

Role of Electronic Resources in the Development of Libraries in the Digital Era

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Abstract - Information facilities are the archives of historical intelligence preserved with in shape of written data for use by the current and next generations. It is now simpler, quicker, more pleasant using the mental resources that have been saved thanks to digital technology. It is necessary to utilize the data gathered over time for additional study, societal improvement, and general growth. This essay discusses many aspects of library growth in such a digital environment at university libraries. The many adjustments made in knowledge collecting, retrieval, and storage procedures as a result of technological advancements have been examined. Limitations, problems, and difficulties limits, as well as other difficulties they are causing library management as patrons, were already mentioned. The impact these changes have had on the academic setting in general, university libraries in particular, and how they have altered the function of the librarian have also been highlighted.

Index Terms - Polyhouse Automation, Communication.

INTRODUCTION

We live in an era of information explosion computers and other electronic resources have become an indispensable instrument in our community. The fundamental role in the database as supposed and includes data a customer. Employees, students and researchers can access the vast volume of information with speed and accuracy with the help of Electronic Resources. The Internet offers a means of communication that is inexpensive and effective. It is a boon for scientists where online searching with the emergence of digital revolutionary communication has made it simpler to access data accessible throughout the universe and choices are made instantly. The purpose of this research is to highlight the user attitude and approaches of social scientists to implement digital resources in chosen along with Haryana

government selected Universities. Analyze the information in electronic form with the accessible equipment and the behavior of customers at chosen university in Haryana. The latest information technology developed a fresh library infrastructure and changed the way the library functions and services are delivered. Most of India's technical libraries are fully fitted with contemporary collections of equipment and employees. Based physical or analog networks digital resources today having an effect in university library data. Used for all, the frequently accessible the online services is access the conventional digital communication media such as online databases, OPAC, blogs, wikis, podcasts, etc. used for all. The online or electronic books development, especially a world wide web, like modern platform for storing or delivering information it stands for change that should provide this significant impact in a 21st century publication a method of digital Communication. Varatharajan (2007)

Electronic resources have become every higher education intellectual activity the realizing significance of E-resources for most Indian. Universities to invest freely in providing you have recourse for such funds of promote using curriculum or study. That first database suitable for searching was developed. Online, on an internet and in CD-ROM format are mushrooming electronic assets. The advent of ICTs over the past two centuries has had a profound impact on everything activities like learning, or evaluation. It does have result the growth to electronic text learning that are accessible online to readers via the internet. Digital tools were the symbol in recent times as a valuable instrument to inform study or study throughout cooperation including a internet. With the start of the digital era, the library and data landscape has transformed, and classic databases provide today altered the positions of divisions of understanding

objective to digital data products of quality applied. Technical or study organizations the concentrating when to promote analysis channeling what can better promote the analysis complemented by is top in an arts design of traditional the climate changed.

INDIAN SCENARIO

Engelbart, D. (1962) Indian libraries have also noticed that they are providing web-based e-sources to customers and have acknowledged that working together can be done on an individual basis. Many Indian libraries in India are not designed to access e-resources for a variety of reasons, including user ignorance, facilities and original knowledge. The library and information net -works in India were initiated in early eighties. Growth during these phases may be related to some of the policies pursued by the Government of India. Institutes such as ISRO, MHRD, INFLIBNET, NICNET, SIRNET, DRDO, DAE, NISST, CSIR, ICAR and IIM libraries are actively working to enhance the current condition of libraries and data resources centers.

DIGITAL LIBRARY

Michael, Lesk (1997) Due to an increase of electronic libraries, data sources available, including knowledge of information systems conventional methods in gathering, store to manipulate data, but use it have undergone a major transformation. It is now possible to dovetail electronic technologies, access to the Network including electronic material leading to its online database. Virtual archives or digital Publishing products conserve materials the fields of media in entertainment, research in engineering, reading of education, networks for film, or historical, intellectual resources. The large availability for online library or knowledge centers in India has launched one line data initiatives; documents for e-newspapers include or have digitized any archaically useful data. In order to preserve India's cultural heritage, affecting the lives for documents or historical texts, many these, only held the tree bark, desperately have to digital.

According a "Digital libraries are organized collections of digital information. They combine the structuring and gathering of information, which libraries and archives have always done, with the

digital representation that computers have made possible."

In compliance with "Digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily and economically available for use by a defined community or set of communities."

In compliance with "A digital library service is an assemblage of digital computing, storage, and communications machinery together with the software needed to reproduce emulate, and extend the services provided by conventional libraries based on paper and other material means of collecting, storing, cataloguing, finding, and disseminating information." Sonker (2007)

DEVELOPING DIGITAL LIBRARIES

Jagdish Arora (2010) to set up a digital library, very few people will have all the skills they need. The digital library cannot be generated by the professional librarian alone. Complete technology is too advanced for librarians or any other layman to build electronic libraries. In addition, the initiatives for the production of the digital library are a great team effort. The key point to consider before starting the This aim for developing any digital platform would be to pick a key feature for library service material with a value level it ought to be available for everything, but it is any limitation on certain types of users. Knowledge that could be held in such a library service modified if and again a required authorities have been obtained. While developing the digital library, the five laws formulated from Dr. S. R. Ranganathan are also applied.

BOOKS ARE FOR USE

Online database will be structured to be user friendly; including a web-specific framework can be used adapted to an organization, person or agency. Electronic library contains online volume data which can also been easier to search if users have access to required connections to software, well-built networks and computer systems. Users must be given orientation / training in the vast digital library to search and retrieve information. It is expected that online

libraries is going to play an important role of structured matters education with as good to offering more information to instructors among a number of news and students. Its knowledge collected to a archive including its academic libraries should be subjective or therefore analytical. Knowledge about academic libraries should be generally available to the customer to information Processed and not processed be obsolete prematurely.

EVERY READER HIS OR HER BOOK

Every user doing the enters the digital library for data, the information received, collected resource center downloaded accessed and circulated operation it was always this important and to reader who would find out the details from a limited distance besides his same computer. It will have no barriers to a user's finding knowledge.

That database could be digital built to replace the librarian and online / offline repositories in such a way. A variety of open-source software available to incorporate a digital library that can be reorganized, built with the latest information technology advancements according to our need.

EVERY BOOK ITS READERS

Its client may get ready from to serve the knowledge and resources needed. The information must be so qualitative for the same reason, or the search path or retrieval path must be built so that the data will draw the user to it. The web is also referred to as metadata (data or information).For a wide range of virtual objects, metadata formats have been developed over the years. Both database systems have a level of consistency within the scope of formats that promote many strategies include text area, information area, connectivity, or identification ground the development of database should be useful to the reader.

SAVE THE TIME OF THE READER

A search device and route have nice constructed, a indexes component inside a web page has to new version periodically, the efficiency database patterns have to useful to frame claims, and review methods have to is simple, so that the layman can easily obtain information. Search operations typically provide the

user with a large amount of information, both relevant and unrelated to the search subject. I should employ a full adder to reduce the check hour to narrow searching. Depending on key terms entered in the electronic conversion database, the search engines can be presented.

THE LIBRARY IS GROWING ORGANISM

It's really necessary design this electronic platform with an eye for the future. The ability to store the server should be high. To store information as the main server, a device with good hardware capabilities should be installed. As mentioned in the 5th law of library science, books / print media are the key acquisition items in formal libraries. But there are a lot of documents in a digital library, and sometimes does expand. You could read book held for reference for a study, under that the digital resources are stored on a database that may be created, Unified but shared over.

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Konappa (2014) electronically a tool is on the rise component for collecting libraries building activities. Electronically tools apply to items that require access to a computer, if via the desktop device, intranet and portable data connection.

Electronic tools, whether purchased or licensed, free of the internet, electronic or multi resource type. The digital asset poses a number of challenges not faced in selecting and obtaining conventional electronic products, but they are recommended that its database defines specific strategies or procedures to selecting or handling these resourceful. That should have manpower transparency to make particular digital tools are built inside a database, taking proper account for expense, functional viability, approval, control or conservation guidelines or limits.

TYPES OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

E-Journal: Online journals are their print counterparts ' online equivalents with various additional features. They may replicate exactly the printed version of the journal. Any web-based publication can be considered an online newspaper. E-journal is one that can be used online with the aid of computers, the Internet and other communications technology. The main thing is the

purpose of e-journals is to disseminate information as quickly as possible among end-users. Electronic journal publication has led to the development of new opportunities to access knowledge at a much faster rate to the research community.

E-Book: A large frequency in libraries we use, or knowledge centers have use to literature selections in full-text articles excluded. Libraries have access to full-text electronic books based one. There may be, for instance, a selection of thousands of online full-text and other resources across a range of subject areas and a collection of online academic books on similar single subject areas.

Electronic thesis and dissertations: ETD is a text that describes an online layout of a work scholar's research or scholarship. ETD is an ideal for computer libraries and for worldwide restoration at the same time. For instance, it includes charts, tables, footnotes and links, a title page with the name of the author, the official name of the University, the degree obtained and the identifies for panel leaders. Nevertheless, among a few important aspects, ETD is unique from its predecessor in journal. Second, it provides the ideas of the scholars with a technologically advanced platform. Using almost any word processor or report preparation device and adding related multimedia objects, an ETD can be prepared.

Online database a collection of information arranged to allow a computer program to pick appropriate data pieces quickly. As an electronic filing system, one can think of a server. Databases, such as online databases and offline (CD-ROM) databases, can be categorized according to different bases, such as access mode. These are can't because listed as bibliographical servers, complete document, statistical databases, image databases on the basis of the information covered.

Websites: Website is a series of websites, images, videos or other digital assets hosted by Web servers, typically accessible via the Internet, mobile phones or LAN. Some academic libraries currently provide useful website links for their users

Full-Text: Today, on the networks they are either free or charged there are a range of databases available. Electronic data base is a structured knowledge

catalogue on specifically topic and different disciplines system field, knowledge should have checked for and electronically retrieved on within e-mail servers. Kenchakkanavar (2014)

Reference Databases There are plenty of things books, writings or reference books that they easily accessible in electronic format only the internet access.

E-Images: As a digital image facility evolves, image archives are primarily used in subjects such as history, geography, medical science, etc. The libraries develop digital image collections in the home and also provide their customers with access to selected external databases.

Audio recording visually resources: Audio visually resources are you essential to each to understand circles starting between a low and their middle, like learning system beginning at home and then nursery, primary, secondary, tertiary and college. Therefore, acknowledged like an important in strumplet to increase efficacy to the purpose of the study.

CD-ROMs: Compressed drive reads memory only a form a memory machine which appears including a playback disc or holds just as any 700-800 MB big strong disc data making it a common way to distribute fount, image, digital textbooks, or digital video team's offers. Nevertheless, even though an address puts it, one of the files on a CD-ROM can be modified but only read the computer memory disk that contains between 700 and 800 megabytes of data. Computer programs, files, books, audio, pictures and sound can be stored with CDROM. All media are stored on the same disk to create multimedia data and playback. The data revolution involves the enormous technical advancements made in human encoding, recording, reproducing and disseminating capabilities over the past centuries.

Web Search Tools: Web search tool such as search engines. As, Yahoo, live search, Google including various features such as are inevitable and important library components. Meta search engines such as mamma met search make an interesting feature of Info Mine, Dogpile, Grokker and Meta Glossary. Directories / reference sources are available such as Wikipedia, Bubl Link, PubMed, Digital library, Audio Visual resources such as YouTube, singing fish blogs and web20 tools such as Technocratic, Flickr and

guide reviews such as search showdown and search engine watch.

INTERNET RESOURCE

The Internet: At first, the academic institution started seeing everything those advantages to linking desktop, primarily in this speaking or distributing data. Besides twenty years with connectivity, these systems expanded steadily among a steadily for the past 1960 as well as. The majority with additions computers that became associated as the technology became available for smaller organizations and individuals has mushroomed over the last five years. The resulting decentralized lack of local regional networks became known as the Internet.

Electronic mail: Electronic mail is one way that data can be sent from one device to another. This works in the same way that a letter is posted. The internet network has a unique identifier, and each person on networks also has a unique username, the combination of these two makes up their e-mail address and is unique around the world. When linked, you can, of course, interact with anyone else on the web if you know the email address. Once you are linked, you can, of course, interact with anyone else on the web if you know the e-mail address.

Networks: The platform was using just one wire that connects with transmits data collected among desktop computers then another will have a unique identifier, but since which everything just will be unequivocal defined. There are a range of ways to build networks depending on the type of hardware and software in use, but there are basically two types of networks the decentralized networks have a device which really holds most the critical code and some other devices that have been connected depending on the above central machine to run correctly. Linked machines will not run as stand-alone machines in these networks.

EFFECT OF E-RECOURSES FROM LIBRARY AND SERVICES

Internet electronic resources are modifying public libraries framework and how we interpret sources of information. It has made the purchasing of sources of news accessible and fast; E-books, journals and electronic publications and documents can be found on

the internet. The Books, journals or online databases provide quick and easy access for librarians.

Digital communication will be one of easy or successful way to view or update both collections records and database device. An inter library loan application could be forwarded out from printouts or e-mails can send by postal email upon database checking by e-mail. IT design also her distribution of online Structures help makes decisions dramatically habits in the use by data. Labor travels between purchases to client facilities also her lifecycle for digital resources is totally dissimilar at those to the publishing materials they are distinguished through connectivity sans everything neurological items being kept. Library building ever higher items with electronic resources, and unique ways of managing the others successfully, are a significant obstacle. Many libraries have quickly expanded Percentage with e - journals, data sources to citations, or grouping with text words. Trying to manage these digital resources includes providing convenient ways for the library client to locate or obtain or provide both of those tools for keeping tracking those to library students. Historically almost all of the libraries materials were made accessible in digital formats like e-books and databases. Over this benefit atop gray reference materials, databases move from hardcopy for electronic resources whether in personally and on agencies subscriptions. Current research reveal e-journals are superior to printed usage. As it is in recent times, licensing of digital resources has increased dramatically, libraries have fought for manage that knowledge for hard copy documents, centralized bibliotheca, independent computer systems processed on channels and regional desktops. Kaushik (2016)

LIFE CYCLE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCE

Discovery: New e-resource recognition comes from just a application from such a participant of the students, suggestion from the topic article, the post to network, rather than to some citation. A librarianship also finds data on the data regarding these same e-resources could besides starters, involve, an e-journal's bibliographic descriptions, the available coverage span, its e reviews packages, or devices workflows those pickings were also provided.

Selection: Whenever the jury has ended. The librarian decides if the e-resource should be obtained. A choice to not buy an electronic resource lead in library system being deactivated.

Acquisition: If the librarian chooses to just go ahead and subscribe to the resource, he or she carries out an acquisition process that is somewhat similar to a hard copy resource process; moreover, an extra level of commitment is needed, such as information on the certificate and the accessibility of a fuel source to different populations of users. In addition, when a library acquires e-journals as part of an e-resource aggregator program, such as EBSCO, the librarian needs to know what articles were protected by the package for what period of time; ideally, the librarian would have the opinion of charging one lamp amount of the entire package and paying of each article individually.

Access: the curriculum, anytime is comes to electronic resources becomes the big problem Then if any facility has received another electronic resource its university libraries want to make certain it's utilized properly. Second, we need to ensure people may quickly use everything

Decision to renew cancel: Usually any membership to electronic Resource has been available to the specified period of around to go. Its publishing house anymore can extend to cancel their access at the end of this period. The decision was based, unlike with the decision in the selection process, on the data gathered there of planning system for example that particular use to then asset this is accessible when the performance by her application and the sensitivity of the supply. Either way result by her agreement-extension and cancelation- it is endorsed by the program. In fact, and though you subscribed terminated, her libraries may have you permanent. That ability in read and archive to records.

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

1. Production at low-cost relative to printing documents.
2. Publishing and production costs are lower than print versions.
3. It does not require any physical care.

4. Libraries that provide e access to resources reveal the actual picture to readers.
5. No risk of damage or loss.
6. Save the time of user.
7. It helps to reduce the burden of library staff.
8. It helps to solve the problems of missing issues in library.
9. It allows authors or publishers to interact with users
10. Lowers the cost of publishing and posting.
11. Save library storage space.
12. There is no needing visit library or bookstore.
13. There is quite the range for searching platforms usable to locate or retrieve relevant articles.
14. Enable remote access at any anytime from everywhere.
15. Facilitate access for people with physical challenges.
16. Connection for be wide range other end users simultaneously.
17. Type size, font may be adjusted
18. To provide all university study scientists and graduate scholars or postgraduate students with public information resources. Shanmugam, A.P (2017)

DISADVANTAGE OF ELECTRONICS RESOURCES

1. Initially, high construction costs are required
2. Need special equipment to access.
3. Problems with compatibility of hardware and software between publishers and uses.
4. Security problems.
5. For online e-resources, high Internet speed is required.
6. Need proper preservation policies.
7. Renewal of e-resources is required.
8. Lack of standards.
9. Technical Problems.
10. Difficult to read on computer screen.
11. Excessive printing to document.
12. Staff tanning is recurred.
13. Sometime unavailable to international users due to legal issues. Susan E. Hahn (2008)

HIGHER EDUCATION IN HARYANA

In Haryana there are 171 Government colleges, 95 Aided Colleges and 86 self-finances among which 352 are colleges for general education. There are around 53-woman colleges in these state Government 20 major Universities and on Central University, 24 State Private and Deemed University in Haryana. The government is trying hard to increase the female literacy rate in the state as education of women is lagging behind the literacy rate of men. The government is also concerned about the vocational courses, which Haryana offers to the students after the completion of their 10+2 examination. There are almost 24 vocational institutes in this state. Haryana is also growing in the arena of technical education. Open universities in Haryana are also unique in providing quality education to the students. Besides these, Haryana is also having acclaimed law and management colleges in the state. To develop the education system, government has developed good transportation systems in major cities like Panchkula city.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN DIFFERENT PERIOD

Academic library innovations are split into three distinct phases and these are listed here:

- Ancient period
- Medieval period
- Modern period

Ancient academic libraries start from the University of Nalanda and some other organizational libraries with higher education.

Ancient period

There are educational centers in the ancient times such as Taxila, Nalanda, Kashi, Vallabhi, Vikramshila etc. University of Taxila wasn't a structured University. Yet different special subjects were imparted on the family system, where lower and higher research were carried out. So that pathi 'set remains in the hand of personal control, i.e. it was family property.

The University of Nalanda was renowned for its studies of Haryana and had very fine libraries and 3rd century. The University did not succeed. During the 9th century a reign of 'Amoghavarsha' University was regarded as Significant teaching in the seat Kanheri, in India's West Coast.

Medieval Period

Teaching in the medieval period of India was limited to a single person or group who created organizations of their own effort and concern. While Muslim rule in India at the start of the 13th century, different attention was paid to the libraries and attention was paid to established colleges and universities. There was also no separate area for the use of the library. Books have been collected and conserved in colleges and universities or mosques. Muslim rulers have been encouraged to benefit these libraries. One thousand Madras has been built by the Tughluq Dynasty, per getting a library. We were very fond of books from Babar to Jahangir's Indian resignation time and they have their own library. Babar used to have a good collection on his own and it still has a collection of 3000 volumes.

The Mughals invaded India after the 13th century A. C. That established a new age of scholarship study. Mughal rulers often recognized the value of libraries, and thus named researchers as librarians. The Mughal emperor, such as Babur, Humayun and Akbar, set up several new libraries and thus expanded existing libraries. During which rare manuscripts have been deposited.

Modern period

Throughout the British rule in India, the east India organization or the missionaries of Christ set up a number of academic institutions. Many of the events worth noting that the increase or improvement of greater learning in India directed to the formation of a Calcutta College at all within 1781, where Duncan, Jonathan and a British investigator, again to, formed this Banaras Sanskrit college within 1792. This William college of Calcutta was established within 1800. Both such colleges are used to have libraries of everyone's someone else's. This section act of 1813, the founded of fort William or sera pore colleges, Calcutta, madras or Bombay universities but also ones libraries, the commissions of a universities of hunter, Raleigh or Calcutta, the library skills training, the development of a inter university board, the sergeant review or the registration of a university grants commission, this foundation to the university of madras, the university of Bombay, the university of Calcutta or its libraries, This creation of a inter university board, this formation of a commission, this Montague Chelmsford amendment of 1919, a this

government of India act of 1935 or a sergeant committee report, and etc., established the groundwork too for the creation of libraries also in different sections.

The William College was founded by the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor Minister of India from 1798 to 1805, at Calcutta on 18 August 1800. This college's Provost, bishop David Brown, was important in establishing a library to an excellently rounded gathering of such Eastern manuscripts. Throughout an existence with sufficient finance assistance, this library did not really withstand for a lengthy time or, among 1835 & 1939, The Hindu College in Calcutta within 1816 or Raven Shaw College in Cuttack in 1816 also is this overall effect of this 1813 section act. These as well as other colleges have come into being after the establishment of their own libraries (Ohdedar 1969)

During this time, Serampore College was established also for Danes within 1818, or in 1927 this King of Denmark decided to grant this college course by granting similarity to Danish universities with the authority to give degrees (Khurshid, 1969). The British Indian government's policy of 7 March 1835 promoting English studies or science It has contributed to development in India of college numbers within India, so by 1839 there have been about forty colleges with associated libraries in these British territories in India. In the foundation, a lot of money was distributed to the Indians in a way of contributions. (Naik, 1973) from 1840 onwards, College of presidents became established within Madras, preceded through the medical college within Bombay within 1845. The development in learning has been fundamental in the establishment of university in India. This Charles Wood Envoy of the 1854, mostly regarded as this 'Magna Carta of English education' in India, opened the door with this foundation of universities in the presidential cities (Subramaniam2001)

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