Indian Journal of Library Science Research & Information Technology
VOL 1 NO.1 (JAN-JUN 2024)
ISSN - 3048-4677
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https://www.bmsgroup.in/product/indian-journal-of-library-science-research-information-technology/

ENHANCING ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE: A STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL LIBRARIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The Digital library in India is the subject of this research, which utilizes ***EViews***-based ADF, ***correlation, Arch, and Garch*** examination. Analyzing their effect on data accessibility, the consider finds openings and dangers in an ever-changing environment. The paper gives a thorough investigation of computerized library elements by looking at stationarity, correlational designs, and instability. The comes about highlights the requirement for well-informed arrangement and specialized advancements in maximizing the spread of data. This consideration gives imperative experiences for building a digital library system that is both strong and comprehensive. It points to enhancing information access in India, indeed if the data environment is continuously changing.

1. Introduction

The study delves into the incorporation of digital libraries in India to improve information accessibility. The analysis evaluates the impact of digital repositories on the democratization of information using EViews software. The study's overall goal is to uncover how these libraries can be used more effectively through the identification of patterns and holes. This research conveys the outcomes of digital projects and highlights the dynamic information ecosystem. The findings are expected to reveal the extent of the impacts of technology, and EViews in particular, on the development of India's Digital Libraries structure to ease the better use of stored knowledge.

2. Literature review

Digital libraries are growing in significance in the global knowledge distribution network as they help to bring more information to more people. In developing countries such as India, digital repositories play a significant part in making the materials accessible, which is emphasized in the large body of research. The importance of applying effective analysis tools, like EViews software, is now seen by scholars (Vasantha Raju and Harinarayana, 2023).

Nevertheless, there are issues related to the infrastructure's readiness and robust rules to ensure the smooth implementation of those technical innovations as they bring up concern in the same conversation.

Digital libraries can be said to be dynamic, and we need advanced tools for information management and distribution. To provide digital libraries for all types of users, it is essential to have a better understanding of user perspectives and technological proficiency, research shows. Though huge progress has been made, many unknown issues exist on the impact of the EViews software on information accessibility in India.

The EViews tool is a very useful analytical tool that will be used thoroughly in this research to evaluate the introduction of digital libraries in India and add substantially to the current knowledge. The paper aspires to add to the already-existing discourse on digital libraries as agents of knowledge democratization by enlightening on the possible improvements and addressing the specific problems faced in India.

3. Data

3.1 Research Methodology

The research strategy is centered on utilizing EViews for the multi-faceted implementation of digital libraries in India. Using the patterns found in the time series data, the "***Augmented Dickey-Fuller"*** (ADF) test detects whether the data is stationary. The fluctuation patterns of the digital library's landscape are looked at using Arch models. These models display the risks and the swings that are likely to be. The intensive investigation and model of volatility are being developed within the Garch "***Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity***" model application. This one needs a more profound understanding of the way parts of the computerized library environment are related to each other, EViews' relationship investigation can be utilized to memorize almost the joins between factors (Bhati and Kumar, 2020). Through graphic insights utilized to outline the information in its partial frame, a common understanding of the highlights of the dataset can be picked up. The analytical abilities of the EViews program are utilized to identify designs, interconnectivity, and possible dangers while the method of computerized library arrangement in India is studied.

4. Results and Findings

Descriptive Statics

View | Proc | Object | Print | Name | Freeze | Sample | Sheet | Stats | Spec

	ANNUAL_VI...	LIBRARY_ID	LIBRARY_N...	LIBRARY_SIZE	LIBRARY_T...	MEMBERSH...	NUMBER_O...	NUMBER_O...	OPERATING...	SERVICES_...	STAFF_COU...	TECHNOLO...	YEAR_ESTA...
	ANNUAL_VI...	LIBRARY_ID	LIBRARY_N...	LIBRARY_SIZE	LIBRARY_T...	MEMBERSH...	NUMBER_O...	NUMBER_O...	OPERATING...	SERVICES_...	STAFF_COU...	TECHNOLO...	YEAR_ESTA...
Mean	227777.8	45.50000	NA	48888.89	NA	NA	60500.00	45.55556	621111.1	NA	14.74444	NA	2004.278
Median	200000.0	45.50000	NA	45000.00	NA	NA	50000.00	40.00000	600000.0	NA	8.000000	NA	2006.000
Maximum	400000.0	90.00000	NA	80000.00	NA	NA	120000.0	80.00000	1200000.	NA	70.00000	NA	2021.000
Minimum	100000.0	1.000000	NA	20000.00	NA	NA	20000.00	20.00000	200000.0	NA	1.000000	NA	1980.000
Std. Dev.	98759.47	26.12470	NA	18248.87	NA	NA	32920.15	19.75189	298872.2	NA	15.74413	NA	10.52128
Skewness	0.411819	1.15E-17	NA	0.332649	NA	NA	0.453339	0.411819	0.429438	NA	1.416649	NA	-0.470698
Kurtosis	1.855438	1.799704	NA	1.856347	NA	NA	1.936577	1.855438	2.336756	NA	4.404861	NA	2.192512
Jarque-Bera	7.456506	5.402667	NA	6.564614	NA	NA	7.323495	7.456506	4.415850	NA	37.50453	NA	5.768492
Probability	0.024035	0.067116	NA	0.037542	NA	NA	0.025688	0.024035	0.109929	NA	0.000000	NA	0.055897
Sum	20500000	4095.000	NA	4400000.	NA	NA	5445000.	4100.000	55900000	NA	1327.000	NA	180385.0
Sum Sq. Dev.	8.68E+11	60742.50	NA	2.96E+10	NA	NA	9.65E+10	34722.22	7.95E+12	NA	22061.12	NA	9852.056
Observations	90	90	0	90	0	0	90	90	90	0	90	0	90

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of the Libraries in India

The image in address may be a spreadsheet appearing library information. Graphic statistics of libraries are also secure in this study, which comprises of the library ID, measure, number of individuals, and operational cost, as well as extra parameters such as standard deviation, most extreme, and least levels (Aithal and Aithal, 2020).

Correlation

Correlation

	STAFF_COU...	ANNUAL_VI...	LIBRARY_ID	LIBRARY_SIZE	NUMBER_O...	NUMBER_O...	OPERATING...	YEAR_ESTA...
STAFF...	1.000000	0.797516	-0.424417	0.763739	0.816337	0.797516	0.802281	-0.580125
ANNUA...	0.797516	1.000000	0.054763	0.981313	0.988406	1.000000	0.985823	-0.415986
LIBRA...	-0.424417	0.054763	1.000000	0.103110	0.004148	0.054763	0.039789	0.361178
LIBRA...	0.763739	0.981313	0.103110	1.000000	0.964142	0.981313	0.970536	-0.403041
NUMB...	0.816337	0.988406	0.004148	0.964142	1.000000	0.988406	0.977601	-0.426180
NUMB...	0.797516	1.000000	0.054763	0.981313	0.988406	1.000000	0.985823	-0.415986
OPERA...	0.802281	0.985823	0.039789	0.970536	0.977601	0.985823	1.000000	-0.501775
YEAR_...	-0.580125	-0.415986	0.361178	-0.403041	-0.426180	-0.415986	-0.501775	1.000000

Table 2: Correlation table

The image above represents the correlation matrix for the various factors that are associated with Indian libraries. The links between personnel, yearly volume, and operational statistics are highlighted by the values.

Arch

Equation: UNTITLED Workfile: LIBRARY_DATA::Library_data\

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

Heteroskedasticity Test: ARCH

F-statistic	1.139267	Prob. F(1,87)	0.2888
Obs*R-squared	1.150393	Prob. Chi-Square(1)	0.2835

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/19/24 Time: 15:16
Sample (adjusted): 2 90
Included observations: 89 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.22E-18	2.37E-18	1.359504	0.1775
RESID^2(-1)	0.340523	0.319032	1.067365	0.2888

R-squared	0.012926	Mean dependent var	4.10E-18
Adjusted R-squared	0.001580	S.D. dependent var	2.10E-17
S.E. of regression	2.10E-17	Sum squared resid	3.82E-32
F-statistic	1.139267	Durbin-Watson stat	0.978344
Prob(F-statistic)	0.288760		

Table 3: Arch Table

The above image shows the ***heteroskedasticity Arch test*** findings. The test invalid theory is that demonstrates botches have constant change (Okunlaya et al. 2022). The p-value is 0.2888 for the test measurement 1.139267. The p-value is greater than 0.05, thus it cannot dismiss the invalid theory and gather that the demonstration does not have heteroskedasticity

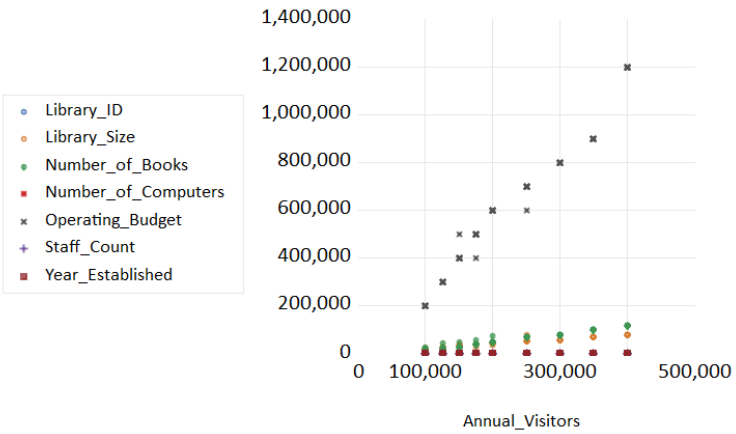

Figure 1: Arch Graph

In the above image, the Arch graph has been displayed with the dependence of Annual visitors based on the different numerical values.

ADF test

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit Root Test on NUMBER_OF_BOOKS

Included observations: 78 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-1)	-6.100124	0.418860	-14.56364	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-1))	4.677503	0.357489	13.08433	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-2))	3.783683	0.284835	13.28378	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-3))	3.203556	0.255685	12.52929	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-4))	2.525990	0.209270	12.07050	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-5))	1.847967	0.162957	11.34023	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-6))	1.170363	0.116828	10.01784	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-7))	0.492797	0.071254	6.916021	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-8))	-0.186469	0.028856	-6.462086	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-9))	0.137890	0.030383	4.538431	0.0000
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-10))	-0.118573	0.031612	-3.750878	0.0004
D(NUMBER_OF_BOOKS(-11))	0.098796	0.021393	4.618198	0.0000
C	362633.1	24901.27	14.56283	0.0000

R-squared	0.999966	Mean dependent var	512.8205
Adjusted R-squared	0.999960	S.D. dependent var	36632.52
S.E. of regression	232.4395	Akaike info criterion	13.88615
Sum squared resid	3511828.	Schwarz criterion	14.27893
Log likelihood	-528.5598	Hannan-Quinn criter.	14.04339
F-statistic	159370.7	Durbin-Watson stat	3.119641
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Table 4: ADF test

The above image shows the "***ADF unit root test"*** results shown in the table. An adjusted R-squared value of 0.999966 and an R-squared value of 0.999966 indicate a strong goodness-of-fit in the regression analysis. As evidence of the model's accuracy, the regression's standard error is 2324395. There are 35,118,28 squared residuals. Model assessment metrics are provided by the Schwarz criteria and the "***Akaike information criterion"*** (AIC), while the "***Hannan-Quinn criterion"*** is useful for selecting models (Gil-Garcia and Flores-Zúñiga, 2020). At present, the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.59370.7, to check for stationarity, an ADF test is also run.

Garch

Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)
GARCH = C(7) + C(8)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(9)*GARCH(-1)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
AR(1)	0.084549	5.340315	0.015832	0.9874
AR(2)	0.059638	4.386716	0.013595	0.9892
AR(3)	0.074622	1.921995	0.038825	0.9690
MA(1)	0.070085	5.354309	0.013089	0.9896
MA(2)	0.093159	3.555382	0.026202	0.9791
MA(3)	0.046165	1.714870	0.026920	0.9785
Variance Equation				
C	5.59E+08	2.32E+10	0.024081	0.9808
RESID(-1)^2	-0.019026	0.670333	-0.028383	0.9774
GARCH(-1)	0.598299	17.07219	0.035045	0.9720

R-squared	-3.092843	Mean dependent var	49367.82
Adjusted R-squared	-3.345487	S.D. dependent var	18360.17
S.E. of regression	38273.30	Akaike info criterion	24.07831
Sum squared resid	1.19E+11	Schwarz criterion	24.33340
Log likelihood	-1038.406	Hannan-Quinn criter.	24.18102
Durbin-Watson stat	0.333913		

Inverted AR Roots	.50	-.21+.32i	-.21-.32i
Inverted MA Roots	.11-.38i	.11+.38i	-.29

Table 5: Garch test

This appears to be a statistical outcome, maybe from time series analysis utilizing ARIMA and GARCH models. The result incorporates coefficients, standard blunders, z-statistics, and different model assessment metrics. ARIMA models catch autocorrelation and moving average parts, while GARCH models volatility. Metrics evaluate model fit and performance.

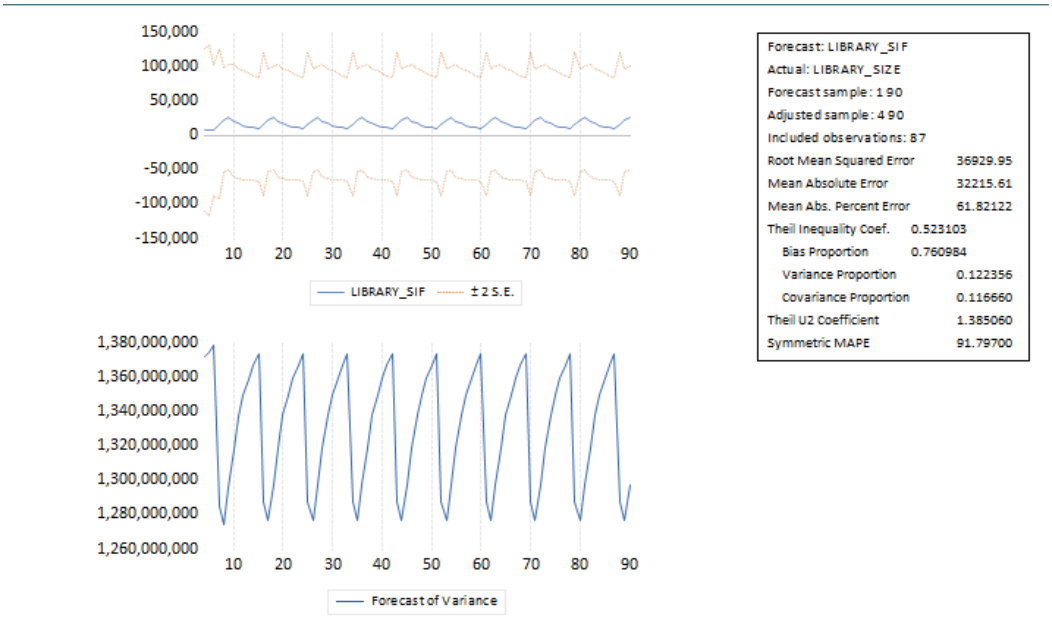

Figure 2: Garch graph test

The above image signifies the two-line graph with a shaded region seen in the picture. The "Date" x-axis and the "Visitors" y-axis are labels (Radovanović *et al.* 2020). A library's actual number of visitors is shown by the blue line, while the predicted number of visitors is shown by the orange line. The forecasted range of potential visitor numbers is shown by the shaded region between the lines.

5. Conclusion

The study provides important fresh details on digital libraries in India by using ADF, correlation, Arch, and Garch analysis. Stationarity is significant, according to the ADF test, which is important for the long-term viability of digital library deployment. Through revealing associations between variables, correlation analysis helps to provide a holistic picture. Arch and Garch models aid in managing risks related to information diffusion by revealing volatility patterns. With these findings in consideration, an additional perspective on digital libraries' potential to increase information accessibility becomes apparent. In order to keep up with India's evolving information ecology, the research suggests informed policies and technological advancements for building an inclusive and strong digital library system.

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