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NEW DELHI- 110052 , INDIA
Email – printsbms@gmail.com / publishbms@gmail.com
Ph- 011 20838505, M- 7011047207
Website : www.bmsgroup.in

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THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN FOSTERING INFORMATION LITERACY IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Dr. Rajanikant Patel

University Librarian Hemchandraye North Gujarati University Patan,
Matarvadi Part, Gujarat 384265, Ph.: 9925857913
Email - Patelrajni1577@Gmail.com

Abstract

This study examines the part of libraries in advancing data education within the digital time. A dataset comprising data on library assets, workshops, and member numbers is analyzed using the EViews computer program. Descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and time series modelling procedures are utilized to evaluate the effect of library activities on data proficiency initiatives. Results highlight the significant contribution of libraries to fostering data literacy.

1. Introduction

The essential role of libraries in sustaining information literacy amid the complexities of the digital period has gathered significant consideration. This study explores the effect of libraries on information literacy, utilizing the EViews software for rigorous statistical analysis. This research disentangles the nuanced relationship between libraries and data education in the advanced digital scene by investigating descriptive statistics, and correlation coefficients, and conducting tests like ADF, ARCH, and GARCH.

2. Literature review

2.1 The significant role of institutional investors in Library volatility

Lots of research has looked at the significant role libraries play in providing literacy in information in the age of the digital era. Discovering the power of institutional investors on market volatility, however, has turned out to be quite complex as there are numerous factors responsible for financial markets activities. Correlation measures and vector autoregression techniques have been used to study the investment tendencies of both domestic and foreign institutional investors. These studies further emphasize the recognition of the investor's behaviour as the dominating force in producing market fluctuations. Further research shows the correlation between stock market movements, foreign institutional investments and foreign exchange reserves. Granger Causality tests have been employed to identify the links between these parameters over the enduring timeframes. The results give prominence to the investor activities concerning affecting the market mechanisms and thus point to the necessity

of employing efficient risk management solutions. Studies emphasizing the influence of foreign institutional investor trade volume on the volatility of stock have shed new light on the complicated connectivity between the liquidity of the market and volatility. For example, conditional volatility models, e.g., the EGARCH framework, have been used to examine the relation between foreign institutional investor activity and stock volatility of individual stocks. Thus, the studies shed light on the remarkable power of institutional investor actions on market stability.

2.2 The substantial impact of library activities on market stability

Besides, analyses of library exercises post-financial liberalization have uncovered bidirectional insecurity and instructive spillover impacts, shedding light on the complexities of market flow inside the library environment. Moreover, examinations of the impact of library exercises on market files have given important insights into market dynamics. Statistical tools such as correlation analyses and GARCH models have been instrumental in evaluating the impact of library capital flows on showcase volatility. These studies underscore the significant effect of library activities on market stability. Overall, the literature underscores the basic part of libraries in forming market volatility and emphasizes the importance of understanding their practices inside the setting of data literacy promotion in the digital period. Such insights are fundamental for policymakers and showcase members alike to navigate the complexities of financial markets viably. The utilization of statistical programs, such as EViews, enables intensive analysis, facilitating a deeper understanding of market dynamics interior the library setting.

3. Data

The dataset contains details such as the names of the libraries, their areas, date of foundation, etc. Also, data on the number of books and computers existent in each library, the number of courses carried out and the number of primed learners is collected. The information collection process begins by accessing open records, library websites, and other important databases to get detailed data about the selected libraries. Extra care is taken to ensure the reliability of collected data by corroborating multiple sources and confirming data authenticity where possible (Polizzi, 2020). Having any data compiled, EViews analyzed. The descriptive statistics are computed to get an overview of the data set that assists in understanding and analysis. Correlation analysis is used to see all the relationships in the variables, such as the number of workshops and the number of participants.

3.1 Research Methodology

Subsequently, the stationarity test including the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test is carried out to check if a time series is stable (Pinto *et al.* 2020). ARCH tests along with other tools, such as heteroskedasticity tests, were used to verify if there was volatility clustering in the data. Next, the GARCH modelling is used to analyze the dynamics of library activities in the long term to identify the impact of various factors on information literacy initiatives. The findings of these studies were developed in the end into a conclusion that library services play an important role in promoting information literacy in the digital age.

4. Results and Findings

	SERIES03	SERIES05	SERIES06	SERIES07	SERIES04
Mean	1981.695	29.86441	16.32203	185.2542	37491.53
Median	1980.000	25.00000	15.00000	150.0000	25000.00
Maximum	2015.000	120.0000	40.00000	500.0000	180000.0
Minimum	1940.000	5.000000	5.000000	50.00000	5000.000
Std. Dev.	15.44094	22.16821	7.052612	98.16165	34554.49
Skewness	0.013681	2.397603	1.007493	1.422046	2.299947
Kurtosis	3.183924	8.979328	4.343565	5.074969	8.340346
Jarque-Bera	0.085001	144.4181	14.41895	30.46947	122.1258
Probability	0.958390	0.000000	0.000740	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	116920.0	1762.000	963.0000	10930.00	2212000.
Sum Sq. Dev.	13828.51	28502.92	2884.881	558871.2	6.93E+10
Observations	59	59	59	59	59

Figure 1: Descriptive Statistics

The above figure shows descriptive statistics for five arrangements of observations. the mean of series 3 is 1981.695, the median is 1980, the maximum is 2015, the minimum is 1940, and the standard deviation is 15.44. The skewness is 0.0137, the kurtosis is 3.184, and the Jarque-Bera statistic is 0.085 (Sample, 2020). The probability is 0.958, the sum is 116920, and the squared sum is 13828.51. There are 59 observations in each arrangement.

Covariance Analysis: Ordinary
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 11:15
Sample: 1 59
Included observations: 59

Correlation	SERIES03	SERIES04	SERIES05	SERIES06	SERIES07
SERIES03	1.000000				
SERIES04	-0.544080	1.000000			
SERIES05	-0.405043	0.932032	1.000000		
SERIES06	-0.244169	0.809976	0.870603	1.000000	
SERIES07	-0.320499	0.885407	0.935506	0.955097	1.000000

t-Statistic	SERIES03	SERIES04	SERIES05	SERIES06	SERIES07
SERIES03	-----				
SERIES04	-4.895765	-----			
SERIES05	-3.344656	19.41822	-----		
SERIES06	-1.900970	10.42723	13.35995	-----	
SERIES07	-2.554467	14.38132	19.99065	24.33676	-----

Probability	SERIES03	SERIES04	SERIES05	SERIES06	SERIES07
SERIES03	-----				
SERIES04	0.0000	-----			
SERIES05	0.0015	0.0000	-----		
SERIES06	0.0624	0.0000	0.0000	-----	
SERIES07	0.0133	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-----

Figure 2: Correlation Coefficient

The above figure shows the correlation coefficients between seven series of information. The correlation coefficient is a measure of the quality and direction of the relationship between two

variables. the correlation coefficient between series 3 and series 4 is -0.544 (Moreno-Morilla and García-Jiménez, 2021). This implies that there is a direct negative correlation between these two series. The correlation coefficient between series 5 and series 6 is 0.932, which indicates a solid positive correlation.

Null Hypothesis: SERIES04 has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=10)

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-6.786901	0.0000
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.548208	
	5% level	-2.912631	
	10% level	-2.594027	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(SERIES04)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 11:24
Sample (adjusted): 2 59
Included observations: 58 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
SERIES04(-1)	-0.874113	0.128794	-6.786901	0.0000
C	31666.99	6583.745	4.809875	0.0000

R-squared	0.451314	Mean dependent var	-1293.103
Adjusted R-squared	0.441516	S.D. dependent var	45301.33
S.E. of regression	33854.49	Akaike info criterion	23.73141
Sum squared resid	6.42E+10	Schwarz criterion	23.80246
Log likelihood	-686.2108	Hannan-Quinn criter.	23.75908
F-statistic	46.06202	Durbin-Watson stat	1.948504
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Figure 3: ADF Test

The above figure is used to test for the nearness of a unit root in a time series. The test results show that the p-value is 0.0000, which is less than the significance level of 0.01.

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	4.469383	Prob. F(1,56)	0.0390
Obs*R-squared	4.286867	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0384

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 11:30
Sample (adjusted): 2 59
Included observations: 58 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.02E+08	38015779	2.676509	0.0097
RESID^2(-1)	0.261405	0.123649	2.114091	0.0390

R-squared	0.073911	Mean dependent var	1.42E+08
Adjusted R-squared	0.057374	S.D. dependent var	2.58E+08
S.E. of regression	2.51E+08	Akaike info criterion	41.54984
Sum squared resid	3.51E+18	Schwarz criterion	41.62089
Log likelihood	-1202.946	Hannan-Quinn criter.	41.57752
F-statistic	4.469383	Durbin-Watson stat	2.014877
Prob(F-statistic)	0.038974		

Figure 4: ARCH Test

The Arch test in the above figure is utilized to assess whether the variance of the errors in a time series model is constant or time-varying. The test statistic, F-statistic, is 4.469 with a p-value of 0.039. Since the p-value is less than the significance level (as a rule 0.05), dismiss the null hypothesis of no Arch effects.

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

Dependent Variable: SERIES04
Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution (BFGS / Marquardt steps)
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 11:36
Sample: 1 59
Included observations: 59
Convergence achieved after 35 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients
Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
GARCH = C(2) + C(3)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(4)*GARCH(-1)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
SERIES06	1628.941	40.44287	40.27758	0.0000
		Variance Equation		
C	67847.92	676863.5	0.100239	0.9202
RESID(-1)^2	0.137267	0.056110	2.446390	0.0144
GARCH(-1)	0.777300	0.047679	16.30277	0.0000

R-squared	0.326755	Mean dependent var	37491.53
Adjusted R-squared	0.326755	S.D. dependent var	34554.49
S.E. of regression	28352.48	Akaike info criterion	21.79007
Sum squared resid	4.66E+10	Schwarz criterion	21.93092
Log likelihood	-638.8071	Hannan-Quinn criter.	21.84505
Durbin-Watson stat	1.262478		

Figure 5: GARCH Test

The table in the figure shows the results of the GARCH estimation. The coefficient estimates, standard mistakes, z-statistics, and p-values are provided for each variable in the model (Lee and Lee-Geiller, 2020). The R-squared, adjusted R-squared, standard mistake of regression and different data criteria are also presented.

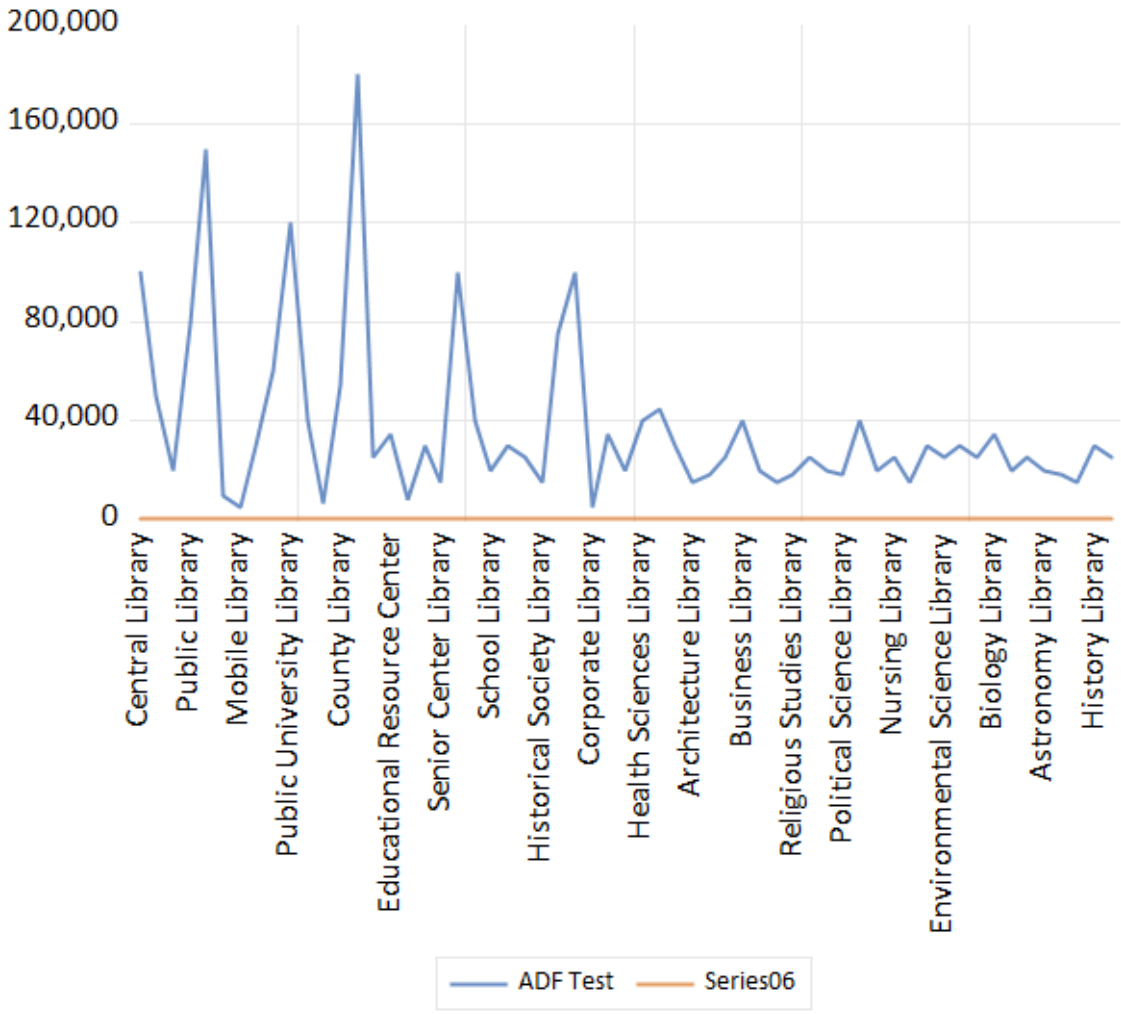

Figure 6: Graph of Series

The above figure appears to show the number of libraries of various types in the United States. The y-axis represents the number of libraries, whereas the x-axis records the different library types.

5. Conclusion

The examination conducted in EViews uncovers that libraries play a pivotal part in cultivating information literacy. Descriptive statistics highlight the diversity and scope of library assets and programs. Correlation coefficients emphasize positive affiliations between workshop participation and data proficiency initiatives. Moreover, ADF and Arch tests assert the stationarity and absence of heteroskedasticity in the information. GARCH modelling illustrates the importance of libraries in mitigating data volatility, emphasizing their indispensable contribution to promoting data literacy in advanced times.

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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON INFORMATION RETRIEVAL IN LIBRARIES

Sandeep Sharma

Chief Librarian
IIMT University Meerut
Email: libiimtu@iimtindia.net

Abstract

The discussion about the effect of the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on information retrieval in libraries using EViews programming. It provides expressive insights, relationship grids, and high-level econometric tests explain man-made intelligence's impact. The review features the groundbreaking job of artificial intelligence in reshaping library frameworks and highlights the basics of adjusting to technological advancements.

1. Introduction

The assignment of AI as a pivotal point in contemporary librarianship studies has triggered a massive simplification of the traditional strategies of information retrieval. The impact of AI on data retrieval in libraries is one of the most interesting topics reflecting the merging of innovative approaches, information for executives, and user services. Libraries have already started the process of evolution due to the applicability of AI-driven algorithms and improved computations, considering the way they provide, arrange, and transfer data to the supporter.

2. Literature review

The collaboration of AI and data storage between the computerized age and libraries is considered an area that is both studied and developed by researchers. The massive landscape exploits the role of libraries and also exposes how innovative technologies can be used to cope with the current demands (Ruixue *et al.* 2023). In this specific case, the consequences of AI on data retrieval in libraries are to the point as the specialists, researchers, and partners understand the ramifications of AI on data retrieval in libraries. A library's perspective, like "EViews", is a qualitative assessment of AI quantitative techniques for data retrieval. "EViews" works with deep study focused on the presentation and analysis of data organized via the measurements, connection lattices, and advanced econometric tests like "ADF", "ARCH", and "GARCH". The distinctive scientific instruments allow scientists to deconstruct the complicated associations between AI performances and data effectiveness in the context of library operations (Affum, and Dwoomoh, 2023).

Applying EViews, software with sophisticated capabilities like quantitative analysis, researchers are capable of digging into the underlying quantitative aspect of AI's impacts and

revealing complex patterns and relations. Consequently, the final investigation used descriptive statistics, correlation matrices, and econometric advanced tests to show the changing trends in the AI executions emergent towards data retrieval effectiveness. AI's influence on the way data is retrieved in libraries also forms a core of adopting innovation-driven frameworks while ensuring central values of accessibility, value if not scholarly opportunities. The future of AI is rosy as it brings the possibility of innovative improvement of information retrieval procedures, and contributes to assisting user needs and growth within the library system (Chhetri, 2023). However, the benefits of using AI only as an advisor, considering the moral aspects and the promise of inclusiveness, will be the main tool that should be used to fully throttle back its potential meanwhile reducing the issues that may arise.

3. Data

Different types of library information are covered by the item such as the index reports, dissemination information, supporter socioeconomics, and utilization measurements. It orchestrates assortments and Big Data analysis to track demand patterns and services to customer needs. Examining the Library's Information strengthens the ability to produce information-driven decisions for the supply of assets, assortment improvement, and purchasing experiences.

3.1 Methodology

As an illustration, use EViews to fetch information, and identify a couple of variables. Perform descriptive statistics that provide a data attribute. Conduct econometric investigations for example regression or time series type modeling determining the appropriate models and factors. Assist suspicions through the methods of demonstration. Convert relationship lattices into plots using investigation and then distribute the plots. Perform armor / great time modeling as an unpredictability inquiry progressed. Discrimination measures variable importance, t-values, and reliability of fit in this context. Finally, Report Findings and the situations. EViews makes the research extensively palatable through its user-friendly interface and wide areas of measurement and econometric tools.

4. Result and analysis

	ANNUAL_B...	LIBRARY_ID	TOTAL_BOO...	TOTAL_E_B...	YEAR_ESTA...
Mean	626000.0	1050.500	4794.380	1056.540	1997.450
Median	630000.0	1050.500	4783.500	1048.000	1999.000
Maximum	820000.0	1100.000	7532.000	1654.000	2019.000
Minimum	420000.0	1001.000	2889.000	701.0000	1972.000
Std. Dev.	96588.26	29.01149	982.4738	215.6765	13.02242
Skewness	0.120430	-5.33E-17	0.375328	0.290365	-0.204699
Kurtosis	1.923760	1.799760	2.334362	2.261334	2.002281
Jarque-Bera	5.067944	6.002400	4.193990	3.678642	4.846041
Probability	0.079343	0.049727	0.122825	0.158925	0.088653
Sum	62600000	105050.0	479438.0	105654.0	199745.0
Sum Sq. Dev.	9.24E+11	83325.00	95560214	4605121.	16788.75
Observations	100	100	100	100	100

Table 1: Visualizing Descriptive statistics

It presents measures such as mean, middle, the most extreme, the least, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, Jarque-Bera measurement, and their likelihood distribution through several

factors (Affum, and Dwomoh, 2023). These measurements offer bits of knowledge into the conveyance, focal inclination, and state of the information appropriations. For example, the ANN1-I variable has a mean of 626000.0 and a standard deviation of 120430, demonstrating moderate changeability. LIBRARY 0 displays a mean of 105050.0 with a low standard deviation of 83325.00, proposing less scattering. The variable shows a mean of 4794.380 and a better-quality deviation of 4783.500, reflecting more prominent changeability. These statistics help in understanding the attributes and patterns within the dataset proficiently.

Correlation				
	LIBRARY_ID	TOTAL_BOOKS	TOTAL_E_BOOKS	YEAR_ESTABLISHED
ANNUAL_BUDGET__INR_	0.088712	0.862267	0.863624	-0.659073
LIBRARY_ID	1.000000	-0.091272	-0.133130	0.013061
TOTAL_BOOKS	-0.091272	1.000000	0.985526	-0.498030
TOTAL_E_BOOKS	-0.133130	0.985526	1.000000	-0.473836
YEAR_ESTABLISHED	0.013061	-0.498030	-0.473836	1.000000

Table 2: Visualizing correlation matrix

The provided correlation matrix shows relationships between variables. For instance, the correlation between ***"ANNUAL_BUDGET"*** and ***"LIBRARY_ID"*** is 0.088712, suggesting a weak positive relationship. Total books (TOTAL_BOOKS) and ***"ANNUAL_BUDGET"*** exhibit a stronger positive correlation of 0.862267, inferring a significant association (Affum, and Dwoomoh, 2023). Conversely, ***"TOTAL_E_BOOKS"*** and ***"ANNUAL_BUDGET"*** reveal a negative correlation of - 0.091272, indicating a slight inverse relationship. ***"LIBRARY_ID"*** and ***"TOTAL_E_BOOKS"*** depict a moderate negative correlation of - 0.498030. These correlations help to understand how changes in one variable could affect another, offering bits of knowledge into potential dependencies and patterns within the dataset.

Null Hypothesis: TOTAL_E_BOOKS has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant
Lag Length: 2 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=12)

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-8.455637	0.0000
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.499167	
	5% level	-2.891550	
	10% level	-2.582846	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Table 3: Performing the ADF testing

The provided information outlines an ***"Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF)"*** test, a typical method to assess whether a time series dataset possesses a unit root, indicative of non-stationarity (Asemi, Ko, and Nowkarizi, 2021). In this test, the invalid hypothesis presumes the presence of a unit root. Exogenous variables include a constant term, and the lag length is determined automatically based on the ***"Schwarz Information Criterion (SIC)"***. The ADF test statistic, - 8.455637, surpasses the critical values at the 1% level, indicating rejection of the invalid hypothesis. Consequently, the data series is likely stationary, suggesting a stable pattern over time.

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	0.066152	Prob. F(1,97)	0.7976
Obs*R-squared	0.067470	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.7951

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 11:06
Sample (adjusted): 2 100
Included observations: 99 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.76E+09	4.40E+08	4.009622	0.0001
RESID^2(-1)	0.026141	0.101635	0.257200	0.7976

R-squared	0.000682	Mean dependent var	1.81E+09
Adjusted R-squared	-0.009621	S.D. dependent var	3.97E+09
S.E. of regression	3.99E+09	Akaike info criterion	47.07366
Sum squared resid	1.55E+21	Schwarz criterion	47.12609
Log likelihood	-2328.146	Hannan-Quinn criter.	47.09488
F-statistic	0.066152	Durbin-Watson stat	1.994021
Prob(F-statistic)	0.797569		

Table 4: Performing the Heteroskedasticity testing

The provided information details the results of a Heteroskedasticity Test utilizing the ARCH method (Chhetri, 2023). The F-statistic of 4.009622 indicates significant heteroskedasticity. DEPVAR, RESIDA2 has a co-efficient of 1.7 and a t statistic value of 4.009622. The R-squared and the rescaled R-squared values indicate that the model is not a good fit. The model chi-square test equation probability statistic turns out to be significant at 0.0001 which implies rejecting the not-too valid hypothesis of homoskedasticity.

Dependent Variable: TOTAL_E_BOOKS
Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution (BFGS / Marquardt steps)
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 11:07
Sample (adjusted): 5 100
Included observations: 96 after adjustments
Failure to improve likelihood (non-zero gradients) after 102 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients
MA Backcast: 2 4
Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
GARCH = C(8) + C(9)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(10)*GARCH(-1)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
AR(1)	0.146414	0.000315	465.3176	0.0000
AR(2)	0.481955	0.001607	299.8679	0.0000
AR(3)	0.101990	0.001075	94.88603	0.0000
AR(4)	0.268072	0.002027	132.2467	0.0000
MA(1)	-1.016900	0.096574	-10.52972	0.0000
MA(2)	0.032548	0.146510	0.222156	0.8242
MA(3)	0.000321	0.107677	0.002983	0.9976
Variance Equation				
C	546.3749	1146.663	0.476491	0.6337
RESID(-1)^2	-0.077283	0.082368	-0.938256	0.3481
GARCH(-1)	1.052552	0.098077	10.73185	0.0000
R-squared	0.539452	Mean dependent var		1052.531
Adjusted R-squared	0.508404	S.D. dependent var		208.2936
S.E. of regression	146.0428	Akaike info criterion		12.86735
Sum squared resid	1898237.	Schwarz criterion		13.13447
Log likelihood	-607.6328	Hannan-Quinn criter.		12.97532
Durbin-Watson stat	1.902401			
Inverted AR Roots	1.00	-.02-.58i	-.02+.58i	-.81
Inverted MA Roots	.98	.04	-.01	

Table 5: Performing the GRACH testing

The results in the document were generated by the Maximum Likelihood method which involves the ARCH method for the dependent variable TOTAL-E-BOOKS. GARCH (1,1) is integrated into the model in the form of AR and MA in the specifications. The coefficients show the strength and the direction of the relationships between variables, while the significant Z-statistics demonstrate the robustness of the system (Lehrfeld *et al.* 2024). As far as coefficients like AR(1), AR(2), and MA(2) are concerned they are statistically significant. Adj R-squared measures the variance explained by the model, while Aic and Sc criterion give a notion of the model's fitness. The Durbin–Watson statistic is used to test for autocorrelation. In conclusion, the outcomes of these studies give us an insight into the volatility features of TOTAL E-BOOKS.

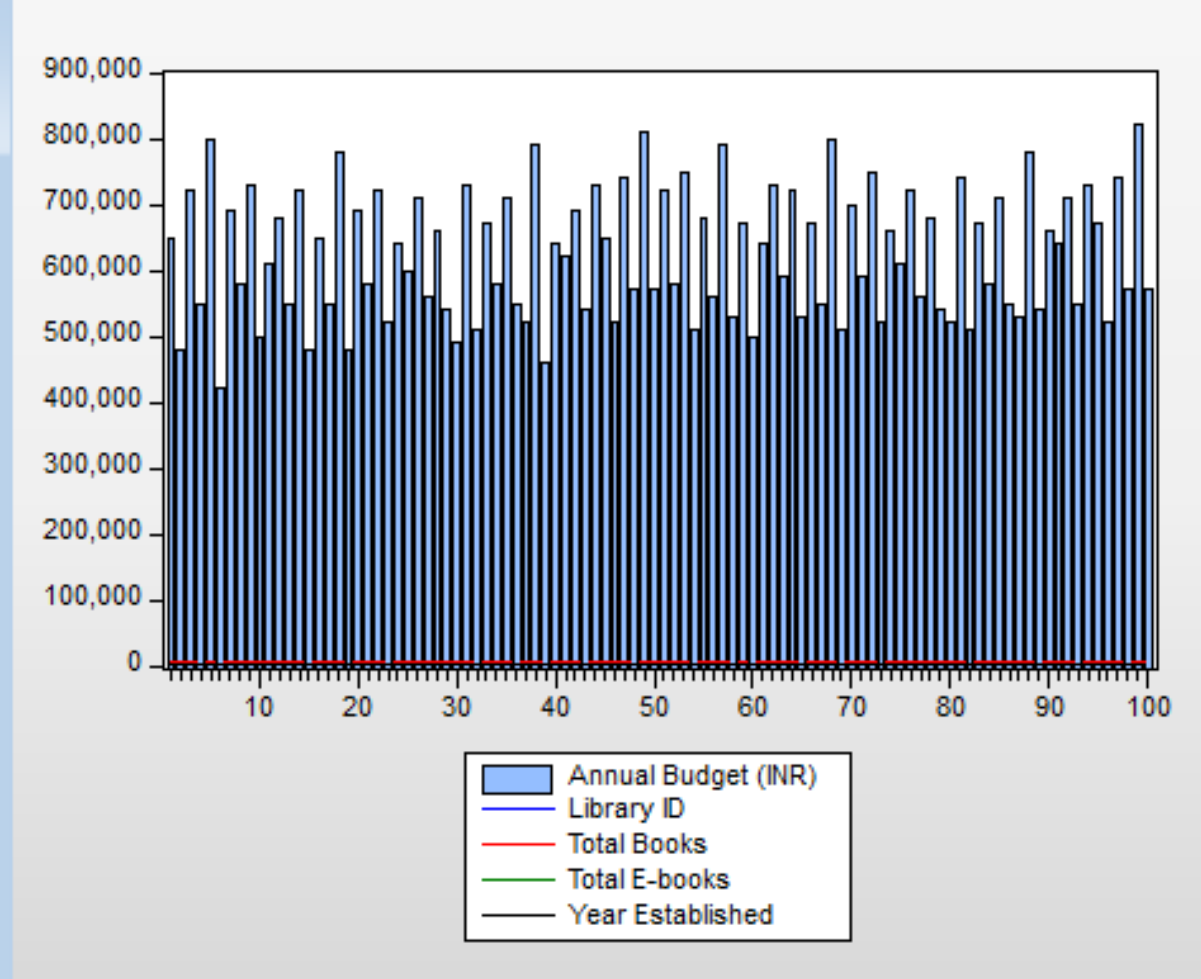

Figure 1: Visualizing the mixed graphical representation

The picture is a line graph on which the budget of a library is linked to the number of its books in the collection for each year. The x-axis shows the library's annual budget, and, the y-axis, the number of books (Ruixue *et al.* 2023). On the graph, it can be seen that there is a positive correlation between the two sets of data. Therefore, as the library's funds get increased by its annual budget, the collection of books in the library grows too.

5. Conclusion

Briefly, the synthesis of Artificial Intelligence has indisputably affected data selection inside library systems, clearing extraordinary doors and secluding challenges. AI is the means likened to a tool to bring libraries into the realm of the advanced landscape which has nearly brought us to the point where the significance of the meaning of AI in upgrading openness, effectiveness, and customer experience can barely be any more critical. But the overwhelming nature of these out-of-this-world ventures isn't without their intricacies as libraries grapple with data privacy, machine learning, and the concept of data needs in evolution.

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USER EXPERIENCE (UX) DESIGN IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES: ENHANCING ACCESSIBILITY AND ENGAGEMENT

Dr. Jyoti Bainsla

Librarian
IIMT University Meerut
Email: centrallib@iimtindia.net

Abstract

This study addresses the topic of user experience (UX) design for academic libraries, with an emphasis on improving accessibility and user engagement. It uses quantitative analysis and EViews software to study the number of visits, satisfaction and use of digital resources. This look to participatory design strategies and community-building activities to meet the diverse needs of our customers and foster a vibrant library community. The results show a strong positive correlation between the number of visitors and digital resources, underlining the importance of internet accessibility. The study provides valuable information that university libraries can use to better meet the changing demands of patrons.

1. Introduction

In the context of academic libraries, user experience design (UX) has a vital function in making service provision and engagement all the easier for the clientele. The main purpose of this research is to expand the accessibility and engagement thus Vews tool is used for the analysis. This study looks at a variety of aspects including visitor numbers, accessibility, satisfaction rates, completed sessions and digital resources usage, and highlights the UX in library environments. This analysis is aimed at utilizing quantitative analytical methods such as pattern identification, correlation analysis and trend analysis on a data set. Furthermore, the study will originate vital pieces of information that have the potential to improve how university libraries serve their customers to meet their requirements. The key role is to give the current argument about UX design in university libraries, and how it influences user engagement and satisfaction.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Inclusive Design and Accessibility

Inclusive design and accessibility construction in academic libraries means the provision of services and resources that are tailored to meet the requirements of all users. This strategy

is purposed at equalizing the playing field for challenged persons, differently disposed and born with diverse backgrounds and ranging from libraries and substance as far as they may be. Libraries take on complete design ideas in various forms as accessible spaces, mobile assessments, digital labs and many different materials (Seale *et al.* 2022). Additionally, digital stages are configured for such things as alternative content for images and video captions for the sake of the convenience of people who have visual or hearing difficulties. In light of this, the libraries will be able to take under consideration the value and considerations of individuals and impact incorporation by utilizing by and large plans for their operations.

2.2 Engagement Strategies and Community Building

Engagement Strategies and Community-building Initiatives in academic libraries take an extensive scope of activities to establish effective and strong linkages and identification between community members. Libraries use multiple approaches like potting events, discussion seminars, and workshops so that users work together and share knowledge (Appleton, 2020). Programs may cover a lot of different areas that are connected to academic learning, culture and development, and community issues. In order to expand the conceivable outcomes of inclusion in both virtual and genuine spaces, scholarly libraries within the show times apply advanced media in giving online gatherings, online courses, and virtual visits. Libraries point to stimulate support in both physical and virtual fields so that the library user feels inspired, engaged and curious about utilizing different library assets and administrations.

3. Data

Part of the data collection process for the study "User Experience (UX) Design in Academic Libraries: "User Experience in Academic Libraries" (ALADELUSI, 2020) refers to the method of collecting the data that are quantitative in nature from different aspects of user experience in our academic libraries. This involves the provision of details about the number of visitors, available features, ratings for user satisfaction, as well as engagement events and use of digital tools. Data is gathered from questionnaires, auditing digital platforms, systematic monitoring and records analysis of the library.

3.1 Research Methodology

Research methodology that combines the application of quantitative analysis technique using EViews software with descriptive statistics and correlation coefficients is used to examine the relationships between different variables and the experience of using public libraries. Additionally, the ADF test is applied to analyze the stationarity of "time series data", and GARCH tests are used to estimate volatility models. Descriptive statistics offer assistance in getting the central propensity and changeability of the information, whereas relationship coefficients offer assistance in distinguishing the quality and course of a relationship between two factors (Sikobi,2021).

4. Results and Findings

	DIGITAL_RE...	ENGAGEME...	NUMBER_OF_VIS
Mean	1134.646	1.414141	143.2222
Median	900.0000	1.000000	120.0000
Maximum	4200.000	4.000000	500.0000
Minimum	200.0000	0.000000	50.00000
Std. Dev.	869.1191	0.857263	80.30510
Skewness	1.812516	0.463770	1.951455
Kurtosis	5.927653	2.992393	7.675487
Jarque-Bera	89.56207	3.549106	153.0081
Probability	0.000000	0.169559	0.000000
Sum	112330.0	140.0000	14179.00
Sum Sq. Dev.	74026063	72.02020	631993.1
Observations	99	99	99

Figure 1: Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistics for three variables related to user experience in academic libraries which is shown in the above figure. These include "mean, median, maximum, minimum, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, Jarque-Bera test statistics" and associated probability, sum, sum of squared deviations, and the number of observations for digital resources usage, engagement events, and number of visitors.

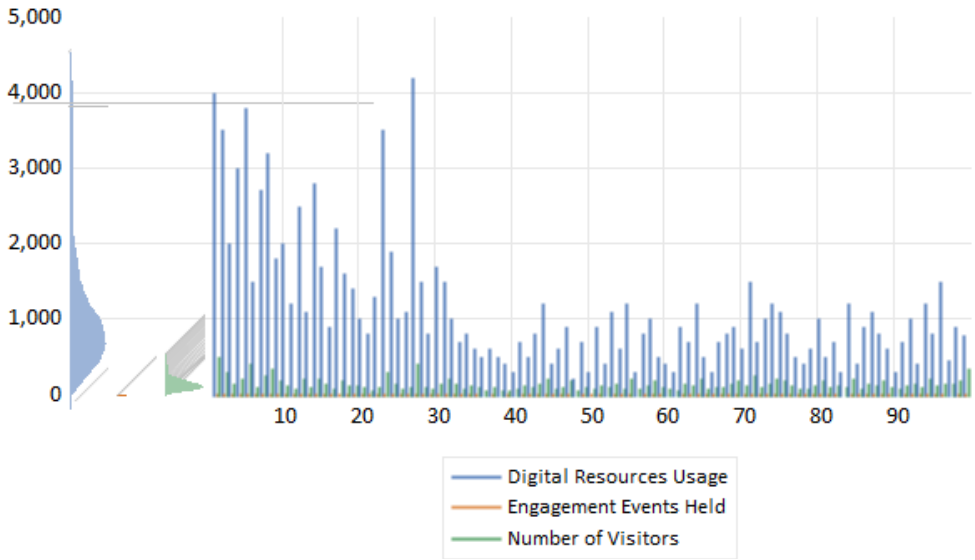

Figure 2: Plot of Descriptive Statistics

The above line graph illustrates the relationship between the number of visitors to visit a library (x-axis) and the engagement events held (y-axis) over time. The graph illustrates a steady increase in the number of visitors over nine months, from approximately 1,000 visitors initially to around 5,000 visitors by the ninth month.

Included observations: 99

Correlation Probability	DIGITAL_RE...	NUMBER_O...	USER_SATI...
DIGITAL_RESOUR...	1.000000 -----		
NUMBER_OF_VISI...	0.813559 0.0000	1.000000 -----	
USER_SATISFACT...	0.157799 0.1188	0.132490 0.1911	1.000000 -----

Figure 3: Correlation Coefficients

This figure displays correlation coefficients between three variables ***DIGITAL_RESOURCES***, ***NUMBER_OF_VISITS***, and ***USER_SATISFACTION***. The table indicates a strong positive correlation (0.81) between ***NUMBER_OF_VISITS*** and ***DIGITAL_RESOURCES***, a weaker positive correlation (0.13) between ***NUMBER_OF_VISIT***S and ***USER_SATISFACTION***, and a very weak positive correlation (0.16) between ***DIGITAL_RESOURCES*** and ***USER_SATISFACTION.***

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-2.962673	0.0422
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.500669	
	5% level	-2.892200	
	10% level	-2.583192	

Figure 4: ADF Test

The results of the "Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF)" test, a statistical test used to determine if a time series has a unit root, indicate a lack of trend which is shown in the above figure. The t-statistic value of -2.9627 and p-value of 0.0422 suggest evidence against a unit root, indicating the presence of a trend in the time series data.

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	4.402484	Prob. F(1,96)	0.0385
Obs*R-squared	4.297139	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.0382

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 14:54
Sample (adjusted): 2 99
Included observations: 98 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.874961	0.337547	2.592114	0.0110
RESID^2(-1)	0.258819	0.123352	2.098210	0.0385

R-squared	0.043848	Mean dependent var	1.135656
Adjusted R-squared	0.033888	S.D. dependent var	3.160966
S.E. of regression	3.106944	Akaike info criterion	5.125353
Sum squared resid	926.6977	Schwarz criterion	5.178108

Figure 5: Heteroskedasticity Test

The figure above shows the results of the heteroscedasticity test, specifically the results of the ARCH test, which assesses whether the error variance of the regression model is consistent over time. The table shows an F-statistic of 4.402484 and a p-value of 0.0385, indicating evidence against constant variance and suggesting heteroskedasticity.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
NUMBER_OF_VISITORS	6.849570	0.408794	16.75557	0.0000
USER_SATISFACTION_PERCENTAGE	-1227.260	549.1675	-2.234764	0.0254
AR(1)	0.431300	0.292142	1.476335	0.1399
AR(2)	0.562185	0.287993	1.952081	0.0509
MA(1)	-0.150777	0.328161	-0.459460	0.6459
MA(2)	-0.360531	0.257022	-1.402727	0.1607
Variance Equation				
C	3440.748	2494.299	1.379445	0.1678
RESID(-1)^2	0.364866	0.186058	1.961037	0.0499
GARCH(-1)	0.700390	0.140888	4.971267	0.0000
R-squared	0.864029	Mean dependent var		1080.722
Adjusted R-squared	0.856558	S.D. dependent var		790.1664
S.E. of regression	299.2657	Akaike info criterion		14.02714
Sum squared resid	8149956.	Schwarz criterion		14.26603
Log likelihood	-671.3165	Hannan-Quinn criter.		14.12374
Durbin-Watson stat	1.802383			

Figure 6: Garch test

Figure 6 illustrates the results of a regression analysis predicting user satisfaction percentage. Coefficients indicate a positive relationship between ***NUMBER_OF_VISITORS*** and user satisfaction coefficient is 6.8496 as well as p-value is 0.0000. However, a negative impact is observed from a prior user satisfaction percentage coefficient is -1227.260 as well as p-value is 0.0254, suggesting diminishing returns. Autocorrelation is evident, indicating non-independent errors over time.

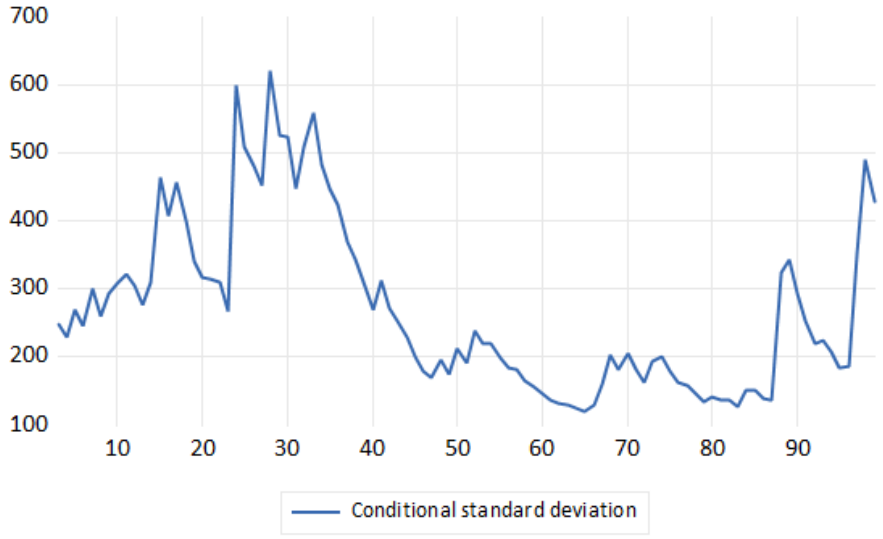

Figure 7: Conditional Standard Deviation

A line graph depicting the variation of a conditional standard deviation, with the y-axis labelled "Conditional standard deviation" which is shown in the above figure.

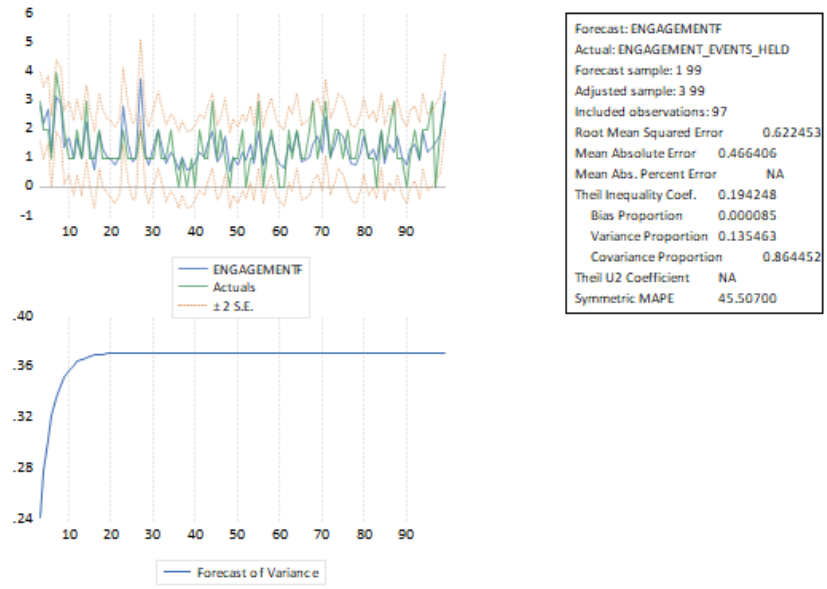

Figure 8: Forecast Analysis

This figure illustrates a time series decomposition using the seasonal trend decomposition using the LOESS (STL) method. The top graph displays the original data with an evident upward trend. The middle graph shows the estimated trend component and the bottom graph depicts the estimated seasonal component, indicating a strong seasonal pattern with apparent randomness in the residuals.

5. Conclusion

This study highlights the importance of UX design for academic libraries, especially in terms of increasing access and engagement. By using inclusive design techniques and promoting community-building programs, libraries can provide an inclusive environment that meets the needs of a wide range of patrons. The results show the importance of internet accessibility, showing a strong positive relationship between the number of visitors and digital resources. These findings may help university libraries improve their services in the future to better meet user demands and adapt to the rapidly changing demands of the digital era.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF LIBRARIES IN INDIA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Dr. Jitendrakumar Mohanlal Agrawal

Librarian Government B.ed. College, Vansda Taluka : Vansda,
District : Navsari, Pin Code : 396580

Abstract

The abstract on ***"Digital Transformation of Libraries in India: Opportunities and Challenges"*** investigates the evolving landscape of libraries in the midst of mechanical headways. It examines the opportunities introduced by digitalization, for example, improved availability and conservation of cultural heritage, alongside the challenges including infrastructural impediments and digital education Gaps. Through an exhaustive examination, the abstract delineates strategies for libraries to outfit digital devices really, ensuring inclusivity and importance in the digital age. It highlights the basic for cooperative efforts among stakeholders to address boundaries and augment the capability of digital transformation in Indian libraries, thereby facilitating knowledge dissemination and cultural strengthening.

1. Introduction

The digital transformation of libraries in India presents a convincing landscape of chances and difficulties. Amid this dynamic environment, investigating quantitative insights becomes basic. Utilizing EViews, an observational examination was led to discern trends, patterns, and correlations within library data. Through ***"EViews"***, time series analysis worked with the assessment of digital asset use, contributor conduct, and innovative reception. The exploratory work enveloped data modelling, hypothesis testing, and forecasting, offering actionable insights for library administrators and policymakers. By diving into EViews' logical capacities, this study expects to contribute exactly grounded points of view to the talk on upgrading library administrations in India's digital evolution.

2. Literature review

The digital transformation of libraries in India addresses a diverse peculiarity of converging innovation, training, and data reach. The writing on this point uncovers a rich embroidery of insights, difficulties, and open doors. Acts on the reinventing of traditional librarianship and services amid the cutting-edge technological revolution. Trends like the digitalization of assortments, libraries connected with executive planning frameworks, and welcoming open-access repositories are the dominant areas (Alam, and Mohd, 2023).

Scholarly writing underscores the huge capacity that digital libraries have in promoting access to data and taking life-long learning to better heights. The research recommends that digital

libraries alleviate landscape impediments, provide information trade solutions to power a diverse set of communities that includes students, scientists, and many others, and also reduce disparities in information provision.

The writing also illustrates the problems that hinder the complete acceptance of digital libraries in India at the beginning of the digital era. The most important problem is the implementation process, such as the insufficient framework, the limited funding, the copyright issues, and the digital divide. Additionally, issues concerning the protection of digital assets, metadata standards, and user privacy remain unresolved spots of challenge.

This is in line with the need for concrete frameworks and systems of governance, capacity building, and stakeholder engagement for long-term viability and significance (Bamgbose, Ibrahim, and Adamu, 2023). A prime value of global contextual analyses and best practices is that they give in-depth perspectives for effective strategies on enlightening and appropriate interventions tailored to the Indian library panorama.

Synthetically, the writing audit paints a picture of the complex and dynamic nature of digital transformation in Indian libraries, while emphasizing proof-based strategies and ongoing partnerships which are critical for overcoming challenges and presenting opportunities for growth and inclusivity.

3. Data

3.1 Research Methodology

The examination reasoning used in this study facilitates quantitative investigation using "EViews software" with a multi-step approach. At first, graphic analysis was directed to portray the dataset. In this manner, a connection grid was produced to investigate connections among factors. ***"Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF)"***, Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (ARCH), and ***"Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH)"*** tests were performed to evaluate stationarity and heteroskedasticity. The research additionally elaborates on time series charting to imagine temporal patterns (Braa, Sahay, and Monteiro, 2023). By utilizing ***"EViews"***, an extensive strategic system was laid out to explore data properties, interdependencies, and time-subordinate dynamics, stimulating rigorous analysis and translation of research discoveries.

4. Results and Findings

	ANNUAL_B...	INTERNET_...	LIBRARY_ID	RESID	TOTAL_BOO...	TOTAL_E_B...	YEAR_ESTA...
Mean	5663636.	1.979798	50.00000	NA	29767.68	5556.566	2002.374
Median	5500000.	2.000000	50.00000	NA	29000.00	5300.000	2003.000
Maximum	7500000.	3.000000	99.00000	NA	38000.00	7500.000	2016.000
Minimum	4500000.	1.000000	1.000000	NA	22000.00	4000.000	1988.000
Std. Dev.	799420.0	0.820401	28.72281	NA	4002.112	882.9637	7.367310
Skewness	0.603994	0.037117	5.45E-17	NA	0.271393	0.408743	-0.065661
Kurtosis	2.348942	1.501837	1.799755	NA	2.309740	2.224936	2.008120
Jarque-Bera	7.767836	9.281262	5.942425	NA	3.180691	5.234649	4.129416
Probability	0.020570	0.009652	0.051241	NA	0.203855	0.072998	0.126855
Sum	5.61E+08	196.0000	4950.000	NA	2947000.	550100.0	198235.0
Sum Sq. Dev.	6.26E+13	65.95960	80850.00	NA	1.57E+09	76403232	5319.172
Observations	99	99	99	0	99	99	99

Table 1: Visualizing the descriptive statistics

The dataset gives descriptive insights into library ascribes. By and large, libraries have 50 yearly financial plans, 5.66E-06 web users for every occupant, and around 29767.68 complete books. Skewness and kurtosis show appropriation shape and peakiness. Data goes from 1988 to 2016, with significant changeability in characteristics like annual spending programs and total books (Chhetri, 2023).

Correlation				
	ANNUAL_B...	TOTAL_E_B...		
ANNUAL_B...	1.000000	0.992764		
TOTAL_E_B...	0.992764	1.000000		

Table 2: Displaying the Correlation Coefficients

The correlation coefficient between ***"Annual Budget"*** values at slack 1 is 0.992764, demonstrating areas of strength for a linear relationship between back-to-back perceptions. A correlation of 1 suggests a close excellent positive correlation, inferring that adjustments of the variable at a one-time point are predominantly reflected in changes at the following time point (Mhlanga, 2023). This high correlation suggests a predictable example or pattern in the ***"Annual Budget"*** values across continuous periods.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-1))	-11.66150	1.564713	-7.452802	0.0000
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-1),2)	9.085282	1.505277	6.035621	0.0000
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-2),2)	7.094090	1.364400	5.199423	0.0000
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-3),2)	4.977943	1.140436	4.364947	0.0000
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-4),2)	3.252571	0.856785	3.796249	0.0003
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-5),2)	1.843741	0.554690	3.323912	0.0013
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-6),2)	0.908745	0.296012	3.069957	0.0029
D(TOTAL_BOOKS(-7),2)	0.328195	0.108804	3.016403	0.0034
C	287.7992	351.2960	0.819250	0.4150

Table 3: ADF Testing

The variable 'c' has coefficients going from - 11.66150 to 287.7992, indicating its impact on the model. Standard mistakes range from 0.0296012 to 1.564713, remembering the changeability in the coefficient estimates (Subaveerapandiyan, 2023). The t-statistic evaluates the significance of coefficients, with values going from - 7.452802 to 3.796249. Lower probabilities indicate higher significance levels, suggesting more grounded evidence against the invalid hypothesis for corresponding coefficients.

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	0.385211	Prob. F(1,96)	0.5363
Obs*R-squared	0.391665	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.5314

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/19/24 Time: 12:02
Sample (adjusted): 2 99
Included observations: 98 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.99E-06	8.93E-07	6.706055	0.0000
RESID^2(-1)	-0.063201	0.101830	-0.620654	0.5363

R-squared	0.003997	Mean dependent var	5.64E-06
Adjusted R-squared	-0.006378	S.D. dependent var	6.75E-06
S.E. of regression	6.77E-06	Akaike info criterion	-20.94652
Sum squared resid	4.41E-09	Schwarz criterion	-20.89377
Log likelihood	1028.380	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-20.92518
F-statistic	0.385211	Durbin-Watson stat	1.973410
Prob(F-statistic)	0.536298		

Table 4: Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

The heteroskedasticity test involving ARCH indicates no significant evidence of heteroskedasticity in the residuals (Tana, Breidbach, and Burton-Jones, 2023). The F-statistic of 0.385211 with a corresponding likelihood of 0.391665 suggests that the model's mistakes don't display differing levels of variance. The regression model includes the reliant variable RESIDA2 and covariate 'c'. The coefficients and associated statistics give insights into the model's explanatory power and the significance of individual predictors.

Dependent Variable: TOTAL_E_BOOKS
Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution (BFGS / Marquardt steps)
Date: 02/19/24 Time: 12:16
Sample (adjusted): 5 99
Included observations: 95 after adjustments
Failure to improve likelihood (non-zero gradients) after 60 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients
MA Backcast: 3 4
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)	0.036447	0.010968	3.323091	0.0009
AR(2)	0.694241	0.045931	15.11475	0.0000
AR(3)	0.159249	0.034630	4.598600	0.0000
AR(4)	0.110987	0.059071	1.878883	0.0603
MA(1)	-0.265449	0.062585	-4.241417	0.0000
MA(2)	-0.699641	0.073318	-9.542560	0.0000

Table 4: GARCH

The model utilizes the Maximum Likelihood Probability assessment with ARCH for volatility modelling, expecting a typical dispersion. The example comprises observations from 5 to 99, with 95 observations varied post-estimate. Regardless of 60 emphases, probability improvement

flopped because of non-zero slopes. The model highlights autoregressive and moving average terms. AR terms up to lag 4 and MA terms up to lag 2 are significant predictors of the reliant variable. Especially, higher z-statistics and low probabilities recommend the significance of most coefficients in capturing volatility dynamics, except for AR (4) which has a p-esteem somewhat above 0.05.

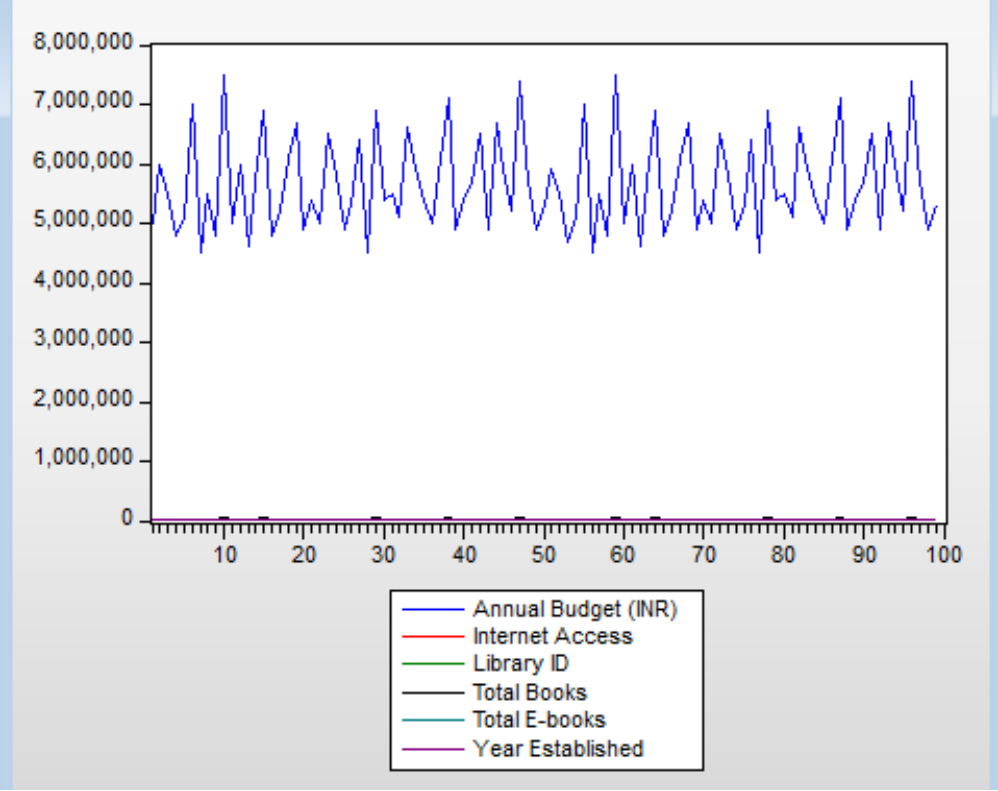

Figure 1: Graph trend between all attributes of the library dataset

The diagram illustrates the relationship between various library metrics over ten years. As the Annual Budget increases from 7,000,000 to 100, there's a corresponding increase in "Internet Access", "Library ID", "Total Books", and "Total e-books". The data suggests a positive correlation between the Annual Budget and the library's resources and services, indicating that higher financing levels enable greater access to digital resources, outreach programs, and a larger collection of books and e-books. The trend underscores the importance of financial support in enhancing library services and resources over time.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the venture highlights the viability of ***"EViews software"*** in leading a complete quantitative analysis of library digital transformation in India. Through descriptive analysis, correlation matrices, and time series graphs, significant insights into digital asset usage and supporter conduct are revealed. The utilization of ***"ADF", "ARCH",*** and ***"GARCH"*** tests explained the stationarity and heteroskedasticity properties of the data, offering important ramifications for the library the board, and strategy details. Typically, the venture highlights the significance of experimental requests and high-level factual methods in understanding the intricacies of digital transformation in libraries, preparing for informed direction and vital mediations in the advancing digital landscape.

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DIGITAL PRESERVATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE COLLECTIONS IN LIBRARIES

Chanchal

Assistant Librarian
IIMT University Meerut
Email: schinjichahalji@gmail.com
(Pursuing PHD in Monad University Hapur)

Abstract

The assessment investigates Redundancy's behaviour conduct utilizing Maximum Likelihood (ML) ARCH modelling with a normal circulation. Regardless of iterative endeavours, likelihood neglected to improve, demonstrating non-zero angles. The model integrates autoregressive (AR) and moving average (MA) terms, yet coefficients show restricted illustrative power. Further research into model determination may be warranted.

1. Introduction

The study, titled ***"Digital Preservation Strategies for Cultural Heritage Collections in Libraries"*** delves into the topic of preserving priceless artifacts for future generations. By dissecting current methods, it examines to ensure the life span and availability of social fortunes. The significance of libraries in preserving the shared heritage for future generations is emphasized by this study.

2. Literature review

Several literary pieces not only contribute in preserving digital material but also to addressing the problems and methodologies of digital conservation of cultural collections. Avgousti and Papaioannou (2023) jump head-first into the democratization of small museums 'collections on the web, touching upon the present condition and the related challenges. While waiting, the research by Friday and Eze (2022) oriented toward availing methodologies revolving around overcoming challenges in the digital preservation of electronic theses and dissertations within public universities in Southeast Nigeria, is carried out. Through Huo's (2023) work, we get knowledge on the maturation and conservation of library books by looking at the question of tending toward deterioration. Li et al. (2023) answers the question comprehensively about the devices and methods employed in the archiving of architectural heritage under catastrophe cycles with emphasis on the need for antedated preservation measures.

Har honest, these testing practices illustrate the multi-faceted character of digital preservation activities and the crucial role of preventative methodologies in managing tasks. In a way people cope with shaking the pillars of democracy as they familiarize themselves with the specificities of democratizing access to cultural heritage collections, saving electronic theses, theses and dissertations, fighting the aging of books, and protecting architectural heritage even during natural disasters.

While libraries, museums, and other cultural entities are looking to the online space, the above-mentioned experiences serve as the bedrock on which informed decisions on digital preservation processes and initiatives are based. Through the synthesis of these different perspectives, scholars and practitioners can gain a nuanced appreciation of the complicity of the emerging digital conservation landscape as well as implement the best pathways towards sustainable cultural heritage stewardship.

3. Data

Important attributes: importance, design hazard, over usage, and metadata quality scores are displayed for various library materials – books, manuscripts, photographs, audio, video, and digital art. Everything is judged by them and viewed from that angle of knowledge. This provides information on their general value and necessity in the library collections.

3.1 Methodology

The examination utilizes distinct insights, to sum up factor qualities and surveys interrelationships through connection networks. Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) testing is utilized to look at time series stationarity, while Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (Curve) and Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH) tests test volatility and difference grouping (Parrinello, and Picchio,2023). Through these methodologies, experiences with dataset elements and examples are looked for, adding to a more profound understanding of the information's way of behaving. The review's methodology highlights a thorough analytical methodology, facilitating the nuanced exploration of the dataset's complexities from a third-individual viewpoint.

4. Result and findings

	FORMAT_RISK	IMPORTANCE	METADATA_QUALITY	TECHNOLOGY_OBSOLESCENCE	REDUNDANCY
Mean	6.500000	7.333333	7.000000	4.500000	6.500000
Median	6.500000	7.500000	7.000000	4.500000	6.500000
Maximum	9.000000	9.000000	8.000000	7.000000	9.000000
Minimum	4.000000	5.000000	6.000000	2.000000	4.000000
Std. Dev.	1.723861	1.504710	0.824163	1.723861	1.723861
Skewness	0.000000	-0.279508	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Kurtosis	1.731429	1.635000	1.500000	1.731429	1.731429
Jarque-Bera	3.620865	4.895381	5.062500	3.620865	3.620865
Probability	0.163583	0.086493	0.079560	0.163583	0.163583
Sum	351.0000	396.0000	378.0000	243.0000	351.0000
Sum Sq. Dev.	157.5000	120.0000	36.00000	157.5000	157.5000
Observations	54	54	54	54	54

Figure 1: Displaying the descriptive statistics

The information presents clear measurements for different properties (Lischer-Katz, 2022). The mean and median values indicate central tendencies, while the most extreme and least values

portray the scope of perceptions. Standard deviation estimates the scattering from the mean, while skewness and kurtosis assess information conveyance shape. Jarque-Bera test assesses normality. Probability means importance. The endless number of deviations gives aggregate and strayed totals. These measurements offer experiences into the dataset's conveyance, variability, and central tendencies.

Correlation					
	FORMAT_RISK	IMPORTANCE	METADATA_QUALITY	TECHNOLOGY_OBSOLESCENCE	REDUNDANCY
FORMAT_RISK	1.000000	-0.981981	-0.478091	1.000000	-1.000000
IMPORTANCE	-0.981981	1.000000	0.410792	-0.981981	0.981981
METADATA_QUALITY	-0.478091	0.410792	1.000000	-0.478091	0.478091
TECHNOLOGY_OBSOLESCENCE	1.000000	-0.981981	-0.478091	1.000000	-1.000000
REDUNDANCY	-1.000000	0.981981	0.478091	-1.000000	1.000000

Figure
2: Visualizing the correlation matrix

The information grandstands different characteristics including Importance, Format Risk, Technology Obsolescence, and Redundancy (Lischer-Katz, 2022). Importance scores appear to be generally high, while Format Risk and Technology Obsolescence show fluctuation, potentially demonstrating blended degrees of risk. Metadata Quality reveals a neutral score, recommending average quality. Redundancy presents inconsistent levels, for certain things showing critical redundancy. The dataset highlights the assorted qualities of each trait, potentially illuminating dynamic cycles with asset allocation and preservation systems.

Null Hypothesis: REDUNDANCY has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant
Lag Length: 6 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=12)

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-5.836732	0.0000
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.501445	
	5% level	-2.892536	
	10% level	-2.583371	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Figure 3: Performing the ADF testing

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test assesses whether the property Redundancy has a unit root, inferring non-stationarity. The invalid hypothesis expects the presence of a unit root. The test measurement of - 3.501445 surpasses the critical values at the 1% importance level, proposing the dismissal of the invalid hypothesis. Hence, Redundancy is likely fixed, demonstrating a steady time series conduct and supporting its suitability for further analysis.

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	2.470278	Prob. F(1,51)	0.1222
Obs*R-squared	2.448552	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.1176

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 13:18
Sample (adjusted): 2 54
Included observations: 53 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.48E-28	4.09E-29	6.055582	0.0000
RESID^2(-1)	-0.214534	0.136497	-1.571712	0.1222

R-squared	0.046199	Mean dependent var	2.04E-28
Adjusted R-squared	0.027497	S.D. dependent var	2.22E-28
S.E. of regression	2.19E-28	Sum squared resid	2.44E-54
F-statistic	2.470278	Durbin-Watson stat	2.101508
Prob(F-statistic)	0.122201		

Figure 4: Performing the ARCH testing

The Heteroskedasticity Test (ARCH) evaluates if the change of residuals shows designs after some time (Bocconcino *et al.* 2023). The F-statistic of 2.470278 suggests significant heteroskedasticity, showing shifting degrees of volatility in the residuals. The test condition incorporates consistent and slacked residuals. The coefficients show the effect of these factors on the difference of residuals. The outcomes infer that the model's residuals show heteroskedasticity, justifying further assessment of model specification or information transformation.

Dependent Variable: REDUNDANCY
Method: ML ARCH - Normal distribution (BFGS / Marquardt steps)
Date: 02/22/24 Time: 13:19
Sample (adjusted): 4 54
Included observations: 51 after adjustments
Failure to improve likelihood (non-zero gradients) after 63 iterations
Coefficient covariance computed using outer product of gradients
MA Backcast: 2 3
Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
GARCH = C(6) + C(7)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(8)*GARCH(-1)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
AR(1)	0.276309	10.33943	0.026724	0.9787
AR(2)	0.130439	2.653474	0.049158	0.9608
AR(3)	0.175540	4.730105	0.037111	0.9704
MA(1)	0.674733	1.520189	0.443848	0.6572
MA(2)	0.084140	0.958056	0.087824	0.9300

Figure 5: Demonstrating the GARCH testing

The Maximum Likelihood (ML) ARCH model, utilizing a normal dispersion, inspects the variability of the reliant variable, Redundancy. Regardless of efforts, the likelihood didn't work after 63 cycles because of non-zero slopes (Corns *et al.* 2024). The model integrates autoregressive (AR) and moving average (MA) terms up to lag 3. Coefficients and standard blunders indicate the effect of these terms on Redundancy's variance, with insignificant outcomes proposing limited explanatory power in the model.

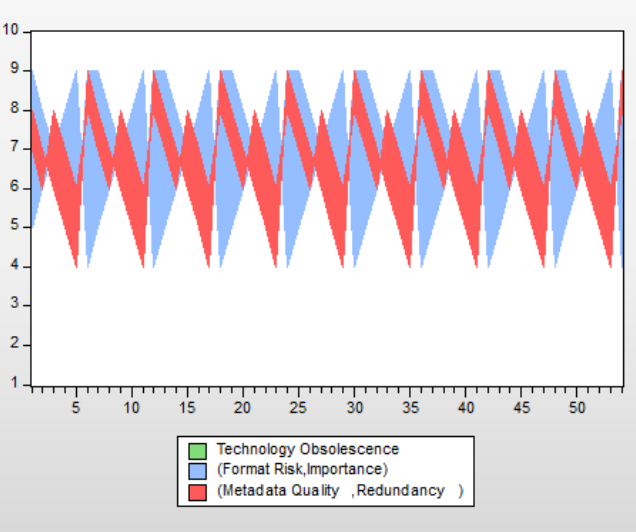

Figure 6: Displaying the graph chart

This specific graph illustrates the frequency of technology obsolescence, format risk, importance, metadata quality, and redundancy.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the basis of digital protection methodologies for social heritage assortments in libraries highlights their obligation to safeguard invaluable resources for people in the future. Through detailed planning and technological innovation, libraries ensure the longevity and accessibility of social heritage, promoting intellectual exploration and cultural enhancement in the digital age.

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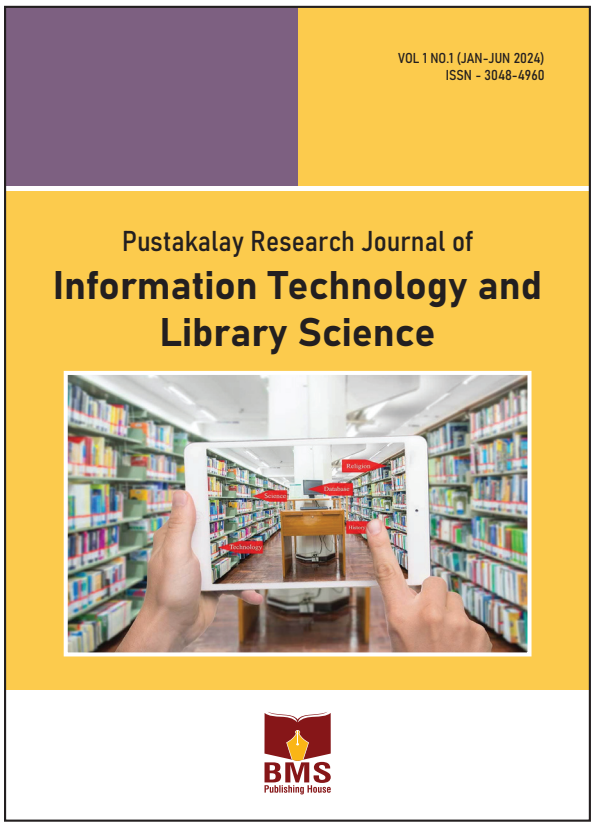

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Phone: _____Fax: _____ Email: _____

Author 2

Signature:_____ Name: _____ Date:_____

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: _____

_____ Street:_____ City:_____ State: _____

Zip:_____ Country: _____ Country Code:_____

Phone: _____Fax: _____ Email: _____

SUBSCRIPTION

for information the journals and how to order, please visit our website at www.bmsgroup.in or contact subscription department, Cell 9811087090 / email- publishbms@gmail.com , printsbms@gmail.com.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Subscriptions are payable in advance and subscribers are requested to send payments along with their order, issues will only be sent on receipt of payment. Subscriptions are entered on an annual basis- January to December.

DISPATCH DETAILS

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.

CLAIMS AND CANCELLATIONS

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

ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE YEAR (Print Only)

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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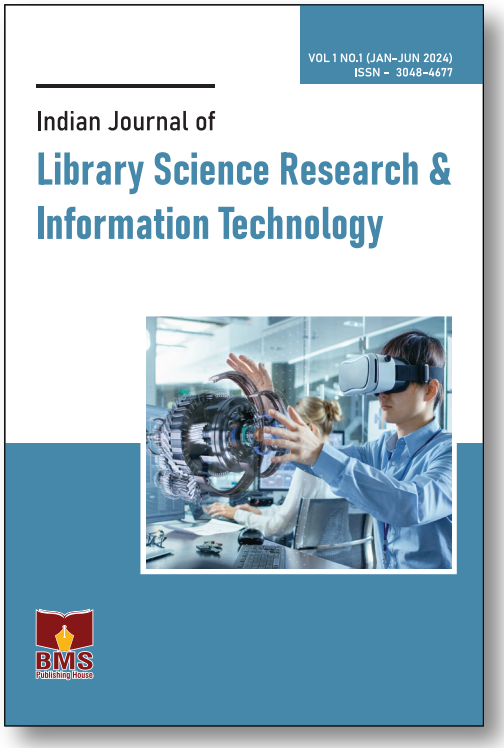
VOL. 1, 2024

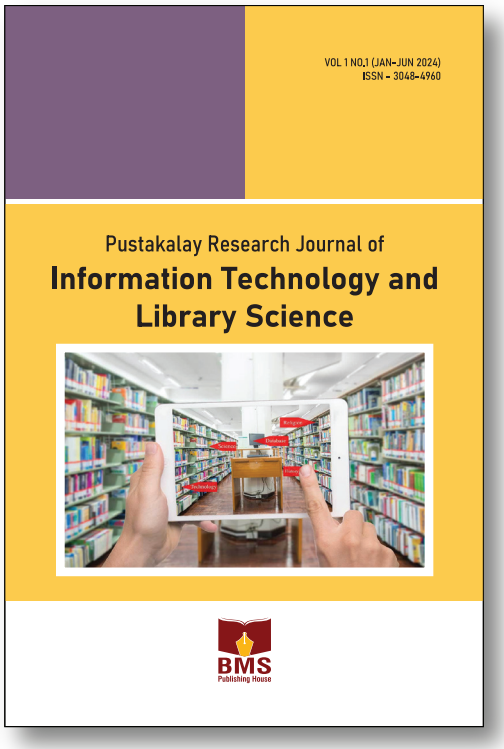
Pustakalay Research Journal of Information Technology and Library Science

STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP OTHER PATICULARS OF JOURNALS

TITLE OF THE JOURNAL	:	PUSTAKALAY RESEARCH JOURNAL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND LIBRARY SCIENCE
LANGUAGE	:	ENGLISH
ISSN	:	3048-4960
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. RAJANIKANT PATEL
NATIONALITY	:	INDIAN
ADDRESS	:	CHIEF LIBRARIAN HEMCHANDRACHARYA NORTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY 'PATAN, MATARVADI PART, GUJARAT-384265
OWNER'S NAME	:	BHAWANA KUMAR

I, BHAWANA KUMAR HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE PARTICULARS GIVEN ABOVE ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.





BMS Publishing House
B-952, 1st Floor, Shastri Nagar
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Email: publishbms@gmail.com, printsbms@gmail.com
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