Resource Sharing and Networking in Agricultural College Libraries Under Jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth: A Study

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Abstract

No library today can be expected to directly hold all of the resources to fulfill all the needs of its users. Rather, most libraries supplement their local collections through resource-sharing arrangements that allow them to offer their clientele access to a broader universe of materials. Libraries participate in local, regional, or global services for the borrowing and lending of materials, supported by different types of organizational relationships and technical infrastructure. Hence in this paper is investigated that the librarians opinion regarding library networking and resource sharing as well willingness for sharing of various types of resources and academic activities. Present survey conducted in the month of January 2014 to December 2014 with the help of well sturctured questionair as well as personal interview.

Keywords: *Resource Sharing, Library Networking, Agricultural Libraries, Resources.*

Introduction

The library professional has never been exposed so much in past to the changing information scenario as it has been done now. In this age of information explosion, the technology has progressively replaced the old method of information collection, storage and retrieval. Today the walls of the library are giving way to electronic environments to establish links with information and virtual libraries that are getting shaped on the resource sharing and networking. Each individual library is acting as a place for storage and services to the users while the trend is to provide shared information to the users. Emphasis is given to access to information rather than owning it.

It is also possible to create their own institutional digital repositories by transforming their institutional publications which are in print. All this needs cooperation and support from the authorities of the colleges and active participate of library professionals.

Academic libraries in India have long desired one-stop shopping for their customers and in this electronic age their customers are demanding it to search from a single point at any physical location, and retrieve information from the library catalogue, citation form journal indexes and full text information electronic resources.

Review of Literature

Islam (2013)[1] studied the 29 research, university libraries from the Bangladesh & concluded that most of the libraries are participated in the resource sharing network as well he found the librarians have positive attitude towards the resource sharing. Breeding (2013)[2] in his document entitle "Introduction to resource sharing" highlighted the conceptual framework, procedure of the Inter Library loan services, consortial resource sharing, & work flow of the ILS in detailed with example as well as its importance in the present era because none of the library able to purchase the all documents published in the world due to fund, space, maintenance etc. however, Akparoabore (2013)[3] surveyed the 202 library processionals regarding to find out the motivational factors to knowledge sharing & it found that those librarians have 1-10 years experience used more technology for knowledge sharing. While, Thakur & Gupta (2012)[4] in their paper entitle "Knowledge Sharing: A tool for Networking" descried the Importance of the Knowldege Sharing in Short " The more you share the more knowledge you gain". Randor & Shrauger (2012)[5] explained the three models for providing access to e-books include borrowing, buying, and renting. Also some barriers faced by librarians for e-book resource sharing include reviewing local license agreements for e-books, gathering information on customer preferences, providing feedback to vendors and licensing librarians on customer needs. However, Islam (2012)[6] discussed the status of the academic & research libraries regarding Networking & Resource Sharing in the present era form the Bangladesh & he highlighted that most of the research libraries having fully automated libraries comparatively academic libraries the same position found in the participation in the resource sharing system via consortia based as well as personally. Hales (2012)[7] reported the impact of electronic resources on resource sharing. In this document author explored the historical development of Inter Library Loan, Legal Barriers of Inter Library Loan, Future of the ILL & resource sharing with the help of electronic resources in the present era its impact & usefulness, need of the resource sharing.

Objectives

1. To find out Opinion of Librarians regarding Networking and Resource Sharing.
2. To find out Willingness to Share Print Resources
3. To find out Willingness to Share Electronic Resources
4. To find out Willingness to Share Academic Activities.
5. To find out Methods using for Resource Sharing

Hypothesis

1. There is a significant difference in opinion of resource sharing activities among the libraries of 'constituents ', and 'self-financing' institutions.
2. There is a significant difference in willingness to share print resources among the libraries of 'constituents ', and 'self-financing' institutions
3. There is a significant difference in resource sharing methods among the libraries of 'constituents ', and 'self-financing' institutions.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

Resource Sharing & Networking

Table No. 1 Opinion on Resource Sharing & Networking Programme

Sr. No	Description	Yes	No
1	Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries	30 (75)	10(25)
2	Resource sharing and Network activity in increasing becoming important into next Generation Libraries	38 (95)	2(05)
3	Would you like to share you Resources under Networking Programme	39(97.5)	1(2.5)

The table 1 shows the Opinion on Resource Sharing & Networking programme. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 30(75%) respondents says Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries and only 10 (25%) says its not adequate for libraries, however 38 (95%) librarians agree on the opinion of Resource sharing and Network activity in increasing becoming important into next Generation Libraries and only 2(05%) respondents are not agree, while 39 (97.5%) respondents like to share Resources under Networking Programme and 1 (2.5%) respondents disagree with this opinion.

Table No. 1.1 Opinion on Resource Sharing & Networking Programme VS Category of Colleges

Sr. No	Opinions	Constituents Colleges (n=6)		Self-Financed Colleges (n=34)		Chi-Sq.	P-Value
		Yes	No	Yes	No		
1	Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries	5 (83.33)	1(16.67)	25(73.53)	9(26.47)		
2	Resource sharing and Network activity in increasing becoming important into next Generation Libraries	6(100)	0(0)	32(94.12)	8(5.88)	0.611	0.435
3	Would you like to share you Resources under Networking Programme	6(100)	0(0)	33(97.6)	1(2.94)		

Note:-Chi-Sq = 0.611, DF = 1, P-Value = 0.435

The table 1.1 shows the Opinion on resource sharing & Networking programme VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that All 6 (100%) constituents college libraries said Resource Sharing and Network activity in increasing becoming important into next Generation Libraries and they would like to share Resources under Networking Programme. It is also shows that 5 (83.33%) libraries say Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries, while only 1 (16.67%) respondents not agree with the opinion of Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries. It is also observed that the out of the total 34self financed colleges 25 (73.53%) libraries agree with Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries and 9 (26.47%) libraries not agree, However 32 (94.12%) libraries said Resource sharing and Network activity in increasing becoming important

into next Generation Libraries and 8(5.58%) said it's not helpful to the next generation libraries. The chi-square test is also administered to test the hypothesis that "**There is a significant difference in opinion of resource sharing activities among the libraries of 'constituents ', and 'self-financing' institutions**. **Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.435 is greater than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is Invalid**.

Table No. 2 Willingness to Share Print Resources

Sr. No	Print Resources	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Books	32(80)	6(15)	1(2.5)	0(0)	1(2.5)
2	Reference Sources	22(55)	17(42.5)	0(0)	1(2.5)	0(0)
3	Current Periodicals	22(55)	11(27.5)	3(7.5)	3(7.5)	1(2.5)
4	Back Volumes	20(50)	14(35)	5(12.5)	1(2.5)	0(0)
5	Thesis/Dissertations	14(35)	14(35)	4(10)	5(12.5)	3(7.5)
6	Reprints/Preprints	10(25)	11(27.5)	8(20)	7(17.5)	4(10)
7	Patents	7(17.5)	6(15)	7(17.5)	11(27.5)	9(22.5)
8	Standards	8(20)	7(17.5)	7(17.5)	11(27.5)	7(17.5)

Note:- Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree: Strongly Disagree Ratio = 5.4:3.44:1.4:1.56:1

- Strongly Agree ratio =   135/25   5.4
- Agree ratio =   86/25   3.44
- Neutral ratio =   35/25   1.4
- Disagree ratio =   39/25   1.56
- Strongly Disagree ratio =   25/25   1

The table 2 shows the Wiliness to share print resources. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 32 (80%) libraries have strongly agree to share Books, followed by6 (15%) libraries only agree, only 1 (2.5%) not decided till and 1 (2.5%) strongly disagree. Also7 (17.5%) libraries strongly agree to share Patent, followed by 6 (15%) libraries agree, 7 (17.5%) libraries Neutral, 11 (27.5%) libraries Disagree and 9 (22.5%) libraries with strongly disagree to share Patents. However 22 (55%) respondents strongly agree to share Reference Sources and Current Periodicals, and 0 (0%) libraries strongly disagree to share reference sources and back volumes.

The 'Strongly Disagree' total 25 and 'Strongly Agree' total 135 have been divided by number ofrespondents (N: 25) and Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagreevalue has beencalculated. The ratio between Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree: Strongly Disagree works out to 5.4:3.44:1.4:1.56:1 the strongly disagree ratio (1) is negligible. Therefore it seems that the most of librarians prefer for sharing of resources undernetworking programmeof libraries.

2.1 Willingness to Share Print Resources Vs Category of Colleges

The table 2.1 shows the Wiliness to share print resources VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that 6 (100%) constituents college libraries strongly agree to share books, followed by 5 (83.33%) libraries have strongly agree to share reference sources, only 1 (16.67%) libraries only agree to share reference sources. However only 1 (16.67%) library strongly agree to share Patents and 2 (33.33%) libraries with strongly disagree.

Table No. 2.1Willingness to Share Print Resources Vs Category of Colleges

Sr. No	Print Resources	Constituents Colleges (n=6)					Self-Financed Colleges (n=34)					Chi-Sq.	P-Value
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
1	Books	6 (100)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	26(74.47)	6(17.65)	1(2.94)	0(0)	1(2.94)		
2	Reference Sources	5(83.33)	1(16.67)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	17(50.00)	16(47.06)	0(0)	1(2.94)	0(0)		
3	Current Periodicals	2(33.33)	1(16.67)	0(0)	2(33.33)	1(16.67)	20(58.82)	10(29.39)	3(8.82)	1(2.94)	0(0)		
4	Back Volumes	4(66.67)	2(33.33)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	16(47.06)	12(35.29)	5(14.71)	1(2.94)	0(0)	5.092	0.278
5	Thesis/Dissertations	2(33.33)	2(33.33)	0(0)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	12(35.29)	12(35.29)	4(11.76)	1(2.94)	2(5.88)		
6	Reprints/Preprints	2(33.33)	3(50.00)	0(0)	0(0)	1(16.67)	8(23.53)	8(23.53)	8(23.53)	7(20.29)	3(8.82)		
7	Patents	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	2(33.33)	6(17.65)	5(14.71)	6(17.65)	10(29.39)	7(20.29)		
8	Standards	2(33.33)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	6(17.65)	6(17.65)	6(17.65)	10(29.39)	6(17.65)		

Note:-Chi-Sq = 5.092, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.278

The chi-square test is also administered to test the **hypothesis that** "T**here is a significant difference in willingness to share print resources among the libraries of 'constituents ', and 'self-financing' institutions**.Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.278 is greater than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is Invalid**.

Table No. 3 Willingness to Share E-Resources

Sr. No	E-Resources	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	E-Books	22(55.00)	9(22.50)	5(12.50)	3(7.50)	1(2.50)
2	E-Journals	20(50.00)	10(25.00)	7(17.50)	2(5.00)	1(2.50)
3	E-Theses/Dissertations	19(47.50)	6(15.00)	12(30.00)	1(2.50)	2(5.00)
4	CD's/DVD's ROM	19(47.50)	11(27.50)	6(15.00)	4(10.00)	0(0.00)
5	E-Full Text Databases	17(42.50)	5(12.50)	13(32.50)	5(12.50)	0(0.00)
6	E-Bibliographical Databases	16(40.00)	6(15.00)	13(32.50)	3(7.50)	2(5.00)
7	E-Learning Services	14(35.00)	7(17.50)	13(32.50)	3(7.50)	3(7.50)
8	Institutional Repositories	12(30.00)	8(12.00)	16(40.00)	3(7.50)	1(2.50)
9	E-Project Reports	17(42.50)	7(17.50)	8(12.00)	4(10.00)	4(10.00)

Note:- Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree: Strongly Disagree Ratio = 11.14:4.93:6.64:2: 1

- **Strongly Agree ratio =** 156/14 11.14
- **Agree ratio =** 69/14 4.93
- **Neutral ratio =** 93/14 6.64
- **Disagree ratio =** 28/14 2.00
- **Strongly Disagree ratio =** 14/14 1.00

In the table No. 3 calculate the ratio between the 'Strongly Disagree' total 14 and 'Strongly Agree' total 156 have been divided by number of respondents (N: 14) and Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree value has been calculated. The ratio between Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree: Strongly Disagree works out to 11.14:4.93:6.64:2: 1 the strongly disagree ratio (1) is negligible. Therefore it seems that the most of librarians prefer for sharing of e-resources in networking of libraries.

Table No. 3.1Willingness to Share E-Resources Vs Category of Colleges

Note:-SA= Strongly Agree; A= Agree; N= Neutral; D= Disagree; SD= Strongly Disagree.

Sr. No	E-Resources	Constituents Colleges (n=6)					Self-Financed Colleges (n=34)					Chi-Sq.	P-Value
		SA	A	N	D	SD	SA	A	N	D	SD		
1	E-Books	2(33.33)	2(33.33)	1(16.67)	0(0)	1(16.67)	20(58.82)	7(20.59)	4(11.76)	3(8.82)	0(0)		
2	E-Journals	2(33.33)	2(33.33)	1(16.67)	0(0)	1(16.67)	18(52.94)	8(23.53)	6(17.65)	2(5.88)	0(0)		
3	E-Theses/Dissertations	2(33.33)	2(33.33)	1(16.67)	0(0)	1(16.67)	17(50.00)	4(11.76)	11(32.35)	1(2.94)	1(2.94)		
4	CD's/DVD's ROM	3(50.00)	2(33.33)	0(0)	1(16.67)	0(0)	16(47.06)	9(26.47)	6(17.65)	3(8.82)	0(0)	62.681	0.000
5	E-Full Text Databases	4(66.67)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	0(0)	0(0)	13(38.24)	4(11.76)	12(35.29)	5(14.71)	0(0)		
6	E-Biblio. Databases	2(33.33)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	0(0)	2(33.33)	14(41.18)	5(14.71)	12(35.29)	3(8.82)	0(0)		
7	E-Learning Services	2(33.33)	0(0)	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	2(33.33)	12(35.29)	7(20.59)	12(35.29)	2(5.88)	1(2.94)		
8	IR	3(50.00)	2(33.33)	0(0)	0(0)	1(16.67)	9(26.47)	6(17.65)	16(47.06)	3(8.82)	0(0)		
9	E-Project Reports	1(16.67)	1(16.67)	0(0)	0(0)	4(66.67)	16(47.06)	6(17.65)	8(23.53)	4(11.76)	0(0)		

Note 1:-Chi-Sq = 62.681, DF = 4, P-Value = 0.000

The table 3.1 shows the Willingness to share E- resources VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that out of the total 6 Constituents colleges 2 (33.33%) respondents are agree to share E-Books, E-Journals, E-Theses, E-Databases and E-Learning services respectively.

Also in the self-financed college libraries 20 (58.82%) respondents strongly agree to share e-books, followed by e-journals i.e 18 (52.94%), E-Theses 17 (50.00, however only 1 (2.94%) respondents strongly disagree to share E-Theses and E-Learning resources.

The chi-square test is also administered to test the **hypothesis that** "**There is a significant difference in willingness to share e-resources among the libraries of 'constituents ', and 'self-financing' institutions**. **Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is valid**.

Table No. 4 Willingness to Share Academic Activity

Sr. No	Academic Activities	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Staff Training	31(77.50)	6(15.00)	2(5.00)	1(2.50)	0(0.00)
2	Expertise of Library Staff	27(67.50)	8(20.00)	4(10.00)	1(2.50)	0(0.00)
3	Workshop/Seminar /Conferences	27(67.50)	5(12.50)	7(17.50)	1(2.50)	0(0.00)

Note:-Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree Ratio = 28.33:6.33:4.33: 1

- **Strongly Agree ratio =**   85/3   28.33
- **Agree ratio =**   19/3   6.33
- **Neutral ratio =**   13/3   4.33
- **Disagree ratio =**   3/3   1.00

The table 4 shows the Willingness to share Academic Activities. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 31 (77.50%) libraries strongly agree to shareStaff Training, followed by6 (15%) librariesagree, 2(5%) libraries with Neutral and 1 (1.50%) libraries with disagree. However27 (67.50%) libraries strongly agreeto share Workshop/Seminar/Conferences, followed by 5 (12.50%) libraries only agree, 7 (17.50%) libraries Neutral and 1(2.50%) libraries with Disagree.

The 'Strongly Disagree' respondents are total 0, so here 'Disagree' respondents value conceder for calculating Ratio. Disagree total value is 2 and 'Strongly Agree' total 85 have been divided by number of respondents (N: 3) and Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, and Disagree, value has been calculated. The ratio between Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree works out to 28.33:6.33:4.33: 1the disagree ratio (1) is negligible.

Therefore it seems that the most of librarians prefer for sharing of academic activities in networking of libraries.

Table No. 4.1Willingness to Share Academic Activity Vs Category of Colleges

Note:-SA= Strongly Agree; A= Agree; N= Neutral; D= Disagree; SD= Strongly Disagree.

Sr. No	Academic Activities	Constituents Colleges (n=6)					Self-Financed Colleges (n=34)					Chi-Sq.	P-Value
		SA	A	N	D	SD	SA	A	N	D	SD		
1	Staff Training	5(83.33)	1(16.67)	0 (0)	0(0)	0(0)	26(76.47)	5(14.71)	2(5.88)	1(2.94)	0(0)		
2	Expertise of Library Staff	4(66.67)	2(33.33)	0 (0)	0(0)	0(0)	26(76.47)	6(17.65)	4(11.76)	1(2.94)	0(0)	4.206	0.122
3	Workshop/ Seminar /Conferences	4(66.67)	2(33.33)	0 (0)	0(0)	0(0)	23(67.65)	3(8.82)	7(20.29)	1(2.94)	0(0)		

Note:-Chi-Sq = 4.206, DF = 2, P-Value = 0.122

The table 4.1 shows the Willingness to share Academic Activity VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that out of the total 6 libraries Constituents college libraries 5 (83.33%) libraries strongly agree to share staff trainings only 1 (16.67%) library agree, however 4 (66.67%) libraries are strongly agree to share Expertise of Library staff as well as Workshop/Seminar/Conferences under the networking & resource sharing programme. It is also shows that out of the 34 self financed institutions 26 (76.47%) libraries strongly agree to share Staff Trainings and expertise of staff.

The chi-square test is also administered to test the hypothesis that "**There is a significant difference in willingness to share academic activities among the libraries of 'constituents ', and 'self-financing' institutions**. **Level of significance (α) =0.05, P-Value=0.000 is less than level of significance. Hence hypothesis is valid**

Table No. 5 Methods for Resource Sharing

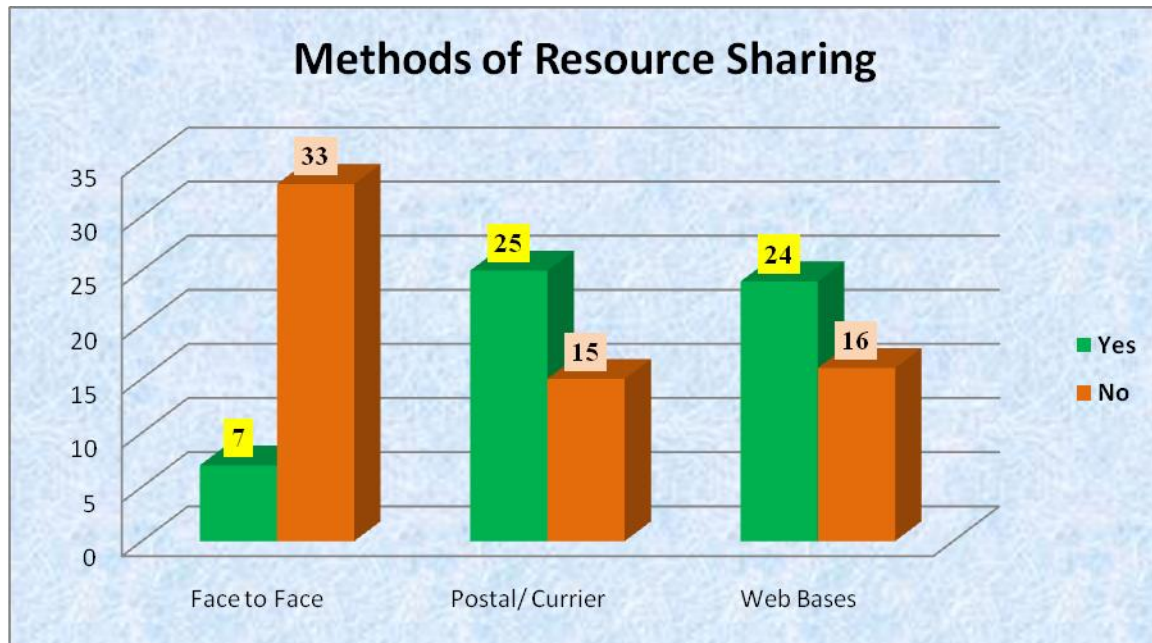| Sr. No	Methods	Yes	No
1	Face to Face	7(17.5)	33(82.5)
2	Postal/ Currier	25(62.5)	15(37.5)
3	Web Bases	24(60)	16(40)

Fig. No.1 Methods for Resource Sharing

The table 5 and fig. 1 shows the preferred methods for Resource Sharing. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries only 7(17.5%) libraries have preferred Face to Face method and 25(62.5%) libraries have preferred Postal and Currier and while 24 (60%) libraries have preferred Web Based resource sharing method for sharing resources among each other's.

Table No. 5.1 Methods for Resource Sharing Vs Category of colleges

Sr. No	Methods	Constituents Colleges (n=6)		Self-Financed Colleges (n=34)		Chi-Sq.	P-Value
		Yes	No	Yes	No		

1	Face to Face	1(16.67)	5(83.33)	6(17.65)	28(82.35)		
2	Postal/ Currier	3(50.00)	3(50.00)	22(64.71)	12(35.29)	0.672	0.412
3	Web Bases	6(100)	0(0)	18(52.94)	16(47.06)		

Note:-Chi-Sq = 0.672, DF = 1, P-Value = 0.412

The table 5.1 shows the Methods for Resource Sharing VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that out of the total 6 libraries only 1(16.67%) library preferred Face to Face method and 5(83.33%) libraries have not preferred this method, 3 (50%) libraries preferred postal/ currier method and 6 (100%) libraries preferred web based method for the resource sharing

It is also found that all out of the 34 self-financed college libraries 6 (17.65%) preferred face to face method, 22 (64.71%) preferred Postal/ Currier methods and 18 (52.94%) preferred web based method for the sharing of the resources.

The chi-square test is also administered to test the hypothesis that "T**here is a significant difference in resource sharing methods among the libraries of 'constituents ', and 'self-financing' institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.004 is less than level of significance. Hence hypothesis is Invalid**

Conclusion

The present study aimed at assessing the Networking and resource sharing of the agricultural college libraries under the jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth. The findings illustrate that most of the librarians agree to share print resources, electronic resources and academic activities among the network. And for sharing of the resources librarians favorable for the web based method that is E-Mail, Fax, etc.

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