

# Resource Sharing in Vernacular Language Libraries in India

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**Abstract:** India is known for its diverse culture of civilization its diversity in the school of philosophical thought, religion and culture is well known throughout the world. Its diverse culture is represented through its literature published in or preserved in manuscripts in a large number of its vernacular languages. In other words India is also known for diverse languages and literatures. These native languages in India are so developed that every region has contributed or produced finer literature in different fields of study. The value of such literature is immense. Literature review reveals that there are no studies carried out so far on the present research problem. The study is taken up with the statement of problem that reads as “Resource Sharing in Vernacular Languages Libraries in India”. The study is carried out with the following objectives, scope and methodology. This paper highlights the need and importance of Urdu language information services. The collected data regarding the use of Urdu information services in, Tagore Library University of Lucknow(TL), Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University(AMU), Osmania University Library(O.U), Hyderabad, Dr. Zakir Hussain Library(ZHL), Jamia Milia Islamia, Allama Iqbal Library, University of Kashmir, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, MANUU was analyzed, suggesting measures to improve the use of Urdu Language information services.

**Keywords:** Vernacular Languages, Faculty Members, Research Scholars & P.G.Students.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the explosion of information in different fields it has been very difficult for an individual to keep himself abreast of the knowledge or to keep himself abreast of the latest information. Traditional and contemporary libraries in India and all over the world have passed through dramatic changes of organization of information and dissemination modes and methods during the present century, especially during the last two decades.

The traditional libraries basically provide available resources i.e. the printed literature under one roof with an appropriate access through catalogues, but the modern library has moved far ahead in providing access to information not only in the traditional mode but also made it through digital mechanism using networks which permit multi-users to have access simultaneously. This also further stretches to remote accessible areas irrespective of the distance.

Vernacular languages form the cultural pace for a country like India that has a great history and culture and diverse culture. India is known for its unity in diversity several cultures, civilizations, religions, philosophies and schools of thought have been promoted and developed in India, its rich cultural heritage is embodied in the invaluable literature of its vernacular languages. India makes a mark in the world nations as a secular country. Its secular nature is also depicted through its literature in vernacular languages. Therefore, promoting vernacular languages and the literature is very essential to preserve and further, its cultural diversity.

An automated library is one where a computer system is used to manage one or several of the library’s key functions such as acquisition, circulation, cataloging, serials control and the online public access catalogue. Today we see most of our university libraries either fully computerized or partially computerized.

Urdu being a vernacular language of Indian sub-continent and it is one of the finer languages with it’s affiance in literature is a language of minorities and this language needs due support and encouragement. As the literature in this

language is scattered throughout the country its bibliographic organizational cultural is imperative so, that there can be resource sharing this would facilitate availability of the literature to the needy in the country. This in turn would contribute to the growth and development of literature in Urdu language.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. To find out the feasibility of promoting resource sharing among the select libraries.
2. To assess the strength and weakness of the collection of the select libraries
3. To develop a plan for resources sharing among the select libraries.
4. To explore feasibilities of developing the library of Maulana Azad National Urdu University as Coordinating centre for the resource sharing.

## 3. HYPOTHESES

To realize the above objectives of the study, the following hypotheses are formulated.

1. Literature in Urdu is widely spread over in India as a result it is not accessible to the needy at the time of requirement.
2. There is a need for promoting resource sharing among the libraries dealing with Urdu vernacular language.

### **Hypothesis No.1**

The Urdu literature was developed throughout India, since its origin and development in India, there are many centers where Urdu language and literature were promoted. In North, South, East and West in other words almost all regions in India, these were officially supported centers that were encouraged to develop literature in the language. As a result the literature in this language is widely spread over. On this premise it can be assumed that:

**Hypotheses 1: Literature in Urdu is widely spread over in India as a result it is not accessible to the needy at the time of requirement.**

### **Hypothesis No.2**

As the literature is widely spread over, the scholars who are working in this language and literature may face difficulties in searching and gathering their required literature. Therefore, it is assumed that.

**Hypothesis No.2: There is a need for promoting resource sharing among the libraries dealing with Urdu vernacular language.**

## 4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is confined to resource sharing in vernacular language libraries in India that house literature in Urdu language. It deals with university libraries only as the university libraries contain substantial collection in Urdu where there are departments of Urdu language and literature.

These university libraries need to meet the information needs in the universities for the teaching, research and publications work. Since it is a survey it deals with the contemporary period hence the study is related to the period from 2004 to 2010.

The university libraries where Urdu collection is housed are.

1. Tagore Library University of Lucknow
2. Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University
3. Osmania University Library, Hyderabad
4. Dr. Zakir Hussain Library, Jamia Milia Islamia
5. Allama Iqbal Library, University of Kashmir
6. Maulana Azad National Urdu University Library, Hyderabad Hence, the study deals with these six libraries only.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

A composite methodology is employed to carry out the study. There are basically two methods that are employed in the study they are:

1. Survey method.
2. Examination of the INFLIBNET services.

**Survey Method:** In order to find out the strength and weakness of the collection of the select libraries from the user's point of view a user survey is carried out. The survey dealt with the users and staff of the libraries of six identified universities. It was a sample study and the data were collected through a semi-structured questionnaire. From a sample of 240 users from the six universities.

**The Sample:** The sampling technique used is stratified proportionate sample is selected at random because the group of university library users consists of three strata of users namely, Faculty Members (FM), Research Scholars (RS) and P.G. students (PGS). The samples of faculty member include both presently working and retired teachers in the departments. The size of the sample is as follows:

Faculty members-06-FM

Research scholars-06-RS

PG students-06-PGS

**(2) Examination of the INFLIBNET Services:** INFLIBNET serves the academic community with its network facility to facilitate resource showing in the country. In connection with the same, the Inflibnet has developed Union Catalogue of Books, Thesis, this catalogue should meet the teaching, learning and research needs of the academic institutions in the country.

It means that the Union Catalogue of books should prove to be a solution to the problems of resource sharing even in case of literature in vernacular languages. But, whether this catalogue serves the users efficiently and effectively needs to be examined. Therefore, the study examines the usefulness of the Union Catalogue by making certain searches to retrieve documents in vernacular languages in general and Urdu in particular.

**Data collection method:** A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the sample. A preliminary questionnaire was designed before collecting the data from the sample to test the preliminary questionnaire. A pilot survey was conducted to test the preliminary questionnaire. A sample of 18 users-

Faculty members-06-FM

Research scholars-06-RS

PG students-06-PGS

Were selected from each university, based on the feedback from the pilot survey the questionnaire as modified and final instrument was designed.

This instrument was administered to the sample to collect the required data.

Data was collected through the questionnaire in order to find out the state-of-the art of collection in Urdu language housed by the selected libraries. In this chapter the data are presented along with its analysis.

## 6. SIZE OF THE SAMPLE

The following Table presents data relating to the sample selected for the study from whom the responses were collected through the questionnaire.

**Table 6.1: Size of the Sample**

Name of the University Library	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	P.G. Students
AMU	05	15	20
UOK	05	15	20

ZHL	05	15	20
TL	05	15	20
MANUU	05	15	20
OU	05	15	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>

The above table shows that from each university uniform number of cases are selected from each stratum amounting to all most proportionate stratified sample. It was ensured that five Faculty members, 15 Research scholars and 20 P.G. students from each university are selected. The group of research scholars includes both M. Phil and Ph.D scholars.

The faculty members include Professors, Associates Professors, Assistant Professors, part time teaching faculty and also retired teachers as per the faculty position in the selected universities etc from the department of Urdu. The P.G. students include both previous and final year students. The previous year students belong to 2<sup>nd</sup> semester were selected for the study. Necessary help was taken to obtain 100% response from the selected sample however the sample did not respond to some of the questions i.e. though there was 100% response from the sample in responding to the questionnaire but they did not respond to some questions. Their non response for these questions is also presented in the tables.

### 6.1 LIBRARY VISITING HABITS:

University education is known as higher education, where, there will be Post Graduate level, teaching and learning activity, research and publication activity, therefore the students, research scholars and faculty members depend a lot on the University libraries for their reading and research requirements.

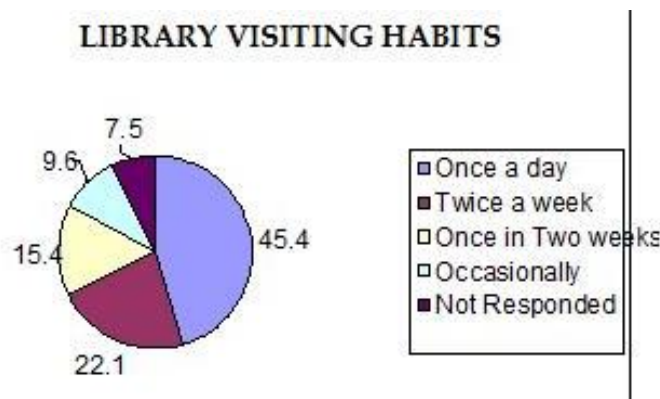
The intensity of their requirement relating to the information sources can be found out by observing their library use and visiting habits, therefore, data was collected on their library visiting habits. It is presumed that the users visit the library if they have intensive needs. When they have intensive needs, it becomes imperative on the part of the library to provide them with their required resources.

The following Table presents the data relating to the library visiting habits of the respondents.

**Table 6.2: Library Visiting Habits**

Frequency of Library Visit	Faculty Members *		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Once a day	5	(16.7%)	36	(40%)	68	(56.7%)	109	(45.4%)
Twice a week	14	(46.7%)	24	(26.7%)	15	(12.5%)	53	(22.1%)
Once in Two weeks	7	(23.3%)	18	(20%)	12	(10%)	37	(15.4%)
Occasionally	2	(6.6%)	12	(13.3%)	9	(7.5%)	23	(9.6%)
Not Responded	2	(6.6%)	0	(0%)	16	(13.3%)	18	(7.5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

\*Includes even retired teachers in certain cases.



**Fig 6.1: Library Visiting Habits**

From the above table it can be found out that majority of the users i.e.(67.5%) of users visit the library regularly either once a day or twice a week this shows that library visitors have regular visiting habits and thereby they have intensive information needs.

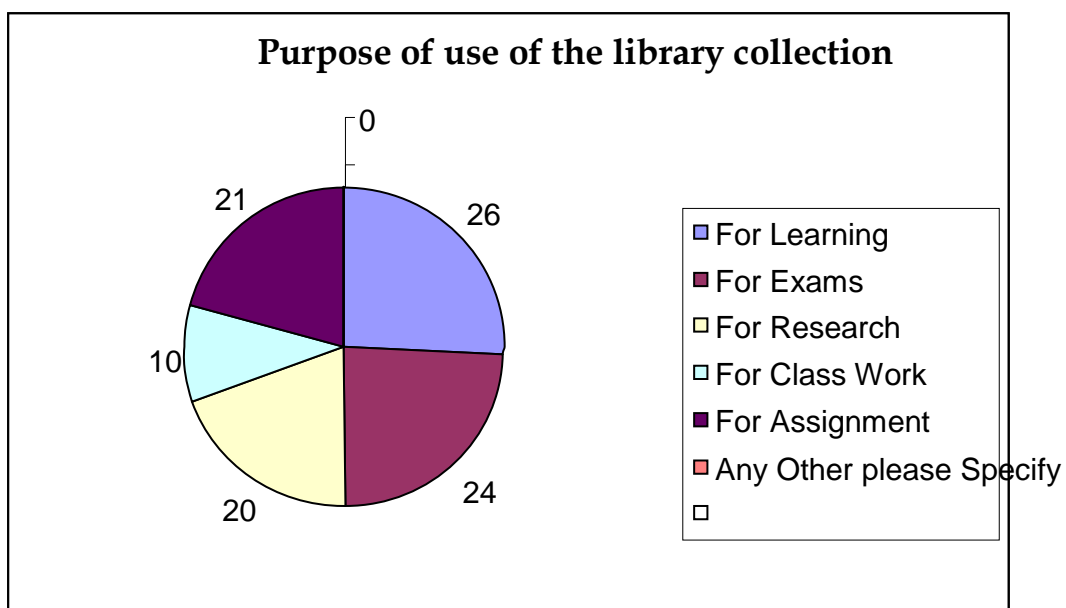
It is interesting to note that only (16.7%) of the faculty members visit the library once a day, it indicates that faculty members do not visit library everyday, it may be because of their busy schedule in their respective departments discharging their duties of teaching and guiding their scholars however most of the faculty members do visit the library almost regularly when we consolidate the percentage under once a day, once or twice a week, once in two weeks it amount to (86.7%) which is quite encouraging percentage this is also the same case with the research scholars and P.G. students.

## 6.2 PURPOSE OF USE OF THE LIBRARY COLLECTION:

The need for resource sharing arises when a library does not have all required information resources to meet its users need. And the user needs also indicates whether a library needs to plan for resource sharing. If the library users have need for information resources to cater to their research and publication requirements and also learning requirement beyond the stipulated syllabus of an educational program there may be intensive and exhaustive information needs on the part of the users. In order to find out whether the users have intensive and exhaustive needs data were elicited on the purpose for which the users use the library.

**Table 6.3: Purpose of use of the library collection**

Purpose of Use	Faculty Member		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
For Learning	28	(93.3%)	18	(20%)	104	(86.6%)	150	(62.5%)
For Exams	2	(6.7%)	16	(17.7%)	120	(100%)	138	(57.7%)
For Research	28	(93.3%)	86	(95.5%)	-	-	114	(47.5%)
For Class Work	30	(100%)	-	-	26	(21.7%)	56	(23.3%)
For Assignment	-	-	-	-	120	(100%)	120	(50%)
Any Other please Specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Fig 6.2: Purpose of use of library collection**

The figure does not stand for the total sum of the values as presented in the columns. It is the total sample taken under each category of respondents. The percentages are calculated against the total sample.

The above table indicates that the faculty members and research scholars indicate higher level research needs however (100%) faculty members stated that they use library to prepare for the class work. (93.3%) said they use library for the purpose of learning and conducting research. It is interesting to know that (6.7%) of the faculty member also indicate that they use the library for examination purpose. It denotes that the faculty members also continue their education pursuing M.Phil, PhD, Post Graduate Diplomas to add to their qualification. (95.5%) of the Research Scholars expressed that the purpose behind the use of library is for research. It is interesting to note that even the P.G. students i.e. (100%) also expressed intensive needs to work on their academic assignments. By and large the data in the table shows that faculty members, research scholars and P.G. students also have intensive information needs.

### 6.3 STATUS OF LIBRARY COLLECTION:

If the status of the library collection is good that means all the required documents are available in the library to meet various needs of its users there will be no need on the part of the library to think of the resource sharing. Therefore data was collected to find out the status of library collection in the selected university libraries through the opinion of the users. Therefore a question posed to users as “Does your library possess the entire books you need?”

The response of the sample is provided in the following Table.

**Table 6.4: Status of library collection**

All Books Available	Faculty Members		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Yes	18	(60%)	46	(51%)	81	(67.5%)	175	(73%)
No	12	(40%)	44	(49%)	15	(12.5%)	41	(17%)
Not Responded	-	-	-	-	24	(20%)	24	(10%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

The above table provides the opinion relating to their library collection in meeting their information needs. More than (50% i.e. 60%, 51% and 67.5%) of faculty members, research scholars and P.G. students respectively had stated that the library has all the books they need. This is a positive response. However 17% of the total respondents stated “NO” and (10%) did not responded. This clearly shows that still there are a percentage of respondents that they feel that their library does not have all the books they need. Particularly in case of faculty members and research scholars more than 40% above have stated that the collection does not have required documents to meet their needs. This shows that the exhaustive information needs of faculty members and research scholars are not met by the existing library collection.

### 6.4 AVAILABILITY OF EVERY BOOK PUBLISHED IN URDU LANGUAGE IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY:

To further substantiate the data provided in Table 6.4 one more question was posed to gather opinion of the users to find out whether they feel that their library contains every document published in Urdu language. The data on this aspect is presented in table 6.5

**Table 6.5: Availability of every book published in Urdu language in the University Library**

Every Book Available	Faculty Members		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Yes	6	(20%)	16	(17.8%)	78	(65%)	100	(41.6%)
No	19	(63%)	42	(46.7%)	15	(12.5%)	76	(31.7%)
Can't say	5	(17%)	32	(35.5%)	27	(22.5%)	64	(26.7%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

The above Table shows that only P.G. students (65%) stated that they feel that their library has every book published in Urdu language. This clearly indicated that their information needs and awareness are limited. Therefore they feel so, whereas (63%) of the faculty members (46%) research scholars have expressed that their university library does not have every book published in Urdu language.

A considerable percentage of (17%) faculty members and (35.5%) of research scholars have frankly expressed that they cannot say whether their library contains every book.

Hence, it is clear that the percentage of respondents (42%) stating that their library possesses every book published in Urdu language is boosted by the response from P.G. student. Keeping the P.G. students apart the data clearly shows that no university library contains every document that is published in Urdu language. This implies that there is a need for resource sharing to ensure provision of comprehensive services to the library users.

### 6.5 RATING OF URDU COLLECTION IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY:

The need for resource sharing arises when the collection in university libraries is rated as not fully adequate. Therefore the strength of the collection in the selected university libraries is rated with the 4-point scale consisting of the following 4-points.

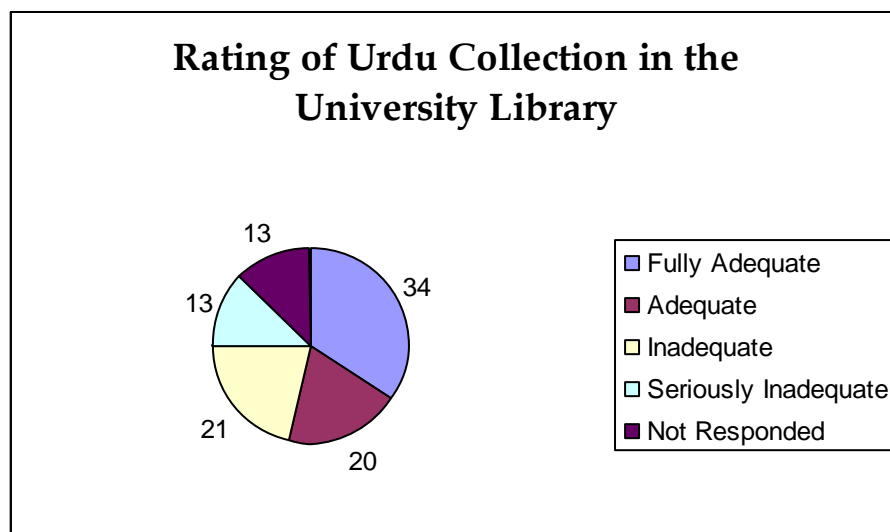


1. Fully adequate.
2. Adequate.
3. Inadequate.
4. Seriously Adequate.

Response of the sample gathered to find out how the collection in their library is rated. The data about the same aspect is presented in below table.

**Table 6.6: Rating of Urdu collection in the university library**

Rating	Faculty Members		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Fully Adequate	2.00	(6.67%)	23.00	(25.5%)	57.00	(47.5%)	82.00	(34.1%)
Adequate	5.00	(16.67%)	12.00	(13.3%)	30.00	(25.0%)	47.00	(19%)
Inadequate	4.00	(13.33%)	28.00	(31.1%)	18.00	(15.0%)	50.00	(20.8%)
Seriously Inadequate	12.00	(40.0%)	7.00	(7.7%)	1.1	(9.1%)	30.00	(12.5%)
Not Responded	7.00	(23.3%)	20.00	(22.2%)	4.00	(3.3%)	31.00	(13%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>240.00</b>	<b>(100%)</b>



**Fig 6.3: Rating of Urdu collection in the university library**

Excepting PG students not even (30%) of the faculty members and research scholars have rated their collection as fully adequate. In fact it is (6.7%) of faculty members and (25.5%) of research scholars who have said that their collection is fully adequate. Even the point of 'adequate' does not have higher rate of response not even (20%) of the sample belonging to both the strata namely faculty members and research scholars have rated it as adequate, it goes without saying that a considerable percentage of research scholars and faculty members have rated it as either inadequate or seriously in adequate.

Further, (23%) and (22%) of faculty members and research scholars respectively have not responded to the question as the above data indicate that there is a need to plan for resource sharing on the part of selected universities libraries.

#### **6.6 PROVISION OF BOOKS ON ILL (INTER LIBRARY LOAN):**

As no library will have every document required by its users, resource sharing has been conceived by the libraries for the past few decades but the resource sharing was not fully feasible or practiced by the libraries in the developing countries as a result most of the libraries in countries like India do not provide ILL (Inter Library Loan) services as a consequence most of the library users are also not aware of the availability if ILL facility or service in the library.

Data relating to state of Inter Library Loan Services in the selected university library is collected to find out the state of the affairs.

**Table 6.7: Provision of books on ILL (Inter Library Loan)**

ILL Provided	Faculty Members		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Yes	7	(23.3%)	12	(13.3%)	0	(0%)	19	(7.9%)
No	10	(33.3%)	8	(8.9%)	15	(12.6%)	33	(13.8%)
Not Responded	4	(3.4%)	5	(5.5%)	13	(10.8%)	22	(9.2%)
Not Aware	9	(30%)	65	(72.3%)	92	(76.6%)	166	(69.1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

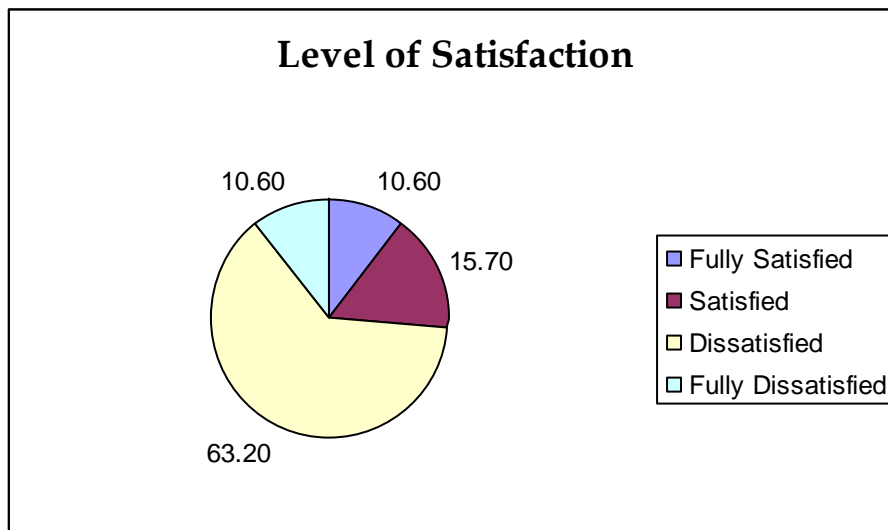
Majority of the respondents i.e. (69.1%) are not aware of the Inter Library Loan service. It indicates that ILL service is not a well known service and widely provided service in the selected universities libraries. It is only a very small percentage of faculty members and research scholars (12.3%) and (13.3%) respectively expressed that they availed themselves of ILL services. This shows that inter library loan services should be improved to provide the required documents to the users to meet their information needs for this to happen resource sharing should be promoted and ILL service should be popularized.

#### 6.7 LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF THE USERS OVER INTER LIBRARY LOAN SERVICE:

It was also attempted to find out what is the level of satisfaction on the part of the users when the ILL services provided by the selected universities libraries.

**Table 6.8: Level of satisfaction of the users over ILL service**

Level of Satisfaction	Faculty Members		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Fully Satisfied	0	(0%)	2	(16.6%)	0	(0%)	2	(10.6%)
Satisfied	2	(28.6%)	1	(8.4%)	0	(0%)	3	(15.7%)
Dissatisfied	5	(71.4%)	7	(58.4%)	0	(0%)	12	(63.2%)
Fully Dissatisfied	0	(0%)	2	(16.6%)	0	(0%)	2	(10.6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

**Fig 6.4: Level of Satisfaction of the users over ILL service**

The data above shows that (63.2%) of the respondents are dissatisfied and (10.5%) are fully dissatisfied that shows the majority of the users are either dissatisfied or fully dissatisfied over the ILL services. Further, the respondents for this aspect include only faculty members and research scholars.

#### 6.8 USE OF INTERNET TO FIND URDU DOCUMENTS:

With the advent of Internet most of the people are relying on the Internet information resources to meet their information needs. It is also assumed that Internet is almost a panacea for all information needs. But at the same time availability of documents in vernacular languages on the Net is not at fully improved, however data were collected to find out whether the respondents use Internet to find Urdu documents.



**Table 6.9: Use of internet to find Urdu Documents**

Use of Internet	Faculty Members		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Yes	6	(20%)	53	(58.9%)	72	(60%)	131	(54.5%)
No	8	(27%)	4	(4.4%)	10	(8.3%)	22	(9.2%)
Not Responded	16	(53%)	33	(36.7%)	38	(31.7%)	87	(36.3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

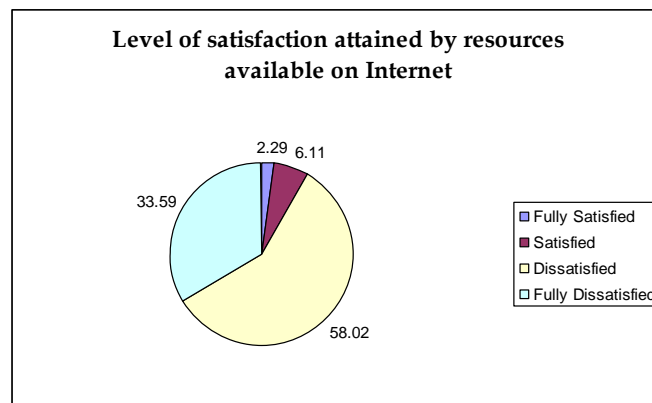
The above table shows that the considerable percentage of research scholars and P.G. students (58.9%) and (60%) respectively have stated that they use Internet to find Urdu documents. Whereas only (20%) of the faculty members have stated that they use Internet to find Urdu documents. As a matter of fact the availability of Urdu documents on Internet is not complete. In view of this it may be inferred that the research scholars and P.G. students might have mistaken the question for simply use of Internet rather than use of internet to find Urdu documents. It is interesting to note that (36.6%) of the respondent have not responded to this question.

### 6.9 LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ATTAINED FROM THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE ON INTERNET:

After finding out whether the users also use Internet for Urdu documents it will be essential to find out what is the level of satisfaction they attain by the resource available on Internet. Data was collected to find out the same and the data presented below at 6.10

**Table 6.10: level of satisfaction attained by resources available on Internet**

Level of Satisfaction	Faculty members		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Fully Satisfied	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	3	(4.3%)	3	(2.3%)
Satisfied	0	(0%)	4	(7.5%)	4	(5.5%)	8	(6.10%)
Dissatisfied	3	(50%)	22	(41.6%)	51	(70.8%)	76	(58.02%)
Fully Dissatisfied	3	(50%)	27	(50.9%)	14	(19.4%)	44	(33.59%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

**Fig 6.5: level of satisfaction attained by resources available on Internet**

Only (4.3%) of P.G. students have expressed that they are fully satisfied when it comes to satisfied point none of the faculty members have expressed that they are satisfied. It is only (7.5%) of research scholars and (5.5%) of the P.G. students have stated that they are satisfied on the other hand majority of the respondents around (90%) of them have either stated dissatisfied or fully dissatisfied.

This denotes that the Internet resources that are available today do not satisfies all the information needs of Teaching, Learning and Research needs of the students and faculty members in Urdu language.

### 6.10 NEED FOR PROMOTING RESOURCE SHARING DEALING WITH URDU LANGUAGE:

After ascertaining the data relating to all relevant accepts that indicate need for resources sharing, a final and straight question was posed to gather the opinion of the users regarding the need for promoting resource sharing among the libraries dealing with Urdu language. The data gathered on this question are presented in Table 6.11.

**Table 6.11: Need for Promoting Resource sharing dealing with Urdu Language**

Need Felt?	Faculty Members		Research Scholars		PG Students		Total	
Yes	27	(90.0%)	62	(68.9%)	38	(31.7%)	127	(53.0%)
No	1	(3.3%)	3	(3.3%)	3	(2.5%)	7	(2.9%)
No Opinion	2	(6.7%)	25	(27.8%)	79	(65.8%)	106	(44.1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

From the above data it is very clear that a large majority of faculty members (90%) and the considerable majority of the research scholars (68.9%) have expressed need for promoting resource sharing.

The percentage of the response i.e. in favor of promoting resource sharing is substantially influenced by the response from P.G. students as a result it is only (53%) of the total sample that responded positively for promoting resource sharing.

Here the rate of response that is more decisive is the response from faculty members and research scholars based on their response it can be concluded that, there is a dire need for resource sharing among the libraries dealing with Urdu language.

From the above analysis of the data collected from the sample selected for the study it clearly denotes that there is an urgent need for developing a system of resource sharing in Urdu Language. In this connection an examination of the role of INFLIBNET in resource sharing among universities and college libraries becomes essential because the basic idea of developing INFLIBNET was to promote resource sharing among the college and university libraries in India.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Vernacular languages form the cultural pace for a country like India that has a great history and culture and diverse culture. India is known for its unity in diversity several cultures, civilizations, religions, philosophies and schools of thought have been promoted and developed in India, its rich cultural heritage is embodied in the invaluable literature of its vernacular languages. India makes an mark in the world nations as a secular country. Its secular nature is also depicted through its literature in vernacular languages. Therefore, promoting vernacular languages and the literature is very essential to preserve and further, its cultural diversity.

Urdu being a vernacular language of Indian sub-continent and it is one of the finer languages with it's affiance in literature is a language of minorities and this language needs due support and encouragement. As the literature in this language is scattered throughout the country its bibliographic organizational cultural is imperative so, that there can be resource sharing this would facilitate availability of the literature to the needy in the country. This in turn would contribute to the growth and development of literature in Urdu language.

The study is a very useful study that had revealed that the literature is widely scattered and the scholars working in its area i.e., working with Urdu language and literature would be facilitated to succeed in their pursuit of literary and scholarly work.

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