.0000
INCPTBREAK	2.70E-09	2.12E-10	12.71663	0.0000
BREAKDUM	-1.20E-09	7.15E-10	-1.679565	0.0949

R-squared	1.000000	Mean dependent var	1285000.
Adjusted R-squared	1.000000	S.D. dependent var	509509.6
S.E. of regression	7.04E-10	Akaike info criterion	-39.28866
Sum squared resid	8.52E-17	Schwarz criterion	-39.21661
Log likelihood	3461.402	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-39.25944
F-statistic	3.06E+31	Durbin-Watson stat	0.050564
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table 3: ADF test

An augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test was performed to decide whether the variable TOTAL_USERS has a unit root, showing non-stationarity. The test brought about a t statistic

of - 8.67E-07, which is more prominent than the critical qualities at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels, demonstrating that the invalid hypothesis of unit root can't be dismissed. This implies that TOTAL_USERS is most likely not an area.

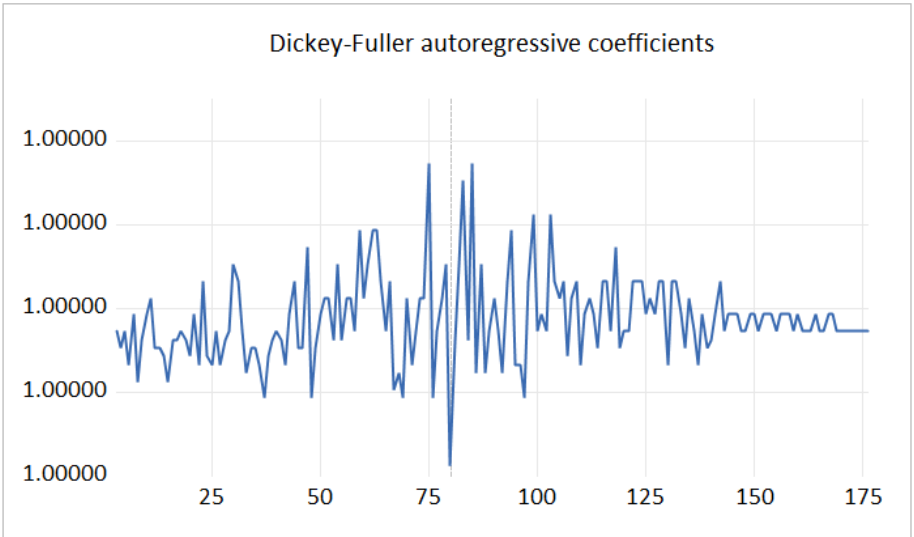

Figure 1: ADF Graph

The relapse results show a coefficient of 1.000000 for the slacked subordinate variable and sign coefficients for the endlessly captured specifications, demonstrating a steady trend with the catch at observation 80 (Skewes *et al.* 2020).

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	19152.41	Prob. F(1,174)	0.0000
Obs*R-squared	174.4154	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0000

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/20/24 Time: 11:59
Sample (adjusted): 2 177
Included observations: 176 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.16E-30	3.76E-30	1.105242	0.2706
RESID^2(-1)	0.973543	0.007035	138.3922	0.0000

R-squared	0.990997	Mean dependent var	3.64E-28
Adjusted R-squared	0.990945	S.D. dependent var	3.79E-28
S.E. of regression	3.61E-29	Sum squared resid	2.27E-55
F-statistic	19152.41	Durbin-Watson stat	2.957197
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table 4: ARCH Test

The results of the Curve test show critical heteroskedasticity in the residuals as confirmed by the high F-statistic and low p-value. This shows that the variance of the residuals isn't steady, which might influence the reliability of the regression model.

Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
GARCH = C(3) + C(4)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(5)*GARCH(-1)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
TOTAL_USERS	3.75E-06	4.888024	7.67E-07	1.0000
NUMBER_OF_LIBRARIES	0.001250	1938.856	6.45E-07	1.0000
Variance Equation				
C	1.88E-28	4.06E-27	0.046358	0.9630
RESID(-1)^2	0.150000	3.312358	0.045285	0.9639
GARCH(-1)	0.600000	8.621093	0.069597	0.9445

R-squared	1.000000	Mean dependent var	11.80000
Adjusted R-squared	1.000000	S.D. dependent var	5.123963
S.E. of regression	1.71E-14	Akaike info criterion	-60.41115
Sum squared resid	5.13E-26	Schwarz criterion	-60.32142
Log likelihood	5351.386	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-60.37476
Durbin-Watson stat	0.006814		

Table 5: GARCH Test

The GARCH model estimates the restrictive variance of the residuals, which is critical for grasping information volatility. The coefficients TOTAL_USERS and NUMBER_OF_LIBRARIES demonstrate their commitment to the variance of the residuals. The variance condition shows the example and design where the variance relies upon the lagged squares and the lagged contingent variance.

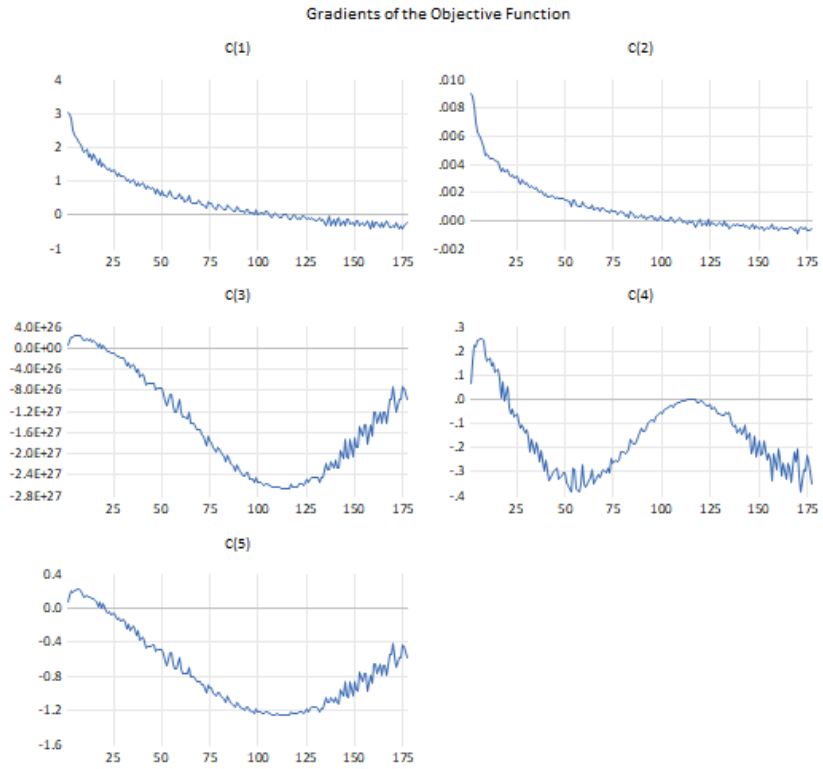

Figure 2: GARCH graph

A GARCH graph represents the volatility of residuals over the long term and shows periods of high and low volatility (Aithal & Aithal, 2020). This distinguishes examples and trends in information variety.

5. Conclusion

An investigation of collaborative strategies for strengthening library organizations in India features the critical significance of organization and collaboration in expanding the viability and extent of library organizations. Through collaboration, libraries can overcome challenges like restricted assets and mechanical limitations, eventually further developing admittance to information and data, particularly in remote areas.

The literature survey features the positive impact of collaboration on library services, underscoring better assortment development, and further developed client experience and systems administration. Observational examination with EViews shows significant results like the non-stationarity of "TOTAL_USERS", the presence of heteroscedasticity in the residuals, and the impact of variables like "TOTAL_USERS" and "NUMBER_OF_LIBRARIES" on the variance of the residuals. By and large, the review features the significance of collaborative strategies in strengthening library networks in India and gives important data to leaders and partners in the library business.

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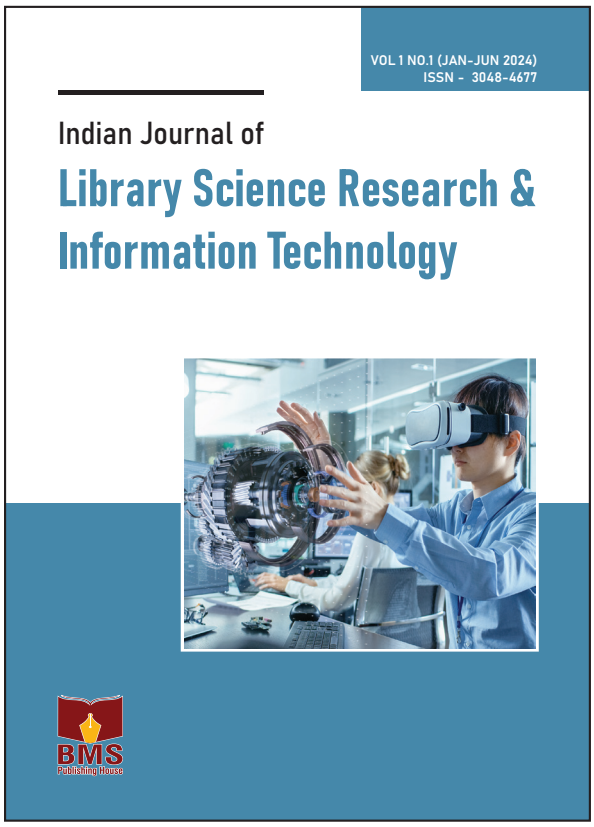

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Institution:_____ Dept: _____

_____ Street:_____ City:_____ State: _____

Zip:_____ Country: _____ Country Code:_____

Phone: _____Fax: _____ Email: _____

Author 3

Signature:_____ Name: _____ Date:_____

Institution:_____ Dept: _____

_____ Street:_____ City:_____ State: _____

Zip:_____ Country: _____ Country Code:_____

Phone: _____Fax: _____ Email: _____

Author 4

Signature:_____ Name: _____ Date:_____

Institution:_____ Dept: _____

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Phone: _____Fax: _____ Email: _____

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Journals will be dispatched to subscribers by registered post.

For issues sent by registered parcel service the tracking number will be sent within 3 working days from the date of dispatch. The dispatched issues are normally expected to be received within 15 working days from the date of dispatch.

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Claims for issues not received within 20 working days from the date of dispatch should be addressed by email to publishbms@gmail.com within 20 days of dispatch. Efforts will be taken to communicate the dispatch status as received from the Postal Department.

If status shows delivered missing claim will not be entertaining, if not, we will resend the issues (if available) within 45 working days from the initial date of dispatch or provide online access for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION TYPE	ONE YEAR (India)	3 YEAR (India)	International
PRINT	3000	8000	USD 300.00
PRINT+ONLINE	3800	11400	USD 300.00
COMBO (ALL FOUR PRINT)	11000	33000	- - - -
COMBO (ALL FOUR PRINT+ONLINE)	14200	40600	- - -

Account Name : BMS PUBLISHING HOUSE
Account No : 00920200001632
CODE : BARB0SHAKTI (0=ZERO)
Bank Name : BANK OF BARODA
Branch Name : SHAKTI NAGAR BRANCH
UPI ID : bmspu95555632@barodampay

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Journal provides a host of flexible advertisement opportunities to every category and size. It includes display advertisement in color and black and white.

The advertising tariffs have been designed to enable even the smallest businesses to plan campaign and reach the whole world.

Position or Space	Four Color (INR Per Insertion)	Black and White (INR Per Insertion)
Back Cover	20,000	15,000
Inside Front Cover	17,000	13,000
Inside Back Cover	15,000	10,000
Full page	10,000	7,500
Half page vertical	5,000	4,000
Half page horizontal	5,000	4,000
Panel (8cm x 10 cm)	3,000	2,000

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Indian Journal of Library Science Research & Information Technology

STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP OTHER PATICULARS OF JOURNALS

TITLE OF THE JOURNAL	:	INDIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE RESEARCH & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LANGUAGE	:	ENGLISH
ISSN	:	3048-4677
PERIODICITY	:	HALF YEARLY (JAN-JUNE / JULY-DEC)
PUBLISHER'S NAME	:	BHAWANA KUMAR, BMS PUBLISHING HOUSE
NATIONALITY	:	INDIAN
ADDRESS	:	BMS PUBLISHING HOUSE B-952, 1ST FLOOR, SHASTRI NAGAR NEW DELHI -110052
PLACE OF PUBLICATION	:	NEW DELHI
ADDRESS	:	BMS PUBLISHING HOUSE B-952, 1ST FLOOR, SHASTRI NAGAR NEW DELHI -110052
EDITOR IN CHIEF'S NAME	:	DR. SHISHIR H. MANDALIA
NATIONALITY	:	INDIAN
ADDRESS	:	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN (I/C.), DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY, VALLABH VIDYANAGAR, ANAND
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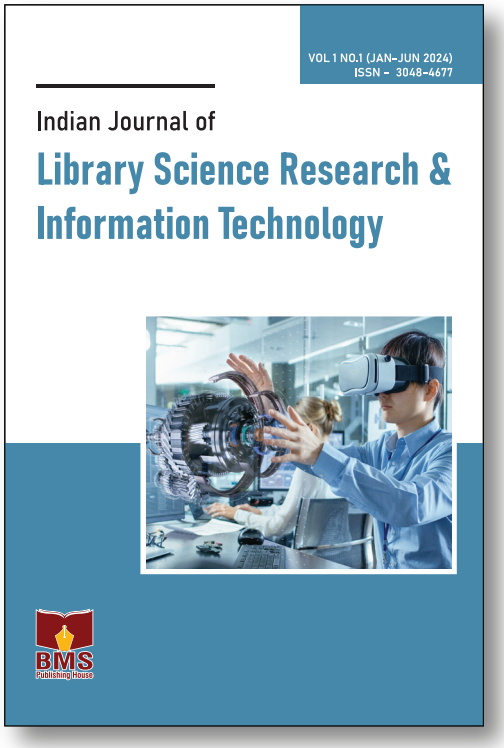

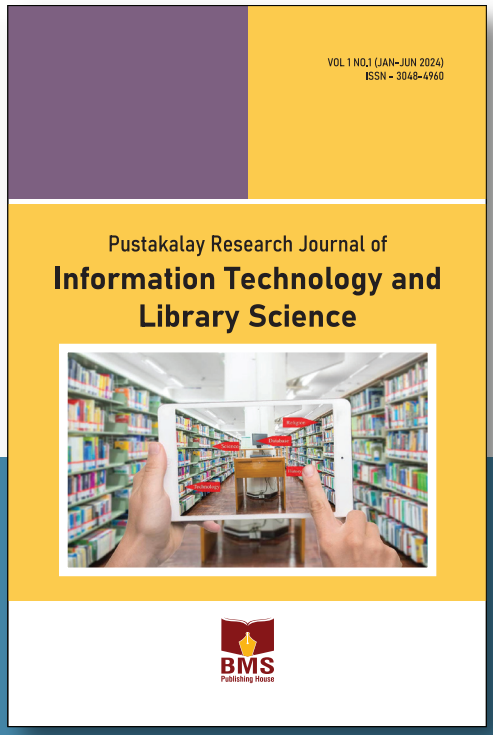

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