

**UTILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION
RESOURCES IN THE RESOURCE CENTERS OF
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF FASHION
TECHNOLOGY (NIFTs) IN INDIA: A STUDY**

A THESIS

Submitted for the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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Associate Professor

**BABASAHEB
BHIMRAO
AMBEDKAR
UNIVERSITY**



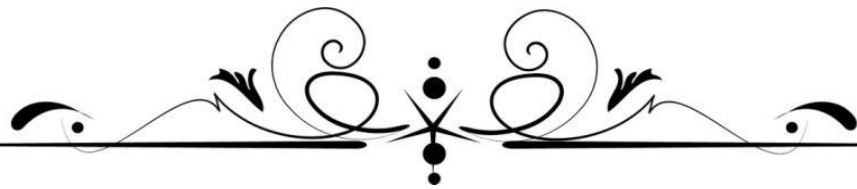
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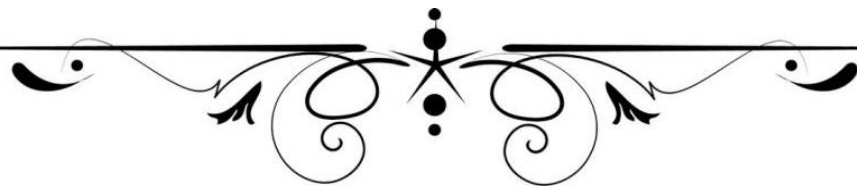
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Enrolment No-283/11

Year 2021



Dedicated to
My
Beloved Parents



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that thesis entitled, “**UTILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE RESOURCE CENTERS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFTs) IN INDIA: A STUDY**” Submitted by me for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science to the Department of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow is an outcome of my own efforts and is an original work. The contents of this thesis did not form a basis for the award of any previous degree to anyone else. It is also undertaken that thesis is essentially free from all kinds of plagiarism.

I hereby also undertake that the thesis submitted by me to Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow satisfies all the requirements as stipulated in the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) regulations -1999 as amended in 2013 and it is fit for submission and evaluation for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science of the University.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis titled “UTILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE RESOURCE CENTERS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFTs) IN INDIA: A STUDY” submitted by Ms. Priyanka Singh is an original research work and has not been previously submitted in part or full for the award of any other degree or diploma to this or any other university.

The thesis submitted to Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow satisfies all the requirements as stipulated in the *Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) regulations- 1999 as amended in 2013* and it is fit for submission and evaluation for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University.

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Controller of Examinations

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Date: 13/01/2021

Place: Lucknow

Priyanka Singh
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NIFTs	National Institutes of Fashion Technology
NRC	National Resource Center
RC	Resource Center
E-resources	Electronic Resources
E-Book	Electronic Book
E- Journal	Electronic Journal
E-Databases	Electronic Databases
E- Newspaper	Electronic Newspaper
E- Magazines	Electronic Magazines
CD	Compact Disk
CD-ROM	Compact Disk- Read Only Memory
ILL	Inter Library Loan
IP	Internet Protocol
ERM	Electronic Resource Management
IM	Information Management
IR	Institutional Repository
INFLIBNET	Information Library Network
OPAC	Open Public Access Catalogue
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
URI	Universal Resource Identifier
X ²	Chi-Square
WWW	World Wide Web
IT	Information Technology
CAS	Current Dissemination of Information
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information

PREFACE

Information Resources and Management in academic Resource Centers is a multifarious and important portion of providing an infrastructure in which academics community can obtain the information they require. This entails the preparation or clear objectives and policies which must be in keeping with the aims of the Resource Centers and Institutions as a whole. Information Resources has always become a demanding job for information professionals in the emerging digital world. Resource Centers usually sustain a regular and systematic information service covering the immediate and future interests of the organizations of which they are part. This necessitates the development and management of an adequate collection of books, periodicals, reports, patents, standards, government publications, maps, audio-visual and E-resources, issued from a multitude of publishing bodies. This Thesis explores the Information Technology provided by newly established National Institutes of Fashion Technology Resource Centers in India.

There are 6 chapters in the thesis and chapters are arranged under the Following subtitles.

Chapter 1. Introduction: This chapter is introductory of the whole study. Starting from the role of Resource Centers in research to the methodology for this study is discussed in this chapter in detail. In between functions and features of the special library, Information resources and E-resource, Utility and management in RC about NIFTs, statement of the problem, need and significance of the study, objectives of study, as well as hypothesis, scope and limitations of the study, were discussed.

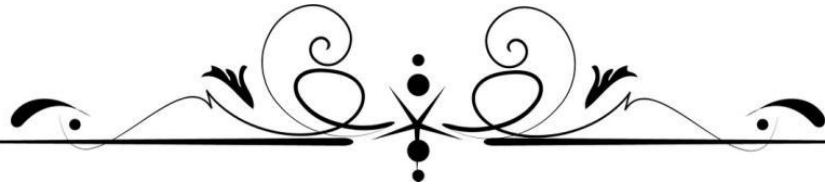
Chapter 2. Review of Literature: The second chapter present the literature review related to the study.

Chapter 3. Research Methodology: The third chapter is Research Methodology of selected Research Centers. This chapter is further divided into sub titles such as:- Introduction of research methodology, preparation of questionnaire, Librarian/Library In-charge and users, methods of tools used for the study, sample and population design, data collection procedure and data analysis method and profile NIFTs.

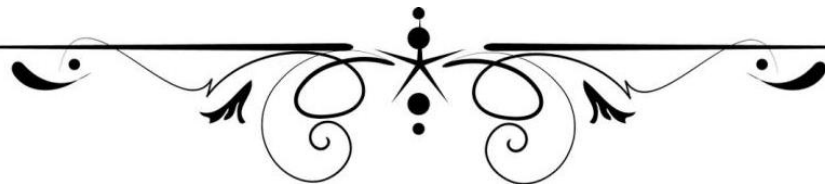
Chapter -4 Utility and Management of Information Resources: The fourth chapter is Utility and Management of Information Resources selected of Research Centers. This Chapter is also divide into Information Resources, Print Resources, Electronic Resources, ERM and User's Approach to Information Resources higher education, continuous improvement.

Chapter 5. Data Analysis and Interpretation: Tabulation, statistical analysis, interpretation, and graphical representation of the collected data from Resource Centers are presented in this chapter.

Chapter 6. Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions: Presents the major findings, testing hypothesis and conclusion of the study. It deals with recommendations of the study and suggestion for further future research.



CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The present study has been taken to investigate the utility and management of information resources in the resource centers of National Institutes of Fashion Technology in the present era which is known as the Digital era. The study has been conducted in the resource centers of NIFTs. National Institutes Fashion Technology is a primer fashion institutions for the promotion and development of education and research in Fashion Technology and Management. The Headquarters of NIFTs is located in New Delhi.

The cutting edge society is data-based. Data assumes key job innovative work exercises in this unique world. All things considered, data is the insight information and abilities of the individuals from the virtual association, which is a most important resource of the association. This imply data and its utilization will get vital and subsequently data will be perceived as the primary asset thus, its administration is not to be left to possibility and arrangement being created in an ad-hoc way. In this cutting edge age, literary works developed in tremendous and the library are confronting a ton of issues to give the necessary data to their channel. At some point, the interest for incipient data. The optional source is being obtained by practically all the library and is utilized for writing research. However, the time log between the distribution of essential and auxiliary sources is around 4 to 8 months. This time log has an extraordinary impact on the utilization of distributed data. Henceforth, it gets basic to receive an ever-increasing number of logical and present-day techniques to improve and make the library more impressive than previously. This implies utilizing data innovation in a library, for example, mechanizing the library activity.

The concurrence of data has been credited to numerous tourist spots in information creation and grant since scholarly libraries assume a significant job in Instructing, Learning, and Exploration, through going about as passages for substance required for Educating, Learning and Exploration Procedures. As a point of convergence for Instructing, Learning, and Exploration, it is relied upon to give standard data assets. In conventional libraries, clients can only with significant effort to find a snippet of data and need to invest more energy in looking through data. Be that as it may, in this period of Data Correspondence Innovation (DCI), PCs are being utilized for everyday housekeeping exercises of the libraries, to peruse and download writings of articles, reports, and different materials. Along these lines, it spares the hour of the library expert and end client and makes the library administration smooth and compelling. There is a change in outlook from hard print to computerized, responsibility for access to data, physical to virtual libraries. Although the electronic asset can't completely supplant the printed assortments, it can enlarge the print assortment to a huge degree. Electronic resources are accessible on CD-ROM, DVDs, Floppies, Online databases, Storehouses, Advanced Documents, and Electronic data assets contain initially distributed data, in electronic structure or data initially distributed in print structure and afterward made accessible electronically. Some data is accessible both in print and electronic structure too. Libraries of today have accepted another job in current society, by that they coordinate instructive innovation, data, and correspondence innovation. With the patterns of combining electronic media, the profile of the libraries as a rule and scholarly libraries specifically, is changing at a consistent pace, and in the following scarcely any decades the appearance of mixture libraries would be a deliberate development with regards to scholastic libraries.

Special Library- Exceptional Library is characterized as an assortment of books and other printed, illustrations or with a confined field of information and gave by an educated society, research association, modern or business undertaking, government office or even a learning establishment. It might be an extraordinary part of an open library serving certain interests or word related gatherings, for example, a specialized library or a unique subject library, meeting the prerequisites of all inquiries on that given subject, for example, a music library. Another master Wide Field characterized that an extraordinary library is neither scholastic, business, national nor open yet it means to serve the necessities of a bit of a network requiring point by point data on a constrained subject field. With the goal that a unique library as one serving a gathering, having an additional library presence, whose individuals direct probably a portion of their exercises towards a typical reason.

1.1.1 Elements of Special Libraries

An exceptional library is a force to be reckoned with for the age, stockpiling, and utilization of data. It plays out the accompanying capacities:

- Collects, keeps up, stores and recovers data and information keeping in see the advancing needs of its parent association;
- Analyzes, orchestrates and assesses data and information;
- Provides basic audits, monographs, reports, and collections;
- Provides basic accumulations;
- Provides best in class reports;
- Provides answers to questions;
- Provides reprints, lists of sources and references;
- Performs writing searches and interpretation administrations;
- Provides abstracts, lists and concentrates;

- Prepares promotion records, notices, pamphlets; rundowns, handbooks or manuals;
- Disseminates and flow data and SDI and in this manner does invigorate research.

1.1.2 Highlights of Special Libraries

All the exercises of an exceptional library are gotten from two fundamental kinds of data benefits that are given by them. The principal administration is given in light of clients' solicitations for data covering reference and writing search. The second is data administration fully expecting need and incorporates ordering, abstracting administrations that are intended to keep the clients refreshed with new and current data.

- (i) Collection Development
- (ii) Processing and Organization
- (iii) Services
 - (a) Reference Services
 - (b) Current Awareness and Routing Services
 - (c) Anticipatory Service
 - (d) Retrieval Services
 - (e) Publication of Bulletins
 - (f) Personnel and Staff

1.2 INFORMATION RESOURCES

Information resources enclosed any info contained with every resource, appropriate uses this info, and also the role of the publisher in developing info resources. Print resources, like books, dictionaries, periodicals and conjointly electronic, audio-visual,

databases, CD-ROMs, and also the web physical kind or any hardware or software package that creates doable storage and use of knowledge. Resources are going to be evaluated to spot the foremost acceptable selections for specific users, and to confirm their overall among a library collection.

1.2.1 E-resources

Electronic resources (e-resources) have become a sign of the modern age and are an invaluable tool for teaching, learning, and research. Note that the library and information landscape has transformed with the onset of the digital era and today, traditional libraries have changed their role to serve as ‘knowledge centers’ with priority on value-added electronic information services. Academic institutions are focusing on services which compliment as cutting-edge technology. Such institutions have changed their contemporary outlook towards the functions, operations, and services of the academic libraries. The traditional environment has been rapidly changing to an electronic one and the demand for internet and e-resources among academic and research communities has increased manifold over the years. However, the literature reveals that there is a dearth of studies on the use of e-resources and the internet in the context of academics, researchers, and students across the globe.

The e-resources are equally or better than the original without any loss of quality this quality sometimes also leads to the problem of authenticity. These documents can be distributed over the internet leading to access and use at anytime, from day anywhere and also from any number of users at the same time. Many research scholars consult e-journals from their departmental labs and computer centers.

Definitions

“An e-resource consists of computer-controlled materials, including materials that required the use of a peripheral (CD-ROM player) attached to a computer: the items may or not be used in the interactive mode. There are two types of E-resources: data (information in the form of resources: data (information if the form of numbers, letters, graphics, images, and sound) and programs (instructions or routines for performing certain tasks including the processing of data and programs (e.g. online services, ion iterative multimedia.”

The University of Glasgow defines the term “E-resources as any resources that are available over the internet can. The document that is in electronic form is said to be electronic resources. The term electronic resources came into origin. E-resources are usage in the late 1980s when the first electronic journal. The electronic products that transport a collection of data, it may be text referring to full-text databases, electronic journals, image collection, and other multimedia collections. These may be delivered on CD-Rom on type via the internet, www and on a high-speed multimedia personal computer that has more power than the early main from computers”.^[11]

1.3 TYPES OF E-RESOURCES

a) E-Book

This is an electronic version of the book which can be read by e-book reader or any equivalent of a printed book. E-Books consist of electronic content “originating from traditional books, reference materials or magazines” that are downloaded from the internet and viewed through any number of hardware devices. Special software is required to read on the screen, standard, e-book software is open e-book standard or

DEB, which has been developed. This is the very famous e-book publishers in the Project Gutenberg of the University of Illinois, which has been established in 1971. E-books may be dictionaries, encyclopedia and subject related so on. They are e-books has been some type of CD Rom systems, palm-top CD players and computer-based text etc. features such as full text searching, changeable font size mark up, citation creation and note-taking will enhance usability.

TYPES OF E-BOOKS

Different types of e-books based on content, availability, and accessibility. They are:-

- 1. Downloadable e-books:-** those e-books whose contents are available on the internet and can be downloaded and no further special reading device is required is Downloadable e-books.
- 2. Dedicated e-book readers:-** contents of e-books can be downloaded on a special hardware device, which has a big screen with high quality and acquire special qualities for book reading
- 3. Point on demand books:-** contents are available or stored in a system that is connected to printer and can get bound copies if required.
- 4. Web-accessible e-books:-** these types of e-books are available on the publisher's websites and may be accessed for the purchase of the book.

(b) E-Journals-Electronic journals publishing on the world wide web (www) is a flourishing field providing access to various journals E-journals have full-text journals, online journals, E-periodicals, E-zings, virtual journals, scholarly journals, networked Journals, CD-ROM Journals, etc. E-journals are UGC- Infonet consortium providing to free access to university Institutions library. E-Journals are published and

distributed in electronic media and they can be accessed in using computer and communication technologies.

Generally, they are full-text delivery systems and different from conventional online bibliographic databases. All the activities from the submission of papers to publishing and distributing including accessing are performed using electronic media.

1.4 TYPES OF E-JOURNALS

There are two major categories of e-journals the one is, which is available in print version, and the other is the one, which is not available in print. They can be divided into many other forms:-

- **E-only Journals:** - Some of the journals are available only on the internet and in electronic form only. These e-journals can be viewed on the internet only; one can get copied from these journals via e-mail and they are free of cost. These are also known as Classic Electronic journals.
- **Parallel electronic journals:** - These journals are published both in print and electronic versions. The online version may include full text or index or content of selected articles or excerpts from the print version. The electronic versions of these journals are available more quickly on the internet than print.
- **Database model & Software model:-** Under the software model the journals reside in the database maintained by the publisher and the subscribers are given permission to have access to them via passwords of IP address only. These databases use some specific search technology to search or locate the article on the central computer and download it as launched with more dramatic sales growth has been anticipated.

- **E-Databases-** It is a computer-based database system. It is the information or document storage the computer and online based. They are accessible in MARC (Machine-Readable form) in the document. The databases include the periodical indexes and abstracts, directories, dictionaries, and other reference works, etc. the research facility based on subject wise, key world, and title wise, etc.

1.5 TYPES OF E-DATABASES

Different major divisions of e-databases are:-

- **Reference databases:-** Reference databases lead the uses to the source of information document institution of information are the person they are three types.
- **Bibliographic databases:-** these databases include citations, bibliographic references, and abstracts of literature.
- **Catalog databases:** - show catalogs of the member library.
- **Referral databases:** - provide references of the subject specialists, information system, institution, persons with their name, address, specialization, etc.

d) Internet Resources

Internet is a communication network, it is an immense web of local and wide area networks, telephone lines, cables, fiber-optics and also satellites which provides a medium for information transfer over the internet, the second and important party of the internet is a computer and its various other devices, as the computer is the medium that holds and process data which is to be transmitted. All the computer systems are

connected to the internet have to be able to the TCP/IP “language’ to communicate11 the internet is the greatest single factor that has changed the society greatly, some of the basic tools of internet are Email, could computing and some user-friendly tools WWW for information publishing and accessing the internet.

The Internet today is used in every walk of modern life. It is used in management, marketing, railways, and government departments, in the field of S &T and so in the library due to its various features, in libraries it has a greater impact in different functions of the library; like

- Collection development
- Acquisition
- Technical processing
- Circulation
- Interlibrary loan
- OPAC- Online Public Access Catalogue

1.6. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFTs)

National Institutes of Fashion Technology was originated in 1986 beneath the aegis of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of Asian Nation. after the NIFTs Act, 2006 is enacted to determine and incorporate the National Institutes of Fashion Technology for the promotion and development of education and analysis in Fashion Technology and for matters connected with that and incidental to that. The Act signifies public confidence within the NIFT as an idea leader, with ‘fashion’ as a business strategy for price addition.

This empowers the NIFTs with a statutory standing to confer undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. NIFTs has emerged because of the premier Institutes of style, Management, and Technology, developing professionals for seizing leadership positions in the industry within the rising international state of affairs. The Institutes may be a pioneer in mental imagery and evolving industry education within the country through a network of sixteen professionally managed centres at New Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Rae Bareilly, Patna, Kangra, Kannur, Jodhpur, Shillong, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Sri Nagar. NIFTs offers Bachelors & Masters Programmes in Style, Technology & Management. NIFTs conjointly conducts continuing education programmes, in-house coaching programmes, seminars, and workshops for the trade on rising issues and current developments. The Institutes conjointly undertakes analysis and practice comes for the trade with its expertise in style, management and technology at strategic and operational levels. The network of NIFTs Resource Centre is that the solely Fashion data system in the Asian Nation serving the style professionals would be professionals and fashion educators.

Exm. the scholars, parents, faculty, employees, craftsperson, industry, State Governments and sponsoring agencies.

Vision:- To emerge as a centre of excellence and innovation proactively catalyzing growth of the industry through leadership in profession education concernedly for social and human values.

Mission:- “To establish NIFTs as a centre of excellence in industry education, a nodal agency for benchmarking fashion education in Asian nation and apex body for the coaching of trainees in industry education”. With the on top of the mission, we tend to endeavor to:-

- produce associate degree setting of continuous learning with holistic knowledge base appreciation of assorted elements valuable chain and also the ground reality.
- Adopt international best practices from Institutes of upper learning and trade, on an associate degree on a progress basis.
- Instill a passion for tutorial excellence with commitment to team building, galvanized by national aesthetics and craft legacy with humility and sensitivity.



Resource Center (Library): The network of NIFT Resource Centre is the only Fashion Information System in India serving the fashion professionals, would-be professionals, and fashion educators. The Resource centers also provide information services to the design community, industry practitioners, and entrepreneurs. Through its endeavors and enterprise over the years, NIFT's role has evolved beyond the capacity of a catalyst in the fashion industry. A library is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. (Wikipedia 2015).

Library Facilities:

The head office of NIFTs is located in Delhi with a network extending to other locations of the Institutes. Over the years, the library has attained the distinction of being one of the richest resource centers of the country, particularly in the field of fashion studies and research, inherited from NIFTs. The National Library at Delhi has books and journals besides many designs, fashion, Textiles, history of customs microfilms and microfiches. The most valuable reference collection of the resource center is the forecast collection. The Library has acquired databases on CD-ROM and further computerization of the library facilities is in progress

1.7 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem selected for this study is entitled as, *“Utility and Management of Information Resources in the Resource Centers of National Institutes Fashion Technology (NIFTs) in India: A Study”*. The current study investigates the utility and management of information resources as well as level of usage of NIFTs Resource Centers.

1.8 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The main objectives of the present study is to examine the status of E-resources is management and utilization in resource centers in NIFTs in India .The present study attempts to achieve the following objectives:

- To identify the current status of Information resources available in the Resource Centre of NIFTs.
- To know about the growth pattern of Print and Non-Print provided by NIFTs Resource Center.

- To know the usefulness of information resources and services of the NIFTs Resource Center.
- To identify problems faced by Resource Centers in providing electronic information to its users.
- To study the overall users satisfaction towards library services provided by the Resource Centers in NIFTs.

1.9 HYPOTHESES

There is no doubt that hypothesis is an important and indispensable tools of a scientific study. In lack of hypothesis no one scientific study can be completed. Hypotheses are the working instrument of the theory, which can be tested and shown to be probably true and false. It is the hypothesis which makes the way for solution of the problem. Hypothesis is a supposition or preposition. It is a tentative generalization, which is yet to be proved. For the purpose of the present study, the following hypotheses are formulated so as to make the present study more scientific, purposive and unequivocal.

- Need based Information resources of the library may fulfill information requirements of NIFTs Resource Centers in a better way.
- There is significant growth of print and E-resources provided by NIFTs.
- Most of the users are satisfied with the library services provided by NIFTs.
- Print and electronic resources are equality in Resource Centers in NIFTs.

1.10 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The head office of NIFTs is located in New Delhi. There are 15 NIFTs located in India out of which only 10 NIFTs have been selected for the study. For selecting these Institutes researcher has used Stratified Sampling method. As the title suggests, “*Utility and Management of Information Resources in the Resource centers of National Institutes fashion technology (NIFTs) in India: A Study*”. The list of all National Institutes of Fashion Technology (NIFTs) is shown through the table below:

S.No.	List of NIFT place	State	Established
1	NIET- Bengaluru	Karnataka	1986
2	NIET- Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2008
3	NIFT- Bhubaneswar	Orissa	2010
4	NIFT-Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1986
5	NIET- New Delhi	Delhi	1986
6	NIET-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	1995
7	NIET-Hyderabad	Telangana	1999
8	NIET-Jodhpur	Rajasthan	2010
9	NIFT-Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	2009
10	NIFT-Kannur	Kerala	2008
11	NIFT-Kolkata	West Bengal	1995
12	NIFT-Mumbai	Maharashtra	1995
13	NIFT-Patna	Bihar	2008
14	NIFT-Rae Bearli	Uttar Pradesh	2007
15	NIFT-Shillong	Meghalaya	2008
16	NIFT- Srinagar	Srinagar	2018

List of selected NIFTs for the study is as follows:

S.No.	List of NIFT place	State	Established
EAST ZONE			
1.	NIFT-Kolkata	West Bengal	1995
2.	NIFT-Patna	Bihar	2008
WEST ZONE			
3.	NIFT-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2004
4.	NIFT-Mumbai	Maharashtra	1995
CENTRAL ZONE			
5.	NIFT- Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2008
NORTH ZONE			
6.	NIFT-Delhi	Delhi	1986
7.	NIFT-Rae Bearli	Uttar Pradesh	2007
SOUTH ZONE			
8.	NIET- Bangalore	Karnataka	1986
9.	NIFT-Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1995
NORTHEAST ZONE			
10.	NIFT-Shillong	Meghalaya	2008

1.11 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Library plays a vigorous role in maintaining desired books, journals, print and non print, etc. A special library denotes the collection of special kind of documents to a special group of users. It caters to the needs of users. This study deals to find out utilization of library resources and management of library collections of NIFTs Resource Centers. So far, no study has been conducted to survey, its development and utilization in NIFTs Resource Centers. Also, there is no updated study on the use of

the resources of these libraries. This will help identify their strength and weakness and formulate proposals for future developments. After the careful examination of the existing literature it was found that in the time of digital era many libraries were still working on their traditional ways and collections.

1.12 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the present study, the researcher has performed descriptive research that includes survey and fact-finding investigation of different kinds. The key objective of the present research are to identify the Utility and Management of information resource available in resources centers of NIFTs in the country. The three core methods for collecting the data are Questionnaire, Observation and Interview.

1.13 SAMPLE USED FOR THE STUDY

There are 16 Research Centers of NIFTs all over India. Out of the 16 Research Centers, 10 research centers has been selected for the study. Therefore, this study is based on the data collected from these 10 Resource Centre Questionnaire were distributed to selected resource Centers in India. The data was collected during the period of 2018-2019.

50 questionnaires were distributed in each Resource Center, while 400 filled questionnaires were received from users. Some basic questions was prepared and data were collected through structured questionnaire. In this study, simple Stratified & Purposive sampling was adopted for taking sample size of the users.

1.14 STATISTICAL METHODS USED FOR THE STUDY

After collecting data the next step of every type of research is to analyze and presentation of data in tabular and another suitable form. To find suitable techniques and tools is of a vital importance for successful research. Simple percentage analysis was carried out to study the current state of art infrastructure, information resources in

Resource Centers of NIFTs. This was done for the librarian and Resource Centers users in different categories as well as for relevant sub- samples formed on the basis of sex, age Qualification etc. for the user analysis, Chi-Square test has been used to analysis the data.

Reference Style -American Psychological Association (APA) style is used for citation to cite the sources in the study at the end of each chapter and also in bibliography mentioned at the end of the thesis. The study followed APA Format 6th Edition (2006) of citation to cite the sources.

1.15 STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS

There are six chapters in this thesis arranged under the following sequence manner as below:-

Chapter 1. Introduction: This chapter is introductory of the whole study. Starting from the role of Resource Centers in research to the methodology for this study is discussed in this chapter in detail. In between functions and features of the special library, Information resources and E-resource, Utility and management in RC about NIFTs, statement of the problem, need and significance of the study, objectives of study, as well as hypothesis, scope and limitations of the study, were discussed.

Chapter 2. Review of Literature: The second chapter present the literature review related to the study.

Chapter 3. Research Methodology: The third chapter is Research Methodology of selected Research Centers. This chapter is further divided into sub titles such as:- Introduction of research methodology, preparation of questionnaire, Librarian/Library In-charge and users, methods of tools used for the study, sample and population design, data collection procedure and data analysis method and profile NIFTs.

Chapter -4 Utility and Management of Information Resources: The fourth chapter is Utility and Management of Information Resources selected of Research Centers. This Chapter is also divide into Information Resources, Print Resources, Electronic Resources, ERM and User's Approach to Information Resources higher education, continuous improvement.

Chapter 5. Analysis of Data and Interpretation: Tabulation, statistical analysis, interpretation, and graphical representation of the collected data from Resource Centers are presented in this chapter.

Chapter 6. Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions: Presents the major findings, testing hypothesis and conclusion of the study. It deals with recommendations of the study and suggestion for further future research.

1.16 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the introduction, problem of the study, purpose of the study and scope and limits have been described. Definitions of key terms used in the study have been provided including the historical background of the concepts of information resources, Resource center, and special library. The methodology of the study is briefly discussed, in relation to data collection procedures, and the population of the study is described. The chapter ends with a brief discussion of the structure of the study.. The next chapter will discuss the review literature in relation to the study detail.

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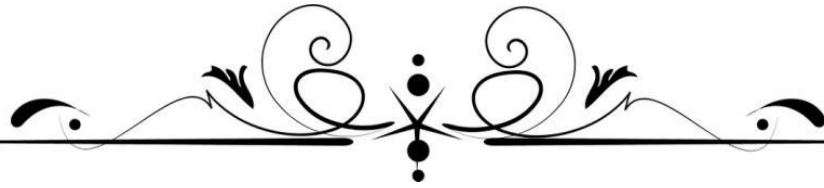
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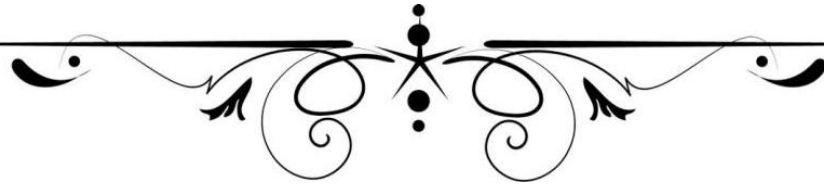
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CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

It is the tool, which provides a proper guideline and idea to the researchers in many studies hence, literature related to the research topic, has been quoted here. It will make the study authentic, stronger and finds the foundation for the work. According to the definition taken from the library and information science encyclopedia 22, academic libraries reflect the development of the colleges and universities of which they are apart. These libraries, are integral parts of the institutions they serve, design their collections and services to meet the instructional programs of the particular institution. The program of the academic library varies depending upon the institution of which they are apart.

For a better understanding of the topic being studied, it is essential to review some published works related to the topic. This review includes an analysis and evaluation of the latest trends, collected from various sources including print and digital forms, publications in journals, monographs, and the internet. Thus, the literature review provides a better understanding of the topic under research by drawing from these sources of information. The literature review has been arranged chronologically arranged in descending orders.

Kumar b. (2020) the current work clarifies the E-assets utility by 200 understudies of JSS AHER constituent universities and divisions. Information's were gathered through a standard poll. The investigation investigates the degree of comprehension and value of e-assets. It was distinguished from the examination that the electronic

assets are gradually supplanting with print media. An example of 200 understudies from the different universities & departments of JSS AHER was assessed and the reaction rate was discovered to be 80per penny. The point of this examination was to survey the degree of data got to by the understudies. The information was gathered through organized polls and examined with Microsoft dominate sheet with a basic rate procedure. Dominant part of the understudies (94%) are utilizing computerized assets for composing articles/research for their Scholastic reason. It was an extraordinary chance and assets for the understudies in setting up their tests and the examination ventures. It is efficient. The outcomes uncovered that, roughly 51% understudy's visit library routinely on everyday schedule for utilizing library assets; 94% understudies utilize the e-assets for study reason while 96% understudies appraised fulfilled library climate in library offices.

Rajita and Keshava (2020) e-assets are progressively imperative to all parts of instructing and learning. This current investigation gives an outline of the impression of e-assets by the administrators of 23 Ayurvedic Clinical Universities of North Karnataka. A very much organized poll was directed to the Custodians of 23 Ayurvedic Clinical Schools of North Karnataka to get required information. 23 polls were appropriated, out of which 23 surveys were gotten back with 100% reaction. This examination explores mindfulness with respect to insight and utilization of e-asset in the library; their use; fulfillment with the accessibility of e-assets and framework office gave in utilizing e-assets; and need of preparing to build the usage of e-assets. Gives proposals and suggestions for the improvement in the use of e-assets. Infers that the bookkeepers are very little mindful about the accessibility of the

e-assets identified with clinical field and they feel the need of preparing in utilizing these e-assets.

Rajani Mishra and Ashok Kumar Shukla (2020). use of Electronic Information Resources by Social Scientists of Banaras Hindu University. This examination researches the utilization of electronic data assets by social researchers of Banaras Hindu College concerning the backing of electronic assets. The examination uncovered that electronic assets accessible are genuinely open to the social researchers. Discoveries uncovered that social researchers genuinely utilized the library for their examination and other scholastic purposes. The library is the most valuable spot where data sources are accessible to educated social orders. In present day times, custodians should know about the sort of data being sought after and how it tends to be gotten. Because of the quickly increasing expense of understanding materials and monstrous variety in the actual appearance of data, the library has the obligation to give and keep up proficient library administrations to the clients with the goal that they can appropriately use the library assets.

Idiegbeyan-Ose and etc (2019) discussed this paper Electronic and print resources usages and preferences among undergraduates of Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State, Nigeria has been examined. The study population consist of all undergraduates of the University, from which a sample of 250 that is 10 percent of the population was selected. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire. 231 copies of the questionnaire were completed and returned, representing 92.45 per cent response rate. Results from the study revealed that 110 (47.6 %) of the respondents preferred print resources, while interestingly, the same number 110 (47.6 %) preferred electronic resources; 11(4.8 %) of the participants did not provide any

response to the question. It therefore implies that both print and electronic resources are complementary in meeting the information needs of undergraduates. However, majority of the respondents indicated that they usually supplement print materials with electronic resources or vice versa.

Sohail, Maksood and Salauddin (2019) the present study aims to find out the use of electronic journals by post graduate students and research scholars in the Faculty of Science, University of Delhi and Jamia Millia Islamia University. A well-structured questionnaire was administered to collect the primary data from respondents. The main aim of this paper is to investigate the awareness, satisfaction level of users and suitable recommendations to improve facilities and services related to the use of e-journals. The developments in information technology have brought e-journals as a boon to research community, which are becoming a major source for scholarly communication. As e-journal is a journal available online or offline containing research papers, review articles, scholarly communications. In the electronic environment teaching, learning and research are being supported by e-journals which are emerging as new powerful tool. E-journals have an impact not only on libraries but on authors and publishers too. This study also reveals that the users of the University of Delhi are more satisfied with the access of e-journals and e-databases in the library in the comparison of the users of Jamia Millia Islamia. The study has identified the problems faced while accessing e-journals including, inadequate IT infrastructure, and slow downloading speed due to poor IT infrastructure. In addition, library users indicated their disappointments with library staff are not helpful to help while they are accessing e-journal consortium. This study helps to improve the facilities and services related to e-journals in higher educational institution's libraries.

Subha and Natarajan(2019) discussed in their article that the significant motivation behind the examination is to discover the mindfulness, accessibility, and ease of use of electronic data assets by the employees. The study found that the utilization of electronic assets for building up information for the employees. The investigation came about that practically all the clients have mindfulness about the e-assets utility and normally getting to a wide range of e-assets. Sharma and Sharma (2018) described that the utilization of e-assets in select designing school libraries of UP State. Most building school libraries have a deficient number of Compact disc ROM for example 60% libraries under 50, 20% of libraries have 51-100 and just 20% of libraries have over 100 databases. It uncovers that libraries have deficient e-assets.

Anhwere, Paulina and Manu (2018) discussed in this research work was designed to examine the utilization of library resources by lecturers in the University of Cape Coast. The objective of the study was to find out the level of availability of library materials in them and determine the extent of use of the materials by lecturers. It is also to find out factors that impede lecturer's use of the library and make recommendations for improvement. A descriptive survey was used for the study. In all, 200 lecturers were selected for the study. The lecturers were selected using random sampling. Statistical tools used for the analysis were frequency counts and mean scores. The major finding of the study is that there are many library resources such as textbooks, journals, research monographs, research reports, newspapers, indexes/abstracts, internet services and dictionaries/encyclopedias amongst and that lecturers use the library mainly for consultation of reference materials. They also use it for research purposes and borrowing of books. A major finding was also that lecturers utilized books more than any other source of information.

Lamb (2018) discussions of digital library implementations often assume academic contexts of use. However, the information technologies that will comprise digital libraries will also be available to corporate consumers, government organizations and individuals. In this paper, we selectively review the research literature about using online information resources, and we provide a framework for examining the explanatory value that different perspectives bring to the discussion. We see that the interorganizational usability aspects of OI resources are the least well-examined, but possibly the most important elements of online information resource usability. As conceptions of the digital library domain begin to extend beyond the scholarly enclave, we suggest these interorganizational usability aspects will become more salient to empirical researchers and library professionals. Digital library planners may be guided to make similar estimates.

Ramesh R. and Doraswamy (2018) carried off the study information resources among the faculty members of Lakireddy Bali Reddy College of Engineering, Vijayawada, along with the investigation of the usage of the different type of information resources. The survey adopted method fine questionnaire is used in 246 faculty members in college were randomly selected as sample for the study. Main aimed at identifying the awareness levels, methods of usage of the available e-resources in the library, the frequency of usage of the faculty members in the college library. The findings, the study was concluded that electronic information resources are needed for all department faculty for their individual development and for the research and teaching activities.

Ramadevi (2018) is discussed in the librarian perception on the marketing of information resources and services in academic libraries with special reference to

Amhara region Users can access the required information online irrespective of visiting the place and collecting the information as like ancient days. To improve some of the problems of information and communication technology resulting in underutilization of academic libraries, the effort directed to promoting and creating awareness of library services is very important. Library staff can promote the use of the library through other means such as marketing of library services to its users. The role of academic libraries and information centers is to provide necessary information. The objectives of the study were why libraries should market their information resources and services; ways in which libraries market their information resources and services also impacts of marketing information resources and services in the Academic Library. The study target population was 120 which comprised of library staff members. The study sample consisted of twenty members of the target group.

Salubi, Ondari-okemwa, & Nekhwevha (2018) this study sought to establish the library information resources use pattern in relation to users' preferred information media in order to render better academic information services to library users. A total of 390 respondents were surveyed at the Nelson Mandela University and the University of Fort Hare using quantitative and qualitative methods. Most of the respondents, 82.3%, were aged between 18 and 23 years; while the average library use time was two hours daily. The most utilized library resource is the Wi-Fi with e-books and e-journals found to be lowly utilized. Records from the E-librarians revealed that undergraduate students account for no more than 6% of total users of electronic databases with 62.3% of the respondents preferring print information resources.

Sharma & Sharma (2018) disused paper is this paper is to highlight the use of e-resources in select engineering college libraries of UP State. An attempt is made to find out the status of e-resources in engineering college libraries. The analysis of the preliminary study reveals that there are not a sufficient number of e-resources that could justify the needs of the users. A questionnaire was prepared to collect the data. e-resources in five engineering college libraries. Majority of engineering college libraries have the insufficient number of CD-ROM i.e. 60% libraries below 50, 20% of libraries have 51-100 and only 20% of libraries have more than 100 databases. It reveals that libraries have insufficient e-resources.

Yamson, Appiah & Tsegah (2018) discussed this is electronic vs. Print Resources: A Survey of Perception, Usage, and Preferences Among Central University Undergraduate Students The study sought to determine the knowledge of students on electronic library resources, their value for electronic and print resources, ascertain the perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and intended use these resources. Results from the study indicated that majority 134(57.0%) of the respondents always preferred print resources format for their academic work while 101(43%) occasionally preferred the electronic resource format for academic work. The findings of the study are critical to the implementation of policies and procedures geared toward sensitizing students, faculty and other stakeholders to the benefits of increasing students' knowledge and use of electronic library resources. The study is envisaged to aid in strategic planning and investments pertaining to these resources and provide recommendations to improve knowledge and use of these resources within the university.

Singley and Natches (2017) finding the gaps: A survey of electronic resource management in Alma, Sierra, and WMS. The objective of this study was to determine whether libraries that have implemented a next-generation library system are able to complete electronic resource management (ERM) workflows entirely within that system. A survey of librarians received 299 responses from users of Alma, World Share Management Services (WMS), and Sierra. Responses indicate that there are gaps in workflows and that many libraries are still performing core ERM tasks outside these three systems. The study concludes that these systems may require further development before they are able to fully support complex ERM processes. The results clearly indicate that many Alma, Sierra, and WMS libraries are still performing core ERM tasks outside their systems. The results also provide insight as to which ERM workflow areas or tasks are fairly well supported by these systems and which are not. While Alma and Sierra had comparable percentages related to in-system tasks associated with assessing a journal package, Alma appeared to outperform the other systems in the area of acquiring and implementing a journal package, scoring the highest percentages in seven of the eight questions. All three systems performed equally poorly in the area of assessing a journal package for renewal.

Akpojotor (2016) mindfulness And Utilization Of Electronic Data Assets Among Postgraduate Understudies Of Library And Data Science In Southern Nigeria The enlightening review configuration was received for the examination. The evaluation testing method was received for this investigation. The example estimate for this investigation was drawn from eight (8) colleges in Southern Nigeria. An aggregate of 375 duplicates of the poll was conveyed and 329(87%) duplicates were returned. The

reaction rate of (87%) is viewed as satisfactory for the investigation in light of the fact that the standard and worthy reaction rate for most examinations is 60%. The poll labeled: Mindfulness and Utilization of Electronic Data Assets by Postgraduate Understudies of Library and Data Science Survey was utilized as an instrument for information gathering. Postgraduate understudies of library and data science are exceptionally gifted in the utilization of electronic data assets. Postgraduate understudies of library and data science experienced various difficulties when getting to or utilizing electronic data assets.

Daramola (2016) the research was carried out to assess the perception of the undergraduate students of the Federal University of Technology, Akure on the use of e-resources in the library. A total of 180 undergraduate students were randomly selected from the students who visited the e-resources section of the University within a period of eight months in 2015 (January – August). A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents; the data were analyzed using frequency counts, percentages, Likert type scale and means. The study revealed that the undergraduate students that visited the e-resources unit of the University were relatively young with a mean age of 22 years; male students visited the e-resources more than the female students. The e-resources in FUTA library are mainly used by male students that cut across most of the schools in the University. The major reasons for utilizing the e-resources were for assignment and research purposes. The E-resource frequently used was the e-journals, e-book, and e-magazines. Although the students have a positive perception of the e-resources, the most significant challenge faced by the students was insufficient computers in the e-library. Based on the findings, the study recommends that female students should be motivated to use like

their male counterparts. More computers should be provided in the library to cater to the needs of the students.

Khan and bhatti (2016) the study aims to explore the factors which influence collection development and management in academic libraries. In libraries and information centres, collection development is considered an essential element of the information life cycle. Collection development and management activities do not emanate from a vacuum. Several factors have a direct bearing on the way in which collections are developed and managed in the academic libraries. These factors are bridges and barriers for effective collection development and management. An extensive review of the available literature was made to conduct the study. The study found that several factors have a direct bearing on the way in which collections are developed and managed in the academic libraries. These factors include goals of collection development and management policies and procedures, user needs, collection development policies (CDPs), collection development budgets, collection evaluation to determine the strength and weaknesses of various subjects in the collections, selection of reading materials, formats in which materials are selected, the issues of access versus ownership, cooperative collection development, resource-sharing programs and legal issues in collection development and management.

Pawar & Moghe (2016) discussed this paper is academic libraries need is e-resources. At present libraries of all kinds whether public, research academic or special libraries are overwhelmingly looking forward to adopting new technologies mostly use of e-resources due to its potential for cost savings in operations and the management of collections and Patrons. E-Resources are digital objects containing the electronic representation of books, journals and other forms of reading materials and

they are converted into a digitized form in order to be read by a computer. It took many years for digital libraries to reach the present state but the Librarian's goal of the fully integrated online digital gateways. Although a library already has a particular journal in print form, but most often, for the sake of integrity and rendering effective value-added services to the users, the library is compelled to subscribe the online access of the same journal for the same period.

Tait, Martzoukou & Reid (2016) talked about this paper of IT utilities in the transformation of scholastic library administrations. It starts with a concise review of the verifiable development of scholarly libraries pursued by a dialog of current difficulties and open doors for scholastic libraries. It at that point offers reflections on the changing job and focal point of scholarly libraries, obvious, for instance, by means of the decrease of physical book stock and through an expanded spotlight on community learning spaces. This is especially the situation for libraries outside of significant metropolitan territories or in less created nations. There are further difficulties of acquirement and upkeep of expert gear—past the underlying expense there are additional costs related with looking after hardware, which can be restrictive. These difficulties could be defeated to a limited extent by new plans of action for shared administrations among foundations and joint working between the library and scholarly IT administrations. There ought to likewise be thorough effect evaluations led to IT Utilities in libraries to help with benchmarking and to decide proposals and best practice rules to help with information exchange between organizations. Further, while new scholastic libraries are being reason worked with coordinated effort spaces and intended to have movement regions, numerous libraries, don't have the physical space to have master hardware or run workshops or the spaces may not be appropriate

for the reasons. Scholarly libraries have not been as firmly hit by slices to open administrations as has been clear in other library segments in the United Kingdom.

Veena G. (2016) discussed this paper is Awareness And Use Of Open Access Electronic Information Resources By University Students: A Study. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the awareness and utilization of open access electronic information resources and related issues among post graduate students of Mangalore University. A questionnaire-based survey method has been used in this research. A total of 180 questionnaires distributed but 152 were returned duly filled in as a sample. The findings shows that 72(47.36%) of respondents frequently used e-books/ e-journals, 58(38.15%) of respondents acquired their open access e-resource usage skill through teachers/research supervisors, 98(64.47%) of the respondents stated that they are satisfied with open access e-resources. The result of the study shows that majority of students are aware of open access e-resources.

Kumari, Parveen (2015) discussed this paper is Procurement, Management And Use Of E-Resource In Current Library Trends: Common Issues. e-resources in the organization needs a lot of brain storming. The availability of concerned and directly relevant journals in a particular database is the recurring issue. Explosion of information and e-literature is a big challenge in acquiring and managing e-resources. An open tender of aggregators may be conducted for more nominal rates, but some time most concessional provides poor services. So money is less important in comparison of services. A cost analysis of e-resources and its usability helps in getting the actual picture. Expert committees are required to establish for monitoring the various levels in the process of e-resources implementation. Proper utilization of these resources is possible only if necessary training facilities provided to make use of

the e-resources available on the web. A regular feedback from the end users of the e-collection must be submitted. This also helps to identify the importance, merits, demerits, problems and barriers in managing and using e-resources.

Ahmed and Anjili (2015) discussed in this paper utilization of electronic information resources in Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri. The survey method was used. The population for the study comprised 13,995(thirteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five) registered students in Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria. A sample of 170 registered students was selected using stratified sampling technique. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics of percentage and frequency counts. Based on the findings of this study registered students are not certain that e-journals, e-books, scanner, printer, and audio-visuals are equally available. A student has unlimited accessibility in the utilization of electronic resources, students frequently utilized electronic information resources in Ramat Library. It is recommended, among others, that registered students should utilize and access electronic information resources available in the Ramat Library for the purpose of enhancing learning outcome. utilization of electronic information resources in Ramat Library by students has high acceptability; users of electronic information resources in the Library have the skill to use the resources on their own. Despite keeping pace with changes of modern times by providing electronic information resources in the library, users are faced with problems such as high cost of accessing the electronic information resources, an inadequacy of the resources to cater for the teeming users, power failure from the national grid, and restriction of accessibility to the resources among others.

Omolola(2015) discussed this paper Availability and Utilization of Information Resources for Prison Inmates in the North Central States of Nigeria he study to use

the Survey research design, the population of the study consists of two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight (2288) which was derived from four prisons which are medium security prison Abuja, Ilorin, Jos, and Lafia. 10% of the population were used as sample size which was 229 and the response rate was 185(80.8%) Questionnaire was used to collect data. The data collected have been analyzed through descriptive statistics using a frequency table and percentage. The study revealed that the information resources available to inmates were books, newspapers, and dictionaries. Recommendations made is that there is a need to make current and important information resources available to prison inmates to enhance rehabilitation and reformation, which is the main objective for establishing libraries in prisons.

S.N. Vignesh (2015) played out an investigation to look at the utility of spending plan in the Libraries. He found that the financial plan was very much planned and used in a powerful way by receiving an all-around organized Collection Development Policy. The approaches received by these foundation libraries guarantee an effective utilization of assets and improve the nature of the Libraries with its valuable accumulations.

Sujatha and Murthy (2015) discussed this paper End-User Training On The Utilization Of Electronic Information Sources In Fisheries Sciences Institutions In South India, This paper was conducted using a questionnaire-based survey method along with the observations and informal interviews among the users of the seven Fisheries Sciences institutions of South India. The response rate received was 79 percent. The sample respondents chosen for the study consists of 183 teachers/scientists, 71 research scholars, and 81 postgraduate students. The data collected were tabulated and analyzed using SPSS statistical software. The analysis of

data covers the computer literacy level, use of different electronic sources, and frequency of its use, and the areas of training needed by the users of Fisheries Sciences institutions.

Das & Jayaraman (2014) in this paper an attempt has been made to describe a survey of the utilization of information e-resources by the faculty members and research scholars as the users of various management institutions affiliated to Bharathiar University. For the selection of faculty members and research scholars of various management institutions affiliated to Bharathiar University, the researcher used a random sampling technique. A total number of 28 colleges affiliated to Bharathiar University. There are approximately 50 faculty members of which 50 are research scholars working in the institution affiliated to Bharathiar University. Out of these 100, faculty members and research scholars were selected for the present study. The study revealed that regardless of discipline, the research scholars held a consistently low perception of the facilities and services. There was a mismatch between the priorities and the facilities and services available in the university libraries. The universities libraries have to upgrade their facilities and services that match their needs. There should be a need for comfortable physical facilities and also research guide section in the libraries to facilitate researchers.

Reddy & M (2014) discussion in this paper utility of information sources and the uses of library services in PES University this study in user From the findings of this study, it has been established that information sources in the university library were inadequate in size, and are not of high quality in terms of the needs of the users. The findings from the study also reveal significant relationships between the size and quality and the use of library services, and that these information sources variables to

a large extent influence the use of library services. Since majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the size and quality information sources, and significant relationships exist between these variables and the use of library services and that these variables, influence the respondents use of the library services, it is being concluded that the library services in the university library are not fully being utilized because of the perceived shortcomings of the information sources in terms of size and quality.

Kumar and Reddy (2014) point out this research is e-journals use in research scholars. There is no provision for printing of downloaded articles in the libraries of AU and UH. But there is provision for printing of articles in SVU Library. The university library through its reading materials and services helps in the successful conduct of research programmes of the university. In this context, among all the reading materials, periodicals are playing an important role in informing the latest research findings and avoiding the duplication of research work. It is intended to assess the type of e-journals used, the purpose for which they are used, amount of time spent in using them, problems in accessing e-journals, search methods used in accessing them, satisfaction with print and e-journals, adequacy of e-journals and training obtained in accessing them.

Aina (2014) survey on awareness, accessibility and use of electronic databases among academic staff of Babcock University found that majority of respondents were aware of Academic Journal 59 (69.4%), followed by JSTOR 48 (56.5%) as well as Dissertation and Theses and EBSCO host with 46 (54.1) and 43(50.6) respectively. The analysis also revealed that majority of respondents were not aware of Bookboon, World Bank Open Knowledge Repository and National Virtual Library with

22(25.9%), 28 (32.9%) and 25(29.4) respectively. He further concludes that nine out of thirteen databases under consideration were averagely aware by respondents. This implies that there is a need to increase awareness to cover all electronic resources the library subscribed to.

Parwar & Sadashiv(2014) this paper is conceptually discussed in need of e-resources in academic libraries. At present libraries of all kinds whether public, research academic or special libraries are overwhelmingly looking forward to adopting new technologies mostly use of e-resources due to its potential for cost savings in operations and the management of collections and Patrons. E-Resources are digital objects containing an electronic representation of books, journals and other forms of reading materials and they are converted into a digitized form in order to be read by a computer. Many Library resources are now available electronically and can be accessed via the web. It took many years for digital libraries to reach the present state but the Librarian's goal of the fully integrated online digital gateways. Although a library already has a particular journal in print form, but most often, for the sake of integrity and rendering effective value-added services to the users, the library is compelled to subscribe the online access of the same journal for the same period.

Clifford and Olurotimi (2014) discussed is paper availability, access to and level of use of academic library information resources of selected academic libraries in South-western Nigeria. The method was used in survey research. The data collection instrument for the study was the questionnaires method. The major findings were that there is a high level of availability of information sources, there is a high level of accessibility of information sources; the majority of the respondents used information sources daily; Services provided in the library are conventional, reactive and product

oriented rather than proactive, customer oriented, innovative, and augmentative. Although libraries tend to build up a vast resource collection, they provide insufficient user-oriented programmes. The study recommended among others that Librarians should explore all available means, including lobbying, asserting their rights where necessary, request for gifts, donations and all wholesome means to ensure constant funding of their libraries cum availability of current information resources and factor in modern ICT facilities and innovative approaches into their library services to further improve access and use of their services.

Hussain and Kumar (2013) discussed in this paper use of information resources and services of the master school of management library. A study well-structured questionnaire was used to collect opines of library user of information resources and services. The investigator distributed 125 questionnaires from 200 users, 100 (80 percent) were returned from the respondents and 25 (20 percent) were rejected due to incomplete user responses. The study shows and explores the various aspects of library collections used in the available resources, frequency, and purposes of visits, the use of library services, etc.. Users are aware of the services provided by the library but the users basically know four or five services, not all the services provided by the library. reference service, current awareness online search, photocopy etc. whereas the minimum percentage of a user are not using library services i.e. indexing, abstracting, book bank and bibliographical service etc.

Singh (2013) discussed the paper he study investigated the use of electronic resources by the students, research scholars and faculty members of IIM Bangalore. A total of 100 questionnaires were randomly administered among the user community, i.e. 50 for students, 30 for research scholars and 20 for faculty members. Out of 100

questionnaires, 74 questionnaires (74%) were received. It examined the user's awareness of the different types of e-resources available in the IIM Bangalore Library, purpose and frequency of using e-resources by the users, the factor affecting resource utilization, impact of e-resources and services on the academic work of the users, suggest the ways and means for the effective use of e-resources and services available in the IIM Bangalore Library, etc.

Wilson (2013) point out discussed in the proposed methodology is model-free and non-parametric. It draws support from discriminative methods using likelihood ratios to link at the conceptual level biometrics and for entices. It further links, at the modeling and implementation level, the Bayesian framework, statistical learning theory (SLT) using transduction and semi-supervised learning, and Information Theory (IY) using mutual information. The key concepts supporting the proposed methodology are a) local estimation to facilitate learning and prediction using both labeled and unlabeled data; b) similarity metrics using regularity of patterns, randomness deficiency, and Kolmogorov complexity (similar to MDL) using strangeness/typicality and ranking p-values; and c) the Cover-Hart theorem on the asymptotical performance of k-nearest neighbors approaching the optimal Bayes error. Several topics on biometric inference and prediction related to 1) multi-level and multi-layer data fusion including quality and multi-modal biometrics; 2) score normalization and revision theory; 3) face selection and tracking; and 4) identity management, is described here using an integrated approach that includes transduction and boosting for ranking and sequential fusion/aggregation, respectively, on one side, and active learning and change/ outlier/intrusion detection realized using

information gain and martingale, respectively, on the other side. The methodology proposed can be mapped to additional types of information beyond biometrics.

Habiba and Chowdhury (2012) carried out a study entitled “Use Of Electronic Resources And Its Impact: A Study Of Dhaka University Library Users” This paper confirms that a large number of e-resources are made available in DUL. This study reveals that a majority of the users of DUL use e-resources for their learning purpose. It was found that available and users are generally satisfied with these materials. Although DUL lacks infrastructure facilities, the existing e-resources can fulfill user needs. A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed randomly to the DUL users, of which 100 were returned and used for analysis. Out of the 100 users, 10.0 percent are academics, 76.0 percent are students and 14.0 percent are researchers.

Mansur (2012) talked about a paper in E-Resources Collection Development in Engineering College Libraries: A Challenge for Knowledge Center Managers Digital innovation has made it all the more simple, fast and agreeable to apply the put-away mind. This gathered data through the ages must be utilized for further research, advancement and in general improvement of the general public. This paper depicts different aspects of gathering improvement in a computerized situation in the designing school libraries. Curators could never consider including a noteworthy gathering of Engineering printed books or diaries without a careful audit process. However, it creates the impression that we frequently include electronic substance without a thorough audit process, in the process, we are including some undesirable data likewise which may never be utilized yet at the same time will be in the server along these lines involving space and cash this should change. Curators need to treat chosen Engineering e-content like printed substance by building up a lot of gauges to

oversee Engineering e-collections. Electronic assets are making a transformation in designing school libraries. Numerous custodians trust that these assets have changed the standards of choice profoundly; some trust that they will essentially take out determination. In spite of the fact the facts confirm that the specialty of choice is experiencing significant change, the determination of assets is as yet urgent for libraries and Knowledge Centers. The four essential criteria for choice - quality, library significance, tasteful and specialized perspectives, and cost continue as before in the advanced time of data. What they mean and how they are utilized has changed. In spite of the fact that the electronic assets offer usability, more extensive access, increasingly fast refreshing, cost sparing over nearby upkeep and capacity, the curators are thinking that it's hard to characterize issues identified with the arrangement of Collection Development and Archiving of these Electronic Resources.

Hu (2012) carried out the academic libraries became acutely aware that the expansion of research activity had resulted in an increase in the numbers of journals, and in the numbers of articles published. These changes were followed by increased journal subscription prices, and the combination of these three factors caused the “serials crisis” The China Academic Library and Information System (CALIS) proposed five criteria for evaluation of sustainable development of digital resources which included both OA resources and general online resources such as subscription E-journals. These proposed five criteria 1.The proportion of digital resources in the library resources, 2.The proportion of digital resources to be permanently available in the library resources, 3.The cost of long-term preservation of digital resources, 4. Fair usage of digital resources, 5. The archiving methods of digital resources. These

technical standards guide the construction of academic library digital and ensure the sustainable development of digital library collections.

Sun (2012) study that the digital libraries promise new societal benefits, especially for e-learning in digital or mobile times, starting with the elimination of the time and space constraints of traditional bricks-and-mortar libraries. The library and information professionals are required to acquire such knowledge and skills as the library is one of the highly IT influenced service profession. This paper gives an overview of current trends in digital library research consists of digital library characteristic, advantage, disadvantages, and function. This paper also highlights the impact of information technology on the traditional library.

Chandrashekara J, Kumari H & B.S(2012) a Study on use of information resources and services of City Central Library and its branch libraries, Mysore, Karnataka State, India shows that majority of users were men between the age group of 16 – 25 years and they included unemployed graduates and students who visit the library daily. Most of the users are also the member of the library. It is a survey. A questionnaire was specifically designed to elicit the opinions of the users of public libraries in Mysore city and distributed to 1200 users of City Central Library and Branch Libraries on a random basis. Out of 1200 questionnaires distributed, 835 filled questionnaires were received, individual response is 69.58%. The questionnaire contains questions related to background information about the user, user information requirement, approaches to various types of information, opinion about the availability of required information in the public library, other means adapted for fulfilling required information etc.

Behera and Singh (2011) problems and challenges of collection development of Indian Libraries in digital era-an assessment Behera and Singh (2011)¹⁷ discussed the problem and challenges of collection development in Indian libraries in the digital era. The development of institutional repositories at the national level and institutional level are studied. The need for library and information science manpower development to manage these institutional repositories and digital inactive are discussed. The concept of digital librarian and their functions are stated well. The problem in collection development of resources in the digital environment is stated: 1. Problems of user-friendly environment 2. A problem of user training 3. The problem of digital device, and 4. The problem of library classification and the problem of staff development approach. The electronic information services offered in their library sources as home keeping operations. Information retrieval services and current awareness, E-Mail, web access and home page are discussed. The library offers repackaging of information on 40 selected areas the conversion of print material to electronic form is thoroughly discussed. It is concluded that a variety of information services can be offered by applying information and communication technology in libraries.

Shukla & Mishra (2011) discussed this paper is Use of E-resources By Research Scholars of Indian Institute of Technology, BHU, India aware and make use of e-resources, to highlighted in faced by the problems by them accessing in e-resources, their views on usefulness of e-resources in compared in print resources and the place from there way prefer to access information. A well-structured questionnaire was administered among research scholars in IIT BHU data Collection. Data collection method used of a survey. The survey was conducted by means of a structured

questionnaire distributed 60 research Scholars in different Departments. The response rate was 83.33%. A Stratified random sample method used for the selection of respondents and interactions with those were available in the departments. The use of e-resources are being done by the research scholars for their benefits, they are feeling great as they have the right information at the right time with less efferent they feel sometimes uncomfortable regarding low speed of internet, so the concerned should they seriously to uplift researchers form trouble of slow internet, as they can perform their research work easy.

Thanuskodi (2011) carried out a study entitled Usage of Electronic Resources at Dr. T.P.M. Library, Madurai Kamaraj University: A Case Study. Information technology (IT) has thrown a new challenge to the libraries. The technology has shown a great impact on the services of the libraries. Libraries use IT for better services and satisfying diverse user needs. Libraries have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals, and magazines have changed into e-books, e-journals, and e-zines. This has increased the global dissemination of information. Electronic resources (e-resources) are easily accessible in remote areas. The e-resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information. Print sources are being digitized. There is a great need to study the use of e-resources and investigate the factors that are a hindrance to their use. The present study is an attempt to examine the usage of electronic resources at Dr T.P.M. Library, Madurai Kamaraj University. A study revealed that M.Phil student's respondents took the first position in their overall methods of searching e-resources, postgraduate student respondents the second position, Ph.D. Scholar respondents the last position. The study confirmed that respondents were aware of the e-resources and various types of e-resources, e-

database, and e-journals. The study recommended the improvement in the access facilities with high internet speed and subscription to more e-resources at Dr. T.P.M. Library, Madurai Kamaraj University.

Saikia (2011) this article discusses a survey conducted by the author to learn perceptions of teachers and research scholars of Tezpur University towards electronic journals. The survey determined the views and feeling of teachers and research scholars on electronic journals. The survey distinguished between user's format preferences for those journals that are most important to their teaching and research. This study is conducted to learn users perception of online journals and determine a policy for subscription of journals to meet the needs of teachers and research scholars of the university.

Gururaj (2011) examines the use of electronic resources by faculty members and research scholars of universities of Karnataka State, India, in order to determine the level of use and different purposes of using electronic resources, and its impact on the academic community. A total of 604 questionnaires were distributed and 479 (79.63%) completed questionnaires were returned; Survey responses were coded and input into Excel for analysis. Software Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was also used for construct frequency and calculates Mean, Standard Deviation and Co-efficient of Variation. The study emphasizes different aspects such as, the future of the library and information services in academic libraries depends upon major factors, like, availability of adequate manpower, which provision for continuous updating of IT skills and of adequate recurring grants to procure, update and maintain IT infrastructure and electronic resources.

Bashorun (2011) this study for the user perception of the electronic resources by the academic staff of the University of Ilorin. The sample consists of 250 academic staff selected from eight (8) out of the twelve (12) faculties that made up of the university. Data were collected through an electronic resources user perceptual survey. Responses were received from 225 (90%) academic staff of the eight faculties. Analysis revealed the frequency of use of electronic resources was low. Reasons alluded to were lack of time because of the time required to focus on teaching; lack of awareness to electronic resources provided by the library; power outage, ineffective communication channels, slow network, and inadequate searching skills. The study recommended adequate Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) training for all categories of academic staff and the provision of the adequate power supply.

Mara (2011) libraries have grappled with how to integrate E-books into our collections since they came onto the market. E-books offer some tempting advantages, such as: saving physical space in the library, increasing access to those off campus, and potentially allowing multiple users simultaneous use of one item. Recent books like *No Shelf Required* to offer some guidance for libraries grappling with questions that E-books bring up. Smaller academic libraries face unique challenges when evaluating how best to use E-books to serve our patrons. Given their smaller budgets, they often still engage in title-by-title book selection. Many larger institutions engage in standing orders for print acquisitions or purchases of large packages of E-books. As financial constraints grow even tighter, we all want to make sure that we get the most use out of the materials we acquire. This involves a detailed study of our users' interaction with library materials and creative thinking on the part of librarians.

Tyagi (2011) the study examines how scientists of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory (HPL) use electronic information resources, whether print or electronic are read more, whether there is a pattern among types of users. The problem has been studied based on the information available in the open literature and a survey conducted. The methodology for the proposed study is "Survey Method" with the help of a structured questionnaire. The result showed a growing interest in the usage of electronic information resources among the Scientists of HPL. All the respondents belonging to the laboratory used EIS to consult drug indexes and compendia, to consult monographs, to consult drugs related online databases, to consult drugs related e-journals, to consult drug promotional literature and to consult standards. All the respondents stated that to a very high extent EIS has become a substitute for printed materials. These findings have implications for collection development, promotion of library resources, and end-user training.

Suresh (2011) the purpose of education is well-rounded development. Students need a combination of arts, computer science, science, and humanities or literature courses to achieve this kind of development. A well-equipped and well-managed library is the foundation of a modern educational structure. It is said that education without library services is like a body without a soul, a vehicle without an engine, and building with bricks but no cement. The library is the chief instrument for accumulating and using our intellectual heritage. Formal education can be conducted effectively and efficiently only with well-equipped libraries. Academic libraries are the nerve centers of their and must support teaching, research, and other academic programmes. University library is a way of making educational and research data and information

available to faculty, researchers, students, and others at the institutions and worldwide.

Jambhekar (2011) analyses his study entitled “The traditional Library system and the framework to convert it into Digital Library: A Case Study” Today, the rate of peoples to read books is tremendously increased due to awareness of education everywhere. The college's efficiency depends on its ability to manage information effectively, whether for educational, research, business and governmental purposes. Each time, we must rely on the paper-based library. To concern with the demand and availability of books in the paper oriented libraries, it is not possible to available the copies of books, journals to all students, lecturers, researchers at a time depending on their changing requirements. This is not affordable to any paper oriented library to keep all books with complete needed copies. To solve these problems, the Digital Libraries must be implemented across colleges.

Tyler (2011) focused specifically on academic institutions serving virtual patrons must remain focused on meeting the needs of those library users by continually examining their preferences, their searching behavior, and the information they seek. The purpose of this research was to determine if virtual patrons are satisfied with the resources and services being provided by a university's online library. Following a web-based survey, demographic characteristics of students were analyzed to determine if any influenced students' satisfaction. Using analysis of variance, correlation, and descriptive statistics, several demographic factors were found to influence student satisfaction with the library's online resources: age, gender, achieved educational level, student status, and computer experience. One factor,

computer experience, was found to influence student satisfaction with the library's online services.

Tygai (2011) the study sought to analyze the library resources and services by users. There were two important issues to address. Mostly users are satisfied with the services of library. It is important to convey to users the changes made as a result of survey feedback and especially important to explain why some requested needs could not be met. Methods were used for data collection Questionnaire and Personal Interview. A total 120 questionnaires. were administered and 109 filled in questionnaires were obtained from the users. Out of 109 questionnaires, only 105 questionnaires were selected for analysis of data and four questionnaires were rejected because of incomplete response from the respondents. First, the input from the survey had to result in tangible change. Since the users were intimately involved in the process, their feedback had to be taken seriously and acted upon. If not, the credibility of the organization would be significantly jeopardized. Second, the staff had to understand that some of the feedback would be negative. They had to be open to constructive criticism. The results of the survey show areas of strength that can be built upon, as well as areas for improvement, including the collections, staffing, and programming.

Obinyan (2011) carried out a study entitled Use of Information Resources in Four Branches of a State Public Library in Nigeria. A survey study was carried out on the use of information resources and services in community public libraries in Nigeria with particular reference to Edo State. The study revealed that the majority of users were students and youths whose information needs were basically for examination and for personal enlightenment. The available resources in the libraries were found to

be inadequate and in most cases, inappropriate. This situation was credited to poor funding of the libraries as well as to lack of local content in the collection of the public libraries. It was also revealed that the libraries lacked Internet facilities. In terms of service delivery, the libraries also lacked the capability and competence to provide translation services to the non-literate group of the communities.

Khan and Khan (2010) studied the collection development of two Central Universities of India i.e. Maulana Azad Library of Aligarh Muslim University and Central Library of Delhi University. They followed a methodology and discussed on library collection, library budget, selection of study material, selection tools, electronic journals subscription, library automation, and sharing resources. Collection development and collection management are not the same. Development includes acquisition and disposal of library material keeping in view of current and future library users. On the other and collection management includes managerial aspects such as Budget allocation, assessment of information access, conditions of use and storage, organization, application of methods of preservation and conservation and use of information resources. The requirements of collection development are stated well.

Haridasan and Khan (2009) discussed this paper is The study focuses on the impact and use of e-resources by social scientists pursuing research in the NASSDOC library. The study aims to identify the acceptance of e-resources in the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) library in New Delhi, India and determine their usage, performance, the degree of user satisfaction, and barriers faced in the access of e-resources. It also attempts to find out the users' views about computer literacy among the social scientists The data were collected from the entire

population of social scientists at NASSDOC through a questionnaire accompanied by a personal interview. This was further analyzed using statistical techniques and percentages to arrive at qualitative and quantitative results. Many faculty members strongly agreed with the necessity for computer and internet literacy to access information. A majority of users were satisfied with the e-resources available at the NASSDOC library.

Chandrakumar (2009) this paper is a result of a study has been conducted at the University of Madras among the research scholars on the use and utilization of e-journals. This investigation applied a standard survey method to analyze the use and utilization of e-journals. This study restricted only to the research scholars of the University. Relevant literature on the e-journals use study has been reviewed. Questionnaire surveys and interviews are the common favorite methodologies amongst the researchers. The total questionnaire admired this study is two hundred and distributed to the research scholars of all the campuses. Only 72 % of research scholars responded. Among the respondents, male representation was 69% and female represent 31% under this survey. The respondents are grouped into two broad categories for sake of convenient into data analysis, viz., arts and science. Science (53%) arts (47%) and disciplines research scholars having the same proportion in the sample population. remote the accessibility and use of UGC's InfoNet facilities among the researchers of the University by providing the seamless access of the e-resources.

Zhu (2007) carried out an information sharing related The major aim of the paper is to present results from a survey on the current state of digital library education (DLE) in academic institutions. Additionally, we examine the rationale and orientation of

digital library education. We suggest several models that have emerged in the teaching of DLE and in the incorporation of relevant topics into various curricula. Today's libraries are facing the challenges of integrating traditional and emerging formats, balancing resource allocation between traditional and upcoming technologies and building new information management processes and procedures. As intermediaries between the challenging, multi-format, multi-media information domain and the ever demanding user community, librarians need to be proactive and concerned about the new information landscape.

Kaminer (1997) identified relationships between internet usage with the use of dependent variables, computer usage, and length of time Internet resources used. He also concluded that long-time e-resources users are not necessarily those who are using a larger number of network services intensively.

Harter and Kim (1996) studied the impact of e-journals by scaling the extent to which e-journals are being cited in literature. This study concludes that e-journals play an important role in scholarly communication.

Chu (1994) examined age and gender differences among scholars using e-resources, and reported a negative correlation between age and e-resources use. The study also finds out that young researchers are more interested to use e resources. He also studied the faculty use of resources in a University Library.

Adams, Judith A and Bonk, Sharon C (1995) they found out that University faculties are again using Electronic information resources and point out that the libraries should procure e resources to provide effective information services.

CONCLUSION

The aforesaid review of the literature has been done with the help of research articles, review articles, conference proceeding articles and reports etc. It concludes that various research work have been carried out on the Information Resources and Management in the libraries. This review of literature covered many related studies between 1995 and 2020.

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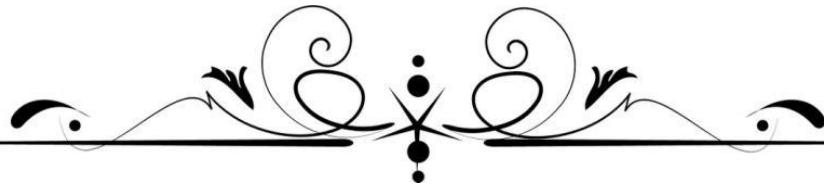
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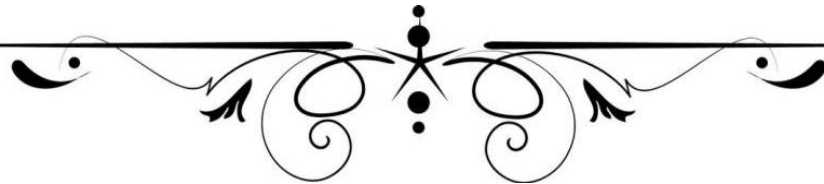
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CHAPTER-3
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the content and meaning of undertaking the present study in terms of its objective and the process of analyzing the objectives in the form of formulation of appropriate hypotheses. Further, the methodology is spelt out here in respect of sampling framework, source of data and mode of data collection and methods of data analysis. The foremost activity in any research is designing the research plan with the relevant research methods and processes to be carried out towards achieving set objectives and giving solutions to the problem chosen for the study mainly depend on the problem of the research and the environment where the investigation is carried out.

The prior sections are connected with the reasonable edge work, i.e., foundation of the examination, presentation of e-assets, and survey of the related writing and Resource Centers under investigation separately. This part centers around the calculated research structure and procedure utilized in the present investigation. The strategy utilized in the present examination has been talked about in detail under the accompanying headings.

3.2 MEANING OF RESEARCH

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact, research is an art of scientific investigation. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English lays down the meaning of research as "a careful

investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge.”¹ Redman and more define research as a “systematized effort to gain new knowledge.” Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to the unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for, when the unknown confronts us, we wonder and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method, which man employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown, can be termed as research.

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. According to Clifford Woody research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organising and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis. D. Slesinger and M. Stephenson in the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences define research as “the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalising to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of an art.”³ Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short, the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach concerning generalisation and the formulation of a theory is also research. As such the term ‘research’ refers to the systematic method consisting of enunciating the problem, formulating a hypothesis, collecting the facts or data, analyzing the facts and reaching certain conclusions either in the form of

solutions(s) towards the concerned problem or in certain generalisations for some theoretical formulation.

3.3 TYPES OF RESEARCH METHODS ACCORDING TO RESEARCH DESIGN

On the basis of research design the types of research methods can be divided into two groups – exploratory and conclusive. Exploratory studies only aim to explore the research area and they do not attempt to offer final and conclusive answers to research questions. Conclusive studies, on the contrary, aim to provide final and conclusive answers to research questions.

For directing any exploration, arranging of research is most critical. Such arranging goes about as a rule to examine the issue. Different research issues necessitate that distinctive procedures be utilized, which identify with the thought known as Design or Research Design. The scientist has utilized illustrative technique for research for the present examination. The distinct technique for research is worried about the depiction of information and attributes of the chosen population for the investigation. The point is to procure a genuine, precise and efficient information that can be utilized from various perspectives for understandings like normal, frequencies and comparable measurable count. The graphic technique is increasingly worried about normally happening wonders or current status. The illustrative strategy incorporates study and contextual investigation as significant procedures.

S.No.	List of NIFT place	State	Established
1	NIET- Bangalore	Karnataka	1986
2	NIET- Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2008
3	NIFT- Bhubaneswar	Orissa	2010
4	NIFT-Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1986
5	NIET-Delhi	Delhi	1986
6	NIET-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2004
7	NIET-Hyderabad	Telangana	1995
8	NIET-Jodhpur	Rajasthan	2010
9	NIFT-Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	2009
10	NIFT-Kannur	Kerala	2008
11	NIFT-Kolkata	West Bengal	1995
12	NIFT-Mumbai	Maharashtra	1995
13	NIFT-Patna	Bihar	2008
14	NIFT-Rae Bearli	Uttar Pradesh	2007
15	NIFT-Shillong	Meghalaya	2008
16	NIFT- Srinagar	Srinagar	2018



Source:-www.map.in.india

List of selected NIFTs for the study is as follows:

S.No.	List of NIFT place	State	Established
EAST ZONE			
1.	NIFT-Kolkata	West Bengal	1995
2.	NIFT-Patna	Bihar	2008
WEST ZONE			
3.	NIFT-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2004
4.	NIFT-Mumbai	Maharashtra	1995
CENTRAL ZONE			
5.	NIFT- Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2008
NORTH ZONE			
6.	NIFT-Delhi	Delhi	1986
7.	NIFT-Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	2007
SOUTH ZONE			
8.	NIET- Bangalore	Karnataka	1986
9.	NIFT-Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1995
NORTHEAST ZONE			
10.	NIFT-Shillong	Meghalaya	2008

Map-1 National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFTs)



Source:-www.nift.ac.in/delhi

NIFTs Educational Programs

NIFTs	AD	FC	FD	KD	LD	TD	BFT	MOD	MFM	MFT
Bengaluru	√	√	√	√	×	√	√	×	√	√
Bhopal	√	×	×	×	×	√	×	×	√	×
Gandhinagar	√	√	√	×	×	√	√	×	√	√
Hyderabad	√	√	√	√	×	√	√	×	√	×
Kolkata	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	×	√	×
Mumbai	√	√	√	√	×	√	√	√	√	×
New Delhi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Patna	√	√	√	×	×	√	√	×	√	×
Raebareli	√	×	√	×	√	×	×	×	√	×
Shillong	√	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	√	×

S. No.	Name of Course	Deep Specialization	Duration
Under Graduate Course in Design	AD - Accessory design	Jewellery Design	4 years
		Fashion Products & Work Gear	
		Décor & Design	
	FC- Fashion Communication	Visual Communication	4 years
		Fashion Creative's	
	FD- Fashion Design	Luxury & Couture	4 years
		Image Creation & Styling	
	KD- Knitwear Design	Intimate Apparel	4 years
		Sportswear	
	LD- Leather Design	Product Design Studio	4 years
Footwear Design Studio			
TD- Textile Design	Textiles for Apparel & Fashion Accessories	4 years	
	Textiles for Home & Spaces		
Under graduate	BFT- FASHION TECHNOLOGY	Apparel Production Technology	4 years
		Apparel Production	

course in Fashion Technology		Management	
		Apparel Product Development	
Post Graduate course	MOD- Master of Design	Design for Society	2 years
		Experience Design	
		Design Strategy	
	MFM- Master of Fashion Management	Marketing and Retailing	2 years
		Entrepreneurship	
		International Business	
	MFT- Master of Fashion Technology	Operational Excellence	2 years
		Smart Factory	
		Smart Garments	

3.4 PROFILE OF NIFTs

The National Resource Centre (NRC) is the coordinating body of the organization of the Asset Habitats of NIFT. It plans to build up a best in class information entryway for the personnel and understudies of NIFT. The incorporated assortments of materials and print Resources of this organization of the Asset Habitats upheld instructing and research projects of the Establishment. The Asset Habitats additionally gave data administrations to the plan network, industry and business people.

- 1. NIFT Bengaluru-** NIFT has been a pioneer in design training in India, uniting information, innovative reasoning, and basic autonomy. In recent years, the organization has remained as a guide for comprehensive reasoning, delivering equipped people who work in Plan, Innovation and The executives. NIFT Bengaluru is situated in a prime zone with all offices and foundations in and around the grounds.

About Resource Centre - The Resource Centre (RC), NIFT, Bengaluru, set up with the commencement of the NIFT-Bengaluru focus in 1997, is the data

community for NIFT scholarly exercises of NIFT Bangalore Center. It obliges the data needs of the understudies, workforce and staff of the NIFT Center and the plan network and style industry of the locale. The Asset Community oversees exercises identified with customary procurement, handling of data sources and spread of data to its clients.

- 2. NIFT Bhopal-**The NIFT Bhopal Grounds is perhaps the most recent expansion to the current countrywide extent of NIFT. It began working in June 2008, from its Travel Grounds arranged in MP Bhoj (Open) College, Kolar Street, in the core of Bhopal city. Public Establishment of Style Innovation is an innovator in design schooling, coordinating information, scholarly opportunity, basic freedom and imaginative reasoning. The organization's solid presence of thirty years remains as a declaration to its essentials, where scholastic greatness lies at the center. The Organization has remained as a signal of genuine basic commitment, and a key empowering influence in creating capable experts. The Asset Focus of NIFT, Bhopal underpins the Staff, Understudies, Instructive and Exploration Establishments and the Clothing Business. There is 2 section partitioned: Library wing and Material wing. This Middle goes about as an impetus and gives important data to the individuals through its different administrations. The Asset Place is additionally completely outfitted with a Web and Email office. The Asset Place gathers global and Indian Architects assortment and the account of Originator through Web.



Source: -<https://nift.ac.in/bhopal>

3. **NIFT Gandhinagar**-The NIFT Grounds at Gandhinagar are viewed as may be the greenest city in India. It was set up in 1995 at the building of a transitory ground designated by the Legislature of Gujarat at Area 26, Gandhinagar. Later Legislature of Gujarat dispensed a plot of 20,000 sq. mt. land for NIFT Gandhinagar's lasting Grounds close to Info city which got operational in February 2004. An extra 10,000 sq.

About Resource Center - the nodal focus of data at Public Establishment of Style Innovation, Gandhinagar. It is a coordinated assortment of articles of clothing, embellishments, materials, texture samples, gems, books, diaries, style

estimates, shading panton, general media material, and so forth Asset focus comprises of Library wing and Material Wing. The print assortment incorporates books and periodicals identified with style considers and related orders. General media assortment relates to the history of ensemble and craftsmanship, style outline, piece of clothing assembling, and plan assortments of NIFT graduates. The reference assortment of RC contains manuals, principles, reports, news clippings, exchange inventories from assembling ventures and retailers, and different sources. Driving global design figure administrations and diaries on Style and Materials are bought in. Asset Center exhibits originator dress and territorial ensembles of India. Worldwide assortments incorporate ensembles from various nations of the world and pieces of clothing from driving global design houses. Particular plan assortments of graduating understudies (presently notable architects) are reported and stocked in RC. The Material assortment incorporates completely recorded and deliberately organized textures. Style Frill and Gems assortments are likewise accessible.



Source:-www.nift.ac.in/gandhinagar

- 4. NIFT Hyderabad-** The NIFT Hyderabad grounds sits between India's IT center point - Hello-tech city and the state make a town, Shilparamam; fittingly typifying one of its center aphorisms, custom meets advancement. With such nearness to the IT enterprises and an energetic city circle, the grounds brags of

current enhancements while still firmly attached to its social variety. The perpetual grounds was set up in 1999 and the primary structure is noted for its design glory and adaptability. The grounds offices give an ideal climate to an all adjusted learning experience and all-encompassing development.

About Resource Center:-The Resource Centre (RC), NIFT, Hyderabad set up with the origin of the NIFT-Hyderabad focus in 1999, is the data community for NIFT scholarly exercises of NIFT Hyderabad Center. It takes into account the data needs of the understudies, workforce, and staff of the NIFT Center and the plan network and design industry of the area. The Asset Community deals with all exercises identified with standard procurement, Flow, handling of data sources and dispersal of data all administrations to its clients.



Source:-www.nift.ac.in/hyderabad

- 5. NIFT Kolkata** – Established in 1995, the Public Foundation of Style Innovation (NIFT), Kolkata is an innovator in the Eastern Piece of India for giving schooling in the field of Plan, Innovation and The board. NIFT Kolkata is one of the five most seasoned Focuses among the NIFT society. With a harmonious equilibrium among the state government and the article of clothing ventures, NIFT Kolkata stands as a pioneer of design preparation and research. National Institute of Fashion Technology, Public Establishment of Style Innovation, Kolkata was at

first housed at Manjusha Bhavan, ICMARD Building and later moved to the premises of School of Calfskin Innovation on brief premise. With a solid group enabling the Middle, two Courses, specifically Long term Under Alumni Certificate Program in Style Plan and Two Years Post Alumni Confirmation Program in Piece of clothing Assembling Innovation were begun at the hour of commencement. Accordingly, an additional Two Years Post Alumni Confirmation Program in Cowhide Clothing Plan and Innovation (LADT) was started.

About Resource Centre:-The Resource Centre (RC), NIFT, Kolkata, Kolkata, set up with the beginning of the NIFT-Kolkata focus in 1995, is the data place for NIFT scholastic exercises of NIFT Kolkata Center. It takes into account the data needs of the understudies, personnel, and staff of the NIFT Center and the plan network and design industry of the district. The Asset Place oversees exercises identified with customary securing, preparing of data sources and dispersal of data to its clients.



Source:-www.nift.ac.in/kolkata

- 6. NIFT Mumbai-** Set up in the year 1995 in "Style Capital of India", today NIFT Mumbai is spread more than 10 sections of land of territory in Navi Mumbai, has cutting edge in offices for young ladies and young men understudies, top-notch

foundation, exceptionally prepared labs and machine rooms. The campus has the most recent games framework and very much observed all around equipped wreck office. The establishment has profoundly prepared resources with a solid industry interface. NIFT Mumbai offers business occasions to hopefuls across all NIFT Focuses.



Source:-www.nift.ac.in/mumbai

7. NIFT New Delhi- Set up in 1986; NIFT is the spearheading organization of style instruction in the nation and has been in the vanguard of giving a proficient human asset to the material and attire industry. It was made a legal foundation in 2006 by a Demonstration of the Indian Parliament with the Leader of India as 'Guest' and has undeniable grounds the whole way across the nation. Throughout the long term, NIFT has likewise been filling in as an information specialist organization to the Association and State governments in the territory of plan advancement and situating of handlooms and painstaking work.

About Resource Center:- The National Resource Center (NRC) with its organization of 16 Resource Centers (RCs) is the overseer of plan insight and grant at NIFT. NRC was set up in 1986, the year NIFT was set up. During the underlying years the library and material experts, in participation with the personnel, carefully gathered taking in assets and social relics from everywhere India and abroad to build up this extraordinary archive. Since its commencement

NRC joined the parts of a library and somewhat that of the other memory organizations, for example, file and gallery in protection, disclosure, and spread. In 1995 NRC started organizing improvement of the Resource Center in new grounds of NIFT. With the rise of the new thousand years as NIFT formed into an organization of configuration research and added new grounds, NRC at New Delhi advanced from a static store of information assets into an undeniable planning body of the Organization of NIFT Asset Focuses. From that point forward this Organization has been working as a Design Data Framework (FIS) obliging the dynamic data needs of style experts, would-be experts and design instructors. Its coordinated assortments of print, advanced, sound and materials assets are the lone efficiently reported learning assets accessible in India for the investigation of global and contemporary Indian style.



Source: <https://www.nift.ac.in/nrc/>

- 8. NIFT Patna** - NIFT Patna was begun in June 2008, from its travel grounds arranged in the esteemed Udyog Bhavan, Gandhi Maidan, Patna and from July 2014 it has to begin working from its lasting grounds at Mithapur Ranches, Patna.

About RC:-The Resource Centre (RC), NIFT Patna set up with the beginning of the NIFT Patna focus in 2008, is the data community for NIFT scholastic exercises of NIFT Patna Center. It takes into account the data needs of the understudies, personnel, and staff of the NIFT Center and the plan network and style industry of the area. The Resource Center oversees exercises identified with customary securing, preparing of data sources and dispersal of data to its clients.



Source:-www.nift.ac.in/patna

- 9. NIFT Raebareli -** NIFT Rae Bareli was established in the year 2007. The Centre started functioning from a temporary campus in a building/land measuring 11.46 Acres taken on lease from M/s Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Ltd. The Institute currently has a sprawling campus resplendent with lush greenery and non polluting ambiance. The main academic and administrative blocks are situated in multi-storied buildings having adequate classrooms, studios, laboratories, and a resource centre which includes library. The Centre is strategically located 3 kms from Rae Bareli Jn. and 82 kms from Lucknow amidst a rich cultural heritage of Awadh. The Institute can be reached by road following the Lucknow – Allahabad National Highway 24B.

About R.C:- The fully air-conditioned resource centre at NIFT Raebareli offers all the treasured wealth of knowledge showcasing the best collection of books and periodicals, fashion journals of national and international repute and a large collection of student graduation projects, craft documentation project reports and design prototypes.



Source:-www.nift.ac.in/raebareli

10. NIFT Shillong- NIFT Shillong is by and by working from its travel grounds situated in old neigrhms grounds having an absolute territory of 1.34 sections of land which has a place with Wellbeing and Family Government assistance Dept, Govt of Meghalaya.



Source:-www.nift.ac.in/shillong

- Specific securing of books on paper and electronic media relating to the scholastic projects for all NIFT Grounds.
- Memberships of a few e-diaries and driving on the web information bases/administrations, for example, EBSCO's Business Source Total, Craftsmanship and Engineering Total, Material Innovation Complete; Proquest's ABI-Advise what's more, JSTOR's information bases were restored for all NIFT Grounds.
- Bought in new online information base bundle of center style writing named Bloomsbury Design Key for the staff and understudies of the multitude of NIFT Focuses.
- Bought in the main portable Application based online worldwide advanced magazine administration Magzter for all NIFT focuses.
- NRC fortified its conserving exercises through recharging of memberships of worldwide conjecture administrations like Promo style, WGSN's Administrations on Style, Way of life and Insides; and other worldwide print periodicals for all NIFT Focuses.
- Took activities for improvement of practical cloud based computerized institutional and make vaults with reviewed admittance framework for the partners.

National Resource Centre-

❖ E-resources

1) e-books

- Patternmaking for menswear
- Fashion retailing
- Fashion rebels
- Fashion marketing

2) Online databases

- Apparel Resources.com
- EBSCO HOST
- BERG FASHION LIBRARY
- VOGUE

3) Full-text Electronic Journals and Magazines

- MAGZTER NIFT
- VOGUE (125 ANNIVERSARY COLLECTION EDITION)
- The Journal of International Communication
- INTERIOR DESIGN

4) Open access sources

- SCHOLARPEDIA (the peer-reviewed open-access encyclopedia)
- SHODH GANGA (a reservoir of Indian theses)
- INTERNET ARCHIVE
- DOAB (directory of open access books)

Services

All the Resource Centres (RCs) offer online information services to the users through the cloud-based multi-location library management software, *e-Granthalaya*, of the National Informatics Centre (NIC).

Web Online Public Access Catalogue (Web OPAC)

The Web-based Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) offers access to catalogues of print and non-print collections of all the Resource Centres. The Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) of each RC can also be accessed via the Internet.

Access to e-Resources

Students and faculty of NIFT can access all the digital resources including subscribed databases, online periodicals, e-Books, and institutional repositories on the Internet through the website of NIFT.

Circulation Service

All RCs offer circulation service for selective collections of reading materials. Books are issued to all bonafide members of RC including students and faculty of NIFT. Non-NIFT a members of RCs also avail of borrowing facilities. The number of books issued and loan periods vary from center to center. The bar-coded charging system in RCs ensures data accuracy and fast check-in & check-out at the circulation counter.

Current Awareness Service

RCs, update the members periodically about current developments in the institution and industry. Few RCs also use popular social media to communicate with the users and update them regularly.

Bibliographic Service

Subject bibliographies on topics relevant to the fashion studies are provided online and also in print on demand.

Indexing and Abstracting Services to Fashion Periodicals

Valuable research tools for easy retrieval of journal literature on fashion and related areas in the NIFT library are the various indexing and abstracting services provided by online databases subscribed by the NRC consortium.

Reference Service

Highly qualified professional staff members answer reference queries both online and offline.

Reprographic Service

Selective reprographic services such as photocopying and scanning are provided to the users at all RCs. Users shall abide by the Copyright Act of India.

- **Colour Service** - Pantone Textile Colour System in the paper edition is available for reference and sale to studies and industry members.

Online Databases & Periodicals

Students of NIFTs have access to innumerable electronic journals and magazines through portals of the online databases and periodical publishers subscribed by NRC for all the NIFT Campuses. Following are the details about the subscribed online databases. Additional online journals and magazines generally with print versions are subscribed locally by the Resource Centers.

3.5 FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES OF RESOURCE CENTRES OF NIFTs

The Resource Centres recognized the value of information of the present century and knowledge management are the most crucial function in an organization. The Resource Centre at each NIFT provides the necessary infrastructure to identify, collect, organize and disseminate this critical input.

Collections

- The print collections include books and periodicals pertaining to fashion studies and related disciplines;
- All the RCs subscribe to leading national and international fashion and textile journals;
- The audio-visual materials, primarily used as teaching aids, include a large collection of slides about the history of costume, history of art, fashion illustration, etc.; a selective collection of video lessons on garment manufacturing and design collections of NIFT graduates;
- The RCs showcase designer clothing, regional costumes of India and other nations. International collections in RCs, NIFT, New Delhi include works of eminent designers such as YSL, Chanel, Armani, Christian Dior, Dolce, and Gabbana to name a few. Among Indian designers, there are collections of Ritu Kumar, Hemant Trivedi, Rohit Bal, Sunit Varma, and several others. Creations of students of NIFT are documented and inventoried in all RCs;
- The textile collections in RCs include fully documented and methodically arranged collections of fabrics, fashion accessories and latest international fabrics procured from leading trend services.

Data collection methods

This study uses convenient sampling method as the NIFT institutes in India are many and scattered around India. The study is conducted in 10 Resource Centers in India.

To find the effective conclusion in this study, different kinds of methods were adopted, which are follows:

- **Observation Method:** - In this study, observation method was used to observe the negative as well as positive activity of user and related to library collection. The basis of these aspects of library collection, study has found the required information.
- **Interview Method:** - Mainly, interview is process of personal interaction between two and other people. One is called users and second is called respondent. In this interaction, the relevant questions are asked for collecting the data..
- **Literature Survey:** - Literature survey is helpful for the study. Various books, Journals, internet and other relevant sources were helpful for searching.
- **Sample Techniques:** - Different types of charts, diagrams, and other samples were used in the study to find out the relevant result.
- **Questionnaire Method:** - Using observation method and going through the records of library few basic data pertaining to library under study were collected. A questionnaire method was used to get response about the both libraries services and development work. Questionnaire was prepared for the users and staff members to collect information related to library service. A

sample of questionnaire pertaining to the study was distributed to the respondents to acquire information need for the study. They were requested to respond to their respective questionnaire within a stipulated time period. After collecting data, the analysis was done and final result shown in dissertation word.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION

In the present study, data were collected from both the primary and secondary sources. Structured questionnaire method was used in the collection of primary data. The researcher decided to use the questionnaire as the data collection instrument. The questions were both open and close-ended. All the questionnaires were filled-in by the user of the participating libraries. Besides primary source, researcher consulted secondary source i.e. website of NIFT RC in India for collection of information.

3.7 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

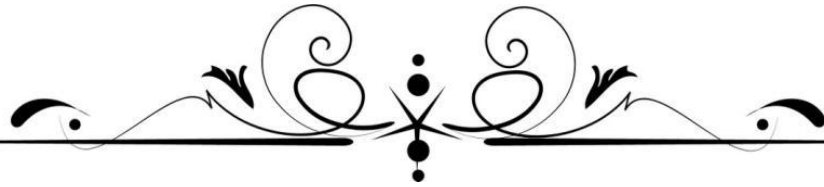
Data collected from the Librarians/Library in-charge and users on Information resources in their Resource Centers selected under study were entered into Ms-Excel software for analysis. Further, coding and decoding of data was done for analysis. Simple cross tabulation, simple statistical tools like mean and standard deviations and advance statistical tools like Chi-square test applied for analysis.

3.8 CONCLUSION

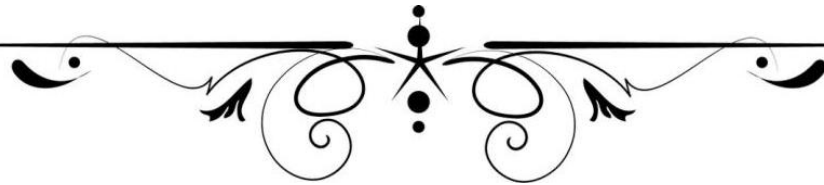
This chapter highlights the study of research methodology. Since research design is the backbone of research, its elaboration further strengthen the pursuit of research objectives. The area of study including the major retail outlets, the sources of data collection including primary and secondary sources, the sampling techniques, the tools of data collection, the questionnaire, data processing and analysis, and the scheme of the thesis have been extensively elaborated.

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- <https://www.nift.ac.in/hyderabad/>(Accessed on 10/12/18)
- <https://www.nift.ac.in/mumbai/>(Accessed on 12/12/18)
- <https://www.nift.ac.in/gandhinagar/>(Accessed on 24/12/18)
- <https://nift.ac.in/bhopal/>(Accessed on 30/12/18)
- <https://www.nift.ac.in/kolkata/>(Accessed on 02/01/19)
- <https://www.nift.ac.in/patna/>(Accessed on 24/01/19)
- <https://www.nift.ac.in/shillong/>(Accessed on 25/01/19)



CHAPTER-4
UTILITY AND
MANAGEMENT OF
INFORMATION RESOURCES



**UTILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION
RESOURCES**

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Information Management (IM) concerns a cycle of organizational activity: the acquisition of information from one or more sources, the custodianship and the distribution of that information to those who need it, and its ultimate disposition through archiving or deletion.

This cycle of information organisation involves a variety of stakeholders, including those who are responsible for assuring the quality, accessibility and utility of acquired information; those who are responsible for its safe storage and disposal; and those who need it for decision making. Stakeholders might have rights to originate, change, distribute or delete information according to organisational information management policies. Information management embraces all the generic concepts of management, including the planning, organizing, structuring, processing, controlling, evaluation and reporting of information activities, all of which is needed in order to meet the needs of those with organisational roles or functions that depend on information. These generic concepts allow the information to be presented to the audience or the correct group of people. After individuals are able to put that information to use, it then gains more value.

Information management is closely related to, and overlaps with, the management of *data, systems, technology, processes* and – where the availability of information is critical to organisational success – *strategy*. This broad view of the realm of information management contrasts with the earlier, more traditional view, that the life

cycle of managing information is an operational matter that requires specific procedures, organisational capabilities and standards that deal with information as a product or a service.

Today people are living in the age of information. Information is a vibrant and endless resource that affects all disciplines and works on life. As a result, the academic community has undergone remarkable changes during this year. The library environment is currently undergoing a rapid and dynamic revolution leading to new generation of libraries with an emphasis on e- resources. There is an increasing demand for good library collection in terms of large amount of information and on the other hand, the publishing media is striving hard to support this demand at lightning speed by way of e-publication as well as online access. As a result, a large number of e-resources are published on all subject areas. Thus, libraries are using technology to improve the management of scholarly information to strengthen and speed access to scholarly information not held locally.

Advances in IT have good many activities of library particularly the collection development activity. Electronic resources are gradually replacing the print materials of library. Libraries are aggressively switching over to the digital libraries by adding more and more e- resources to their users. Also information seeking behavior of the users has revolutionized the acquisition, access and use of e- resources.

4.2 INFORMATION RESOURCES

A resource is any physical or virtual entity of limited availability that needs to be consumed to obtain a benefit from it. In most cases, commercial or even non-commercial factors require resource allocation through resource management. There

are two types of resources; renewable and non-renewable. Resources have three main characteristics: utility, quantity (often in terms of availability), and consumption.

According to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, Information in its most restricted technical sense is an ordered sequence of symbols that record or transmit a message. It can be recorded as signs, or conveyed as signals by waves. Information is any kind of event that affects the state of a dynamic system. As a concept, however, information has numerous meanings. Moreover, the concept of information is closely related to notions of constraint, communication, control, data, form, instruction, knowledge, meaning, mental stimulus, pattern, perception, representation, and especially entropy.

Library:

A **library** is a collection of sources, resources, services, and the structure in which it is housed; it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual. In more traditional sense, a library is a collection of books. It can mean the collection itself, the building or room that houses such a collection, or both. The term "**library**" has itself acquired a secondary meaning: "a collection of useful material for common use."

Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and

organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide a place of silence for studying.

Today's libraries are repositories and access points for print, audio, and visual materials in numerous formats, including maps, prints, documents, microform (microfilm/ microfiche), CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, video games, e-books, audio books and many other electronic resources. Libraries often provide public facilities to access to their electronic resources and the Internet. Modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. They are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building, by providing material accessible by electronic means, and by providing the assistance of librarians in navigating and analyzing tremendous amounts of information with a variety of digital tools.

4.3 PRINT RESOURCES

A document in any form can be a source of information. For quite some time now the printed page has remained the most useful and reliable source of information. The printed page in the form of books, periodicals, reports, etc. is to be seen everywhere. Along with the printed page, some other forms of documents have also appeared on the scene asking for more and more attention. Traditional collection Building suitable collections for scientific and technical, libraries is a process of prime importance. Many users, when asked to evaluate scientific and technical libraries, will list the strength of the collections high on the major criteria. Science and technology collections are not the easiest ones to develop successfully in view of the complexity of the subjects involved, the large numbers of choice to make because of the sizeable

quantity of books and journals from which to select and the difficulty of even knowing about certain gray area publications, such as important but elusive proceedings of meetings, little known government documents, or obscure papers which appeared as technical reports.

The present day context, no single library could think of organizing library services entirely based on its own collection. It has, to certain extent, depend on resources external to its collection. The resources for this dependency is ascribed to the rising cost of journals, the growing pressures on library space and maintaining large collection. Resources sharing in agricultural university libraries a mode of operation by functions are shared in common by a number of agriculture university libraries in its most positive effects. Resource sharing entails reciprocity, employing partnership in which is willing and able to make an available when needed. Now a day resources sharing through information networking is necessary between one agriculture university library to the other to acquire more information on a specific subject with low cost as published records are increasing at an incredible rate and their process are keeping pace, in such circumstances university library cooperation will assume a vital role and resource sharing through networking would become the focal point of cooperation.

4.4 ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

An electronic resource is defined as any resource which requires computer access. The library environment is currently undergoing a rapid and dynamic rapid revolution on leading to new generation of library collection with an emphasis on e-resources. On one side, there is an increasing demand for good library collection in terms of

large amount of data/ information and on the other hand, the publishing media is striving hard to support this demand at lightning speed by way of e publications as well as on line access. As a result, a large number of e-resources are published on all subject areas. Therefore, library needs to adopt electronic media for its collection development in a better way to fulfill the requirements of users. With advancement of technology the libraries are moving towards digital resources, which are found to be less expensive and more helpful for easy access. These are more helpful especially to that type of users who have limited time to access the libraries from outside by the commonly available e-resources mainly CD_ROM, OPAC, electronic publications (e-journals, e-books, e-thesis etc.) and Internet which are replant media.

The term e-resources has been defined in different ways with different name. Some authorities use the term digital resources whereas others call digital collection, but the meaning e-resources are same.

Tara (2009) discussed on his power point presentation that there are three types of electronic resources:

- 1. Digital Communications:** This includes social networking sites, online tutorials, e-mails, message boards, blogs, and online classroom instruction sites;
- 2. Digital Collections:** This includes online audio and video collections, web sites, online image collections, online periodicals and books collections, online documents and wikis; and
- 3. Online Finding Aids:** This includes indexes, search engines and databases.

Online Catalogue

In the mid-1960's, e-resources began to accessed the library resources through machine-readable cataloguing (MARC). MARC was used for automation and it supports the data standard in the technology development. It takes necessary steps for the process and accesses the library resources.

Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC)

During 1960s, the Library of Congress, USA developed the MARC format. It is a standard digital format used for the bibliographic description of to aid the creation and exchange of catalogues between libraries. MARC formats become the national standard for dissemination of bibliographic data in 1971 and the international standard in 1973. The MARC - I was created and codes were designed by the computer software for the bibliographic elements such as place of publication, name of the publishers and language and procedures were developed and documented. The Library of Congress decided to work on MARC II format in March 1967 to serve as a communication or exchange medium. Thus, the development of MARC format laid the foundation for libraries to share bibliographic data. MARC has several versions and the most popular is MARC 21. MARC 21 was formed in 1999 as a result of the synchronization of U.S. and Canadian MARC formats, and UNIMARC. The MARC 21 includes the format for bibliographic records as well as the formats for classification schedules, authority records and holdings records.

Shared Cataloguing

Frederick G. Kilgour in 1967 established the Ohio College Library Centre (OCLC), which was the world's first computerized library network. In 1971 OCLC created the shared cataloguing database which is now known as World Cat. It supports 54 academic libraries in Ohio. This online cataloging system shares bibliographic records between libraries and thus saves lots of cost of the libraries to develop their own library catalogue.

Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)

OPAC stands for Online Public Access Catalogue. Ohio State University Libraries, in 1975, installed computers to search the library catalogue by various access points such as title, author, call number, key-word and Library of Congress subject headings. The online catalogues developed to replace exiting library card catalogues during the 1980's. Online catalogues gave more advantages to the users than simply enhanced searching capabilities. These systems were also integrated with circulation and acquisitions processing. This added information about the status about on order, inprocess, and up-to-date circulation was available to the users very effectively (Horny, 1982). OPAC of different library automation software are now available in the market are VTLS-Vertua, Libsys, Alice for Windows, SOUL, Koha etc.

Web-Based Catalogue

Web-based catalogue defined the electronic representations of information about the products and/or services of an organization. Web-based catalogue are offered through

graphical user interface with Boolean search facility, which was “still a retrieval technique designed for trained and experienced users.

Databases

A database is a set of organized data for some purposes which are available in digital format. The database provides searching facilities to the users by titles, authors, key words and subjects with Boolean operators. The database consists of products such as directories, abstracts and indexes, encyclopedias, dictionaries and other references works.

In the words of Moghaddam (2009), a database is a “collection of data that is organized for easy storage and access. These include paper-based tools like dictionaries and libraries of print materials”. Some of the databases are discussed below:

Bibliographic Databases

A bibliographic database contains bibliographic records. It is an organized collection of references to published digital literature, which includes conference proceedings, journal and newspaper articles, government and legal publications, patents, standards, reports, books, periodicals etc. A large proportion of the bibliographic records in bibliographic databases describes articles, conference papers, etc. rather than complete monographs.

CD-ROM Databases

CDROM stands for ‘Compact Disc-Read-Only Memory’. This is a type of optical disk having the capacity to store large amounts of data up to 1GB. The most common

storage capacity is 650 MB. Databases store on CD-ROM is defined as CD-ROM databases, where users search their queries through different search features. Library Corporation's Biblio File produced the first commercial CD-ROM product which was designed for libraries.

Online Databases

In 1980's online databases were widely used. During the middle of the decade, fulltext articles are added to online bibliographic databases. Then these databases became more useful. Online searches were made during this time via the TELNET protocol and private for profit networks. Internet was not used for online search that time.

Web-Based Databases

Web based databases (WBDBs) are structured list of web pages (Nicholson, 2002). According to Doe (2004), WBDBs are collections of organized information which are used all the time. Feiler (1999) distinguish four main purposes for web-based databases such as, "publishing data on the web, sharing data on the web, e-commerce and totally database-driven website".

4.5 TYPE OF E- RESOURCES

The e-resources of a library basically includes e-journals-books-theses and dissertations (ETD), databases (both on –line and off-line), which should be acquired by library as per its needs, infrastructure facilities, financial provision etc. Different types of e-resources in libraries are as follows:

- E- Journals

- E- Books
- E-Theses and dissertations
- Database(both online and off-line)

E- Journals:

E- Journals are fast developing feature of e-resources. It is interchangeably also known as online journals, e -periodicals, virtual journals, paperless journals, and CD- ROM journals etc. One of the most relevant features of e- journals is its 24/7 remote access. The basic thing that restricts the use is the license agreement of e-journals, as some of the e- journals are free but some of the paid.

✓ **Advantage of E- Journals:**

The objectives of Electronic Journals are as follows:

- ❖ Downloading and printing is also possible.
- ❖ Can be updated immediately.
- ❖ Supports different types of search techniques.
- ❖ Multiple accesses.
- ❖ Access from any network.

E-Books:

An e-book or an electronic book is an electronic or digital equivalent of a printed book. E- Books are either read on personal computers, or on dedicated

hardware device known as e-book device or-book reader. An e-book is a digital reading material that one view on a desktop or note book computer or a dedicated portable device with a large storage space capacity and the ability to download new titles through a network connection.

✓ **Advantage of E- Books:**

The objectives of Electronic books are as follows:

- ❖ Hundreds and thousands of e- books may be carried together on one drives.
- ❖ Approximately 500 e- books can be stored on one CD.
- ❖ It can be instantly copied.
- ❖ Distributed at low cost.
- ❖ Size and font may be adjusted.

E-Theses and Dissertations:

E-Theses and dissertations can take a variety of forms, from a Word or PDF version of a printed thesis, to truly digital publication that includes audio and visual materials and may be organized quite differently from a printed thesis.

✓ **Advantage of E-Theses and Dissertations:**

The objectives of Electronic Theses and Dissertations are as follows:

- ❖ Theses and dissertations accessible to any reader at any time.
- ❖ Conservation of paper, library storage space, and staff time.

Database:

A Database is a computer – based record keeping system, its main objective is to keep record maintain information. It is an organized collection of data or information in a machine- readable form that can be accessed by computer.

A Collection of interrelated data stored so that it may be accessed by authorized users with simple user-friendly dialogues.

✓ **Advantage of Database:**

The objectives of Database are as follows:

- ❖ It integrate with provision for different applications,
- ❖ It almost reduces chances of data duplication,
- ❖ It also permits shared access,
- ❖ It permits fine granularity,
- ❖ It provides a centralized controlled access and security control.

4.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF E-RESOURCES

There are several characteristics of E-Resources are as follows:

- Access for 24 x 7.
- E- Publishing may be 70-90% less costly than paper.
- Space saving in library.
- Interactive between authors and readers and allows readers to comments on articles that appears in a journals.
- Many users can use electronic resources simultaneously.

4.7 ADVANTAGES OF E- RESOURCES

There are several advantages of E-Resources are as follows:

- It allows remote access.
- It can be used by many users simultaneously.
- It supports searching capabilities.
- It is interactive and allows interaction between author/publisher and user.
- It can easily merge with altering service.
- It can be updated more easily.
- Reduces storage space.
- Compatibility with the search engine.

4.8 DISADVANTAGES OF E- RESOURCES

There are several Disadvantages of E-Resources are as follows:

- Hardware and software compatibility issues publishers and users.
- Initial high infrastructure and installation cost is required.
- Need special equipment to access.
- Efficient manpower is required.
- Causes more concern about copyright.

Advantages of Electronic Resources

Links and alert: Hypertext format provides links to relevant articles and important websites, constant URLs for particular articles. Latest issue loaded/publish alert the users/readers through e-mail and other mode.

- **Inexpensive:** Electronic resources are cheaper than printed materials as regards to printing and distribution costs. Electronic format alleviate the staff

and facility costs associated with material shelving and storage, both in current stack areas and in storage facility.

- **Flexibilities:** E-journals evolved quickly. They are not tied to a format, printer and distribution network.

Disadvantages of Electronic Resources

- Discomfort in reading from the screen or poor graphic quality.
- Access to e-resources requires knowledge of computer and internet skills.
- The rate of information download depends on the availability of internet speed.
- Perishable citation: once online, if website changes URLs citation disappears.

4.9 INFORMATION CONNECTIVITY

Libraries collect, process, organize, and store information. The documentation and information centers of Horticulture University meet the needs and demands of their users. They also disseminate information through current awareness service, selective dissemination of information service and the literature search service on specific requirement. The current awareness services are given in the form of abstracting, bibliographical and indexing periodicals, digests, extract, etc. Dissemination of Information given by libraries. Information centers helps the users.

If the library is providing good services and the users are happy with whatever is provided then there is need for automation. But one of the problems is assessing the best use of the materials and services. Sometimes users may not know the alternatives

that could be available to them by the library. It is important to consider the needs of the users, the resources in the library, the requirements of the organization and the improvements in the overall services.

University libraries can install costly hardware and software required for information access especially in the developing countries. Horticultural University Libraries also provide printer, UPS, cable network, furniture, cooling devices etc. provide all these facilities with the aim to cater the information needs of the patrons.

The collection is always useful and valuable if it is surrounded by a matrix of content and interpretation and gain useful information. The Horticultural University Libraries are coming forward in building libraries of local and indigenous materials. The Horticultural University Libraries should spend maximum time in identification of the resources and services depending upon users' requirements. These resources must be evaluated in consultation of subject experts through sharing their resources.

4.10 LIBRARY CONSORTIA

A library consortium is a group of libraries who partner to coordinate activities, share resources, and combine expertise. Library consortia offer significant advantages to increasingly strapped libraries. The sharing of resources and collaboration on shared goals often enable libraries to deliver higher quality services than they would be able to deliver on their own.

There are many benefits for libraries that wish to create or join consortia. Though many have fees for entry, in the end the library finds itself saving a great deal on funding by sharing resources with other members of the consortia. Also, a single

library's collection will greatly increase much faster than staying solitary. Additionally, the creation and utilization of inter-library cooperation has the ability to greatly improve communication and relationships across vast fields and can encourage cross-discipline cooperation as well as collaboration.

Benefits of Consortia:

- Provide business opportunities to e- publishers.
- Libraries are facilitated due to the collective strength of consortia members for wider access to electronic resources at reasonable cost and at the best terms and conditions.
- It will improve the research productively of all universities with increased access to international databases and full-text resources.
- Increase in sharing of both print and e-resources amongst participating library.
- The rate of increase in subscription of consortia is less than 100 individual subscriptions of journals.
- Consortia provides better terms of agreement for use, archival access and preservation of subscribed electronic resources;
- The subscribed resources are accessible online in electronic format, the University libraries are not serious to consider the space requirement for storing and managing print-based library resources. But also other problems relating to print media and their location, shelving, binding, organizing, etc. are not be an issue which have affected the electronic resources.

Resource Sharing

It is not possible for a single library to organize library services and satisfy all users. It has to depend on external resources because of heavy expenditure and rising cost of journal and particularly electronic journals, space and cost of processing and maintaining large collection. Library cooperation in resources sharing has become essential concept of resources sharing in libraries. To access to information resources available in the libraries is resources sharing. Access is facilitated by means of cooperative collection development and interlibrary loan activities.

Training:

Training is a process of learning, which is structured to impart and develop knowledge, skills and attitude in employees. In-service training can be defined as a process of acquiring and transmitting professional knowledge and practical skills during working life. It helps organizations and individuals to develop themselves in consonance with the changing needs of the environment in which they survive operate and progress. Various training programmes are being taken place for the library professionals by the leading University library Publishers and service providers. A number of short-term courses, refresher courses, workshops, etc are being organized. The library staff are making themselves able to provide training to the end users.

Information professionals may provide training to the users at different levels because of limitations of resources. Due to rapid change in ICT and library systems and services, training should be provided regularly in order to help the users to keep them update and giving optimum use of the sources and services. The university libraries

also organize programmes to literate the users through user education and information and literacy programmes.

4.11 ELECTRONIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Electronic Resources plays an emerging role in libraries on many levels. The incessant intensification of e-resources available in variety viz, full-text databases, bibliographic databases, e-books, e-journals, e-theses, digitized and born-digital documents, digital images, streaming video sound, and audio books becomes more decisive to manage effectively. These resources pose huge challenges for information professionals to adequately manage and access the diverse e-resources. With these growing challenges there is a need to have a mechanism “one-stop solution” i.e. Electronic Resource Management System (ERMS) for the evaluation, selection, acquisition, renewal / cancellation, license agreement, access rights, usage statistics, single access point, copyright, implementation and administration of e-resources. ERM software assists the library to manage the details access and manages the e-resources.

4.12 TECHNIQUES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Two decades after the advent of electronic journals and databases, librarians are still grappling with ways to best manage these resources in conjunction with their print resources. In addition, economic pressures at many institutions of higher education are resulting in librarians having to justify their spending on collections and resources management. Techniques for Electronic Resources Management are a project to encourage open peer commentary and crowd sourcing of areas of best practices for each of the stages of the e-resources lifecycle.

Investigating new content for purchase/addition

- ❖ Standard rules applied to print acquisition are no longer sufficient.
- ❖ The selection of purchasing models in themselves now play a role in how and why specific content is selected for inclusion with any given collection of library material.
- ❖ Some basic guideline to consider when making selections decisions for content:
 - Know what you want to achieve
 - Write your specification document
 - Get the right team
 - Talk to suppliers/vender
 - Making your choice

Acquire new content

- ❖ Acquiring resources once they are selected can be very straight forward or very complicated depending upon the resource to be purchased.
- ❖ The following acquisitions steps usually occur when acquire new content and services:
 - Comparing specifications
 - Negotiate terms of contract and purchasing
 - Check the license
 - Re-negotiation of licensing terms
 - Singing of the agreement
 - Record administrative metadata

Implement

- ❖ Any new e-resource will need to be implemented, while this may be relatively straightforward for smaller resources, larger resources and new services may take a few months to get just right.
- ❖ No matter how big the resource, it will need to be tasted and set up in order to embed it into the collection.
- ❖ Tanning and awareness sessions for staff and users will help, as with a definite launch date that can be used to market the new resources to the intended audience.

Evaluation and ongoing access

- ❖ Many resources take a year before they become embedded into the curriculum or research progress and user feedback may not be positive form the onset of provision.

- ❖ The best evaluation of a product or service happens within a three to five year time frame.
- ❖ Track downtime/availability by saving email alerts /messages from the producer of scheduled downtime/maintenance and tally these up annually.

Annual review

- ❖ In times of fiscal constraint it is very important to make sure all resources, whether established or recent acquisitions are providing value for money.
- ❖ Value of money can be calculated in a number of ways, the most obvious being cost per downloaded, other factors should be taken into account, such as:
 - Renewal date
 - Currency exchange rate
 - Usage
 - Access queries
 - Coverage changes
 - License changes
 - Cancellation policy
 - Pricing model
 - Percentage price increases
- ❖ Compile a report for your staff; it is not enough to compile a report of raw data, give subject teams a background to the usage of the resource and check performance indicators in order to allow them to make quick and accurate decisions on what to do next.

Cancellation and replacement review

- ❖ With ever changing program offerings and shift in usage of resources, some resources will need to be cancelled.
- ❖ Once the decision has been made to cancel and replace a resource, notify the patrons of the change.
- ❖ Begin evaluation of replacement product and do not forget that there may be open access alternatives.

4.13 LIFE CYCLE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The term “life cycle” in the context of e-resources starts from acquisition to management the digital collections. The premise of life cycle of e-resource undergoes the states of “Acquire”, after selection and evaluation; once acquired, it provide the “Access” to users; once access has been provided, it “Administered” in various administrative modules of ERMS. The “Support Management” addresses the problem logs, troubleshooting, and vendor communication; and finally at the end it “Evaluate”, after usage statistics, downtime analysis and users feedback; “to see whether it should be “Renewed/cancelled” at which point the cycle continues.

4.14 ELECTRONIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (ERMS)

Tool to manage and access e-resources starting from evaluation, selection, acquisition, renewal/cancellation, license agreement, open access and institutional archives, access rights, usage statistics, single access point, implementation and administration is called electronic resource management system / or software

(ERMS). ERMS is software that manages all steps in the life cycle of e-resources. Further, ERMS addressed the issues on new standards and protocols required to interoperate with ILS and other system already used in the library.

4.15 BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTING ELECTRONIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ERMS proves its usefulness for both the librarian and users. Some of the benefits of implementing ERMS are as follows:

- ❖ Effectively and efficiently manage digital collections workflow (life cycle) i.e. from evaluation, selection, and acquisition, renewal/review/ cancellation, access to troubleshooting.
- ❖ To keep track licenses agreement, and manage online subscription, coverage data and A-Z holdings etc.
- ❖ One-stop solution – facilitates to view all information related to particular e-resources without having consult multiple files / spreadsheets.
- ❖ Analyze the cost per use, usage statistics, and licensing information. It can also examine cost benefit analysis of the Library.
- ❖ Allows users to search the multiple databases simultaneously and get the combined results in a uniform format.

4.16 TRAINING IN ELECTRONIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To manage the e-resources through ERMS, it is required to provide the training/education to the LIS staff as well as users. As ERM workflow belongs to the services librarians, a training programme should be conducted by ERMS provider to

all the service librarians and services librarians should give instructions to the users about the e-resources 'how to use it'. In the light of training, the resources can be used extensively and can justify the money being used in electronic resources. Users can be trained on variety of ways such as, through in person reference interactions with librarians, through e-mail, phone, or other contact with librarians, and through the numerous formal library instruction sessions conducted by librarians throughout the academic year.

4.17 USER'S APPROACH TO INFORMATION RESOURCES

A Librarian should be a linking source rather than being a custodian of an information store house or computer terminal. His task is to help the user to define his information needs and linking them with relevant source. These sources include personal (information), primary or secondary scientific literature, factual data bank, management information system or the ephemeral literature like pamphlets, reports, proceedings, trade, and literature and extension material. The librarians have vital role to play in providing relevant and timely information to the many scientists in the field of agriculture who are actually engaged in meeting the continuing challenge of man and materials. A librarian has a basic role to collect the data and information of the choice of his scientist speedily speedy and sharp and to organize it intelligently and systematically to enable the reader to access easily and speedily on his need. The librarian should know the form, the content, and the quality and the quantity of information as well as the need of the users and its information. He must also know the methods of procuring, processing, organizing, storing, preserving, retrieving and disseminating the information required and also impact of computer technology on the following tasks:

- Information gathering.
- Information filtering and
- Information accessing.

4.18 CONCLUSION

The chapter highlights the information Resource and management compelled to the culture as well as Resources Centers to update their materials, activities and services. It also provides backdrop against which the study has been rationalized. The present study has been elaborated to include the centrality of the study, which intends to appraise the Information Resources, E-resources, types of E-resource and Electronic Resource Management etc. practiced in Fashion Institutions Resource Centers in India. Resource Centers are utilizing various technologies for up gradation of infrastructure and services. The technology brings resource Centers to global network which provide many opportunities to the library professionals for their career and up-gradation of knowledge. It should be used as a tool for enhancement and expedite services of the library and information centers. .

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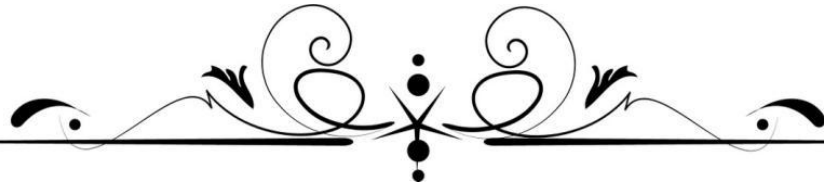
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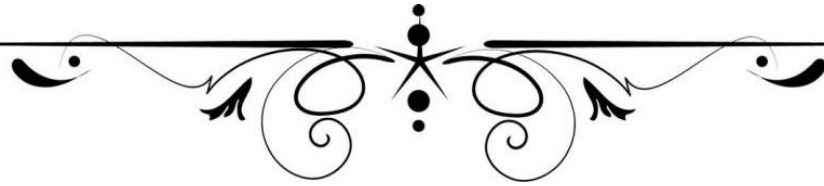
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CHAPTER-5
DATA ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis and interpretation are concerned with the computation of data that further leads to a particular conclusion based on the data gathered. It is concerned with analyzing the data based on some measurements and further testing of the hypothesis based on the data gathered.

5.2 DATA ANALYSIS

The data that has been gathered is further processed and analyzed under the outline laid down for the purpose. Technically spoken processing of data includes editing, coding, classification, and tabulation of the data. So that they are open to analysis.

Thus, in the process of analysis, relationships or differences supporting or conflicting with original or new hypothesis should be subjected to statistical tests of significances to determine with what validity data can be said to indicate any conclusion. The role of statistics in research is to function as a tool in designing research, analyzing its data, and drawing conclusions there from.

There are two major areas of statistic:-

1. **Descriptive Statistics:-** Descriptive statistics is concerned with the development of certain indices from raw data.

2. **Inferential Statistics: -** It is a process of generalization, it is also known as

sampling statistics and is concerned with two major problems and they are:

- The estimation of population parameters;
- The testing of the statistical hypothesis.

INTERPRETATION

After the analysis of data, the researcher has to accomplish the task of drawing inferences. This has to be done very carefully otherwise misleading conclusions may be drawn and the purpose of doing research will be ruined. Interpretation of data refers to that part of investigating or research that is associated with the drawing of inferences from them till they are not properly interpreted.

Section-1

Part-I

5.3 LIBRARIAN'S QUESTIONNAIRES

Analysis of Data Collected from the Librarians of the National Institutes of Fashion Technology

Table No. 5.3.1 General information about the organization

This section gives information about the name of institutions selected to study their URL and the year in which they were established.

S. No.	National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Place	URL	Established
1	NIFT- NRC	New Delhi	https://www.nift.ac.in/delhi/	1986

2	NIFT- RC	Bengaluru	https://www.nift.ac.in/bengaluru/	1986
3	NIFT- RC	Kolkata	https://www.nift.ac.in/kolkata/	1995
4	NIFT- RC	Mumbai	https://www.nift.ac.in/mumbai/	1995
5	NIFT- RC	Hyderabad	https://www.nift.ac.in/hyderabad /	1999
6	NIFT- RC	Gandhinagar	https://www.nift.ac.in/gandhinagar/	1995
7	NIFT- RC	Raebareli	https://www.nift.ac.in/raebareli	2007
8	NIFT- RC	Bhopal	https://nift.ac.in/bhopal/	2008
9	NIFT- RC	Patna	https://www.nift.ac.in/patna/	2008
10	NIFT- RC	Shillong	https://www.nift.ac.in/shillong/	2008

The 16 Resource Centers were selected for the study out of which 10 resource centers had returned filled questionnaire. In Table 5.3.1 it can be seen that the National Institutes of Fashion Technology, New Delhi (NIFT) which is established in 1986 is the oldest and the National Institutes of Fashion Technology Patna, Shillong (NIFT) which is established in 2008 is the newest among all resource centers. All resource centers have dedicated websites.

Table No.-5.3.2 General information

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Opening time	Closing time	Sunday
NIFT-Bengaluru	9:30am	5:30 pm	Closed

NIFT-Bhopal	10:00am	6:00 pm	Closed
NIFT-Gandhinagar	8:00am	10:30 pm	Closed
NIFT-Hyderabad	9:30am	5:30 pm	Closed
NIFT-Kolkata	9:30am	5:30 pm	Closed
NIFT-Mumbai	9:30am	5:00 pm	Closed
NIFT-New Delhi	9:00am	8:00 pm	Closed
NIFT-Patna	9:30am	5:30 pm	Closed
NIFT-Raebareli	9:30am	5:30 pm	Closed
NIFT-Shillong	9:30am	5:30 pm	Closed

Section 1: Personal Profile of Librarians/Library In-charge

5.4 DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Table No. 5.4.1. Distribution of Questionnaire

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Received	Percentage (%)
Bengaluru	1	1	100%
Bhopal	1	1	100%
Gandhinagar	1	1	100%
Hyderabad	1	1	100%
Kolkata	1	1	100%
Mumbai	1	1	100%
Newdelhi	1	1	100%
Patna	1	1	100%

Raebareli	1	1	100%
Shillong	1	1	100%
Total	10	10	100.00

Table 5.4.1 shows that there are a total 10 Resource center under study, where one questionnaire was distributed to each librarian or library in-charge of Resource Center (Library) of National Institutes of Fashion Technology (NIFTs). Ten out of Ten questionnaires were received from there. It means that 100% of responses were received from the in-charge of the library or Librarians/Library In-charge.

Table: 5.4.2 Gender wise Respondents

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Male	Female
Bengaluru	√	-
Bhopal	√	-
Gandhinagar	√	-
Hyderabad	-	√
Kolkata	-	√
Mumbai	√	-
New Delhi	√	-
Patna	√	-
Raebareli	√	-
Shillong	√	-
Total	8(80%)	2(20%)

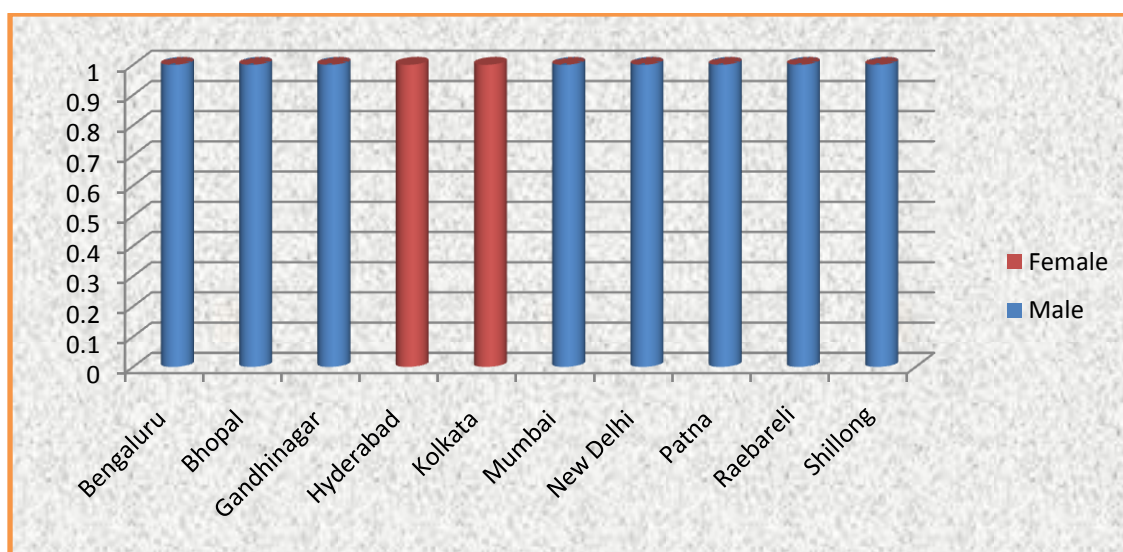


Figure No. 5.4.1 Gender wise Respondents

It is explored from table 5.4.2 and Figure 5.4.1 shows that all the respondents of Resource Centers of National Institutes of Fashion Technology (NIFTs) are male 8 respondents are male while two are female. It is seen that overall respondents gender in which majority 8 (80%) out 10 are Male and only two (20%) is female. So we can say that male respondents are dominant females.

Table: 5.4.3. Age-wise Respondents

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Less than 25	26-35	36-45	>46
Bengaluru	-	-	√	-
Bhopal	-	-	√	-
Gandhinagar	-	-	√	-
Hyderabad	-	-	√	-
Kolkata	-	√	-	-
Mumbai	-	-	-	√
Newdelhi	-	-	-	√
Patna	-	-	√	-
Raebareli	-	-	√	-
Shillong	-	-	√	-
Total		1 (10%)	7 (70%)	2 (20%)

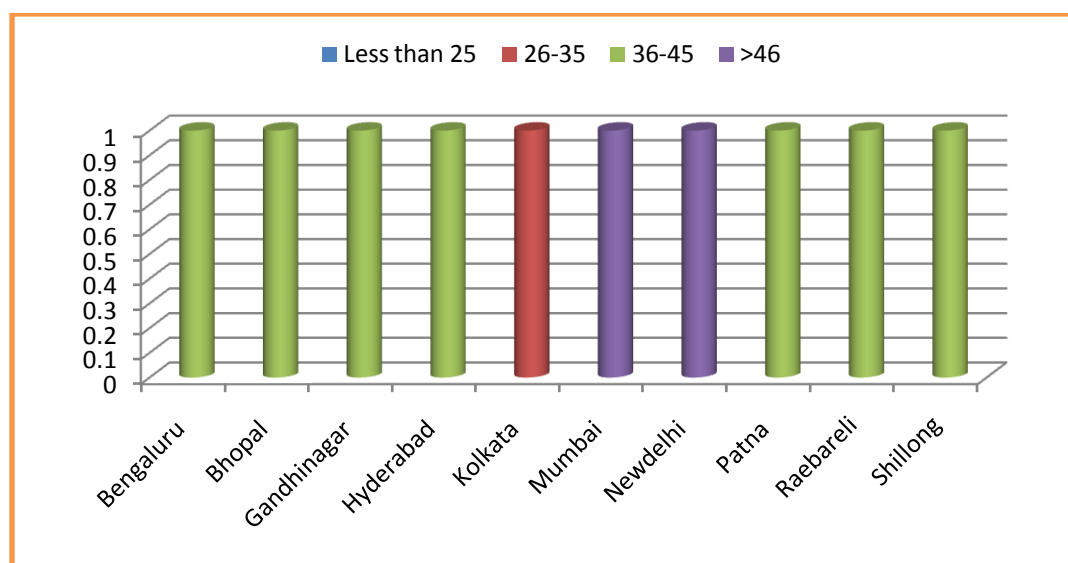


Figure No: 5.4.2. Age-wise Respondents

It is observed from table no 5.4.3 and Figure 5.4.2 shows that in the NIFTs 7 respondents are more than 35-45 years (NIFT Bengaluru, NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Hyderabad, NIFT Patna, NIFT Raebareli, and NIFT Shillong). 2 responded more than 46 years (NIFT Mumbai, NIFT New Delhi), 1 responded 26-35 years (NIFT Kolkata).

Table: 5.4.4 Educational Qualification of Response

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Postgraduate	M. Phil	Ph.D.
Bengaluru	-	√	-
Bhopal	-	-	√
Gandhinagar	-	-	√
Hyderabad	-	√	-
Kolkata	√	-	-
Mumbai	-	-	√
Newdelhi	-	-	√
Patna	√	-	-
Raebareli	√	-	-
Shillong	√	-	-
Total	4(40%)	2(20%)	4(40%)

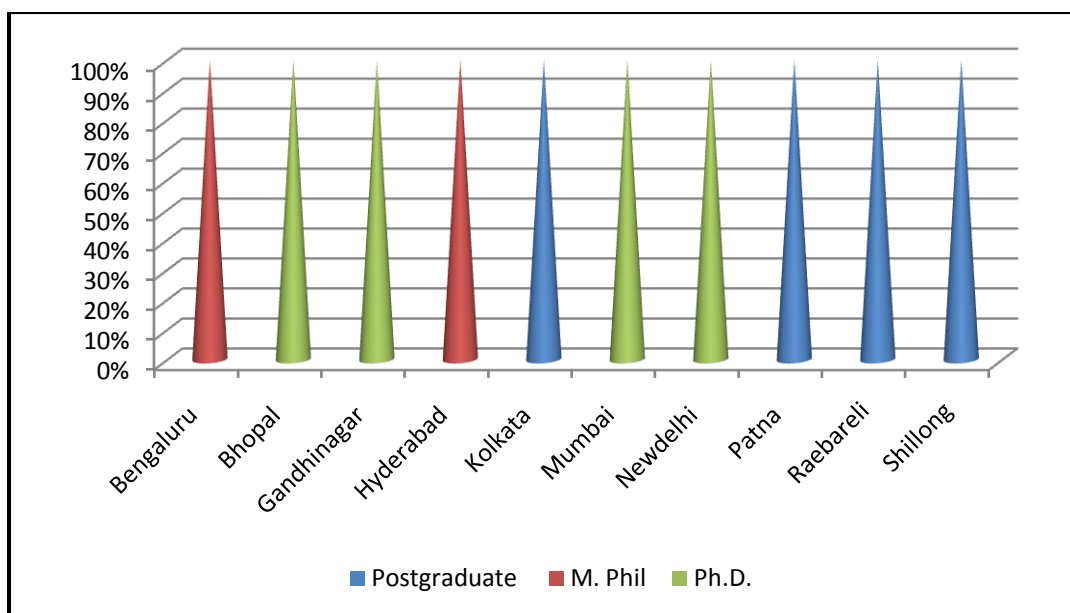


Figure: 5.4.3 Educational Qualification of Response

It is observed from table no 5.4.4 and Figure 5.4.3 shows that in the NIFTs, 4 (40%) respondents (NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Patna, NIFT Raebareli, NIFT Shillong) are Postgraduate, 2(20%) responded are (NIFT Bengaluru and NIFT Hyderabad) M.Phil and 4(40%) respondents are (NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Mumbai, and NIFT New Delhi).

Table No. 5.4.5. Professional Experience of Respondents (In Years)

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	<5	6-15	16-24	>25
Bengaluru	-	-	√	-
Bhopal	-	√	-	-
Gandhinagar	-	-	√	-
Hyderabad	-	-	√	-
Kolkata	-	√	-	-

Mumbai	-	-	√	-
New Delhi	-	-	√	-
Patna	-	√	-	-
Raebareli	-	√	-	-
Shillong	-	√	-	-
Total	-	5(50%)	5(50%)	-

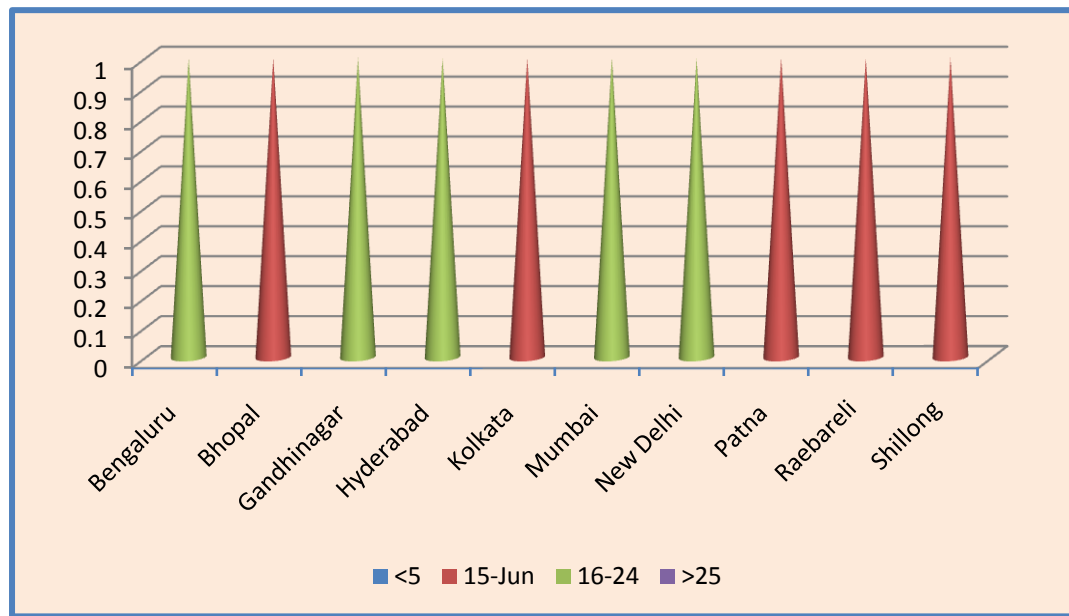


Figure No. 5.4.4. Professional Experience of Respondents (In Years)

It is observed from table no 5.4.5 and Figure 5.4.4 shows that in the NIFTs, 5 (50%) respondents (NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Patna, Raibareli, and NIFT Shillong) have 6-15 years' experience and 5 (50%) respondents (NIFT Bengaluru, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Hyderabad, NIFT Mumbai, and NIFT New Delhi) have 16-24 years' experience.

About the Resource Center**Table No. 5.4.6 Total no. of registered users for Resource Centers**

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Total Numbers of Registered Users
Bengaluru	995
Bhopal	300
Gandhinagar	845
Hyderabad	1000
Kolkata	1362
Mumbai	1053
New Delhi	1154
Patna	220
Raebareli	454
Shillong	300

It is observed from table 5.4.6 that shows in total numbers Registered Users.

Table No.5.4.7 Print Collection Available in Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong
Text Books	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Reference books	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Periodical	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Newspaper	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Map/chart/diagrams etc.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Theses /dissertations	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Conference Proceedings	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Patent	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

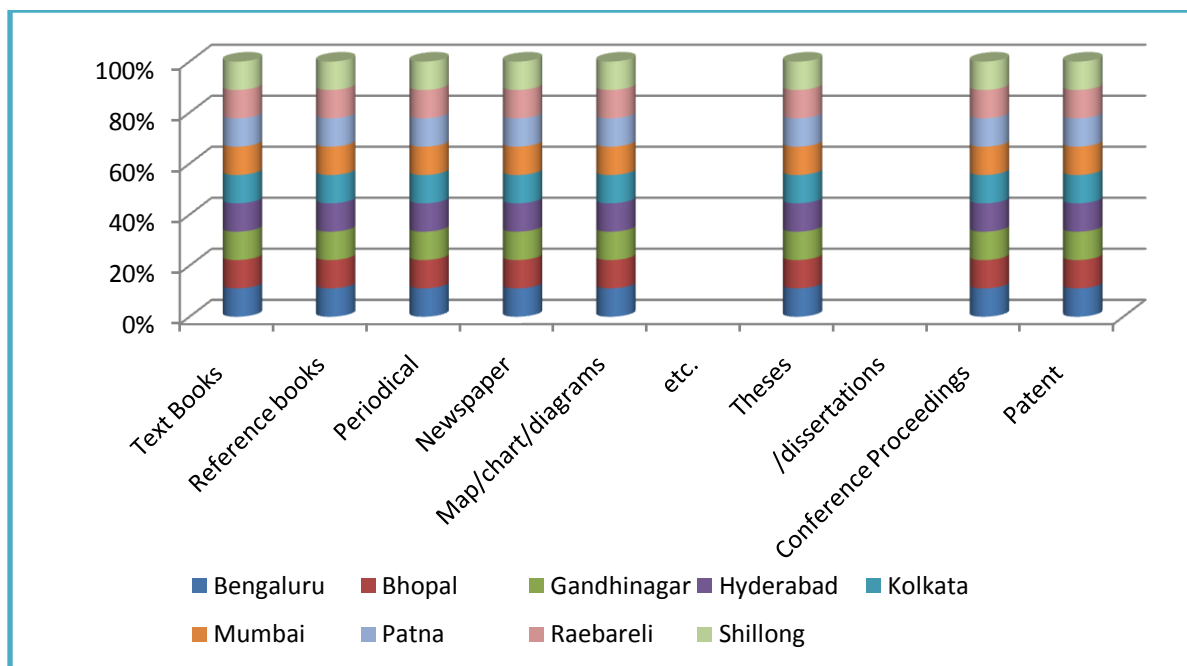


Figure No. 5.4.5 Print Collection Available in Resource Centers

The Table shows that all Resource Centers NIFTs respondents were provided the various type of Information resources collection like Text Books, Reference books, Periodical and Patent, etc. which help to develop reading skills, study, research work of the students.

Table No. 5.4.8. E-resource Collection Available in Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong
E-journal (Full texts/ Abstracts)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
E-Books	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Online Databases and Periodicals	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Open Access Resources	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
E-Thesis and Dissertation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
E-Newspaper	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
E-Magazines	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Reference Databases	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Databases on CD /DVD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

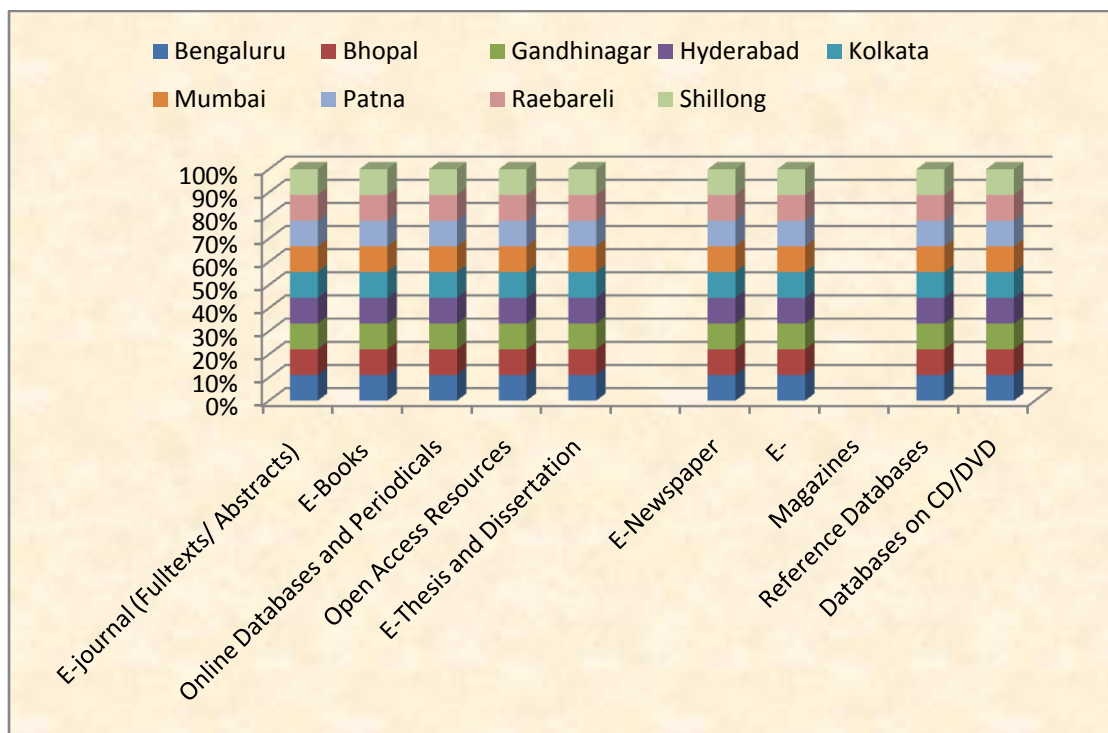


Figure No. 5.4.6. E-resource Collection Available in Resource Centers

The Table shows that all Resource Centers NIFTs respondents were provided the various type of E-resources collection like e-journals, e-books, and electronic databases, etc. which help to develop the reading skills of the students.

Table No. 5.4.9 Financial Resources of Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Central Govt. / Ministry of Textiles	State Government	Donations/ Endowments	Over Charges, Sale of Old Newspapers, Xerox charges, Membership Charges, Etc	Any other
Bengaluru	√	-	-	-	-
Bhopal	√	-	-	-	-
Gandhinagar	√	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad	√	-	-	-	Our own Funds
Kolkata	√	-	-	-	-
Mumbai	√	-	-	-	-
Newdelhi	√	-	-	-	-
Patna	√	-	-	-	-
Raebareli	√	-	-	-	-
Shillong	√	-	-	-	-

The above table 5.4.9 show the availability of financial resources other than regular funds these institutes receiving from their parent body. All NIFTs Resource Centers are funded by the Ministry of Textiles.

Table No. 5.4.10 Detail of equipment's available in the Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	Patna	Raebareilly	Shillong
Computer	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Photocopy machine	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Printers	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Scanners	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Barcode Readers	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Projector	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Miscellaneous	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

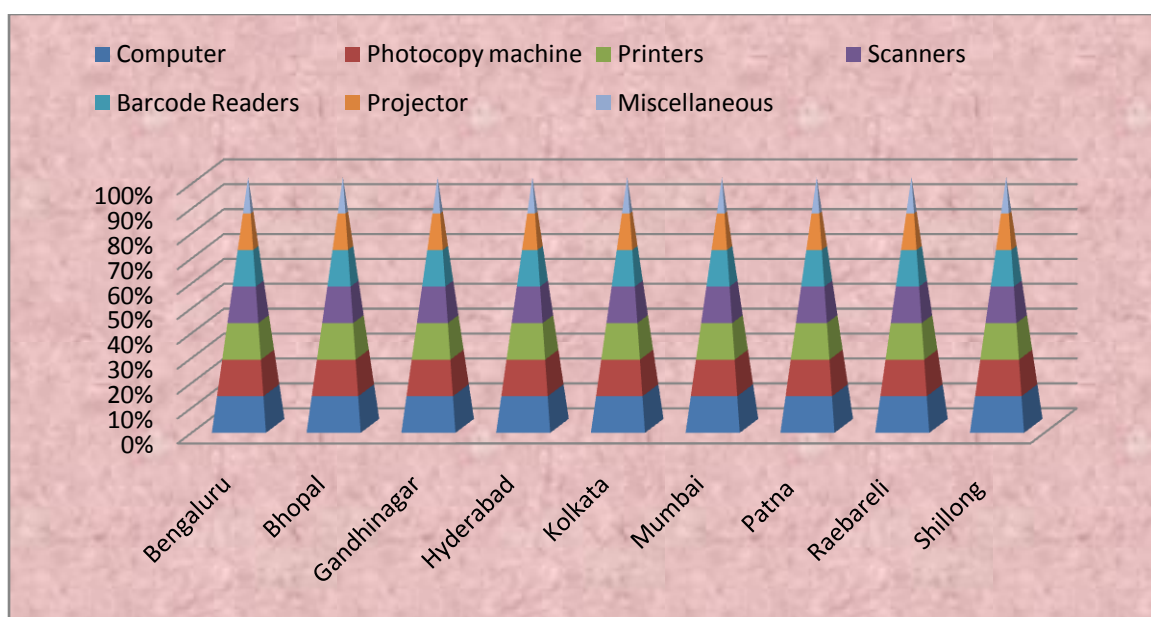


Figure No. 5.4.7 Detail of equipment's available in the Resource Centers

Table 5.4.10 and Figure 5.4.7 shows the availability of the equipment in all NIFTs Resource Center Computer, Photocopy machine, Printers, Scanner, Barcode Reader, Projector, and Miscellaneous.

Table No. 5.4.11.Uses of Digital/ Institutional Repository Software in Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology (NIFTs)	Yes	No
Bengaluru	√	-
Bhopal	√	-
Gandhinagar	√	-
Hyderabad	√	-
Kolkata	√	-
Mumbai	√	-
Newdelhi	√	-
Patna	√	-
Raebareli	√	-
Shillong	√	-
Total	10(100%)	-

It observed from table 5.4.11 shows all NIFTs Resource Centers Digital/ Institutional Repository Software.

(a) If yes

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	D-Space	Greenstone	E-print Archive	Any other
Bengaluru	√	0	-	-
Bhopal	√	0	-	-
Gandhinagar	√	0	-	-

Hyderabad	√	0	-	-
Kolkata	√	0	-	-
Mumbai	√	0	-	-
Newdelhi	√	0	-	-
Patna	√	0	-	-
Raebareli	√	0	-	-
Shillong	√	0	-	-
Total	10 (100%)	0	-	-

It observed from table 5.1.15 (a) shows all NIFTs Resource Centers Digital/ Institutional Repository Software. If yes D-Space software using Resource Centers.

Table No.- 5.4.12. The network system software used in Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	UNIX	LINEX	WINDOWS	Any other
Bengaluru	-	-	√	-
Bhopal	-	-	√	-
Gandhinagar	-	-	√	-
Hyderabad	-	-	√	-
Kolkata	-	-	√	-
Mumbai	-	-	√	-
Newdelhi	-	-	√	-
Patna	-	-	√	-
Raebareli	-	-	√	-
Shillong	-	-	√	-

It observed from table 5.4.12 shows the all NIFTs Resource Centers Network system software is using Windows. It's very easy to use the software.

RC Management section**Automation in the Resource Center**

Automation is the process of handling the work with the help of machines. The process of automation is very important to save the time of users as well as library staff. For analyzing automation in the library, data were collected and the same is represented in the following table.

Table No.- 5.4.13 Automation in the Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Yes	No
Bengaluru	√	-
Bhopal	√	-
Gandhinagar	√	-
Hyderabad	√	-
Kolkata	√	-
Mumbai	√	-
Newdelhi	√	-
Patna	√	-
Raebareli	√	-
Shillong	√	-
Total	10(100%)	-

It observed from table 5.2.1 shows all NIFTs Resource Centers is Automation.

(a) If yes please specify the status of the automation

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Fully automated	Partially automated	Under automated
Bengaluru	√	-	-
Bhopal	√	-	-
Gandhinagar	√	-	-
Hyderabad	√	-	-
Kolkata	√	-	-
Mumbai	√	-	-
Newdelhi	√	-	-
Patna		√	-
Raebareli	√	-	-
Shillong	-	√	-
Total	8 (80%)	2(20%)	-

It is observed from table 5.4.13 (a) shows all NIFTs is Automation using. 8(80%)

Fully automated NIFTs Resource Centers and 2 (20%) Partially automated Resource Centers (NIFT Patna, NIFT Shillong).

Table No.- 5.4.14. Library management software used in your Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong
E-granthalaya	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
LIBSYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
SOUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TLMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
house developed software	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

It observed from table 5.4.14 shows all NIFTs Resource Center is using E-Granthalaya Library management software.

E-resource

Table No.- 5.4.15. Usage of E-resources in Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Yes	No
Bengaluru	√	-
Bhopal	√	-
Gandhinagar	√	-
Hyderabad	√	-
Kolkata	√	-
Mumbai	√	-
Newdelhi	√	-
Patna	√	-
Raebareli	√	-
Shillong	√	-

It is observed from Table 5.4.15 shows all NIFTs Resource Center is used E-resources using and provided users.

Table No.- 5.4.16 Major points considered while selecting e-resources for your Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	New Delhi	Mumbai	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
Cost effectiveness	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	1(10%)
Subject	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Authenticity/ Vendor reliability	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	3(30%)
Currency of Information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
Backfile availability	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	3(30%)
Ease of accessibility	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Product review by expert	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	1(10%)
Scope/ Coverage	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	1(10%)

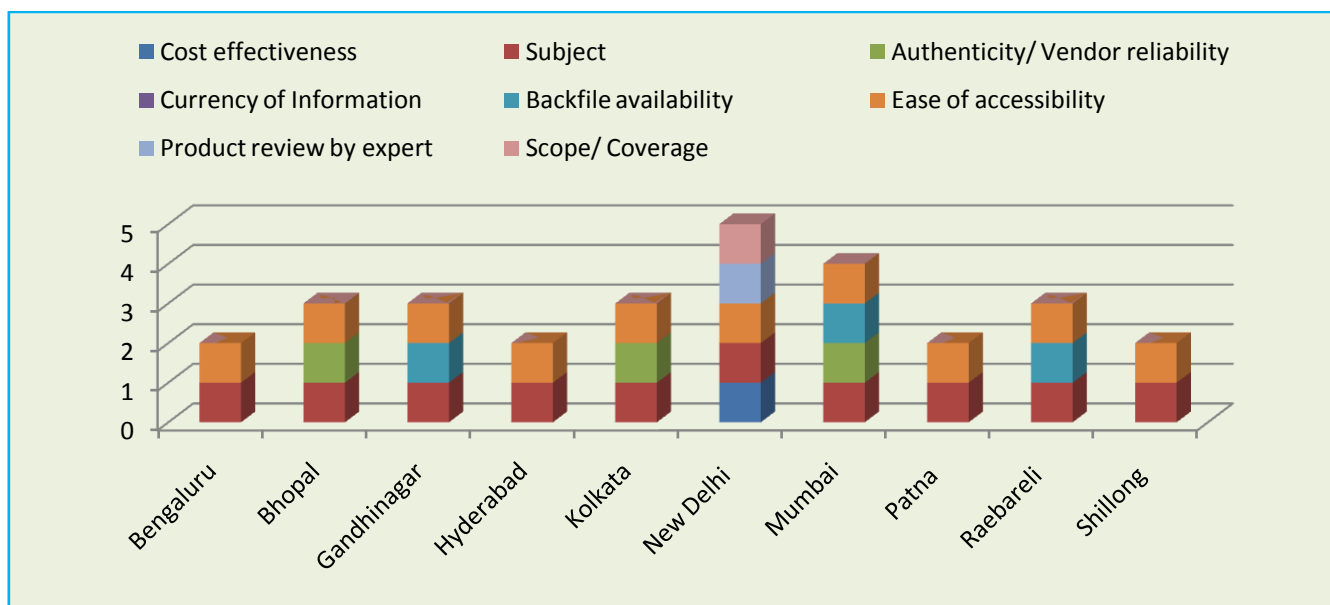


Figure No.- 5.4.8 Major points Considered while Selecting e-resources for your Resource Centers

It observed from table 5.3.2 gives a view on sources Major points considered while selecting e-resources for Resource Center. NIFT New Delhi has selecting e-resources 1 (10%) Cost-effectiveness,10 (100%) Subject wise all NIFTs selecting e-resources, 3(30%) Authenticity/ Vendor reliability selecting e-resources (NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Mumbai), 3(30%) Back file availability selecting e-resources (NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Mumbai, and NIFT Raibareli), 10(100%) Ease of accessibility all NIFTs selecting, 1(10%)Product review by expert and Scope/ Coverage selecting NIFT New Delhi RC.

Table No.- 5.4.17 Process followed while selecting e-resources for your Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
Recommendations faculty members, Research scholars	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Recommendation Students	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Surfing e-information website	-	-	-	--	-	-	√	-	-	-	1(10%)
Consulting other libraries	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	3(30%)
Free online trial access	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Calling vendors and discussing their products	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	--	-	1(10%)
Publisher's Review in various catalogue	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	5(50%)

It is observed from table 5.4.17 gives a view on sources Process follows while selecting e-resources for Resource Center. All NIFTs Resource center 10(100%) views in Recommendations faculty members, Research scholars and Recommendation Students, 1(10%) NIFT New Delhi Surfing e-information website, 3(30%) Consulting other libraries (NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Raibareli, NIFT Shillong), 1(10%) Calling vendors and discussing their products NIFT Delhi and 5(50%) Publisher's Review in various catalogue process selecting e-resources (NIFT Bengaluru, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Patna, and NIFT Raibareli).

Table No.- 5.4.18 Licensing Policy of E-resources followed by Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
Downloading	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Inter-Library Loan	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Limited sharing for scholarly purpose	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	1(10%)
Printing link to licensed material,	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Perpetual access right	-	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	3(30%)
Archiving right	-	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	3(30%)

It is observed from table 5.4.18. gives a view on followed the license policy E-resources support by the Resource Centers. 10(100%) Downloading, Inter-Library Loan and Printing link to licensed material E-resources all NIFTs RC, 1(10%) Limited sharing for scholarly purpose NIFT Delhi RC, 3 (30%) Perpetual access right and Archiving right E-resources (NIFT Gandhinagar, NIF Kolkata, and NIFT Mumbai).

Table No.- 5.4.19 Strategies applied to provide access of e-resources to the users

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
Provide links from the home page	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Through links from an online catalogue	-	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	3(30%)
Through federated search	√	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	5(50%)

It is observed from table 5.4.19. gives a view on RC provided access to e-resources for the users in NIFTs. All NIFTs Resource Center 10(100%) Provide links from home page access e-resources, 3(30%) Through links from online catalogue access e-resources (NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Mumbai, and NIFT New Delhi) and 5(50%) Through federated search access e-resources (NIFT Bengaluru, NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT New Delhi, and NIFT Raebareli).

Table No.- 5.4.20 Method applied for authentication and access management

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
Institutional IP address	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
User name and password	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Local authentication (Proxy server)	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	2(20%)
Universal Resource Identifier	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	2(20%)

It is observed from table 5.4.20 gives a view on applied for authentication and access management method by NIFTs Resource Center. 10(100%) Institutional IP address all Resources Center NIFTs, 10(100%) User name and password all NIFTs RC, 2(20%) Local authentication (Proxy server) (NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT New Delhi) and 2(20%) Universal Resource Identifier (NIFT New Delhi, NIFT Patna).

Table No.- 5.4.21 Steps taken for the promotion and optimum utilization of e-resources

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong
Link on RC website	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
RC orientation/education programs	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-
Serving targeted e-mails	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
RC brochure/leaflets	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Organization staff-user meets	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Presentation by the librarians	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

It is observed from table 5.4.21. gives a view on all NIFTs Resource centers different steps have been taken for the promotion and optimum utilization of e-resources.

Table No.- 5.4.22. Utility of e-resources provided by the Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong
Enhance existing and create a more dynamic, relevant, and flexible collection	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Enhance the existing services and create new services of the RC	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Time-saving of staff	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
24 hours available collection	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Searching and browsing very easy	√	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	
E-resources are compatible with the use of the RC portal system and OPAC	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Remote access to the authorized user	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

It is observed from table 5.4.22 gives a view on all NIFTs Resource centers in different types of the utility of e-resources in the circumstance used in users.

Table No.- 5.4.23 Type of access provided for E-resources

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhi nagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong
Online Catalogue (OPAC)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Federated Search Software	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RC Website	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√

It is observed from table 5.4.23. gives a view on all NIFTs Resource centers in different types Provided access to e-resources easy available in materials. Online Catalogue (OPAC) and RC Website access e-resources and Federated Search Software not accessed in e-resources in users.

Table No.- 5.4.24. Participation of Resource Centers in Consortium activities

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Yes	No
Bengaluru	√	-
Bhopal	√	-
Gandhinagar	√	-
Hyderabad	√	-
Kolkata	√	-
Mumbai	√	-
Newdelhi	√	-
Patna	√	-
Raebareli	√	-
Shillong	√	-
Total	10(100%)	-

It is observed from table 5.4.24 gives a view on all NIFTs Resource centers participating in Consortium activities are very helpful e-resources accessed in users in Resource Centers.

Table No.- 5.4.25. Information services being offered by Resource Centers

Services	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
Web OPAC	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Circulation of Books	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Book reservation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Inter-Library Loan (ILL)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)

Reference Service	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Online Access to Databases	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Internet Browsing	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)
Fashion Forecast Services	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10(100%)

Analysis of the data in table 5.4.25 exhibits the services offered by the Resource Centers of NIFTs. In NIFTs, 10 (100%) Resource Centers offer Web OPAC, Circulation of Books, Book reservation, Inter-Library Loan (ILL), Reference Service, On-line Access to Databases, Internet Browsing and Fashion Forecast Services.

Librarian's Opinion regarding Electronic Information Sources and Services

This section deals with the opinion of librarians/library-in-charge over open access initiatives.

Table No. 5.4.26. Factors that influence the Electronic Information Sources and Services in your Resource Center

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong
Allocation of funds from the INFLIBNET Centre	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	3
Developments in the field of ICT	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Demand from the users	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
To provide advanced services to users	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
To attract the attention of the NAAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

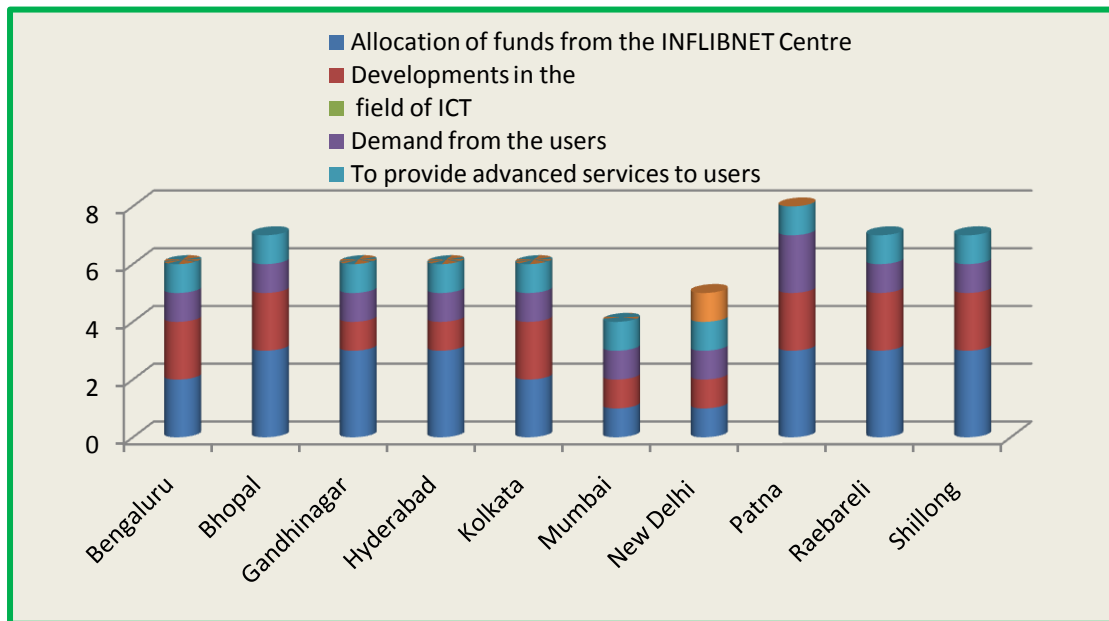


Figure No. 5.4.9. Factors that influence the Electronic Information Sources and Services in your Resource Centers

Above Table 5.4.26 and Figure 5.4.9. Shows opinion of librarians/library in-charge on factors that influenced Electronic Information Sources and Service. Different numbers show a different rating scale. 5 (50%) NRC's strongly agrees that allocation of the fund, developments in the field of ICT and to provide advanced services to users are influenced by open access initiatives. 3 (30%) NRC's agrees that developments in the field of ICT, demand from the users and to provide advanced services to users are influenced by open access initiatives. 1 (10%) NRC is undecided on demand from the users, other institutions repositories and consortiums and to attract the attention of higher authority are influenced open access initiatives. 2 (20%) NRC disagrees that developments in the field of ICT and to attract the attention of higher authority is influencing open access initiatives. 1 (10%) NRC strongly disagrees that the allocation of funds is influenced by open access initiatives.

Section-2
Part-II

5.5 USER BASED QUESTIONNAIRE ANALYSIS

Table No.- 5.5.1 Distribution of Questionnaire

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Distributed	Received (%)
Bengaluru	50	39(78%)
Bhopal	50	44(88%)
Gandhinagar	50	43(86%)
Hyderabad	50	44(88%)
Kolkata	50	21(42%)
Mumbai	50	42(84%)
New Delhi	50	42(84%)
Patna	50	43(86%)
Raebareli	50	46(92%)
Shillong	50	36(72%)
Total	500	400(80%)

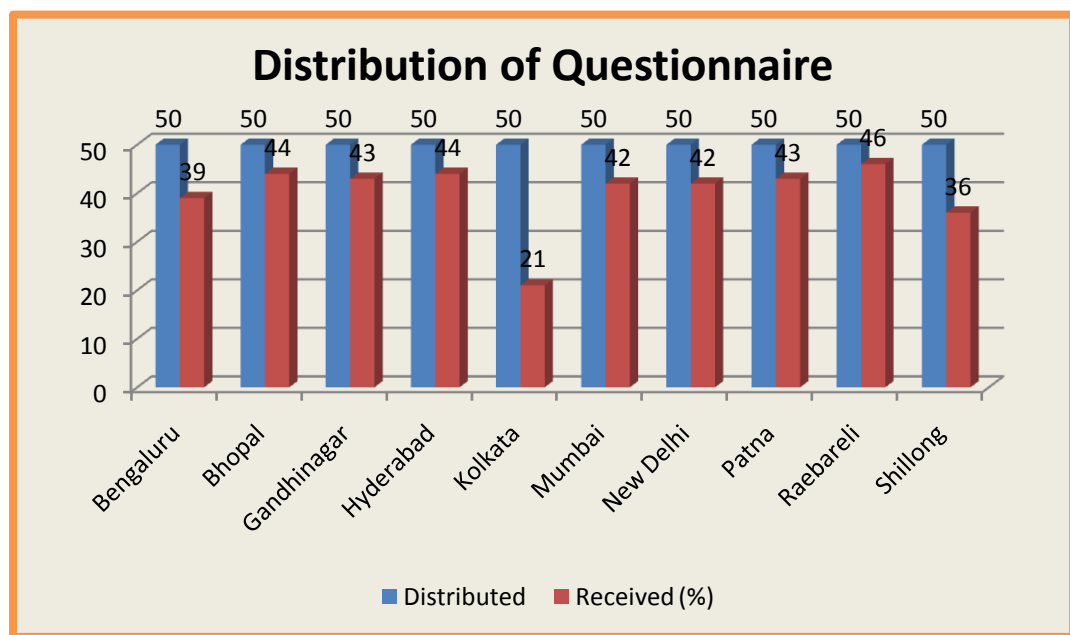


Figure No.- 5.5.1. Distribution of Questionnaire

Table-5.5.1 and Figure 5.5.1 present the status of response from users in NIFTs RC. 50 questionnaires were distributed to library users in each NIFTs RC. Thus a total of 500 questionnaires were distributed to users and 400 filled questionnaires were received from All Resource Center users. According to the table the user respondents from the different library were areas 78% respondents from Bengaluru RC, 88% respondents from Bopal RC, 86% respondents from Gandhinagar RC, 88% respondents from Hyderabad RC, 42% respondents from Kolkata RC, 84% respondents from Mumbai RC, 84% respondents from New Delhi RC, 86% respondents from Patna RC, 92% respondents from Raebareli RC and 72% respondents from Shillong RC.

Table No.- 5.5.2 Designation of Respondents

Data of the users of NIFTs RC are categorized into the undergraduate students and postgraduate students.

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	UG (%)	PG (%)
Bengaluru	27 (12.32%)	12 (6.62%)
Bhopal	29 (13.24%)	15 (8.28%)
Gandhinagar	24 (10.95%)	19 (10.49%)
Hyderabad	18 (8.21%)	26 (14.36%)
Kolkata	8 (3.65%)	13 (7.18%)
Mumbai	23 (10.50%)	19 (10.49%)
New Delhi	25 (11.41%)	17(9.39%)
Patna	24 (10.95%)	19 (10.49%)
Raebareli	22 (10.04%)	24 (13.25%)
Shillong	19 (08.67%)	17 (9.39%)
Total	219 (54.75%)	181 (45.25%)

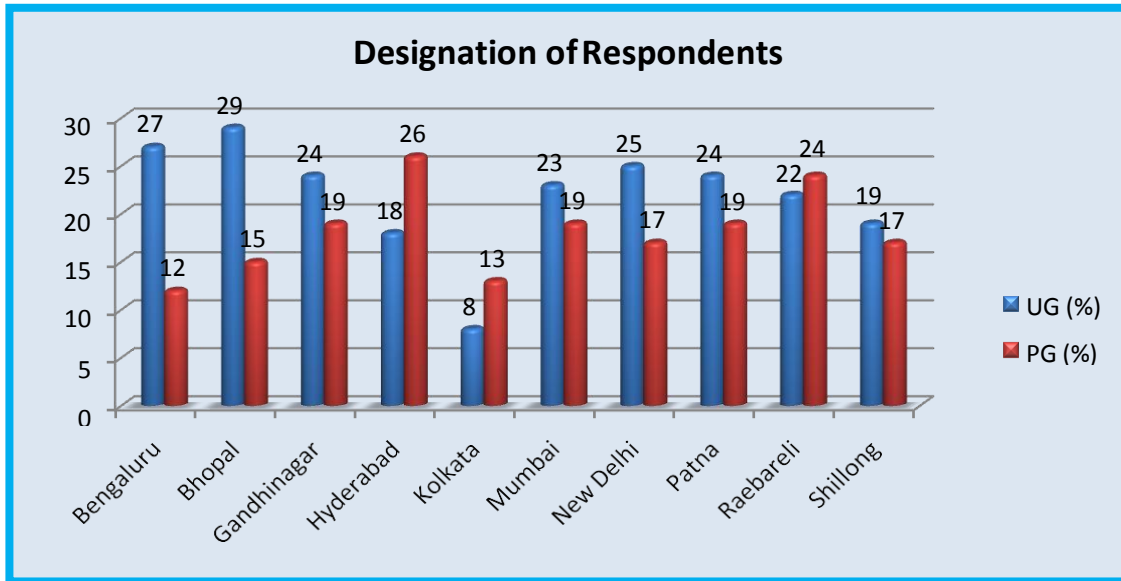


Figure No.- 5.5.2 Designation of Respondents

Table and Figure 5.5.2 reveals the designation of the respondents of all NIFT RC users. It is clear that the highest (54.75%) numbers of respondents are Undergraduate and the lowest number (45.25%) of respondents are Postgraduate.

Table No.-5.5.3 Gender wise Respondents

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Male	Female
Bengaluru	19 (09.13%)	20 (10.41%)
Bhopal	21 (10.09%)	23 (11.97%)
Gandhinagar	25 (12.01%)	18 (09.37%)
Hyderabad	20(09.61%)	24 (12.5%)
Kolkata	11 (05.28%)	10 (05.20%)
Mumbai	23 (11.05%)	19 (09.89%)
New Delhi	21(10.09%)	21 (10.93%)
Patna	22 (10.57%)	21 (10.93%)
Raebareli	24(11.53%)	22 (11.45%)
Shillong	22 (10.57%)	14 (07.29%)
Total	208 (52%)	192(48%)

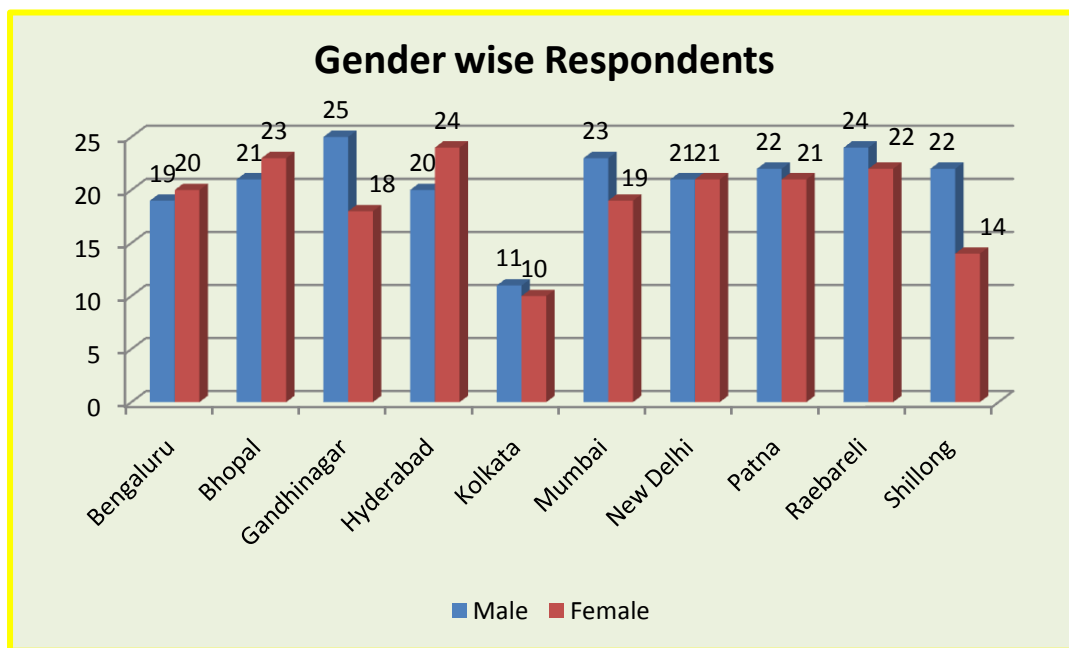


Figure No.-5.5.3 Gender wise Respondents

Above table and Figure 5.5.3 shows that 52% of respondents are male and 48% of respondents are female in all selected NIFTs RC.

Table No.- 5.5.4 Frequency of visit to the Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Daily	2-3 time in a week	Once in a month	Occasionally
Bengaluru	15 (12 %)	7 (07.29%)	5 (05.68%)	12 (13.18%)
Bhopal	18 (14.4%)	6 (06.25%)	9 (10.22%)	11 (12.08%)
Gandhinagar	11 (08.8%)	15 (15.62%)	8 (09.09%)	9 (09.89%)
Hyderabad	10 (08%)	9 (09.37%)	15 (17.04%)	10 (10.98%)
Kolkata	6 (04.8%)	4 (04.16%)	10 (11.36%)	1 (01.09%)
Mumbai	13 (10.4%)	8 (08.33%)	6 (06.81%)	15 (16.48%)
New Delhi	19 (15.2%)	13 (13.54%)	3 (03.40%)	7 (07.69%)
Patna	9 (07.2%)	14 (14.58%)	8 (09.09%)	12 (13.18%)
Raebareli	14 (11.2%)	11 (11.45%)	13 (14.77%)	8 (08.79%)
Shillong	10 (0.8%)	9 (09.37%)	11 (12.5 %)	6 (06.59%)
Total	125 (31.25%)	96(24%)	88(22%)	91(22.75%)

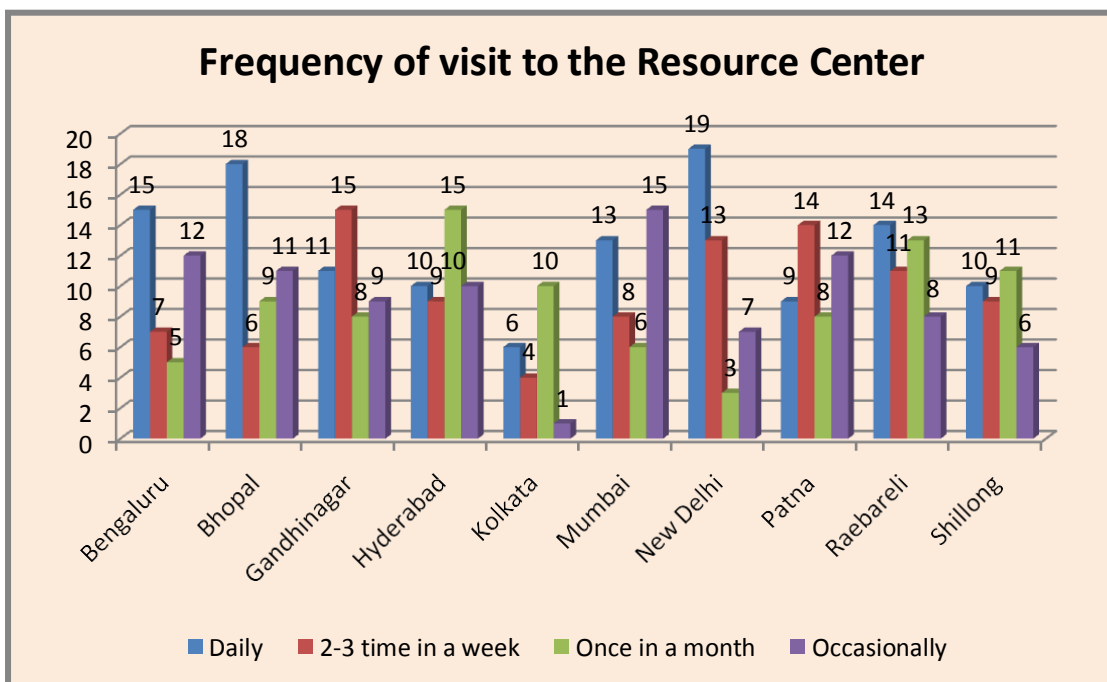


Figure No.- 5.5.4 Frequency of visit to the Resource Centers

Above table and Figure 5.5.4 describes the frequency of visit to the Resource Center. The table shows 12 % user of NIFT Bengaluru visit the RC daily, 07.29% user visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 05.68% user visit the RC once in a month and 13.18% user visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 14.4% users of NIFT Bhopal to visit the RC daily, 06.25% user to visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 10.22% users to visit the RC once in a month and 12.08% user to visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 08.8% users of NIFT Gandhinagar to visit the RC daily, 15.62% users to visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 09.09% user to visit the RC once in a month and 09.89% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 08 users of NIFT Hyderabad to visit the RC daily, 09.37% user to visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 17.04% user to visit the RC once in a month and 10.98% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 04.8% users of NIFT Kolkata to visit the RC daily, 04.16% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 11.36% users visit the RC once in a month and 01.09% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 10.4% users of NIFT Mumbai visit the RC

daily, 08.33% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 06.81% users visit the RC once in a month and 16.48% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 15.2% user of NIFT New Delhi to visit the RC daily, 13.54% user to visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 03.40% user to visit the RC once in a month and 07.69% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 07.2% users of NIFT Patna visit the RC daily, 14.58% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 09.09% users visit the RC once in a month and 13.18% users visit the RC occasionally. On other hand 11.2% users of NIFT Raebareli visit the RC daily, 11.45% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 14.77% users visit the RC once in a month and 08.79% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 0.8% users of NIFT Shillong visit the RC daily, 09.37% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 12.5 % users visit the RC once in a month and 06.59% users visit the RC occasionally.

Overall NIFTs RC, the highest 125 (31.25%) number of users visit RC daily, followed by 96 (24%) users visit 2-3 time in week, lowest 88 (22%) number of users visit once in a month and 91 (22.75%) user visit in occasionally.

Table No.- 5.5.5 Purpose of using information resources

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	For research work	For academic work	For professional activities	Any Other
Bengaluru	12 (10.90%)	9 (06.25%)	13 (13%)	5 (10.86%)
Bhopal	10 (09.09%)	11 (07.63%)	15 (15%)	8 (17.39%)
Gandhinagar	14 (12.72%)	10 (06.94%)	15 (15%)	3 (06.52%)
Hyderabad	11 (0.1%)	18 (12.5%)	5 (05%)	7 (15.21%)
Kolkata	4 (03.63%)	8 (05.55%)	6 (06%)	3 (06.52%)
Mumbai	6 (05.45%)	17 (11.80%)	13 (13%)	6 (13.04%)
New Delhi	12 (10.90%)	18 (12.5%)	9 (09%)	3 (06.52%)
Patna	14 (12.72%)	15 (10.41%)	13 (13%)	4 (08.69%)
Raebareli	16 (14.54%)	21 (14.58%)	7 (07%)	2 (04.34%)
Shillong	11 (0.1%)	17 (11.80%)	4 (04%)	4 (08.69%)
Total	110 (27.5%)	144 (36%)	100 (25%)	46(11.5%)

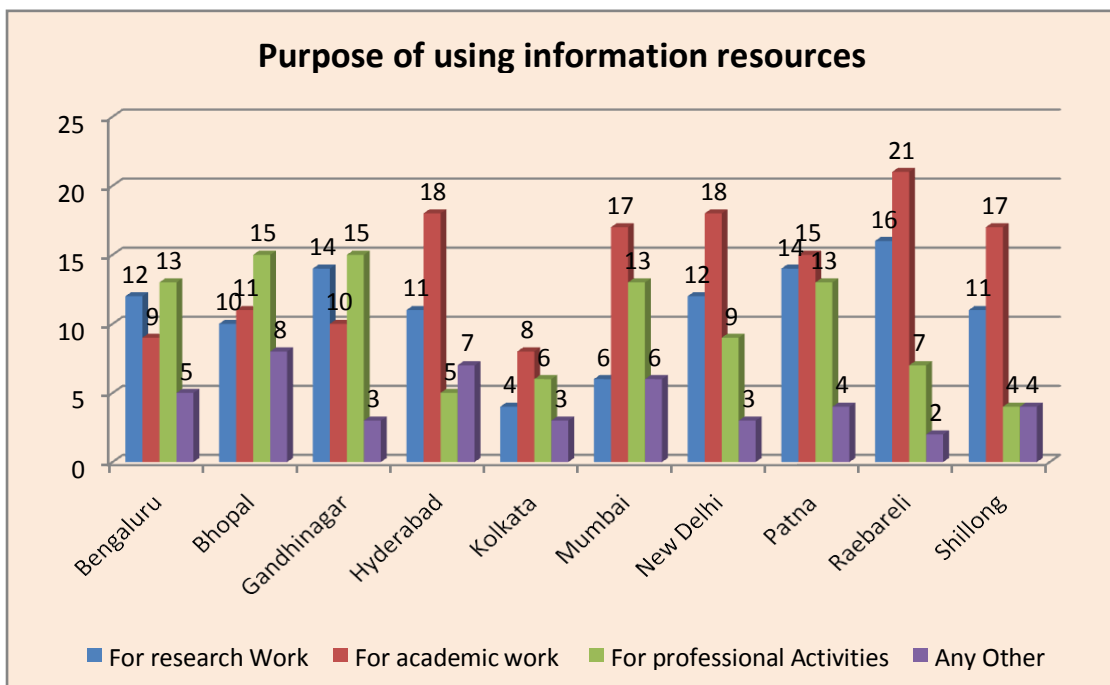


Figure No.- 5.5.5 Purpose of using information resources

The above table and Figure 5.5.5 shows that 10.90% users to visit the RC for Research work , 06.25% to visit the RC for Academic work, 13% users to visit the RC for Professional work and 10.86% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Bengaluru. Furthermore 09.09% users to visit the RC for Research work , 07.63% to visit the RC for Academic work, 15% users visit the RC for Professional work and 15.21% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Bhopal. Furthermore, 12.72% users visit the RC for Research work , 06.94% visit the RC for Academic work, 15% users visit the RC for Professional work and 06.52% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Gandhinagar. Furthermore 0.1% users visit the RC for Research work , 12.5% visit the RC for Academic work, 5% users visit the RC for Professional work and 15.21% users to visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Hyderabad. Furthermore 03.63% users to visit the RC for Research work, 05.55% to visit the RC for Academic work, 6% users visit the RC for Professional work and 06.52% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Kolkata. Furthermore, 05.45% users visit the RC for Research work, 11.80% visit the RC for Academic work, 13% users to visit the RC for Professional work and 13.04% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Mumbai . Furthermore, 10.90% users to visit the RC for Research work , 12.5% to visit the RC for Academic work, 9% users visit the RC for Professional work and 06.52% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT New Delhi. Furthermore, 12.72% users visit the RC for Research work , 10.41% visit the RC for Academic work, 13% users visit the RC for Professional work and 08.69% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Patna. Furthermore, 14.54% users visit the RC for Research work, 14.58% visit the RC for Academic work, 7% users visit the RC for Professional work and 04.34% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Raebareli. Furthermore 01% users visit the RC for Research work, 11.80% visit the RC for Academic work, 4% users visit the RC for

Professional work and 08.69% users visit the RC for Other work in NIFT Shillong.

Overall NIFTs explore many purposes to use the library and users responses on the need to use the RC. The total response on purpose to use of RC is that 27.5% users go to RC to For Research Work, 36% users use RC for academic work, 25% users, 13.55% users go to RC For Professional Activities and 11.5% users use RC to consulting any other work also. The major responses have found on these purposes to use the RC which are getting for academic work from all NIFTs.

Table No.- 5.5.6. Type of information resources used

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Electronic sources	Print sources	Material sources	Video source
Bengaluru	32 (09.55%)	31 (14.60%)	15 (15%)	15 (07.89%)
Bhopal	29 (08.65%)	22 (09.73%)	9 (09%)	17 (08.94%)
Gandhinagar	28 (08.35%)	39 (17.25%)	13 (13%)	18 (09.47%)
Hyderabad	33 (09.85%)	17 (07.52%)	9 (09%)	10 (05.26%)
Kolkata	18 (05.37%)	8 (03.53%)	4 (04%)	15 (07.89%)
Mumbai	39 (11.64%)	29 (12.83%)	7 (07%)	20 (10.52%)
New Delhi	38 (11.34%)	18 (07.96%)	9 (09%)	39 (20.52%)
Patna	42 (12.53%)	19 (08.40%)	7 (07%)	19 (0.1%)
Raebareli	41 (12.23%)	21 (09.29%)	13 (13%)	24 (12.63%)
Shillong	33 (09.85%)	22 (09.73%)	14 (14%)	12 (06.31%)
Total	335 (8.325%)	226 (5.65%)	100 (25%)	190 (4.725%)

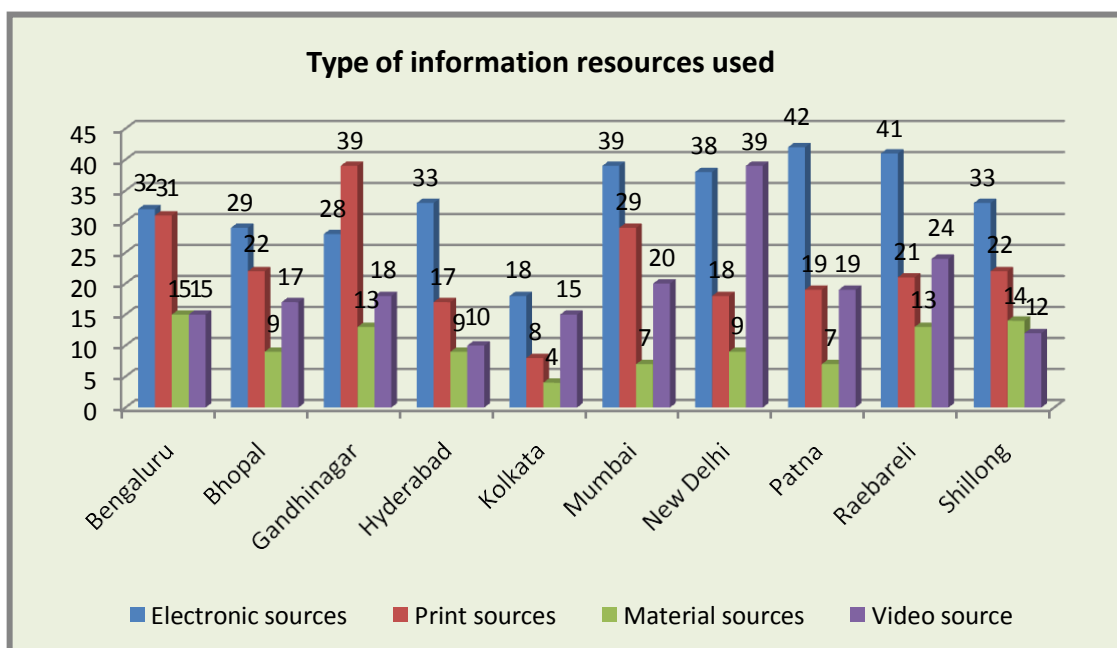


Figure No.-5.5.6. Type of information resources used

The above table and Figure 5.5.6 shows that Many purposes to use the library and users_ responses on the need to use the RC. The total NIFTs response on purpose to use of RC is that 8.325% of users go to RC to For Electronic resources, 5.65% users use RC for Print resources, 25% users go to RC material resources, and 4.725% users use RC to consulting video also.

Table No.- 5.5.7 Regular use of Print information resources

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Text Books	Reference Books	Periodicals	Newspaper	Map/Chart/Dia Grams Etc.	Theses /Dissertations	Conference Proceedings	Patent
Bengaluru	35 (09.48%)	21 (07.77%)	17 (06.46%)	29 (10.06%)	23 (09.2%)	18 (07.2%)	23 (08.67%)	13 (06.28%)
Bhopal	40 (10.84%)	27 (0.1%)	22 (08.36%)	18 (06.25%)	28 (11.2%)	17 (06.8%)	20 (07.54%)	16 (07.72%)
Gandhinagar	36 (09.75%)	18 (06.66%)	19 (07.22%)	35 (12.15%)	27 (10.8%)	21 (08.4%)	38 (14.33%)	17 (08.21%)
Hyderabad	39 (10.56%)	29 (10.74%)	27 (10.26%)	34 (11.80%)	26 (10.4%)	24 (09.6%)	30 (11.32%)	32 (15.45%)
Kolkata	19 (05.14%)	9 (03.33%)	18 (06.84%)	13 (04.51%)	15 (06%)	13 (05.2%)	11 (04.15%)	18 (08.69%)
Mumbai	41 (11.11%)	33 (12.22%)	39 (14.82%)	37 (12.84%)	26 (10.4%)	39 (15.6%)	37 (13.96%)	31 (14.97%)
New Delhi	40 (10.80%)	33 (12.22%)	25 (09.50%)	34 (11.80%)	26 (10.4%)	38 (15.2%)	33 (12.45%)	30 (14.49%)
Patna	42 (11.38%)	28 (10.37%)	40 (15.20%)	39 (13.54%)	22 (08.8%)	32 (12.8%)	21 (07.92%)	19 (09.17%)
Raibareli	41 (11.11%)	39 (14.44%)	39 (14.82%)	27 (09.37%)	33 (13.2%)	24 (09.6%)	35 (13.20%)	16 (07.72%)
Shillong	36 (09.75%)	33 (12.22%)	17 (06.46%)	22 (07.63%)	24 (09.6%)	24 (09.6%)	17 (06.41%)	15 (07.24%)
Total	369 (92.25%)	270(67%)	263(65.75%)	288(72%)	250(62.5%)	250(62.5%)	265(66.25%)	207(51.75%)

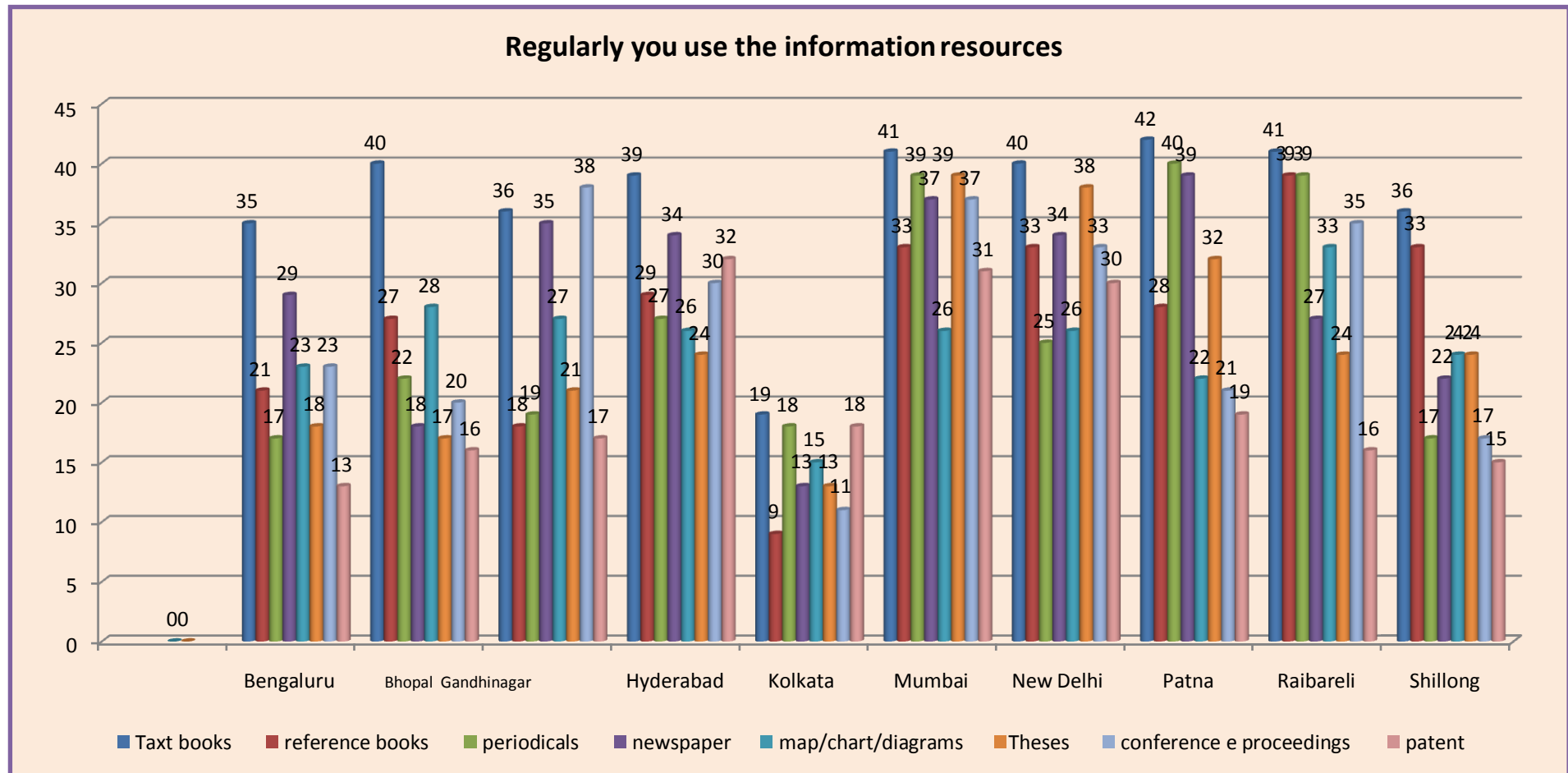


Figure No.- 5.5.7 Regular use of Print information resources

Table and Figure 5.5.7 explores many purposes to use the library and users' responses on need to use the library. The table contains the following purpose for users i.e. Text books, Reference Book, Periodicals, Newspaper, Map/Chart/Diagrams, Theses/ Dissertation, Conference Proceedings and Patent.

The Above table and Figure, explores many purposes to use the library and users' responses on the need to use the RC. The total response on purpose to use of RC is 369 (92.25%) users go to RC to for Textbooks, 270 (67%) users use RC for reference books, 263(65.75%) users use RC periodicals, 288(72%) users use RC newspaper, 250 (62.5%) user use to map/chart/diagrams, Etc., 250(62.5%) user use to RC Theses /dissertations and 4.725% users use RC consulting video also. The lowest response rate 207 (51.75%) user uses Patent.

Table No.- 5.5.8 Use of E-resources in the Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Yes (Percentage %)	No (Percentage %)
Bengaluru	31 (10.31%)	8(8%)
Bhopal	39 (13%)	5(5%)
Gandhinagar	38 (12.66%)	5(5%)
Hyderabad	38 (12.66%)	6(6%)
Kolkata	17(5.66%)	4(4%)
Mumbai	39 (13%)	3(3%)
New Delhi	38(12.66%)	4(4%)
Patna	17(5.66%)	26(26%)
Raebareli	29(9.66%)	17(17%)
Shillong	14(4.66%)	22(22%)
Total	300 (75%)	100(25%)

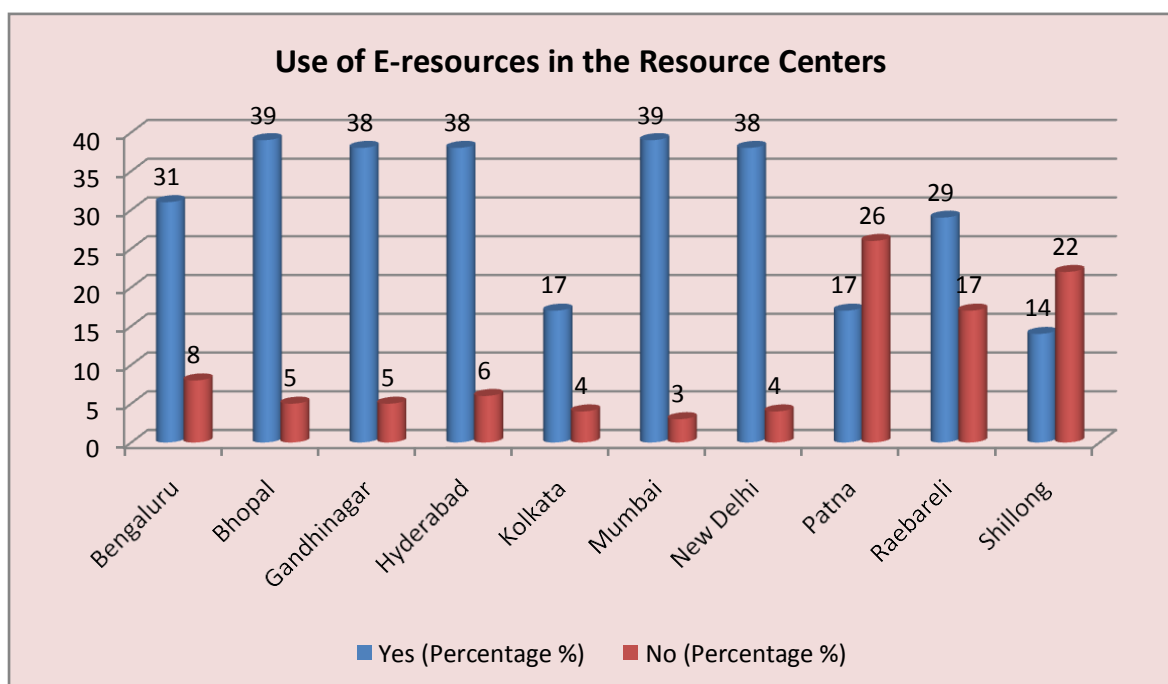


Figure No.-5.5.8. Use of E-resources in the Resource Centers

The above table and Figure 5.5.8 shows that most of the users 75.56 % have Use E-resource yes the RC and 25.18% do not use E-resource. In NIFT Bengaluru 31 (10.31%) users use e-resources that are said yes whereas 08(8%) users are not used in e-resources said no. In NIFT Bhopal 39(13%) users are satisfied said yes whereas 05(5%) users are not satisfied said no. In NIFT Gandhinagar 38 (12.66%) users use e-resources are said yes whereas 05(5%) users are not used in e-resources said no. In NIFT Hyderabad RC 38 (12.66%) users use e-resources are said yes where as 06(6%) users are not used in e-resources said no. In NIFT Kolkata RC 17 (5.66%) users use e-resources are said yes where as 4(4%) users are not used in e-resources said no. In NIFT Mumbai RC 39(13%) users use e- resources are said yes where as 03(3%) users are not used in e-resources said no. In NIFT New Delhi RC 38 (12.66%) users use e-resources are said yes whereas 04(4%) users are not using in e-resources said no. In NIFT Patna RC 17 (5.66%) users use e- resources are said yes where as 26(26%) users are not using in e-resources said no. In NIFT Raebareli RC 29 (9.66%) users use

e- resources are said yes where as 17(17%) users are not using in e-resources said no and In NIFT Shillong RC14 (4.66%) users use e- resources said yes where as 22(22%) users are not using in e- resources said no.

Table No.- 5.5.9 Place from where e-resource is accessed

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Resource Centers	Computer Center	Department	Hostel/Home
Bengaluru	13 (07.06%)	9 (14.51%)	8 (17.02%)	9 (08.41%)
Bhopal	25 (13.58%)	3 (04.83%)	6 (12.76%)	10 (09.34%)
Gandhinagar	19 (10.32%)	7 (11.29%)	5 (10.63%)	12 (11.21%)
Hyderabad	21 (11.41%)	6 (09.67%)	4 (08.51%)	13 (12.14%)
Kolkata	10 (05.43%)	5 (08.06%)	1 (02.12%)	5 (04.67%)
Mumbai	22 (11.95%)	12 (19.35%)	2 (04.25%)	6 (05.60%)
New Delhi	15 (08.15%)	8 (12.90%)	6 (12.76%)	13 (12.14%)
Patna	15 (08.15%)	3 (04.83%)	2 (04.25%)	23 (21.49%)
Raebareli	23 (12.5%)	9 (14.51%)	6 (12.76%)	8 (07.47%)
Shillong	21 (11.41%)	00	7 (14.89%)	8 (07.47%)
Total	184 (46%)	62 (15.5%)	47 (11.75%)	107 (26.75%)

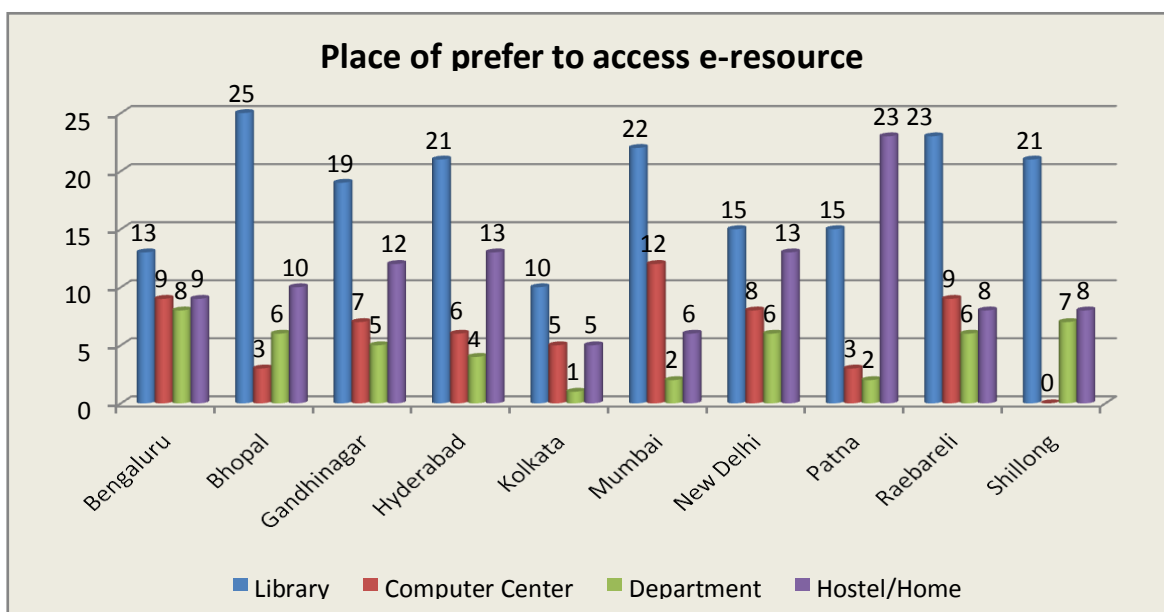


Figure No.- 5.5.9 Place of prefer to access an e-resource

The Above table and Figure show 5.5.9 that in Place of prefer to access an e-resource in user used in a different place. The user used in 07.06% in Resource Center, 14.51% in Computer Center, 17.02% in Department and 08.41% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Bengaluru. The user used in 13.58% in Resource Center, 04.83% in Computer Center, 12.76% in Department and 09.34% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Bhopal. The user used in 10.32% in Resource Center, 11.29% in Computer Center, 10.63% in Department and 11.21% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Gandhinagar. The user used in 11.41% in Resource Center, 09.67% in Computer Center, 08.51% in Department and 12.14% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Hyderabad. The user used in 05.43% in Resource Center, 08.06% in Computer Center, 02.12% in Department and 04.67% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Kolkata. The user used in 11.95% in Resource Center, 19.35% in Computer Center, 04.25% in Department and 05.60% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Mumbai. The user used in 08.15% in Resource Center, 12.90% in Computer Center, 12.76% in Department and 12.14% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT New Delhi. The user used in 08.15% in Resource Center, 04.83% in Computer Center, 04.25% in Department and 21.49% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Patna. The user used in 08.15% in Resource Center, 04.83% in Computer Center, 04.25% in Department and 21.49% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Patna. 50% most of the users are preferred access and 28.0% a user is computer center, 13.04% are accessed in the department and 16.0% are access to the hostel/ home in NIFT Raebareli. The user used in 11.41% in Resource Center, 00% not Preferred in Computer Center, 14.89% in Department and 07.47% in Hostel/Home prefer to access e-resources in NIFT Shillong.

All over NIFT RC is that 46% most of the users are preferred access in RC and 15.5% a user is computer center Another 11.75% are accessed in the department and 26.75% are accessing in the hostel/ home.

Table No.- 5.5.10 Frequently of use of E-resources

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Daily	2-3 time in a week	Once in a month	Occasionally
Bengaluru	18 (09.47%)	11 (11.95%)	6 (09.52%)	4 (07.27%)
Bhopal	21 (11.05%)	9 (09.78%)	7 (11.11%)	5(09.09%)
Gandhinagar	29 (15.26%)	7 (07.60%)	4 (06.34%)	3 (05.45%)
Hyderabad	17 (08.94%)	8 (08.69%)	12(19.04%)	7 (12.72%)
Kolkata	9 (04.73%)	6 (06.52%)	4 (06.34%)	2 (03.63%)
Mumbai	19 (0.1%)	13 (14.13%)	4 (06.34%)	8 (14.54%)
New Delhi	22 (11.57%)	8 (08.69%)	3 (04.76%)	9 (16.36%)
Patna	17 (08.94%)	7 (07.60%)	9 (14.28%)	10 (18.18%)
Raebareli	29 (15.26%)	8 (08.69%)	5 (07.93%)	4 (07.27%)
Shillong	9 (04.73%)	15 (16.30%)	9 (14.28%)	3 (05.45%)
Total	190 (47.5%)	92(23%)	63(15.75%)	55(13.75%)

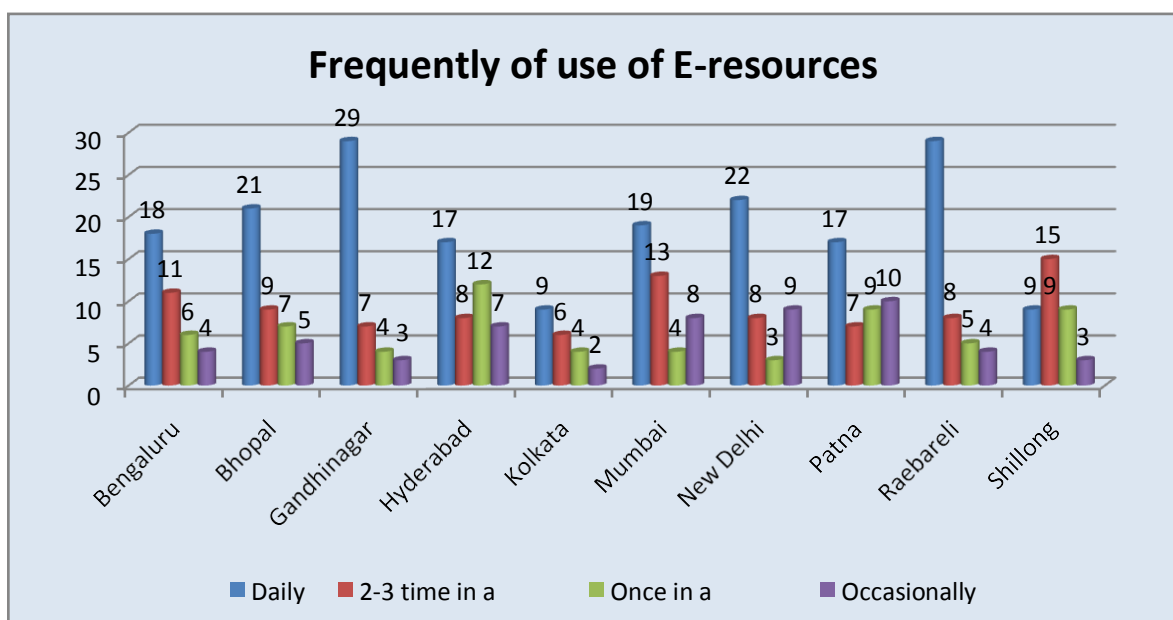


Figure No.- 5.5.10 Frequently of use of E-resources

Above table and Figure 5.5.10 describe the frequency of E-resources use by users in RC. The study shows 09.47% users of NIFT Bengaluru visit the RC daily, 11.95% user visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 09.52% users visit the RC once in a month and 07.27% user visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 11.05% users of NIFT Bhopal to visit the RC daily, 09.78% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 11.11% users visit the RC once in a month and 09.09% users visit the RC occasionally. On other hand 15.26% users of NIFT Gandhinagar to visit the RC daily, 07.60% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 06.34% users visit the RC once in a month and 05.45% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 08.94% users of NIFT Hyderabad to visit the RC daily, 08.69% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 19.04% users visit the RC once in a month and 12.72% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 04.73% user of NIFT Kolkata to visit the RC daily, 06.52%user to visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 06.34% users visit the RC once in a month and 03.63% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 01% users of NIFT Mumbai to visit the RC daily, 14.13% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 06.34% users visit the RC once in a month and 03.63% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 11.57% users of NIFT New Delhi to visit the RC daily, 08.69% user to visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 04.76 user to visit the RC once in a month and 16.36% user to visit the RC occasionally. On other hand 08.94% users of NIFT Patna to visit the RC daily, 07.60% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 14.28% users visit the RC once in a month and 18.18% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 15.26% user of NIFT Raebareli to visit the RC daily, 08.69% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 07.93% users visit the RC once in a month and 07.27% users visit the RC occasionally. On the other hand 04.73% users of

NIFT Shillong to visit the RC daily, 16.30% users visit the RC 2-3 time in a week, 14.28 % users visit the RC once in a month and 05.45% users visit the RC occasionally.

Above table and Figure explores that in old NIFT RC, the highest 190 (47.5%) number of users visit RC daily, followed by 92 (23%) users visit 2-3 time in week, 63(22%) number of users visit Once in a month and lowest 55 (13.75%) user visit in occasionally.

Table No . 5.5. 11- E-resources provided by the Resource Centers

NIFTs	Yes	No
Bengaluru	29 (09.76%)	10 (09.43%)
Bhopal	31 (11.44%)	13 (12.26%)
Gandhinagar	39 (13.13%)	4 (03.77%)
Hyderabad	29 (09.67%)	15 (14.15%)
Kolkata	13 (04.37%)	8 (07.54%)
Mumbai	28 (09.42%)	14 (13.20%)
New Delhi	34 (11.44%)	8 (07.54%)
Patna	30 (10.10%)	13 (12.26%)
Raebareli	35 (11.78%)	11 (10.37%)
Shillong	26 (08.75%)	10 (09.43%)
Total	294 (73.5%)	106(26.5%)

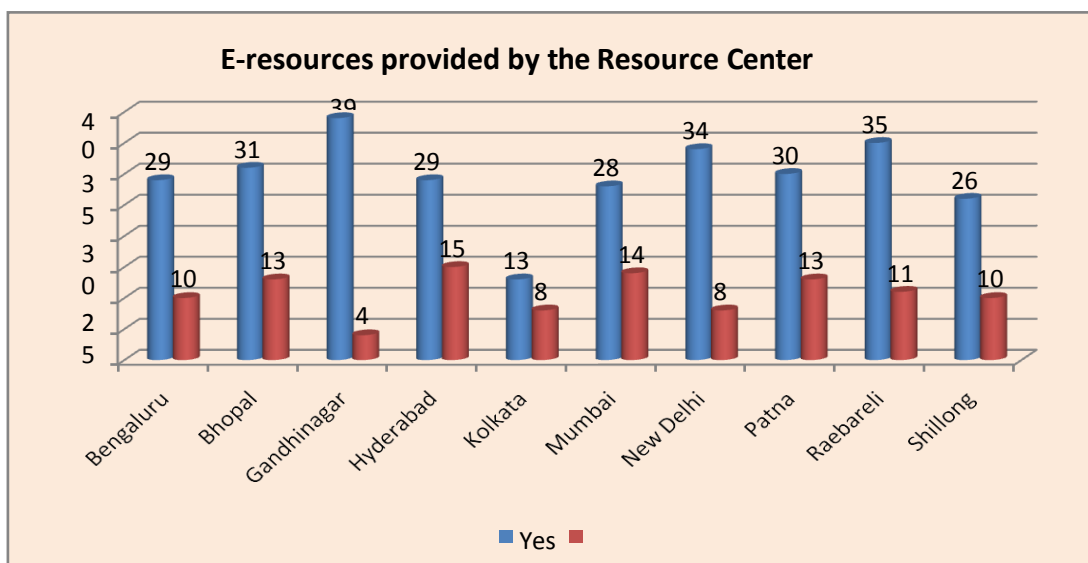


Figure No . 5.5.11- E-resources provided by the Resource Centers

The above table and Figure 5.5.11 shows E-resources provided by the RC in NIFT. 09.76% users said yes whereas 09.43% No in e-resources provided by RC in NIFT Bengaluru. The above table and Figure shows E-resources provided by the RC in NIFT. 11.44% users said yes whereas 12.26% No in e-resources provided RC in NIFT Bhopal.. 13.13% users said yes whereas 03.77% said No in e-resources provided RC in NIFT Gandhinagar. 09.67% users are said yes whereas 14.15% said No in e-resources provided by RC in NIFT Hyderabad. 04.37% users are said yes whereas 07.54% said No in e-resources provided in RC in NIFT Kolkata. 09.42% users said yes whereas 13.20% said No in e-resources provided by RC in NIFT Mumbai. 11.44% users are said yes whereas 07.54% said No in e-resources provided in RC in NIFT New Delhi. 10.10% users are said yes whereas 12.26% said No in e-resources provided in RC in NIFT New Patna. 11.78% users are said yes whereas 10.37% said No in e-resources provided in RC in NIFT Raebareli. 08.75% users are said yes

whereas 09.43% said No in e-resources provided in RC in NIFT Shillong. All NIFTs RC most of the users 73.5% have say in available E-resource yes the RC and 26.5% say not use E-resource available.

If yes various type of e-resources used

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	E-journal (Fulltexts/ Abstracts)	E-Books	Online Databases and Periodicals	Open Access Resources	E- Thesi s and Dissertations	E- Newspaper	E- Magazines	Reference Databases	Databases on CD/DVD
Bengaluru	11 (07.38%)	7 (05.88%)	25 (13.08%)	32 (10.63%)	15 (12.71%)	8 (08.51%)	20 (17.39%)	14 (11.38%)	6 (06.31%)
Bhopal	19 (12.75%)	8 (05.72%)	17 (08.90%)	39 (12.95%)	9 (07.62%)	7 (07.44%)	5 (04.34%)	10 (08.31%)	7 (07.36%)
Gandhinagar	17 (11.40%)	18 (15.12%)	19 (09.94%)	33 (10.96%)	10 (08.47%)	11 (11.70%)	9 (07.82%)	16 (13%)	11 (11.57%)
Hyderabad	14 (09.39%)	9 (07.56%)	21 (10.99%)	29 (09.63%)	13 (11.01%)	10 (10.63%)	8 (06.95%)	13 (10.56%)	14 (14.73%)
Kolkata	12 (08.05%)	13 (10.92%)	9 (04.71%)	15 (04.98%)	6 (05.08%)	3 (03.19%)	16 (13.91%)	11 (08.94%)	7 (07.36%)
Mumbai	16 (10.73%)	19 (15.96%)	17 (08.90%)	31 (10.29%)	13 (11.01%)	12 (12.76%)	11 (09.56%)	14 (11.38%)	8 (08.42%)
New Delhi	14 (09.39%)	9 (07.56%)	21 (10.99%)	29 (09.63%)	13 (11.01%)	10 (10.63%)	8 (06.95%)	13 (10.56%)	14 (14.73%)
Patna	15 (10.06%)	19 (15.96%)	19 (09.94%)	28 (09.30%)	12 (10.16%)	11 (11.70%)	9 (07.82%)	9 (07.31%)	11 (11.57%)
Raebareli	21 (14.09%)	11 (09.24%)	23 (12.04%)	34 (11.29%)	16 (13.55%)	13 (13.89%)	12 (10.43%)	11 (08.94%)	9 (09.47%)
Shillong	10 (06.71%)	6 (05.04%)	20 (10.47%)	31 (10.29%)	11 (09.32%)	9 (09.57%)	17 (14.78%)	12 (09.75%)	8 (08.42%)
Total	149 (50.68%)	119(67.68 %)	191(64.9 6%)	301(10.23%)	118(40.13%)	94(31.97%)	115(39.11 %)	123(41.83%)	95(32.31%)

Above table and Figure shows that most of the uses use the e-resources 50.68% the e-journal, 67.68% user use e-books, 64.96 % user use Online databases and periodicals, 10.23% user use Open access resources, 40.13% used E-thesis and dissertations, 31.97% used in E- newspaper, 39.11% used in E-magazines. Another 41.83% use Reference Databases and 32.31 % used in Databases on CD/DVD.

Table no. 5.5.12 Services provided by the Resource Centers

S. No.	National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong
1.	Access to Internet in the RC	23	32	29	22	16	31	34	29	36	27
2.	Bibliography Service	24	20	16	18	10	14	17	21	22	21
3.	CAS/SDI Service	13	18	12	10	9	16	11	14	19	17
4.	CD-Rom Based Service	15	22	20	17	13	21	19	16	18	14
5.	Inter Library Loan Service	17	13	21	16	8	10	12	17	11	9
6.	Reference	11	5	9	7	6	9	15	10	7	11

	service										
7.	Reprography Service	16	19	23	20	18	22	21	20	24	14
8.	circulation Service	18	16	14	17	14	11	18	19	21	17
9.	Web OPAC	24	25	31	21	19	22	24	26	37	19
10.	Fashion Forecast Services	34	33	26	29	15	38	29	43	31	28

All National Institutes of Fashion Technology Resource Centers different type services provided by the users.

Satisfaction level with the services provided by the Resource Centers

Assess the following statement using 5 point scale; these are

1- Very Satisfied, 2- Satisfied, 3- Unsure, 4- Dissatisfied, 5- Very Dissatisfied

S. No.	National Institutes of Fashion Technology	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Access to Internet in the RC	69 (17.2%)	127 (31.75%)	97 (24.25%)	63 (15.75%)	44 (11%)
2.	Bibliography Service	87 (21.75%)	119 (29.75%)	80 (20%)	55 (13.75%)	59 (14.75%)
3.	CAS/SDI Service	67 (16.75%)	109 (27.25%)	103 (25.75%)	69 (17.2%)	52 (13%)
4.	CD-Rom Based Service	83 (20.75%)	125 (31.25%)	80(20%)	71 (17.75%)	41 (10.25%)
5.	Inter Library Loan Service	67 (16.75%)	131 (32.75%)	90 (22.5%)	63 (15.75%)	49 (12.25%)
6.	Reference service	91 (22.75%)	153 (38.25%)	77 (19.25%)	49 (12.25%)	30 (07.5%)
7.	Reprography Service	120 (30%)	145 (36.25%)	85 (21.25%)	32 (08%)	18 (04.5%)
8.	circulation Service	165 (41.25%)	99 (24.75%)	63 (15.75%)	44 (11%)	29 (07.25%)

9.	Web OPAC	123 (30.75%)	113 (28.25%)	98 (24.5%)	41 (10.25%)	25 (06.25%)
10.	Fashion Forecast Services	127 (31.75%)	133 (33.25%)	77 (19.25%)	43 (10.75%)	20 (20%)
	Total	999	1254	850	530	367

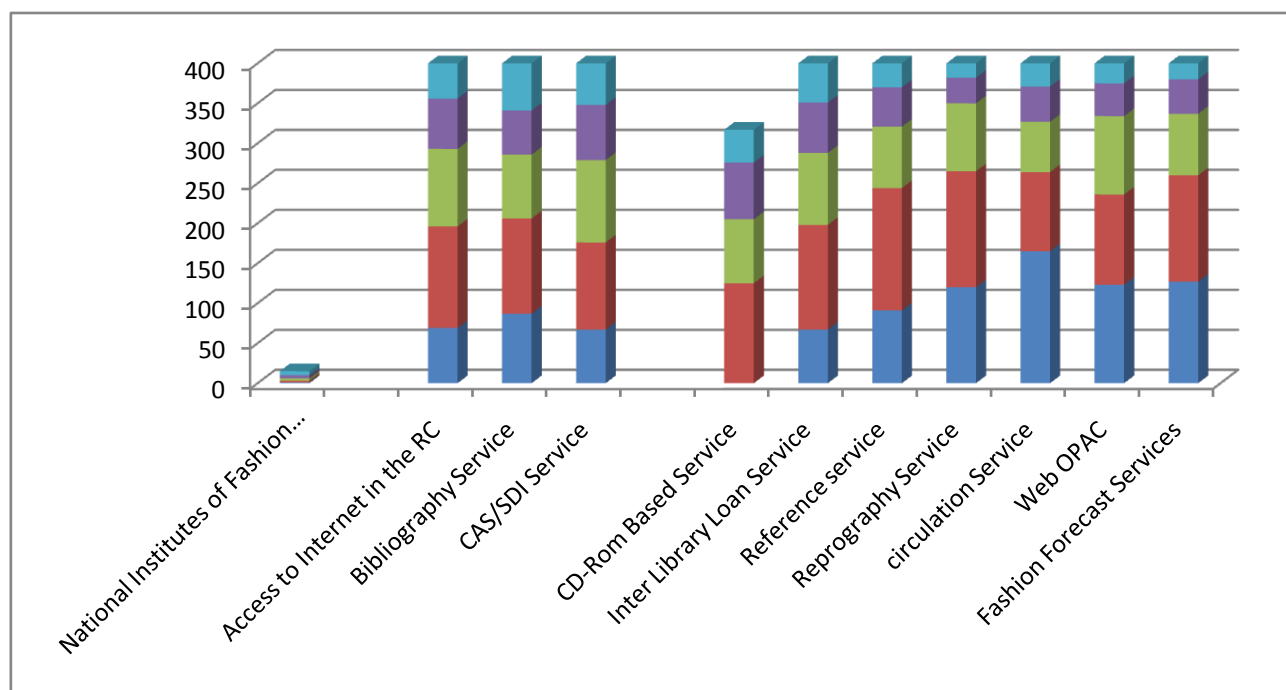


Figure No . 5.5.12- Services Provided by the Resource Centers

The above Table 5.5.12 shows the users opinion for various types of services in the users' satisfaction level in all NIFTs Resource Centers.

The table contains all services which should be provided in RC to users i.e. Access to Internet in the RC services in 17.2% Very Satisfied, 31.75% Satisfied, 24.25% Unsure, 15.75% Dissatisfied and 11% Very Dissatisfied. Another CAS/SDI Service 21.75% Very Satisfied, 29.75% Satisfied, 20% Unsure, 13.75% Dissatisfied and 14.75% Very Dissatisfied. Another BiblioFigurey Service 16.75% Very Satisfied, 27.25% Satisfied, 20% Unsure, 17.75% Dissatisfied and 10.25% Very Dissatisfied. Another CD-Rom Based Service 20.75% Very Satisfied, 31.25% Satisfied, 20% Unsure, 17.75% Dissatisfied and 10.25% Very Dissatisfied. Another Inter Library Loan service 16.75% Very Satisfied, 32.75% Satisfied, 22.5% Unsure, 15.75% Dissatisfied and 12.25% Very Dissatisfied. Another Reference Service 22.75% Very Satisfied, 38.25% Satisfied, 19.25% Unsure, 12.25% Dissatisfied and 07.5% Very Dissatisfied. Another ReproFigurey Service 30% Very Satisfied, 36.25% Satisfied, 21.25% Unsure, 08% Dissatisfied and 04.5% Very Dissatisfied. Another circulation Service 41.25% Very Satisfied, 24.75% Satisfied, 15.75% Unsure, 11% Dissatisfied and 07.25% Very Dissatisfied. Another Web OPAC Service 30.75% Very Satisfied, 28.25% Satisfied, 24.5% Unsure, 10.25% Dissatisfied and 06.25% Very Dissatisfied. Another Fashion Forecast service 31.75% Very Satisfied, 33.25% Satisfied, 19.25% Unsure, 10.75% Dissatisfied and 20% Very Dissatisfied.

Table no. 5.5.13. Purpose of Using e-Resources

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Find Books and Other Materials	Read Newspapers/M magazines (Online)	Search Out Current Information	Chat Online with the Librarian/Ask Question	Write Research Articles	Prepared Project Notes
Bengaluru	17 (08.29%)	19 (07.50%)	22 (08.73%)	18 (09.09%)	27 (09.78%)	32 (11.18%)
Bhopal	27 (13.17%)	31 (12.25%)	35 (13.88%)	21 (10.60%)	39 (14.13%)	33 (11.53%)
Gandhinagar	24 (11.70%)	29 (11.46%)	30 (11.90%)	15 (07.57%)	18 (06.52%)	28 (09.79%)
Hyderabad	23 (11.21%)	22 (08.69%)	29 (11.50%)	13 (06.56%)	28 (10.14%)	25 (08.74%)
Kolkata	13 (06.34%)	19 (07.50%)	18 (07.14%)	17 (08.58%)	13 (04.71%)	16 (05.59%)
Mumbai	19 (09.26%)	21 (08.30%)	33 (13.09%)	19 (09.59%)	23 (08.33%)	17 (05.94%)
New Delhi	21 (10.24%)	27 (10.67%)	18 (07.14%)	14 (07.07%)	38 (13.76%)	31 (10.83%)
Patna	18 (08.78%)	33 (13.04%)	25 (09.92%)	22 (11.11%)	19 (06.88%)	24 (08.39%)
Raebareli	28 (13.65%)	32 (12.64%)	15 (05.95%)	29 (14.64%)	43 (15.57%)	45 (15.73%)
Shillong	15 (07.31%)	20 (07.90%)	27 (10.71%)	30 (15.15%)	28 (10.14%)	35 (12.23%)
Total	205 (51.25%)	253 (63.25%)	252 (63%)	198(49.5%)	276 (69%)	286 (71.5%)

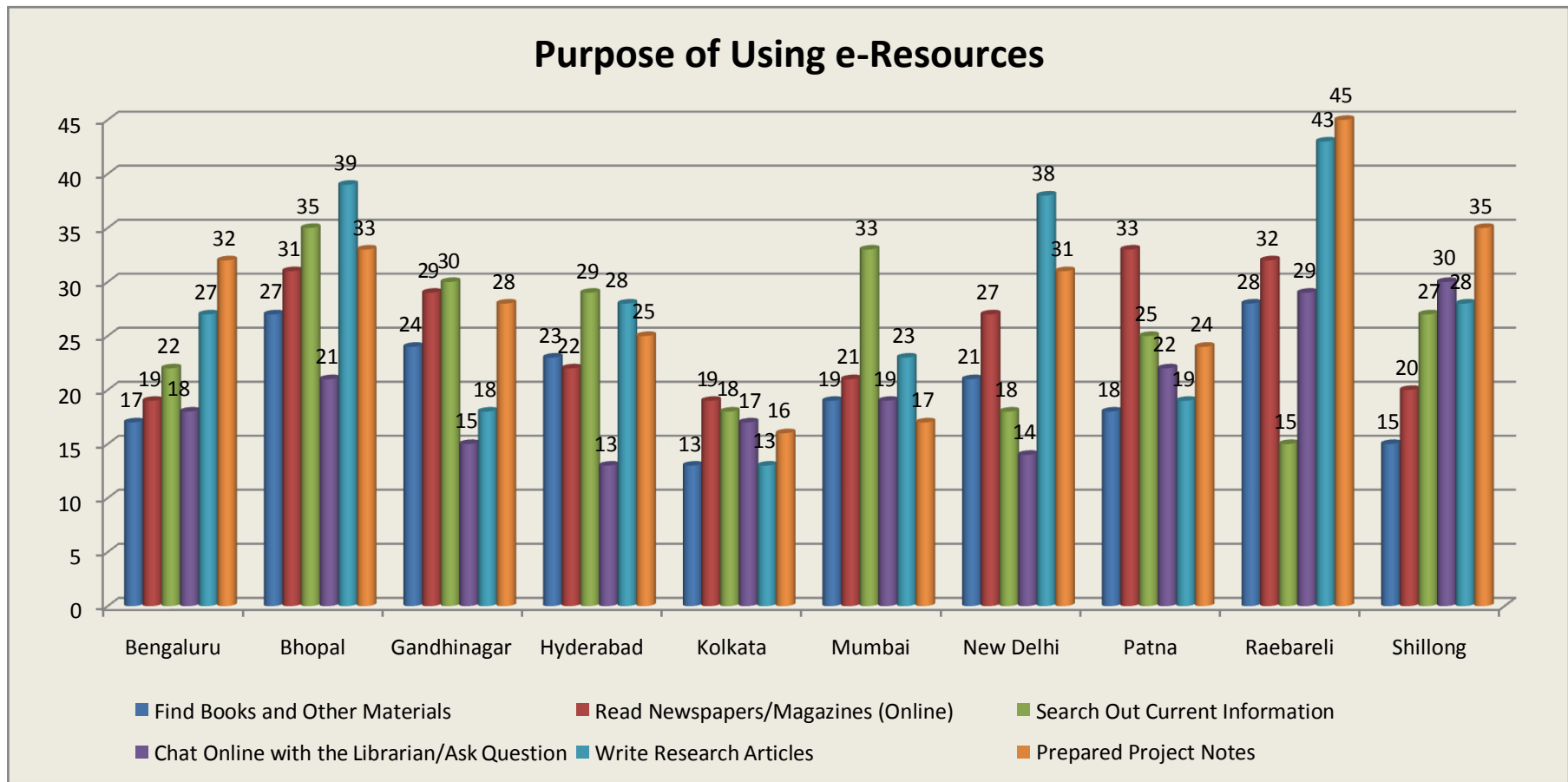


Figure no. 5.5.13. Purpose of Using e-Resources

The above table and Figure 5.5.13 shows the purpose of using E- resources is, 08.29% Find books and Other Materials, 07.50% read newspapers/magazines (online), 08.73% Search out current information, 09.09% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 09.78% write research articles and 11.18% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Bengaluru. Another 13.17% Find books and Other Materials, 12.25% read newspapers/magazines (online), 13.88% Search out current information, 10.60% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 14.13% write research articles and 11.53% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Bhopal. Another 11.70% Find books and Other Materials, 11.46% read newspapers/magazines (online), 11.90% Search out current information, 07.57% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 06.52% write research articles and 09.79% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Gandhinagar . Another 11.21% Find books and Other Materials, 08.69% read newspapers/magazines (online), 11.50% Search out current information, 06.56% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 10.14% write research articles and 08.74% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Hyderabad. Another 06.34% Find books and Other Materials, 07.50% read newspapers/magazines (online), 07.14% Search out current information, 08.58% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 04.71% write research articles and 05.59% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Kolkata. Another 09.26% Find books and Other Materials, 08.30% read newspapers/magazines (online), 13.09% Search out current information, 09.59% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 08.33% write research articles and 05.94% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Mumbai. Another 10.24 Find books and Other Materials,

10.67% read newspapers/magazines (online), 07.14% Search out current information, 07.07% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 13.76% write research articles and 10.83% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT New Delhi. Another 08.78% Find books and Other Materials, 13.04% read newspapers/magazines (online), 09.92% Search out current information, 11.11% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 06.88% write research articles and 08.39% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Patna. Another 13.65% Find books and Other Materials, 12.64% read newspapers/magazines (online), 05.95% Search out current information, 14.64% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 15.57% write research articles and 15.73% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Raebraeli Another 07.31% Find books and Other Materials, 07.90% read newspapers/magazines (online), 10.71% Search out current information, 15.15% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 10.14% write research articles and 12.23% Prepared project work/notes user used in RC NIFT Shillong

All NIFTs RC generally use 51.25 % Find books and other materials, 63.25% read newspapers/magazines (online), 63% Search out current information, 49.5% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 69% most user write research articles and 71.5% used Prepared project work/notes

Table no. 5.5.14- Advantage of the e-Resources

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Accessibility	Flexibility	Speed and quickness	Usefulness	Time and space save	Searching and browsing facility	Easy to use	Organized Information
Bengaluru	35 (10.44%)	27 (11.84%)	29 (13.06%)	28 (09.62%)	23 (08.84%)	18 (09.27%)	27 (08.41%)	14 (08.48%)
Bhopal	24 (07.16%)	29 (12.71%)	39 (17.56%)	32 (10.99%)	36 (13.84%)	17 (08.76%)	42 (13.08%)	16 (09.69%)
Gandhinagar	36 (10.74%)	18 (07.89%)	19 (08.55%)	35 (12.02%)	27 (10.38%)	21 (10.82%)	38 (11.83%)	17 (10.30%)
Hyderabad	32 (09.55%)	29 (12.71%)	27 (12.16%)	34 (11.68%)	26 (0.1%)	24 (12.37%)	30 (09.34%)	32 (19.39%)
Kolkata	18 (05.37%)	19 (08.33%)	14 (06.30%)	13 (04.46%)	17 (06.53%)	11 (05.67%)	19 (05.91%)	08 (04.84%)
Mumbai	41 (12.23%)	33 (14.47%)	25 (11.26%)	34 (11.68%)	26 (0.1%)	17 (08.76%)	20 (06.23%)	19 (11.51%)
New Delhi	38 (11.34%)	33 (14.47%)	25 (11.26%)	34 (11.68%)	26 (0.1%)	17 (08.76%)	33 (10.28%)	9 (05.45%)
Patna	42 (12.53%)	28 (12.28%)	14 (06.30%)	32 (10.99%)	22 (08.46%)	21 (10.82%)	36 (11.21%)	19 (11.51%)
Raibareli	41 (12.23%)	39 (17.10%)	13 (05.85%)	27 (09.27%)	33 (12.69%)	24 (12.37%)	44 (13.70%)	16 (09.69%)
Shillong	28 (08.35%)	33 (14.47%)	17 (07.65%)	22 (07.56%)	24 (09.23%)	24 (12.37%)	32 (09.96%)	15 (09.09%)
Total	335 (83.75%)	288 (72%)	222 (55.5%)	291 (72.75%)	260 (65%)	194 (48.5%)	321 (80.25%)	165 (41.25%)

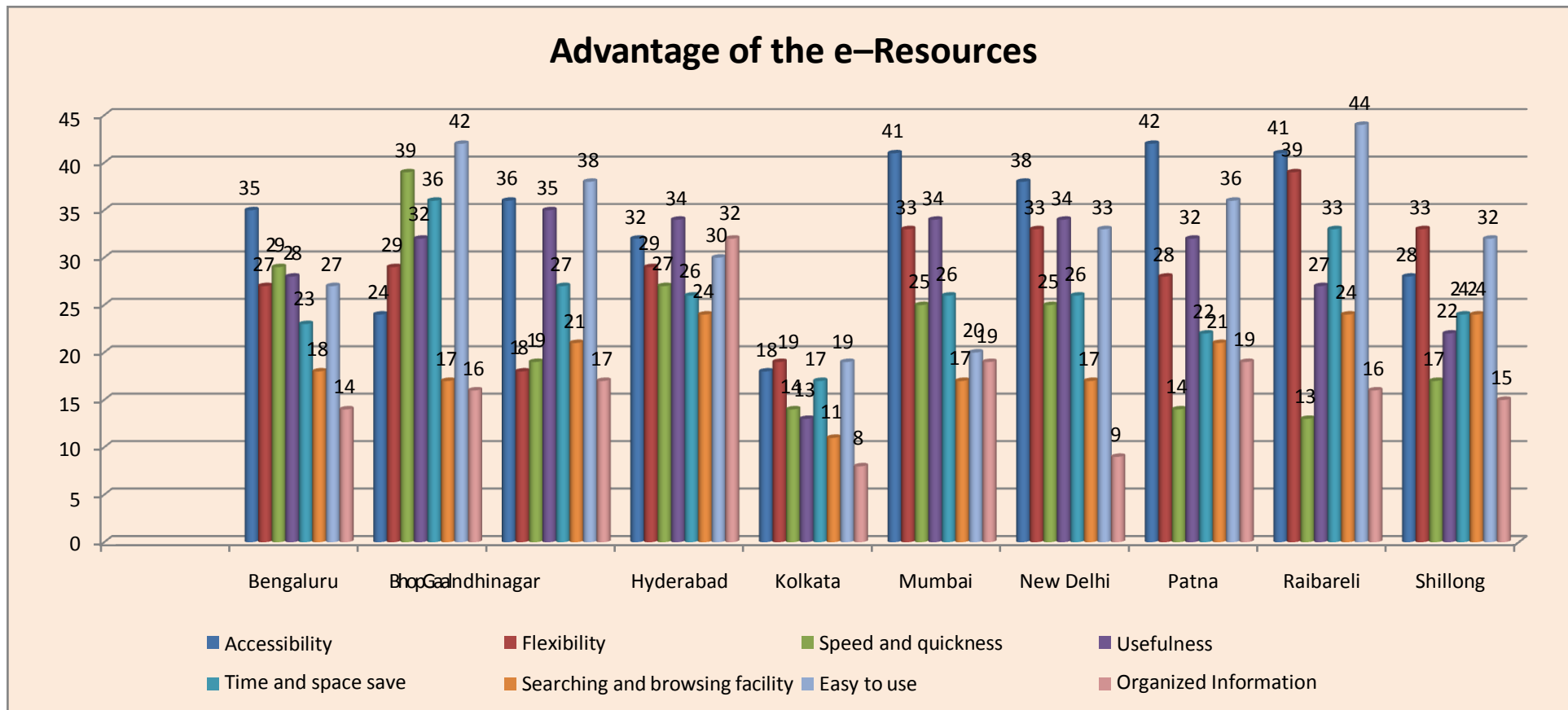


Figure no. 5.5.14- Advantage of the e-Resources

The table and Figure 5.5.14 shows the advantage of e-resources 83.75 % users says the e-resource is Accessibility while 72% Flexibility, 55.5% Speed and quickness, 72.75 % Usefulness , 65 % users say Time and space save. Another 48.5 % users says the e- resource is used for Searching and Browsing facility, 80.25% users says that e-resource used for Easy to use. And 41.25% users says that e-resource used for Organized Information.

Table no. 5.5.15. Problem faced while accessing E-resources

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Yes	No
Bengaluru	17 (11.88%)	22 (08.56%)
Bhopal	11 (07.69%)	33 (12.84%)
Gandhinagar	14 (09.79%)	29 (11.28%)
Hyderabad	25 (17.48%)	19 (07.39%)
Kolkata	9 (06.29%)	12 (04.66%)
Mumbai	17 (11.88%)	25 (09.72%)
New Delhi	19 (13.28%)	23 (08.94%)
Patna	11 (07.69%)	32 (12.45%)
Raebareli	7 (04.89%)	39 (15.17%)
Shillong	13 (09.09%)	23 (08.94%)
Total	143 (35.75%)	257 (64.25%)

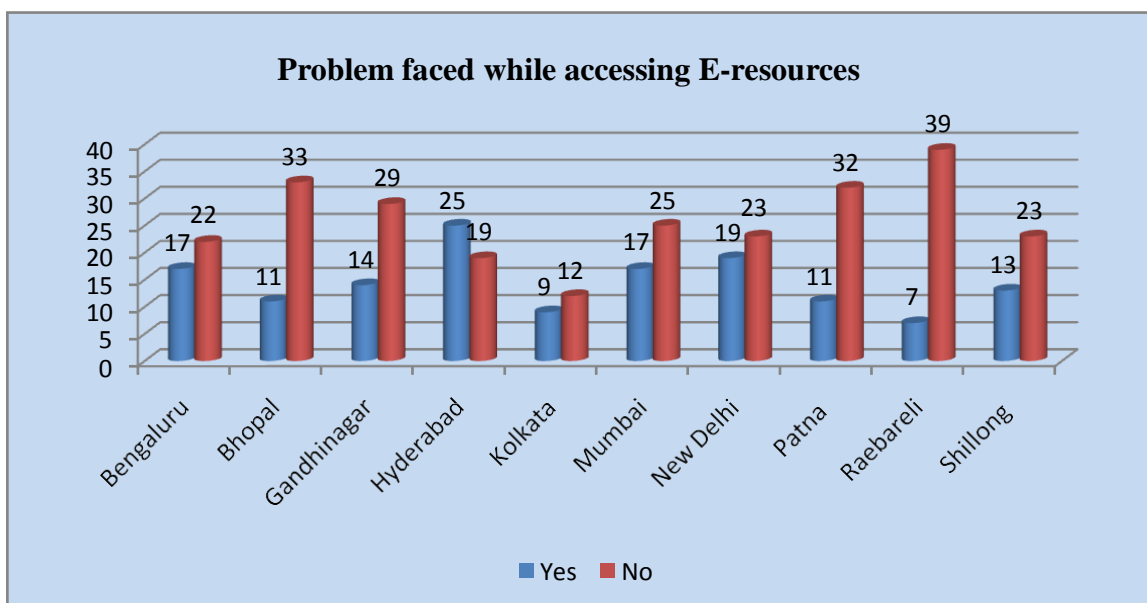


Figure no. 5.5.15. Problem faced while accessing E-resources

The above table and Figure shows user opinion in facing problems while accessing E-Resources accessing faced problem. In NIFT RC Bengaluru 11.88% users faced problem accessing e-resources that are said yes whereas 08.56% user said no. In NIFT RC Bhopal 07.69% users faced problem accessed e-resources that are said yes whereas 12.84% user said no. In NIFT RC Gandhinagar 09.79% users faced problem accessing e-resources that said yes whereas 11.28% user said No. In NIFT RC Hyderabad 17.48% users faced problem accessing e-resources that are said yes whereas 07.39 user said No.

Another NIFT RC Kolkata 06.29% users faced problem accessed e-resources that are said yes whereas 04.66% user said No. Another NIFT RC Mumbai 11.88% users faced problem accessed e-resources that are said yes whereas 09.72% user said No. Another NIFT RC New Delhi 13.28% users faced problem accessed e-resources that are said yes whereas 08.94% user said No. Another NIFT RC Patna 07.69% users faced problem accessed e-resources that are said yes whereas 12.45% user said No. Another NIFT RC Raebareli 04.89% users faced problem accessed e-resources that

are said yes whereas 15.17% user said No. Another NIFT RC Shillong 09.09% users faced problem accessed e-resources that are said yes whereas 0894% user said No.

All over NIFTs RC that most of the users 36.95% have problem faced in the RC and 63.04 % have not problem faced in the RC.

If Yes Please give reasons

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Slow internet access speed	Difficulty in finding relevant information	Information Overload	Lack	Lack of awareness about e-resources	Lack of guidance regarding availability of e-resources	Not familiar with e-resource
Bengaluru	15 (12.93%)	7 (12.06%)	4 (11.76%)	6 (11.53%)	13 (14.77%)	5 (13.88%)	17 (20.48%)
Bhopal	9 (07.75%)	5 (08.62%)	6 (17.64%)	9 (17.30%)	8 (09.09%)	4 (11.11%)	11 (13.25%)
Gandhinagar	14 (12.06%)	4 (06.89%)	3 (08.82%)	-	10 (11.36%)	7 (19.44%)	-
Hyderabad	19 (16.37%)	15 (25.86%)	09 (26.47%)	17 (32.69%)	9 (10.22%)	5 (13.88%)	13 (15.66%)
Kolkata	5 (04.31%)	-	-	-	7 (07.95%)	-	9 (10.84%)
Mumbai	10 (08.62%)	7 (12.06%)	-	-	-	-	-
New Delhi	17 (14.65%)	8 (13.79%)	7 (20.58%)	13 (25%)	17 (19.31%)	6 (16.66%)	9 (10.84%)
Patna	9 (07.75%)	7 (12.06%)	3 (08.82%)	2 (03.84%)	-	-	11 (%)13.25
Raibareli	6 (05.17%)	5 (08.62%)	-	-	7 (07.95%)	3 (08.33%)	-
Shillong	7 (06.03%)	--	2 (05.88%)	5 (09.61%)	8 (09.09%)	6 (16.66%)	13 (15.66%)
Total	116 (81.11%)	58(40.55%)	34 (23.77%)	52 (36.36%)	88 (61.53%)	36(25.17%)	83(58.04%)

This table shows that problems facing while using e-resource 36.95 % users say slow access speed when used, while 6.52% of users say difficulty in finding relevant information. Another 20.0% users say Information Overload and 2.17% Not able to use e-resource properly.

Table no. 5.5. 16 Satisfaction level with RC Infrastructure and Facilities

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Yes	No
Bengaluru	27 (08.70%)	12 (13.33%)
Bhopal	29 (09.35%)	15 (16.66%)
Gandhinagar	32 (10.32%)	11 (12.22%)
Hyderabad	31 (0.1%)	13 (14.44%)
Kolkata	15 (04.83%)	6 (06.66%)
Mumbai	33 (10.64%)	9 (0.1%)
New Delhi	37 (11.93%)	5 (05.55%)
Patna	40 (12.90%)	03 (03.33%)
Raebareli	37 (11.93%)	9 (0.1%)
Shillong	29 (09.35%)	7 (07.77%)
Total	310 (77.5%)	90 (22.5%)

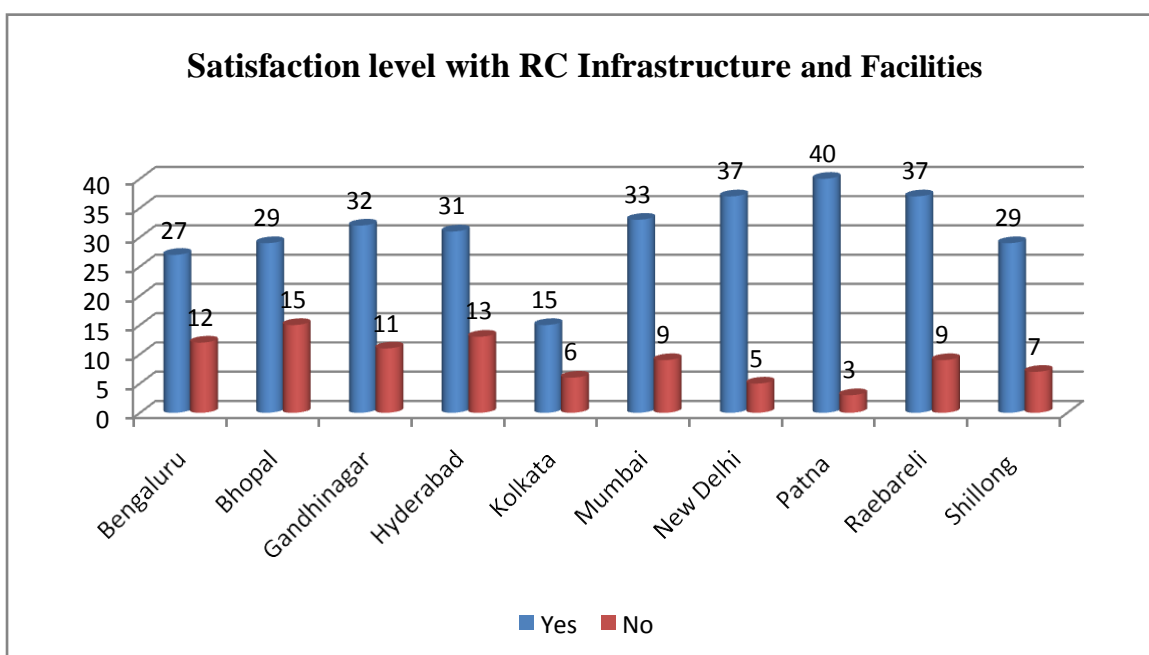


Figure no. 5.5.16 Satisfaction level with RC Infrastructure and Facilities

The above table and Figure 5.5.16 shows users satisfied with the Resource Center infrastructure and facilities.

In NIFT Bengaluru 08.70% users are satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 13.33% users said no. another NIFT Bhopal 09.35 % users satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 16.66% users said no. Another NIFT Gandhinagar 10.32% users satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 12.22% users said no. Another NIFT Hyderabad 01% users satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 14.14% users said no. Another NIFT Kolkata 04.83% users satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 06.66% users said no. Another NIFT Mumbai 10.64% users are satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 01% users said no. Another NIFT New Delhi 11.93% users satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 05.55% users said no. Another NIFT New Patna 12.90% users satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 03.33% users are said no. Another NIFT Raebareli 11.93% users satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 01% users said no. Another NIFT Shillong 09.35% users satisfied in RC that said yes whereas 07.77% users said no.

Most of the users RC provided infrastructure and facilities 77.05 % have satisfied by the services provided by the Resource Center and 22.05 % are not satisfied.

(A) If Yes, Which facility you like the most Users' opinion on RC Infrastructure and facilities

Assess the following statement using 5 point scale; these are

1. Very Satisfied, 2- Satisfied, 3- Unsure, 4- Dissatisfied, 5- Very Dissatisfied

S. No.	National Institutes of Fashion Technology	1	2	3	4	5
A.	Computers and electronic equipment are accessible in the RC	105 (26.25%)	123 (30.75%)	77 (19.25%)	58 (14.5%)	37 (09.25%)
B.	Printing and photocopying services are adequate	87 (21.75%)	97 (24.25%)	144 (36%)	47 (11.75%)	25 (06.25%)
C.	The RC collection meets my study needs	79 (19.75%)	155 (38.75%)	83 (20.75%)	55 (13.75%)	28 (07%)
D.	Group study areas are adequate	65 (16.25%)	129 (31.25%)	113 (28.25%)	53 (13.25%)	40 (10%)
E.	RC staff keeps me informed about new services and collections	95 (23.75%)	145 (36.25%)	89 (21.5%)	38 (09.5%)	33 (08.25%)
F.	RC space is adequate	76 (19%)	165 (41.25%)	93 (23.25%)	43 (10.75%)	23 (05.75%)
G.	Opening hours are adequate	55 (13.75%)	119 (29.75%)	73 (18.25%)	114 (28.5%)	39 (09.75%)
I.	Ventilation/ Proper lighting	125 (31.25%)	133 (33.25%)	87 (21.75%)	36 (09%)	19 (04.75%)
J.	RC infrastructures	89 (22.25%)	147 (36.75%)	93 (23.25%)	43 (10.75%)	28 (07%)
K.	Specially abled facilities in RC	75 (18.75%)	129 (32.25%)	143 (35.75%)	35 (08.75%)	18 (04.5%)

The above table and Figure shows user opinions satisfaction level different level RC Infrastructure and facilities.

The table contains all services which should be provided in RC to users i.e.

Computers and electronic equipment like in the RC in 26.25% Very Satisfied, 30.75% Satisfied, 19.25% Unsure, 14.5% Dissatisfied and 09.25% Very Dissatisfied. Another is Printing and photocopying services are adequate like in the RC in 21.75% Very Satisfied, 24.25% Satisfied, 36% Unsure, 11.75% Dissatisfied and 06.25% Very Dissatisfied. Another is The RC collection meets my study needs like in the RC in 19.75% Very Satisfied, 38.75% Satisfied, 20.75% Unsure, 13.75% Dissatisfied and 07% Very Dissatisfied. Another is Group study areas are adequate like in the RC in 16.25% Very Satisfied, 31.25% Satisfied, 28.25% Unsure, 13.25% Dissatisfied and 10% Very Dissatisfied.

Another is RC staff keeps me informed about new services and collections like in the RC in 23.75% Very Satisfied, 36.25% Satisfied, 21.5% Unsure, 09.5% Dissatisfied and 08.25% Very Dissatisfied.

Another is RC space is adequate in the RC in 19% Very Satisfied, 41.25% Satisfied, 23.25% Unsure, 10.75% Dissatisfied and 05.75% Very Dissatisfied. Another is Opening hours are adequate in the RC in 13.75% Very Satisfied, 29.75% Satisfied, 18.25% Unsure, 28.5% Dissatisfied and 09.75% Very Dissatisfied.

Another is Ventilation/ Proper lighting like in the RC in 31.25% Very Satisfied, 33.25% Satisfied, 21.75% Unsure, 09% Dissatisfied and 04.75% Very Dissatisfied.

Another is RC infrastructures like in the RC in 22.25% Very Satisfied, 36.75% Satisfied, 23.25% Unsure, 10.75% Dissatisfied and 07% Very Dissatisfied. Another is Specially ambled facilities in RC like in the RC in 18.75% Very Satisfied, 32.25% Satisfied, 35.75% Unsure, 08.75% Dissatisfied and 04.5% Very Dissatisfied.

Table no. 5.5.17 Type of resources used the most

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Print	E- resources
Bengaluru	25 (10.77%)	14 (08.33%)
Bhopal	27 (11.63%)	17 (10.11%)
Gandhinagar	22 (09.48%)	21 (12.5%)
Hyderabad	26 (11.20%)	18 (10.71%)
Kolkata	15 (06.46%)	6 (03.57%)
Mumbai	17 (07.32%)	25 (14.88%)
New Delhi	30 (12.93%)	12 (07.14%)
Patna	18 (07.75%)	25 (14.88%)
Raebareli	27 (11.63%)	19 (11.30%)
Shillong	25 (10.77%)	11 (06.54%)
Total	232 (58%)	168(42%)

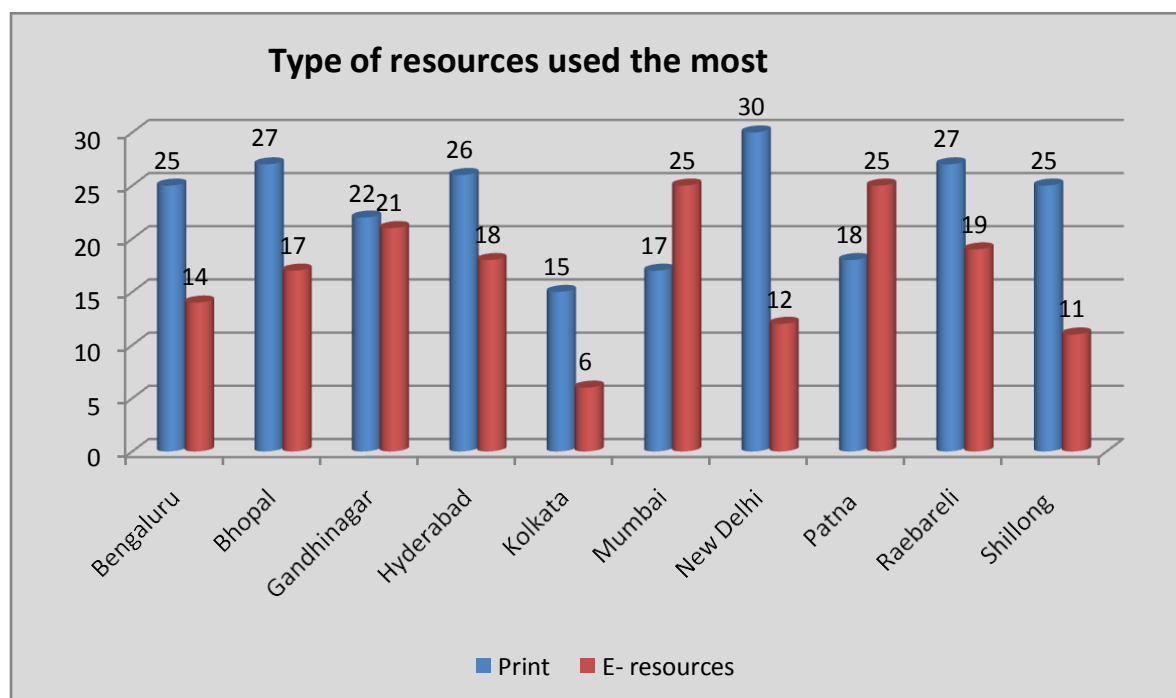


Figure no. 5.5.17 Type of resources used the most

The above table and Figure shows 5.5.17 type of resources used the most by the users. In NIFT Bengaluru 10.77% users liked Print Resources and 08.33% E-resources. In NIFT Bhopal RC user liked in 11.63% Print Resources and 10.11% E-resources. In

NIFT Gandhinagar RC user liked in 09.48% Print Resources and 12.5% E-resources. In NIFT Hyderabad RC user liked in 11.20% Print Resources and 10.71% E-resources. In NIFT Kolkata RC user liked in 06.46% Print Resources and 03.57% E-resources. In NIFT Mumbai RC user liked in 07.32% Print Resources and 14.88% E-resources. In NIFT New Delhi RC user liked in 12.93% Print Resources and 07.14 E-resources. In NIFT Patna RC user liked in 07.75% Print Resources and 14.88% E-resources. In NIFT Raebareli RC user liked in 11.63% Print Resources and 11.30% E-resources. In NIFT Shillong RC user liked in 10.77% Print Resources and 06.54% E-resources.

Most of the users like 58% have Print resources by the Resource Center and 42% are E-resources.

In case of E-resources please tick the appropriate reason

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	More Convenient	Easily accessible	Easily readable	Eco-Friendly	Less time consuming
Bengaluru	11 (08.14%)	8 (10.52%)	7 (08.43%)	10 (22.72%)	13 (08.96%)
Bhopal	15 (11.11%)	7 (09.21%)	10 (12.04%)	9 (20.45%)	17 (11.72%)
Gandhinagar	17(12.59%)	15 (19.73%)	9 (10.84%)	7 (15.90%)	29 (0.2%)
Hyderabad	17 (12.59%)	2 (02.63%)	7 (08.43%)	6 (13.63%)	15 (10.34%)
Kolkata	5 (03.70%)	-	5 (06.02%)	-	6 (04.13%)
Mumbai	15 (11.11%)	17 (22.36%)	11 (13.25%)	7 (15.90%)	20 (13.79%)
New Delhi	10 (07.40%)	5 (06.57%)	4(04.81%)	-	3 (02.06%)
Patna	21 (15.55%)	5 (06.57%)	13 (15.66%)	1 (02.27%)	22 (15.17%)
Raebareli	15 (11.11%)	17 (22.36%)	9 (10.84%)	-	11 (07.58%)
Shillong	9 (06.66%)	11 (14.47%)	8 (09.63%)	4 (09.09%)	9 (06.20%)
Total	135(58.19%)	76(32.75%)	83(35.77%)	44(18.96%)	145(62.5%)

The above table and Figure show, the e-resources used by the users in 08.14% More Convenient, 10.52% Easily Accessible, 08.43% Easily readable, 22.72% Eco-friendly and 08.96% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Bengaluru. Another is user used in e-resource 11.11% More Convenient, 09.21% Easily Accessible, 12.04% Easily readable, 20.45% Eco-friendly and 11.72% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Bhopal. Another is user used in e-resource 12.59% More Convenient, 19.73% Easily Accessible, 10.84% Easily readable, 15.90% Eco-friendly and 02% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Gandhinagar. Another is user used in e-resource 12.59% More Convenient, 02.63% Easily Accessible, 08.43% Easily readable, 13.63% Eco-friendly and 10.34% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Hyderabad. Another is user used in e-resource 03.70% More Convenient, 06.02% Easily readable and 04.13% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Kolkata. Another is user used in e-resource 11.11% More Convenient, 22.36% Easily Accessible, 13.25% Easily readable, 15.90% Eco-friendly and 13.79% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Mumbai. Another is user used in e-resource 07.40% More Convenient, 06.57% Easily Accessible, 04.81% Easily readable and 02.06% Less time consuming in RC NIFT New Delhi. Another is user used in e-resource 15.55% More Convenient, 06.57% Easily Accessible, 15.66% Easily readable, 02.27% Eco-friendly and 15.17% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Patna. Another is user used in e-resource 11.11% More Convenient, 22.36% Easily Accessible, 10.84% Easily readable and 07.58% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Raebareli. Another is user used in e-resource 06.66% More Convenient, 14.47% Easily Accessible, 09.63% Easily readable, 09.09% Eco-friendly and 06.20% Less time consuming in RC NIFT Shillong. 9.5 % of users are More Convenient, 10.5 % of users Easily accessible, 30% of users are Easily readable, 30% are Eco- Friendly, and

17.5% Less time consuming with RC.

Table No. 5.5.18: Overall Satisfaction level of Users with the Resource Centers

National Institutes of Fashion Technology	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
Bengaluru	7 (17.94%)	8 (20.51%)	19 (48.71%)	1 (02.56%)	4 (10.25%)
Bhopal	9 (20.45%)	16 (13.33%)	12 (27.27%)	4 (09.09%)	3 (06.81%)
Gandhinagar	10 (23.25%)	14 (32.55%)	10 (23.25%)	3 (06.97%)	6 (13.95%)
Hyderabad	8 (18.18%)	21 (47.72%)	8 (18.18%)	3 (06.81%)	1 (02.27%)
Kolkata	1 (04.76%)	2 (09.52%)	8 (38.09%)	7 (33.33%)	3 (14.28%)
Mumbai	7 (16.66%)	17 (40.47%)	11 (26.19%)	2 (04.76%)	5 (11.90%)
New Delhi	8 (19.04%)	13 (30.95%)	16 (38.09%)	1 (02.38%)	4 (33.33%)
Patna	5 (11.62%)	6 (13.95%)	14 (32.55%)	10 (23.25%)	8 (18.60%)
Raebareli	10 (21.73%)	15 (32.60%)	17 (36.95%)	4 (08.69%)	2 (04.34%)
Shillong	5 (13.88%)	8 (22.22%)	15 (41.66%)	7 (19.44%)	2 (05.55%)
Total	70 (17.5%)	120 (30%)	130 (32.5%)	42(10.5%)	38(0.95%)

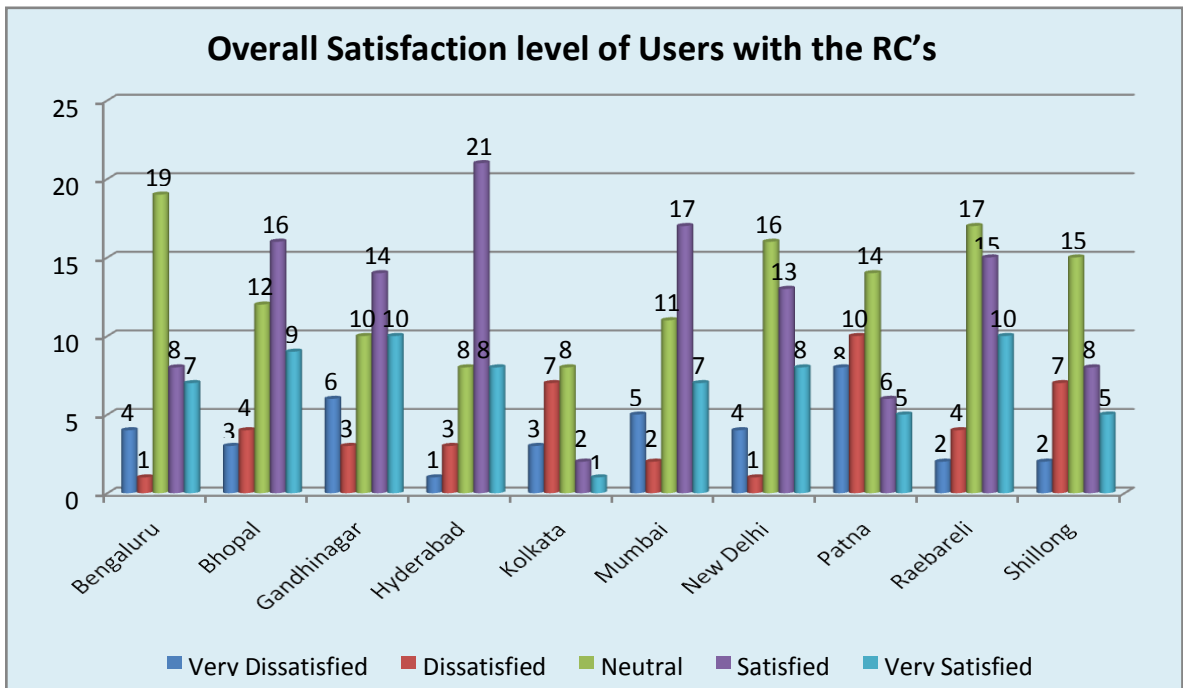
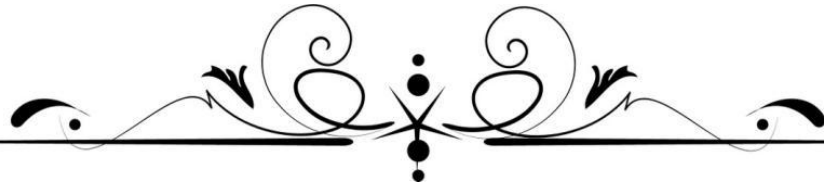


Figure No. 5.5.18: Overall Satisfaction level of Users with the Resource Centers

The above table and Figure 5.5.18 shows the overall satisfaction level of users. In the NIFT Bengaluru RC 39 user respondent 17.94% Very Satisfied, 20.51% Satisfied, 48.71% Neutral, 02.56% Dissatisfied and 10.25% Very Dissatisfied. Another the NIFT Bhopal RC 44 User respondent 20.45% Very Satisfied, 36.36% Satisfied, 27.27% Neutral, 09.09% Dissatisfied and 06.81% Very dissatisfied. Another the NIFT Gandhinagar RC 43 User respondent 23.25% Very Satisfied, 32.55% Satisfied, 23.25% Neutral, 6.97% Dissatisfied and 13.95% Very dissatisfied.

Another the NIFT Hyderabad RC 44 User respondent 18.18% Very Satisfied, 47.72% Satisfied, 18.18% Neutral, 06.81% Dissatisfied and 02.27% Very dissatisfied. Another the NIFT Kolkata RC 21 User respondent 04.76% Very Satisfied, 09.52% Satisfied, 38.09% Neutral, 33.33% Dissatisfied and 14.28% Very Dissatisfied. Another the NIFT Mumbai RC 42 User respondent 16.66% Very Satisfied, 40.47% Satisfied, 26.19% Neutral, 04.76% Dissatisfied and 11.90% Very Dissatisfied. Another the NIFT New Delhi RC 42 User respondent 19.04% Very Satisfied, 30.95% Satisfied, 38.09% Neutral, 02.38% Dissatisfied and 33.33% Very Dissatisfied. Another the NIFT Patna RC 43 User respondent 11.62% Very Satisfied, 13.95% Satisfied, 32.55% Neutral, 23.25% Dissatisfied and 18.60% Very Dissatisfied. Another the NIFT Raebareli RC 46 User respondent 21.73% Very Satisfied, 32.60% Satisfied, 36.95% Neutral, 08.69% Dissatisfied and 04.34% Very Dissatisfied. Another the NIFT Shillong RC 36 User respondent 13.88% Very Satisfied, 22.22% Satisfied, 41.66% Neutral, 19.44% Dissatisfied and 05.55% Very Dissatisfied.

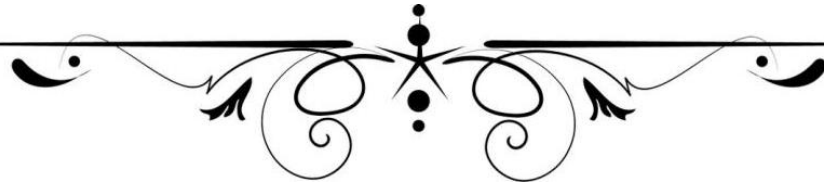
All over RC NIFTs respondent 17.5% very satisfied, 30% are satisfied, 30% Neutral, 10.5 % Dissatisfied and 9.5 % Very dissatisfied.



CHAPTER-6

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION

AND SUGGESTIONS



FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 FINDINGS

This chapter explains the findings of the study concerning the objectives of the study with the testing of hypotheses, conclusions, and suggestions that can be drawn from the analysis and interpretation of data.

6.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRES OF LIBRARIAN

This study finds several findings and these are summarized as under various headings:

6.2.1 General Findings

- **Distribution of Questionnaire**

100% responses have been received from In-charge of the Resource Center or Librarians National Institutes of Fashion Technology. (Table 5.4.1)

- **Gender wise Respondents**

It is explored from table that all the respondents of Resource Centers of National Institute Of Fashion Technology (NIFTs) are male 8 respondents are male while two are female. It is seen that overall respondents gender in which majority 8 (80%) out 10 are Male and only two (20%) is female. So we can say that male respondents are dominant females. (Table 5.4.2).

- **Age-wise Respondents**

It is observed from table that in the NIFTs 7 respondents are more than 35-45 years (NIFT Bengaluru, NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Hyderabad, NIFT Patna, NIFT Raebareli, and NIFT Shillong). 2 responded more than 46 years (NIFT Mumbai, NIFT New Delhi), 1 responded 26-35 years (NIFT Kolkata). (Table 5.4.3)

- **Educational Qualification of Respondents**

In NIFTs, 4 (40%) respondents (NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Patna, NIFT Raebareli, NIFT Shillong) are Postgraduate 2(20%) responded are (NIFT Bengaluru and NIFT Hyderabad) M.Phil and 4(40%) respondents are (NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Mumbai, and NIFT New Delhi). (Table 5.4.4)

- **Professional Experience of Respondents**

In NIFTs, 5 (50%) respondents (NIFT Bhopal, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Patna, Raibareli, and NIFT Shillong) have 6-15 years' experience and 5 (50%) respondents (NIFT Bengaluru, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Hyderabad, NIFT Mumbai, and NIFT New Delhi) have 16-24 years' experience. (Table 5.4.5)

6.3 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRES OF USERS

This study finds several findings and these are summarized as under various headings:

6.3.1 General Findings.

- **Distribution and Receiving of Questionnaire**

- The results show that the highest response rate was (92%) from NIFT Raebareli RC.

Lowest response rate (88%)NIFT Bopal RC, (88%) NIFT Hyderabad RC, (86%) NIFT Gandhinagar RC, (84%)NIFT New Delhi RC , (84%) Mumbai RC,(72%) Shillong RC, (42%) Kolkata RC in all comparison. (Table no. 5.5.1)

- **Gender wise Respondents**

It is found in all NIFTs RC that 52% respondents are male and 48% respondents are female. (Table 5.5.2)

- **Designation of Respondents**

It is clear that in highest (55.16%) numbers of respondents are Under graduate and lowest number 44.84% of respondents are Post graduate. (Table 5.5.3)

- **Frequency of users visit in the Resource Centers**

It is explores that in all NIFTs RC the highest 125 (31.25%) number of users visit RC daily, followed by 96 (24%) users visit 2-3 time in week, lowest 88 (22%) number of users visit Once in a month and 91 (22.75%) user visit in occasionally. (Table 5.5.4)

- **Purpose of using Information Resources**

The total response on purpose to use of RC is that 27.5% users go to RC to For Research Work, 36% users use RC for academic work, 25% users, 13.55% users go to RC For Professional Activities and 11.5% users use RC to consulting any other work also. The major responses have found on these purposes to use the RC which are getting for academic work from all NIFTs . (Table 5.5.5).

- **Type of Information Resources you used**

Many purposes to use the library and users_ responses on the need to use the RC. The total NIFTs response on purpose to use of RC is that 8.325% of users go to RC to For Electronic resources, 5.65% users use RC for Print resources, 25% users go to RC material resources, and 4.725% users use RC to consulting video also. (Table 5.5.6)

- **Regular use of print Information Resources**

It explores many purposes to use the library and users_ responses on the need to use the RC. The total response on purpose to use of RC is that 369 (92.25%) users go to RC to For Textbooks, 270(67%) users use RC for reference books, 263(65.75%) users go to RC periodicals, 288(72%) users go to RC newspaper, 250(62.5%) user use to map/chart/diagrams, Etc., 250(62.5%) user use to RC Theses /dissertations and 4.725% users use RC to consulting video also. The lowest response rate to 207(51.75%) users use to Patent. (Table 5.5.7)

- **Use of E-resources in the Resource Centers**

That most of the users 75.56 % have Use E-resource yes the RC and 25.18% do not use E-resource. (Table 5.5.8)

- **Place from where e-resources is accessed**

That most of the users 46% have preferred access in RC and 15.5% a user is computer center Another 11.75% are accessed in the department and 26.75% are access in the hostel/ home. (Table 5.5.9).

- **E-resources Provided by the Resource Centers**

Table and graph shows that the most of used in use of the e-resources 50.68% the e-journal, 67.68% user use e-books,64.96 % user use Online databases and periodicals, 10.23% user use Open access resources, 40.13% used E-thesis and dissertations, 31.97% used in E-newspaper, 39.11% used in E-magazines. Another 41.83% use Reference Databases and 32.31 % used in Databases on CD/DVD. (Table 5.5.11)

- **Purpose of Using E-resources**

Table and graph shows that when users All NIFT RC generally use 51.25 % Find books and other materials,63.25% read newspapers/magazines (online), 63% Search out current information, 49.5% are used for Chat online with the librarian/ask a question, 69% most user write research articles and 71.5%used Prepared project work/notes. (Table 5.5.13)

- **Advantage of the E-resources**

Advantage of e-resources 83.75 % users says the e-resource is Accessibility while 72% Flexibility, 55.5% Speed and quickness, 72.75 % Usefulness, 65 % of users say Time and space-saving. Another 48.5 % of users say the e-resource is used for Searching and Browsing facility, 80.25% of users say that e-resource used for Easy to use. And 41.25% of users say that e-resource used for Organized Information. (Table 5.5.14)

- **The Problem Faced While Using**

All NIFTs RC most of the users 36.95% have problem faced in the RC and 63.04 % have not problem faced in the RC. (Table 5.5.15)

This table shows that problems facing while using e-resource 36.95 % users say slow access speed when used, while 6.52% of users say difficulty in finding relevant information. Another 20.0% users say Information Overload and 2.17% not able to use e-resource properly.

- **Overall Satisfaction Level of users with the Resource Centers**

All NIFTs that 9.5 % of users are overall Very dissatisfied, 10.5 % of users are very satisfied, 30% of users are neutral,30% are satisfied and 17.5% very satisfied with RC. (Table 5.5.18)

6.4 TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

H1: • Need-based Information resources of the library may fulfill the information requirements of NIFTs Resource Centers in a better way.

All the selected NIFTs libraries are in the process Need-based Information resources of the library may fulfill information requirements therefore this hypothesis is proved and accepted. (Table: 5.4, 5.5 and 5.7)

H2: • There is a significant growth of print and E-resources provided by NIFTs.

Most of the selected NIFTs libraries follow a significant growth of print and E- resources provided by thus this hypothesis is proved and accepted. (Table: 5. 5.7, 5.5.11)

H3: • Most of the users are satisfied with the library services provided by NIFTs Sources used by administrators Most of the users are satisfied with the library services provided by user's suggestion that reveals the process of newly established NIFTs libraries are

directly concerned with users to need therefore this hypothesis is also proved and accepted.

Level of significant =05 (from table 5.12)

Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	At 0 or Standard Value	At .01
Pearson Chi-Square	211.889	36	.51	58.62

At level of Significance 0.5 & 0.01 level the value 51 & 58.62 respectively. Given data in table No. 5.12 to using X^2 square test value at 0.5 level of significance with degree of freedom 36 is 211.889. This value of X^2 is greater than the given critical value of 0.5 & 0.01 respectively. This means the user satisfied with the services provided by NIFTs Resource Center.

Level of significant =05 (from table 5.16)

Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	At 0 or Standard Value	At .01
Pearson Chi-Square	239.80986	36	.51	58.62

Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions

At level of Significance 0.5 & 0.01 level the value 51 & 58.62 respectively. Given data in table No. 5.16 to using X^2 square test value at 0.5 level of significance with degree of freedom 36 is 239.80986. This value of X^2 is greater than the given critical value of 0.5 & 0.01 respectively. This means the user satisfied with the opinion on resources center infrastructure and facilities.

Level of significant =05 (from table 5.18)

Chi-Square Tests				
	Value	df	At 0 or Standard Value	At .01
Pearson Chi-Square	89.3168	36	.51	58.62

At level of Significance 0.5 & 0.01 level the value 51 & 58.62 respectively. Given data in table No. 5.18 to using X^2 square test value at 0.5 level of significance with degree of freedom 36 is 89.3168. This value of X^2 is greater than the given critical value of 0.5 & 0.01 respectively. This means the user satisfied with the overall satisfaction level of users with the resources center.

H4: Print and electronic resources are equality in Resource Centers in NIFTs The main function of all the libraries is to provide information services to their user and study shows that, Print and electronic resources are equality stabled in Resource Centers in NIFTs is being provided by all libraries of NIFTs with well-planned and proper way thus this hypothesis is also proved and accepted. (Table No. 5.5.14 and 5.5.17).

6.5 CONCLUSION

National Institutes of Fashion Technology are the national and reputed in India. These institutions are playing vital role in promotion of fashion education in the country and have been in the vanguard of providing professional human resources to the textiles and apparel industry. The librarians are changing the shape and size due to information resources and e-resources. To cope up information need of the users, library resource center are modernizing their infrastructure, facilities collections and services. There are various type information resources available print, digital and material.

They are offering state of art infrastructural and other facilities to the faculty members, research scholars and students. Each institution has their own Resource Center with modern infrastructure to provide library resources and services. Information Technology has changed the traditional infrastructure into modern infrastructure.

The study results show that users who participated in this survey are utility and management of Information resources. Most of them used these e-resources in support of research and publishing articles in the form of write research papers, assignments, and project work etc. The Resource Center professionals must teach their users about various search strategies and organize orientation sessions regularly. The study also shows that slow downloading is the major obstacle while using e-resources. Increased availability of computer systems is required, and internet speeds should be enhanced to the desired level. Users prefer or give much more importance to e- resources as compared to their print counterparts. The usage of e-resources is a major source of communication and information in the present world. Libraries around the world are fast transforming into digital libraries and virtual learning resource centers. A large portion of the user is aware

of subject gateways, but they do not know all its techniques and applications. Further, a few students of the university still do not know the consortium journals. It is a fact that Resource Center authorities have become aware of the changes that e-resources have brought to libraries, so they are trying to provide and develop collection development policies that may guide electronic resource management in a better manner. Resource Center professionals must be proactive in working with the academic community to develop training programs aimed at enabling them to use e-resources effectively and efficiently, as the number of users coming to the Resource Center has increased. All the National Resource Center of provide software facilities in the all of Resource Center of NIFTs are using E-granthalaya software. All librarians arranged that open source software is sufficient for management of the library activities and services. Study explores that all libraries are using D-Space digital/institutional repository software. There are using information resources like print and e-resources. E-resources consider selecting, processing, **Strategies** and disseminating. There are utility for information resources in Resource Centers facilities, services and Resource sharing. All are librarians' problem solved in Resource Centers by users. All Resource Centers automated services circulation issue-return used Barcode, accessed by Web OPAC etc.

Through the analysis of user's data, it is found that most of the users of in all Selected NIFTs Resource Centers for different using Information Resources: Print, Electronic, Video and Material Sources . Almost all the users are utilizing information Resources based services like Textbooks, Newspapers, Web-OPAC, online access of electronic resources, digital reference service and Institutional Repertories, satisfaction level etc. most of the users 75.56 % have Use E-resource yes the RC and 25.18% do not use E-

resource. Most of the users are satisfied with the relevant collection available in the Resource Centers. All selected NIFTs most of respondents are using the available e-resources in the library like e-journals, e-books, e-theses, e-databases etc.

6.6 SUGGESTIONS

The user to get the Information access to Save the Time of Reader of Library and Information Science some provided in Resource Centers. Using are Information Resources Print and E- resources in document sharing type information. As e-resources are available in excess on the Internet but the user has required getting the very important Information. So, after going through the study some specific points that can be sorted out; are given below:-

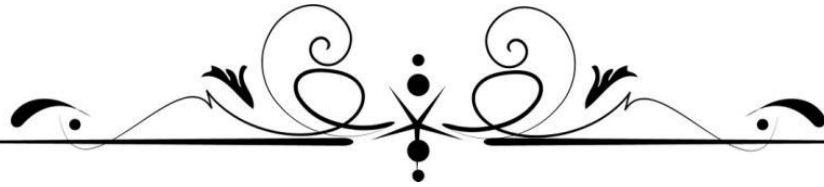
- ❖ The Resource Centers should increase new techniques that are emerging day by day.
- ❖ Resource Center should increase the number of e-journals subscriptions in all subjects.
- ❖ The Internet speed of the Institutes must improve; otherwise, the user will neglect the access to e-resources under consortia.
- ❖ The more high speed and Wi-Fi facility in NIFTs RC.
- ❖ Most of the students are unaware about the various services provided by the Resource Centers. The NIFTs should conduct orientation/training programmers regularly to assists the user of the e-resources programs.
- ❖ The maximum number is specific Academic sites that have suggested that Institutional digital repository and Consortia journal.

- ❖ Resource Centers should be user friendly, there should be a help desk for new comers because most of the new comers are not aware about the resources and services of the library and they do not know that how to find relevant documents properly.
- ❖ NIFTs should use automatic card swipe entry for permanent students of the Institutes and outsiders should not be allowed.
- ❖ Library attitude towards updating should be very policies.
- ❖ The IP address of the institute should not change frequently so that access to the academic database in provided RC.
- ❖ To appoint the adequate qualified staff should be appointed and in- service training is giving to the working staff so that they may be able to give maximum services to their library users by among the latest technologies and provide better services to the users.
- ❖ To provide authorities for the Librarian should be permitted to visit other advanced libraries for learning new skills and knowledge.
- ❖ To provide special funds for Resource Centers automation according to user demands.
- ❖ The Resource Centers should provide online access books, journals and internet services, and other electronic resources in easy ways.
- ❖ Services of the Resource Centers should be improved with the help of emerging information technology tools.
- ❖ The Resource Centers should organize various programs for popularized library services and resources.

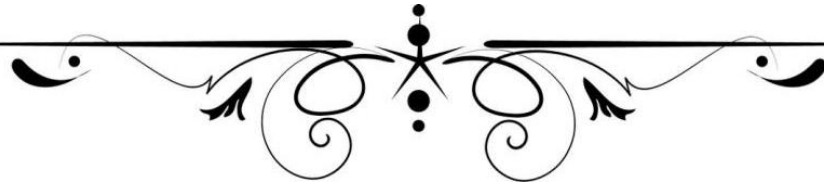
- ❖ Some respondents are dissatisfied with e-resources because of technical barriers. So users should provide technical assistance.

6.7 FURTHER RESEARCH OF THE STUDY

- ❖ Use and Impact of Library Management Software by the Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ Use and Awareness Information Resources in the Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ User Satisfaction towards Information Resources in the Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ Impact of Information Resources in the Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ User Satisfaction towards Open Access Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study
- ❖ User Satisfaction towards E-resources Management of Resource Centers of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in India: A Study



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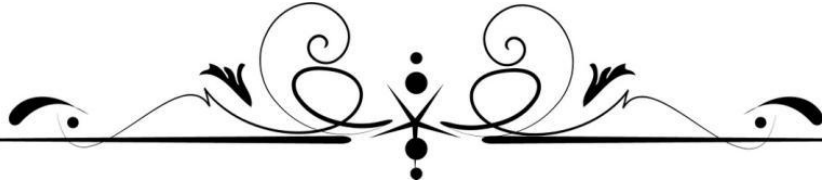
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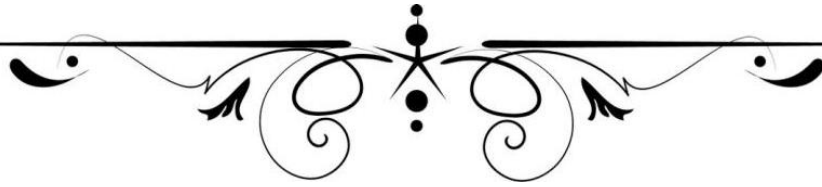
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APPENDIX



10. What are the Financial Resources of your Resource center:

S. No.	Sources/Grant	Please Tick (√)
a.	Central Govt./ Ministry of Textiles	
b.	State Government	
c.	Donations/ Endowments	
d.	Over Charges, Sale of Old Newspapers, Xerox charges, Membership Charges, Etc.	
e.	Any Other (Please specify)	

11. Please provide the detail of the equipment available in the Resource Center.

S. No	Equipment's	Please Tick (√)
a.	Computer	
b.	Photocopy machine	
c.	Printers	
d.	Scanners	
e.	Barcode Readers	
f.	Projector	
g.	Miscellaneous	

12. Does your library use any digital/institutional repository software? Yes [] No []

If yes, please specify the name,

- (a) D-Space [] (b) Greenstone []
 (c) E-print Archive [] (d) Any other.....

13. Which of the following network system software is used in your library?

- (a) UNIX [] (b) LINUX []
 (c) WINDOWS NT [] (d) Any other.....

Section 3: RC Management

14. Do you have library automated : YES [] NO []

If yes please specify the status of automation:

- a) Fully automated [] b) Partially automated [] c) Under automated []

15. Please indicate the name of the library management software used in your Resource Center?

Library Software	Yes	No
E-granthalaya		
LIBSYS		
LIMS		
SOUL		
KOHA		
TLMS		
In house developed software		

E-Resources

16. Does your Resource Center use e-resources? Yes [] No []

17. What are the major points you consider while selecting e-resources for your resource center?

- a) Cost effectiveness []
 b) Subject []
 c) Authenticity/ Vendor reliability []

- d) Currency of Information []
- e) Back file availability []
- f) Ease of accessibility []
- g) Product review by expert []
- h) Scope/ Coverage []
- 18. What process do you follow while selecting e-resources for your RC?**
- a) Recommendations faculty members, Research scholars []
- b) Recommendation Students []
- c) Surfing e-information website []
- d) Consulting other libraries []
- e) Free online trial access []
- f) Calling vendors and discussing about their products []
- g) Publisher's Review in various catalogue []
- h) Other:.....
- 19. Do the e-resources license policy support the following?**
- a) Copying []
- b) Downloading []
- c) Inter-Library Loan []
- d) Limited sharing for scholarly purpose []
- e) printing link to licensed material, []
- f) Perpetual access right []
- g) Archiving right []
- h) Any other.....
- 20. What are the strategies applied to provide access to e-resources for the users?**
- a) Provide links from home page []
- b) Through links from online catalogue []
- c) Through Discovery services []
- d) Through federated search []
- e) Other.....
- 21. Which method do you apply for authentication and access management?**
- a) Institutional IP address []
- b) User name and password []
- c) Local authentication (Proxy server) []
- d) Universal Resource Identifier []
- e) Other.....
- 22. What steps have been taken for the promotion and optimum utilization of e-resources?**
- a) Link on RC website []
- b) RC orientation/education programs []
- c) Serving targeted e-mails []
- d) RC brochure/ leaflets []
- e) Organization staff-user meets []
- f) Specialized presentation by e-resources vendors []
- g) Presentation by the librarians []
- 23. What are the utility of e-resources in the circumstance of the RC?**
- a) Enhance existing and create more dynamic, relevant, and flexible collection []
- b) Enhance the existing services and create new services of the RC []
- c) Time-saving of staff []
- d) 24 hours available collection []
- e) Searching and browsing very easy []

- f) E-resources are compatible for use with the RC portal system and OPAC []
 g) Remote access to authorized user []

24. **How do you provide access to e-resources after it is acquired by your RC? Please tick as appropriate.**

- a) Online Catalogue (OPAC) []
 b) Federated Search Software []
 c) Library Website []
 d) Other:.....

25. **Does your RC participate in consortium activities?** Yes [] No []

26. **Please provide details about information services being offered in your RC?**

S. No.	Services	Yes	No
a)	OPAC		
b)	Circulation of Books		
c)	Book reservation		
d)	Document Clippings		
e)	Inter-Library Loan (ILL)		
f)	Reference Service		
g)	On-line Access to Databases		
h)	Internet Browsing		
i)	Any other		

27. In your opinion, what are the factors that influence the collection of Electronic Information Sources and Services in your library? (Please use this rating scale: 1= Strongly agree; 2= Agree; 3= Undecided; 4= Disagree; 5= Strongly disagree).

Factors	1	2	3	4	5
Allocation of funds from the INFLIBNET Centre					
Developments in the field of ICT					
Demand from the users					
To provide advanced services to users					
To attract the attention of the NAAC					
Others (please specify):					
Others (please specify):					

30. Please suggest this on an item not covered by this questionnaire:

.....

Date:
Place:

(Signature)
Name of Librarian

Seal of Librarian

Questionnaire (For Resource Center Users)

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am requesting your good self to kindly spare few minutes to fill up this questionnaire on the topic “UTILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE RESOURCE CENTERS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFTs) IN INDIA: A STUDY” All information/data provided by you will be remained confidential and shall be used for thesis/research purpose only.

I solicit your kind co-operation please.

Thanking you

Please tick mark [√] to indicate answers wherever mentioned.

A. Personal Information:

1. Name : _____
2. Gender : Male [] Female []
3. Qualification : P.G. student [] U.G. student []
4. Name of Institute :

1. How frequently you visit the Resource center?: (Please tick √)

- A) Daily [] B) 2-3 time in a week [] C) Once a month [] D) Occasionally []

2. What is your purpose of using information resources? : (Please tick √)

- A) For Research work [] B) For Academic [] C) For Professional activities []
D) Any other

3. What type of information resources you use? (Please tick √)

- A) Electronic Sources [] B) Print Source [] C) Material Sources [] D) Video []

4. How regularly do you use the information resources

S. No.	Information Resources	Tick ()
A)	Text books	
B)	Reference books	
C)	Periodicals	
D)	Newspaper	
E)	Map/charts/diagrams etc.	
F)	Theses/dissertations	
G)	Conference proceedings	
H)	Government Publications	
I)	Patent	
J)	Standard	

E-resource

5. Do you use E-resources? (Please tick √) Yes [] No []

6. If Yes, Which place you prefer to access E-resources? (Please tick √)

- A) Library [] B) Computer Centre [] C) Department [] D) Hostel /Home []
E) Any Other

7. How frequently you use the E-resources? (Please tick √)

- A) Daily [] B) 2-3 time in a week [] C) Once a month [] D) Occasionally []

8. Do you use E-resources provided by your library? Yes [] No []

If yes, which type of e-resources do you use? (Multiple Choices) (Please tick ✓)

S. No.	Electronic resources	Tick
A)	E-journal (Full texts/ Abstracts)	
B)	E-books	
C)	Online databases and periodicals	
D)	Open access resources	
E)	E-thesis and dissertations	
F)	E-newspaper	
G)	E-magazines	
I)	Reference Databases	
J)	E-clippings	
L)	Databases on CD/DVD	
M)	Any other	

9. What kind of services your Resource Center provides? (Multiple Choices tick ✓)

- A) Access to Internet in the RC []
- B) Bibliography Service []
- C) CAS/SDI Service []
- D) CD-Rom Based Service []
- E) Inter Library Loan Service []
- F) Reference service []
- G) Reprography (Photocopy) Service []
- H) circulation Service []
- I) Web OPAC []
- J) Institutional digital repositories []
- K) Forecast services []
- L) Any others

9. Are you satisfied with the services provided by the Resource Center? (Please tick ✓)

S. No.	Services	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Unsure	Satisfied	Very satisfied
A.	Access to Internet in the RC					
B.	Bibliography Service					
C.	CAS/SDI Service					
D.	CD-Rom Based Service					
E.	Inter Library Loan Service					
F.	Reference service					
G.	Reprography Service					
H.	circulation Service					
I.	Web OPAC					

J.	Fashion forecast services					
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10. What is the purpose of using e-resources? (You may tick more than one option). (Please tick \checkmark)

- A) Find books and other materials [] E) Write research articles []
 B) Read newspapers/magazines (online) [] F) Research work []
 C) Search out current information [] G) Prepared project work/notes []
 D) Chat online with the librarian/ask question []
 E) E) Other.....

11. What is the advantage of the E-Resources?(more than one option) (Please tick \checkmark)

- A) Accessibility [] E) Time and space save []
 B) Cross reference linking [] F) Searching and browsing facility []
 C) Flexibility [] G) Easy to use []
 D) Speed and quickness [] H) Organized information []
 E) Usefulness [] I) Any other

12. Do you face any problem while accessing e-resources? (Please tick \checkmark) Yes [] No []

If Yes. Please give reasons (more than one option)

- A. Slow internet access speed []
 B. Difficulty in finding relevant information []
 C. Information Overload []
 D. Lack of computer terminals in library []
 E. Lack of awareness about e-resources []
 F. Lack of trained library staff to assist []
 G. Lack of guidance regarding availability of e-resources []
 H. Difficulty in finding relevant information []
 I. Lack of time to access the e-resources []
 J. Not able to use e-resource properly []
 K. Not familiar with e-resource []
 L. Other

13. Are you satisfied with the library infrastructure and facilities? (Please tick \checkmark)

Yes [] No []

If yes which facility you like the most (more than one option)

S. No.	Facilities	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Unsure	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
A.	Computers and electronic equipment are accessible in the RC					
B.	Printing and photocopying services are adequate					
C.	The RC collection meets my study needs					
D.	Group study areas are adequate					

E.	RC staff keeps me informed about new services and collections					
F.	RC space is adequate					
G.	Opening hours are adequate					
I.	Ventilation/ Proper lighting					
J.	RC infrastructures					
K.	Specially abled facilities in RC					
L.	Any other					

14. Which type of resources do you like mostly to use? (Please tick ✓)

- A) Print Resources B) Electronic Resources

In case of E-resources please tick the appropriate reason(Please tick ✓).

- A) More Convenient B) Easily accessible C) Easily readable
D) Eco- Friendly E) Less time consuming
F) Any other.....

15. Overall, how much you are satisfied with the RC's ? (Please tick ✓)

- A) Very dissatisfied B) Dissatisfied C) Neutral
D) Satisfied F) Very satisfied

Any suggestions

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Thank you so much for your kind help.

After filling up please return to

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