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<div align="center"><u>QUESTIONNAIRE</u></div>

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF NETWORKS USED IN LIBRARY AUTOMATION IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF WESTERN (M.P.)

Respected Sir/Madam

I am Neha Verma Research Scholar of Pacific University, Udaipur (RAJ.).I am inscribing a Thesis entitled "A Comparative Study of Different Types of Networks Used in Library Automation in Government and Private University Libraries with Special Reference of Western (M.P.)"under the supervision by Dr. Bindu Lodha for partial fulfilment the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science. I will be thankful for your valuable suggestions and great support.

Questionnaire for Library Users

1. Name of the Student/User name

2. Class

3. University Name

4. User Category

Class	Tick (√)
UG	
PG	
Research Scholar	

5. Frequency of Visit?

Frequently visit the library	Tick (√)
Daily	
2-3 Times a Week	
2-3 Times a Month	
Monthly	
Rare	

6. What is the status of the library towards automation/computerization?
   [Please Tick (│) one option]
   (a) Fully Automated
   (b) Partially Automated
   Initial Stage

7. Infrastructure of Library

Infrastructure of Library	No. of Responses
Digital Library / Institutional Repository	50
Internet Connectivity	190
Computers with Internet facility	80
Computers for Web OPAC	10
Printer/Scanner	70
RFID	50
Any other (please specify)	0

8. What is the name of the software using in your library automation?

    [Please Tick (√) one option]

Software for library automation	No. of Responses
Libsys	
Koha	
E-Granthalaya	
SLIM 2	
Library. Solution	
Soul	
Auto Librarian	
No idea/don't know	

9. Library services through automation provided by library?

Library services through automation	No. of Responses
Yes	
No	
Can't say	

10. Purpose to Search Information of Users?

Purpose to Search Information	No. of Responses
Very easy to find required information of library collections	
Easy to find out required books, journals etc.	
No dependency on library staff	
Time saving	
Easy Issue/return	
SMS alerts	
Increase quality of work	
Any other, pls. specify	

11. Purpose of the Library Visit by the Users?

Purpose of Library Visit	No. of Responses
For Reference	
To borrow Material	
To search e-resources	
Internet Surfing	
Other	

12. Library Membership Form for Users?

User Library membership form	No. of Responses
Online / Electronic	
Manual	

13. Search method of Books in Library?

Search method of books in library	No. of Responses
Web-OPAC / OPAC	
Physical Catalogue	

14. Books Issue/Return mode of Library?

Books Issue/Return	No. of Responses
Computerized	
Manual	

15. What is the method of access of information?

Method of access of information	No. of Responses
Library Computer	
Own Device	

16. LAN in Institution/ Library?

LAN in Institution/ Library	No. of Responses
Yes	
No	

17. Intranet Service for Users by Library

Intranet Service	No. of Responses
Yes	
No	

18. Internet Connectivity of Library

Internet Connectivity	No. of Responses
Dial up (telephone)	
Leased Line	
Broad band	
VSAT	
Any Other _____	

19. How is Network of library?

Library Network(s)	No. of Responses
INFLIBNET	
INDONET	
CALIBNET	
DELNET	
INDONET	
NICNET	
SIRNET	
Any other:	

20. What are the features of the Library Software?

Features of the Library Software	No. of Responses
Excellent	
Good	
Average	
Poor	

21. Give suggestions for the improvement of the library automation system.

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Thank you very much for your valuable time and cooperation

Date: ……………………   Signature: ……………………………

Naveen Shodh Sansar

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नवीन शोध संसार

Editor - Ashish Narayan Sharma

Assessment of Job Satisfaction in Library Professionals of Private Engineering Colleges of Indore City

Neha Verma＊ **Dr. Bindu Lodha**＊＊

＊**Research Scholar, Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur (Raj.) INDIA**
＊＊ **Research Guide, Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur (Raj.) INDIA**

Abstract - Job is an important part of our life. Due to the competitive nature of the job environment most of the people in the world are spending their time for Job purposes resulting ignore the stress or those are influencing their work and life. Librarianship is the great job. A librarian has more knowledgeable than others. He or she providing information on entire subjects related with their institute. Work satisfaction is related with proper working conditions.

Job satisfaction in librarians manifests as many meta dimension, combining dimensions for the prevention of dissatisfaction and enforcement of motivation in working environment, pay, Cooperation of peers, delegation of authority, opportunity for advancement, level of stress, fairness of rewards, and job security etc. The satisfaction toward job in library professionals is psychological concepts such as learning; personals behaviour; their differences and motivation. This study is trying to the work satisfaction in Librarians of private Engineering collages of Indore city.

Key words: Job , Job satisfaction, Information, Library, Professionals, Satisfaction.

Introduction - Job Satisfaction of the librarians, who have an important place in the Information society, will affect the quality of the service they render. Job Satisfaction can be defined as the degree to which librarians are content with the job that they perform. Job satisfaction refers to the general attitude of Librarians toward their jobs. Job satisfaction probably is the most widely studies variable in Organizational Behavior when the attitude of a Librarians towards there is positive, there exists job satisfaction. The attitude is negative.

The job satisfaction as the sum of all negative and positive aspects related to the individual's salary, his/her physical and emotional working conditions, the authority he/she has, the autonomous usage of this authority, the level of success she/he has maintained and the rewards given due to this success, the social statute maintained in relation with his/her job, and his/her relations with his/her colleagues and administrators. Individual elements do not result in the job satisfaction. Job satisfaction can only be mentioned if all these elements exist in a place in harmony.

Need of present study:
1. This study helps to observe the work atmosphere in engineering collages Libraries.
2. This study observes the climate that supports a balance between work, family, and personal interests.
3. To find the promotion opportunity toward job.
4. To examine the Healthy relationship with co-workers.

Objectives of the study:
1. This study help to observe the Job Satisfaction in Pri-

vate Engineering collages Libraries.
2. This study observes the work environment of Library professionals.
3. To find the promotion opportunity toward job.
4. To examine the Healthy relationship with colleagues.
5. To observe the attitude of management toward professionals.
6. To evaluate the Information Communication facilities in libraries.

Scope and limitations of the study: This study is limited only Thirty-Two private Engineering Collage of Indore City. The information about Private Engineering Collages is collect from Website on date 05/05/09 Researcher distribute questionnaire in all the collages. Twenty-nine collages response their view.

Hypothesis: Majority of the people work for food only, with no social security rights, health insurance, retirement, benefits and so on. The leading problem of the developing countries is the economical problem. The hypothesis of the study is that Engineering colleges provide satisfactory environment for their library professionals. They follow govt. norms for term & conditions to their Library professionals.

Methodology: Questionnaire method is used to examine Job-Satisfaction level in Library Science professionals of Private Engineering Collages of Indore city; Distributing questionnaire in private Engineering colleges collects primary data. Secondary data is collected from research journals of Library Science and Management Science, textbook, reference book of library science and

management science; online articles are collected from Internet. The questionnaire cover all the possible aspects of Job-satisfaction related with librarians.

Data Collection: A preliminary survey of the libraries in Indore city was undertaken and all the 29 Private Engineering college libraries in the city were surveyed and the librarians in charge of the different libraries interviewed. Such interview and discussions with various librarians revealed the revision of salary, job security, promotional avenues, work atmosphere and Cooperation of peers as the main factors leading to Job Satisfaction or dissatisfaction in library Professional.

The questionnaire consisting of 36 questions on the above mentioned aspects of Job Satisfaction was framed and a pilot study was conducted.

Data Analysis: The data were analyzed to find out job Satisfaction among the libraries and to see if there were any differences as regard different aspects of job Satisfaction among the male and the female librarians

Work experience: Work experience is related with job satisfaction. This Question help to analyze that 69% LIS professionals have less than five year experience. 25% have 5-10 year other percentage of is very few. No. LIS professionals having 11-15 years experience is little.

Job Satisfaction toward salary: Salary is important for the satisfaction of Job. This question is use full to know about the salary status in libraries that 50% Professionals are getting salary 6000 to 8000, 33% Professionals are getting salary between 8000 to 10000.The Professionals who are getting above 10000 salary very few in numbers.

Reason to unsatisfied with organization: Unsatisfaction toward job is related with working conditions of institution. By this question researcher observe the reason of Unsatisfaction that 41.66% professionals are unsatisfied, 16.66% professionals have extra work. 8.33% professionals have much working hours & other have given no response.

Job Satisfaction toward allowance: The allowances pay an important role in satisfaction toward job. By this question we able to know how many professionals are getting allowance**.** To analyze that 41.66% Professionals are getting allowance T.A., D.A. and Others allowances, 27.77% Professionals are getting only P.F. 16.66% Professionals not providing with allowance. In this analysis we find that Professionals are getting various types of allowances.

Promotion Criteria and Job Satisfaction: Promotion is an important criterion for Job satisfaction. By this question researcher helps to know the criteria of promotion in Private Engineering Collages of Indore City. To examine the data we found that 41.66% Professionals Promotion Criteria based upon choice of Administration, 30.55% professionals Promotion Criteria based on seniority & 27.77% Professionals Promotion Criteria is objective criteria achieved for organization. The choice of Administration is play major role in promotion.

Quantity of Staff in Library: Library staffs play a vital role in services providing by the library. This question helps to observe the satisfaction level in LIS Professionals of Private Engineering Collages of Indore city. To analyze this question it is clear that 61% Professionals are satisfied for their staff members & 39% Professionals have no sufficient staff.

Category of staff: This question helps to observe the categories of staff provide by the Institution. According to the respondents we found that the category of Professionals staff is 75%, Semi Professionals are 17% & Non Professionals are 8%. It is found from study that Professionals staff is appointed by Private Engineering Collage's libraries.

Job Satisfaction toward basic requirement: Basic requirements are the important for satisfied the job. By this question we know the level of satisfaction in Private Engineering Collages of Indore city. Basic requirements in Job Satisfaction show that there is 80.55% & 55.55% of furniture & Electricity & 44.44% water. So that is necessary to fill the lack of water.

Satisfaction toward job: This question helps to examine the Job Satisfaction level in Library Science professionals. Most of the professionals 56% are full satisfied for their current Job. 36% Professionals are partially satisfied & only few Professionals are not satisfied from their Job so it is good that most of the Professionals are full satisfied for their current Job.

Attention of Management toward requirement: Management of institute is play important role in fulfil the requirement of staff. By this question researcher know about attitude of management toward Library professional's requirements. In study we found 44.44% professional are agree that the management takes immediate action on Library Professionals requirement. 27.77% feels it take time above one week.

Steps taken by Management for Professional Satisfaction: This question facilitates the researcher to analyze the managerial work in relation to Job Satisfaction. A healthy majority feels that they satisfied with all the steps taken from management.

Involvement in Planning & Decision making for Library: Planning and decision making is imperative for development of Library and Information services in the institution. So it is essential to know the involvement level in this regard. The 75% professionals are agree that their management involve then in Library related matters planning and design few Professionals feel that their management not include the in Library related matters.

Job Satisfaction toward work Atmosphere: Healthy work Atmosphere is important for doing work better. This question assists us to distinguish the work situation in Private Engineering Collage of Indore City shows that the 78% Professionals are satisfied with their work Atmosphere. They feel their work atmosphere is cooperative Professionals.

Job Satisfaction in relation with colleagues:

Development of institute is depending on the coordination of staff. This question examine the coordination of staff in Private Engineering collages libraries. There is Healthy relationship with their colleagues 89% Professionals are satisfied.

Purpose for Using Computer in library: The Information Technology is the essential for providing best library services to the users. This question helps to evaluate the availability of Information Communication Technologies in Private Engineering collages libraries. In study we found that 61% Professionals use computer in library house keeping operation. 56% Professionals use Internet facility & 67% Professionals use On-line resource.

Findings:

1. Most of the library Professionals are satisfies with their job.
2. Salary is the most of the Librarian are Rs. 8000 to 10000.
3. 41% Professionals feel that their salary is not sufficient. It means private engineering colleges are not providing salary as per rule and qualification of library staff.
4. 41% of the professional getting mislleneous allowance.
5. Choice of administrations is influence the promotion.
6. Maximum no. private appoint technically trend staff for their libraries.
7. 44% professionals say that their management pay immediate attentions on their requirements with them are fully satisfied with the step taken by their management for determent of staff.
8. A large no. of Professionals feels that management involve them in Library related matters.
9. Almost are the library Professionals are satisfied with their work environment and colleges.
10. Maximum numbers of Privet Engineering College library have facility of Information Communication Technology.

Conclusion: This study concludes that only payment is not only a factor to satisfy with job in libraries. Focusing more on intrinsic factors (pride in one's work and working gives self-respect) can enhance individual's motivation level along with extrinsic factors (Working environment, infrastructure, changing job and job security). An organization can increase the job satisfaction of its employees by improving its organization climate that induces them to enhance their commitment towards their organization. It is further observed that at different hierarchy levels, the employees tend to rated job satisfaction, organizational climate, and organizational commitment differently. Job Satisfaction is depending on four factors i.e., working environment, pay, cooperation of peers and motivation. These three Meta dimensions predict a total variance in job satisfaction. Balance, combing three dimensions for prevention of dissatisfaction and fourth dimension motivation is necessary for advancement.

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❄❄❄❄❄❄❄❄❄❄❄

IMPACT OF GRAY LITERATURE ON FACULTY MEMBERS OF DAVV, INDORE

Neha Verma[1], Dr. Bindu Lodha[2]

[1,2]Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur

Abstract:

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfictions.   .

Literature represents a language or a people: culture and tradition. But, literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artefact. Literature introduces us to new worlds of experience. We learn about books and literature; we enjoy the comedies and the tragedies of poems, stories, and plays; and we may even grow and evolve through our literary journey with books.   .

Gray literature is an important source of information. Though not scholarly, it is produced by researchers and practitioners in the field. It can often be produced more quickly, have greater flexibility, and be more detailed than other types of literature. "Gray literature serves scholars and lay readers alike with research summaries, facts, statistics, and other data that offer a more comprehensive view of the topic of interest."

In the future, gray literature will be even more important. "In a world in which free trade and instantaneous communication have eliminated many of the barriers to information flow, grey literature is gaining greater importance as a source of information for much of the world's population.

Keywords: Gray, Gray Literature, Literature, Information, source of information

Introduction :

"Gray literature" is a name for the mass of information that falls outside the mainstream of published journal, monograph, and patent literature. It can include almost anything, in any format, but in chemistry it primarily consists of conferences and technical reports.

Gray information/literature foreign or domestic open source material that usually is available though specialized channels and may not enter normal channels or systems of publication, distribution, bibliographic control, or acquisition by booksellers or subscription agents. Gray literature, regardless of media, can include, but is not limited to, research, technical, and economic trip reports, working papers, discussion papers, unofficial government documents, proceedings, preprints, research reports, studies, dissertations and theses, trade literature, market surveys, and newsletters.

This material cuts across scientific, political, socioeconomic, and military disciplines. Organizations that typically generate the largest quantities of gray literature include: research establishments (laboratories and institutes), national governments, private publishers (pressure groups/political parties), corporations, trade associations/unions, think tanks, and academia. A document with an ISBN number may still be classified as gray literature.

The Gray literature is a term for organizations' non-published memos, reports, and briefings and so on that is organizationally meant for in-house use only. They are often difficult to obtain because they are not distributed via usual channels such as libraries or bookstores. Use of non-public gray literature requires permission.

The importance and usefulness of "Gray Literature" let us have a clear concept about the term itself. The word "Gray Literature" can be splitted into two different terms having two different Connotations, such as "Gray" and "Literature". In this age of flood of literature, to an increasing degree, libraries and information centers are becoming involved in the collocation and organization of various gray literatures. Such gray literature may be considered to be that literature which is not available through accepted channels for the scale or distribution of documentary materials. Accessibility to such literature is considerably poor. Tools that describe such literature and system for the bibliographical control and dissemination of information about such literature are conspicuous by their absence. It happens so, because, the moment such literature enters into the threshold of the library, the professional librarians and the library managers feel its importance only for a minute or two, and then either it goes to dusting or it is weeded out, or meets a slow-death in course of time due to lack of proper organization of such literature.

Gray Literature or "Grey Literature" is literature (often of a scientific or technical nature) that is not available through the usual bibliographic sources such as databases or indexes. It can be both in print and, increasingly, electronic formats.

This term refers to papers, reports, technical notes or other documents produced and published by governmental agencies, academic institutions and other groups that are not distributed or indexed by commercial publishers. Many of these documents are difficult to locate and obtain. [1]

Grey Literature is "That which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers moves the field of grey literature beyond established borders into new frontiers, where lines of demarcation between conventional/non-conventional and published/unpublished literature cease to obstruct further development and expansion.

Documentary material in print and electronic formats, such as reports, preprints, internal documents (memoranda, newsletters, market surveys, etc.), theses and dissertations, conference proceedings, technical specifications and standards, trade literature, etc., not readily available through regular market channels because it was never commercially published/listed or was not widely distributed. Such works pose challenges to libraries in identification (indexing is often limited) and acquisition (availability may be uncertain). Absence of editorial control also raises questions of authenticity and reliability.

Grey literature publications are non-conventional, fugitive, and sometimes ephemeral publications. They may include, but are not limited to the following types of materials: reports (pre-prints, preliminary progress and advanced reports, technical reports, statistical reports, memoranda, state-of-the art reports, market research reports, etc.), theses, conference proceedings, technical specifications and standards, non-commercial translations, bibliographies, technical and commercial documentation, and official documents not published commercially (primarily government reports and documents)

Types of Gray Literature:

There are different types of Gray Literature:

* Technical reports

* Pre-Prints

* Fact Sheets

* Standards

* Patents

* Working papers

* Committee reports

* Business documents

* Newsletters

* Government documents

* Technical documentation

* Conference proceedings

* White papers

* Symposia

* Bulletins

* Unpublished works

Need of present study

Gray Literature is an important part of collection of University libraries. There are different types of Gray Literature available in University libraries. This study helps to observe the Use and importance of Gray Literature in faculty members of DAVV.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is the how Impact of Gray Literature on Faculty Members of DAVV, Indore. In their teaching & how they can use it for their profession.

1. To find the Awareness about Gray literature in faculty members of DAVV.
2. To observe Impact of Gray Literature on faculties in education research.
3. To know how many type of Gray Literature known by faculty member of DAVV.
4. To observe the difficulties faced by the faculty members in find Gray literature.
5. To observe the source where Gray literature available for faculty   members DAVV.
6. To know the satisfaction toward Gray Literature in faculty members of DAVV.
7. To find the usefulness of Gray Literature.
8. To find the preference in various form of Gray Literature.

Hypothesis

Hypothesis is the statement of relationship between two or more concepts and/ or social patterns. A hypothesis is a piece of theory it is a theoretical statement. It tells us where to look for if we want to find some particular sort of experience. It is "a human devise for anticipating the events that are about to happen to use". Hypothesis is tentative and exploratory. The chief idea is not to "prove" that an idea is "true", but to open oneself to new possibilities and contingencies.

Hypothesis about this work is as follows:-

1. How Gray Literature influence academic achievement of faculty.

2. How much Gray literature useful in teaching and research.

3. How many faculties use Gray literature?

4. This study may be very helpful and useful for other researchers of Library and Information science students.

5. To know the use of Gray Literature in faculty of DAVV campus.

1.6 Methodology

Questionnaire method of Data collection is quite popular, particularly in case of big enquiries. Questionnaire method used to collect the Primary data from different university teaching departments. Questionnaire consisting of 40 questions have been designed to elicit the opinion of the DAVV faculty. Secondary data is collect from research journals, reference book of library science; online articles are collected from internet for detail study.

Importance of Gray Literature:

Gray literature is providing latest information in related subjects.

1. Information explosion make research work speedily so the various type of Gray Literature produced all over the world;

2. Grey literature publications are non-conventional but it can include almost anything, in any format;

4. It is often of a scientific or technical nature

5. It is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats;

7. In compare of published literature quantity, Gray literature has two to three time more.

8. Gray literature is an important source of information and useful in Research work

9. It is produced by researchers and practitioners in their subject field.

10. Gray literature can be produced more quickly than other literature;

11. It has greater flexible, more reliable in nature;

12. It is offer a more comprehensive view of the topic of interest.

Problems with Gray literature

Such literature, however, presents special organizational problems in acquisition, cataloging, housing and servicing.

The vital problem in processing such literature is to guarantee a reader for quick retrieval and to house such literature in a way to proper shelving. Usually, it is the practice, first to classify such literature and file in folding files and it should be either kept in locked cabinet in the Librarian's office or to file in hard board open files subject-wise (chromatically) in order to ensure a quick retrieval system to readers.

Result »

1. Most of the Management faculties show the highest response of (28.50%) questionnaire. Social Science and engineering on second and third position respectively.
2. Male Faculty members are more aware about Gray Literature.
3. The Majority of Management Science faculties know various kind of Gray literature.
4. Most of the faculty members of DAVV know about gray Literature by library.
5. Seven hrs. per month is preferable time spent by Faculty members is search gray Literature
6. 36 percent of faculties are fully satisfied with information available in of Gary literature. 57percent of faculties fewer satisfies with Gary literature.
7. Most of the UTD faculty (59.5 percent) prefers Gray literature for educational information. 36 percent prefer it to find for general information in different subjects.
8. Electronic form is the favorite form of gray literature using by the faculty members of DAVV.

Conclusion »

Gray Literature, if properly organized and preserved, is valuable not only to the organization that generates information but also to the similar organizations in other part of the country. Similarly, a dissertation of a post-graduate student, say on "techniques of bleaching of pulp" which is not available for sale will be vital importance and a sound reference tool for those who manufactures various grades of white paper. However, much of these literature remains outside the Librarian/ Information Scientist feels the importance of proper organization of such literature in their respective libraries and information centers ensuring that not a single such valuable literature goes unnoticed.

This study concludes that most of the faculty members are not aware about Gray literature. The use of gray literature is fewer than other literature. Most of the faculties feel that it is useful for their education and research work. All the faculties used library for updating him/herself by research journal. Electronic form is the favorite form of gray literature using by the faculty members of DAVV.

Reference

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