FACTORS INFLUENCING USER ACCEPTANCE OF DIGITAL LIBRARIES: BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY AND MAHATMA GANDHI KASHI VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSITY

Mr. Utkarsh Dwiwedi

Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Mr. Sandeep Kumar Verma

Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Dr. Rajani Mishra

Associate Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

ABSTRACT

The study is conducted with the evaluation factor for user acceptance of digital libraries in India: A study of the University of Varanasi (BHU and MGKVP). Banaras Hindu University is explaining the role of digital libraries in universities by looking at the benefits of digital libraries, their applications, and their services. It is discussing the drawbacks of digital libraries and the challenges encountered in implementing digital libraries as resources in education. Since digital libraries are unique and creative information structures that are constantly evolving and changing, assessment is critical to ensuring not just their proper progression but also their adoption by the students. To increase education and public interest, information and communication technology (ICT) has been commonly used in digital library systems. Researchers can reliably access relevant knowledge by browsing the internet. Educational and cultural dimensions are included in the use of digital libraries, such as knowledge opportunities. A digital archive deals with data that is digital and has been digitised from analogue form.

KEYWORDS: Digital library, Evaluation, Education, Application & services, Challenges.

1. INTRODUCTION

The nomenclature "Digital Library," commonly synonymous with an online library, denotes a repository hosted in an online database. This repository encompasses an array of digital objects, spanning textual content, documents, images, videos, audio, and various digital media formats. Furthermore, it constitutes a virtual library accessible through internet connectivity. It is a type of data structure that consists of a collection of books that provides various resources for information services in electronic format rather than print format and improves searching in electronic collections spread throughout networks. Individuals or organisations may manage digital archives, which can range in scale and variety. The interactive content can be saved locally or downloaded directly over the internet. Interoperability and sustainability allow these information retrieval systems to share data. The use of digital libraries can be determined by the attractiveness of the libraries to consumers and the ease of use of the technologies by the user community. Methods and indicators for

assessing digital libraries as organizations, database systems, new technologies, collections, and new facilities (Fuhr, N. et al.[1], 2007).

The library is classified as a school, university, or other educational institution's facility. It can help in teaching and learning in two ways: directly and implicitly. In general, libraries are described as places where all types of material are collected, processed, and disseminated, both printed or documented in different media like news, magazines, films, letters, recordings, books, computers, tape recorders, photographs, and all these data sources are grouped in the framework that is used to help people learn by for looking and reading data (Hamiyah, & Jauhar[2], 2015). Libraries continued to evolve and adapt to the exponential advancement of technologies over time. The influence of technical advances in the educational sector has resulted in the creation of the digital library. Digital libraries are commonly used in many university libraries in India. In the academic and professional fields, digital libraries have gained a lot of interest (Thong, J. et al.[3], 2004). Digital libraries are electronic collections with much more material and accessibility databases, information retrieval systems, and they are being widely available through the Internet (Borgman[4], 1999). The primary benefits of a digital library include storage information; allowing convenient, rapid, and equitable admission to digital library information resources, and search strategies that provide the user with improved versatility or capacity. If digital libraries become more common, it is necessary to recognize factors that can improve user adoption of a digital library. Centered on the technology recognition model such a concept of digital library user acceptance was created (Wiederhold[5], 1995).

A digital library is an ITC-based library tool in which members of library facilities can find knowledge on reading books and other digital materials. Libraries are evolving toward digital libraries in response to stresses for change in the model of high education, which includes the fundamental changes in learning by the digital library, changes in communication in science that led to research, and crucial needs to create literateness skills in university education (Rodliyah[6], 2012). Since the Digital Library has only been available for a few years, an increasing number of people are aware of it. Technological advancements in fields such as information scanning and retrieval, information management, user interfaces, networking, and the growing availability of a range of digital collections allow for the provision of new and improved resources to user classes. Terminology, screen design, usability, relevance, system usability, machine functionality, programmed self-efficacy, computer knowledge, and domain awareness were identified as factors contributing to user adoption in that research. These consumers' standards and requests for improved support and features are growing. The consistency of digital library materials and facilities is more important to increase quality.

Building a digital archive is costly and time-consuming. Building a digital library follows the same guidelines such as creating usable applications, knowing your content, ensure open access, involve the right people, automate wherever possible, implement, be mindful of data rights, or conform to the standard, ensure consistency, and concerned with perseverance (McCray & Gallagher[7], 2001). The rise and influence of digital libraries have raised a few concerns. The two main questions are what exactly a digital library is and what aspects influence user's adoption of the digital library. This would look at the factors that influence human adoption of a digital library. The purposes of this analysis, a digital library is described as the digitization of conventional library materials.

The BHUs Library system, the country's biggest university of the library system, grew from an insignificant but valuable collection contributed in 1917 by Justice K.T. Telang, Prof. P.K.

Telang's father, and the house of the Telang Hall on Central Hindu College, in Karachi. (Khan[8], 2016). Sir Jadunath Sarkar, a noted scholar, nurtured it in its infancy. With the establishment of the University at the location, the library was relocated in 1921 in the Central Hall of the Arts College, and then in 1941 to its present imposing building, built with the generous contribution of Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda, on the pattern of the great library British Library in London, on the recommendation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder of the University. Its magnificent circular Central Hall is furnished with exquisite furniture made of the renowned and unusual variety of Burma Teak woods. It is expanding by bounds thanks and leaps to magnificent contributions of family collections from many eminent personalities, personal and families such as Jamnalal Bajaj of Wardha, Batuk Nath Sharma, Roormal Goenka, Lala Sri Ram of Delhi, Nehru Family collection, Tagore Family collection, and periodicals from the regular trust, as a result of which The tradition of donating family and personal collections to the library lasted until 1940, resulting in rare items of shortages of book and periodicals seeing back to the 18th century. In the 1960s and 1970s, the library made significant strides in growth and transformed into the library system with the departmental library, faculty, and creation of the institute. The BHU Library System currently consists of the Central Library on the top, three Institute Libraries, twenty-five departmental Library, or eight Faculty Library with the combined collection of around 13 lakh volumes to support the university's academics, technical staff through fourteen faculties, scholars, and faculty members and 126 subject sections.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This exhaustive literature review delves into the intricacies surrounding user acceptance and the development of digital libraries, shedding light on critical considerations for librarians, programmers, and administrators. The insights gleaned from the works of Hong, et al.[9], (2002) underscore the necessity for a profound understanding of factors that impact user acceptance in digital libraries. This comprehension is deemed essential for facilitating users in adopting and regularly utilizing digital library resources. Hong emphasizes the pivotal role played by perceived ease of use and utility in influencing the decision-making process regarding digital library use. Moreover, individual variations in search domain and machine self-efficacy awareness are identified as factors that positively affect the perceived ease of use within digital libraries. The significance of relevance as a system characteristic is highlighted, impacting both perceived ease of use and utility. Additionally, two other system characteristics, namely terminology and screen design, are identified as major influencers on the apparent ease of use. Thong, Hong & Tam[10] work (2002) introduces external variables such as digital library characteristics (screen design, terminology, navigation), organizational variables (system usability, system perceptibility, relevance), and human differences (domain knowledge, user self-efficacy, computer expertise) as crucial elements influencing acceptance intention.

Lee et al.[11], (2005) contributes to the discourse by emphasizing the direct influence of perceived ease of access on the perceived utility of digital libraries. Their exploration underscores the impact of vocabulary consistency on the perceived simplicity of accessing these libraries. However, they acknowledge that certain vital facets of digital library methodology were not included in their research. Kani-Zabihi et al.[12], (2006) advocates for a collaborative approach to digital library architecture, suggesting that user involvement, including assessment and research professionals, is integral to the creation process. Bearman's[13] investigation (2007) into India's digital library growth reveals a gradual

evolution, with the S&T Library playing a pivotal role due to its economic and human resources during the computerization period.

Abdullah & Zainab's[14] study (2007) focuses on a historical resource digital library designed to meet the information needs of secondary students. Their emphasis on using online tools in project-based learning experiences underlines the evolving nature of digital libraries and their implementation strategies. Ramakrishna's[15] insights (2009) into a company's digital library elucidate practical aspects, such as 24/7 accessibility and the development of a physical-digital archive providing links to various types of records. Khoo, Buchanan & Cunningham[16] discussion (2009) centers around the need for lightweight assessment approaches in digital library infrastructure evaluation, considering the resource-intensive nature of traditional academic assessment methods.

Park, et al.[17], exploration (2009) of developed countries reveals that factors influencing the acceptance and use of digital library systems are tied to domain awareness, familiarity with computers, and additional categories such as users' interest in publishing, conducting research, English literacy, and library help through technical support. The visibility of the system, however, does not substantially affect perceived utility, while perceived ease of use has a significant impact on perceived utility and, consequently, behavioral intentions to use the digital library.

Xiao's[18] comprehensive analysis (2010) delves into the roles of organization and libraries, information tools, programs, processes, and their interactions. Emphasizing a 3-dimensional structure, Xiao's work contributes to the discussion on the creation of digital library resource systems, emphasizing the need for originality and completeness in theoretical frameworks. Finally, Luong's[19] insights (2010) into scholarly digital libraries highlight their evolving nature, providing analytics to understand knowledge within documents. This involves exploring the conceptual layout of text and its downstream components like scanning, navigation, and summarization. In sum, these diverse studies collectively enrich the understanding of the multifaceted factors shaping the acceptance, evolution, and viability of digital libraries.

3. DIGITAL LIBRARY

The digital libraries are the data technology developed as the digital information network, and it can be mentioned as a tool that preserves data in wide measure and collaborated with the data processing computer capable of presenting the information and data needed by the customer. Digital libraries are information retrieval mechanisms and storage that exploit digital data in broadcasting (text, photographs, voice, dynamic or static) on the internet. Digital libraries offer services with the dedicated team who runs the application, allowing the selection of books accessible to grow for the good of educational institutions, and readers in general (Johnson[20], 2003). There have many operations and services in shown in **figure 1.**
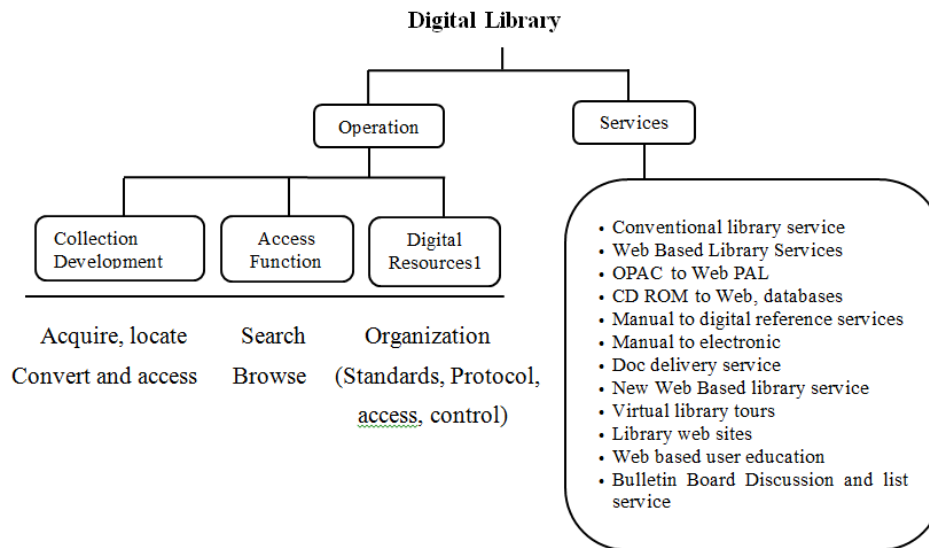
FIGURE 1. OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

The importance of a digital library built on information technology is highlighted by the fact that it makes reading resources freely accessible to the readership (Shahriza Abdul Karim & Hasan[21], 2007). Making the digital library accessible on the internet will expose readers to a slew of new readers. The ease of remote connectivity from work or home, whether they had an Internet link, or even from branch libraries would be a significant benefit for current library users. Another idea will be the introduction of new methods of locating content in the library, such as full-text search. Many individuals, though, do not like reading books digitally, and if the stock were lost during the digitization period, library visitors would suffer greatly. Furthermore, the operation's expense will eventually divert money away from other programs that could be more worthwhile.

2.1 PURPOSE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

Libraries play an important role in society as portals to information and culture. They provide learning opportunities, promote literacy and education, and help form the fresh ideas and viewpoints that are essential to a creative and inventive community through the tools and services they provide. It is accelerating the systematic implementation of protocols for collecting, storing, and organizing information in digital form to facilitate the reliable and cost-effective distribution of information to all consumers. The digital library is stored on a web server that can be installed at a distant location but can be reached by users from a distance via a computer network, as opposed to the traditional library, which is a compilation of paper books and the like. As knowledge banks or reading resources centers, digital libraries are projected to increase reading preferences and habits. When they evaluate their viability in the field of education, learning institutions can handle digital libraries (Ilahi, et al.[22], 2019 and Soroya & Ameen[23], 2018).

2.2 DIGITAL LIBRARY SERVICES AND APPLICATION

Every library provided many services like electronic journal support service, Electronic Publishing, cross-searching specialist abstracting, Electronic Document Delivery, Resource Service, Inter-Library loans, full-text searching. Information communication technology (ICT) has improved the description of conventional library function and operation. Many reference works, such as dictionaries, handbooks, encyclopedias, indexes, abstracting and

indexing systems, and so on, are also available in electronic form. The primary goal of digital libraries has been to provide access to existing digital content services. The recent ICT and Web technology developments have resulted in dramatic improvements in the definitions of conventional reference resources and several web-based expert services.

a) WEB-BASED SERVICES

Libraries offer real-time Web-based reference resources by using specific technologies, BBS, digital networking tools, and call center management apps.

- Library catalogs and union catalogs.
- Bibliographic libraries.
- Topic portals in relevant disciplines.
- Information systems provided remotely.
- CD-ROM databases.
- Website links.
- Accessing and obtaining e-reference sources.
- Document distribution systems.
- A bulletin board service.
- Discussion groups and forums.
- Electronic paper distribution programmed.

b) CAS, SDI SERVICES

- Private publishers' content pages platforms, such as Elsevier's Content Digital Service.
- Notification program- notifications on new book releases from commissioners and retailers such as Amazon.com and Wiley.
- ISI Alerting systems and current content.
- SDI services from providers of web search services such as Dialog.

c) SEARCH ENGINE SERVICES

The below are few helpful search engine resources.

- www.askjeeves.co.uk: This site is suitable for compound queries and a good option for the searcher who does not have Boolean or other scanning abilities.
- The Electric Library assists researchers by offering a variety of free reference resources.
- www.help.com promises to provide real-time search assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- www.about.com: This is a service that displays many pre-defined categories relevant to a user-provided exploration subject.

d) PERSONALIZED SERVICES

The architecture of digital libraries has concentrated on access to the distribution of digital content, but it has ignored customized service features. Personalized programs in a digital library system will help people locate information opportunities in a technologically disorganized world on a first-come, first-served basis.

e) CO-OPERATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY SERVICES

Educational stakeholders have chosen a decentralized model of digital information content due to the shortage of qualified personnel and appropriate infrastructure in libraries. There have chosen various organizations in the shared model of digital reference resources. For example, the Library of Congress in the United States has introduced shared digital reference resources to provide users anywhere, at any moment, in any part of the world over an interactive digital system of libraries. The Library of Congress and OCLC collaborated in June 2002 to create a joint 'Question Point' the advanced generation of CDTS that connects local as well as global electronic reference networks.

f) DIGITAL ARCHIVES

Integrated information resources are becoming more popular because of digital technology. text numeric data, images, video, audio, and were previously stored and retrieved in print or other equivalent media. On the WWW, multimedia and hyperlinked objects demonstrate some of the new forms of knowledge and new ways of knowing that the digital brings together. Digital archives are particularly useful for saving space and time while people are looking for the material.

2.3 EVALUATION FACTORS OF WEB RESOURCES

Web resources are obtaining many useful information by using some of the assessment procedures. It is obtaining information from the web and retrieving the data through the web. There have many factors of Web resources in listed below (Shah, et al.[24], 2015, and Gil &Artz[25], 2007).

1) **Accuracy:** It is accurate information obtained from high-quality website source because it has been independently verified by other sources. There should be no mistakes in the text, such as spelling, grammar, or punctuation. There should be provided proof of a fact checker or editor in charge of checking the correctness of the content.

2) **Authority:** The name and credentials of the author should be readily evident. If the author is an expert or has higher credentials than the ordinary individual, and information is more likely to be useful. There should include a method for others to contact users, such as an email address or phone number. It is produced by a non-profit or educational organization, material released on .edu, .org, or .gov sites is often contrasted to information available on .com sites. It is very likely published by a school or organization rather than a business. Look into the business or people who are sponsoring and promoting on the website. There are some insights into the quality of material being provided by the sponsor's credibility.

3) **Currency:** The validity of a source of information has a major effect on the accuracy. It is essential to well-versed in scientific, medical topics, and technological. Find out when the page is created and how frequently it is updated to prevent outdated content.

By looking at the date on the determine document when it is last updated. It is typical for older websites to contain links to destinations that have expired or moved.

4) **Coverage:** It is critical to consider how much information coverage a website. The purpose and scope of the website should be extremely clear and well defined. The greatest websites provide information on a variety of subjects or go into great depth on a particular issue. Consider adding an index, site map, or "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)" to help visitors navigate the site and get a sense of the breadth. There should be free of charge in web sites. A high-quality website is highly interactive, offers visitors services and information that they cannot get elsewhere. It is essential to correctly credit the source and acquire permission and/or licensing before utilizing copyrighted pictures or multimedia.

5) **Design:** The design of a website is an extremely valuable factor to consider when assessing complete quality. Websites have design that visually attractive, legible, and simple to browse emphasizes the site's use while providing a consistent appearance and feel. The web style guide is teaching users a lot about the basics of web page design and development (Cox & Dale[26], 2002).

6) **Technological Aspects and Interactivity:** It is rating a website depending on how much the technology utilizes attach to the site's stated purpose. Users should be able to interact with the site via new technologies and the multimodal element of the Web, distinguishing from traditional kinds of media such as books, radio, and television. Message and bulletin boards, polls, videos, games, and online examinations, as well as audio options and chat rooms, are just a few of the technologies that are used to make a website more interactive.

7) **Originality/Creativeness:** The originality or creativity of innovative and websites should be more enjoyable to use. An excellent website stands out from the crowd and provides with something users can't get anyplace else. It must be unique, memorable, and make a good impression on the audience.

8) **Objectivity:** An impartial source will provide more accurate information than a heavily slanted resource. While browsing a website, the aware of any implicit or explicit prejudices. It is possible that information on an advertising or endorsement page has been skewed due to financial incentives. The non-commercial content on the site should be distinguished from the advertising on the site. The purpose of the web site and its intended audience should be clear from the start.

2.4 IMPACT OF DIGITAL LIBRARY ON THE EDUCATION

The use of digital libraries in education would help in the timely and diverse collection of content. The digital library can agree with teachers to access learning resources for the benefit of interested students and learners (Wu et al.[27], 2010). The various training Nano ferrites for the benefit of educational institutions will be published on the digital library (Kucirkova & Cremin[28], 2017) and digital libraries can be heavily used by the International Islam (Kanwal S. and Arif M. 2009). The creation of a digital media library for the whole system to fulfill the needs of three Auburn University missions: study, outreach, and teaching (Downer et al.[29], 2004), be a full internet tool for students and academics studying comparative religion (Dubis[30], 2002), and Developing a Digital Libraries Support for

Reserve Learning (Machuca & Feria[31], 2004). The digital library is designed to assist students with learning about environmental problems (Hedberg & Chang[32], 2007).

TABLE 1. TRADITIONAL LIBRARIES AND DIGITAL OR ELECTRONIC LIBRARY

S. no.	Traditional Libraries	Digital or Electronic Library
1	Print collection	All resources in digital structure
2	Stable with slow evolution	Ephemeral and Dynamic
3	Individual objects not causally linked with each	Fractal objects other and multi-media
4	Flat structure with minimal contextual Metadata	Scaffolding of data structures and richer contextual metadata
5	Scholarly content with the validation process	More than scholarly content with various validation processes
6	Centralized management and Limited access points	Distributed collections, access control, and Unlimited access points
7	The logical and physical organization correlated	The logical and physical organization are virtual
8	One-way interactions	Dynamic real-time dialogue
9	Universal access and Free	Free as well as fee-based

2.5   IMPACT ON SOCIETY DIGITAL LIBRARY

Digital archives are unbelievably valuable because addition to the information community, they will also conserve what they believe to be important. Karuk Indigenous Tribes: A Digital Library, Archives, and Museum (Karuk Tribe et al.[33], 2017), Surrounding communities and develop the model Karamanlides employing digital library technology (Aytac[34], 2016), the digital library is utilized as a source of national heritage or Assortment Academy (Barroso, Ribeiro & Hartmann[35], 2015), museums, archives, Caribbean libraries, and aided the science research communal (Asencio[36], 2017), building a digital library as a source of knowledge for the citizens of India (Bhattacharya[37], 2004), User Satisficing Digital Library to satisfy information requirements (Buczynski[38], 2005), the digital libraries OSTMED. Dr®, promotes and facilitates scientific and research studies in the osteopathic occupation via providing prepared access to the latest osteopathic works, including historical documents, which were previously difficult to find (Fitterling et al.[39], 2018 and Johnson & Oliver[40], 1999).

2.6   ADVANTAGE OR DISADVANTAGE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

1) **Easy to Access:** All the study findings conclude that digital libraries are easier to use than traditional libraries. The researcher believes that when using the digital library, people can quickly locate the information they need. It is simple since the user can browse the digital library without regard to time or space constraints. If the digital library is online, the user can access the catalog from anywhere and at any time by using their laptop and the digital library is not an online library, the user gains certain advantages over traditional libraries.

2) **Space:** The room available to store the collections is referred to as digital library practice. If universities used a traditional library, they would require a large space, a

house, and several bookshelves to hold their collections. This is since what they store is intangible shape because it takes up more space. A digital library differs from a traditional library in that it offers more space for storing not only collections but also some content. That is possible because of everything in the digital library store in the digital system. The university library manager need only have certain machines with large storage capacities, or they can coordinate the collection and some material keen on cloud storage.

3) **Structured approach:** We can fast switch from the catalog to the text, and specific chapter since the digital libraries offer access to comfortable material in a more streamlined style.

4) **No physical boundary:** A user of the digital libraries would not require to physically go to the library if an Internet connection is open; users from all around the world can access similar content.

5) **Information retrieval:** The user will search for any word or expression in the whole set using any search term. The digital library's interfaces would be very user-friendly, with quick access to its resources.

6) **Cost:** Establishing a digital library is less maintaining and costly a physical library. A normal library would service a major amount of money on workers, rent, book maintenance, and new books. These costs are eliminated using digital repositories.

2.7   DISADVANTAGE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

1) **Copyright:** Since the thinking material of one author can be openly transferred by another without his acknowledgment, digitization breaks the copyright rule. One challenge that digital libraries must solve is how to share content. How does a digital library freely share content when preserving the author's copyright.

2) **Speed of access:** When more devices become wired to the internet, the speed of connectivity is expected to slow. If new technologies do not occur to fix the issue, the internet will be flooded with fault messages soon.

3) **Initial cost high:** The high cost of digital library technology, such as software, hardware, and connectivity circuit leasing, is typically extremely high.

4) **Efficiency:** Finding the best content for a given role is becoming more challenging as the amount of digital information develops.

5) **Environment:** The world of a physical library cannot be replicated in a digital library. Reading handwritten text is often faster for many citizens than textbooks on a digital screen.

4. CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

Any university library will benefit from having a digital library. While a digital library is necessary and helpful for a university library, university library managers must face several challenges. Supporting services, a shortage of human capital, the number of documents issued, infrastructure repair issues, technicians required, and the library's biggest concern, such as the need for the allocation for the digital library and among the difficulties they will face. There are relation model of digital library challenges, position, and advantages shown in
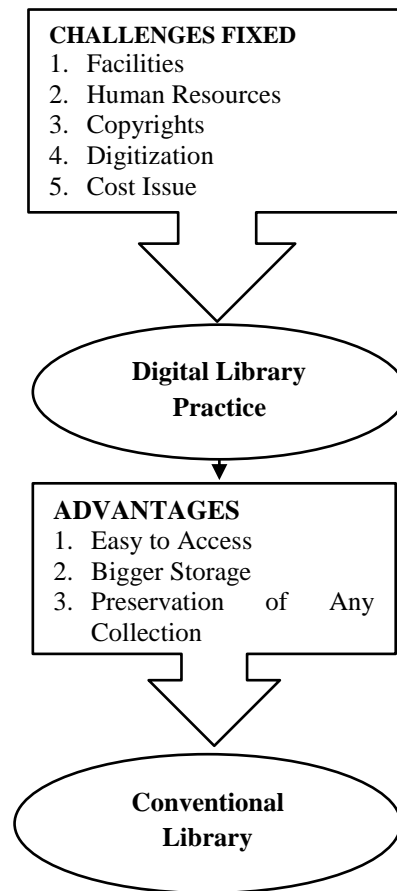
```
┌─────────────────────────┐
│ CHALLENGES FIXED        │
│ 1. Facilities           │
│ 2. Human Resources      │
│ 3. Copyrights           │
│ 4. Digitization         │
│ 5. Cost Issue           │
└─────────────────────────┘
```

Digital Library Practice

```
┌─────────────────────────┐
│ ADVANTAGES              │
│ 1. Easy to Access       │
│ 2. Bigger Storage       │
│ 3. Preservation of Any  │
│    Collection           │
└─────────────────────────┘
```

Conventional Library

FIGURE 2. RELATION CONCEPT OF DIGITAL LIBRARY CHALLENGES, POSITION, AND ADVANTAGES

a) **Facilities: N**on-physical and Physical infrastructure is needed for the establishment of the digital library. Power source, buildings, hardware (WANs, LANs, and computers), and so on are all instances of physical equipment. Tools, the internet network, multimedia collections, and other nonphysical equipment are examples. There are all the necessary resources accessible to use a digital library in a university. The building would be challenging, especially in a developing country like Indonesia. Many areas of Indonesia also lack internet connectivity, and some areas still lack power. For educational leaders who want to start a digital library, these requirements would be the most difficult to overcome.

b) **Human Resources:** It is crucial to think of human capital capability. Human resources that are entrusted with managing or operating automated libraries must be familiar with the system's technologies. Human resources who understand ITC are needed not only for specialists but for all employees. The Discovery of the man to run the digital library will not be impossible, but what if a university already has a traditional library and wants to convert it to a digital library. Should they hire many employees and retire the old ones to hire younger people? Any boss should be able to do these things.

c) **Copyrights:** Many writers are adamant about not selling their books digitally. It is happening because of copyright issues. Copyright violation issues would remain a major concern for digital library content. Copyright infringement would be exceedingly easy to commit if there is no scheme in place to secure the digital archive, such as by copying the file. Furthermore, if data is not covered in the digital form, it would be simple to open it to stealing.

d) **Digitization:** The core of a library is undoubtedly library literature, whereas the fundamental of the digital libraries is the digital archive. The digital archive must be complete and of high quality before it can be added. The level of legibility for a digital assortment that should be transparent is referred to as digital collection consistency. The book will be converted to a digital format different from one another, from new to old. Since the text on an old book is normally unreadable, digitizing it would be more complex than digitizing a new book. When the book is to be digitized, the task for the library manager is to make it transparent and readable.

e) **Cost Issues:** The cost issue is a fundamental issue in any program that would be applied in any institution, mainly the university digital library. While digital libraries are fewer costly to operate than traditional libraries, the founding of modern digital libraries comes at a high expense, ranging from hardware to computing equipment.

5. STUDY AREA

Banaras Hindu University (BHU) is the Central Hindu College; Varanasi University is the collegiate central university in Uttar Pradesh. The Madan Mohan Malviya, and British Theosophist, Maharaja of Darbhanga Rameshwar Singh (Dhirendra K. and Jha), Sunder Lal, and Home Rule League member Annie Besant founded it together in 1916. It is Asia's biggest residential university with around 30,000 students living on campus. The university's main campus, which spans 5.3 km was constructed on property donated through Kashi Naresh Prabhu Narayan Singh and Banaras hereditary king. The Agriculture Science Centre is in Barkachha, Mirzapur district, around 60 km from Banaras, on a 2,700-acres (11-km^2) campus.

Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith public university is placed in Uttar Pradesh, India, Varanasi, or Banaras. In the insolence movement of the freedom struggle, Bhagwan Das and Babu Shiv Prasad Gupt established a university in Varanasi on 1921 February 10. The university was formerly known as Kashi Vidyapith before being given the new name Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith in 1995. Mahatma Gandhi was the first to open it. About 400 affiliated colleges are distributed through six districts at the university. It is one of Uttar Pradesh's biggest state universities, with hundreds of students from both urban and rural areas. In the arts, technology, commerce, law, computing, and administration, its suggestions a variety of advanced and educational courses. In the absence of education, learned individuals, and separatists such as Maulana Mohammed Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and the Vidyapith's founding ceremony reverberated with the recital of Vedic mantras as well as Quran excerpts. The Vidyapith was founded to avoid government recognition and allowances, and the UGC granted it the position of "Estimated University" in 1963. This historic occasion marked the beginning of a new era for the organization. The chancellor is Babu Sampurnanand, and the vice-chancellor is Acharya Birbal Singh.

6. CONCLUSION

The present study aims to investigate the comparative evaluation factor for user acceptance of digital libraries in India: A study of the University in Varanasi (BHU & MGKVP). The research was successful in demonstrating many points. The first was using the right presumption when assessing individual consumer approval in digital libraries. Person adoption the foundation of the technology acceptance paradigm was significantly influenced by perceived ease to use and perceived usefulness. The paradigm for digital library acceptance built in this study is made up of four themes: related social groups' perceptions, informational aspects, user learning, and structural aspects. Furthermore, an examination of various institutional user groups provides key insights into the issues that are impeding the expansion of digital libraries in India. The study discovered that low understanding of the advantages of digital libraries, lack of data, and lack of attention to the possible beneficial impact on work performance are among the main factors impeding the development of digital libraries. It is important to ensure that students can make use of them. To do this, special attention must be paid to creating user-friendly interfaces, which include using language that students are familiar with, clearly represented buttons and symbols, a simple GUI layout, and a smooth navigation stream. Digital library developers should bear in mind that, while these interface-related scheme features can entice users in the early stages, the content of the digital library ultimately determines whether they use the system. Individual disparities in programming self-efficacy, computer familiarity, and subject awareness, for example, it will make easier for users to communicate with digital libraries. The findings of this research have implications for how to improve digital library usage acceptance.

REFERENCES

1. Fuhr, N., et al. (2007). Evaluation of digital libraries. *International Journal on Digital Libraries*, 8(1), 21–38. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00799-007-0011-z (accessed on 06 January 2024).

2. Hamiyah, N., & Jauhar, M. (2015). Pengantar Manajemen Pendidikan di Sekolah. Jakarta: Prestasi Pustaka.

3. Thong, J. Y., Hong, W., & Tam, K. Y. (2004). What leads to user acceptance of digital libraries? *Communications of the ACM*, 47(11), 78–83. https://doi.org/10.1145/1029496.1029498 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

4. Borgman C.L. (1999). What are digital libraries? Competing visions. *Information Processing and Management,* 35(3), 227-243.

5. Wiederhold, G. (1995). Digital libraries, value, and productivity*, Communications of the ACM*, 38(4), 85–96.

6. Rodliyah, U. (2012). Perpustakaan digital, dan prospeknya menuju resource sharing. *Visi Pustaka,* 14(1), 39-47.

7. McCray, A.T. and Gallagher, M.E. (2001). Principles for digital library development, *Communications of the ACM,* 44(5), 48-54.

8. Khan, A. M. (2016). A study on collection development and its organizational pattern of university libraries in Uttar Pradesh (India). *Collection Building*, *35*(1), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1108/cb-03-2014-0019 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

9. Hong W. et al. (2002), Determinants of user acceptance of digital libraries: an empirical examination of individual difference and system characteristic. *Journal of Management Information System,* 18(3), 97-124.

10. Thong J. Y. L., Hong W., and Tam K. Y. (2002) Understanding user acceptance of digital libraries: what are the roles of interface characteristic, organizational context, and individual differences? *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies,* 57 (3) 215-242.

11. Lee G. T. et al. (2005). Impact of interface characteristics on digital library usage. *Malaysian Online Journal of Instructional Technology*, 2(1), 1-9.

12. Kani-Zabihi, E., Ghinea, G., & Chen, S. Y. (2006). Digital libraries: what do users want? *Online Information Review,* 30(4), 395-412. https://doi.org/10.1108/14684520610686292 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

13. Bearman, D (2007). Digital libraries. *Annual review of Information science and technology*, 41, 223-272.

14. Abdullah, Abrizah and Zainab, A. N. (2007). Collaborative Digital Library of Historical Resources: Evaluation of First Users. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, 12(2), 99-122.

15. Ramakrishna, N. V. (2009). Digital library Services at the JSW steel LTM by Using D-space Software. *Information studies*, 15(3),131-140.

16. Khoo, M., Buchanan, G., & Cunningham, S. J. (2009). JCDL 2009 Workshop report: Lightweight User-Friendly Evaluation Knowledge for Digital Libraries. *D-lib Magazine,* 15(7/8). https://doi.org/10.1045/july2009-khoo (accessed on 06 January 2024).

17. Park N., et al. (2009). User acceptance of a digital library system in developing countries: an application of the technology acceptance model. *International Journal of Information Management,* 29(3), 196-209.

18. Xiao, L. (2010). Three-dimensional extension of a digital library service system. *Program,* 44(4), 303–313. https://doi.org/10.1108/00330331011083202 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

19. Luong, Minh-Thang (2010). Logical structure Recovery in Scholarly Articles with rich Documents Feature. *International Journal of Digital Library System,* 1(4), 1-23.

20. Johnson H. (2003). The SCONUL task force on information skills Information and IT literacy: Enabling learning in the 21st century. 45-52.

21. Shahriza Abdul Karim, N. and Hasan, A. (2007). Reading habits and attitude in the digital age: Analysis of gender differences and academic programs in Malaysia. *The Electronic Library,* 25(3), 285-298. https://doi.org/10.1108/02640470710754805 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

22. Ilahi R. et al. (2019). Digital library as learning resources. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series,* 1402(7).

23. Soroya, S. H., & Ameen, K. (2018). What do they want? Millennials and role of libraries in Pakistan. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 44(2), 248–255. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2018.01.003 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

24. Shah, A. A., Ravana, S. D., Hamid, S., and Ismail, M. A. (2015). Web credibility assessment: affecting factors and assessment techniques. *Information Research,* 20(1). http://InformationR.net/ir/20-1/paper655.html (accessed on 06 January 2024).

25. Gil, Y., & Artz, D. (2007). Towards content trust of web resources. *Journal of Web Semantics,* 5(4), 227-239.

26. Cox, J., & Dale, B. (2002). Key quality factors in Web site design and use: an examination. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management,* 19(7), 862–888. https://doi.org/10.1108/02656710210434784 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

27. Wu, S., Franken, M., & Witten, I. H. (2010). Supporting collocation learning with a digital library. *Computer Assisted Language Learning,* 23(1), 87–110. https://doi.org/10.1080/09588220903532971 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

28. Kucirkova, N., & Cremin, T. (2017). Personalised reading for pleasure with digital libraries: towards a pedagogy of practice and design. *Cambridge Journal of Education, 48*(5), 571–589. https://doi.org/10.1080/0305764x.2017.1375458 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

29. Downer, S., Hein, M., Hinson, D., Barnes, J., & Arnaud, S. (2004). Birth of Digital Library: From Student to Institutional Resource. *Technical Services Quarterly*, 21(3), 41–51. https://doi.org/10.1300/j124v21n03_04 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

30. Dubis, M. (2002). The Digital Library of Classic Protestant Texts. *Journal of Religious & Theological Information,* 5(3–4), 3–6. https://doi.org/10.1300/j112v05n03_02 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

31. Machuca P. and Feria L. B. (2004). The digital library of Iberoamerica and the Caribbean: humanizing technological resources. *The International Information & Library Review,* 36(3), 177-183.

32. Hedberg J. G. and Chang C. H. (2007). Digital libraries creating identity through solving geographical environmental problems. *International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education,* 16(1), 58-72.

33. Karuk Tribe, Hillman, L., Hillman, L., Harling, A. R. S., Talley, B., & McLaughlin, A. (2017). Building Sípnuuk: A Digital Library, Archives, and Museum for Indigenous Peoples. *Collection Management,* 42(3-4), 294-316. https://doi.org/10.1080/01462679.2017.1331870 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

34. Aytac S. (2016). Karamanlidika Digital Library Proposal: Reconstructing the Past of a Specific Diaspora. *New Review of Information Networking,* 21(1), 11-23.

35. Barroso I, Hartmann N., and Ribeiro C. (2015). Crosswalk Metadata for a Museum in a Thematic Collection Digital Library. *Journal of Library Metadata,* 15(1), 36-49.

36. Asencio M. (2017). Collaborating for Success: The Digital Library of the Caribbean. *Journal of Library Administration*, 57(7), 818-825.

37. Bhattacharya P. (2004). Advances in digital library initiatives: a developing country perspective. *The International Information & Library Review,* 36(3), 165-175.

38. Buczynski J. A. (2005). Satisficing Digital Library Users. *Internet Reference Services Quarterly,* 10(1), 99- 102.

39. Fitterling, L., Powers, E., & Vardell, E. (2018). OSTMED.DR®, an Osteopathic Medicine Digital Library. *Medical Reference Services Quarterly,* 37(1), 74–80. https://doi.org/10.1080/02763869.2018.1404390 (accessed on 06 January 2024).

40. Johnson, B., & Oliver, M. (1999). Designing a Digital Library of Environmental Information on Playa Lakes and the Ogallala Aquifer. *Science & Technology Libraries*, 18(1), 59–74. https://doi.org/10.1300/j122v18n01_04 (accessed on 06 January 2024).