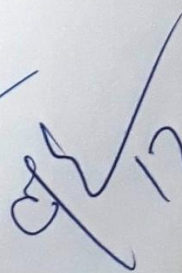


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Printout • Photocopy • Colour Printout  
22, Naaz Cinema Road Aminabad Lucknow  
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**COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES IN  
THE LIBRARIES OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS  
IN VARANASI AFFILIATED TO AKTU: A STUDY**

**DISSERTATION**  
SUBMITTED FOR AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

**Master of Philosophy**

**IN**  
**LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

**Prof. K. L. Mahawar**

SUBMITTED BY

**Neeraj Kumar**

BABASAHEB  
BHIMRAO  
AMBEDKAR  
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LUCKNOW  
प्रज्ञा शील करुणा  
ESTABLISHED 1996

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE  
(SCHOOL FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY)  
BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY  
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)  
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ENROLLMENT NO: 001/15

2018-2019

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled “**COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES IN THE LIBRARIES OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN VARANASI AFFILIATED TO AKTU: A STUDY**” submitted by me for the award of Degree of the Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science to the Department of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar (A Central University), Lucknow is an outcome of my own efforts and is an original work. The content of this dissertation did not form a basis for the award of any previous degree to anyone else.

Date. 17./07./19..  
Place: Lucknow

*Neeraj Kumar*  
(Neeraj Kumar)

## CERTIFICATE

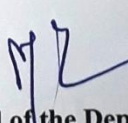
This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "**COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES IN THE LIBRARIES OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN VARANASI AFFILIATED TO AKTU: A STUDY** " submitted by **Neeraj Kumar** is an original research work and has not been previously submitted in part or full for the award of any other degree or diploma to this or any other university.

The dissertation submitted to Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University satisfies all the requirements as stipulated in the Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) regulations-2018 and it is fit for submission and evaluation for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science of the University.

**Date:** 17.06.19

**Place:** Lucknow

  
17.7.19  
**Supervisor**

  
17.7.2019  
**(Head of the Department)**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost I would like to thank almighty God who always blessed and directed me to move on the right path.

I am greatly indebted to our faculties for being of immense help to us, guiding us in the right and giving constructive suggestion during entire work. Mere words will never be able to express the feeling we feel towards them, who not only stimulate the idea of undertaking the dissertation, but also interaction with us frequently giving valuable advice during critical stage of work.

Word is too weak to express one's feeling of gratitude. I feel deeply indebted to my Supervisor and Head of the Department **Prof. K. L. Mahawar** for his indispensable guidance incessant encouragement & valuable help during the entire period of this dissertation despite his processing scholarly engagement and busy schedule he has taken great pain in going through the details of the work minutely his valuable suggestion & creative criticism proved to be a boon.

I am grateful to **all faculty members** of the department of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow for their consistent encouragement and support whenever required.

At last but not least I also express my sincere gratitude and regards to my beloved parents my father **Faujdar Prasad** and mother **Chunni Devi** and my senior **Ram Bhawan** and **Preeti** for their never ending blessings, constant encouragement and moral support throughout my academic carrier.

Dated. 17/07/19..

*Neeraj Kumar*  
(Neeraj Kumar)

Place: Lucknow

## PREFACE

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Collection Development is defined as both a philosophy and a set of guiding principles that represent the foundation of a continuously improving organization. It is the application of quantitative methods and human resources to improve all the processes within an organization and exceed customer needs now and in the future. Collection development integrates fundamental management techniques, existing improvement efforts, and technical tools under a disciplined approach. Researcher has also identified the problem and reason of the present status of the library. The whole work of study is arranged in fifth chapters:

### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

The first chapter discusses about the concept of Collection development. After that statement of the problem, need and significance of the study, objectives of study, as well as hypotheses, scope and research methodology, are discussed.

### **Chapter 2: Review of Literature**

The second chapter presents the review of literature pertaining to collection Development and services related to the differences in attitude of the different Collection towards library. Most of the literatures are of recent decade.

### **Chapter-3:- Profile of Technical institution in Varanasi related to AKTU**

The third chapter is profile of selected **Technical Institution** related to **AKTU** libraries of Varanasi. This chapter is also divided into sub titles like Introduction of libraries, establishment and their resources and collections.

### **Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Interpretation**

The fourth chapter presents tabulation, statistical analysis, interpretation, and graphical representation of the collected data from the library.

### **Chapter 5: Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions**

The fifth chapter presents the major findings and conclusion of the study. It deals with recommendations of the study and suggestion for further future research.

# CONTENTS

Declaration.....	I
Certificate.....	II
Acknowledgement.....	III
Preface.....	IV

HEADING	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
	<b>CHAPTER-1</b>	<b>1-6</b>
	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	1-3
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Collection development</b>	3-4
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Statement of the problem</b>	4
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Objectives of the study</b>	4
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Hypotheses</b>	5
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Scope of the study</b>	5
<b>1.7</b>	<b>Research Methodology</b>	5
	<b>References</b>	6
	<b>CHAPTER-2</b>	<b>7-14</b>
	<b>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b>	
	<b>@Reference</b>	13-14
	<b>CHAPTER-3</b>	
	<b>PROFILE OF SELECTED INSTITUTIONS ABDUL KALAM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN VARANASI (U.P)</b>	<b>15-27</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	15-16
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Ashoka institute of technology and management</b>	16-18
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Kashi institute of technology</b>	18
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Raj college of management &amp; sciences</b>	19-20
<b>3.5</b>	<b>School of management sciences</b>	20-22
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Institute of computer science and technology (ICST Varanasi)</b>	23-24
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Jeevan deep institute of management &amp; technology</b>	24-25
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Saraswati teaching &amp; technical faculty of engineering</b>	26
	<b>Reference</b>	27

	<b>CHAPTER-4</b>	<b>28-59</b>
	<b>DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION</b>	
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>28-58</b>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Testing of hypotheses</b>	<b>59</b>
	<b>CHAPTER-5</b>	<b>60-62</b>
	<b>FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS</b>	
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>60-61</b>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>61-62</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Suggestions</b>	<b>62</b>
	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>63-65</b>
	<b>Appendix (questionnaire)</b>	<b>-----</b>
	<b>Questionnaires for Librarian and user</b>	<b>1-10</b>

# ***Chapter-1***

## ***Introduction***

## CHAPTER -1

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

A library is an important for knowledge and information for the universal characteristics. The libraries square measure meant because of the heart center of any establishments for promoting teaching. The recognition of library principally depends on the sorts of materials collected and on the degree of intensity in the assortment. However, it's evident that the library cannot offer everything that the users would like and it's become a lot of apparent within the lightweight of gift money constraints and unprecedented increase within the revealed documents.

This study done have a survey of libraries of technical institutes in Varanasi related to Abdul kalam technical university (AKTU). The survey seeks to work out the character of the gathering, tools that square measure accustomed access it, maintenance of assortment, services provided by them, information Communication Technology application and therefore the faces of the user population. Technical institutes naturally provide credential courses and degrees courses in some engineering, technology, management etc.

A library is an indispensable institution in any dynamic, civilized and literate society which serves the important role of preservation, storage and dissemination of knowledge which has been accumulated as a result of rigorous efforts of wise men over a period of time. Ever since man learnt to read and write, the desire to preserve knowledge and extend it to others for common benefit, led to the evolution of books and manuscripts. The systematic collection of written documents and its organization and management for the benefit of others gave rise to libraries right from the beginning of recorded history. With the passage of time, libraries developed into important social institutions caterings to the varied interests and needs of people equipping them with the necessary knowledge and enhancing enrichment of their literary and academic taste.

Libraries are rightly called the store house of valuable knowledge contained in the form of invaluable books, journals, magazines, dissertations, research papers and many other forms of information material. Libraries play an important role in the furtherance and promotion of knowledge and education of individuals in any modern society leading to social, intellectual and economic development. Hence, it is very essential for the progress of any developing society that there are good libraries which are capable to satisfy the different needs of academic and scientific community in their respective disciplines. The rapid pace

of developments in the last century have led to the generation of gigantic amounts of information and valuable knowledge which has posed a serious challenge for the handling and the proper management of ever increasing number of volumes day-by-day. On the other hand the user expectations are very much on the increase and become highly demanding. In order to meet the new challenges, new methods have been devised with the adoption of modern technologies available in the field of library and information science. Tremendous advancements in the field of computer science, electronics, telecommunications and information technology have greatly helped the modern libraries to cope up with these serious challenges posed to libraries due to information explosion and growing user expectations. The changing scenario has led to the development and modernization of libraries. Now the libraries can store information and knowledge in various kinds of documents in both print and electronic medium.

The utility and efficacy of a library depends to a great extent upon the nature, quality and strength of its collection. Depending upon the nature of clientele and services, the libraries have been categorized into Public Libraries, Special Libraries and Academic Libraries. Therefore, it is imperative upon the library management to assess and determine the exact nature of user's demands and expectations and accordingly devise and frame a suitable and appropriate policy for the selection and acquisition of documents. This would be a right approach to achieve a good collection development. Due to budgetary limitations there is usually always a financial constraint which has a regulating effect and needs to be prudently balanced in order to meet the user's needs. Only a strong and good collection development can serve the basic aim and purpose of a library. Collection development is a complex process involving several factors both within and outside of the library. The most important among these are the library's own structure and organization, the producers and distributors of the materials available for collection, and other libraries catering to similar user communities. Taking into consideration the relationship between the libraries objectives and the actual process of developing the collection to achieve those objectives, it is possible to formulate some general principles about collection development. In this presentation, an effort has been made to consider and analyze the various aspects of formulating a good collection development policy for academic libraries. A thorough study has been made of a selected Academic Library in Uttar Pradesh i.e. in the Varanasi affiliated to Abdul kalam technical university , by conducting a first Hand survey of that library. A suitable questionnaire has been designed to collect the relevant data and information regarding the

library collection. The data collected in this manner has been analyzed in detail to arrive at concrete results. This study gives a thorough and deep insight into the various elements and issues involving the formulation of a good and effective collection development policy which can successfully fulfill the basic aims and objectives of the library and achieve a greater degree of users' satisfaction.

## **1.2 COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT**

Collection development is systematic planning and rational building of library material. The term includes all activities involved in assessing the users need, evaluating the present collection, determining the selection policy, coordinating the selection of items, re-evaluating and storing parts of the collection and planning for resource sharing. It is not a single activity, but an agglomeration of activities (Parameswaran, 1997). Similarly ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science (1983) defines collection development as, “ a term which encompasses a number of activities related to the development of the library collection, including the determination and coordination of selection policy, assessment of needs of users and potential users, collection use studies, collection evaluation, identification of collection needs, selection of materials, planning for resources sharing, collection maintenance and weeding” Shipman, (1975) has also defined it as “the sum total of library materials; books, pamphlets, manuscripts, punched cards, serials, government documents, microfiches and computer tapes, etc. that makes up the holdings of a particular library. In other words, it is planned; systematic development of an already existing collection.” Collection development is a plan which can be implemented and evaluated. The process involves three main aspects:

- Collection planning- a design to acquire documents.
- Collection implementation -process of making documents available.
- Collection evaluation -examining and judging the relevance in relation to goals and objectives.

Collection development is actually a blue print for the maintenance and expansion of the library's collection in all formats. It is based on a strategic policy which is responsible for selecting materials for the library to understand the philosophy and rationale that guides the development of collection. With this, the library is able to allocate acquisition funds wisely, shape a strong collection and inform the user community about the nature of collection.

University of Connecticut School of Law (2003) also defines collection development as “It evolved to emphasize the needs of users and to assess their changing attitude towards the collection. Collection development is sometimes considered as synonymous to „collection building which means that there is already a nucleus (the central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth) of collection in the library and the librarian is going to build up the collection”. Since the beginning libraries have been providing various services such as issuing books and personally guiding users to the actual source. The vast array of services that most of the libraries provide consists of circulation, Reference, reprography, Translation, current awareness and selective dissemination of information etc.; but now the mode of services have been drastically changed to provide access to resources rather than providing the documents itself. This paradigm shift is because of the ICT revolution that has compelled libraries to modify the existing mode of services. This developmental change has not only occurred in Academic Law Libraries, but also court libraries and government law libraries in Delhi.

### **1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The problem for this study is entitled an “**Collection Development and Services in the Libraries of Technical Institutions in Varanasi Affiliated to AKTU: A Study**” The library is demanded to be the guts of an educational establishment. The data explosion prevailing within the gift day world has created totally different issues to the society.

### **1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The different objectives are determined for conducting the study as follows-

- To reveal this standing of total assortment accessibility within the libraries of technical institutes underneath the study.
- To know the character of the assortment of libraries technical institutes.
- To know the scale and strength of libraries of technical institutes.
- To know the gathering development policy of libraries of technical institutes.
- To grasp regarding the factors for the choice of documents in libraries of technical institutes.
- To know the procedure of acquisition of documents in libraries of technical institutes.
- To assess to what extent users square measure glad about the gathering and services of libraries of a technical institute.

## **1.5 HYPOTHESES**

In this study, the subsequent hypotheses are formulated-

**H01** Collection development within the libraries of technical institutes is affected principally because of the shortage of fund.

**H02** the shortages of qualified staff, the technical libraries haven't been able to adopt ICT for classification development and to increase fashionable services.

**H03** Lack of removing policy may be a major barrier in classification maintenance of the libraries of technical institutes in Varanasi.

## **1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The study covers solely AKTU related technical institutes in Varanasi the study square measure restricted to the policy of assortment development services within the technical institutes' libraries.

The following private technical institutes of Varanasi square taken underneath the study.

- Ashoka Institute of Technology and Management (AITM), Varanasi
- Kashi Institute of Technology (KIT), Varanasi
- Raj college of Management & Sciences, Varanasi
- School of Management Sciences, Varanasi
- Institute of Computer Science Technology, Varanasi
- Jeevan Deep Institute of Management & Technology, Varanasi
- Saraswati Teaching & Technical faculty of Engineering, Varanasi

## **1.7 METHODOLOGY**

The type of research used for the present study is descriptive research which includes fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The present study has been conducted to investigate the collection of the libraries affiliated to the ATKU in Varanasi. Survey method is adopted for the study and questionnaire is used as tool for data collection. A total of 7 questionnaires have been distributed among Librarian of the institutions and all are received back. And 154 questionnaires have been distributed among seven institutions and 154 responses have been received.

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Alford, L. P. (2000). The Impact of Digital Resources on Organization and Management of Collection Development and Acquisitions.

# ***Chapter-2***

## ***Review of Literature***

## CHAPTER-2

### 2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A literature review is an associate appraising report of data found within the literature associated with your selected space of study. The review ought to describe summaries, measure and clarify this literature. It ought to provide a theoretical base for the analysis and assist you (the author) verify the character of your analysis.

**Gulnaz and Nishat Fatima (2019)** describe the collection development of newly IITs libraries in Eastern India. Data gather from IIT Patna and IIT Guwahati. The study shows that library committee is responsible for collection development in Patna IIT where IIT Guwahati library advisory and faculty recommendation. In this study, IIT Patna is not facing any problem, but in IIT Guwahati library facing many problems i.e. lack of fund, literature scattered and information explosion. RFID use in IIT Patna and IIT Guwahati is under process.

**Kardo Joseph Mwilongo (2018)** study highlights the participation of library users in collection development of hybrid academic libraries in Tanzania. Data was collected from 82 library professional out of 301 library professionals. Data shows the library users are rarely involved in the selection, evaluation and weeding the resources of libraries. Recommendation of the study that library should involve the user collection development.

**Manorama Tripathi et al.(2017)** The study conducted on BRICKS country to identify the last ten years research output in library and information science in 2005-2014 through social science index of web of science. All downloaded article or other materials of library and information science of selected countries are analyzed. Output of the study shows almost 90% are the articles and 10% other materials like conference paper etc. China had contributed half of the research paper and other materials followed by India, Brazil, Russia, and South Africa. In this 1/3 of work didn't receive any citation and 34 references are cited in the document. In this overall 85% of literature is published in English and 90% of publication in Brazil is publishes in Portuguese.

**Ciszek and Young (2017)** in the study of diversity-related assortment valuation helpful for big tutorial libraries in their technical Newspaper Assessment will either be

quantitative in nature, managing numbers and applied math knowledge or qualitative in nature, measure human behavior and view. Assortment focused quantitative assessment are often done by victimization the OCLC World Cat assortment Analysis or comparison to straightforward bibliographies, whereas user-focused quantitative assessment is often done by victimization circulation and usage statistics. assortment focused qualitative assessment are often done by the assistance of diversity subject specialist, diversity assortment development statement or victimization berth letter (which material a selector no inheritable throughout a selected time period) whereas user-focused qualitative assessment is often finished the assistance of focus cluster, patron interviews and survey. information regarding the accessibility of e-books within the market in line with specific would like to guide the librarians to come to a decision the policy for e-book acquisition.

**Chandel, A. S. & Saikia, M. (2012)** within the article “Challenges and opportunities of e-resources” disclosed that the appearance of e-resources and their augmented use have modified the library state of affairs from physical to virtual. Users’ preferences square measure a lot of for e-resources and virtual libraries with very little attraction for physical libraries.

**Bolduc (2012)** conducted a study under the title Collaborative collection development a Canadian-Indonesian initiative. The purpose of this paper is to describe the collaborative collection development initiative undertaken by the Indonesia Social Equity Project. The paper examines practical issues that arose while building the library collection as librarian/faculty collaboration, with the added element of having been conducted within a multicultural context. Similar case studies describing international collection development projects are rare in the literature.

**Tezla (2012)** conducted a study entitled Reference collection development using the RLG conspectus Reference collection development should be seen as an integral part of the overall management of academic research library collections. The reference librarian benefits from participation in the development of collection development policy statements based on a collection evaluation using the Research Libraries Group (RLG) Conspectus. The writing of comprehensive collection

**Driscoll (2012)** conducted a study under the title "Books in Print indispensable or unnecessary for academic library collection development". This article aims to determine if, given the current economic climate in higher education, academic libraries are still using the database Books in Print (BIP) as a collection development tool. Many academic libraries

have dropped BIP and are using a variety of resources to find book reviews, pricing, and availability information.

**Vashishth, C. P. (2011)** within the article “Building library assortment in e-environment: challenges & opportunities” enumerated varied steps concerned in building library assortment in print additionally as digital/ e-resources. He stressed the role of bibliotheca in assortment building and additionally mentioned the issues being baby-faced by librarians in assortment building.

The case study conducted by **Booth and O'Brien (2011)** under the title Demand-driven cooperative collection development: three case studies from the USA aims to ask how best to integrate cooperative and demand-driven collection development in order to simultaneously lower costs create efficiency reduce redundancy increase the range of accessible materials and satisfy patron demand. This paper presents an analysis of three demand-driven cooperative collection development programs describing the opportunities and challenges posed by such a Combination and future directions in demand-driven collaborative programs H Austin Booth, Kathleen The paper provides insight into the structure and implementation of academic and multi-type Library Demand driven cooperative collection development programs with possible applications for other library consortia.

**Poole (2009)** has reported in their article entitled Academic Branch Library assessment and collection Development An ongoing project at Mercer University's Regional Academic Center Libraries illustrates how utilizing established assessment guidelines, stakeholder input and a clear understanding of audience and curriculum needs may all be used to optimize a collection. Academic branch libraries of ten have clear collection development limitations in terms of space and funding along with a specialized audience to serve. Quantitative and qualitative means for assessing branch library collections are employed to create a Highly relevant and usable collection while maximizing available funding other distance education librarians involved in collection development for geographically distant locations may benefit from use of these methods.

**Vishala, B. K. and Bhandi, M. K. (2008)** within the article “Use of UGC-INFONET digital library syndicate resources” expressed that electronic business is a crucial media of the new info technology. this study disclosed that there are augmented acceptance of e-journals

by the university academicians and additionally by the data centre. The study additionally incontestable that everyone the librarians square measure absolutely aware of the advantages of e-journals and united that the electronic journals have and can still have a bearing on the library services, library employees and on the data services.

**Wineski (2008)** Conducted a study entitled Collection development assessment for new collection development librarian" Number of article have been written in the past several years that provide particular advice for librarians to collection development ,particularly in terms of understanding terminology Laming collection development processes and gaining familiarity with ones library and institution .The article further this discussion but with attention to working in collection development within the OHIO LINK consortia environment .In order to thrive in the environment new bibliographers are benefited by becoming familiar with and using data such as used statistics.

**Ameen, K. and Haider, S. J. (2007)** within the article “Evolving paradigm and challenges of assortment management in university libraries of Pakistan” mentioned regarding varied strategies to develop book assortment in tutorial libraries. Most tutorial libraries bring school members into the choice method, drawing on their subject experience in coming up with a group and hoping on them to represent their analysis interest through journal choice and book purchases.

**Rajput, P. S., Jodan, G. S., and Sahoo, K. C. (2007)** in their article “Internet resources and services in Institute of Engineering and Science” disclosed that the today’s users have developed their academic work and tutorial carrier by victimization web services. The speed and accessibility and therefore the easy accessibility of data create the users to use web resources a lot of often. They additionally created a comment that this study helps the bibliothec and his employees to grasp the importance of web resources and services in a tutorial setting.

**Dhiman, A. K. and Rani, Yashoda (2005)** within the book entitled aforesaid that the gathering development may be a {decision making|deciding|higher cognitive method} process, planned on the idea of objectives, scope, goals, programmed of the establishment, needing value effective and impartial implementation, and is that the effective call being taken by library employees, with the help and recommendation of college. The challenge we tend to do face isn't a ‘paperless society’ or the ‘electronic info centre’. The challenge is to

keep up, nurture and optimize the resources of the libraries with the assistance of the latest technology.

**Agee (2005)** made a study under the title *Collection evaluation a foundation collection development* this article is guide for librarians although it was not an exhaustive accounting of collection evaluation methods. Librarians have many strategies available for evaluating collection .this article describe three major approaches to collection evaluation: user centered evaluation physical assessment and specific subject support. Each approach employs a variety of specialized evaluating techniques was that a focus can be develop on any as pact subject age quality or use of the collection.

**Maharana, B., Chaudhary, D. K., and Dutta, S. (2004)** in his paper mentioned regarding the policies and practices of development management of e-resources within the choose R & D libraries of Kolkata town. They mentioned regarding assortment, policy statement and effective management and examined varied criteria for choice and analysis of assortment.

**Pandita, N. (2004)** in his paper mentioned that gathering development is a significant activity of any library. associate up-to-date, adequate and balanced assortment each qualitatively and quantitatively to fulfill the ever-dynamical desires of the user community effectively is that the primary duty of any library. assortment development has been outlined because the planned purchase of materials in varied formats to match the academic and analysis desires of the field inside the present business setting and resource sharing opportunities. the guts of a library are its collections. The buildings house them; the library personnel acquire and manage them and teach users however best to access and use them.

**Kiondo (2004)** conducted a study under the title "Around the World to The University of Dar-es-Salaam Library: Collection Development in the Electronic Information Environment" This paper discusses emerging issues in selection and acquisition of electronic information resources in academic libraries of developing countries paying particular attention to the situation at the University of Dar es Salaam Library First, it discusses in historical perspective the application of information technology in provision of information services and specifically the provision of electronic information services at this university. Then it identifies emerging and challenging issues related to selection and acquisition of electronic information resources.

**Vohra, R. (2003)** in his article disclosed that within the current electronic info setting stress is towards glorious assortment than giant assortment and development effective suggests that of gaining access to remote databases. The paper examined the impact of the data technology on libraries, particularly the development of Storage, retrieval, preservation & conservation, and computerized info system& services. Policies and programmers regarding assortment development ought to be within the context of current info setting.

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***Chapter-3***  
***Profile of Selected  
Institutions Abdul  
Kalam Technical  
University In  
Varanasi (U.P.)***

## CHAPTER-3

### PROFILE OF INSTITUTIONS

#### ABDUL KALAM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (U.P)

##### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

**Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU)** (formerly UPTU) was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, vide Act Amendment No. 1156(2) LXXIX-V-1-15-1(Ka), 24-2015 dated Sept 9, 2015 Uttar Pradesh Adhiniyam Sankhya 23 of 2000. Under the University Act, 'Technical Education' includes programmes of education, research and training in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Pharmacy, Applied Arts & Crafts and such other programmes and areas that the central Government may in consultation with All India Council for Technical Education (AKTU) by notification in Gazette declare.

##### **Affiliation**

The University is affiliating in nature and its jurisdiction spans the entire state of U.P. in affiliating B.Tech., M.B.A., M.C.A., B.Arch., B. Pharma., B.H.M.C.T., M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes in 587 colleges/institutions imparting graduate, postgraduate and doctoral level training in all government and private institutions located all over U.P. in engineering, technology, architecture, pharmacy, hotel management and catering technology as well as M.B.A. and M.C.A. programmes.

##### **Grandiosity**

U.P. being the largest state of India with an area of around two lacs forty thousand square kilometers and population of more than 165 million people makes AKTU as one of the largest technical universities not only in India but perhaps in Asia. Because of its gigantic size and number of colleges affiliated to it and geographic dispersion, it has been sub-divided into five zones with 150-160 colleges in each zone for the ease of management and facilitating inter-zonal comparison and possible internal competition to enhance quality of teaching-learning processes.

AKTU envisions facilitating and nurturing the quality of technical education and research in its own premises as well as all affiliating institutions. The total number of

affiliated colleges was 49 in the year 2000 which has now gone up to 238 and the University is still growing. The University Conducts State level Entrance Examination U.P.-S.E.E. for admission to various programs in institutions affiliated to AKTU and some Universities of U.P The University conducts central examinations in each semester for all the affiliated colleges and institutions and declares results quickly using technology-enabled systems. At present around 4,00,000 students are enrolled in its various programmers.

### **Reconstituted**

AKTU was reconstituted as "Gautam Buddha Technical University, Lucknow" and "Mahamaya Technical University, Noida" on 1st May 2010 through amendment of U.P. Govt. vide act no. 05 of 2010, Subsequently U.P. Government again combined the Gautam Buddha Technical University and Mahamaya Technical University with effect from 1st Nov. 2013 vide amendment act 21st of 2013 and reconstituted A.K.T.U. Lucknow.

### **AKTU**

AKTU is currently located in Sec-11, Jankipuram, VistarYojna, Pin Code-226031 in the Capital of U.P. at Lucknow but is in the process of having its own Headquarter building in its vicinity. UPTU also has a NOIDA Centre to facilitate closer academic and industrial interaction around that zone where a prominent cluster of private affiliated colleges exists.

### **INSTITUTIONS OF PROFILE**

#### **3.2 ASHOKA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT**



**Ashoka institute of technology and management** (Ashoka) came into existence on February 22; 2010 located at heart of the holy city Varanasi at the distance of 3.5 km from the Varanasi Cantt Railway Station and is also near to the place of enlightenment of Lord Buddha, Sarnath (Rishipattan) at the distance of 1.5 km. The institute's location adds vibrancy of the campus and makes it an ideal place for learning. It is safe, secure and provides excellent academic environment. It offers B.Tech in six Engineering disciplines (Computer Science and Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Biotech), B.PHARMA and MBA in 4 specializations (HRM, Marketing, Finance, IT). It aims to excel in arena of technical education covering the objective of imparting superlative skills of teaching hinged on availability of world class infrastructure.

Institute believes in conveying such qualitative knowledge that enables budding technical wizards to accept the challenges of posterity. Our sprawling campus studded with plush facilities will go a long way in giving much needed inputs to students of UP in general and Purvanchal in particular. Our integrated campus is first of its kind to offer Managerial, Pharmaceutical and Engineering studies under one umbrella in the competent and dynamic leadership of top class academic stalwarts.

## **LIBRARY**



Libraries are the spine of any elegant society and the heart of any academic institution. Thus the CENTRAL LIBRARY at ASHOKA also acquires a prominent place among the students and faculties. CENTRAL LIBRARY is one of the best engineering college libraries in the eastern UP. The institute has a spacious CENTRAL LIBRARY with an area of 30,000 sqft. Spread over. Library accommodates Circulation Books, Newspapers and Back Volumes of the Periodicals, Reference Books, Current Periodicals, and so on. It has modern infrastructure

with a reading capacity of 500 students. Every faculty/student entering into the library has to put thumb impression through biometric machine instead of the manual gate register, which is mandatory for check in and checkout of library users.

It being a key division within ASHOKA so its services have five major areas of concern:

- Students section
- Referral section
- E-library (Digital) section
- Faculty & Research Support section
- Information gathering and Liaison section (Periodicals)

### **3.3 KASHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**



Kashi Group of Institution was established at the year 2008. The institute or college is approved by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi and affiliated to the Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU). The institution or colleges has seen remarkable growth in the past six years. The student's admissions are growing incredibly from year to year. The post globalization era in India has resulted in fast pace development activities, shaping mighty economic developments. Infrastructure developments are meeting the industrial needs and making India a promising destination. This has created a need for professionals with expertise in multiple disciplines to spearhead the growth momentum. Engineering is an instrumental branch that will define the future courses of these lofty development plans. We aim to impart futuristic and high quality technical and management education to the young & talented Indian students.

### **3.4 RAJ COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT & SCIENCES**



Raj School of Management & Sciences is a private MBA institute and one of the most best B-School in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. It was established in the year 2011. It offers Undergraduate level programmes Bachelor of Computer Application (BCA), Bachelor of Business Administration(BBA), Bachelor of Commerce(B.com) and Bachelor of Science(Bsc). It also offers Post graduate level programme Master of Business Administration (MBA). It is affiliated to A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technological University, Lucknow (Formely U.P.) and approved by All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE), New Delhi. It has hostel facility, computer lab, science lab, language lab, transport facility, well equipped library and canteen facility.

College Name:	<u>Raj School of Management Sciences, Varanasi</u>
Address:	16Km Milestone NH-56 Airport Road, SiswanBabatpur
City:	Varanasi <u>Colleges in Varanasi</u>
State:	Uttar Pradesh <u>Find Colleges in Uttar Pradesh</u>
Phone Number:	7619008222
Email:	<u>raj.foundationtrust@rediffmail.com</u>
Official Website:	<u>http://rajsms.org/</u>
University:	<u>A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technological University</u>

## **Library**

Not just a collection of books pertaining to the curriculum that caters to the academic needs of the student, the library also acts as a repository of wide knowledge with the provision of access to national and international research papers and theses.

The digitalization of the library allows access to leading national international journals, many magazines, newspapers that support the academic, research and developmental programs & activities in college. It is equipped with spacious reading halls, reference sections.

### **3.5 SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES**



The SMS maintains a rich Library and Documentation Center to fulfill the needs of the students joining different academic programmes. It has an excellent collection of approximately 40,000 books on various core and specialized subjects in the fields of Management and Computer Technology.

#### **Membership of DELNET:**

SMS Library is the member of DELNET. All the faculty members and students can access the services of DELNET. The Web address of delnet online is <http://www.delnet.nic.in>. The users can send their query for documents which they require using the ILL (Inter Library Loan) facility through SMS Librarian.

#### **Some distinguishing features of SMS Library are:**

- Computerized transactions using LIBSYS Software.

- Bar coding of all books for swift and transparent transactions.
- Institutional membership of DELNET.
- Excellent collection of Books under 12,000 different Titles.
- Regular subscription of about 210 National and International Journals.
- Regular subscription of about 83 Magazines related to Management & Computer.
- Regular subscription of about 28 Newspapers including Daily & Weekly issues.
- More than 200 CDs and DVDs on various topic related to Management & Computed Courses
- Rich collection of advanced books in different functional areas of Management and Computer.
- Rich collection of Research related books in functional areas of Management and Computer.
- Continuous up gradation of the Library resources by subscribing latest publications on Management and Computer related subjects.
- Documentation of the articles published in various Magazines, Journals and Newspapers.
- A Mini Library in hostel premises to ensure availability of books round the clock to the hostel inmates.
- On-line Library facility is available to the students to contact world's best libraries.
- Reading space to accommodate around 100 students at a time.
- Online Subscription of various Journals including ICFAI Journal.
- Student's access to library from early morning to late evening.
- Photocopy facility and CD-Duplication facilities inside the Library premises.

To provide the needed study material in Management and Computer Stream for benefit of student and faculty members, SMS is also maintaining a unique center of knowledge. To know more about this centre click on below mentioned link:



## **LIBRARY SERVICES**

- New arrivals throughout the year
- New arrivals informed through Institutional ERP System (i-campus) weekly
- OPAC Library for staff/students
- 6 terminals with 2 printers
- Internet connectivity (8 mbps)
- E-learning aids
- Connected to Inlibnet, Delnet, NDL
- 3 issue/return counters (in max 5 minutes time)
- Suggestion Box & Wheel-chair available
- Separate Water-cooler and wash rooms
- Sub-domaining on SMS Website

## **LIBRARY RESOURCES**

- BOOKS
- JOURNALS
- MAGAZINES
- NEWSPAPERS
- REFERENCE FILES

### **3.6 INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (ICST VARANASI)**



**Placements:** Average Placement 12k -20k. Seniors were placed at JP cement, Mother dairy, Utkarsh Small Finance at 240000 package. Internships are not paid. College arranged internships within Varanasi. Placements packages are decided by the region in Varanasi there is 25k per month for freshers and in NCR region there are more than 25k.

**Infrastructure:** Overall Infrastructure is good. With readers library and AC classroom. College is divided into two parts ICST and IED. ICST for management, MCA M.Com courses on other hand IED for B.Ed M.Ed. Cafeteria is good lots of things available there and Hostels are not so good.

**Faculty:** Faculty is holding a greater experience in their respective feilds. Faculty using .

**Undoubtedly the college is value for money**

#### **LIBRARY FACILITIES**

##### **Central Library**

The Institute has a computerized central library with the objective of supporting academic and research programmes of the institute.

The library is centrally placed and easily accessible. The library has a collection of over 30000 volumes on technical subjects, 90 technical journals (national and international) and other periodicals, magazines and dailies (Regional-3, English-2). The major thrust areas of the library collection of materials on History, Culture Studies and Religion. The library also possesses reports, pamphlets, articles, audio and videocassettes collected from sources within India. The Reference Section for English contains documents such as dictionaries and

encyclopedias. There is also a separate textbook section housing books prescribed for specific courses provided by the Institute.

### **Book Bank**

Book bank facility is available for the students; here a students can get 8 books from the book bank and keep those books till the end of the semester. Students may avail book bank facility from very first day in institute.

### **Digital Library**

The library has access to i) IEL online which provides unparalleled access to more than 950,000 documents from over 12,000 publications of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE) and ii) McGRAW Hill's Digital Engineering Library (DEL) which provides online access to a selection of more than 4000 articles covering around 12 major areas of engineering and more than 200 topics.

### **Reading Room**

It has a well-furnished reading hall which is well equipped with a number of study-oriented journals, Internet facility and photo-copying facility are also available, The Library in the campus is a well-organized one with an adequate collection of books. It is fully equipped with modern tools of learning such as computers, CDs, DVDs, Audio-visual learning aids will also be part of this knowledge-centre, Library has acquired software for computerizing library services, with OPAC facility, Language learning laboratory for improving communication skills of the student has been established.

## **3.7 JEEVAN DEEP INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY**



JDIMT was established in 2004. It has created a niche for itself among the premier management institutes of India. It is a part of the Jeevandeep Group of Educational Institutions, which under its banner has many reputed institutions in Management, Mahavidyalaya, Nursing, Pharmacy, Fashion Technology, Super Speciality Hospital, Public School of Advanced Studies etc. The Institute is duly approved and recognized by AICTE, New Delhi.

It gives me Profound pleasure in introducing Jeevandeep Group a vibrant outfit of Jeevandeep Charitable Trust-established to serve noble societal cause by spreading global job oriented education and creating employment opportunities.

Beautiful landscape in eco friendly environment with its leviathan structure and beautiful multi cultural campus blessed with all modern infrastructure facilities and stimulating ambience the institute offers opportunities specially to the young and promising participant for their intellectual ,Personal and Professional growth. Pursuing need based professional Programmers being handled by savvy and spinet trainers will undoubtedly chisel out the personality of the participant in both academic and professional activities and develop their skill and competencies with positive mindset to grasp the opportunities of liberalization and globalization

### **THE JEEVANDEEP LIBRARY**

The JDI Library Came into existence in 2004 when the institute was established and is renamed Chandra Shekhar Library. The rich library is housed in spacious and centrally air conditioned building on the ground floor.

The Chandra Shekhar Library strives to serve the needs of the faculty, research scholars, students and members of the Institute. It is the heart of the institute and acts as a center for the collection of literature predominantly related to all the functional areas of management and its allied subjects and develops a comprehensive collections with well formulated collection development strategy of print, digital and online resources, that is useful for teaching, research and reference purpose. The library houses a varitable collection of 10000 books,500 bound volumes of journals.

### **3.8 SARASWATI TEACHING & TECHNICAL FACULTY OF ENGINEERING**



The SHEAT Group of Institutions governed under Saraswati Charitable Trust was established in the year 2007 in the holy city of Varanasi. The Institution is an outcome of the deep visionary pursuit of the philanthropic organization. This charitable institute, advancing towards progress has founded SHEAT College of Engineering and Management approved by AICTE and affiliated to Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University Lucknow, SHEAT College of Polytechnic approved by AICTE and affiliated to Board of Technical Education Lucknow and SHEAT College of Pharmacy approved by AICTE and affiliated to Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University and Higher Education affiliated to MGKVP Varanasi.

The Colleges are situated in a lush green, pollution free environment at the outskirts of Varanasi. The aim of the Institution is to provide employment oriented education to the students of rural area

#### **LIBRARY**

Library is the heart of an academic institute. Library is fully computerized equipped with all other peripheral devices like laser printers, scanners and barcode readers etc. It has a very good collection of print as well as electronic resources. It has a round 40,000 books on subjects of Engineering Applied science and Mathematics Highly qualified, trained and experienced professionals manage our library.

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***Chapter-4***  
***Data Analysis and***  
***Interpretation***

## CHAPTER-4

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The study conducted on “COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES IN THE LIBRARIES OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN VARANASI AFFILIATED TO AKTU: A STUDY” to conduct this research work data were collected from Librarian and Users of engineering institutions in Varanasi Affiliated to Abdul kalam Technical University with the help of questionnaire. After collecting Data is analyze with the help tables and graphical presentation of data is given with help of charts.

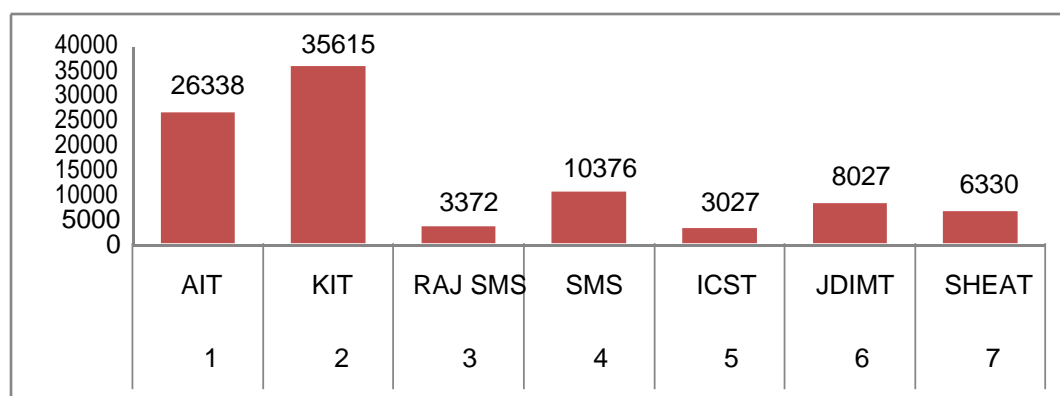
**Table No-4.1 Library Manpower**

S. N	TOTAL STAFF	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT
1	Librarian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Dy. Librarian	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Asst. Librarian	1	2	3	4	1	4	NA
4	Information Scientist/ Professional Assistant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
6	Semi Professional	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	System Administrator	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Library Assistant(Jr/Sr)	2	1	2	NA	1	1	1
9	Technical Assistant(Jr/Sr)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
10	Library Attended	2	NA	2	2	NA	1	NA
11	Attendant/ Helper	1	1	1	NA	1	NA	1
12	Jr.Attendant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	If any others	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL		8	5	10	8	4	7	5

**Table -1** show that numbers of libraries staff are existing in all the institute’s libraries. RAJ institute library has highest library number of staff (10 nos.), AIT, SMS have same number of library staff (8 nos.) and KIT, and SHEAT have total 5 library staff each, and ICST has 4 Number of staffs, JDIMT has total 7 library staff among the surveyed libraries of engineering institutions.

**Table No-4.2 Total print Collection of the Library**

S.N	Col lect ion	BooksTe xt	BooksReference	JournalsPrinted	of vols backBound	MagazinePopular	Newspaper s	Dissertation Thesis/	Standards	Patents	reportTechnical	LiteratureTrade	CollectionTot al
1	<b>AIT</b>	23310	2400	22	Nil	15	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	575	Nil	<b>26338</b>
2	<b>KIT</b>	31900	3700		Nil	Nil	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>35615</b>
3	<b>RAJ SMS</b>	2520	825	10	Nil	12	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>3372</b>
4	<b>SMS</b>	3213	2668	90	1816	122	37	2430	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>10376</b>
5	<b>ICST</b>	3000	Nil	36	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>3027</b>
6	<b>JDIMT</b>	8,000	Nil	15	Nil	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>8027</b>
7	<b>SHEAT</b>	5,500	300	150	Nil	30	30	150	150	Nil	Nil	20	<b>6330</b>

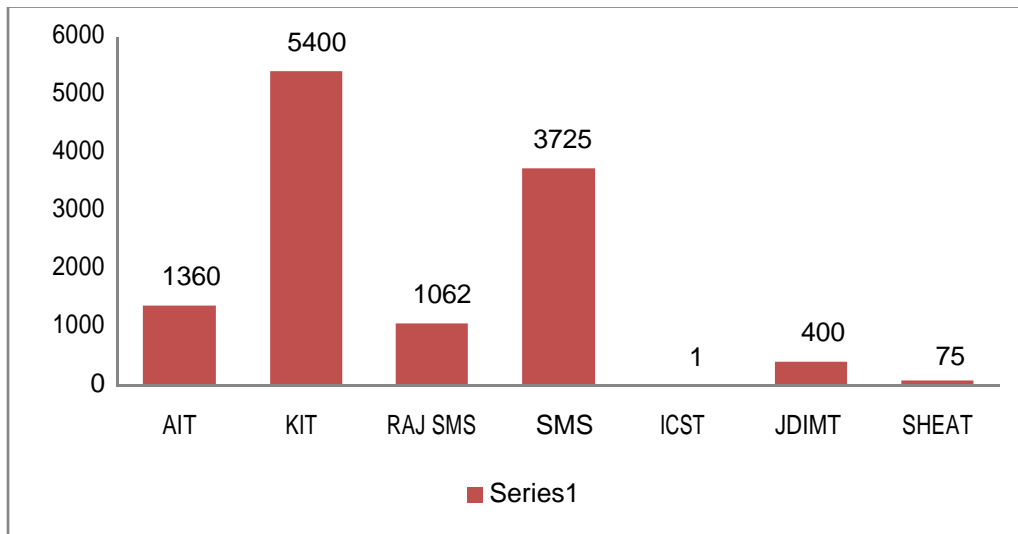


**Figure No -4.1**

Table and charts show the print collection of the libraries. Chart presents, KIT library has the highest number (35615), and others collections are AIT (26338), SMS (10376), JDMIT (8027), SHEAT (6330), RAJ SMS (3372), and ICST (3027).

**Table No -4.3 Total Non-print collection of the library**

S.N	Co llec tion	Books-E	databaseOnlin e	Journals- E	DVD/RO MS/CD	rsNewsp ape-E	on/Disce rathesis -E	/Video/audio	tapesMagnetic	othersn/f	collectionPrint nonPrint
1	<b>AIT</b>	250	Nil	10	925	Nil	Nil	175	Nil	Nil	<b>1360</b>
2	<b>KIT</b>	Nil	Nil	400	Nil	Nil	Nil	5000	Nil	Nil	<b>5400</b>
3	<b>RAJ SMS</b>	51	450	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	556	Nil	Nil	<b>1062</b>
4	<b>SMS</b>	750	Nil	643	2332	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>3725</b>
5	<b>ICST</b>	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>1</b>
6	<b>JDIMT</b>	Nil	Nil	Nil	400	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>400</b>
7	<b>SHEAT</b>	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>75</b>



**Figure No 4.2**

Table and charts shows, KIT library has the highest number (5400) to total non-printable collection, followed by SMS (3725), AIT (1360), RAJ SMS (1062), JDIMIT (400), SHEAT (75),. ICST library has the least number of total non-printable collections (01).

**Table No -4.4 Librarian's Satisfaction Level to Collection**

S . N	Collection	BooksText	BooksReference	JournalsPrinted	journalsof .voltsbackBound	MagazinePopular	Newspapers	DissertationThesis/	Standards	Patents	reportTechnical	LiteratureTrade
1	AIT	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2	KIT	MS	MS	NR	NR	NR	NR	MS	NR	NR	NR	NR
3	RAJ SMS	MS	MS	S	NR	NR	MS	MS	NR	NR	NR	NR
4	SMS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	ICST	MS	MS	S	NR	S	DN	DN	DN	DN	DN	DN
6	JDIMIT	MS	S	NS	NR	MS	MS	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7	SHEAT	S	MS	NR	NR	NS	S	NS	NR	NR	NR	NR

**MS –Most satisfied, NR- No-Response, S- satisfied, NS- Not satisfied**

**Table no 4.** show that the text book, reference books, popular magazine, and newspapers collection of libraries of engineering institutions given in the above table shows that most institutions (KIT, RAJ SMS, SMS,) respondents rated the collections as most satisfaction (MS) level, and JDIMIT reference

books collection and SHEAT newspapers collection are satisfactory (S) level. Only SMS institution respondent thesis/dissertation collection most satisfactory level (MS) and other institution no respondent for thesis/ dissertation collection.

**Table No- 4.5 Non-print collection**

S.N	ol le ct io n	Books-E	databaseOnline	Journals-E	DVD/ROMS-CD	rsNews pape-E	on/Dis sertati hes-E	/VideoAudio	tapesMagnetic
1	<b>AIT</b>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2	<b>KIT</b>	NR	<b>MS</b>	MS	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
3	<b>RAJ SMS</b>	NS	NR	NR	NS	S	NR	S	NR
4	<b>SMS</b>	MS	NR	MS	NS	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	<b>ICST</b>	DN	MS	DN	DN	DN	DN	DN	DN
6	<b>JDIMIT</b>	NR	NR	S	NS	NR	NR	NR	NR
7	<b>SHEAT</b>	S	NR	NR	NR	MS	NR	NR	NS

**MS –Most satisfied, NR- No Response, S- satisfied, NS- Not satisfied, DN- Don’t Know**

**Table No -4** shows the non-printable collection of the engineering institutions libraries given in the above table shows that E-books collection of library of SMS, online database collection of libraries of RAJ SMS, and ICST, E-journals collection of libraries of RAJ SMS, and SMS, CD-ROMS/DVD collection of libraries of SMS, E-newspapers collection of library of SHEAT, respondents rated the collections as most satisfaction (MS) level, and SHEAT E-books collection and JDIMIT E-journals, SMS E-newspapers, and audio/video collection are satisfactory (S) level.

**Table No-4.6 - Services Offered by Libraries**

S'N	SERVICES	(CAS) / (SDI)	Reference services	OPAC/Web OPAC	Inter-library loan	Newspaper clipping	E-mail	Reprography services	Internet	Fax	User education	Printing	Scanning	Online service	Furniture	Reading Rooms services	Document Delivery services	Bibliographic Services	Translation Services	Standards information	Indexing & Abstracting Services	Literature Search online	Total services	
1	AIT	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	y	N	N	y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6
2	KIT	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	8
3	RAJ SMS	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	11
4	SMS	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	y	15	
5	ICST	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6
6	JDIMT	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	8
7	SHEAT	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16

Y –yes, N –No

Table No-5 -shows that the services offer by institutions for users. There are 06 numbers of services offer by AIT, followed by 08 numbers services offer by KIT, 11 numbers services offer by RAJ SMS, 15 numbers services offer by SMS, 06 numbers services offer by ICST, 08 numbers services offer by JDIMIT, and 16 numbers services offer by SHEAT to users

**Table No-4.7 Classification Scheme**

S.N	Classification scheme	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT
		Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no
1	CC	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2	DDC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3	UDC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table No-06 shows that the DDC classification scheme used in all above institutions while CC and UDC classification scheme have not used in any above libraries.

**Table No- 4.8 Cataloguing Use**

S.N	Cataloguing Scheme	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT
		Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no
1	CCC	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
2	AACR-1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3	AACR-2	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4	If any other	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N

Table No-07 shows that the CCC cataloguing scheme has used in AIT institution only, AACRN2 cataloguing scheme has used in KIT, RAJ SMS, SMS, JDIMIT, and SHEAT institutions, AACRN1 cataloguing scheme has not used in any above institution.

**Table No -4.9 Library Budget**

S.N	BUDGET	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT
1	2015-2016	DNP	900000	7,00000	5,50.000	1,00000	DNP	DNP
2	2016-2017	DNP	500000	6,50,000	4,25000.00	1,00000	DNP	DNP
3	2017-2018	DNP	4,50000	8,00000	5,25,000.00	1,00000	7,00000	5,00000

Table no -09 Library budget is an important factor for the utilization for library services. Table 8 reveals that the annual budget of KIT library in 2015-16 year is **9 lakhs** whereas RAJ-SMS library is **7 lakhs**, SMS library is **55 lakhs**, ICST library is **1 lakhs**, and AIT, JDIMT and SHEAT library did not provided the data related to library budget. The annual budget of KIT library in 2016-17 year is **5, lakhs** whereas RAJ-SMS library is **6,50,000 lakhs**, SMS library is **4,25,000 lakhs**, ICST library is **1 lakhs**, and AIT, JDIMT and SHEAT library did not provided the data related to library budget. The annual budget of KIT library in 2017-18 year is **4,50,000 lakhs** whereas RAJ-SMS library is **8, lakhs**, SMS library is 5,25,000 lakhs, ICST library is **1 lakhs**, JDIMT library is 7,00000 and SHEAT library is 5,00000 and AIT library did not provided the data related to library budget.

**Table No-4.10 Utilization of budget**

S. N	Budget	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT
1	Books	DNP	3,50,000	2,80,000	218217.00	30,000	4,50,000	50,000
2	Journal	DNP	1,20,000	1,10,000	294180.00	Nil	70,000	75,000
3	Infrastructure	DNP	50,000	90,000	Nil	Nil	30,000	Nil
4	Online Journals/ databases	DNP	Nil	Nil	Nil	12,000	Nil	35,000
5	E- Resources /consortium	DNP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	28,000
6	Any other please specify	DNP	Nil	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Table No -10** Shows that KIT, RAJ-SMS and JDIMT libraries spend the major portion of their budget in books, journals and infrastructure followed by SMS library spend their budget on books and journals, ICST library spend their budget on books and online journals, and SHEAT library spend their budget on books, journals, online journals and e-resources. AIT library did not provided the data related to library budget.

**Table no-4.11 Electronic equipment's**

S. N	Electronic Device	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT
1	LCD Projector	1	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	1
2	Scanner	2	4	2	1	NA	NA	1
3	Printer	1	1	1	2	1	NA	1
4	Bar cod Printer	1	N	1	1	NA	NA	NA
5	Laminating Machine	NA	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
6	CCTV	27	5	8	15	1	4	
7	RFID Technology	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Smoke Detectors	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Fire Alarm System	2	3	4	5	1	3	NA
10	Video Conferencing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>

NA- Not Available

**Table - No-11** Shows that the KIT has the most number (38) of electronic equipment used in library. Followed by SMS has 25 numbers of electronic equipment, RAJ SMS has 17 numbers of electronic equipment, KIT has 15 numbers of electronic equipment, JDIMIT has 7 numbers of electronic equipment, SHEAT has 4 numbers of electronic equipment, and ICST has least number of (3) electronic equipment used in libraries

**Table No-4.12 Selection Tools**

S'N	Institutions	National bibliography	Publishers catalogues	Booksellers catalogues	Book reviews	Catalogue of government publications	Guides to the subject literature	Publisher website	Subject bibliographies	Current reviews	Author bibliographies
1	AIT	NR	Y (AL)	Y (AL)		Y(RA)	Y(ST)	Y(US)	Y(US)	Y (AL)	Y (AL)
2	KIT	N	Y (AL)	Y (AL)	Y(AL)	Y (US)	N	Y(AL)	N	Y (AL)	N
3	RAJ SMS	Y (ST)	Y (AL)	Y (AL)	Y(AL)	Y (ST)	N	Y(US)	N	Y(US)	N
4	SMS	Y (AL)	Y (AL)	Y (AL)	N	N	N	Y (AL)	N	Y(ST)	N
5	ICST	N	Y (US)	Y (US)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6	JDIMT	N	Y (AL)	Y (AL)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7	SHEAT	N	Y(US)	Y (US)	Y(RA)	N	Y(ST)	Y(RA)	Y(NE)	Y(ST)	N

**Frequency – AL - Always, US-Usually, ST-Sometimes, RA-Rarely, NE Never**

**Y –YES, N-NO**

Table 11 shows that book selection tools adopted by AKTU affiliated institution's libraries. National bibliography is used by RAJ-SMS and SMS followed by publisher catalogue is used by all libraries, bookseller catalogues is used by all libraries, book reviews is used by KIT, RAJ-SMS and SHEAT, catalogue of government publications are used by AIT, KIT and RAJ-SMS, guide to the subject literature is used by AIT and SHEAT, publisher websites are used by AIT, KIT, RAJ-SMS, SMS and SHEAT, subject bibliographies are used by AIT and SHEAT, current reviews are used by AIT, KIT, RAJ-SMS, SMS and SHEAT and author bibliographies are used by AIT.

**Table No- 4.13 Selection Process of Collection**

S.N	Selection process	AIT	KIT	SMSRAJ	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	TSHEA
		Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
1	Recommendations of the committee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Based on collection Development Policy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3	HOD's of all the department	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Recommendations of faculty members	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	User demands	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6	Personal choice	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7	ILL Requests	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8	Quality of reviews	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9	Availability of funds	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
10	If any other	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table No -13** Shows the selection process of institutions libraries. AIT library used 04 numbers of selection process, followed by KIT used 07, RAJ SMS used 05, SMS used 08, ICST used 04, JDIMIT used 05, and SHEAT used 06 numbers of selection processes in libraries.

**Table No-4.14 – Criteria's of book selection adopted by the book selection committee**

S.N	Function	AIT	KIT	SMSRAJ	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEA
		Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
1	Selection	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Collection evaluation	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3	Liaison with teaching faculty	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4	Contribution to policy	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5	Budget management	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Bibliographical contribution	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7	If any others	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

**Table No 14-** shows that the functioning of book selection committee, there has 04 functions used for book selection in AIT, KIT, RAJ SMS, JDIMIT, and SHEAT. In SMS library there are 05 functions, in ICST there has 03 functions used for book selection.

**Table No 4.15 -The sources from which the Indian and foreign books and periodicals are Acquired to the Library**

S.N	Sources	AIT	KIT	RAJ	SMS	ICST	JDIMIT	SHEAT
		Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no
1	Purchase	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Donations/ Complimentary	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3	Publishers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4	Cooperative agencies	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5	Venders/Subscription agencies	Y	N	Y	Y		N	Y
6	If any others	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table No-14** -shows that the sources used by libraries for acquired Indian and foreign books and periodicals. In AIT there has 04 sources, followed by KIT and ICST has 01 source, RAJ SMS has 03 sources, SMS has 05 sources, JDIMIT has 02 sources, and SHEAT has 03 sources used for acquired Indian and foreign books and periodicals.

**Table No-4.15 Automation Status**

S.N	Status	AIT	KIT	SMSRAJ	SMS	ICST	JDIMIT	SHEAT
		Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no
1	Automated	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2	Partial automated	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3	No automated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table No-15 show that the only SMS and SHEAT libraries are full automated. AIT, RAJ SMS, ICST, and JDIMIT are almost automated status.

**Table No- 4.16 Software used by the Libraries.**

S.N	Category	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT
		Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no	Yes/no
1	Free	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2	Open source	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3	Commercial	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4	In house developed	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

**Table No 4.16** shows that the free library automation software used in KIT library only. Open source software used in JDIMIT library only. Commercial software used in all above institution's libraries, except JDIMIT, and KIT. There is no above institution used in house developed software in libraries.

**Table No- 4.17 Type of Software & Their Satisfaction Level**

S.N	Software's	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT
1	Koha			Y(MS)				Y(MS)
2	Soul							
3	Libsys	Y(MS)		Y(MS)	Y(MS)			
4	e-Granthalaya							
5	Virtua							
6	VtIs							
7	SLIM21							
8	If any other						S	

Y- Yes

MS-Most satisfied, S-Satisfied, NS-Not satisfied, DN-Don't know

**Table No -17** shows that the Libsys library management software satisfaction level in most of institution are most satisfactory level, koha software satisfaction level in KIT and SHEAT are satisfactory level only.

**Table No-4.18 Collection Development Policy**

Institution	Yes	No
Ashoka Institute of Technology and Management	Y (written)	
Kashi Institute of Technology	Y (written)	
Raj college of Management & Sciences	Y (written)	
School of Management Sciences	Y (written)	
Institute of computer science technology		N
Jeevan Deep Institute of Management & Technology		N
Saraswati teaching & Technical faculty of Engineering	Y (written)	

**Table No-18** Shows that the all above institutions have the collection development policy, except ICST, and JDIMT

## DATA INTERPRETATION OF USER'S

Table No 4.1 Status of responses through distributed and received Responses

S.N	Institute	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Received	Total
1	AIT	20	20	20
2	KIT	26	26	26
3	RAJ SMS	20	20	20
4	SMS	24	24	24
5	ICST	20	20	20
6	JDIMT	20	20	20
7	SHEAT	24	24	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>

Table no 1 shows the distribution of questionnaire among seven institutes, 154 questionnaire has been distributed and 154 responses has been received, the response rate is 100%.

Table-4.2 Gender wise questionnaire received

S.N	Institution	Male	Female	Total
1	AIT	12 (7.8%)	8 (5.2%)	20 (13.0%)
2	KIT	14 (9.1%)	12 (7.8%)	26 (16.9%)
3	RAJ SMS	14 (9.1%)	6 (3.9%)	20 (13.0%)
4	SMS	10 (6.5%)	14 (9.1%)	24 (15.6%)
5	ICST	13 (8.4%)	7 (4.5%)	20 (13.0%)
6	JDIMT	10 (6.5%)	10 (6.5%)	20 (13.0%)
7	SHEAT	20 (13.0%)	4 (2.6%)	24 (15.6%)
	<b>Total</b>	93 (60.4%)	61 (39.6%)	154 (100.0%)

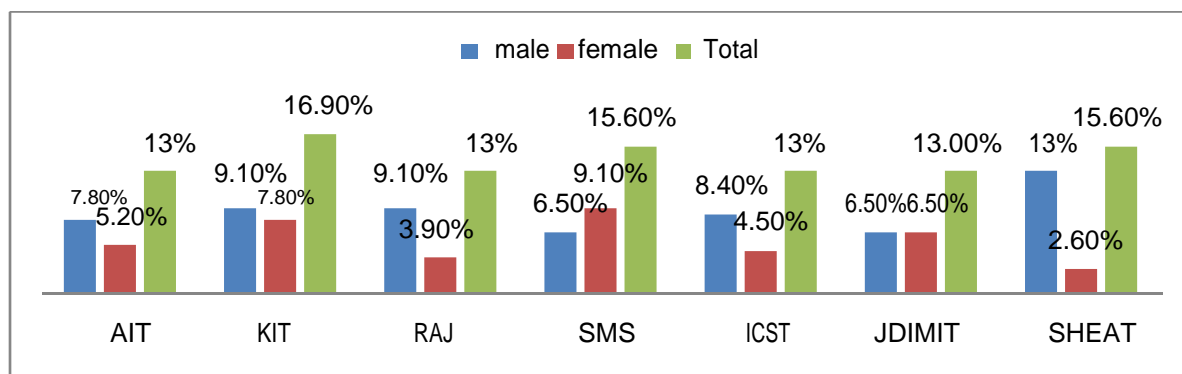
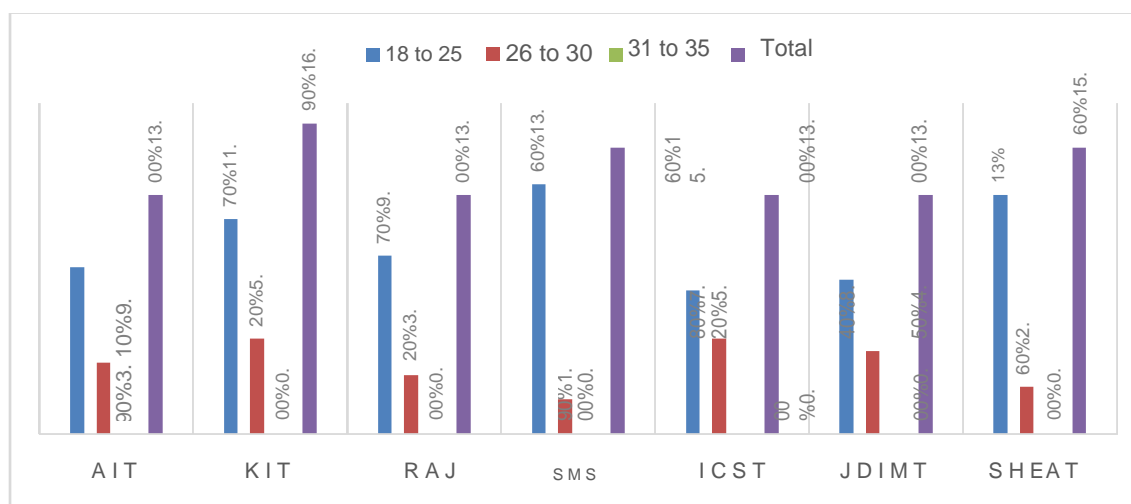


Figure No-4.1

Table and figure 1.0 shows the brief information about gender wise questionnaire distribution pattern of respondent of selected seven libraries of AKTU institutions (AIT, KIT, RAJ SMS, SMS, ICST, JDIMIT, and SHEAT) of Varanasi Uttar Pradesh. The finding of study shows that 93 (60.4%) responses by users are male and 61 (39.6%) responses by users are female out of 154 users

**Table No 4.3- Age wise interpretation**

S.N	Institution	18 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	Total (%)
1	AIT	14 (9.1%)	6 (3.9%)	0	20 (13.0%)
2	KIT	18 (11.7%)	8 (5.2%)	0	26 (16.9%)
3	RAJ SMS	15 (9.7%)	5 (3.2%)	0	20 (13.0%)
4	SMS	21 (13.6%)	3 (1.9%)	0	24 (15.6%)
5	ICST	12 (7.8%)	8 (5.2%)	0	20 (13.0%)
6	JDIMIT	13 (8.4%)	7 (4.5%)	0	20 (13.0%)
7	SHEAT	20 (13.0%)	4 (2.6%)	0	24 (15.6%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113 (73.4%)</b>	<b>41 (26.6%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>154 (100.0%)</b>



**Figure No-4.2**

Table 3.0 show the brief information about age-group wise questionnaire distribution pattern of respondent of selected seven libraries of AKTU (AIT, KIT, RAJ SMS, SMS, ICST, JDIMIT, and SHEAT) of Varanasi Uttar Pradesh. The finding of study shows that 113 (73.4%) responses by users are 18 to 25 age-group, 41 (26.6%) responses by users are 26 to 30 age-groups, and no found any respondent to 31-35 age-group.

**Table No 4.4 User's level of Education**

S.N	Institution	UG	PG	Faculty	Total (%)
1	AIT	12 (7.8%)	8 (5.2%)	0	20 (13.1%)
2	KIT	17 (11.1%)	7 (4.6%)	0	24 (15.7%)
3	RAJ SMS	12 (7.8%)	8 (5.2%)	0	20 (13.1%)
4	SMS	15 (9.8%)	9 (5.9%)	0	24 (15.7%)
5	ICST	16 (10.5%)	4 (2.6%)	0	20 (13.1%)
6	JDIMT	8 (5.2%)	12 (7.8%)	0	20 (13.1%)
7	SHEAT	17 (11.1%)	8 (5.2%)	0	25 (16.3%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97 (63.4%)</b>	<b>56 (36.6%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153 (100.0%)</b>

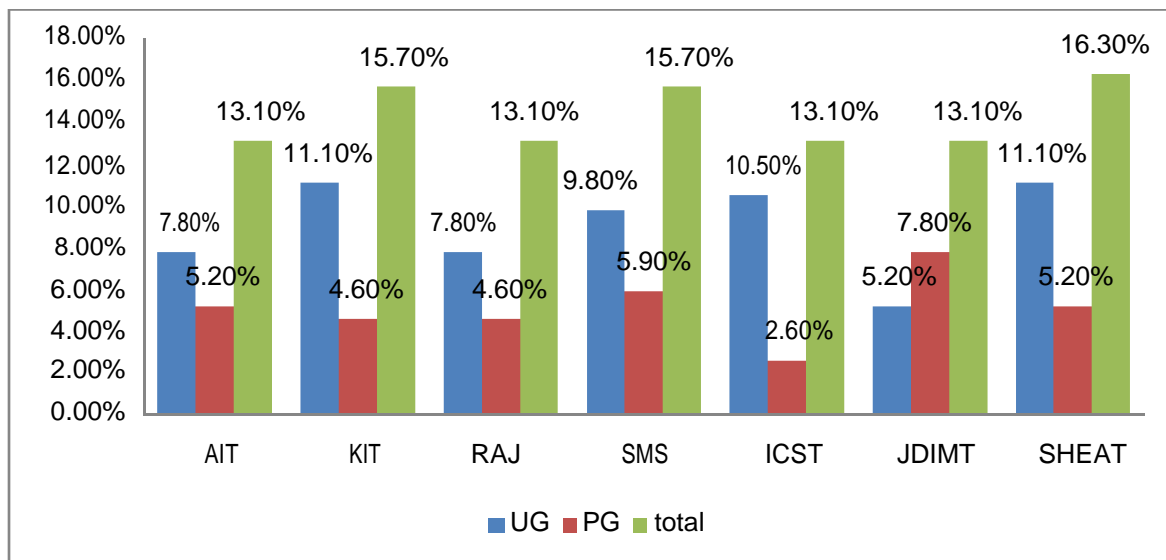
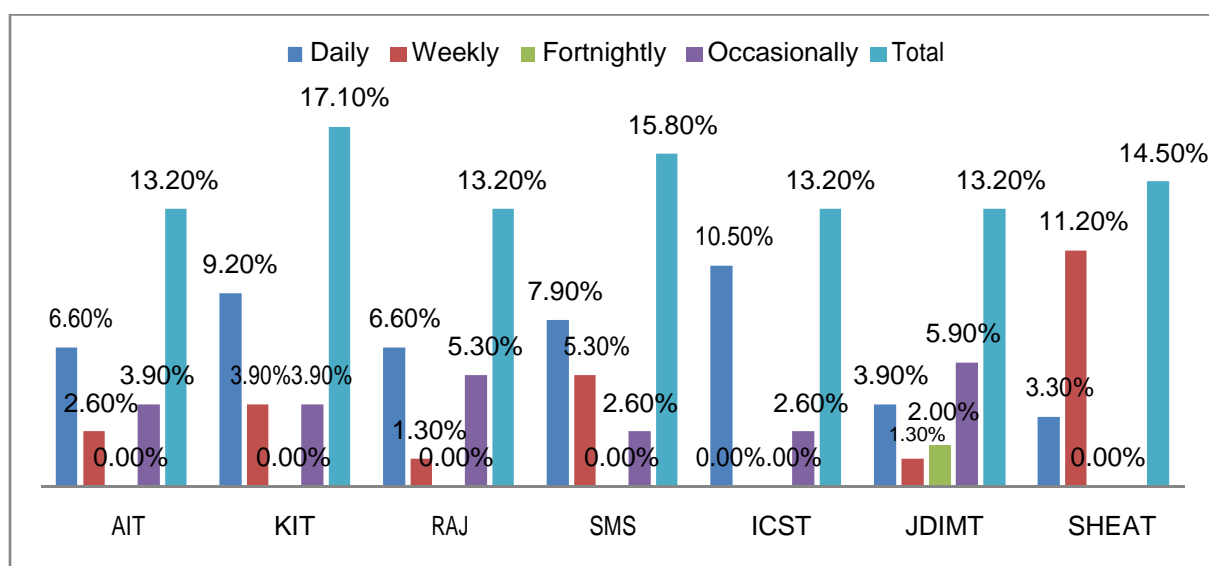


Figure No-4.3

Table 3.0 shows the educational level of users. It is found that 97 (63.4%) responses by users are U.G., 56 (36.6%) Responses by users are P.G. Educational level.

**Table No-4.5 Frequency of Library visits**

N.S	Institution	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Occasional	Never	Total
1	AIT	10 (6.6%)	4 (2.6%)	0	0	6 (3.9%)	0	20 (13.2%)
2	KIT	14 (9.2%)	6 (3.9%)	0	0	6 (3.9%)	0	26 (17.1%)
3	RAJ SMS	10 (6.6%)	2 (1.3%)	0	0	8 (5.3%)	0	20 (13.2%)
4	SMS	12 (7.9%)	8 (5.3%)	0	0	4 (2.6%)	0	24 (15.8%)
5	ICST	16 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0	0	4 (2.6%)	0	20 (13.2%)
6	JDIMT	6 (3.9%)	2 (1.3%)	3 (2.0%)	0	9 (5.9%)	0	20 (13.2%)
7	SHEAT	5 (3.3%)	17 (11.2%)	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0	22 (14.5%)
<b>Total</b>		73 (48.0%)	39 (25.7%)	3 (2.0%)	0	37 (24.3%)	0	152 (100.0%)

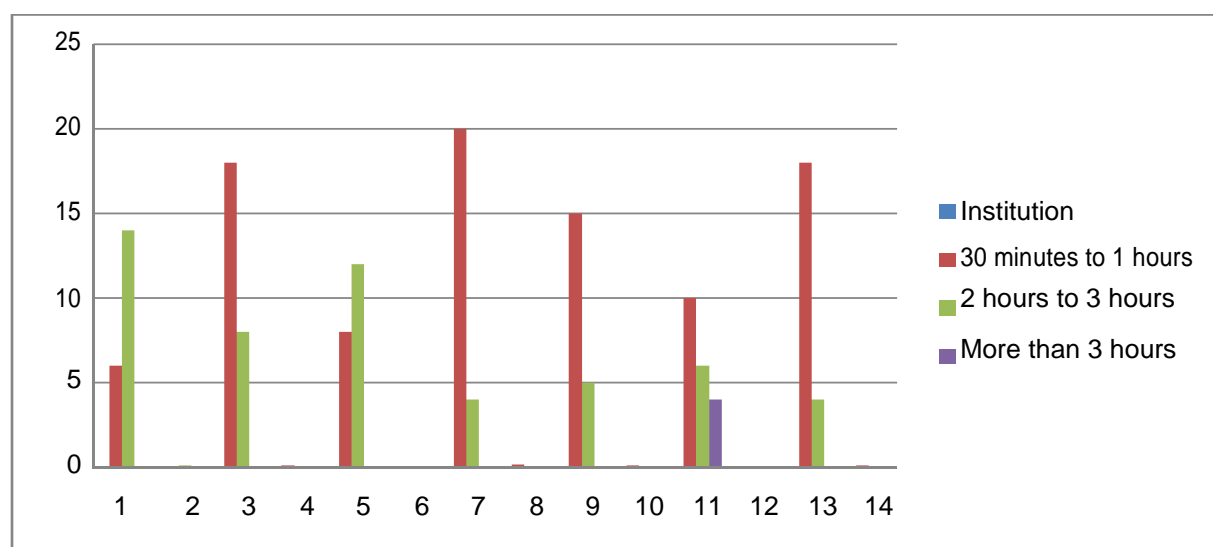


**Figure No-4.4**

Table 5.0 shows that visiting frequency of users in library. There is 73 (48%) users visit library on daily basis, 39 (25%) users visit library on weekly basis, 3 (2%) users visit library fortnightly basis, 37 (24.3%) users visit library on occasionally

**Table No 4.6- Time spent in the Library**

S.N	Institution	30 minutes to 1 hours	2 hours to 3 hours	More than 3 hours	Total
1	AIT	6 (3.9%)	14 (9.2%)	0	20 (13.2%)
2	KIT	18 (11.8%)	8 (5.3%)	0	26 (17.1%)
3	RAJ SMS	8 (5.3%)	12 (7.9%)	0	20 (13.2%)
4	SMS	20 (13.2%)	4 (2.6%)	0	24 (15.8%)
5	ICST	15 (9.9%)	5 (3.3%)	0	20 (13.2%)
6	JDIMT	10 (6.6%)	6 (3.9%)	4 (2.6%)	20 (13.2%)
7	SHEAT	18 (11.8%)	4 (2.6%)	0	22 (14.5%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>95</b> (62.5%)	<b>53</b> (34.9%)	<b>4</b> (2.6%)	<b>152</b> (100%)



**Figure No-4.5**

Table 6.0 shows that the spend time of users in library. 95 (65.5%) users spend 30 min to 1 hour in library, 53 (34.9%) users spend 2 to 3 hours in library, and 4 (2.6%) users spend more than 3 hours in library.

**Table No 4.7 -purpose of library visit**

S.N	Purposes	AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT	Total
1	To get latest information of research in the specialized field	8 (2.3%)	12 (3.5%)	10 (2.9%)	10 (2.9%)	12 (3.5%)	9 (2.6%)	2 (0.6%)	63 (18.4%)
2	To borrow & return the book	10 (2.9%)	18 (5.3%)	12 (3.5%)	15 (4.4%)	8 (2.3%)	16 (4.7%)	0	79 (23.1%)
3	To access e-resources	12 (3.5%)	9 (2.6%)	0	8 (2.3%)	10 (2.9%)	5 (1.5%)	7 (2.0%)	51 (14.9%)
4	For getting information of recent trends	0	0	0	0	0	9 (2.6%)	0	9 (2.6%)
5	For reference	14 (4.1%)	7 (2.0%)	0	0	16 (4.7%)	7 (2.0%)	0	44 (12.9%)
6	For your course work	16 (4.7%)	14 (4.1%)	16 (4.7%)	11 (3.2%)	15 (4.4%)	10 (2.9%)	14 (4.1%)	96 (28.1%)
7	Total	60 (17.5%)	60 (17.5%)	38 (11.1%)	44 (12.9%)	61 (17.8%)	56 (16.4%)	23 (6.7%)	342 (100.0%)

Table 7.0 shows that the purpose of users to visit in library. In total 342 (100%) respondent there are 63 (18.4%) users visit library for ‘to get latest information’, 79 (23.1%) for ‘to borrow and return book’, 51 (14.9%) for ‘to access e-resources’ 9 (2.6%) ‘for getting information on recent trends’, 44 (12.9%), ‘reference purpose’, 96 (28.1%) ‘for course works’

**Table No 4.8- Helpfulness of the staff in finding out the queries of the user**

S.N	Institution	Always	Often	Rare	Never	Total
1	AIT	16 (10.5%)	4 (2.6%)	0	0	20 (13.2%)
2	KIT	15 (9.9%)	11 (7.2%)	0	0	26 (17.1%)
3	RAJ SMS	11 (7.2%)	9 (5.9%)	0	0	20 (13.2%)
4	SMS	18 (11.8%)	6 (3.9%)	0	0	24 (15.8%)
5	ICST	13 (8.6%)	7 (4.6%)	0	0	20 (13.2%)
6	JDIMT	15 (9.9%)	2 (1.3%)	3 (2.0%)	0	20 (13.2%)
7	SHEAT	14 (9.2%)	2 (1.3%)	6 (3.9%)	0	22 (14.5%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102 (67.1%)</b>	<b>41 (27.0%)</b>	<b>9 (5.9%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152 (100.0%)</b>

Table 8.0 shows the helping nature of library staff to find/file questionnaire. In total 152 (100%) respondent there is 102 (67.1%) responses by users are helping always to find quarries/problems, 41 (27.0%) responses by users are helping often to find quarries/problems, and 9 (5.9%) responses by users are helping rare to find quarries / problem.

**Table No 4.9 Requirements meet with the collection**

S.N	Institution	Yes	No	Total
1	AIT	14 (9.1%)	6 (3.9%)	20 (13.0%)
2	KIT	19 (12.3%)	7 (4.5%)	26 (16.9%)
3	RAJ SMS	13 (8.4%)	7 (4.5%)	20 (13.0%)
4	SMS	19 (12.3%)	5 (3.2%)	24 (15.6%)
5	ICST	11 (7.1%)	9 (5.8%)	20 (13.0%)
6	JDIMT	16 (10.4%)	4 (2.6%)	20 (13.0%)
7	SHEAT	19 (12.3%)	5 (3.2%)	24 (15.6%)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111 (72.1%)</b>	<b>43 (27.9%)</b>	<b>154 (100.0%)</b>

Table 9.0 shows that the collection requirement in institution for users. In total 154 (100%) responses by users there are 111 (72%) responses by users are shows the collection requirements are 'YES', and 43 (27.9%) responses by users are shows the collection requirement are 'No available'

**Table No-4.10 Frequency of Satisfaction Level of the Users towards Print Collection**

S.N	Print Resources		AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT	Total Frequency
1	Text book	EX-	16 (5.1%)	18 (5.7%)	16 (5.1%)	9 (2.9%)	16 (5.1%)	6 (1.9%)	11 (3.5%)	92 (29.2%)
		VG-	4 (1.9%)	6 (2.8%)	4 (1.9%)	5 (2.4%)	0	4 (1.9%)	8 (3.8%)	31 (14.6%)
		G-	0	2 (0.8%)	0	8 (3%)	0	7 (2.7%)	3 (1.1%)	20 (7.6%)
		P-	0	0	4 (4.3%)	0	0	0	0	4 (4.3%)
		VP-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Reference Book	EX-	11 (3.5%)	12 (3.8%)	8 (2.5%)	9 (2.9%)	0	4 (1.3%)	11 (3.5%)	55 (17.5%)
		VG-	0	0	8 (3.8%)	8 (3.8%)	11 (5.2%)	12 (5.7%)	7 (3.3%)	46 (21.7%)
		G-	0	16 (6.1%)	0	7 (2.7%)	0	8 (3%)	4 (1.5%)	35 (13.3%)
		P-	0	9 (9.7%)	0	0	4 (4.3%)	2 (2.2%)	0	15 (16.1%)
		VP-	0	0	0	3 (2.7%)	0	0	0	3 (2.7%)
3	Printed Current Journal	EX-	0	5 (1.6%)	0	3 (1%)	12 (3.8%)	1 (0.3%)	7 (2.2%)	28 (8.9%)
		VG-	12 (5.7%)	12 (5.7%)	8 (3.8%)	6 (2.8%)	12 (5.7%)	12 (5.7%)	2 (0.9%)	64 (30.2%)
		G-	0	0	4 (1.5%)	11 (4.2%)	4 (1.5%)	15 (5.7%)	13 (4.9%)	47 (17.9%)
		P-	5 (5.4%)	0	0	0	0	0	7 (7.5%)	12 (12.9%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bound back vols. of journals	EX-	0	13 (4.1%)	0	0	0	0	2 (0.6%)	15 (4.8%)
		VG-	9 (4.2%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 (4.2%)
		G-	0	7 (2.7%)	0	11 (4.2%)	0	0	8 (3%)	26 (9.9%)
		P-	0	0	7 (7.5%)	0	0	5 (5.4%)	0	12 (12.9%)
		VP	0	0	0	5 (4.5%)	0	0	5 (4.5%)	10 (8.9%)
5	Popular Magazine	EX-	12 (3.8%)	8 (2.5%)	8 (2.5%)	5 (1.6%)	5 (1.6%)	0	5 (1.6%)	43 (13.7%)
		VG-	6 (2.8%)	5 (2.4%)	0	0	0	11 (5.2%)	0	22 (10.4%)
		G-	0	9 (3.4%)	0	13 (4.9%)	0	0	8 (3%)	30 (11.4%)
		P-	0	0	0	0	0	5 (5.4%)	0	5 (5.4%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	4 (3.6%)	0	4 (3.6%)

6	Newspapers	EX-	20 (6.3%)	12 (3.8%)	12 (3.8%)	14 (4.4%)	9 (2.9%)	0	7 (2.2%)	74 (23.5%)
		VG-	0	6 (2.8%)	8 (3.8%)	6 (2.8%)	11 (5.2%)	0	0	31 (14.6%)
		G-	0	8 (3%)	0	4 (1.5%)	0	13 (4.9%)	6 (2.3%)	31 (11.8%)
		P-	8 (8.6%)	0	0	7 (7.5%)	0	0	5 (5.4%)	20 (21.5%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	2 (1.8%)	3 (2.7%)	5 (4.5%)
7	Standards	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	9 (3.4%)	0	0	0	9 (3.4%)
		P-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VP	0	10 (8.9%)	0	0	0	0	0	10 (8.9%)
8	Thesis/Dissertation	EX-	0	0	0	8 (2.5%)	0	0	0	8 (2.5%)
		VG-	0	0	0	9 (4.2%)	0	0	0	9 (4.2%)
		G-	12 (4.6%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 (4.6%)
		P-	12 (12.9%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 (12.9%)
		VP	0	20 (17.9%)	0	0	0	0	2 (1.8%)	22 (19.6%)
9	Patents	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	8 (3.0%)	0	0	0	8 (3.0%)
		P-	10 (10.8%)	0	0	0	0	0	3 (3.2%)	13 (14.0%)
		VP	12 (10.7%)	12 (10.7%)	0	0	0	0	0	24 (21.4%)
10	Encyclopaedia	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	22 (8.4%)	0	17 (6.5%)	6 (2.3%)	45 (17.1%)
		P-	10 (10.8%)	0	0	0	0	0	3 (3.2%)	13 (14.0%)
		VP	0	9 (8.0%)	0	22 (19.6%)	0	3 (2.7%)	0	34 (30.4%)
11	Total	EX-	59 (18.7%)	68 (21.6%)	44 (14.0%)	48 (15.2%)	42 (13.3%)	11 (3.5%)	43 (13.7%)	315 (100%)
		VG-	31 (14.6%)	29 (13.7%)	28 (13.2%)	34 (16%)	34 (16%)	39 (18.4%)	17 (8%)	212 (100%)
		G-	12 (4.6%)	42 (16%)	4 (1.5%)	93 (35.4%)	4 (1.5%)	60 (22.8%)	48 (18.3%)	263 (100%)
		P-	35 (37.6%)	9 (9.7%)	11 (11.8%)	7 (7.5%)	4 (4.3%)	12 (12.9%)	15 (16.1%)	93 (100%)
		VP	12 (10.7%)	51 (45.5%)	0	30 (26.8%)	0	9 (8%)	10 (8.9%)	112 (100%)

**EX- EXCELLENT, VG- VERY GOOD, G- GOOD, P- POOR, VP- VERY POOR**

**Table 10 (EX)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 315 (100%) responses by users, there are 59 (18.7%) responses by users of AIT, 68 (21.6%) of responses by users of KIT, 44 (14.0%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, 48 (15.2%) responses by users of SMS, 42 (13.3%) responses by users of ICST, 11 (3.5%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 43 (13.7%) responses by users of SHEAT shows the print resources availability in libraries have excellent,

**(VG)** Shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 212 (100%) responses by users, there are 31 (14.6%) responses by users of AIT, 29 (13.7%) of responses by users of KIT, 28 (13.2%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, 34 (16.0%) responses by users of SMS, 34 (16%) responses by users of ICST, 39 (18%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 17 (08%) responses by users of SHEAT shows the print resources availability in libraries have very good,

**(G)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 263 (100%) responses by users, there are 12 (4.6%) responses by users of AIT, 42 (16%) of responses by users of KIT, 04 (1.5%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, 93 (35.4%) responses by users of SMS, 4 (1.5%) responses by users of ICST, 60 (22.8%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 48 (18.3%) responses by users of SHEAT shows the print resources availability in libraries have good,

**(P)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 93 (100%) responses by users, there are 35 (37.6%) responses by users of AIT, 09 (9.7%) of responses by users of KIT, 11 (11.8%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, 07 (07.5%) responses by users of SMS, 04 (4.3%) responses by users of ICST, 12 (12.9%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 15 (16.1%) responses by users of SHEAT shows the print resources availability in libraries have poor condition ,

**(VP)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 112 (100%) responses by users, there are 12 (10.7%) responses by users of AIT, 51 (45.5%) of responses by users of KIT, 00 (00.0%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, 30 (26.8%) responses by users of SMS, 00 (00.0%) responses by users of ICST, 09 (8.0%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 10 (08.9%) responses by users of SHEAT shows the print resources availability in libraries have very poor condition,

**Table No-4.11 Satisfaction Level of the Users to wards Non Print Collection**

S.N	Non Print Resources		AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT	Total Frequency
1	E books	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 (38.5%)	5 (38.5%)
		VG-	0	0	5 (7.6%)	0	0	9 (13.6%)	0	14 (21.2%)
		G-	10 (10.1%)	8 (8.1%)	0	16 (16.2%)	0	0	8 (8.1%)	42 (42.4%)
		P-	0	12 (7.9%)	10 (6.6%)	0	4 (2.6%)	5 (3.3%)	0	31 (20.4%)
		VP-	0	0	5 (6.8%)	0	11 (15.1%)	4 (5.5%)	0	20 (27.4%)
2	Online databases	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 (38.5%)	5 (38.5%)
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 (9.1%)	6 (9.1%)
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P-	10 (6.6%)	0	0	15 (9.9%)	0	0	0	25 (16.4%)
		VP-	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 (6.8%)	5 (6.8%)
3	E-Journals	EX-	8 (61.5%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 (61.5%)
		VG-	0	0	0	16 (24.2%)	0	0	0	16 (24.2%)
		G-	0	16 (16.2%)	0	0	0	0	0	16 (16.2%)
		P-	12 (7.9%)	0	0	0	10 (6.6%)	0	4 (2.6%)	26 (17.1%)
		VP	0	4 (5.5%)	0	0	5 (6.8%)	0	5 (6.8%)	14 (19.2%)
4	CD-ROMS	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	9 (13.6%)	0	0	11 (16.7%)	0	20 (30.3%)
		G-	12 (12.1%)	0	0	0	0	7 (7.1%)	0	19 (19.2%)
		P-	0	6 (3.9%)	5 (3.3%)	9 (5.9%)	0	0	3 (2%)	23 (15.1%)
		VP	0	10 (13.7%)	6 (8.2%)	5 (6.8%)	0	2 (2.7%)	4 (5.5%)	27 (37%)
5	E-Newspaper	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	10 (15.2%)	0	0	0	10 (15.2%)
		G-	10 (10.1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 (10.1%)
		P-	8 (5.3%)	10 (6.6%)	0	4 (2.6%)	0	17 (11.2%)	0	39 (25.7%)
		VP	0	10 (13.7%)	6 (8.2%)	5 (6.8%)	0	2 (2.7%)	4 (5.5%)	27 (37%)

6	E-Thesis/Dissertation	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	12 (12.1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 (12.1%)
		P-	0	0	0	8 (5.3%)	0	0	0	8 (5.3%)
		VP	0	0	0	4 (5.5%)	0	0	0	4 (5.5%)
TOTAL	EX-	8 (61.5%)	0	0	0	0	0	5 (38.5%)	13 (100%)	
	VG-	0	0	14 (21.2%)	26 (39.4%)	0	20 (30.3%)	6 (9.1%)	66 (100%)	
	G-	44 (44.4%)	24 (24.2%)	0	16 (16.2%)	0	7 (7.1%)	8 (8.1%)	99 (100%)	
	P-	30 (19.7%)	28 (18.4%)	15 (9.9%)	36 (23.7%)	14 (9.2%)	22 (14.5%)	7 (4.6%)	152 (100%)	
	VP	0	14 (19.2%)	11 (15.1%)	9 (12.3%)	16 (21.9%)	9 (12.3%)	14 (19.2%)	73 (100%)	

**Table 11.(EX)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 13 (100%) responses by users, there are 8 (61.5%) responses by users of AIT, 5 (38.5%) responses by users of SHEAT shows the non-print resources availability in libraries have excellent and other institutions responses by users shows the non-print resources availability in libraries have not in excellent condition.

**(VG)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 66 (100%) responses by users, there are 14 (21.2%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, 26 (39.4%) responses by users of SMS, 20 (30.3%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 6 (9.1%) responses by users show that the non-print resources availability in libraries have very good and other institutions (AIT, KIT, and ICST) responses by users shows that the non-print resources availability in libraries have not in very good condition.

**(G)** Shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 99 (100%) responses by users, there are 44 (44.4%) responses by users of AIT, 24 (24.2%) responses by users of KIT, 16 (16.2%) responses by users of SMS, and 7 (7.1%), and 8 (8.1) responses by users of SHEAT show that the non-print resources availability in libraries have good and other institutions (RAJ SMS, and ICST) responses by users shows that the non-print resources availability in libraries have not in good condition.

**(P)** Shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 152 (100%) responses by users, there are 30 (19.7%) responses by users of AIT, 28 (18.4%) responses by users of KIT, 15 (09.9%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, and 36 (23.7%) responses by users of SMS, 14 (9.2%) responses by users of ICST, 22 (14.5%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 07 (4.6%) responses by users of SHEAT show that the non-print resources availability in libraries have poor condition.

(VP) shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 73 (100%) responses by users, there are 00 (00.0%) responses by users of AIT, 14 (19.2%) responses by users of KIT, 11 (15.1%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, and 09 (12.3%) responses by users of SMS, 16 (22.9%) responses by users of ICST, 09 (12.3%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 14 (19.2%) responses by users of SHEAT show that the non-print resources availability in libraries have very poor condition.

**Table No 4.12- Satisfaction level of users towards Library Services**

S.N	Library services		AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMIT	SHEAT	Total Frequency
1	Current Awareness Services (CAS)	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	12 (3.6%)	6 (1.8%)	10 (3%)	12 (3.6%)	0	14 (4.2%)	8 (2.4%)	62 (18.5%)
		G-	8 (2.6%)	0	10 (3.2%)	4 (1.3%)	0	0	0	22 (7%)
		P-	0	14 (3.9%)	0	0	0	6 (1.7%)	9 (2.5%)	29 (8.1%)
		VP-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Selective Dissemination Information (SDI)	EX-	9 (4.1%)	12 (5.4%)	6 (2.7%)	10 (4.5%)	0	0	0	37 (16.7%)
		VG-	0	0	0	9 (2.7%)	0	0	0	9 (2.7%)
		G-	10 (3.2%)	0	9 (2.9%)	5 (1.6%)	0	0	0	24 (7.7%)
		P-	10 (2.8%)	12 (3.4%)	11 (3.1%)	0	0	12 (3.4%)	0	45 (12.6%)
		VP-	0	6 (3.8%)	0	4 (2.5%)	0	8 (5%)	5 (3.1%)	23 (14.5%)
3	Reference service	EX-	0	0	8 (3.6%)	0	8 (3.6%)	0	0	16 (7.2%)
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	16 (4.8%)	0	16 (4.8%)
		G-	0	0	4 (1.3%)	0	0	0	0	4 (1.3%)
		P-	0	6 (1.7%)	0	12 (3.4%)	0	4 (1.1%)	0	22 (6.2%)
		VP	6 (3.8%)	0	0	0	0	0	6 (3.8%)	12 (7.5%)
4	OPAC	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	10 (3%)	0	4 (1.2%)	13 (3.9%)	4 (1.2%)	0	0	31 (9.2%)
		G-	7 (2.2%)	0	6 (1.9%)	8 (2.6%)	8 (2.6%)	0	0	29 (9.3%)

		P-	0	0	0	3 (0.8%)	0	0	0	3 (0.8%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Inter-library loan	EX-	0	12 (5.4%)	0	6 (2.7%)	0	0	0	18 (8.1%)
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P-	0	0	0	7 (2%)	0	0	0	7 (2%)
6	Newspaper clipping	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	5 (1.5%)	0	0	0	0	5 (1.5%)
		G-	10 (3.2%)	0	6 (1.9%)	12 (3.8%)	0	0	0	28 (8.9%)
		P-	2 (0.6%)	8 (2.2%)	0	6 (1.7%)	0	0	0	16 (4.5%)
		VP	0	6 (3.8%)	9 (5.7%)	0	0	0	0	15 (9.4%)
7	E-mail	EX-	10 (4.5%)	9 (4.1%)	5 (2.3%)	0	12 (5.4%)	0	0	36 (16.3%)
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	9 (2.9%)	0	9 (2.9%)
		P-	0	0	0	14 (3.9%)	0	7 (2%)	7 (2%)	28 (7.9%)
		VP	0	6 (3.8%)	9 (5.7%)	0	0	0	0	15 (9.4%)
8	Reprography Printing	EX-	8 (3.6%)	0	6 (2.7%)	0	6 (2.7%)	0	0	20 (9%)
		VG-	0	7 (2.1%)	0	6 (1.8%)	0	0	0	13 (3.9%)
		G-	8 (2.6%)	4 (1.3%)	10 (3.2%)	0	4 (1.3%)	0	0	26 (8.3%)
		P-	0	6 (1.7%)	0	7 (2%)	0	0	0	13 (3.7%)
		VP	0	0	5 (3.1%)	0	0	0	0	5 (3.1%)
9	Internet	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	8 (2.4%)	9 (2.7%)	6 (1.8%)	8 (2.4%)	9 (2.7%)	0	0	40 (11.9%)
		G-	0	9 (2.9%)	0	8 (2.6%)	0	16 (5.1%)	12 (3.8%)	45 (14.4%)
		P-	0	8 (2.2%)	8 (2.2%)	4 (1.1%)	5 (1.4%)	4 (1.1%)	8 (2.2%)	37 (10.4%)
		VP	0	0	0	4 (2.5%)	0	0	0	4 (2.5%)

10	Fax	EX-	0	6 (2.7%)	4 (1.8%)	0	0	0	0	10 (4.5%)
		VG-	10 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 (3%)
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	User education	EX-	9 (4.1%)	8 (3.6%)	8 (3.6%)	0	0	0	0	25 (11.3%)
		VG-	10 (3%)	8 (2.4%)	0	0	0	0	0	18 (5.4%)
		G-	0	6 (1.9%)	5 (1.6%)	0	0	0	0	11 (3.5%)
		P-	0	6 (1.7%)	11 (3.1%)	0	0	0	0	17 (4.8%)
		VP	5 (3.1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 (3.1%)
12	Printing	EX-	12 (5.4%)	7 (3.2%)	11 (5%)	0	0	0	0	30 (13.6%)
		VG-	10 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 (3%)
		G-	0	6 (1.9%)	5 (1.6%)	0	0	0	0	11 (3.5%)
		P-	0	0	0	0	0	7 (2%)	10 (2.8%)	17 (4.8%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	5 (3.1%)	0	5 (3.1%)
13	Scanning	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	8 (2.4%)	18 (5.4%)	0	16 (4.8%)	0	0	0	42 (12.5%)
		G-	0	6 (1.9%)	4 (1.3%)	0	0	0	0	10 (3.2%)
		P-	0	0	5 (1.4%)	0	0	0	0	5 (1.4%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Online service	EX-	0	0	5 (2.3%)	0	0	0	0	5 (2.3%)
		VG-	0	2 (0.6%)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0.6%)
		G-	0	0	0	9 (2.9%)	0	0	0	9 (2.9%)
		P-	0	0	0	7 (2%)	0	0	0	7 (2%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Furniture	EX-	8 (3.6%)	0	6 (2.7%)	0	0	0	0	14 (6.3%)
		VG-	0	0	4 (1.2%)	5 (1.5%)	0	0	0	9 (2.7%)
		G-	0	10 (3.2%)	0	4 (1.3%)	0	10 (3.2%)	5 (1.6%)	29 (9.3%)
		P-	0	4 (1.1%)	11 (3.1%)	9 (2.5%)	6 (1.7%)	6 (1.7%)	0	36 (10.1%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	2 (1.3%)	4 (2.5%)	0	6 (3.8%)
16	Reading room services	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	10 (4.5%)	0	10 (4.5%)
		VG-	7 (2.1%)	12 (3.6%)	4 (1.2%)	0	9 (2.7%)	0	0	32 (9.5%)
		G-	5 (1.6%)	14 (4.5%)	0	0	7 (2.2%)	16 (5.1%)	0	42 (13.4%)

17	Document Delivery services	P-	0	6 (1.7%)	10 (2.8%)	4 (1.1%)	0	4 (1.1%)	20 (5.6%)	44 (12.4%)
		VP	0	6 (3.8%)	0	20 (12.6%)	4 (2.5%)	0	0	30 (18.9%)
		EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	6 (1.8%)	0	10 (3%)	0	16 (4.8%)
		G-	0	0	0	6 (1.9%)	0	6 (1.9%)	0	12 (3.8%)
		P-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Bibliographic Services	VP	0	0	0	0	0	4 (2.5%)	0	4 (2.5%)
		EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P-	0	0	0	12 (3.4%)	0	0	0	12 (3.4%)
19	Translation Services	VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Standards	VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P-	0	0	0	12 (3.4%)	0	0	0	12 (3.4%)
21	Indexing & Abstracting Services	VP	0	0	0	12 (7.5%)	0	0	0	12 (7.5%)
		EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P-	0	0	0	6 (1.7%)	0	0	0	6 (1.7%)
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

22	Literature Search online	EX-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VG-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		VP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	EX-	56 (25.3%)	54 (24.4%)	59 (26.7%)	16 (7.2%)	26 (11.8%)	10 (4.5%)	0	221 (100%)
		VG-	76 (22.6%)	74 (22%)	41 (12.2%)	75 (22.3%)	22 (6.5%)	40 (11.9%)	8 (2.4%)	336 (100%)
		G-	48 (15.3%)	50 (16%)	58 (18.5%)	64 (20.4%)	19 (6.1%)	57 (18.2%)	17 (5.4%)	313 (100%)
		P-	12 (3.4%)	70 (19.7%)	56 (15.7%)	103 (28.9%)	11 (3.1%)	50 (14%)	54 (15.2%)	356 (100%)
		VP	11 (6.9%)	18 (11.3%)	14 8.8%	74 (46.5%)	6 (3.8%)	25 (15.7%)	11 (6.9%)	159 (100%)

**Table 12. (EX)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 13 (100%) responses by users, there are 8 (61.5%) responses by users of AIT, 5 (38.5%) responses by users of SHEAT shows the non-print resources availability in libraries have excellent and other institutions responses by users shows the non-print resources availability in libraries have not in excellent condition.

**(VG)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 66 (100%) responses by users, there are 14 (21.2%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, 26 (39.4%) responses by users of SMS, 20 (30.3%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 6 (9.1%) responses by users show that the non-print resources availability in libraries have very good and other institutions (AIT, KIT, and ICST) responses by users shows that the non-print resources availability in libraries have not in very good condition.

**(G)** Shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 99 (100%) responses by users, there are 44 (44.4%) responses by users of AIT, 24 (24.2%) responses by users of KIT, 16 (16.2%) responses by users of SMS, and 7 (7.1%), and 8 (8.1) responses by users of SHEAT show that the non-print resources availability in libraries have good and other institutions (RAJ SMS, and ICST) responses by users shows that the non-print resources availability in libraries have not in good condition.

**(P)** Shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 152 (100%) responses by users, there are 30 (19.7%) responses by users of AIT, 28 (18.4%) responses by users of KIT, 15 (9.9%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, and 36 (23.7%) responses by users of SMS, 14 (9.2%) responses by users of ICST, 22 (14.5%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 07 (4.6%) responses by users of SHEAT show that the non-print resources availability in libraries have poor condition.

**(VP)** shows that the collection availability for users in institutions libraries. In total 73 (100%) responses by users, there are 00 (00.0%) responses by users of AIT, 14 (19.2%) responses by users of KIT, 11 (15.1%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, and 09 (12.3%) responses by users of SMS, 16 (22.9%) responses

by users of ICST, 09 (12.3%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 14 (19.2%) responses by users of SHEAT show that the non-print resources availability in libraries have very poor condition.

**Table No 4.13 - Library Evolution by the Users**

S.N	Evaluate Library		AIT	KIT	RAJ SMS	SMS	ICST	JDIMT	SHEAT	Total Frequency
1	Library collection	MS	9 (6%)	12 (7.9%)	0	0	5 (3.3%)	0	4 (2.6%)	30 (19.9%)
		S	11 (3.7%)	12 (4.1%)	10 (3.4%)	12 (4.1%)	10 (3.4%)	0	8 (2.7%)	63 (21.4%)
		NS	0	0	0	0	0	8 (3.1%)	0	8 (3.1%)
		DN	0	0	0	0	0	8 (3.1%)	0	8 (3.1%)
2	Library Service	MS	8 (5.3%)	0	0	6 (4%)	4 (2.6%)	0	0	18 (11.9%)
		S	6 (2%)	9 (3.1%)	8 (2.7%)	8 (2.7%)	12 (4.1%)	0	12 (4.1%)	55 (18.6%)
		NS	10 (3.9%)	4 (1.6%)	11 (4.3%)	4 (1.6%)	0	4 (1.6%)	6 (2.3%)	39 (15.2%)
		DN	0	0	8 (3.1%)	0	0	8 (3.1%)	0	16 (6.2%)
3	Library Staff	MS	0	0	0	0	0	6 (4%)	8 (5.3%)	14 (9.3%)
		S	0	0	9 (3.1%)	0	10 (3.4%)	10 (3.4%)	0	29 (9.8%)
		NS	10 (3.9%)	4 (1.6%)	11 (4.3%)	4 (1.6%)	0	4 (1.6%)	6 (2.3%)	39 (15.2%)
		DN	10 (3.9%)	4 (1.6%)	11 (4.3%)	4 (1.6%)	0	4 (1.6%)	6 (2.3%)	39 (15.2%)
4	Library reading room	MS	0	0	5 (3.3%)	0	0	0	0	5 (3.3%)
		S	14 (4.7%)	0	8 (2.7%)	12 (4.1%)	0	0	0	34 (11.5%)
		NS	0	8 (3.1%)	0	8 (3.1%)	0	7 (2.7%)	0	23 (8.9%)
		DN	0	8 (3.1%)	0	8 (3.1%)	0	7 (2.7%)	0	23 (8.9%)
5	Library building	MS	0	0	0	0	0	4 (2.6%)	0	4 (2.6%)
		S	0	8 (2.7%)	12 (4.1%)	0	0	10 (3.4%)	0	30 (10.2%)
		NS	6 (2.3%)	10 (3.9%)	0	9 (3.5%)	6 (2.3%)	6 (2.3%)	0	37 (14.4%)
		DN	6 (2.3%)	10 (3.9%)	0	9 (3.5%)	6 (2.3%)	6 (2.3%)	0	37 (14.4%)
6	Library timing	MS	0	6 (4%)	0	0	0	0	0	6 (4.0%)

		S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		NS	4 (1.6%)	8 (3.1%)	9 (3.5%)	4 (1.6%)	6 (2.3%)	2 (0.8%)	9 (3.5%)	42 (16.3%)
		DN	4 (1.6%)	8 (3.1%)	9 (3.5%)	4 (1.6%)	6 (2.3%)	2 (0.8%)	9 (3.5%)	42 (16.3%)
7	Library website	MS	10 (6.6%)	0	8 (5.3%)	12 (7.9%)	0	0	10 (6.6%)	40 (26.5%)
		S	4 (1.4%)	0	8 (2.7%)	6 (2%)	0	0	10 (3.4%)	28 (9.5%)
		NS	6 (2.3%)	12 (4.7%)	4 (1.6%)	0	10 (3.9%)	6 (2.3%)	7 (2.7%)	45 (17.5%)
		DN	6 (2.3%)	12 (4.7%)	4 (1.6%)	0	10 (3.9%)	6 (2.3%)	7 (2.7%)	45 (17.5%)
8	Internet facility	MS	6 (4%)	0	3 (2%)	8 (5.3%)	0	6 (4%)	0	23 (15.2%)
		S	10 (3.4%)	0	5 (1.7%)	12 (4.1%)	0	9 (3.1%)	0	36 (12.2%)
		NS	0	9 (3.5%)	0	0	6 (2.3%)	5 (1.9%)	0	20 (7.8%)
		DN	0	9 (3.5%)	0	0	6 (2.3%)	5 (1.9%)	0	20 (7.8%)
9	Computers lab	MS	7 (4.6%)	0	0	4 (2.6%)	0	0	0	11 (7.3%)
		S	7 (2.4%)	0	5 (1.7%)	0	0	8 (2.7%)	0	20 (6.8%)
		NS	6 (2.3%)	8 (3.1%)	0	4 (1.6%)	5 (1.9%)	4 (1.6%)	0	27 (10.5%)
		DN	6 (2.3%)	8 (3.1%)	0	4 (1.6%)	5 (1.9%)	4 (1.6%)	0	27 (10.5%)
10	<b>Total</b>	MS	40 (26.5%)	18 (11.9%)	16 (10.6%)	30 (19.9%)	9 (6%)	16 (10.6%)	22 (14.6%)	151 (100%)
		S	52 (17.6%)	29 (9.8%)	65 (22%)	50 (16.9%)	32 (10.8%)	37 (12.5%)	30 (10.2%)	295 (100%)
		NS	32 (12.5%)	59 (23%)	32 (12.5%)	29 (11.3%)	33 (12.8%)	50 (19.5%)	22 (8.6%)	257 (100%)
		DN	32 (12.5%)	59 (23%)	32 (12.5%)	29 (11.3%)	33 (12.8%)	50 (19.5%)	22 (8.6%)	257 (100%)

**Table 13. (MS)** shows that the evaluation of institutions libraries by users. In total 151 (100%) responses by users, there are 40 (26.5%) responses by users of AIT, 18 (11.9%) responses by users of KIT, 16 (10.6%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, and 30 (19.9%) responses by users of SMS, 09 (6.0%) responses by users of ICST, 16 (10.6%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 22 (14.6%) responses by users of SHEAT evaluating the institutions libraries have most satisfactory level.

**(S)** shows that the evaluation of institutions libraries by users. In total 295 (100%) responses by users, there are 52 (17.6%) responses by users of AIT, 29 (9.8%) responses by users of KIT, 65 (22.0%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, and 50 (16.9%) responses by users of SMS, 32 (10.8%) responses by users of ICST, 37 (12.5%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 30 (10.2%) responses by users of SHEAT evaluating the institutions libraries have satisfactory level.

**(NS)** shows that the evaluation of institutions libraries by users. In total 257 (100%) responses by users, there are 32 (12.5%) responses by users of AIT, 59 (23.0%) responses by users of KIT, 32 (12.5%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, and 29 (11.3%) responses by users of SMS, 33 (12.8%) responses by users of ICST, 50 (19.5%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 22 (08.6%) responses by users of SHEAT evaluating the institutions libraries have not satisfactory level.

**(DN)** shows that the evaluation of institutions libraries by users. In total 257(100%) responses by users, there are 32 (12.5%) responses by users of AIT, 59 (23.0%) responses by users of KIT, 32 (12.5%) responses by users of RAJ SMS, and 29 (11.3%) responses by users of SMS, 33 (12.8%) responses by users of ICST, 50 (19.5%) responses by users of JDIMIT, and 22 (08.6%) responses by users of SHEAT evaluating the institutions libraries have don't satisfactory Level

## 4.2 TESTING HYPOTHESIS

### HYPOTHESES-1

**Collection Development within the libraries of Technical institutes are affected principally because of the shortage of fund.**

In this study It is observed that a few libraries provided information regarding their yearly fund requirements. Regarding library budget in last three years i.e. from 2015-2016 to 2016-2017 to 2017-218, out of seven libraries of engineering institutes, only KIT library (14.3%) maintain library budget as illustrated in the Table 9 Regarding libraries of institutions, there is no regular or specific budget utilization for each collection . Table 4.10 also depict that main barrier for collection development of engineering institutions is financial problem.

### HYPOTHESES-2

**Because the shortage of qualified force, the technical libraries haven't been able to adopt ICT for classification development and to increase fashionable Services.**

In this study Of the libraries studied (Engineering Institutions), 6 libraries AIT, KIT, RAJ SMS, ICST, JDMIT, SHEAT (85.7%) opined that they have manpower shortage and only one library SMS (14.3%) opined that they have no manpower shortage (Table 4.1). On the other hand, all the engineering institutions have no sufficient nos. of staff to manage the library activities. ICT is changing the work of libraries and information centers.

### HYPOTHESES-3

**Lack of removing policy may be a major barrier in classification maintenance of the libraries of technical institutes in Varanasi.**

Removing out documents aspect is very difficult task in the collection development policy. Weeding out policy is an important component of collection development policy. Weeding out documents means removing documents which are found not useful or not serviceable from a library. It saves the space problem. Only two library (ICST, JDMIT) of engineering institutions as shown in Table 4.18 opined for removing out, but others AIT, KIT, RAJ SMS, SMS, SHEAT (5) libraries never planning for removing out their unused collection.

***Chapter-5***  
***Findings, Conclusion***  
***and Suggestions***

## CHAPTER-5

### FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 FINDINGS:-

1. The findings show that in all selected institution libraries of AKTU have lack of staffs and all seven institutions have total 47 numbers of staffs in which no semi-professional and technical assistant staffs have in entire institutions.
2. The analysis data revealed that these institutions Library not have any print collection other than text books, reference books, printed current journals, popular magazine, newspapers etc. Non-print collection like E-books available at AIT, KIT, and RAJ SMS only.
3. These institutions are most satisfied, and satisfied with their print collections, and few institutions just satisfied, and unsatisfied with their non-print collections.
4. The study found that almost institutions library provided very less services, in all institution, only SHEAT institute provided highest numbers (16) of services, and AIT, ICST provided most less numbers of services in libraries.
5. Most of the institutions are using the DDC scheme and AACR-2 code for classification and cataloguing in their libraries.
6. Out of all institutions, KIT institute provided the last three years 9 lakhs annual budget to the their library which was highest in compare to all institutions, while ICST institute allocated only 1 lakhs annual budget in compare to all institutions.
7. The study found that institutions' libraries are used electronic devices like as scanner, printer, barcode scanner, CCTV etc. them has no RFID technology available at any institutions.
8. The study depicts that in all institutions' libraries used mostly publishers' catalogues, booksellers' tools for library books selections.
9. Majority of the institutions mentioned that their library have almost automated while SHEAT and SMS institutions library have fully automated.

10. Most of the institutions including AIT, RAJ SMS, SMS, ICST, and SHEAT used free software and commercial software for library automation.
11. Only KIT and SHEAT institutes are using the KOHA library automation software in library. Libsys software is using in the AIT, RAJ SMS institutes.
12. In these institutions, AIT, KIT, RAJ SMS, SMS SHEAT have collection development policy, while JDIMIT, ICST do not have collection development policy.
13. In these institutions including AIT, KIT, RAJ SMS, SMS have written policy. Only KIT institute have unwritten policy.
14. All institutions libraries have fully fledged documented.

### **CONCLUSION:-**

Collection development is vital activity of any library. Providing an up-to-date, adequate and balanced collection both qualitatively and quantitatively to meet the ever changing needs of the user community effectively is the primary duty of any library. It is observed that very few libraries of technical institutes framed the collection development policy for development and management their traditional and e-resource collection. Collection development policy gives certain guidelines to build a rich collection, so it is necessary for all libraries.

It defines the collection building and establishes objectives of a collection development to the objectives of the institutions. In order to coherence, a collection development policy must be written one. A written collection development policy is an indispensable tool for guiding all activities like planning, budgeting, selecting and acquiring library materials.

Libraries of technical institutes should have skilled and professional staff to undertake the collection development and management activities. Of the libraries studied (Engineering Institutions), majority numbers of libraries (85.7%) opined that they have manpower shortage the libraries of technical institutes have no proper budget provision for smooth running of the library. Since IT is playing an important role in the library, separate budget is to be provided which is still lacking in the libraries of technical institutes. Of the 7 libraries of technical institutes under the study, no library has been found to follow a standard

policy for on analysis of the data; it is found that libraries are not properly equipped with computer.

Users are not acquainted with the E resources to get their information due to the lack of ICT facilities in the libraries. The mindset of the librarians should be changed to cope up with the needs of the present ICT. The study humbly concludes that most of the libraries of technical institutes in need proper collection with adequate ICT infrastructure including hardware and software. Besides, as already stated the library staff should be trained properly to handle the resources available in their respective libraries.

### **5.3 SUGGESTIONS:-**

On the basis of the above analysis and feedback received from the respondents, the following suggestions are put forward for improving the library collections and services in the libraries of technical institutes of Varanasi :-

Considering the need of the users, a balanced collection should be developed.

A proper book selection policy at state level should be developed to ensure right information to the right users at the right time.

To honor the time of the users, proper ICT should be adopted in organization, dissemination and delivery process.

This study humbly suggest the higher authority to make a policy of weeding out the documents having no relevant with the courses of studies which will solve space problem as well as help the librarians in day to day management affairs.

More time should be given to students for Accessing / using the library.

It is necessary to collection development and further development of the library policy staff must be part of the committee.

Also suggest to higher authority to should be fulfill the requirement of library staffs otherwise provided online facilities for library.

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# ***APPENDIX***

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LIBRARIAN

### COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES IN THE LIBRARIES OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN VARANASI AFFILIATED TO AKTU: A STUDY

**Dear valued Respondent,**

The questionnaire is designed to collect information for a **M.Phil** thesis entitled “**Collection Development and Services in the Libraries of Technical Institutions in Varanasi Affiliated to AKTU: A study**” I humbly request your cooperation in completing the questionnaire. The information supplied by you will be used only for the research work and will be kept confidential.

Thanking you for the cooperation.

**Mr. Neeraj Kumar** (Research Scholar)

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Name: Mr /Mrs /Miss: \_\_\_\_\_

Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex:                      Male                      [        ]                      Female                      [        ]

Name of the institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the library: \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No / Email ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Establishment year of the Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Institute to which Affiliated \_\_\_\_\_

Courses offered: B Tech/B E/ M E/ M Tech/Ph. D \_\_\_\_\_

Whether College is NAAC Accredited \_\_\_\_\_

Yes                      [        ]                      No                      [        ]

If yes, what grade is given to college by the NAAC?

‘A’ Grade            [        ]            ‘B’ Grade            [        ]            ‘C’ Grade            [        ]

#### **1. Total Strength of the Staff in library**

S.N	Staff	Yes	No	If yes then number of strength
1	Librarian			
2	Dy. Librarian			
3	Asst. Librarian			

4	Information Scientist/Professional Assistant			
5	Semi Professional			
6	System Administrator			
7	Library Assistant( Jr/Sr)			
8	Technical Assistant (Jr/Sr)			
9	Library Clerk			
10	Library Attended			
11	Attendant			
12	Jr.Attendant			
13	Helper			
14	If any other			

## 2. Total Collection of the

### library: 2.1 - Print Resources

S.N	Resources	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Text Books			
2	Reference Books			
3	Printed Current Journals			
4	Bound back vols. of journals			
5	Popular Magazine			
6	Newspapers			
7	Thesis/Dissertation			
8	Standards			
9	Patents			
10	Technical report			
11	Trade Literature			

### 2.2 - Non print resources

S.N	Resources	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	E-books			
2	Online databases			
3	E-Journals			
4	CD-ROMS/ DVDs			
5	E-Newspapers			
6	E-thesis /Dissertation			
7	Audio /Video			
8	Magnetic tapes			
9	If any other			

**3. Are you satisfied with the collection of the library? Please rate the satisfaction level:**

**1 - Most satisfied, 2 - Satisfied, 3 - Not satisfied, 4 - Don't know**

**3.1 – Print Collection of the Library**

S.N	Print Resources	Satisfied		Satisfaction Levels			
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4
1	Text Book						
2	Reference Book						
3	Printed Current Journal						
4	Bound back vols. Of journals						
5	Popular Magazine						
6	Newspapers						
7	Thesis/Dissertation						
8	Standards						
9	Patents						
10	Technical report						
11	Trade Literature						

**3.2 – Non-Print Collection of the Library**

S.N	Non-Print Resources	Satisfied		Satisfaction Levels			
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4
1	E books						
2	Online databases						
3	E-Journals						
4	CD-ROMS/ DVDs						
5	E-Newspapers						
6	E-thesis /Dissertation						
7	Audio /Video						
8	Magnetic tapes/						

**4. Which types of services are offered by the library?**

S.N	Services	Yes	No
1	Current Awareness Services (CAS) / Selective Dissemination Information (SDI)		
2	Reference services		
3	OPAC/Web OPAC		
4	Inter-library loan		
5	Newspaper clipping		
6	E-mail		
7	Reprography services		
8	Internet		
9	Fax		
10	User education		
11	Printing		
12	Scanning		
13	Online service		

14	Furniture		
15	Reading Room services		
16	Document Delivery services		
17	Bibliographic Services		
18	Translation Services		
19	Standards Information		
20	Indexing & Abstracting Services		
21	Literature Search online		

**5. Which scheme of classification is used in your Library?**

S.N	Classification Scheme	Yes	No
1	CC		
2	DDC		
3	UDC		
4	If any other :		

**6. Which scheme of cataloguing is used in your Library?**

S.N	Cataloguing Scheme	Yes	No
1	CCC		
2	AACR-I		
3	AACR-2		
4	If any other		

**7. Library Budget**

**7.1 - Total Annual Budget for the years**

S.N	Years	Amount
1	2015-2016	
2	2016-2017	
3	2017-2018	

**7.2 - Utilization of Budget**

S.N	Budget	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
1	Books			
2	Journals			
3	Infrastructure			
4	Online Journals/ databases			
5	E-Resources /consortium			
6	Any other please specify			

**8. Which types of electronic equipment's do you have in your library and how much?**

S.N	Electronic device	Yes	No	Total Quantity
1	LCD Projector			
2	Scanner			
3	Printer			
4	Bar code Printer			
5	Laminating Machine			
6	CCTV			
7	RIFD Technology			
8	Smoke Detectors			
9	Fire Alarm system			
10	Video Conferencing			

**9. Which selection tools are used by the library for book selection? Please rate the frequency: 1 - Always, 2 – Usually, 3 – Sometimes, 4 – Rarely, 5 - Never**

S.N	Selection tools	Use		Frequency				
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4	5
1	National bibliography							
2	Publishers catalogues							
3	Booksellers catalogues							
4	Book reviews							
5	Catalogue of Government publications							
6	Guides to the subject literature							
7	Publisher website							
8	Subject bibliographies							
9	Current reviews							
10	Author bibliographies							
11	If any other							

**10. Please Indicate the Selection process of Resources by the Institute:**

S.N	Selection Process	Yes	No
1	Recommendations of the committee		
2	Based on Collection Development Policy		
3	HOD's of all the department		
4	Recommendations of faculty members		
5	User demands		
6	Personal choice		
7	ILL Requests		
8	Quality of reviews		
9	Availability of funds		
10	If any other		

**11. Which of the following functions the book selection committee is expected to perform?**

S.N		Yes	No
1	Selection		
2	Collection evaluation		
3	Liaison with teaching faculty		
4	Contribution to policy		
5	Budget management		
6	Bibliographical contribution		
7	If any others		

**12. Indicate the sources from which the indian and foreign books and periodicals are acquired to the Library**

S.N	Sources	Yes	No
1	Purchase		
2	Donations/ Complimentary		
3	Publishers		
4	Co-operative agencies		
5	Venders/Subscription agencies		
6	If any others		

**13. Status of Library Automation in your Library**

- Fully automated [    ]
- Almost automated [    ]
- No automated [    ]

**14. If automated state the category of the Library Automation Software used**

- Free [    ]
- Open source [    ]
- Commercial [    ]
- In house developed [    ]

**15. Which library management software are using in your library? Please rate the satisfaction level: 1 - Most satisfied, 2 - Satisfied, 3 - Not satisfied, 4 - Don't know**

S.N	Automation Software	Use		Satisfaction levels			
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4
1	Koha						
2	Soul						
3	Libsys						

4	e-Granthalaya						
5	Virtua						
6	Vtls						
7	SLIM21						
8	If any other						

**COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

**16. Do you have collection development policy for your library?**

Yes [ ] NO [ ]

**17. If yes, please indicate whether the policy is:**

Written [ ] Unwritten [ ]

**18. If written, please indicate whether is in**

Outline form [ ] Short summary form [ ]

Full-fledged document [ ]

**19. Do you have any suggestion regarding the improvement of your library?**

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Thanks

Place .....

Date ...../...../2019

(Signature of the Librarian / In-charge)

**THANKS FOR YOUR PRECIOUS TIME**

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USER

### COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES IN THE LIBRARIES OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN VARANASI AFFILIATED TO AKTU: A STUDY

1. Name of the Institution: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of the User: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gender:     Male                   [    ]           Female                   [    ]
4. Age:         18 to 25 years           [    ]           26 to 30 years         [    ]  
                  31 to 35 years           [    ]
5. User's educational level:  
                  UG student                   [    ]           PG student                   [    ]  
                  Faculty                           [    ]
6. How often do you visit the library,  
                  Daily                           [    ]           Weekly                   [    ]  
                  Fortnightly                   [    ]           Monthly                   [    ]  
                  Occasionally                   [    ]           Never                   [    ]
7. How much time do you spend in the library,  
                  30 minutes to 1 hour   [    ]           2 hours to 3 hours   [    ]  
                  More than 3 hours       [    ]
8. What are the purposes of library visit  
                  To get latest information of research in the specialized field [    ]  
                  To borrow & return the book   [    ]  
                  To access e-resources   [    ]  
                  For getting information of recent trends                                   [    ]  
                  For reference   [    ]  
                  For your course work   [    ]
9. How the library staffs are help in finding your quarries/problems?  
                  Always                           [    ]           Often                           [    ]  
                  Rare                                   [    ]           Never                           [    ]

#### COLLECTION

10. Does the collection meet your requirements?  
                  Yes                           [    ]           No                           [    ]
11. How do you rate the following in terms of collection availability of your library? 1 – Excellent, 2 - Very Good, 3 – Good, 4 – Poor, 5 - Very poor

#### Print collection

S.N	Print Resources	Use		Levels of availability				
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4	5
1	Text Book							
2	Reference Book							
3	Printed Current Journal							

4	Bound back vols. of journals							
5	Popular Magazine							
6	Newspapers							
7	Thesis/Dissertation							
8	Standards							
9	Patents							
10	Encyclopaedia							

**Non print collection**

S.N	Resources	Use		Levels of availability				
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4	5
1	E books							
2	Online databases							
3	E-Journals							
4	CD-ROMS							
6	E-Newspapers							
7	E-Thesis/Dissertation							

**12. Which types of services are used by you in the library?**

**Please rate: 1 – Excellent, 2 - Very Good, 3 – Good, 4 - Poor, 5 - Very Poor**

S.N	Library services	Use		Levels				
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4	5
1	Current Awareness Services (CAS)							
2	Selective Dissemination Information (SDI)							
3	Reference							
4	OPAC							
5	Inter-library loan							
6	Newspaper clipping							
7	E-mail							
8	Reprography							
9	Internet							
10	Fax							
11	User education							
12	Printing							
13	Scanning							
14	Online service							
15	Furniture							
16	Reading Room services							

17	Document Delivery services							
18	Bibliographic Services							
19	Translation Services							
20	Standards Information							
21	Indexing & Abstracting Services							
22	Literature Search online							

**13. Please evaluate your library by rate with: 1 - Most satisfied, 2 – Satisfied, 3 - Not satisfied, 4 - Don't know**

S.N		Satisfied		Satisfaction Levels			
		Yes	No	1	2	3	4
1	Library collection						
2	Library Service						
3	Library Staff						
4	Library reading room						
5	Library building						
6	Library timing						
7	Library website						
8	Internet facility						
9	Computers lab						

**14. Please give your suggestions for improvement and effective use of application of information technology in your institute library**

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**(Name & Signature)**