

A Study of Future Vision of Library Management Systems in India

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Abstract – The study discusses about quickly the development of library administration frameworks (LMS) and how changes in innovation, data condition, client desires and seeking practices, rivalry from related application streams and the accessibility of enterprise wide frameworks especially in Academic and inquire about situations have impacted changes in LMS usefulness and outline. The disadvantages of current LMS offerings, both business and open source, are then portrayed took after by a depiction of major new activities that have occurred in the last a few years prompting better approaches for liberating the LMS from its solid nature into one which bolsters new work processes through administrations arranged structures (SOA) and web administrations. These activities especially that of the OLE Project, extensible Catalog, the suggestions of the Digital Library Foundation (DLF) and National Information Standards Organization (NISO), and the current proposition of OCLC to move LMS into a web-divided stage utilizing distributed computing ideal models are talked about. Developing innovation recognize, assess and execute the use of present and rising advances for use in the library administration and administrations Challenges rising out of library administrations and in administration, mechanical headways must be refreshed at standard circumstances to contend the more quickly developing condition. This examination expounds on how mechanical advancements have prompted the enhanced data administration and library administrations. The general reason for existing is to share the assets utilizing new advances with the offices accessible that would give an assortment of highlights to spare time, advance group improvement and drive better administrations for the library clients. This examination fills a hole in the computerized library venture administration writing by giving a diagram of the issues identified with actualizing and utilizing rising innovation and inventive practices inside libraries.

Keywords: Library Administration Frameworks, Administration, Digital Library Foundation, Challenges, Improvement, etc.

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INTRODUCTION

The data environment around the globe is changing each moment and developing at a colossal speed because of the rise of the online Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), globalization of systems and Internet. Subsequently guaranteeing and sorting out access to instructive materials in the electronic condition is a vital factor in deciding sensible solicitations for improvement and headway of training. The data upheaval and the inescapable reasoning that everything is accessible on the Web have made new difficulties to the customary library proficient morals. Obtaining and giving access to electronic information assets require library expert to change their part from conventional curator to data researcher by learning and applying new abilities to comprehend the developing advances to oversee and give quality on-line data administration to the supporters of the

learning society. Since, all the instructive foundations, associations, colleges and scholastic affiliations have made their own sites with the advanced stores on Internet; the worldwide organized condition has made ready and chance to e-literacy. The effect of electronic e-learning and showing condition has affected especially on each feature of library and data benefits in Academic Libraries and giving new open doors and difficulties to the library proficient.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

A. K. Mondal and A. K. Kundu (2005) - inspect quickly the different issues of school libraries of Meghalaya and the troubles looked to grow great school libraries. The examination uncovers how it influences the perusing propensity in the time of data blast. Unless society keeps pace with the data blast and mix of new innovations the general public can't

create. The collections are not used completely on the grounds that no logical standards are taken after as arrangement and inventorying to scatter data. The issue of deficiency of prepared labor, clumsy book showcases in NE district, heightening value climb, land disengagement of the place and monetary crunch are the significant obstacles in gathering improvement. The creator recommends some medicinal measure to change this disturbing issue.

Mickael Cottaschonberg (2005) - studies about quickly four noteworthy players, for example, the ICT-Industry, the scholastic establishments, the distributing business and the libraries which are the drivers and bearings of advancement of Academic libraries. The motivation behind the investigation isn't to think about what the eventual fate of Academic libraries will be, however to distinguish and comprehend the present main impetus with view to picking and impacting bearings of improvement, which will be profitable to our clients.

S.M. Rokade (2005) - portrays the state insightful, year savvy and decennial development of horticultural college libraries in India after freedom. In the paper the development of agrarian college library in India have been analyzed by collection of information on 33 horticultural college libraries through poll. The creator infers that the development is striking yet there are seven states and six union domains in India which have their different rural colleges and libraries for the better improvement of agribusiness, horticulture instruction, research and expansion training.

Sarah Ann Long (2005) - finds that in Illinois, the formation of provincial library frameworks upheld the foundation of numerous new open libraries and administration was extended and reinforced in existing libraries. The creator likewise finds that with the requirement for new libraries less basic, the frameworks have more noteworthy concentrate on asset sharing and library improvement.

I. V. Malhan (2006) - uncovers the issues and difficulties of progress administration in the college libraries to encourage their development, assets administration and administration like the work culture of the corporate division. The investigation specifies the complexities of progress administration in the college libraries and shows that the college initiative, the library director, and the expert staff assume a key part in influencing change in the college libraries and features that change administration and staff advancement go as an inseparable unit. The paper brings up that assessment and audit procedures of the colleges for accreditation, evaluating, and arrangement likewise help, as it were, to encourage and oversee change. The college libraries may embrace the work culture of the corporate area for building their collections, dealing with their accounts, preparing their staff, overhauling their innovations, improving their operations, however to render their

administrations they should guarantee humanism by and by.

Maitrayee Ghosh (2006) - uncovers that library relationship in India have been assuming a vital part in passing on valuable messages and rules for library improvement, acting in this transitional time as meeting places for experts, helping them trade conclusions and elevating free access to data while likewise confronting a progression of auxiliary, political, social and money related difficulties. The creator finds that there is a prompt requirement for rebuilding these relationship in quest for another working model which would include working in close organization with different gatherings; the affiliation should be more grounded fiscally and have more effect in seeking after and meeting the targets and objectives of the individuals from affiliation. The creator additionally finds that an Indian Institute of Library and Information Science ought to be built up on the example of the Indian Institute of Technologies.

Niels Ole Pors (2006) - endeavours to plot the geography of Danish Library Associations and Organizations and to examine their part in the improvement of the libraries. The paper offers some motivation for collaboration among foundations and affiliations sketching out a portion of the essentials for a strong partnership among various partners.

Adriana Ercolana (2007) - features the significance of curator and library staff in a fruitful library advancement program. The creator finds that library improvement programs don't work in a vacuum and in reality draw upon the abilities of numerous key faculty through the library.

K. Sangeeta Devi and Kh. Roshan Singh (2007) - talk about quickly the different parts and exercises taken up by Manipur Library Association in advancing library administrations and library development in the state.

N. N. Sharma (2007) - endeavours to feature the development and improvement of rustic libraries of Assam from antiquated period to the cutting edge time frame and depicts the endeavours generally Kumudeswar Barthakur towards making a library development in Assam. The paper uncovers the improvement of the general population library framework in Assam after autonomy of India and the part of the administration and deliberate association in this viewpoint. The creator remarks that the non-institution of the library enactment in Assam is the significant purpose for the poor state of the rustic libraries.

N. Vidyavati, Ch. Ibohal Singh and N. Giridhari Singh (2007) - portray quickly the verifiable improvement of open library framework and administration in Manipur, current status, including activities of NGOs and Government. The investigation specifies the part of RRRLF and Library affiliations

and surveys the load of the present library administrations and offices being rendered in the state.

P. N. Kaula (2007) - follows the advancement and development of open library in India. It studies about quickly on the need, structure and improvement of libraries in provincial parts.

R. K. Barman (2007) - follows the historical backdrop of libraries in India, England and portrays the position of rustic libraries in India. The paper expresses the multifocal part of country libraries in Assam which helped being developed of social orders and shows declining pattern of rustic libraries in the post autonomy period. The examination distinguishes the purposes behind the crumbling of the provincial libraries. The creator finishes up with recommendation for restoration of the country libraries for the advancement of the general public all in all.

S.C. Veenapani, Th. Khomdon Singh and Ch. Rebika Devi (2007) - portray the significance of library enactment in the advancement of open libraries in the province of Manipur. The investigation specifies that the state is the 6th one in passing general society libraries act in India and watches that the country library administrations are still in the baby organize. The creators propose for the advancement of country libraries in the state with the execution of Manipur Public Libraries Act, 1988.

B.D. Kumbar (2008) - examines quickly the development and improvement of open library framework in India with Special reference to Karnataka. The investigation specifies the present status of library enactment and part of RRRLF in the improvement of open library framework in India. The creator likewise features the utilization of ICT in the advancement of open library in Karnataka.

VISION OF THE FUTURE ACADEMIC LIBRARY PROFESSIONAL:

Technology will proceed to change, and libraries and bookkeepers need to utilize the changing innovation to give the best access and administration to their benefactors. Electronic data makes challenges for the library group at its exceptionally establishment, moving it far from the customary paper-and-print arrangement to an ethereal universe of circuits and availability. The library is never again characterized just as a building or a physical storehouse that houses data. So the fundamental future vision of the Academic library expert to accomplish the essential data change and to confront the advanced data needs of the client should focus on the accompanying: The vision without bounds scholastic library proficient must be to make a World Class Networked Global Library and Information Center to give electronic quality data administration to

the client in time in the e-learning condition. The administrators must change the library condition as pathways to top notch data in an assortment of electronic media and data sources. Library proficient must attest their developing parts in more genius dynamic routes, both with regards to their scholastic organizations and with regards to expanding aggressive markets for data spread and recovery. The vision for the 21st Century bookkeepers must offer electronic instructing and learning both to manage and entice the library calling as training pioneers. They should shape the library program and fill in as an apparatus for library media experts to use to shape the learning of understudies in the scholastic organizations.

AUDIT OF EARLIER LITERATURE ON CHALLENGING ROLES OF LIBRARIANS IN THE E-LEARNING ENVIRONMENT:

The idea of a computerized library and its utilizations for workforce at the college and the changing part of administrators in making and overseeing advanced libraries are portrayed by Joseph Janes, Assistant Professor at the University of Washington Information School. He likewise displayed a contextual analysis of the Internet Public Library created in the vicinity of 1994 and 1995 by the then School of Information and Library Studies at the University of Michigan which showed how an advanced library can bolster training. Christine Dugdale in her introduction on Electronic Library System which offers access to electronic reservation frameworks, current mindfulness benefit, has demonstrated how short credit collections can give access to an awesome amount and scope of material for a bigger study of students. Bonk (2004), surveys the patterns in online e-proficiency programs in schools and colleges both in the United States and around the globe, which portray the want of instructors to engage the student, the energy of future improvements, for example, reproductions and virtual world innovation in training. Karen Jurasek says that libraries must maintain proficient models and a pledge to service¹¹ Also he depicts that alongside its administrations, assets, and innovation, the library is both a physical and virtual space for the 21st century. He likewise reasons that the Academic library proficient must build up a virtual electronic learning framework to upgrade the client's information and to oblige an undeniably different gathering of clients. John MacColl's introduction was on virtual learning situations (VLEs) and the point of his task was to incorporate open library assets and shut learning conditions. Likewise he depicts that since Virtual Learning Environment contain connections to assets, both authorized and free, covers with electronic hold frameworks, and has a dynamic connecting potential with library, bookkeepers ought to be engaged with making and keeping up VLEs as asset chiefs in this

new condition of online courses. Kasperek, Johnson, Fotta, and Craig, found that "... proceeded with contribution with play members outside the library expanded understudy comfort level both with the library all in all and the administrator for their major... [and] that understudies are more alright with bookkeepers once they have the chance to become more acquainted with them.¹²" Kinnie comparatively found that expanded association with workforce outside customary library obligations likewise enhanced his subject claim to fame contact work. Dewey moreover advances the inserting of scholastic curators into whatever number grounds settings as could reasonably be expected as a method for "propelling schools' and colleges' vital needs through steady joint effort" ⁵ and Gamble contends for the perceived nearness of Academic bookkeepers on college administration boards of trustees, staff unions, clubs and understudy exercises as real modes for giving college benefit that should be esteemed and remunerated by library organization.

E-LITERACY/VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE DIGITAL FUTURE OF THE ACADEMIC LIBRARIES:

E-learning is a methods for getting to be plainly educated, including new instruments for correspondence, for example, PC systems, mixed media, content gateways, web crawlers, electronic libraries, separate learning, and web-empowered classrooms. Distinctive online applications, for example, email, continuous gathering, Web Cam, and so forth are being utilized as vital apparatuses during the time spent e-learning. Mechanical developments have acquired colossal changes the entire instruction process and have prompted a change in outlook from educator based training to a student based instruction framework. Advancements in the electronic systems administration wilderness have changed the entire measurement of the instruction framework. This has brought a move from the 'equitable in cast instruction' to 'without a moment to spare training' framework. Web, another practical arrangement of connecting with the students at a separation, is making strides all through the world. It is going about as an impetus for change in the training procedure. It has taken training past the classroom and address corridor into another time of arranged and community oriented learning²⁴. Since the point of e-learning condition in training is to improve understudies' learning openings by empowering them to share in worldwide, group based instructive ventures, in which they straightforwardly encounter diverse social settings and access an assortment of computerized data sources by means of a scope of fitting Information and correspondence innovation, the future scholastic library expert should change their part by growing new guidelines and aptitudes in like manner to meet the future advanced data needs of the clients. Today all the scholastic establishments, colleges and school libraries have

been computerized by library programming and have turned out to be associated with Internet, intranet and extranet offices and through which they are giving access to applicable e-diaries and e-books as a substitute server based systems. So the eventual fate of the Academic library administrations might be changed in like manner to satisfy the requirements of the benefactors in the e-learning condition. Libraries have a remarkable potential as the third place, after home and work with learning, motivation and stimulation. Subsequently it is extremely fundamental to change the earth, structure and insides of the scholastic libraries as indicated by the computerized data needs of the client and the future library ought not have gathering stockpiling as its primary capacity. E-learning openings must be empowered by the library experts to the client in worldwide level to get to an assortment of computerized data sources by means of a scope of suitable World Wide Web innovation. E-Learning is a catch-all term that covers an extensive variety of instructional material that can be conveyed on a CD-ROM or DVD, over a neighborhood (LAN), or on the Internet. It incorporates Computer-Based Training (CBT), Web-Based Training (WBT), Electronic Performance Support Systems (EPSS), separate or web based learning and online instructional exercises. The real preferred standpoint to understudies is its simple access¹⁴. Along these lines, giving access to online e-diaries and e-books through systems will improve the self-learning information of the client.

TRENDS AND CHALLENGES BEFORE THE FUTURE ACADEMIC LIBRARY PROFESSIONAL IN THE ELEARNING ENVIRONMENT

The first and foremost challenge before the library experts to confront the future Academic needs of the client in the e-learning condition is to give electronic access to all significant data and coordinate it on systems over the world. The second test is to make another physical library premises with PC organize offices, relinquishing the old idea of library as a storage facility, and, the third test to future library experts is to grow new gauges and aptitudes for the library calling to meet the client needs proactively. In this e-learning and e-distributing condition, electronic reference administrations and other help administrations with different skill and advanced vaults are turning into an unquestionable requirement. The most pressing and pervasive issues and challenges that the library and information science professionals face in the present digital era for providing digital information service to the knowledge society are:

- i) New generation of learners
- ii) Copyright

- iii) Privacy/Confidentiality
- iv) Online/Virtual crimes and Security
- v) Technology challenges
- vi) Manpower
- vii) Collection of digital e-resources
- viii) Organizational Structure
- ix) Preservation / archiving of digital e-resources
- x) Lack of clarity in vision

The New Generation of Learners: Today's students are grown up with most recent data and correspondence advancements. They are coming to advanced education with bent, information and desires that have been formed by the utilization of the Internet, computerized media, and compact correspondence advances. Understudies frequently start their look for data with Google or comparable business or social web crawlers. The Academic library proficient must build up a virtual electronic learning framework to improve the understudy's information and to oblige an undeniably different gathering of clients.

Copyright: An essential issue that the present day library experts are looking in giving electronic/advanced data benefit is the huge size of robbery of programming and literary theft. The cost and opportuneness in recovering the data are additionally considered. While arranging access with a distributor, the curator must consent to specific confinements on photocopying or dispersion of electronic materials. In spite of copyright notification and endeavors to instruct workers and clients about protected innovation rights, electronic distributions can be effectively sent to individuals outside the authorized client gathering. The library is in charge of keeping up the attention to all clients about copyright issues.

Protection/classification: Keeping up protection and classification is another issue in getting to online data. To control pilfering of programming, duplicating or downloading every one of the substance of any e-asset at once, ideal to acquire data and appropriate to withhold or boycott the entrance is fundamental thus there is a sensitive test amongst security and rights to data. Presently a day every one of the clients are having their own particular email records and they are frequently sending and getting imperative data and even mystery projects and databases through email itself and putting away them for future utilization. So keeping up security from messages is an awesome issue. Shielding one system from another to keep up

privacy of data is another issue in securing databases on Internet and Intranet.

On the web/Virtual Crimes and Security: "Protection and security are two sides of a similar coin," said Kurtz. "On the off chance that we can enhance Web security, we will have the capacity to positively affect protection too." Presently, Web/digital wrongdoings have turned into a typical danger on web. To defeat this issue, necessary Virus Proof techniques ought to be received while downloading e-data from some other framework. To secure the framework from infections, the databases can be changed by programmer confirmation systems. Isolate login and secret key frameworks are to be mandatorily adjusted to the Network systems. In the LAN condition, the genuine risk is the progressive disintegration of individual freedoms through the robotization, combination, and interconnection of some little, isolate recordkeeping frameworks, each of which alone may appear to be harmless, and entirely legitimate. To conquer the above database security issues and issues, it is fundamental to introduce a database security programming or firewall innovation like Norton Anti-infection programming and IBM e-organize Firewall innovation to ensure the databases.

INNOVATION CHALLENGES:

Innovation gives difficulties to get to data. The ALA's 1995 Code of Ethics plainly expresses that everybody ought to approach data. The current blast of data accessible on the Internet presents difficulties to the conventional American Library Association (ALA) code of morals that is educated in library school²⁵. Bookkeepers settle on moral choices consistently based on the way of life of their associations. A few associations confine access to specific levels of workers by requiring a username and secret key; others may organize in the background sifting programming or prohibitive arrangements for giving access to the whole Internet. Since these means challenge the very embodiment of librarianship, the administrator must advance in and voice worry for the benefactor's rights. Setting up all around characterized get to arrangements will elucidate who approaches the Internet, under what conditions, for what purposes, and with what confinements. Strategies ought to consider how to coordinate the new innovation and how its utilization mirrors the destinations and estimations of the library.

Labor Issues: Absence of gifted labor to keep up the e-assets and to give appropriate e-data administration to the information society is another fundamental issue. Center abilities of library staff are growing to incorporate innovation aptitudes, individual abilities, learning and showing limit, group abilities, responsibility regarding morals, initiative aptitudes,

relational abilities, innovativeness abilities, planning and actualizing aptitudes and so on. Subsequently library instruction must be upgraded to address the new difficulties and issues advancing in the learning society. Satisfactorily talented staff ought to be selected to meet the expanded requests of the information society. With a quickly changing condition both inside and outside the library, staff advancement programs are pivotal to the proceeded with accomplishment of the association.

Hierarchical Structure: Innovation has separated the inflexible various leveled structure of the associations which is another vital issue in changing the parts of the administrator in the information society. A long way from copying the association of traditional libraries, the association and structure of computerized libraries, and the division of work inside them, are available to significant experimentation. For instance, as distributors and expert social orders spread works electronically, they are trying how far their ventures should fuse the full scope of library capacities, and the advanced libraries permit content from distributors and expert social orders that deal with their own particular archives.

Gathering of e-assets: Gathering the materials and making it accessible to all present and future clients is another center estimation of librarianship. The test is for the custodian to add to set up reasonable gathering improvement approaches covering securing of and arrangement of access to electronic assets for clients now and later on. With the expansion in electronic assets, administrators and libraries are not any more simply gathering and tending to print materials. Not at all like a print book or a diary, can't electronic assets be viewed as a lasting expansion to a gathering. Installment for an item secured by a permit is an installment to utilize the data item for a timeframe that is normally determined in an agreement. This installment isn't for the inside and out buy of the item or for responsibility for the rights to that item. A digitized gathering implies that libraries share the utilization of the collections with different foundations, locally, as well as comprehensively. The distributor manages how much access will be given, which issues will be accessible, and how much that entrance will cost.

PRESERVATION/ARCHIVING OF E-RESOURCES:

To protect the e-assets for access would be a logical inconsistency in an electronic situation for curators, where there is boundless and nonstop access, however execution isn't there in such a domain. This prompts the contention on what is to be protected and what is to be gotten to. On the off chance that we have to safeguard electronic assets/records, we have to save all the product and equipment likewise to peruse the archives that we make. At present, there are two profoundly extraordinary answers for saving

computerized data: relocation and imitating. Neither one of the solutions is without some hazard. Relocation may not work for particular, restrictive configurations. It might spare the substance of a record yet lose or decrease the inner connections or settings of the data. The second technique, copying, expects future access to different information objects. On the off chance that at least one of the segments were feeling the loss of, this mind boggling condition would in all likelihood fizzle. Study and documenting through advanced storehouses will protect that the library has a reasonable framework for supporting computerized content. Advanced archives likewise will encourage the long haul transformation and safeguarding of print materials, and make new chances to structure learning exercises around the substance.

Absence of Clarity in Vision: The greatest test that the bookkeepers are looking in the information society is by all accounts absence of lucidity in vision and a general absence of course. A general vision is required and the general coordinated arrangement ought to be shared among the library proficient, which ought to bring solidarity of reason. The Library expert ought to end up limit manufacturers and facilitators to the information society. The vision of the library experts ought to underscore on the nature of administrations gave to help educating, research and open administration exercises, to empower the clients to end up plainly independent and to make the library both a place and portal for getting to data inside and past the dividers of the library.

CONCLUSION:

Generally speaking, the management level of the library has enhanced. Firstly, the thought and the service idea of the library management have transformed from the traditional library to the modern library, gradually regarding the reader as the first. Secondly, the methods of the computer management have been used in library. But looking from the present tendency we can get that the management of the university library has the big disparity and the inelasticity. At present, the competition of the libraries is very tense, so introducing the talented person massively, along with spouse's working arrangement, is first consideration of the university leader, which causes irregular culture level of the library staff, the unreasonable specialized structure, few personnel with the specialized library science. This kind of unreasonable structure of the library management causes difficulty to the university. Few development opportunities causes that the university library personnel is inferior to the teaching unit's personnel in the study, the further education, the research opportunities and the working condition. Therefore, the high ambitious and the specialized ability stuff always go to other working place, which makes the talented stuff outflow unceasingly. Moreover, the library work is one kind of redundant and former work,

which causes the staff to be lack of the competitive spirit, the sense of responsibility and the UN enterprising sense. Lastly but not the least, the library personnel's overall quality dropped gradually.

The librarian has to devote most of his time to handing such functions of the library. He does not get time to guide the people to the right books for their information needs. Libraries go on for Automatic identification tracking books and other accessories. Library Automation System is designed to meet the needs of all information seekers. Academic researchers can search the world's library collections using a seamlessly integrated client. Library Automation System provides simple interfaces to catalog new books, manage patrons; create reports and control budgets and acquisitions. The library Management includes maintaining Library infrastructure, Staff Management and System Management. These are considered to be the most valued things in the library management which determines the quality of libraries. A proper maintenance has to be done at regular intervals.

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