RAJASTHANI ARTS AND CULTURE: ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILIZATION IN SELECT UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES OF RAJASTHAN

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The paper is about the acquisition of information resources in Rajasthani arts and culture in the select universities and institutions library of Rajasthan. Due to the accelerated growth of literature, space shortage and increasing prices of books and periodicals, there are different types of information resources i.e., books, reference books, tourism-related sources, photo books, maps and atlas which are available in different libraries of Rajasthan. Collection development in different types of libraries of arts and culture has many challenges, and one of them is concerns about the acquisition policy adopted by the library. Nine major and well established academic and museum libraries of Rajasthan are taken to know about the type of collection they have and their acquisition policy for the collection development. It is found that there is no written acquisition policy in the library. The paper discusses the methods of utilization of information resources in Rajasthani arts and culture in the state of Rajasthan.

Keywords: Information Resources, Rajasthani Arts and Culture, Reference Sources, Journals, Acquisition Policy

INTRODUCTION

Art and culture are equally emphasis the importance of each other as art is actually generated by culture, which is composed by many creative ventures and positive directions. Art can be further categories for proper expansion as literary arts, performing arts and visual arts. Generally they pronounce as dance, music, theatre, spoken works, etc. Information resources that contain the knowledge of information about the fair, festivals, costumes, customs, cuisines of Rajasthan are incorporated as the different aspects of Rajasthani culture. Rajasthan is the place famous for many beautiful arts and cultural traditions which show the ancient India and their way of life. Rajasthan reveals the visitors across the globe on behalf of its rich culture, tradition, folk art, heritage and monuments. Folk music and folk dance is the vital part of Rajasthani culture. The Kalbeliya and Ghoomer dance from Jaisalmer are very popular and recognized at the international level.

Rajasthani stone work, jewellery, handicrafts tells the story of its tradition and colorful art. Their fairs and festivals are also the center of attraction for the tourists. Different information resources accomplishing the knowledge about Rajasthani arts and culture that can be access in different libraries of Rajasthan. There are many universities, institutes and museum libraries which provide the information about Rajasthani arts and culture. Libraries these days face specific challenges due to the exponential growth in literature publishing, different types of information resources, increasing user demands, increasing cost of publications, insufficient budget, space shortage, etc. Among these factors libraries acquisition policy is a major activity for the selection and acquisition of information resources. The library may be small or large, academic or special, the collection development is the major factor for the value and quality of a library. The library acquisition policies have a goal to procure those information resources that fulfill the diverse needs of the users. To get maximum benefit with limited funds is the major issue of concern because no library capable of buying everything which is published. Especially when the libraries are related to arts and culture institutes and museums, libraries always face the problem of shortage of funds.

Hence the greatest expertise is needed in using the library funds available for acquisition of literature. Most demanded information resources for museum and cultural heritage libraries are books, periodicals, reference sources, atlas, maps, photo books, pamphlets, etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Evans (2004) explains that the collection development is the process to fulfill the information needs of their users in less time and less expenses. The process involves several components that include the goal of the library, assessing the need of users, the pros and cons of the available information resources and searching tools and techniques in identifying the relevance and appropriateness of materials. Chu (1997) points out on the coordination needed to cultivate understanding to make collection development process efficacious, whereas Giri, et al.,(2015) explore that the procurement of multiple copies of books needs the ownership of librarian for the collection development. Unfortunately, the libraries are not following the process. Almost all libraries follow the recommendations of the head of the department or the director. Khan (2010) discuss that the library advisory committee takes the final decision and the librarian is only responsible for carrying out the collection development process.

Written collection development policies in academic libraries are unnecessary. Snow (1996) explains that the bibliographers should concentrate on the selection and evaluation of documents rather than writing policies that become outdated and irrelevant in a short period. Adekanmki and Boadi (2008) discuss that even in colleges and board of the affiliated institutions of the University of Botswana, it is brought to the notice that majority of the libraries do not have collection development policies. Lack of constant training for librarian, inadequate staff and less support from administration and unavailability of collection development policy are the common problems. Majority of the libraries do not involve their users in the process of policy formulation. The local study centers in the Philippines do not have written guidelines in terms of dealing with the collection and

acquisition process which makes difficult to manage their collections. Generally, the centers acquire materials through donations, gifts, purchase, and research. Templanza and Templanza (2015) explains that they do not have any agreements or deed of gifts, they just accept and include them to the library collection. The art museum libraries in Turkey have no written collection development and donation policies, even they don't have properly catalogued collection records available in the library management system and do not adhere to the professional library standards.

Kim (1981) discuss that the subject collections grows rapidly in the library whose teachers and faculty members are the regular users of the library and plays active role in book selection process. Kohn (2013) explains that circulation and reference sections, have regular communication between the users. The staff have a clear perspective of users that may be complementary to a faculty. So these staff can help the librarian in collection development.

Henry (2008) says about the usefulness and utility of library holdings, in Indian library system and stock verification is done on some specific period of time but unfortunately the collection analysis and evaluation are rarely the issue for worry. As the library staff found collection analysis is an expensive as well as time consuming process.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to find the answers to the following questions:

1. To know about the acquisition policy of libraries towards information resources in Rajasthani arts and culture.

2. To know about the utilization of information resources in Rajasthani arts and culture.

3. To suggest the ways and means for the optimum utilization and exploration of information resources in Rajasthani arts and culture.

Hypothesis

H.1: Libraries are not having special collection in one area of Rajasthani arts and culture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study used the survey method with the help of a questionnaire followed by the interview of the librarians along with the observation method to bring out the clarity to the study. 9 major libraries, viz universities, institutes, and museums of Rajasthan are selected for the study, which are actively working and dealing with the information resources in the arts and culture of Rajasthan. A list of select museums and cultural institutes with abbreviations are as follows:

1. Albert Hall Museum, Jaipur (AHM established In 1957)
2. Banasthali Vidhyapeeth, Niwai Tonk (BV established In 1935)
3. Indian Institute of Craft and Design, Jaipur (IICD established In 1995)
4. Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur (JKK established In 1993)
5. Maharaja Sawai Mansingh Museum IInd, Jaipur (MSMSM established In 1952)
6. Mohal Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur (MLSU established In 1962)
7. Rajasthan School of Art, Jaipur (RSA established In 1957)
8. Rajasthan Sangeet Sansthan, Jaipur (RSS established In 1850)

9. University Of Rajasthan, Jaipur , (UR established In 1947)

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Availability of Information Resources

The libraries serving the research scholars/ academicians/artists/art historians need to maintain their collection according to the requirement of their users in their desired form. Therefore in this regard, the following Table 1 lists the selective type of information resources available in Rajasthani Arts and culture.

The table 1 clearly indicates that the books and reference books are the most preferred type of information resource (100%) by the libraries of Rajasthan whereas photo-book, journals, pamphlets (77.77% each) are the sources which are preferred by 77.77% select libraries, followed by tourism related resources, atlas (55.55% each) are available in the select libraries of Rajasthan. It is observed that the maps are less preferred information source as selected by only 33.33% libraries. It is also observed that BV, MLSU and UR libraries acquire all types of information resources. While a large number of information resources are acquired by AHM, JKK, MSMSM libraries.The rest of the select libraries have fewer information resources especially RSA and RSS library.

Available Reference Sources on Art and Culture in Select Libraries

Among the different reference sources Hindi Shabdh Kosh dictionary is the important source. It gives Rajasthani words, their Hindi synonyms, meaning and definitions, synonymous terms in

Table 1: Availability of Information Resources in Rajasthan Art and Culture

Sl. No.	Institute	Rajasthani Arts and Culture								Total
		Types of Information Resources								
		Books	Ref. Books	Tourism Res.	Photo Book	Journals	Pamphlets	Atlas	Maps	
1	AHM					-	-			6 (75%)
2	BV									8 (100%)
3	IICD			-				-	-	5 (62.5%)
4	JKK							-	-	6 (75%)
5	MSMSM			-				-		6 (75%)
6	MLSU									8 (100%)
7	RSA			-	-	-		-	-	3 (37.5%)
8	RSS			-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (25%)
9	UR									8 (100%)
Total		9 (100%)	9 (100%)	5 (55.55%)	7 (77.77%)	7 (77.77%)	7 (77.77%)	3 (33.33%)	5 (55.55%)	N=52

Note: figures in parentheses give percentage.

Rajasthani language. Some English words that have been borrowed by the Rajasthani language are also given in the Devanagari script.

Dingal Kosh is the collection of rich vocabulary of Dingal language (a type of Rajasthani language). The special feature of Dingal Kosh is 6 synonyms of each Dingal word, antonym and one-word substitutions. It is very popular reference source of the Rajasthani language. The Dictionary of Indian Art and Artists which gives information about various forms of art as painting, printmaking, sculpture, embroidery and weaving the information is provided with the help of almost 1300 entries and 300 colours illustrations as well.

Rajasthani Kahawat Kosh is a beautiful compilation with alphabetical arrangement of regional phrases of Rajasthan. Kala Kosh is the compilation of history, literature, literary poems, poetry, literature, religion, religious places, famous character and mythology, famous personalities, music, etc. Rajasthani Hindi Shabd Kosh is the most popular reference source subscribed by 88.88% libraries, followed by Dhundhani Lok Bhasha Kosh, Dictionary of Indian Art and Artists including technical art term, Gazetteer of India, Indian Union: History and Culture, Rajasthan State Gazetteer: History and Culture, and Rajasthani Sabd Kosh (66.66 each). The Art of India is a less preferred reference source (11.11%) by the select libraries.

Majority of libraries including AHM, BV, IICD, JKK, MLSU, UR libraries have Gazetteer of India, Indian Union: History and Culture, Rajasthan State Gazetteer: History and Culture, Rajasthani Shabdkosh (66.66%), whereas, all

Table 2: Available Reference Sources on Art and Culture in Select Libraries

Sl. No.	Sources	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BV	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	Bibliography of Modern India Art	-				-	-	-	-		4 (44.44%)
2	Dhundhani Lok Bhasha Kosh					-		-	-		6 (66.66%)
3	Dictionary of Indian Art & Artists Including Technical Art Term		-					-	-		6 (66.66%)
4	Dingal Kosh	-	-	-		-		-	-		3 (33.33%)
5	Encyclopedia of the Arts		-	-		-		-			5 (55.55%)
6	Encyclopedia of Indian Culture					-	-	-	-		5 (55.55%)
7	Gazetteer of India, Indian Union: History and Culture					-		-	-		6 (66.66%)
8	Kala Kosh			-		-		-	-		5 (55.55%)
9	Maru Sanskriti Kosh		-	-		-		-			4 (44.44%)
10	Rajasthan State Gazetteer: History and Culture					-		-	-		6 (66.66%)
11	Rajasthani Hindi Shabd Kosh								-		8 (88.88%)
12	Rajasthani Kahawat Kosh			-			-	-	-		5 (55.55%)
13	Rajasthani Sabd Kosh			-			-		-		6 (66.66%)
14	Rajastshan Itihas Sanskriti Encyclopedia			-		-		-	-		5 (55.55%)
15	The Art of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 (11.11%)
	Total	12 (75%)	11 (68.75%)	7 (43.75%)	14 (68.75%)	4 (68.75%)	11 (87.5%)	2 (12.5%)	1 (6.25%)	15 (100%)	N=78

Note: figures in parentheses give percentage. Multiple options can be ticked.

above listed reference sources (100%) are subscribed by UR library, followed by BV and JKK (64.38%) AHM library (57.14%). The University and institute-wise data about the acquired list of reference sources on Rajasthani art and culture is provided in the table 2.

Special Collection on Arts and Culture

The respondents were asked to specify if they have any special collection available on different aspects of Rajasthani arts and culture. The table 3 shows that AHM and UR have maximum response on special collection on different aspects of arts and culture, followed by JKK. It is also interesting to note that RSS has only collection of music as well as it is a 'Sangeet Sansthan' or an institute of Music. RSA is one of the old renowned institutes of Rajasthan to learn about arts and culture of Rajasthan it is not having any special collections. So it is really surprising to see that most of the libraries do not have any special collection, while, IICD library has project reports, NGO's reports based on arts and culture.

Hypothesis-1: Libraries are not having special collection in one area of Rajasthani Arts and Culture.

Table 3 Libraries Having Special Collection on Arts and Culture

Sl. No.	Special collection Aspects	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BU	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	Architecture		-	-		-		-	-		4 (44.44%)
2	Craft		-	-		-	-	-	-		3 (33.33%)
3	Dance		-	-		-	-	-	-		3 (33.33%)
4	Film		-	-		-	-	-	-		3 (33.33%)
5	Literature		-	-		-	-	-	-		3 (33.33%)
6	Music		-	-		-	-	-			4 (44.44%)
7	Photography		-	-		-	-	-	-		3 (33.33%)
8	Rajasthani Studies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2 (22.22%)
9	Rock Arts		-	-		-	-	-	-		3 (33.33%)
10	Theatre		-	-		-	-	-	-		3 (33.33%)
11	Visual Arts		-	-		-	-	-	-		3 (33.33%)
	Total	11 (100%)	0	0	10 (90%)	0	1 (20%)	0	1 (11%)	11 (100%)	N-34

Note: figures in parentheses give percentage.

Table 4: Testing of Hypothesis

ANOVA: Two-Factor Without Replication				
SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Row 1	9	4	0.444444	0.277778
Row 2	9	3	0.333333	0.25
Row 3	9	3	0.333333	0.25
Row 4	9	3	0.333333	0.25
Row 5	9	3	0.333333	0.25
Row 6	9	4	0.444444	0.277778
Row 7	9	3	0.333333	0.25
Row 8	9	3	0.333333	0.25
Row 9	9	3	0.333333	0.25
Row 10	9	3	0.333333	0.25
Row 11	9	2	0.222222	0.194444
Column 1	11	11	1	0
Column 2	11	0	0	0
Column 3	11	0	0	0
Column 4	11	10	0.909091	0.090909
Column 5	11	0	0	0
Column 6	11	1	0.090909	0.090909
Column 7	11	0	0	0
Column 8	11	1	0.090909	0.090909
Column 9	11	11	1	0

Table 5: Testing of Hypothesis – ANOVA Test

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	0.323232	10	0.032323	1.07563	0.390718	1.95122
Columns	19.59596	8	2.449495	81.51261	3.06E-35	2.056373
Error	2.40404	80	0.030051			
Total	22.32323	98				

The hypothesis to be tested is Libraries are not having special collections in one area of Rajasthani Arts and Culture. Hence the null hypothesis will be

H_0: The libraries having special collection in one area of Rajasthani Arts and Culture i.e. the columns are homogeneous. From the ANOVA table, it can be seen that the p-value for the columns is 3.06E-35, which is less than 0.05 hence we reject the null hypothesis. Hence the columns are not homogeneous and it can be concluded that the libraries have not special collection in one area of Rajasthani Arts and Culture.

Subscription of Journals and Magazines by Select Libraries

The list of leading magazines and journals in the field of arts and culture is presented in the Table 5 which is prepared on the basis of content and the popularity of magazines.

It is found that Lalit Kala is the most popular magazine which is published from the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi and subscribed by AHM, JKK, MSMSM, MLSU and RSA libraries whereas Marg, a magazine of the arts, is the second most popular magazine. Marg is a quarterly Indian art magazine subscribed by AHM, BV and IICD libraries. On the other hand, Aakriti, Kala, Marushri, and Pura Sampada are subscribed by only 2 libraries. Aakriti is the journal published from Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi, Jaipur and subscribed by AHM and JKK libraries, Kala is the magazine providing information on Art and Sculpture and is published by Indian art history congress, Guvhati, and Marushri are published by Lok Sanskriti Shodh Sansthan, Nagarshri Churu, on Rajasthani literature, and Pura Sampada are available in AHM and RSA libraries. Cultural Forum, Kalavritt, Maru Bharti, Majjamika are some of the select journals. Roop-Lekha is an illustrated quarterly art journal/periodical/English journal which is first journal to be published in northern India entirely devoted to fine arts. These all above mentioned journals and magazines are subscribed by AHM Library only.

As shown in table 5 out of these 16 listed journals 15 are subscribed by AHM library only, no other library subscribes as much of journals.

Table 6: Subscription of Journals and Magazines by Select Libraries

Sl. No.	Magazine	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BV	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	Aakrit Quarterly		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	2 (22.22%)
2	Ancient India And Indian Architecture - A Review		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
3	Colloquium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
4	Cultural Forum		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
5	Kala		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (22.22%)
6	Kalavritt		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
7	Lalit Kala		-	-					-	-	5 (55.55%)
8	Majjhamika		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
9	Marg: A Magazine of The Arts				-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (33.33%)
10	Maru Bharti		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
11	Maru Shree		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (22.22%)
12	Meerayan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
13	Mira: Monthly Journals of Indian Culture		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
14	Pura Sampada		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (22.22%)
15	Roopa-Lekha		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
16	Traveller in India		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
	Total	15 (93.75%)	2 (12.5%)	2 (12.5%)	2 (12.5%)	2 (12.5%)	2 (12.5%)	4 (25%)	0	0	N=26

It also shows that a large amount of the library budget is spent on magazines by AHM. RSA library subscribes only 4 journals, whereas others have only 2 journals in their libraries. It is very surprising to see that RSS and UR libraries do not subscribe any magazine included into the list.

Problem of Staff to Collect, Conserve and Preserve Resources

With regard to the question whether library staff faced problems in collecting, conserving and preserving the information resources or not, the detail is shown above in the Table 7.

It was observed from the above table that 77.77% of select libraries face the problem of "Lack of intellectual work on Rajasthani Arts and Culture" whereas 22.22% of them did face the problem of "Insufficient commitment from top management". It is also observed that "Inadequate funding", "Less Information Technology support" and "Dearth of audio-visual aids" are the major problem faced by the majority of libraries while collecting, conserving and preserving the information resources. Attempt was made to

Table 7: Problem of Staff to Collect, Conserve and Preserve

Sl. No.	Major Problems	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BV	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	Copyright issue, intellectual property right in digital preservation		-		-	-	NR	-			4 (44.44%)
2	Dearth of audio-visual aids				-		NR	-			6 (66.66%)
3	Expertise and experiences		-	-			NR	-			5 (55.55%)
4	Inadequate funding				-		NR	-			6 (66.66%)
5	Information storage/space problem		-		-		NR	-			5 (55.55%)
6	Insufficient commitment from top management			-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	2 (22.22%)
7	Lack of intellectual work on Rajasthani Arts and Culture						NR	-			7 (77.77%)
8	Lack of proper administration		-		-		NR	-			5 (55.55%)
9	Less Information Technology support		-				NR	-			6 (66.66%)
10	Limited infrastructure		-		-		NR	-			5 (55.55%)
	Total	10 (100%)	4 (40%)	8 (80%)	3 (30%)	8 (80%)	NR	0	9 (90%)	9 (90%)	N=51

Note: figures in parentheses give percentage. NR- Not Responded

ascertain the major problems faced by the select libraries. Out of all select different types of libraries, 8 library staff stated that they face the problems in collect, conserve and preserve the information resources but MLSU library was not responded.

Institution-wise analysis revealed that AHM library staff faced all the problems (100%), followed by RAS and UR (90%) RSA replied 'N' in every option, which shows RSA has not any problem whereas JKK responded for 30% problems.

Table 8: Acquisition Policy adopted by Libraries to collect Information Resources

Sl. No.	Acquisition policy	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BV	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	We have no written acquisition policy	-						-		-	6 (66.66%)
2	No, the emphasis is not on Rajasthani Arts and Culture resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Acquisition policy is entirely about arts and culture resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
4	Demand on Officer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
5	As per the recommendation of the concerned department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 (11.11%)

Note: figures in parentheses give percentage.

The libraries were asked about their acquisition policy for collection development and the responses are presented in the above table. It is apparent from the above analysis that most of the libraries do not have any written acquisition policy (66.66%) except AHM and UR library. AHM library replied that they acquire books according to the demand on officer, UR library acquire books as per the recommendation of the concerned department while RSA library did not reply to the question. The above results show that museum library procures books and other resources after the recommendation of the director or officers of the museums whereas university procures books after the recommendation of the head of department or other faculty members. In both places, the role of librarian is neglected.

Table 9: Acquisition of Information Resources

Sl. No.	Acquisition	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BV	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	donation										9 (100%)
2	gifts		-	-			-	-	-		4 (44.44%)
3	purchase					-					8 (88.88)
4	loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11.11%)
5	researches					-		-	-		6 (66.66%)

It can be perceived from the above table that there is appraisal process that take place in every library (88.88) except MSMSM. Since all the libraries acquire information resources through donations and purchase even MSMSM library does not appraise the materials or also not weed out their library collection which implies they have growing collection from donations which are not according to the goals and objective of the museum. Other libraries purchase information resources but not especially related to Rajasthani arts and culture. Although they collect researches to expand their collections.

Utilization of Information Resources

The respondents were asked to indicate the library access policy that explicitly set limits on who can get access in the library?

In select 9 libraries of the Rajasthan some are university libraries and the others are museum libraries as also discussed in Table 8, this is the reason that their library access policy is varied from each other. Museum libraries give access to their staff whereas university and institute libraries give access to their registered users. All the libraries allow the visitors to get access 'on special permission for a specific period'. It is updated by the library in-charge of AHM library that if any outsider wants to visit or use the library, he/she must have to get permission to the director of the museum. Only then he/she will be able to visit the library for the specific time, which is also mentioned in the permission letter with the Identification proof of the visitors.

Table 10: Information about Users' Library Access Policy

Sl. No.	Use/Access The Library	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BV	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	Yes- staff		-				-	NR		-	5 (55.55%)
2	Yes-members/ registered users	-				-		NR			6 (66.66%)
3	Yes- scholars/researchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-
4	Yes- Tourists and visitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-
5	No (there is a clear indication that any/all user groups may use the library resources)	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-

Note: figures in parentheses give percentage. NR- Not Responded

Table 11 Library Collaboration with Similar Type of Organizations

Sl. No.	Sharing of digitized resources	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BV	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	Yes	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		2 (22.22%)
2	No		-			-	-			-	5 (55.55%)

Note: figures in parentheses indicate percentage.

The table 11 discusses the sharing of digitization work with other organizations. It is seen from the table that in all select libraries only 2 (22.22%) libraries share their digitized resources (BV and UR libraries). Remaining 55.55% of libraries do not share their digitized resources. BV library has collaboration with the Rajasthan heritage digitization project under DST, ministry of science and technology, government of India. AHM library, which is the central museum library of Rajasthan is into the process of digitizing their heritage collection but is not sharing it yet.

The table 12 presented some suggestions which are really helpful for the optimum utilization of information resources. The questions were asked to the respondents to suggest some options which are helpful to enhance and improve the usage of information services. The more attractive suggestions are digitization and preservation of cultural information resources (100%), cultural resources collaboration among different institution's libraries (100%), mechanism to enhance and improve access and availability of library publications (100%) followed by to facilitate new forms of access and use (88.88%), to keep pace with technology to enhance information dissemination (88.88%) and expansion and exploration of web resources through web portals (88.88%) given by all select libraries. Out of these suggestions, maximum suggestions are provided

Table 12: Suggestions for Optimum Utilization of Information Resources

S. N.	Suggestions for optimum utilization	Institutions									Total
		AHM	BV	IICD	JKK	MSMSM	MLSU	RSA	RSS	UR	
1	Allowing other institutions to view the material						-		-		7 (77.77%)
2	Availability of library publications										9 (100%)
3	Collection development variety of themes, such as anthropology, archaeology, decorative arts, history, literature, paintings etc.						-		-		7 (77.77%)
4	Cultural resources collaboration among different institution's libraries										9 (100%)
5	Digitization and preservation of cultural information resources										9 (100%)
6	Expansion and exploration of web resources through web portals								-		8 (88.88%)
7	Increment in the strength of staff						-		-		7 (77.77%)
8	Mechanism to enhance and improve access										9 (100%)
9	Support education and research activities						-		-		7 (77.77%)
10	To facilitate new forms of access and use						-				8 (88.88%)
11	To keep pace with technology to enhance information dissemination								-		8 (88.88%)
	Total	11 (100%)	11 (100%)	11 (100%)	11 (100%)	11 (100%)	6 (54.54%)	11 (100%)	5 (45.45%)	11 (100%)	N=88

Note: figures in parentheses indicate percentage.

by museum libraries like AHM, JKK, MSMSM etc. But these libraries do not have regular users as they all are museum libraries and not offer any academic program in their institute. It is interesting to note that most of the libraries are very clear about the utilization of information resources but they are not into the position to implement that, there may be lots of reasons behind that like lack of fund, insufficient number of staff, not efficient in information technology etc.

CONCLUSION

A library Acquisition policy is a formal statement that guides the library's acquisition of materials to be added to its collections. Acquisition work can be examined on three major steps, viz. selection, procurement and accessioning. A written library acquisition policy is a set of rules and recommendation about acquiring different information resources in the library. It is observed from the study that libraries have different types of information resources in arts and culture, books and reference books are

the two most preferred information resources in the libraries but they don't have any acquisition policy to procure a special collection on Rajasthani arts and culture, even their emphasis is also not on Rajasthani arts and culture. On the other hand, the libraries have given many suggestions for the optimum utilization of resources but they are not into the position to implement right now, even majority of libraries do not share their digital resources and library collaboration from similar organizations.

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