
CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE

Today we are living in age of information. Information is an energetic and never-ending resource that affects all discipline and walk of life. In present time, students have to access infinite amount of information through a variety of sources in different format. Amongthem e-resources have received better attention as they enhance the learning process by providing suitable information. This study has presented the behavior patterns of users and the growing preference for searching to the browsing as the main means of accessing information the survey of electronic resources carried out so far have been summarize in many earlier studies. The primary factor analyze in the studies of user carried out is the changeable formative the end user behavior in the use of electronic resource the development in information technology has created innovatory changes in all fields of knowledge. Libraries being the reservoir of knowledge are no exception to this development. People ailing information their research education, reference and guidance from libraries .The media communication developing and the format of information delivery and exchange are also undergoing swift change. People reacquired most up to the information from libraries.

E-resources will provide the library service to a busy user at his reside place and at any time.E-resources have been used get precise information within seconds. All libraries form national to international level are interlinking by resources, internet, E-books and E-journals. The invention of internet the World Wide Web (www) has almost brought the world nearer and shorter. In today's world search of Knowledge through objective and logical method of finding solution to a problem in pursue of new information in search. It is logical and systematic application of science fundamentals to the general and over all questions of a study and a systemic technique providing pressurized tools, specific technical procedures rather than philosophical means for getting and ordering the data previous to their logical manipulation. It establishes the correlation between different variables, dependent as well as independent.

1.2 LIBRARY RESOURCES

According to Dr.S.R.Ranganathan, in his fifth law-Library is a growing organism. Library is not a store house of books, it is a knowledge center. Every reader visits the library with the intention to get solution for his problem. Explosion of information and tremendous development in the field of ICT caused the availability of information at the user finger tips. Publishers have started to promote their goods in electronic format along with the print version. World famous publisher like IEEE , Springer , Pearson, McGraw Hill etc have made their products available in electronic form ant some of the ICT companies have developed some equipment to reader online books, journals and other online products . They are IPods, Kindles, E-Books reader etc.

1.3 E-RESOURCES IN LIBRARIES

There are several reasons to justify the collection of the electronic resources in libraries. These can be summarized as follows:

- Ever increasing price rate of the print journals.
- Irregular Publication and the long term gap between publication of journals and its availability in the market.
- Problems related to conversion rate of foreign currencies.
- Technological development.
- Lower price per user or free.
- Low searching time.
- Availability of vast amount the e- resources in every field of knowledge.

1.4STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem is undertaken namely “*Assessment of Electronic Resources among the Users of University Libraries of Lucknow: A Survey*”.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study is conducted the following objectives:-

- To find out the status of e- resources available in the university libraries of Lucknow;
- To analyze the impact of e- resources on the respondents ;
- To examine the respondents purpose of utilization of e- resources;
- To study the respondents satisfaction level;
- To find out the problems faced by the respondents while using e-resources;
- To assess the budget allotted for e-resources in the university of Lucknow;
- To examine the adequacy of library staff for the management of e-resources.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In age of internet e-resources have become most popular sources of information for the Research Scholars, Teachers, and Students etc. The need of e-resources services to the respondent is very essential. The main need of e-resources is to improve the efficiency of library and to provide effective information services to faculty, research scholar and students in achieving their goal.

1.7 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The Hypotheses of this study are as follows:-

1. University Libraries of Lucknow having a rich collection of electronic resources;
2. It is presumed that the user of university libraries of Lucknow are using e-resource for finding the relevant precious information;
3. The user of university libraries of Lucknow are using e-resource for the relevant information of various purposes like research and development;
4. It is presumed that some of the users of university libraries of Lucknow are facing problems in finding of the information on the internet;
5. The users of university libraries of Lucknow are satisfied with information sources and services available on the internet;

6. University Libraries of Lucknow have adequate budget allotted for electronic resources;
7. University Libraries of Lucknow having insufficient library staff for management of e-resources.

1.8 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covers the following University Libraries of Lucknow:-

1. Amity University, Lucknow;
2. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow;
3. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow;
4. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow;
5. Integral University, Lucknow;
6. King George' Medical University, Lucknow;
7. The English and Foreign Language University, Lucknow;
8. University of Lucknow, Lucknow.

1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire was prepared taking into consideration the objectives of the study. Data was collected with the help of questionnaire, personal interview and interaction with users. Random data selection technique was applied in sample data collection. Questionnaire was prepared for librarian and users, the collected data were coded, tabulated and analyzed with the help of simple chart and diagram and also used simple statistical method on the basis of nature of data. The analyzed data presented through various tables and graphs supported by interpretation. Reference and bibliography are prepared according to American Psychological Association 6th edition manual available on www.apastyle.org

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CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

For a better understanding of the topic being studied, it is essential to review some published works related to the topic. This review includes an analysis and evaluation of the latest trends, collected from various sources including print and digital forms, publications in journals, monographs and the internet. Thus, literature review provides a better understanding of the topic under research by drawing from these sources of information. In the present work the research endeavor will aim at providing a better explanation of the ERM. The literature review has been arranged thematically and then organized chronologically under the various subthemes.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Garge, J.R. (2017) described the major responsibility for student's use or lack of use of the library lay with the faculty. The implication of this is that a lecturer who has no library training is not likely to encourage or motivate his students in the use of the library. **Okello, C. (2016)** shows that inability of students to utilize library facilities after taking a course in the use of library. The finding showed that there is little interaction between the students and the library staff during the orientation programmer. They were also overloaded with so much information with a short time that the chances of retention and

internalization of the avalanche of new information is quite slim. He concluded that high enrolment with adequate physical facilities mad effective work difficult.

Sunitha, H.K. (2015) mentions the importance of best for the Library professional to improve their skills and provide effective services to the users, so that all the resources in the library are extensively used. New services in the era of information Technology are discussed and the ways and means to orient the usersto bring awareness about the CD and e- resourcesso that whatever amount is spend on them is used to the maximum extent by the users.

Khatri, K. N. (2014) explains that when library consortiums are formed, the existing environment about users' preferences and difficulties need to be studied. Initiating such studies would enable to incorporate the findings the major input in consortium formation.

Mostofa (2013) mentions the existence of various e-resources and services are available in some selected Private University Library at Dhaka, in Bangladesh. The study also highlights different types of electronic resources used by students, the purposes and frequency of using electronic resources and the problems faced by the students while accessing and using the electronic resources in the library.

Mamun, M. (2013)mentions the acceptance of e-resources by faculty members of St. Xavier's Catholic College of Engineering, Chunkankadai, and determined usage, satisfaction of users and barriers faced in the access of e-resources. The research evaluated that how the electronic resources can be used by faculties to improve efficiency and productivity in academic activities.

Yan, S. and Yu, R. (2013)explain the Electronic Resources of the Utility Management that paper introduced the status quo of library electronic resources, discusses the concept, management and applications of read-helping equipments so as to improve the management of read-helped literatures and the uses by the readers. This room will open its electronic literature and equipment when a reader needs to continue to use it. In the paper, that is the first time to offer a concept of help read and a read-helped literature reading room built where it has a lot of 5-floppy disks, 3-floppy disks, video tapes, CD discs, VCD discs kept with their equipments if readers want to read some electronic

literature. Not only are electronic carries not eliminated nor worn out, but also the operating cost of equipment can decrease if there was no reader.

Singh, H. and Sharma, C. (2013)state that E-resources are facing the problems of shrinking/static budgets and simultaneous exponential raise in journal prices. The need of the hours is to find a pragmatic solution to this problem. Sometime substantial has to be done in order to facilitate access to scholarly resources to research scholars and facilities. UGC –INFONET and INDEST- Consortium are two major initiatives that have come to the rescue of academic libraries.

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

Hu, D. (2012) carried out the academic libraries became acutely aware that the expansion of research activity had resulted in an increase in the numbers of journals, and in the numbers of articles published. These changes were followed by increased journal subscription prices, and the combination of these three factors caused the “serials crisis” The China Academic Library and Information System (CALIS) proposed five criteria for evaluation of sustainable development of digital resources which included both OA resources and general online resources such as subscription E-journals.

Bhatt, I. M. (2012)described the quantity of subscribed e-resources in our libraries and they contain quality information, through expensive. In spite of advantages in terms of access and search capabilities, they are under used. Access to e- resources need to made easier for on campus and off campus users. As a priority, active users need to be

identified and they need to be converted to heavy users of e- resources. Secondly, non-users are converted to active users various methods have to be tried in order to grab the attention of the users towards the e- resources. User training will increase the confidence level of the users. Finally, the effectiveness of various promotional strategies needs to be measured by monitoring the usage and user feedback.

Dhanavandan, S. (2012) explains that E-resources are in which information is stored electronically and it can be accessible through electronic systems and network environment. E- Resources are a very broad term that includes a variety of different file formats. Instant access is quite possible with E- resources within a fraction a second. Acquiring knowledge from E-Books, E-Journals, Online Resources, CD-ROM, and Internet with related databases are the impact of E- Resources. The Purpose of this paper is to identify the availability of E- resources facility and accessing mode in the engineering institutions in Tamil Nadu to evaluate the E- resource facility.

Kumar, S. and Manisha (2011) describe that the access and use of electronic information resources by scientists of National Physical Laboratory in India. And determined the usefulness of e-resources to the scientists of National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, India and their skills in using various search methods and techniques to access and utilize these resources. The findings revealed that access and use of e-information is an important component of research activities for scientists, also qualitative and quantitative developed e-collections overcome conventional resources with the characteristic of fast accessibility.

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

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

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

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

Kapoor, K. (2010).Describe the studied on Print and electronic resources. Usage statistics at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Library and found that, although many more users at the University are accessing electronic journals, it is not affecting the use of the print collection. The numbers of transactions and photocopy requests of print articles are continuously on the rise.

Yan, Bin and Xu, H. (2010) explain the utility function in utility management method of library preservation and found from empirical data given some conclusions such as the

varieties diversity, the collected risk, the tendencies of reading varieties, species continuity and so on and a librarian can use the utility management to supplement the collections management.

Jankowska, M. A. and Marcum, J. W. (2010) state that users access e-journals articles' in ways that are countable, the library should meet its users outside of a mentioned library access points. The library should make sure that their link resolver is set up to work with Google Scholar. Usually the link resolver vendor can facilitate this. Librarians cannot rely on users accessing content only through the library home page, but this tool can help point users in the library direction.

Jankowska, M. A. and Marcum J. W. (2010) state that there is growing concern that a variety of factors threaten the sustainability of academic libraries: developing and preserving print and digital collections, supplying and supporting rapidly changing technological and networking infrastructure, providing free services, maintaining growing costs of library buildings, and lowering libraries' ecological footprint. This paper discusses the multidimensional issues of sustainability in academic libraries and identifies needs for designing an integrated framework for sustainable strategies in academic libraries.

Sharma (2009) described the Use and Impact of E-Resources at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (India): A Case Study. That paper examined the existence of various e-resource databases in Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Library and also highlighted the preferences and importance of online resources among the teachers and research scholars.

Rani, S. (2009) shows that Library is considered an integral component of any efficient education system. It plays an important role in the improvement of the organization. This study, which was conducted in minority aided degree colleges, reveals the nature and the extent of use of college libraries in Andhra Pradesh. It evaluates in detail the type of material, sources and the services used by the students. It also assesses the extent of

student's satisfaction regarding collection, timings and library staff cooperation in finding the information.

Kumar, D. and Singh, R. (2009) explains the use of services by the users of National Science Library (NSL), New Delhi, India. A well structured questionnaire was used to identify the impressions of NSL users towards the various aspects. 120 questionnaires were distributed among the NSL users and 108 filled were received back. The questionnaires were checked and 108 (90%) questionnaires were found fit for analysis and out of which 12(10%) were considered unusable. The present study demonstrates and elaborates a various aspects of NSL collections uses within the available resources, frequency and purposes of visit, user satisfaction within services and information about documents. Further attempt has also been made to highlights the findings of the study and a few suggestions have been given based on the analysis of data.

Bajpal, P.R. (2009) states that Libraries function as an essential integral component in higher education system. Academic libraries in India are facing a lot of problems due to static budget and exponential price of library collections. The library environment is currently undergoing a rapid and dynamic revolution leading to new generation of libraries with the emphasis on e- resources. A lot of efforts have been taken in past few years to overcome this problem of financial crunch by resource sharing through consortia for university libraries.

Ugah, A. D. and Umudike (2008) state that Using the case study method, the author investigated the availability and accessibility of information sources and the use of library services in the university library, Michael University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria. The population was made up of 1,000 registered library users, with a random sample of 200. A response rate of 168 was recorded. The study revealed that information sources in the library are not readily available nor easily accessible and concludes that the independent variables of availability and accessibility has influence on, and a significant relationship with, the use of library services.

Engel, D. & Robbins, S. (2008) expressed that the university library supports both teaching and research each of different requirements. Talking of students, remarked that many students are idle and do not want to study if they can avoid it. They rather prefer mugging up lecture notes to reading books.

Waldman (2007) explain the library users in Slovakia as part of a larger research project on the use of information. A large scale questionnaire survey was conducted in 2002 in sixteen academic and research libraries with 793 subjects, especially students and educators. The data were analyzed with the use of statistical package SPSS. Gender differences are analyzed with regard to ways of information seeking, use of electronic resources and publishing. Results indicate that men prefer individual information seeking and women apply collaborative information use. By sorting user types it was found out that women tended to manifest a pragmatic way of information use (the S type). Men confirmed analytic information processing (the A type). Women declared less experience in the use of electronic resources and publishing. Differences in orientation, collaboration and feelings have been noted. Gender as a variable can be productive for better understanding of cognitive and social background of human information processing. Findings can inform design of services and systems and information literacy policies.

Singh, K. P. and Satija, M. P. (2006) shows the information seeking behavior of agricultural scientists working in the ICAR institutions of Delhi and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. Data has been collected through the structured questionnaire and analyzed with the help of latest version of MS-Excel for appropriate statistical procedures for the description (i.e., frequencies, percentage, means, and standard deviations, etc). Study discusses the findings of various strategies and procedures adopted by the agriculture scientists in meeting their information requirements. The agriculture scientists were asked to rank the information sources in on the basis of I, II, and III in the order of priority. The survey result shows that agriculture scientists have expressed great dependence in meeting their information requirements on their institutional library/information centre.

Geary, M. & Hartman (2006) have explained ERM involves which subscriptions to continue, which to end and which to start in academic libraries. They have used the

capital budgeting model with different objective functions used to “value” subscriptions, based on the data available on their usage; and tested this model on data collected from 52 different journals subscribed to by Lehigh University over the past two years. Since electronic usage is standardized and easily available, it becomes more useful model. Their research is exclusively focused on usage pattern and changes in its usage over the time.

Weintraub, P. (2006) has examined the kinds of usage statistics the Yale University Library has collected from vendors, the ways they process data, the problems faced while gathering and maintaining usage statistics, and what are the ultimate hopes of the library regarding their gain from maintaining and analyzing this information. He provides a brief of some of the current problems by collecting and maintaining usage statistics in many academic libraries.

McGeary, T. M., & Hartman, J. C. (2006) explains that Libraries are the repositories of knowledge and form an integral part of education. Libraries have a long history, starting with the chained and closed-access libraries of earlier times to the present-day hybrid, digital, and virtual libraries. With the advent of computers, the nature of libraries has changed dramatically. Computers are being used in libraries to process, store, retrieve and disseminate information. Libraries have now metamorphosed into digital institutions. Gone are the days when a library was judged by its quantitative resources.

Fons and Theodore A. (2005) described the Present and Future of Electronic Resource Management Systems Public and Staff, as libraries evaluates, purchase and implement Electronic Resource Management (ERM) systems; they encounter challenges in both implementation and functional requirements.

Wu, Michelle M. (2004) explain that Why Print and Electronic Resources Are Essential to the Academic Law Library and examined both of these positions and concludes that abandoning either format would translate into a failure of service to patrons, both present and future. The study found that Libraries have supported multiple formats for decades, from paper and microforms to audiovisual tapes and CDs. However, the newest medium, digital transmission has presented a wider scope of challenges and caused library patrons to question the established and recognized multiform at library.

Conyers, A. (2004) shows the study on use of online resources within the UK, but its findings are applicable to any library that wants to know the usage pattern of online resources. He describes how reliable usage statistics can form the basis of a range of analyses, both at local and national level, and how usage statistics when combined with other data can present a picture of the way online services are being used. He is of the opinion that with the advent of COUNTER, one of the reliable usage statistics, the systematic approach to analysis and to have a crystal picture of online activities becomes possible, thereby helping individual libraries in their decision-making and user support processes.

Chandran, V. (2004) the present study aims to explore the use and users preparation of electronic resources in Shiva Institute of Frontier Technology, India. A total number of 123 users were taken into account for the study through distributed to the selected 200 students and staff members. 123 copies of the questionnaires were returned dully filled in and the overall response rate was 61.50%. The questionnaires contained both open and close-ended questions. The collected data were classified, analyzed, and tabulated by using simple statistical methods. This study covers the impact of electronic resources on students and faculty in their academic pursuit.

Duranceau, H. (2001) explains that academic libraries have a dearth of staff required to support the acquisition and ongoing management of digital resources. Their hypothesis includes the problem of staffing for e-resources that has reached a critical level. The most crucial problems reported were in the functional areas of licensing, troubleshooting access problems, cataloguing, and record management for non-OPAC system, site monitoring for content and access changes, and setting up links for full text

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CHAPTER-3

PROFILE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES OF LUCKNOW

3.1 AMITY UNIVERSITY

Amity University is a private research university in India. Established by Ashok Chauhan, through his non – profit RitnandBalved Education Foundation in the Indian state of Utter Pradesh, members of the Chauhan family hold various leadership roles in the school.

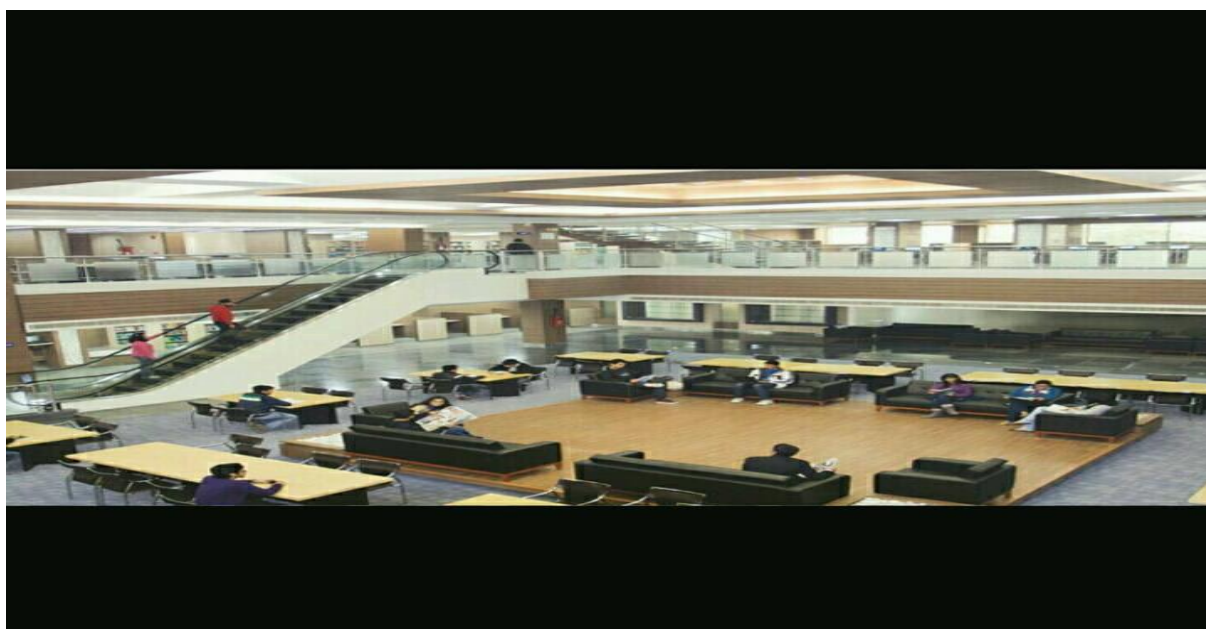


Fig.1

3.1.1AMITY UNIVERSITYLIBRARY

The libraries at Amity University are more like Integrated Knowledge Resource Centers that are stocked with over 2 lakh books, periodicals, references, national and international journals covering all aspects of academic studies and research materials. Amity University has over 17,000 online journals. Some of the online resources

Amity students have access to be Ebsco Host, UGC- Info net, INDEST-AICTE, and Delnet.

3.2 BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY

The BBAU, Lucknow is one of the youngest Central Universities in the country. The jurisdiction of this residential university is over the entire state of Uttar Pradesh. The campus VidyaVihar is located of Raebareli Road, about 10km south of the Railway station, Lucknow. The objectives of the University are:

- To promote advanced information by providing instructional and research facilities in such branch of knowledge as it may deem fit.
- To make provisions for integrated courses in key and frontier areas of science and technology and other related discipline.
- To offer suitable courses including agricultural technology and rural crafts relevant for the development of socially and economically depressed sections of the people.

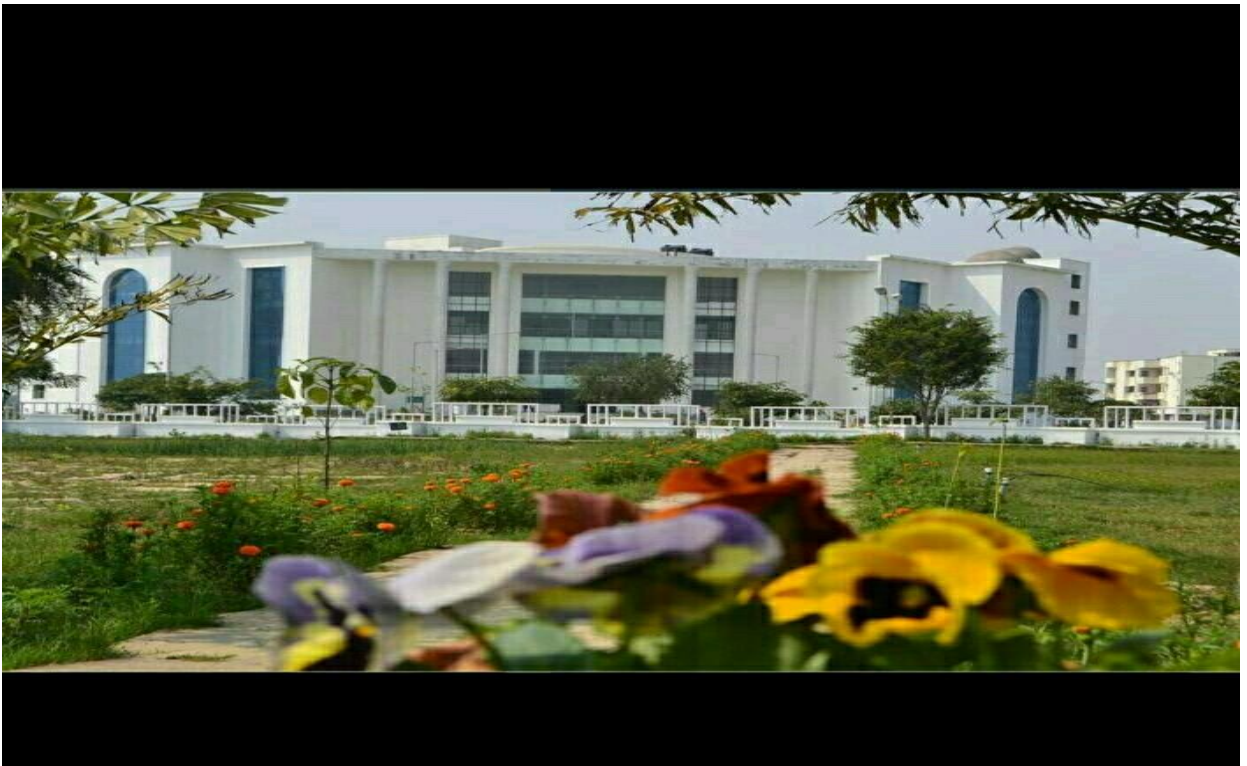


Fig.2

3.2.1BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The foundation for the library services of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow was laid in January 1998. Keeping with the vision and mission of the University, the library has been established “to promote knowledge and application through its effective dissemination of knowledge and information”. The Central Library of BBAU has named as Gautam Buddha Central Library after the name of Lord Gautam Buddha. It also provides information services and facilities to meet the requirements of teachings and research programs. The Library is governed by LAC (Library Advisory Committee).

The library situated at the Central Library building having an area of about 7000 sq.mts. The library remains open on each working day from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM for its readers. Saturday 9:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

3.3 DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY

Initially established as Dr. Ram ManoharLohia National Law Institute, Uttar Pradesh. It got upgraded as Dr. Ram ManoharLohia National Law University by an Act of Government of Uttar Pradesh in 2005 and started functioning from 4th of January 2006.The University has 40 acres of sprawling campus located in the South-West part of the Lucknow.



Fig.3

3.3.1DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Central library known as Madhu Limaye Library Comprises of huge collection of legal materials, and offers access to plenty of internet and online sources. It has two floors which are centrally air-conditioned and divided into three parts, namely General Reading Section, Reference & Journal Section and Magazine section. It has Digital Lab of 56 client server based computer, Round table, group discussion Room and video

conferencing room, along with state-of- the art facilities employing CD-ROM technology.

3.4 DR.A.P.J.ABDULKALAM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

It is an affiliating university, with approximately 800 colleges affiliated to it. The University was earlier on the IET Lucknow campus. Now it is situated in its newly inaugurated campus in Jankipuram, Lucknow. Additionally, the university had a centre and Regional office in Noida, Uttar Pradesh, which was retained by Mahamaya Technical University. On 18 September 2015, the university was officially renamed as Dr.A.P.J.Abdulkalam Technical University.

On 20 June 2017, the newly constructed campus of Centre for Advanced Studies, Dr.A.P.J.Abdulkalam Technical University, Lucknow in Jankipuram, Lucknow was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi. The institute being a constituent college and will offer M.Tech, PhD & D.Sc programmes'.



Fig.4

3.4.1DR.A.P.J.ABDULKALAM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Kalam Library Project (KLP) is one of the unfulfilled dreams of Dr. Kalam, which is based on his philosophy that every youth of the nation should have access to library as a matter of right for every child. The Kalam Library Project is being run under the leadership of some of the close associates of Dr. Kalam, which includes his co-authors, staff members and former advisors. The mission is an optimistic fight to empower the young Kalam of India with the power of Knowledge. The mentors of the projects are same well-known people from various backgrounds of the industry and society.

The sole objective of Kalam Library Project is to enlighten the young minds. We, at Kalam Library, believe in the power of books. Books can build a nation. We want to spark children's potential through storytelling, reading, and other art forms.

3.5 INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY

The Institute of Integral Technology, Lucknow was established in 1998 by the Prime Minister of India Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The University is located about 13 Km. away from the heart of Lucknow city on Lucknow Kursi Road at a peaceful and serene place against the sylvan beauty of kukrail Jungles.

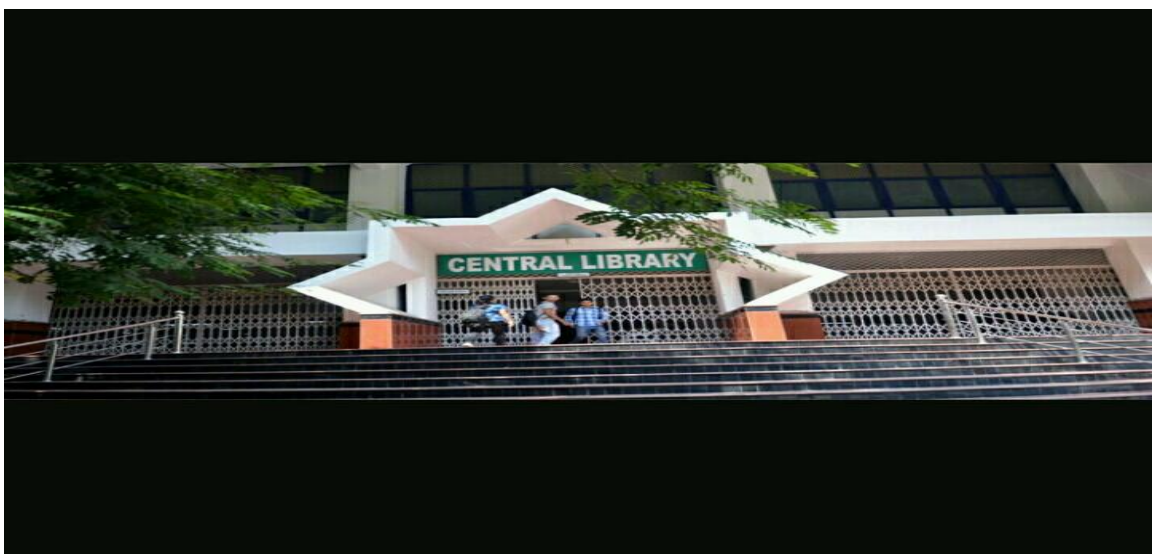


Fig.5

3.5.1 INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Integral University library System comprises of a Central library and twenty five departmental libraries that collectively support the teaching, research and extension programmers of the University. The central library houses a rich collection of over One lakh documents comprising of books, theses, journals, dissertations and compact discs in the fields of applied sciences, bio sciences, engineering, medical sciences, education, humanities, literature and management. All in house operations in the library are fully computerized using the Alice for Windows software package that also provides web based access to the online public access catalogue (OPAC) of the library.

The present of library personnel comprises of professionals, semi professionals and others. At present the management of library activities is divided into three sections- Technical processing, Library Automations and Readers services.

3. 6 KING GEORGE' MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone on 26th December 1905 on a plot of land donated by UP Government on the bank of River Gomati, in vicinity of Imambara and Residency. Initial contribution was made by Maharaj of Balrampur, Maharaj of Ajudhya, Raja of Jehangirabad, RanaSheoraj Singh and Nawab Yusuf Ali. The medical college was formally inaugurated in October 1911 the year when his Majesty King George V and Queen Mary visited India. The college was initially affiliated to the Allahabad University and formally transferred to the Lucknow University in 1921, on the establishment of the University of Lucknow. Milestone in the history of this institution was it sups gradation as the King George's Medical University by an act of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, passed on the 16th September 2002.

Two important facilities of his university are Faculty of Medical Science and Faculty of Dental Sciences. Along with Department Libraries, there is a well established central Library which is link to national medical library and recognized as resource library.



Fig.6

3.6.1 KING GEORGE' MEDICAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Central Library of College was established in 1911 next to be Principal Officer (now the VC officer). The present Central library building was built in 1978 and in 19996 a new block was added. The Covered area of Central Library is 3089 Sq.Mtrs.

With the efforts former Vice Chancellor, Prof. HariGautam and Honorary Librarian Prof MadhuMatiGoel, the Renovation of the Central Library was started in 2007. Further renovation, extension and automation work is under way.

The central library has been nominated as resource library in 1996 through National MEDICAL LIBRARY and finally during 2002 the Central library got linkage with the National Medical Library under the PILOT PROJECT of the Government of India.

3.7 THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE UNIVERSITY

The EFL University is a Central University which was established under an Act of Parliament in the year 2006. It has three campuses, Hyderabad, Shillong and Lucknow: and two more campuses recently started functioning- Malappuram and Visakhapatnam.

The Hyderabad Campus, which is the main and oldest campus, boasts of eleven different schools such as, School of English Language Education, Language Sciences, English Library studies, Distance Education, Communication Studies, Inter-Disciplinary Studied, Middle –East and African Studies, Asian Studies and Russian Studies. The Lucknow Campus of the University was started in 1979 to provide training to university/college teachers of North India, but it evolved into a full-fledged campus center offering PG Diploma in the Teaching of English, Bachelor and master degree and research programmers. It is situated at Motimahal Campus, 2- RanaPratapMarg, Hazaratganj, and Lucknow.



Fig.7

3.7.1 THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The English and Foreign Language University (EFLU), formally the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL), is a Central University in India. Its main campus is located in Hyderabad. It also operates campuses at Lucknow and Shilong. In the month of March 2013 EFLU has launched its campus at Malapuram in Kerala state. The Government of Kerala handed it over more than 75 acres of land for exclusive use of University academic activities.

Established by the government of India in 1958 as the Central Institute of English, the scope of its activities was expanded in 1972 to include the teaching of foreign languages such as French, German and Russian. Consequently the name changed to Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages before it was accorded Central University Status in 2006 and was renamed as the English and Foreign Language University.

The EFL University, Lucknow Campus has one of the best libraries in North India with over 40,000 books, magazines and journals on English Literature, Linguistics,

English Language Teaching, Culture Studies, and Spanish. Besides journals and periodicals in print, the library also provides online access to number of journals such as JSTOR, Project Muse, Cambridge University Press Online Journals, Oxford University Press, Online Journals and Economic and Political Weekly.

3.8 UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

University of Lucknow or Lucknow University (LU) is a government owned Indian Research University based in Lucknow. LU's old campus is located at Badshah Nagar, University Road area of the city with a new campus at Jankipuram. Founded in 1867, LU is one of the oldest government owned institutions of Indian higher education. LU is organized into more than 146 colleges, and institutes, located throughout the city and other surrounding areas.

It is affiliated to University Grants Commission (UGC); Association of Indian Universities (ACU); Distance Education Council (DEC). Other accreditations include National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC); National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE); Bar Council of India (BCI). It was affiliated to UGC in the year 1921.



Fig.8

3.8.1 UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW LIBRARY

Tagore Library is the Central Research Library of the University of Lucknow. The Tagore Library houses not only books, but also has a good collection of rare manuscripts, painting, art objects, ancient coins, theses and research journals. It has approximately 55,000 books, 60,000 periodicals, 200 manuscripts, 10,000 theses and 4000 electronic journals. It is here that the academic fraternity- both the preceptor and his pupils could find intellectual food. With the advent of Information Technology, this library is also changing its traditional format.

The maintenance of a good library is a *sin qua non* for any progressive university, therefore, the Canning College Library was converted into the University Central Library and thus the Tagore Library, the Central Library of the University of Lucknow, came into existence with the Lucknow University, in the year 1920.

Initially Tagore Library was located in the old Bennet Hall and rooms between the verandah on the South-Western side of main Canning College building (now faculty of Art, main building). In 1924, the Library building was expanded with the inclusion of a separate reading room. The working hours of the Library are from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The Tagore Library houses not only books, but also has a good collection of rare manuscripts, paintings, art objects, ancient coins, theses and research journals.

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CHAPTER-4

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

4.2 ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Electronic resources can be defined as resources which are available on the internet and can be access via computer or other electronic devices, the data and information on different subject and topic. Electronic resources are those information sources that the library provides access to in an electronic format. The library subscribes many electronic information resources in order to offer you with access to them free of charge. E-resources include lots of objects like full text journals, newspapers, e-books, electronic images, career information, etc. Electronic resources can be defined as

resources which are available on the internet and can be access via computer or other electronic devices, the data and information on different subject and topic.

4.3 DEFINITIONS

Simply we define to Electronic resources than we define like information resources in electronic form that's called Electronic resources. An e- resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, image collections, electronic journals etc.

AnElectronic Resource is defined as any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer. It includes electronic data available by remote access and direct access (fixed media).In other words: remote Access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources via computer networks. (AACR2, 2002 edition; glossary) Direct access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources via carries (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device.

4.4HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ❑ The automated library began in 1960s and completed in 1990s. In automated library collections remained in paper format but bibliographic control was automated.
- ❑ The electronic library started in 1990s with the development of fill text journals & databases, the internet and World Wide Web.

So, that the electronic documents is the result of integrating classical book structure, or the familiar concept of a book, with features that can be provided within an electronic environment is referred to as an electronic books, which is intended as an interactive document that can be composed and readon a computer. As a result the form of documents is also changing and not many of them are available in electronic form. Many of these are also available on internet. These are called electronic resources.

4.5 OBJECTIVES OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

The Objectives of Electronic Resource are as follows:

- ❖ **Multi – access:-** A networked product can provide multiple points of access(in the campus) at multiple points in time (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) and to multiple simultaneous users.
- ❖ **Speed:** - An e-resource is lot quicker to browse or search to extract information.
- ❖ **Content:-**The e-resource can contain a vast amount of information, but more importantly the material can consist of mixed media i.e. images, video, audio and animation.
- ❖ **Functionality:** - E-resources will allow the user to approach the publication to analyses its content in new ways by click of the mouse on search mode.

4.6 TYPE OF E- RESOURCES

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

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

4.6.1 E- Journals:

E- Journals are fast developing feature of e-resources. It is interchangeably also known as online journals, e -periodicals, virtual journals, paperless journals, and CD-ROM journals etc. One of the most relevant features of e- journals is its 24/7 remote

access. The basic thing that restricts the use is the license agreement of e- journals, as some of the e- journals are free but some of the paid.

✓ **Advantage of E- Journals:**

The Objectives of Electronic Journals are as follows:

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

4.6.2 E-Books:

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

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

✓ **Advantage of E- Books:**

The Objectives of Electronic books are as follows:

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

- ❖ Size and font may be adjusted.

4.6.3 E-Theses and dissertations:

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

✓ Advantage of E-Theses and dissertations:

The Objectives of Electronic Theses and dissertations are as follows:

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

4.6.4 Database:

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

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

✓ Advantage of Database:

The Objectives of Database are as follows:

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

4.7 CHARACTERISTICS OF E-RESOURCES

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

- Access for 24 x 7.
- E- Publishing may be 70-90% less costly than paper.

- Space saving in library.
- Interactive between authors and readers and allows readers to comments on articles that appears in a journals.
- Many users can use electronic resources simultaneously.

4.8 ADVANTAGES OF E- RESOURCES

There are several Advantages of E-Resources are asfollows:

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

4.9 DISADVANTAGES OF E- RESOURCES

There are several Disadvantages of E-Resources are asfollows:

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

4.10 TECHNIQUES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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

4.10.1 Investigating new content for purchase/addition:-

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

4.10.2 Acquire new content:-

- ✓ Acquiring resources once they are selected can be very straight forward or very complicated depending upon the resource to be purchased.
- ✓ The following acquisitions steps usually occur when acquire new content and services:
 - Comparing specifications

- Negotiate terms of contract and purchasing
- Check the license
- Re-negotiation of licensing terms
- Signing of the agreement
- Record administrative metadata

4.10.3 Implement:-

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

4.10.4 Evaluation and ongoing access:-

- ✓ Many resources take a year before they become embedded into the curriculum or research progress and user feedback may not be positive from the onset of provision.
- ✓ The best evaluation of a product or service happens within a three to five year time frame.
- ✓ Track downtime/availability by saving email alerts /messages from the producer of scheduled downtime/maintenance and tally these up annually.

4.10.5 Annual review:-

- ✓ In times of fiscal constraint it is very important to make sure all resources, whether established or recent acquisitions are providing value for money.
- ✓ Value of money can be calculated in a number of ways, the most obvious being cost per downloaded, other factors should be taken into account, such as:
 - Renewal date

- Currency exchange rate
 - Usage
 - Access queries
 - Coverage changes
 - License changes
 - Cancellation policy
 - Pricing model
 - Percentage price increases
- ✓ Compile a report for your staff; it is not enough to compile a report of raw data, give subject teams a background to the usage of the resource and check performance indicators in order to allow them to make quick and accurate decisions on what to do next.

4.10.6 Cancellation and replacement review:-

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

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CHAPTER- 5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 DATA ANALYSIS

The data that has been gathered is further processed and analyzed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose. Technically spoken processing of data includes editing, coding, classification and tabulation of the data. So that they are open to analysis. Thus, in the process of analysis, relationships or differences supporting or conflicting with original or new hypothesis should be subjected to statistical tests of significances to determine with what validity data can be said to indicate any conclusion. The role of statistics in research is to function as a tool in designing research, analyzing its data and drawing conclusion there from.

There are two major areas of statistic:-

1. Descriptive Statistics: - Descriptive statistics is concerned with the development of certain indices from raw data.
2. Inferential Statistics: - It is a process of generalization, it is also known as sampling statistics and is concerned with two major problems and they are:
 - The estimation of population parameters;
 - The testing of statistical hypothesis.

5.2 INTERPRETATION

After the analysis of data, the researcher has to accomplish the task of drawing inferences. This has to be done very carefully otherwise misleading conclusions may be drawn and the purpose of doing research will be ruined. Interpretation of data refers to that part of investigating or research that is associated with the drawing of inferences from the till they are not properly interpreted. The usefulness of the data collected data lies in its proper interpretation. It provides the certain conclusion to problem under study. To collected the authenticate information; questionnaires were distributed to the Librarian as well as the users of university library of Lucknow.

5.3 Analysis and Interpretation of Librarian Questionnaire

Table No.-5.3.1 General information

Name of the University	Opening time	Closing time	Hours
Amity University	9:00am	10:00pm	11 Hours
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	8:00 am	8:00pm	12 Hours
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	9:30am	12:00am mid night	14Hours and 30min.
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	10:00am	5:00pm	7 Hours
Integral University	9:00am	10:00pm	11 Hours
King George' Medical University	9:00am	4:00pm	7 Hours
The English and Foreign Language University	9:30am	8:00pm	10Hours and 30min
University of Lucknow	8:00am	5:00pm	9 Hours

Table No.5.3.1

Interpretation: Above table shows the opening and closing time of University libraries of Lucknow. Amity University Open Library 9:00am and Closing 10:00pm. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Open Library 8:00 am and Closing 8:00pm. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University Open Library9:30am Closing 12:00am mid night. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University Open Library10:00am Closing 5:00pm. Integral University Open Library 9:00am Closing 10:00pm. King George' Medical University Open Library9:00am Closing4:00pm. The English and Foreign Language University Open Library9:30am Closing8:00pm. University of Lucknow Open Library8:00am Closing5:00pm.

Table No. -5.3.2 No. of Users

Name of the University	Students	Research Scholars	Staff	Total
Amity University	5000	29	39	5068
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	1586	15	170	1771
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	800	30	100	930
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	2700	50	200	2950
Integral University	8000	32	45	8077
King George' Medical University	2000	325	450	2775
The English and Foreign Language University	225	5	1	231
University of Lucknow	23000	2500	3000	28500

Table No. 5.3.2

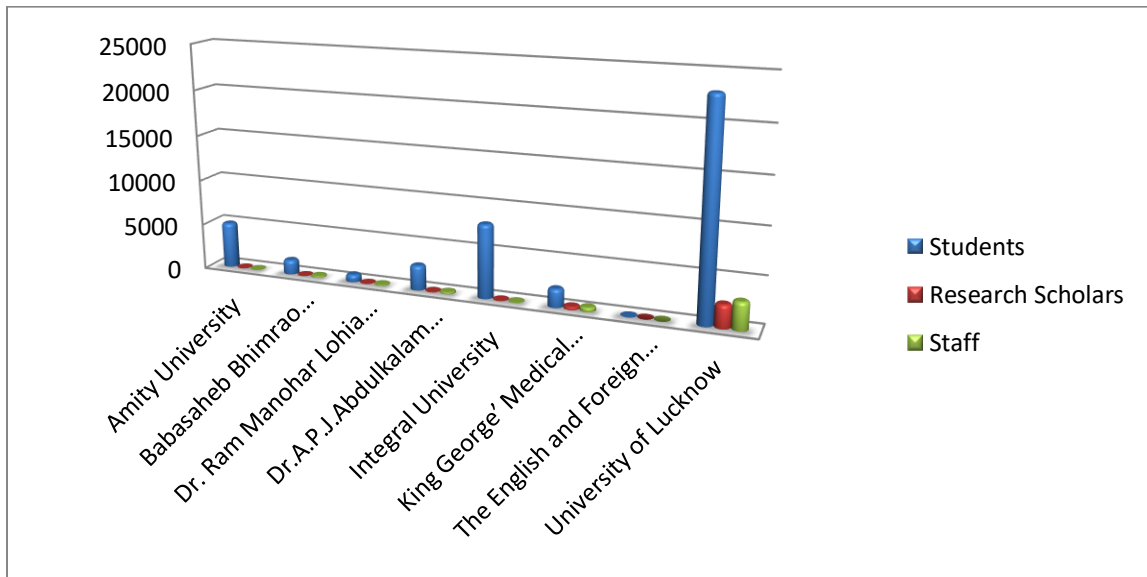


Fig. no.11

Interpretation: Above table shows the No. of users in university libraries of Lucknow. In this table Amity University have 5000 Students, 29 Research Scholars, and 39 Staff .Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University have 1586 Students, 15 Research Scholars, and 170 Staff. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University has 800 Students, 30 Research Scholars, and 100 Staff .Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University have 2700 Students, 50Research Scholars, and 200 Staff. Integral University has 8000 Students, 32 Research Scholars, and 45 Staff. King George’ Medical University has 2000 Students, 325 Research Scholars, and 450 Staff .The English and Foreign Language University has 40 Students, 5 Research Scholars, and 01Staff. University of Lucknow has 23000 Students, 2500Research Scholars, and 3000 Staff.

Table No. -5.3.3 Library Staff

Name of the University	Professional	Non-Professional	Total Staff
Amity University	12	20	32
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	07	01	08
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	10	02	12
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	05	03	08
Integral University	35	20	55
King George’ Medical University	05	12	17
The English and Foreign Language University	01	0	01
University of Lucknow	06	34	40

Table No. 5.3.3

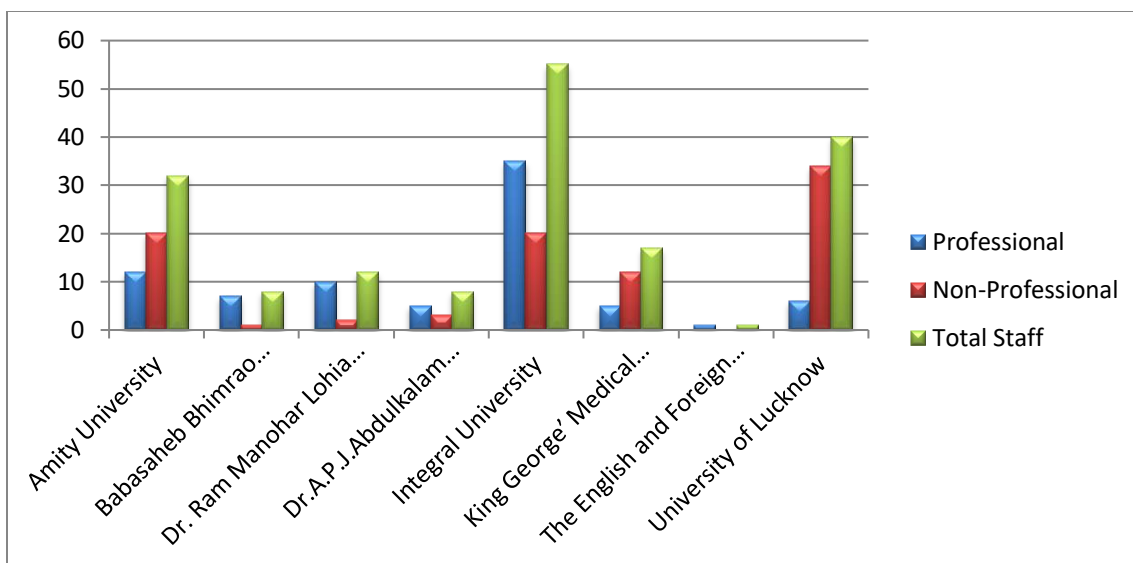


Fig. no.12

Interpretation: Above table describe the library staff in university libraries of Lucknow. In this table Amity University have 32 staff, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University has 08 staff, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University has 12 staff, and Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University has 08 staff. Integral University has 08 staff, King George' Medical University has 17 staff, The English and Foreign Language University has 01 staff, and University of Lucknow has 40 staff.

Table No. -5.3.4 Library Collection

Name of the University	Print Resources	Electronic Resources	Total
Amity University	101370	2035	103405
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	49144	9510	58654
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	25098	651	25749
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	48060	421	48481
Integral University	101000	3707	104707
King George' Medical University	38109	6148	44257

The English and Foreign Language University	2109	1240	3344
University of Lucknow	545113	10942	556055

Table No. 5.3.4

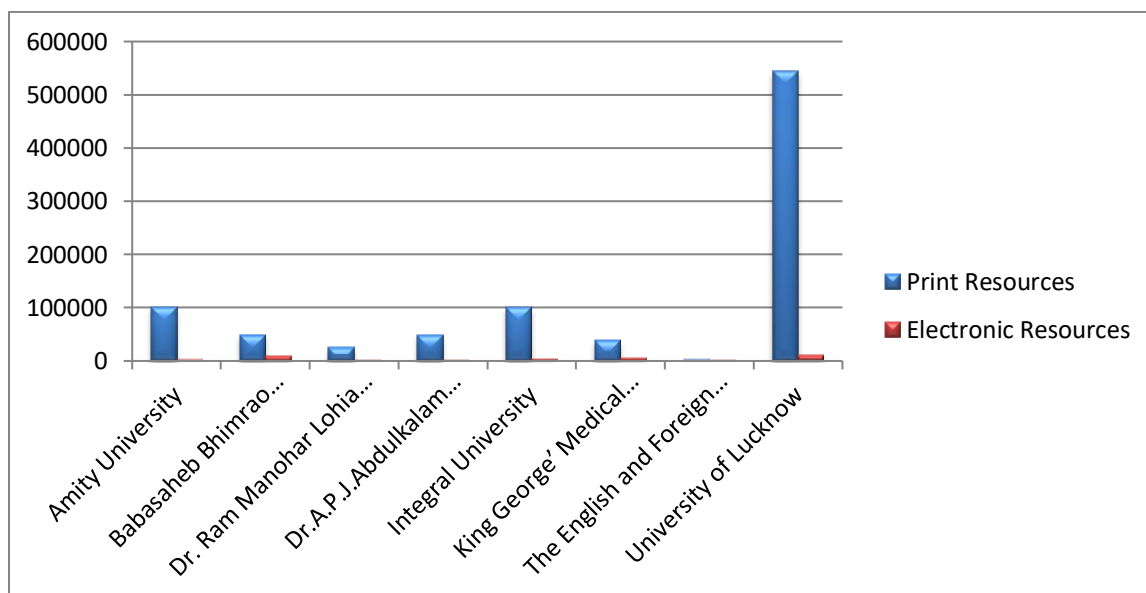


Fig. no.13

Interpretation: Above table describe the total no. of Library Collection in university libraries of Lucknow. In this table total no. of collection in Amity University are 103405, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University are 58654, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University are 25749, and Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University are 48481. Integral University is 104707, King George' Medical University is 44257, The English and Foreign Language University is 3344, and University of Lucknow is 556055.

Table No. -5.3.5 No. of Equipments

Name of the University	Com puter	TV/ LCD	Photo copy	Fax	Proj ector	Scan ner	Prin ter	Barcode Reader
Amity University	55	02	02	00	00	01	04	05

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	40	00	01	00	00	00	05	02
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	35	00	01	00	01	01	01	01
Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	15	01	01	00	00	02	04	03
Integral University	50	01	01	00	01	03	06	08
King George' Medical University	47	01	02	00	01	03	06	00
The English and Foreign Language University	06	01	02	00	00	01	01	01
University of Lucknow	82	02	02	01	01	04	07	02

Table no.5.3.5

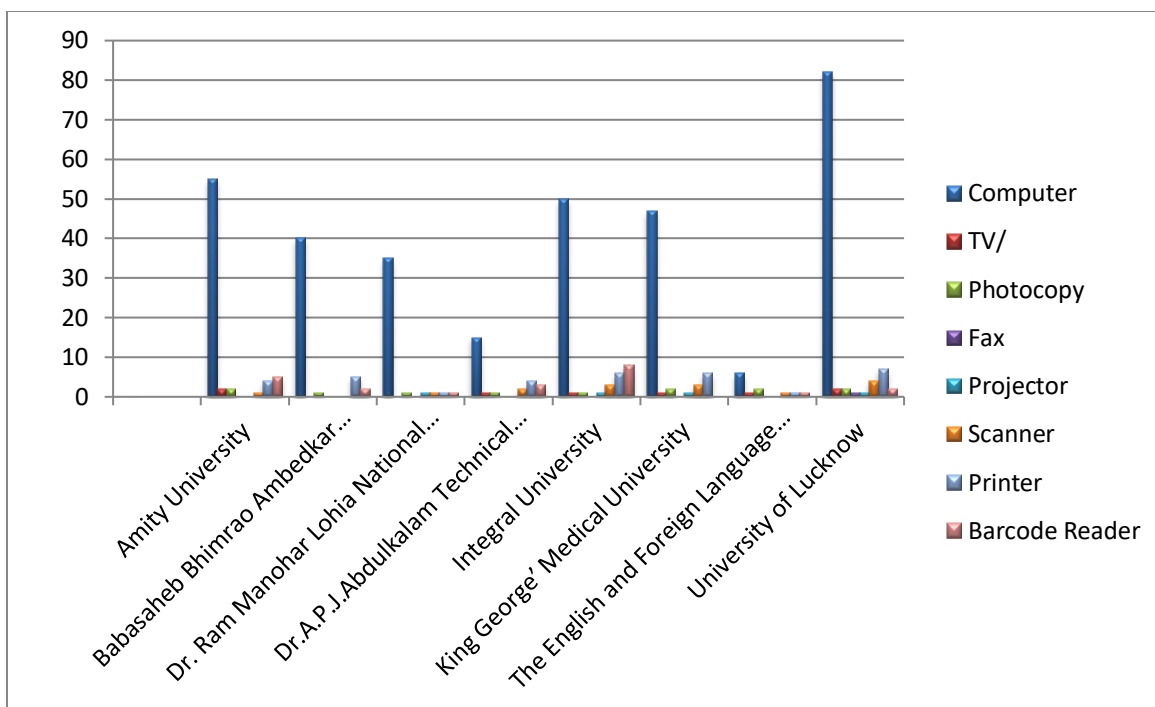


Fig. No. 14

Interpretation: The above table shows the number of equipment available in university libraries of Lucknow. In this table availability of various equipment available in Amity University various equipments are (computer 55, TV/LED 02, Photocopy 02, Scanner 01, Printer 04, Barcode reader 05), Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University various equipments are (computer 40, Photocopy 01, Printer 05, Barcode reader 02), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University various equipments are (computer 35, Photocopy 01, Projector 01, Scanner 01, Printer 01, Barcode reader 01), Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University various equipments are (computer 15, TV/LED 01, Photocopy 01, Scanner 02, Printer 04, Barcode reader 03), Integral University various equipments are (computer 50, TV/LED 01, Photocopy 01, Projector 01, Scanner 03, Printer 06, Barcode reader 08), King George' Medical University various equipments are (computer 47, TV/LED 01, Photocopy 02, Projector 01, Scanner 03, Printer 06), The English and Foreign Language University various equipments are (computer 06, TV/LED 01, Photocopy 02, Scanner 01, Printer 01, Barcode reader 01), University of Lucknow are (computer 82, TV/LED 02, Photocopy 02, Fax 01, Projector 01, Scanner 04, Printer 07, Barcode reader 02).

Table No. -5.3.6 Internet Connectivity

Name of the University	Own Library Network		Type of Network
	Yes	No	
Amity University	Yes		LAN & WAN
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University		No	
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	Yes		LAN
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	Yes		LAN
Integral University	Yes		LAN & WAN
King George' Medical University	Yes		LAN
The English and Foreign Language University	Yes		OPAC
University of Lucknow	Yes		LAN

Table No. 5.3.6

Interpretation: Above table describe the Library networks. In this table all university libraries have its own library network but Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University has no own Library Network.

Table No. -5.3.7 Connectivity to Computerized library networks

Name of the University	INTERNET	DELNET	INTRANET	OCLC	OTHER
Amity University	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	Yes	No	No	No	No
Integral University	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
King George' Medical University	No	No	Yes	No	No
The English and Foreign Language University	No	No	No	No	LIPSIS
University of Lucknow	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Table no. 5.3.7

Interpretation: Above table shows the connectivity to the computerized library network. In this table Amity University have Internet and Delnet, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University have Internet and Intranet, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University have Internet and Intranet, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University has Internet, Integral University have Internet and Intranet, King George' Medical University have Intranet, The English and Foreign Language University have LIPSIS, University of Lucknow have Internet and Intranet.

Table No. -5.3.8 Nature of Connectivity

Name of the University	Dial-up	Leased Line	ISDN	Wi-Fi	Other
Amity University	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	No	No	No	Yes	No

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Integral University	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
King George' Medical University	No	Yes	No	No	No
The English and Foreign Language University	No	No	No	Yes	No
University of Lucknow	No	Yes	No	No	No

Table no.5.3. 8

Interpretation: Above table shows the nature of connectivity. In this table Amity University have Leased Line and Wi-Fi, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University has Wi-Fi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University have Leased Line and Wi-Fi, Dr. A.P.J. AbdulKalam Technical University have Leased Line and Wi-Fi, Integral University have Leased Line and Wi-Fi, King George' Medical University have Leased Line and Wi-Fi, The English and Foreign Language University has Wi-Fi, University of Lucknow has Leased Line connectivity.

Table No. -5.3.9 Computerized Information Services

Name of the University	CAS/SDI	Document Delivery service	Reference service	Bibliographic service
Amity University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	No	No	No	No

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	No	No	No	No
Integral University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
King George' Medical University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The English and Foreign Language University	No	No	Yes	No
University of Lucknow	No	No	No	Yes

Table no. 5.3.9

Interpretation: Above table shows the Computerized Information Services. In this table Amity University have CAS/SDI, Document Delivery service, Reference service, Bibliographic service, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University has no service, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University have CAS/SDI, Document Delivery service, Reference service, Bibliographic service, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University has no service, Integral University have CAS/SDI, Document Delivery service, Reference service, Bibliographic service, King George' Medical University have CAS/SDI, Document Delivery service, Reference service, Bibliographic service, The English and Foreign Language University has Reference service , University of Lucknow has Bibliographic service.

Table No. -5.3.10 Library Automated

Name of the University	Automated	
	Yes	No
Amity University	Yes	
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Yes	

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	Yes	
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University		No
Integral University	Yes	
King George' Medical University	Yes	
The English and Foreign Language University	Yes	
University of Lucknow	Yes	

Table no. 5.3.10

Interpretation: Above table shows the automation status of library. In this table Amity University, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Integral University, and King George' Medical University, the English and Foreign Language University, University of Lucknow are fully automated and Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University is not fully automated.

Table No. -5.3.11 Status of housekeeping operation

Name of the University	Acquisition	Cataloging	Circulation	Serial Control	Indexing & Abstracting	Stock Verification	If Yes ,	
							Integrated software	Independent software
AU	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
BBAU	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
RMLN L U	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
APJAKTU	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
I U	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
KGMU	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
EFLU	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	

LU	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
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Table no. 5.3.11

Interpretation: Above table shows the Status of housekeeping operation in University library of Lucknow. In Amity University are automated (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation and Stock Verification) and performed with the help of integrated software. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University is automated (Cataloging and Circulation) and performed with the help of integrated software. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University is (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serial Control, Indexing & Abstracting and Stock Verification) and performed with the help of integrated software. Dr .A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University is not a fully automated. Integral University are (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serial Control, Indexing & Abstracting and Stock Verification)and performed with the help of Integrated software. King George’ Medical University is (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serial Control, Indexing & Abstracting and Stock Verification) and performed with the help of integrated software. The English and Foreign Language University are (Acquisition, Cataloging and Circulation) and performed with the help of integrated software .University of Lucknow are (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serial Control) and performed with the help of integrated software.

Table 5.3.12 Library budget

Name of the University	Response	
	Yes	No
Amity University	Yes	
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University		No
Dr. Ram ManoharLohia National Law University	Yes	
Dr.A.P.J.AbdulKalam Technical University		No

Integral University	Yes	
King George' Medical University	Yes	
The English and Foreign Language University	Yes	
University of Lucknow		No

Table no. 5.3.12

Interpretation: Above table shows the Library budget. All university (Amity University, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Integral University, King George' Medical University, The English and Foreign Language University) librarians saythe Library budget. But (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, University of Lucknow) librarians say the Library budget is not sufficient.

5.4 Analysis and Interpretation of Users Questionnaire

Table No.-5.4.1 Distribution of Questionnaire

Name of the University	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Received	Percentage
Amity University	100	93	13.67
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	100	98	14.41
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	100	93	13.67
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	100	70	10.29
Integral University	100	95	13.97
King George' Medical University	100	80	11.76
The English and Foreign Language University	100	61	8.97

University of Lucknow	100	90	13.23
Total	800	680	100.00

Table No. -5.4.1

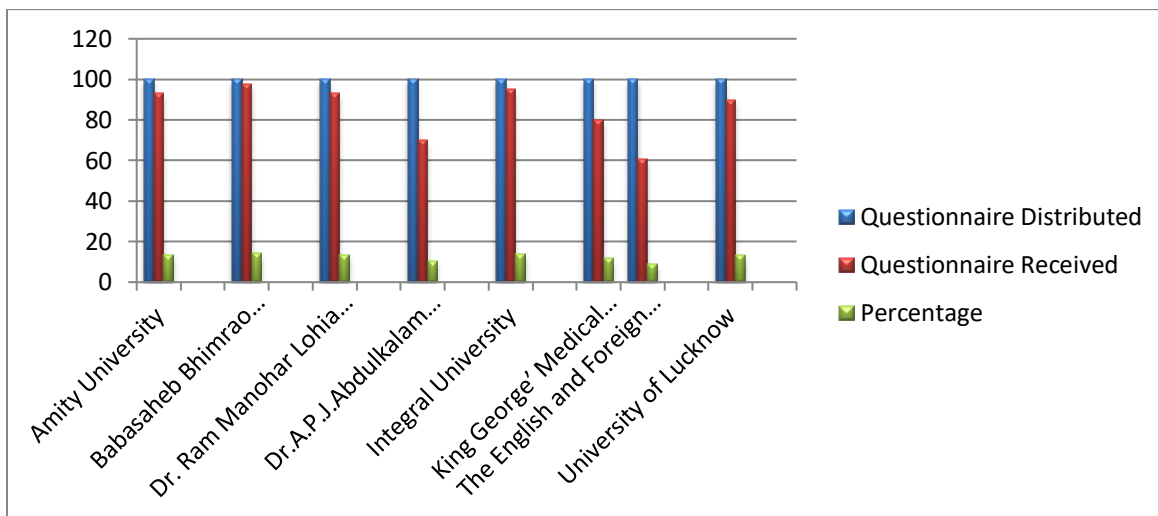


Fig. No.15

Interpretation: Above table shows the Distribution of Questionnaire in University Libraries of Lucknow. Total 800 Questionnaire have been distributed and 680 Questionnaire were received in the University Libraries of Lucknow.

Table No. -5.4.2 Frequency to visit the library

Name of the University	Daily	2-3 time in a week	Once in a month	Occasionally
Amity University	20 (21.51%)	32 (34.14%)	10 (10.75%)	31 (33.33%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	52 (53.06%)	30 (30.61%)	04 (4.08%)	12 (12.24%)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	40 (43.01%)	31 (33.33%)	06 (6.45%)	16 (17.20%)
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	10 (15.71%)	24 (34.29%)	20 (28.57%)	16 (22.86%)
Integral University	28	35	08	24

	(29.47%)	(36.84%)	(8.42%)	(25.26%)
King George' Medical University	32 (40%)	20 (25%)	10 (12.5%)	18 (22.5%)
The English and Foreign Language University	18 (29.50%)	28 (45.90%)	05 (8.19%)	10 (16.39%)
University of Lucknow	36 (40.00%)	10 (11.11%)	08 (8.88%)	16 (17.77%)

Table No. 5.4.2

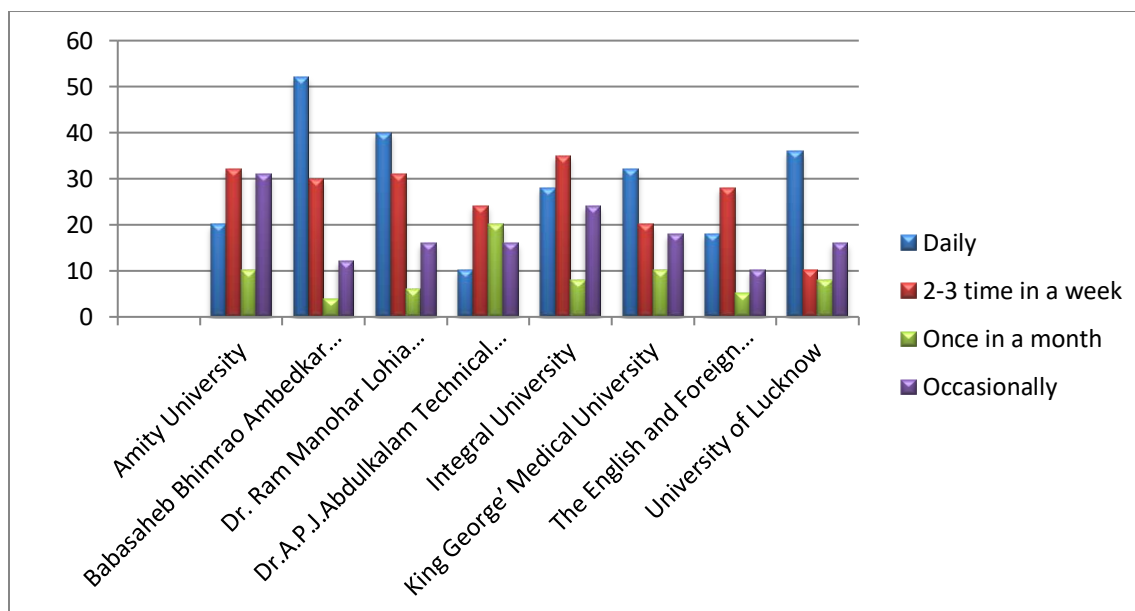


Fig. No.16

Interpretation: Above table describe the frequency to visit the library. The study shows 20(21.51%) user of Amity University to visit the library daily, 32(34.14%) user to visit the library 2-3 time in a week, 10(10.75%) user to visit the library once in a month and 31(33.33%) user to visit the library occasionally. On other hand 52(53.06%) user of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University to visit the library daily, 30(30.61%)user to visit the library 2-3 time in a week,04(4.08%) user to visit the library Once in a month and 12(12.24%)user to visit the library Occasionally. On other hand 40(43.01%)user of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University to visit the library daily, 31(33.33%)user to visit the library 2-3 time in a week, 06(6.45%)user to visit the library once in a month and 16(17.20%)user to visit the library occasionally. On other hand

28(15.71%)user of Integral University to visit the library daily, 35(34.29%) user to visit the library 2-3 time in a week, 08(8.42%)user to visit the library once in a month and 24(25.26%) user to visit the library occasionally. On other hand 32(40%) user of King George' Medical University to visit the library daily, 20(25%) user to visit the library 2-3 time in a week, 10(12.5%) user to visit the library once in a month and 18(22.5%) user to visit the library occasionally. On other hand 18(29.50%) user of The English and Foreign Language University to visit the library daily, 28(45.90%)user to visit the library 2-3 time in a week, 05(8.19%)user to visit the library once in a month and 10(16.39%) user to visit the library occasionally. On other hand 36(40.00%) user of University of Lucknow to visit the library daily, 10(11.11%) user to visit the library 2-3 time in a week, 08(8.88%) user to visit the library once in a month and 16(17.77%)user to visit the library occasionally.

Table No. -5.4.3 Purpose for visit the library

Name of the University	Research	Academic	Professional	Other
Amity University	30 (32.25%)	50 (53.76%)	10 (10.75%)	03 (3.22%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	35 (35.71%)	48 (48.97%)	14 (14.28%)	01 (1.62%)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	26 (27.95%)	46 (49.46%)	18 (19.32%)	03 (3.22%)
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	15 (21.42%)	47 (67.14%)	04 (5.71%)	04 (5.71%)
Integral University	38 (43.00%)	49 (51.57%)	05 (5.26%)	03 (3.15%)
King George' Medical University	32 (40.00%)	45 (56.25%)	03 (3.75%)	01 (1.62%)
The English and Foreign Language University	19 (31.14%)	40 (65.57%)	01 (1.63%)	01 (1.62%)
University of Lucknow	32 (35.55%)	48 (53.33%)	07 (7.77%)	03 (3.33%)

Table No. 5.4.3

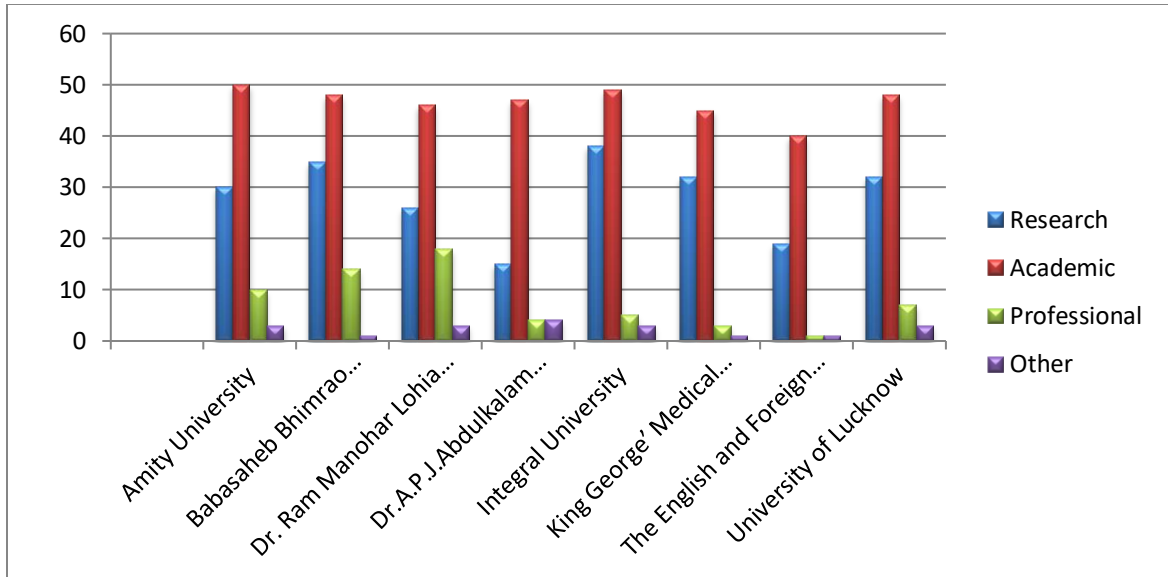


Fig. No.17

Interpretation: The above table shows that out of 93 a total 30(32.25%) users to visit the library for Research work , 50(53.76%) to visit the library for Academic work,10(10.75%) users to visit the library for Professional work and 03(3.22%) users to visit the library for Other work in Amity University. Furthermore, out of 98 a total 35(35.71%) users to visit the library for Research work , 48(48.97%) to visit the library for Academic work,14(14.28%) users to visit the library for Professional work and 01(1.02%) users to visit the library for Other work in Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University. Furthermore, out of 93a total 26(27.95%)users to visit the library for Research work, 46(49.46%) to visit the library for Academic work, 18(19.32%) users to visit the library for Professional work and 03(3.22%) users to visit the library for other work in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University. Furthermore, out of 70 a total 15(21.42%) users to visit the library for Research work , 47(67.14%) to visit the library for Academic work,04(5.71%)users to visit the library for Professional work and 04(5.71%) users to visit the library for Other work in Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University. Furthermore, out of 95 a total 38(40%) users to visit the library for Research work , 49(51.57%) to visit the library for Academic work,05(5.26%)users to visit the library for Professional work and 03(3.15%)users to visit the library for Other work in Integral University. Furthermore, out of 80 a total 32(40%) users to visit the library for

Research work , 45(56.25%) to visit the library for Academic work,03(3.75%) users to visit the library for Professional work and 01(1.25%) users to visit the library for Other work in King George' Medical University. Furthermore, out of 61 a total 19(31.14%)users to visit the library for Research work , 40(65.57%) to visit the library for Academic work,01(1.63%) users to visit the library for Professional work and 01(1.63%) users to visit the library for Other work in The English and Foreign Language University. Furthermore, out of 90 a total 32(35.55%) users to visit the library for Research work , 48(53.33%) to visit the library for Academic work,07(7.77%) users to visit the library for Professional work and 03(3.33%) users to visit the library for Other work in University of Lucknow.

Table No. -5.4.4 Types of services

Name of the University	Current Content	Reference service	Inter Library Loan Service	CD-Rom based search	OPAC	Reprography Service	Online search service	CAS/SID Service
Amity University	28 (13.33%)	24 (11.42%)	00	18 (8.57%)	52 (24.76%)	00	86 (38.09%)	06 (3.80%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	44 (17.46%)	32 (12.69%)	16 (6.34%)	08 (3.17%)	48 (19.04%)	12 (4.76%)	80 (31.74%)	12 (4.76%)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	60 (18.98%)	64 (20.25%)	20 (6.32%)	16 (5.06%)	80 (25.31%)	00	76 (24.05%)	00
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	20 (17.85%)	16 (14.28%)	12 (10.71%)	00	00	00	64 (57.14%)	00
Integral University	48 (26.08%)	20 (10.86%)	04 (2.17%)	00	36 (19.56%)	00	76 (41.30%)	00
King George' Medical University	68 (30.35%)	76 (33.92%)	00	00	24 (10.71%)	00	56 (25.00%)	00
The English and Foreign Language University	32 (18.39%)	00	00	60 (34.48%)	16 (9.19%)	04 (2.29%)	54 (31.03%)	08 (4.59%)
University of Lucknow	82 (36.93%)	60 (27.02%)	24 (10.81%)	28 (12.61%)	00	00	28 (12.61%)	00

Table No. 5.4.4

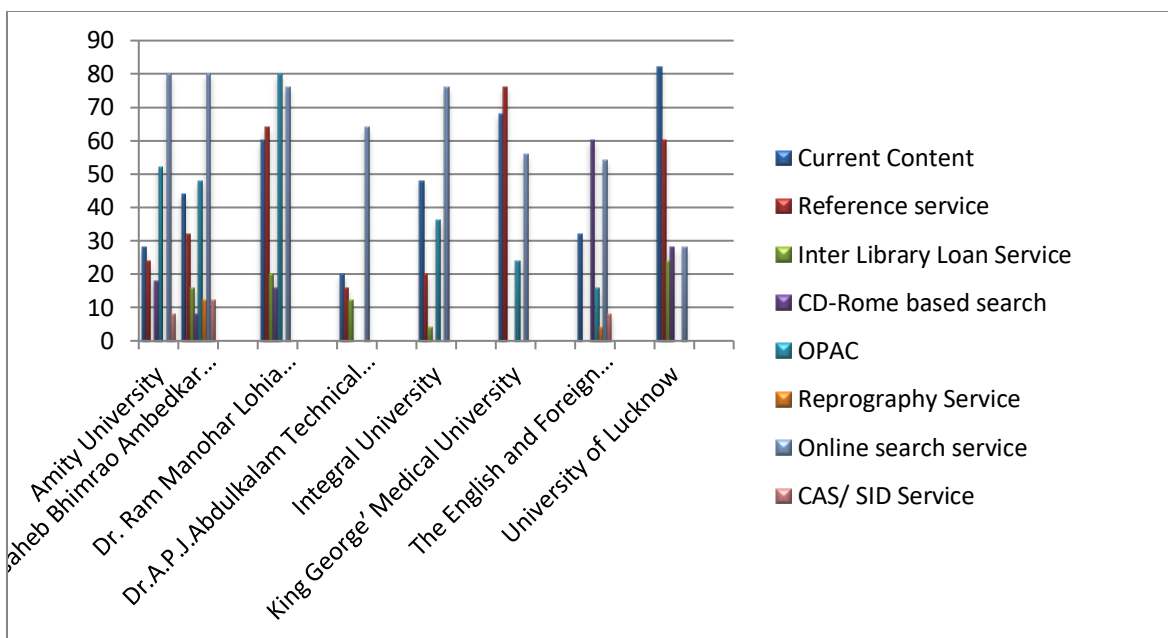


Fig. No.18

Interpretation: Above table describe the types of services in University Libraries of Lucknow. The study shows 28(13.33%) user use Current Content service, 24(11.42%) user use Reference service, 18(8.57%) user use CD-Rom search service, 52(24.76%) user use OPAC service, 80(38.09%) user use Online search service and 08(3.80%) user use CAS/SID Service in Amity University. Furthermore, The study shows 44(17.46%) user use Current Content service, 32(12.69%) user use Reference service, 16(6.34%) user use inter library loan service, 08(3.17%) user use CD-Rom search service, 48(19.04%) user use OPAC service, 80(31.74%) user use Online search service and 12(4.76%) user use CAS/SID Service in Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University. Furthermore, The study shows 60(18.98%) user use Current Content service, 64(20.25%) user use Reference service, 20(6.32%) user use inter library loan service, 16(5.06%) user use CD-Rom search service, 80(25.31%) user use OPAC service and 76(24.05%) user use Online search service in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University. Furthermore, The study shows 20(17.85%) user use Current Content service, 16(14.28%) user use Reference service and 64(57.14%) user use Online search service and in Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University. Furthermore, The study shows 48(26.08%) user use Current Content service, 20(10.86%) user use Reference service, 04(2.17%) user use CD-Rom search service, 36(19.56%) user use OPAC service, 76(41.30%) user use Online search

service in Integral University. Furthermore, The study shows 68(30.35%)user use Current Content service,76(33.92%) user use Reference service , 24(10.71%) user use OPAC service, 56(25.00%) user use Online search service in King George' Medical University. Furthermore, The study shows 32(18.39%) user use Current Content service, 60(34.48%) user use CD-Rom search service, 16(9.19%) user use OPAC service, 54(31.03%) user use Online search service,08(4.59%)user use CAS/SID Service in The English and Foreign Language University. Furthermore, The study shows 82(36.93%) user use Current Content service,60(27.02%) user use Reference service , 24(10.81%)user useinter library loan service 28 (12.61%) user use CD-Rom search service, 28(12.61%) user use Online search service in University of Lucknow.

Table No. -5.4.5 Use of E-Resources:

➤ **E-Journals**

E-Journals	AU	BBAU	RMLNL U	APJAKTU	IU	KGMU	EFLU	LU
American Chemical Society	04 (0.64%)	96 (8.94%)	00	28 (7.50%)	04 (0.46%)	00	48 (14.76%)	40 (6.94%)
American Institute of Physics	80 (12.92%)	04 (0.37%)	00	00	08 (0.93%)	14 (3.59%)	00	00
Cambridge University press	04 (0.64%)	76 (7.08%)	90 (18.10%)	34 (9.11%)	83 (9.74%)	56 (14.39%)	55 (16.92%)	24 (4.16%)
DOAJ	00	92 (8.57%)	04 (0.80%)	00	68 (7.98%)	28 (7.19%)	00	20 (3.47%)
Economic & Political weekly	00	32 (2.98%)	88 (17.70%)	00	93 (10.91%)	00	41 (12.61%)	52 (9.02%)
Emerald	10 (1.61%)	96 (8.94%)	00	00	08 (0.93%)	00	17 (5.23%)	76 (13.19%)
JSTOR	04 (0.64%)	84 (7.82%)	92 (18.51%)	48 (12.86%)	94 (11.03%)	00	00	52 (9.02%)
Manupatra	68 (10.95%)	92 (8.57%)	91 (18.30%)	35 (9.38%)	00	00	00	36 (6.25%)
Nature Journal	90 (14.53%)	96 (8.94%)	12 (2.41%)	16 (4.28%)	92 (10.79%)	19 (4.88%)	12 (3.69%)	68 (11.80%)
Oxford University press	81 (13.08%)	92 (8.57%)	84 (16.90%)	20 (5.36%)	88 (10.32%)	68 (17.48%)	32 (9.84%)	36 (6.25%)
Open science Directory	09 (1.45%)	12 (1.11%)	04 (0.80%)	32 (8.57%)	92 (10.79%)	12 (3.08%)	20 (6.15%)	44 (7.63%)

Royal Society of Chemistry	28 (4.52%)	00	00	28 (7.50%)	08 (0.93%)	00	00	00
Science Direct	70 (11.30%)	94 (8.76%)	12 (2.41%)	20 (5.36%)	94 (11.03%)	00	00	00
Science online	00	16 (1.49%)	04 (0.80%)	00	18 (2.11%)	00	00	00
Springer Link	80 (12.92%)	91 (8.48%)	08 (1.60%)	15 (4.02%)	92 (10.79%)	66 (16.96%)	40 (12.30%)	60 (10.41%)
Taylor and Fransics	91 (14.70%)	88 (8.20%)	00	36 (9.65%)	00	48 (12.33%)	12 (3.69%)	68 (11.80%)
Wiley-Blackwell Publishing	00	12 (1.11%)	08 (1.60%)	00	10 (1.17%)	78 (20.05%)	48 (14.76%)	00

Table No. 5.4.5(A)

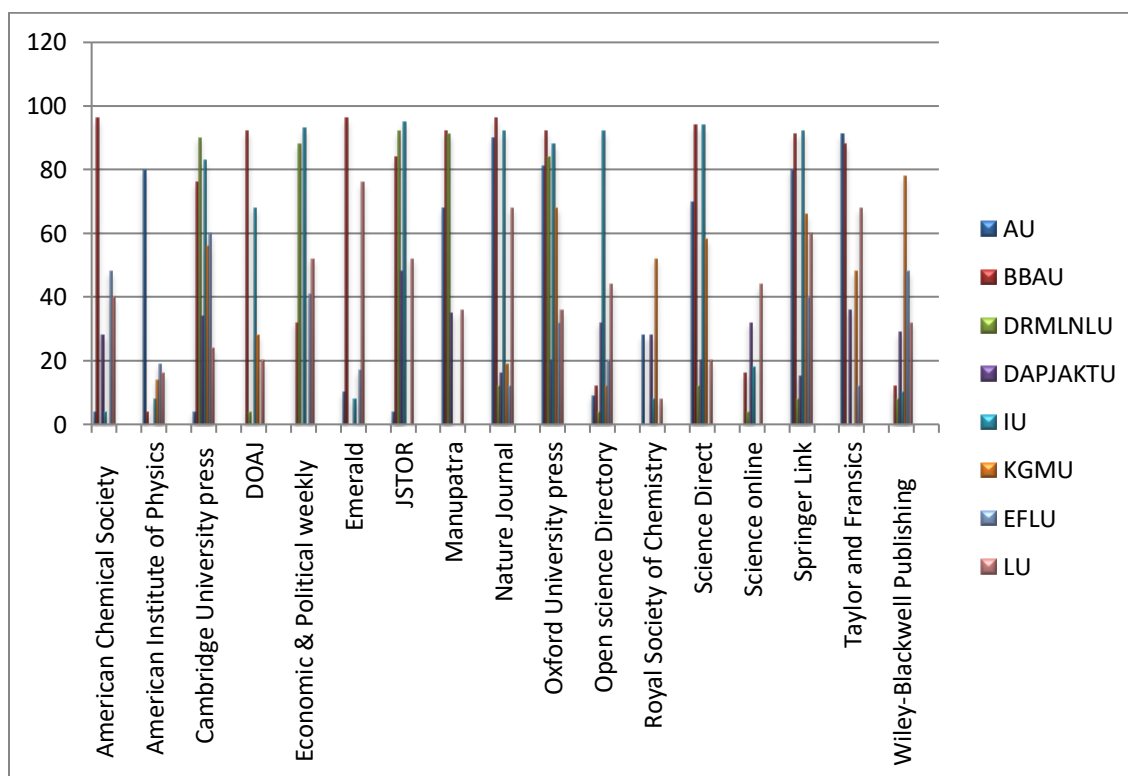


Fig. No.19 (A)

Interpretation:The above table shows the uses of E-Journals by the users. In Amity University 04(1.61%) user used American Chemical Society, 80(12.92%)user used American Institute of Physics, 04(1.61%) user used Cambridge University press ,

10(1.61%)user used Emerald, 04(1.61%) user used JSTOR, 68(10.95%)user used Manupatra, 90(14.53%)user used Nature Journal, 81(13.08%)user used Oxford University press, 09(1.45%)user used Open science Directory, 28(4.52%)user used Royal Society of Chemistry, 70(11.30%)user used Science Direct, 80(12.92%) user used Springer Link, 91(14.70%)user used Taylor and Fransics.

In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University 96(8.94%)user used American Chemical Society, 04(0.37%)user used American Institute of Physics, 76(7.08%)user used Cambridge University press , 92(8.57%) user used DOAJ , 32(2.98%) user used Economic & Political weekly, 96(8.94%)user used Emerald, 84(7.82%)user used JSTOR, 92(8.57%)user used Manupatra, 96(8.94%)user used Nature Journal, 92(8.57%)user used Oxford University press, 12(1.11%)user used Open science Directory, 94(8.76%)user used Science Direct, 16(1.49%) user used Science online, 91(8.48%)user used Springer Link, 88(8.20%)user used Taylor and Fransics, 12(1.11%) user used Wiley-Blackwell Publishing.

In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 90(18.10%)user used Cambridge University press , 04(0.80%) user used DOAJ , 88(17.70%) user used Economic & Political weekly, 92(18.51%)user used JSTOR, 91(18.30%)user used Manupatra, 12(2.41%)user used Nature Journal, 84(16.90%)user used Oxford University press, 04(0.80%)user used Open science Directory, 12(2.41%)user used Science Direct, 04(0.80%)user used Science online, 08(1.60%)user used Springer Link, 08(1.60%) user used Wiley-Blackwell Publishing.

In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University 28(7.50%)user used American Chemical Society, 34(9.11%)user used Cambridge University press , 48(12.86%)user used JSTOR, 35(9.38%)user used Manupatra, 16(4.28%)user used Nature Journal, 20(5.36%)user used Oxford University press, 32(8.57%)user used Open science Directory, 28(7.50%)user used Royal Society of Chemistry, 20(5.36%)user used Science Direct, 15(4.02%)user used Springer Link, 36(9.65%)user used Taylor and Fransics.

In Integral University 04(0.469%)user used American Chemical Society, 08(0.93%)user used American Institute of Physics, 83(9.74%)user used Cambridge University press ,

68(7.98%) user used DOAJ , 93(10.91%) user used Economic & Political weekly, 08(0.93%)user used Emerald, 94(11.03%)user used JSTOR, 92(10.79%)user used Nature Journal, 88(10.32%)user used Oxford University press, 92(10.79%)user used Open science Directory, 08(0.93%)user used Royal Society of Chemistry, 94(11.03%)user used Science Direct, 18(2.11%)user used Science online, 92(10.79%)user used Springer Link, 10(1.17%) user used Wiley-Blackwell Publishing.

In King George' Medical University 14(3.59%)user used American Institute of Physics, 56(14.39%)user used Cambridge University press , 28(7.19%) user used DOAJ , 19(4.88%)user used Nature Journal, 68(17.48%)user used Oxford University press, 12(3.08%)user used Open science Directory, 66(16.96%)user used Springer Link, 48(12.33%)user used Taylor and Fransics, 78(20.05%) user used Wiley-Blackwell Publishing.

In The English and Foreign Language University 48(14.76%)user used American Chemical Society, 55(16.92%)user used Cambridge University press , 41(12.61%) user used Economic & Political weekly, 17(5.23%)user used Emerald, 12(3.69%)user used Nature Journal, 32(9.84%)user used Oxford University press, 20(6.15%)user used Open science Directory, 40(12.30%)user used Springer Link, 12(3.69%)user used Taylor and Fransics,48(14.76%) user used Wiley-Blackwell Publishing.

In University of Lucknow 40(6.94%)user used American Chemical Society, 24(4.16%)user used Cambridge University press , 20(3.47%)user used DOAJ , 52(9.02%) user used Economic & Political weekly, 76(13.19%)user used Emerald, 52(9.02%)user used JSTOR, 36(6.25%)user used Manupatra, 68(11.80%)user used Nature Journal, 36(6.25%)user used Oxford University press, 44(7.63%)user used Open science Directory, 60(10.41%)user used Springer Link, 68(11.80%)user used Taylor and Fransics.

➤ **E-Books**

E-Books	AU	BBAU	RML NLU	APJA KLU	IU	KGMU	EFLU	LU
Baen E-Book	04 (1.61%)	00	18 (4.65%)	00	28 (8.09%)	20 (6.36%)	00	44 (13.66%)
Cambridge Online	16 (6.45%)	18 (6.87%)	90 (23.25%)	16 (9.63%)	00	74 (23.56%)	54 (25.59%)	32 (9.93%)
Digital Library of India	32 (12.90%)	72 (27.48%)	36 (9.30%)	32 (19.27%)	52 (15.02%)	68 (21.65%)	60 (28.43%)	60 (18.63%)
INTECH Open Science	00	00	00	00	88 (25.43%)	00	00	10 (3.10%)
Lexis India	00	00	91 (23.51%)	00	19 (5.49%)	32 (10.19%)	28 (13.27%)	48 (14.90%)
Library Genesis	56 (22.58%)	60 (22.90%)	28 (7.23%)	32 (19.27%)	76 (21.96%)	12 (3.82%)	00	00
Oxford Scholarship	48 (19.35%)	12 (4.58%)	80 (20.67%)	16 (9.63%)	00	08 (2.54%)	29 (13.74%)	56 (17.39%)
Open Source books	92 (37.09%)	96 (36.64%)	28 (7.23%)	67 (40.36%)	83 (23.98%)	76 (24.20%)	40 (18.95%)	72 (22.36%)
Project Gutenberg	00	04 (1.52%)	16 (4.13%)	00	00	24 (7.64%)	00	00

Table No. 5.4.5(B)

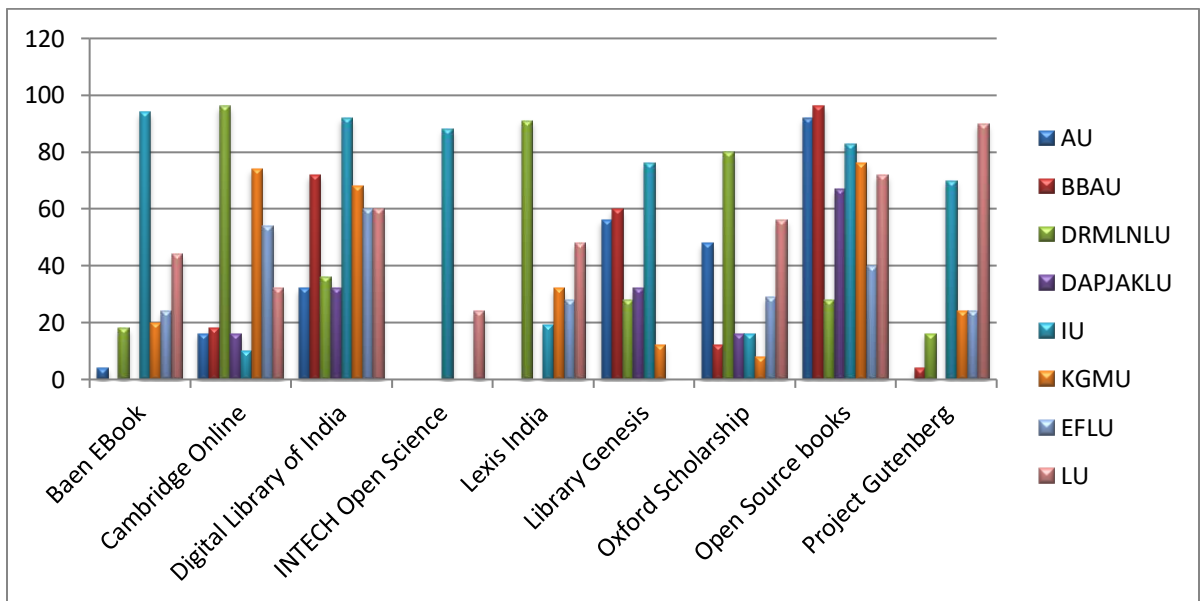


Fig. No.19 (B)

Interpretation: The above table shows the uses of E-Books by the users. In Amity University 04(1.61%) user used Baen E-Book, 16(6.45%) user used Cambridge Online, 32(12.90%) user used Digital Library of India, 56(22.58%) user used Library Genesis, 48(19.35%) user used Oxford Scholarship, and 92 (37.09%) user used Open Source books.

In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University 18(6.87%) user used Cambridge Online, 72(27.48%) user used Digital Library of India, 60(22.90%) user used Library Genesis, 12(4.58%) user used Oxford Scholarship, 96(36.64%) user used Open Source books, and 04 (1.52%) users used Project Gutenberg.

In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 18(4.65%) user used Baen EBook, 90(23.25%) user used Cambridge Online, 36(9.30%) user used Digital Library of India, 91(23.51%) user used Lexis India, 76(21.96%) user used Library Genesis, 80(20.67%) user used Oxford Scholarship, 28(7.23%) user used Open Source books, and 16 (4.13%) user used Project Gutenberg.

In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University 16(9.63%) user used Cambridge Online, 52(15.02%) user used Digital Library of India, 32(19.27%) user used Library Genesis, 16(9.63%) user used Oxford Scholarship, 67(40.36%) user used Open Source books.

In Integral University 28(8.09%) user used Baen E-Book, 32(12.90%) user used Digital Library of India, 88(25.43%) user used INTECH Open Science, 19(5.49%) user used Lexis India, 56(22.58%) user used Library Genesis, 83(23.98%) user used Open Source books.

In King George' Medical University 20(6.36%) user used Baen E-Book, 74(23.56%) user used Cambridge Online, 68(21.65%) user used Digital Library of India, 32(10.19%) user used Lexis India, 12(3.82%) user used Library Genesis, 08(2.54%) user used Oxford Scholarship, 76(24.20%) user used Open Source books, 24(7.64%) user used Project Gutenberg.

In The English and Foreign Language University 54(25.59%) user used Cambridge Online, 60(28.43%) user used Digital Library of India, 28(13.27%) user used Lexis India, 29(13.74%) user used Oxford Scholarship, and 40 (18.95%) user used Open Source books.

In University of Lucknow 44(13.66%)user used Baen EBook, 32(9.93%)user used Cambridge Online, 60(18.63%)user used Digital Library of India,10(3.10%) user used INTECH Open Science, 48(14.90%) user used Lexis India,56(17.39%)user used Oxford Scholarship, 72(22.36%)user used Open Source books.

➤ **Database**

Database	AU	BBAU	RML NLU	APJA KLU	IU	KGMU	EFLU	LU
Annual Reviews	08 (4.65%)	44 (16.66%)	88 (32.23%)	12 (6.52%)	16 (7.40%)	38 (18.81%)	57 (33.33%)	59 (27.18%)
CAB Abstracts	20 (11.62%)	08 (3.03%)	00	04 (2.17%)	00	00	42 (24.56%)	00
ERMED Consortium	00	16 (6.06%)	00	04 (2.17%)	00	76 (37.62%)	08 (4.67%)	22 (10.13%)
IAU	00	00	00	00	20 (9.25%)	00	04 (2.33%)	09 (4.14%)
ISID	04 (2.32%)	00	00	00	08 (3.70%)	00	16 (9.35%)	12 (5.52%)
JCCC	12 (6.97%)	52 (19.69%)	00	12 (6.52%)	08 (3.70%)	00	00	60 (27.64%)
Mathscinet	48 (27.90%)	08 (3.03%)	00	48 (26.08%)	68 (31.48%)	00	00	00
SciFinder Scholar	04 (2.32%)	24 (9.09%)	00	32 (17.39%)	60 (27.77%)	64 (31.68%)	00	40 (18.43%)
Web of Science	52 (30.23%)	72 (27.27%)	00	48 (26.08%)	32 (14.81%)	20 (9.90%)	00	15 (6.91%)
EPW Online	16 (9.30%)	08 (3.03%)	90 (32.96%)	04 (2.17%)	04 (1.85%)	04 (2.32%)	40 (23.39%)	00
SCC Online	08 (4.65%)	32 (12.12%)	95 (34.79%)	20 (10.86%)	00	00	00	00

Table No. 5.4.5(C)

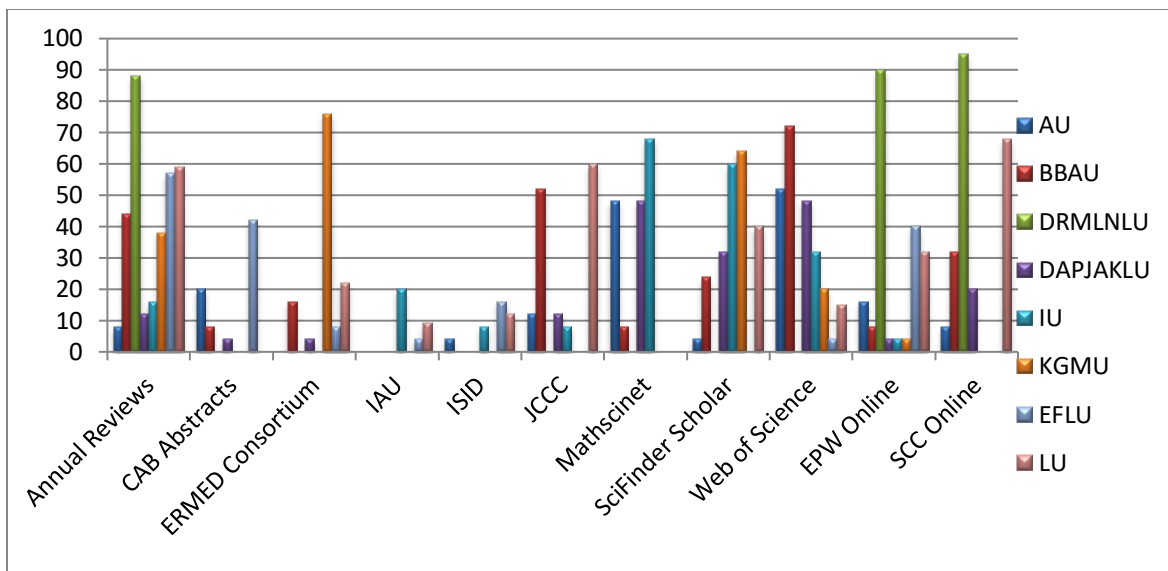


Fig. No.19 (C)

Interpretation: The above table shows the uses of database used by the users. In Amity University 08(4.65%) user used Annual Reviews, 20(11.62%) user used CAB Abstracts, 04(2.32%) user used ISID, 12(6.97%) user used JCCC, 48(27.90%) user used Mathscinet, 04 (2.32%) user used Sci Finder Scholar, 52(30.23%) user used Web of Science, 16(9.30%) user used EPW Online, and 08 (4.65%) user used SCC Online.

In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University 44(16.66%) user used Annual Reviews, 08(3.03%) user used CAB Abstracts, 16(6.06%) user used ERMED Consortium, 52(19.69%) user used JCCC, 08(3.03%) user used Mathscinet, 24(9.09%) user used SciFinder Scholar, 72(27.27%) user used Web of Science, 08(3.03%) user used EPW Online, 32(12.12%) user used SCC Online.

In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 88 (32.23%) user used Annual Reviews, 90(32.96%) user used EPW Online, 95(34.79%) user used SCC Online.

In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University 12(6.52%) user used Annual Reviews, 04(2.17%) user used CAB Abstracts, 04(2.17%) user used ERMED Consortium, 12(6.52%) user used JCCC, 48(26.08%) user used Mathscinet, 32(17.39%) user used SciFinder Scholar, 48(26.08%) user used Web of Science, 04(2.17%) user used EPW Online, 20(10.86%) user used SCC Online.

In Integral University 16(7.40%) user used Annual Reviews, 20(11.62%), 20(9.25%) user used IAU, 08(3.70%) user used ISID, 08(3.70%) user used JCCC, 68(31.48%) user used Mathscinet, 60(27.77%) user used SciFinder Scholar, 32(14.81%) user used Web of Science, 04(1.85%) user used EPW Online.

In King George' Medical University 38(18.81%) user used Annual Reviews, 76(37.62%) user used ERMED Consortium, 64(31.68%) user used SciFinder Scholar, 20(9.90%) user used Web of Science, 04(2.32%) user used EPW Online.

In The English and Foreign Language University 57(33.33%) user used Annual Reviews, 42(24.56%) user used CAB Abstracts, 08(4.67%) user used ERMED Consortium, 04(2.33%) user used IAU, 16(9.35%) user used ISID, 40(23.39%) user used EPW Online.

In University of Lucknow 59(27.18%) user used Annual Reviews, 20(11.62%) 22(10.13%) user used ERMED Consortium, 09(4.14%) user used IAU, 12(5.52%) user used ISID, 60(27.64%), user used JCCC 40(18.43%) user used SciFinder Scholar, 15(6.91%) user used Web of Science.

Table No. -5.4.6 Library's On-line resources

(A) Library website

Name of the University	Everyday	Few times per week	Once per week	Less than per week
Amity University	35 (37.63%)	24 (25.80%)	26 (27.95%)	08 (8.60%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	40 (40.81%)	28 (28.57%)	04 (4.08%)	26 (26.53%)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	33 (35.48%)	24 (25.80%)	16 (17.20%)	20 (21.50%)
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	20 (28.57%)	24 (34.28%)	24 (34.28%)	02 (2.85%)
Integral University	20 (21.05%)	44 (46.31%)	27 (28.42%)	04 (4.21%)
King George' Medical University	08 (8.42%)	40 (42.10%)	08 (8.42%)	24 (25.26%)

The English and Foreign Language University	22 (36.06%)	11 (18.03%)	20 (32.78%)	18 (29.50%)
University of Lucknow	46 (51.11%)	08 (8.88%)	24 (26.66%)	12 (13.33%)

Table No. 5.4.6(A)

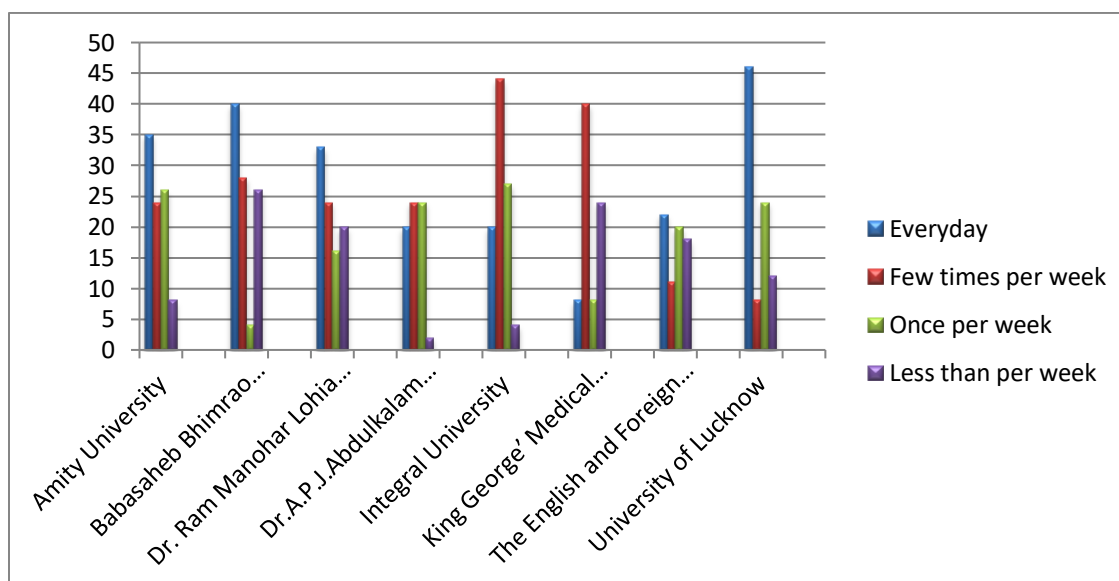


Fig. No.20 (A)

Interpretation: This table shows that, how many hours you spend in a week to visit library website. In Amity University 35(37.63%)users visit library website everyday,24(25.80%) users visit library website few times per week,26(27.95%)users visit library website once per week and 08(8.60%) users visit library website Less than per week. In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University40(40.81%) users visit library website everyday,28(28.57%)users visit library website few times per week,04(4.08%) users visit library website once per week and 26(26.53%)users visit library website Less than per week. In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 33(35.48%)users visit library website everyday,24(25.80%) users visit library website few times per week,16(17.20%) users visit library website once per week and 20(21.50%) users visit library website Less than per week. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical

University 20(28.57%) users visit library website everyday, 24(34.28%) users visit library website few times per week, 24(34.28%) users visit library website once per week and 02(2.85%) users visit library website Less than per week. In Integral University 20(21.05%) users visit library website everyday, 44(46.31%) users visit library website few times per week, 27(28.42%) users visit library website once per week and 04(4.21%) users visit library website Less than per week. In King George' Medical University 08(8.42%) users visit library website everyday, 40(42.10%) users visit library website few times per week, 08(8.42%) users visit library website once per week and 24(25.26%) users visit library website Less than per week. In The English and Foreign Language University 22(36.06%) users visit library website everyday, 11(18.03%) users visit library website few times per week, 20(32.78%) users visit library website once per week and 18(29.50%) users visit library website Less than per week. In University of Lucknow 46(51.11%) users visit library website everyday, 08(8.88%) users visit library website few times per week, 24(26.66%) users visit library website once per week and 12(13.33%) users visit library website Less than per week.

(B) Visit website mostly use

Name of the University	Find books and other materials	Read newspapers/ magazines (online)	Chat online with the librarian/ ask question	Do Research/ find articles and information
Amity University	48 (51.61%)	24 (25.80%)	06 (6.45%)	15 (16.12%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	50 (51.02%)	24 (24.48%)	14 (14.28%)	10 (10.20%)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	54 (58.06%)	20 (21.50%)	13 (13.97%)	06 (6.45%)
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	32 (45.71%)	29 (41.42%)	05 (7.14%)	04 (5.71%)
Integral University	49 (51.57%)	08 (8.42%)	08 (8.42%)	30 (31.57%)
King George' Medical University	35 (43.75%)	23 (28.75%)	07 (8.75%)	15 (18.75%)

The English and Foreign Language University	18 (29.50%)	20 (32.78%)	15 (24.59%)	07 (11.47%)
University of Lucknow	24 (26.66%)	42 (46.66%)	08 (8.88%)	16 (17.77%)

Table No. 5.4.6(B)

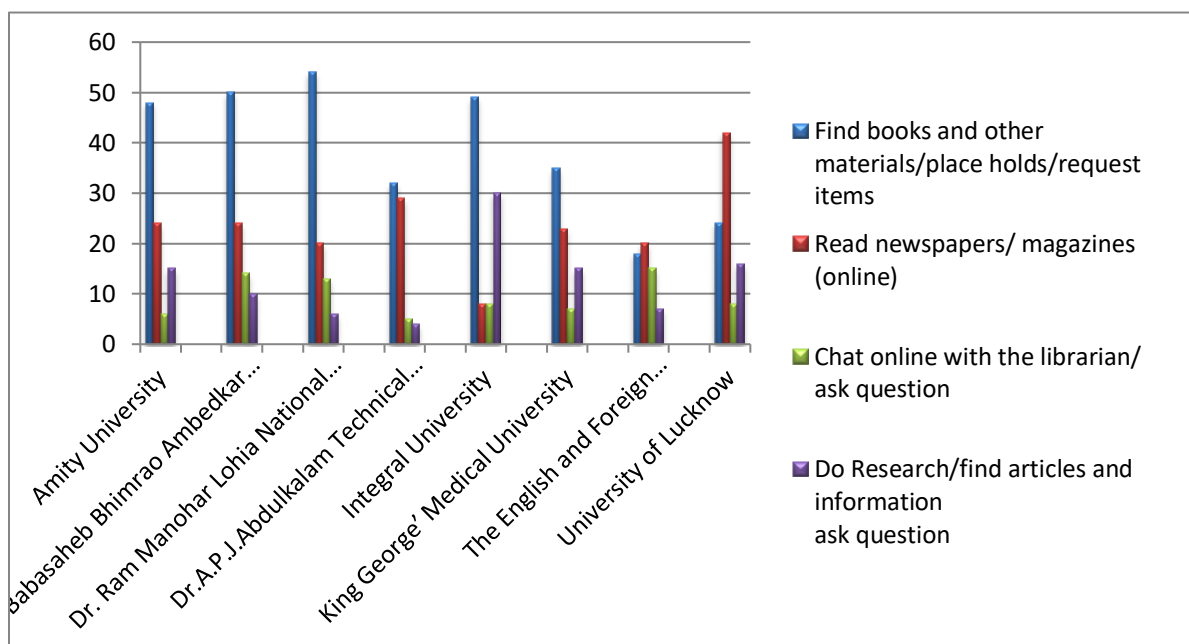


Fig. No.20 (B)

Interpretation:In Amity University 48(51.61%) of the respondents were find books and other materials, 24(25.80%) of the respondents were find Read newspapers/magazines (online),06(6.45%) of the respondents were Chat online with the librarian/ask question and 15(16.12%) of the respondents were Do Research/find articles and information. In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University50 (51.02%) of the respondents were find books and other materials, 24(24.48%) of the respondents were find Read newspapers/magazines (online), 14(14.28%) of the respondents were Chat online with the librarian/ask question and 10(10.20%) of the respondents were Do Research/find articles and information. In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University54 (58.06%) of the respondents were find books and other

materials, 20(21.50%) of the respondents were find Read newspapers/magazines (online), 13(13.97%) of the respondents were Chat online with the librarian/ask question and 06(6.45%) of the respondents were Do Research/find articles and information. In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University 32(45.71%) of the respondents were find books and other materials, 29(41.42%) of the respondents were find Read newspapers/magazines (online), 05(7.14%) of the respondents were Chat online with the librarian/ask question and 04(5.71%) of the respondents were Do Research/find articles and information. In Integral University 49 (51.57%) of the respondents were find books and other materials, 08(8.42%) of the respondents were find Read newspapers/magazines (online), 08(8.42%) of the respondents were Chat online with the librarian/ask question and 30(31.57%) of the respondents were Do Research/find articles and information. In King George' Medical University 35 (43.75%) of the respondents were find books and other materials, 23(28.75%) of the respondents were find Read newspapers/magazines (online), 07(8.75%) of the respondents were Chat online with the librarian/ask question and 15(18.75%) of the respondents were Do Research/find articles and information. In The English and Foreign Language University 18 (29.50%) of the respondents were find books and other materials, 20(32.78%) of the respondents were find Read newspapers/magazines (online), 15(24.59%) of the respondents were Chat online with the librarian/ask question and 07(11.47%) of the respondents were Do Research/find articles and information. In University of Lucknow 24(26.66%) of the respondents were find books and other material, 42(46.66%) of the respondents were find Read newspapers/magazines (online), 08(8.88%) of the respondents were Chat online with the librarian/ask question and 16(17.77%) of the respondents were Do Research/find articles and information.

(C) Satisfied with library website

Name of the University	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Fairly Dissatisfied
Amity University	28 (30.10%)	45 (48.38%)	16 (17.20%)	04 (4.30%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	28 (28.57%)	54 (55.10%)	08 (8.16%)	08 (8.16%)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	24 (25.80%)	60 (64.51%)	05 (5.37%)	04 (4.30%)

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	16 (22.85%)	30 (42.85%)	08 (11.42%)	16 (22.85%)
Integral University	33 (34.73%)	50 (52.63%)	08 (8.42%)	04 (4.21%)
King George' Medical University	20 (25.00%)	50 (62.5%)	06 (7.5%)	04 (5.00%)
The English and Foreign Language University	16 (26.22%)	34 (55.73%)	08 (13.11%)	03 (4.91%)
University of Lucknow	30 (33.33%)	44 (48.88%)	08 (8.88%)	08 (8.88%)

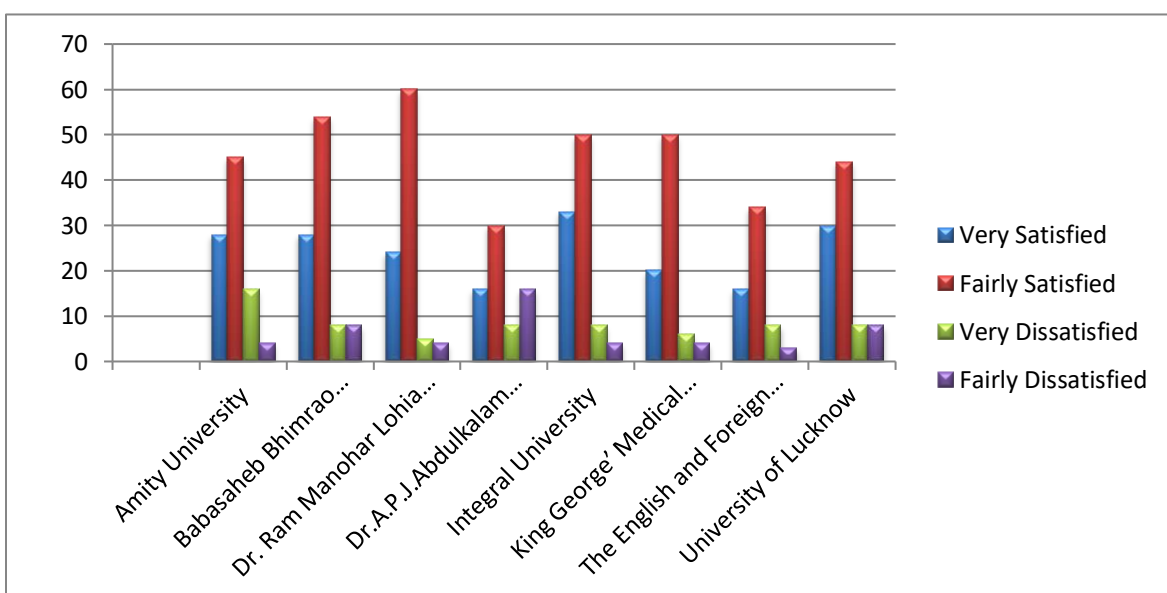


Table No. 5.4.6(C)

Fig. No.20 (C)

Interpretation:In Amity University 28(30.10%) users are Very Satisfied, 45(48.38%) users are Fairly Satisfied, 16(17.20%) users are Very Dissatisfied and 04(4.30%) users are Fairly Dissatisfied. In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University 28(28.57%) users are Very Satisfied, 54(55.10%) users are Fairly Satisfied, 08(8.16%) users are Very Dissatisfied and 08(8.16%) users are Fairly Dissatisfied. In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 24(25.80%) users are Very Satisfied, 60(64.51%) users are Fairly Satisfied, 05(5.37%) users are Very Dissatisfied and 04(4.30%) users are Fairly Dissatisfied. In Dr. A.P.J.

Abdul Kalam Technical University 16(22.85%) users are Very Satisfied, 30(42.85%) users are Fairly Satisfied, 08(11.42%) users are Very Dissatisfied and 16(22.85%) users are Fairly Dissatisfied. In Integral University 33(34.73%) users are Very Satisfied, 50(52.63%) users are Fairly Satisfied, 08(8.42%) users are Very Dissatisfied and 04(4.21%) users are Fairly Dissatisfied. In King George' Medical University 20(25.00%) users are Very Satisfied, 50(62.5%) users are Fairly Satisfied, 06(7.5%) users are Very Dissatisfied and 04(5.00%) users are Fairly Dissatisfied. In The English and Foreign Language University 16(26.22%) users are Very Satisfied, 34(55.73%) users are Fairly Satisfied, 08(13.11%) users are Very Dissatisfied and 03(4.91%) users are Fairly Dissatisfied. In University of Lucknow 30 (33.33%) users are Very Satisfied, 34(48.88%) users are Fairly Satisfied, 08(8.88%) users are Very Dissatisfied and 08(8.88%) users are Fairly Dissatisfied.

Table No. -5.4.7 Advantage of E-Resources

Name of the University	Time and space save	Convenience	Cross reference linking	Searching and Browsing facility
Amity University	21 (22.58%)	30 (32.25%)	12 (12.90%)	30 (32.25%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	50 (51.02%)	16 (16.32%)	12 (12.24%)	20 (20.40%)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	40 (43.00%)	31 (33.33%)	15 (16.12%)	07 (7.52%)
Dr.A.P.J.AbdulKalam Technical University	27 (38.57%)	20 (28.57%)	15 (21.42%)	08 (11.42%)
Integral University	28 (29.47%)	35 (36.84%)	08 (8.42%)	24 (25.26%)
King George' Medical University	30 (37.5%)	18 (22.5%)	20 (25.00%)	12 (15.00%)
The English and Foreign Language University	18 (29.50%)	25 (40.98%)	10 (16.39%)	08 (13.11%)
University of Lucknow	36 (40.00%)	10 (11.11%)	48 (53.33%)	16 (17.77%)

Table No. 5.4.7

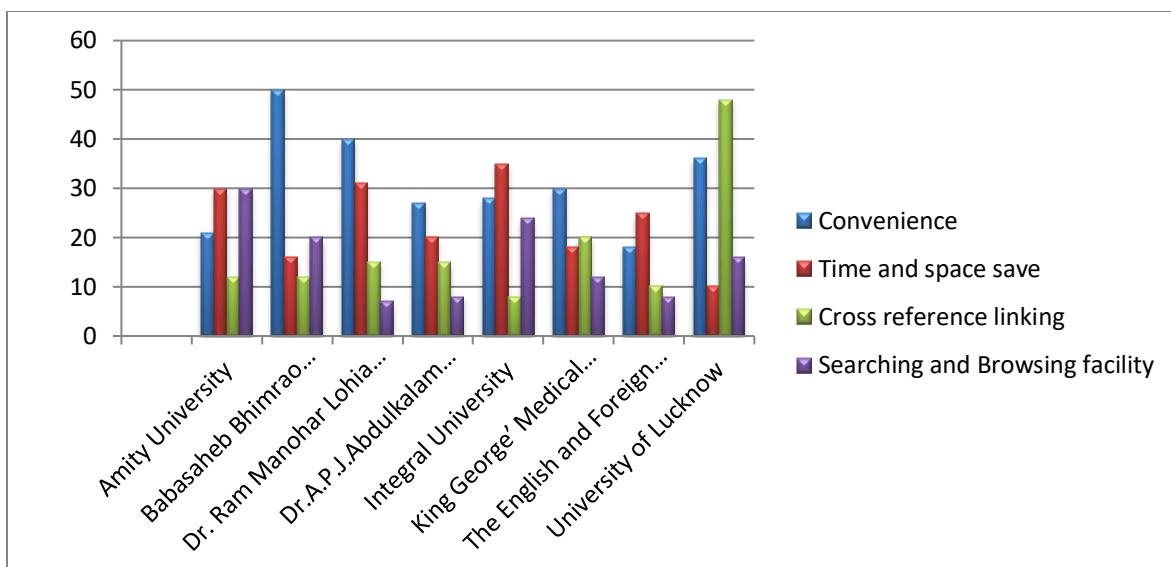


Fig. No.21

Interpretation: This table shows the advantage of e-resource. In Amity University 21(22.58%) respondents are Time and space save, 30(32.25%)respondent's are Convenience, 12(12.90%)respondent's are Cross reference linking and 30(32.25%)respondent's are searching and browsing facility. In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University50(51.02%) respondents areTime and space save, 16(16.32%)respondent's are Convenience, 12(12.24%)respondent's are Cross reference linking and 20(20.40%)respondent's are searching and browsing facility In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 30(43.00%)respondents are Time and space save, 31(33.33%)respondent's are Convenience, 15(16.12%)respondent's are Cross reference linking and 07(7.52%)respondent's are searching and browsing facility In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University27(38.57%)respondents are Time and space save, 20(28.57%)respondent's are Convenience, 15(21.42%)respondent's are Cross reference linking and 08(11.42%)respondent's are searching and browsing facility In Integral University 28(29.47%) respondents areTime and space save, 35(36.84%)respondent's are Convenience, 08(8.42%)respondent's are Cross reference linking and 24(25.26%)respondent's are searching and browsing facility In King George' Medical University30(37.5%)respondents areTime and space save, 18(22.5%)respondent's areConvenience, 20(25.00%)respondent's are Cross reference linking and 12(15.00%)respondent's are searching and browsing facility In The English and Foreign

Language University 18(29.50%) respondents are Time and space save, 25(40.98%) respondent's are Convenience, 10(16.39%) respondent's are Cross reference linking and 08(13.11%) respondent's are searching and browsing facility In University of Lucknow 36(40.00%) respondents are Time and space save, 10(11.11%) respondent's are Convenience, 48(53.33%) respondent's are Cross reference linking and 16(17.77%) respondent's are searching and browsing facility.

Table No. -5.4.8 Problems faced by users

Name of the University	Slow access speed	Difficulty to finding relevant information	Information Overload	Any other
Amity University	37 (39.78%)	28 (30.10%)	27 (29.03%)	01 (1.07%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	40 (40.81%)	32 (32.65%)	26 (26.53%)	00
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	32 (34.40%)	24 (25.80%)	37 (39.78%)	00
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul kalam Technical University	22 (31.42%)	24 (34.28%)	24 (34.28%)	00
Integral University	33 (34.73%)	40 (42.10%)	22 (23.15%)	01 (1.05%)
King George' Medical University	28 (35.00%)	40 (50.00%)	12 (15.00%)	02 (2.50%)
The English and Foreign Language University	15 (24.59%)	24 (39.34%)	22 (36.06%)	00
University of Lucknow	42 (46.66%)	38 (42.22%)	10 (11.11%)	00

Table No. 5.4.8

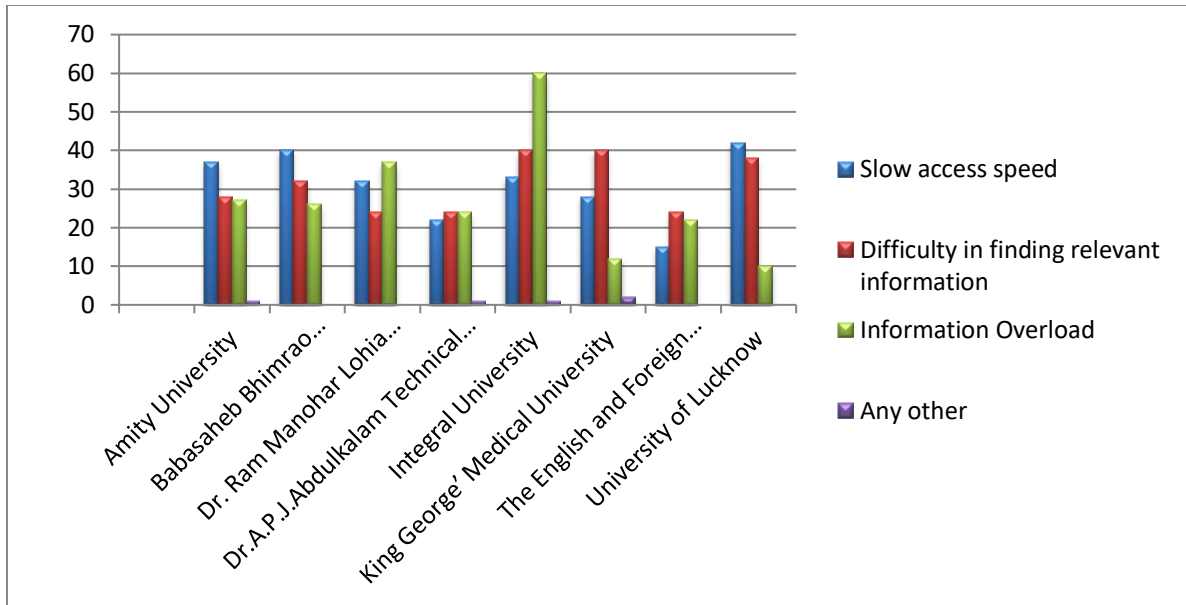


Fig. No.22

Interpretation: In Amity University 37(39.78%) of the respondent's faced Slow access speed, 28(30.10%) of the respondent's faced Difficulty in finding relevant information, 27(29.03%) of the respondent's faced Information Overload and 1(1.07%) of the respondent's faced any other. In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University 40 (40.81%) of the respondent's faced slow access speed, 32(32.65%) of the respondent's faced Difficulty in finding relevant information and 26(26.53%) of the respondent's faced Information Overload. In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 32(34.40%) of the respondent's faced slow access speed, 24(25.80%) of the respondent's faced Difficulty in finding relevant information and 37(39.78%) of the respondent's faced Information Overload. In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University 22 (31.42%) of the respondent's faced slow access speed, 24(34.28%) of the respondent's faced Difficulty in finding relevant information, 24(34.28%) of the respondent's faced Information Overload. In Integral University 33 (34.73%) of the respondent's troubles face Slow access speed, 40(42.10%) of the respondent's faced Difficulty in finding relevant information, 22(23.15%) of the respondent's faced Information Overload and 1(1.05%) of the respondent's faced any other. In King George' Medical University 28 (35.00%) of the respondent's faced Slow access speed, 40(50.00%) of the respondent's faced Difficulty in finding relevant information, 12(15.00%) of the respondent's faced

Information Overload and 02(2.50%) of the respondent's faced any other. In King George' Medical University 15 (24.59%) of the respondent's faced Slow access speed, 24(39.34%) of the respondent's faced Difficulty in finding relevant information, 22(36.06%) of the respondent's faced Information Overload. In University of Lucknow 42 (46.66%) of the respondent's faced slow access speed, 38(42.22%) of the respondent's faced Difficulty in finding relevant information and 10 (11.11%) of the respondent's faced Information Overload.

Table No. -5.4.9 Satisfied by the services

Name of the University	Yes	No
Amity University	63(67.74%)	30(32.25%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	83(84.69%)	15(15.30%)
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	71(76.34%)	22(23.65%)
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	48(68.57%)	22(31.42%)
Integral University	81(85.26%)	14(14.73%)
King George' Medical University	56(70.00%)	24(30.00%)
The English and Foreign Language University	49(80.32%)	12(19.67%)
University of Lucknow	78(86.66%)	12(13.33%)

Table No. 5.4.9

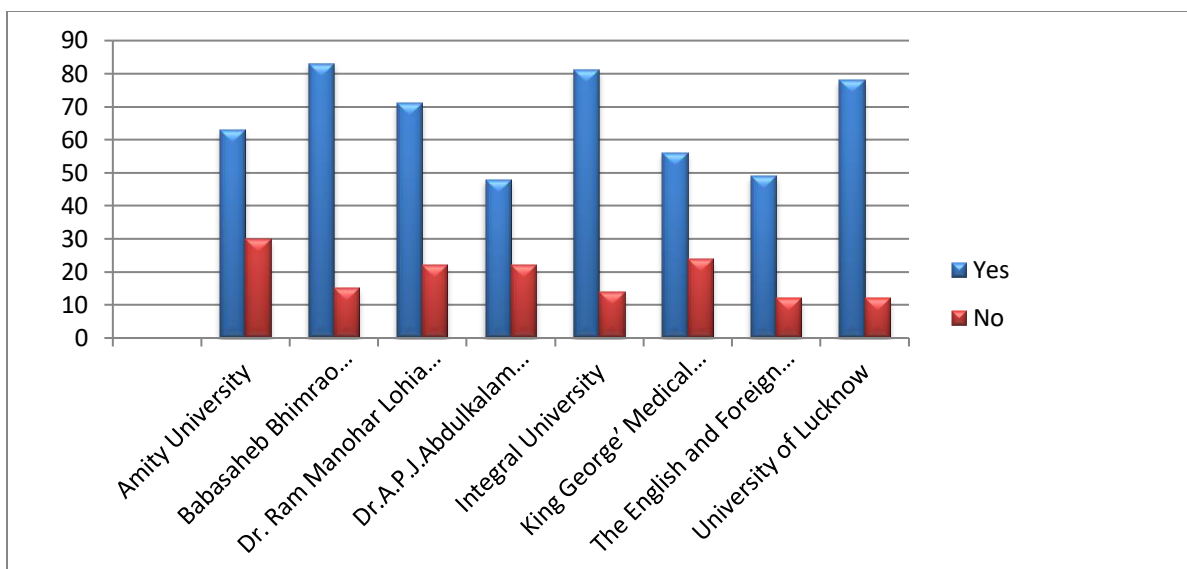


Fig. No.23

Interpretation: In Amity University 63(67.74%) users are satisfied said yes where as 30(32.25%) users are not satisfied said no. In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University 83 (84.69%) users are satisfied said yes where as 15(15.30%) users are not satisfied said no. In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 71(76.34%) users are satisfied said yes where as 22(23.65%) users are not satisfied said no. In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University 48(68.57%) users are satisfied said yes where as 22(31.42%) users are not satisfied said no. In Integral University 81 (85.26%) users are satisfied said yes where as 14(14.73%) users are not satisfied said no. In King George' Medical University 56(70.00%) users are satisfied said yes where as 24(30.00%) users is not satisfied said no. In The English and Foreign Language University 49(80.32%) users are satisfied said yes where as 12(19.67%) users are not satisfied said no. In University of Lucknow 78(86.66%) users are satisfied said yes where as 12 (13.33%) users are not satisfied said no.

Table No. -5.4.10 Satisfied with E-Resource

Type	Item used	AU	BBAU	RML NLU	APJA KTU	IU	KGMU	EFLU	LU
Highly satisfied	Bibliography	24 (6.31%)	08 (2.74%)	28 (7.21%)	08 (2.45%)	36 (9.18%)	16 (4.81%)	28 (9.24%)	44 (11.11%)

	Abstract	24 (6.31%)	12 (4.012%)	08 (2.06%)	00	16 (4.08%)	17 (5.12%)	20 (6.60%)	20 (5.05%)
	Full text	08 (2.10%)	08 (2.74%)	20 (5.15%)	08 (2.45%)	32 (8.16%)	24 (7.22%)	25 (8.25%)	24 (6.06%)
	Graphic	52 (13.68%)	00	32 (8.24%)	09 (3.45%)	08 (2.04%)	04 (1.20%)	04 (1.32%)	04 (1.01%)
Satisfi ed	Bibliogr aphy	56 (14.73%)	72 (24.74%)	52 (13.40%)	24 (7.36%)	40 (10.20%)	54 (16.26%)	36 (11.88%)	48 (12.12%)
	Abstract	60 (15.78%)	35 (12.02%)	24 (6.18%)	24 (7.36%)	56 (14.28%)	65 (19.57%)	28 (9.24%)	64 (16.16%)
	Full text	48 (12.63%)	56 (19.24%)	44 (11.34%)	36 (11.04%)	44 (11.22%)	48 (14.45%)	48 (15.84%)	62 (15.65%)
	Graphic	25 (6.57%)	04 (1.37%)	36 (9.27%)	40 (12.26%)	40 (10.20%)	32 (9.63%)	56 (18.48%)	48 (12.12%)
Neutr al	Bibliogr aphy	12 (3.15%)	08 (2.74%)	42 (10.82%)	36 (11.04%)	12 (3.06%)	00	04 (1.32%)	04 (1.01%)
	Abstract	00	08 (2.74%)	16 (4.12%)	28 (8.58%)	20 (5.10%)	00	00	04 (1.01%)
	Full text	36 (9.47%)	32 (10.99%)	24 (6.18%)	16 (4.90%)	16 (4.08%)	00	28 (9.24%)	08 (2.02%)
	Graphic	10 (2.63%)	04 (1.37%)	08 (2.06%)	12 (3.68%)	48 (12.24%)	04 (1.20%)	00	40 (10.10%)
Dis- satisfie d	Bibliogr aphy	04 (1.05%)	08 (2.74%)	12 (3.09%)	16 (4.90%)	04 (1.02%)	04 (1.20%)	05 (1.65%)	04 (1.01%)
	Abstract	04 (1.05%)	16 (5.49%)	04 (1.03%)	17 (5.21%)	02 (0.51%)	08 (2.40%)	09 (2.97%)	00
	Full text	03 (0.78%)	04 (1.37%)	08 (2.06%)	04 (1.22%)	08 (2.04%)	12 (3.61%)	00	12 (3.03%)
	Graphic	00	04 (1.37%)	00	03 (0.92%)	04 (1.02%)	08 (2.40%)	04 (1.32%)	04 (1.01%)
Highly Dis- satisfie d	Bibliogr aphy	04 (1.05%)	04 (1.37%)	00	12 (3.68%)	04 (1.02%)	28 (8.43%)	04 (1.32%)	04 (1.01%)
	Abstract	04 (1.05%)	00	12 (3.09%)	16 (4.90%)	00	08 (2.40%)	00	00
	Full text	04 (1.05%)	08 (2.74%)	18 (4.63%)	09 (2.76%)	00	04 (1.20%)	04 (1.32%)	00
	Graphic	02 (0.52%)	00	00	09 (2.76%)	02 (0.51%)	04 (1.20%)	00	02 (0.50%)

Table No. 5.4.10

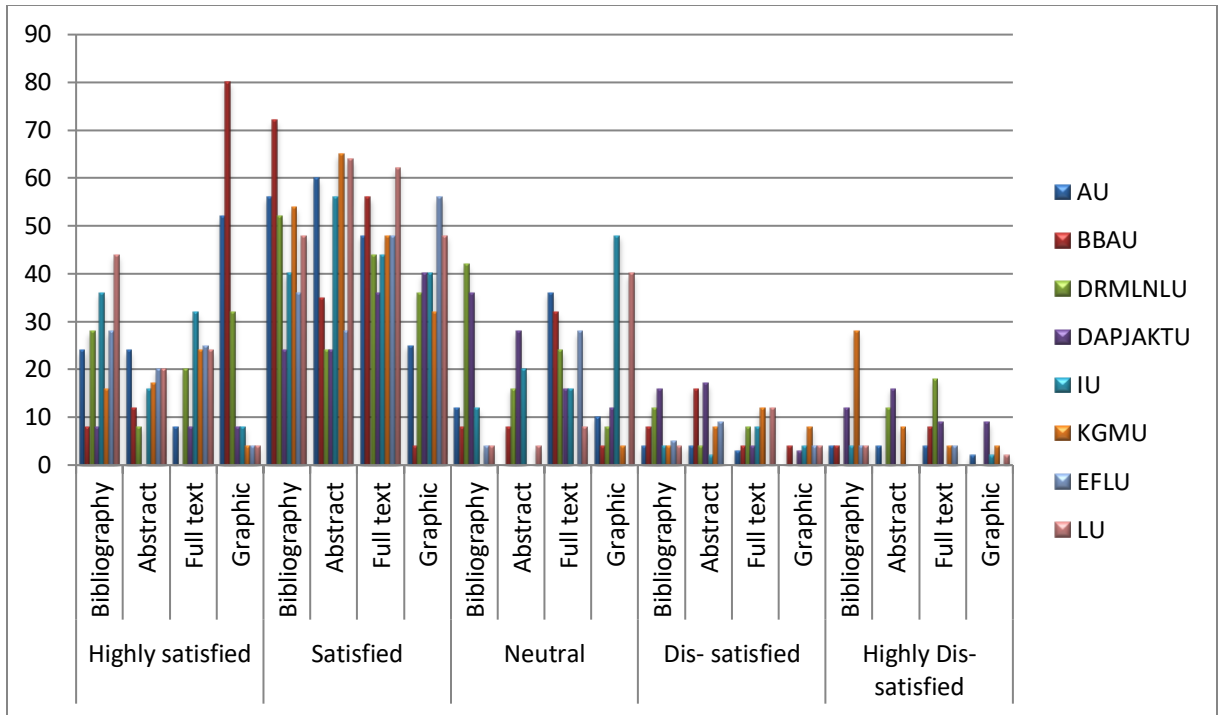


Fig. No.24

Interpretation: In Amity University highly satisfied 24(6.31%), satisfied 56(14.73%)Neutral 12(3.15%), dissatisfied 04(1.05%)and highly satisfied 04(1.05%)of the respondent satisfied Bibliography whereas highly satisfied 24(6.31%), satisfied 60(15.78%), dissatisfied 04(1.05%)and highly satisfied 04(1.05%)of the respondent satisfied abstract whereashighly satisfied 08(2.10%), satisfied 48(12.63%), Neutral 36(9.47%), dissatisfied 03(0.78%)and highly satisfied 04(1.05%)of the respondent satisfied full text whereashighly satisfied 52(13.68%), satisfied 25(6.57%), Neutral 10(2.63%), dissatisfied 00and highly satisfied 02(0.52%)of the respondent satisfied graphic.

In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Universityhighly satisfied 08(2.74%), satisfied 72 (24.74%), Neutral 08(2.74%), dissatisfied 08(2.74%) and highly dissatisfied 04(1.37%)of the respondentsatisfied Bibliography whereas highly satisfied 12(4.012%), satisfied 35(12.02%), Neutral 08(2.74%), dissatisfied 16(5.49%)of the respondent satisfied abstract whereashighly satisfied 08(2.74%), satisfied 56(19.24%), Neutral 32(10.99%), dissatisfied 04(1.37%)and highly dissatisfied 08(2.74%)of the respondent satisfied full

text whereas, satisfied 04(1.37%), Neutral 04(1.37%), dissatisfied 04(1.37%)and of the respondent satisfied graphic.

In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University highly satisfied 28(7.21%), satisfied 52(13.40%), Neutral 42(10.82%), dissatisfied 12(3.09%)and of the respondent satisfied Bibliography whereas highly satisfied 08(2.06%), satisfied 24(6.18%), Neutral 16(4.12%), dissatisfied 04(1.03%)and highly dissatisfied 12(3.09%)of the respondent satisfied abstract whereashighly satisfied 20(5.15%), satisfied 44(11.34%), Neutral 24(6.18%), dissatisfied 08(2.06%)and highly dissatisfied 18(4.63%)of the respondent satisfied full text whereashighly satisfied 32(8.24%), satisfied 36(9.27%), Neutral 08(2.06%), of the respondent satisfied graphic.

In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University highly satisfied 08(2.45%), satisfied 24(7.36), Neutral 36(11.04%), dissatisfied 16(4.90%)and highly dissatisfied 12(3.68%)of the respondent satisfied Bibliography whereas, satisfied 24(7.36%), Neutral 28(8.58%), dissatisfied 17(5.21%)and highly dissatisfied 16(4.90%)of the respondent satisfied abstract whereashighly satisfied 08(2.45%), satisfied 36(11.04%), Neutral 16(4.90%), dissatisfied 04(1.22%)and highly dissatisfied 09(2.76%)of the respondent satisfied full text whereashighly satisfied 08(2.45%), satisfied 40(12.26%), Neutral 12(3.68%), dissatisfied 03(0.92%)and highly dissatisfied 09(2.76%)of the respondent satisfied graphic.

In Integral Universityhighly satisfied 36(9.18%), satisfied 40(10.20%), Neutral 12(3.06%), dissatisfied 04(1.02%)and highly dissatisfied 04(1.02%)of the respondent satisfied Bibliography whereas highly satisfied 16(4.08%), satisfied 56(14.28%), Neutral 20(5.10%), dissatisfied 02(0.51%)and of the respondent satisfied abstract whereashighly satisfied 32(8.16%), satisfied 44(11.22%), Neutral 16(4.08%), dissatisfied 08(2.04%)and of the respondent satisfied full text whereashighly satisfied 08(2.04%), satisfied 40(10.20%), Neutral 48(12.28%), dissatisfied 04(1.02%)and highly dissatisfied 02(0.51%)of the respondent satisfied graphic.

In King George' Medical Universityhighly satisfied 16(4.81%), satisfied 54(16.26%), , dissatisfied 04(1.20%)and highly dissatisfied 28(8.43%)of the respondent satisfied

Bibliography whereas highly satisfied 17(5.12%), satisfied 65(19.57%), dissatisfied 08(2.40%)and highly dissatisfied 08(2.40%)of the respondent satisfied abstract whereashighly satisfied 24(7.22%), satisfied 48(14.45%), dissatisfied 12(3.61%)and highly dissatisfied 04(1.20%)of the respondent satisfied full text whereashighly satisfied 04(1.20%), satisfied 32((9.63%), Neutral 04(1.20%), dissatisfied 08(2.40%)and highly dissatisfied 04(1.20%)of the respondent satisfied graphic.

In The English and Foreign Language University highly satisfied 28(9.24%), satisfied 36(11.88%), Neutral 04(1.32%), dissatisfied 05(1.65%)and highly dissatisfied 04(1.32%)of the respondent satisfied Bibliography whereas highly satisfied 20(6.60%), satisfied 28(9.24%), dissatisfied 09(2.97%)of the respondent satisfied abstract whereashighly satisfied 25(8.25%), satisfied 48(15.84%), Neutral 28(9.24%)and highly dissatisfied 04(1.32%)of the respondent satisfied full text whereashighly satisfied 04(1.32%), satisfied 56(18.48%), dissatisfied 04(1.32%)of the respondent satisfied graphic.

In University of Lucknow highly satisfied 44(11.11%), satisfied 48(12.12%), Neutral 04(1.01%), dissatisfied 04(1.01%)and highly dissatisfied 04(1.01%)of the respondent satisfied Bibliography whereas highly satisfied 20(5.05%), satisfied 64(16.16%), Neutral 04(1.01%), of the respondent satisfied abstract whereashighly satisfied 24(6.06%), satisfied 62(15.65%), Neutral 08(2.02%), dissatisfied 12(3.03%)of the respondent satisfied full text whereashighly satisfied 04(1.01%), satisfied 48(12.12%), Neutral 40(10.10%), dissatisfied 04(1.01%)and highly dissatisfied 02(0.50%)of the respondent satisfied graphic.

Table No. -5.4.11 Problems when accessing the E-Resources

Name of the University	Occasionally	Almost every time	Always	Never
Amity University	33 (35.48%)	32 (34.40%)	16 (17.20%)	12 (12.90%)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	04 (4.08%)	08 (8.16%)	70 (71.42%)	16 (16.32%)

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	16 (17.20%)	04 (4.30%)	65 (69.89%)	08 (8.60%)
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University	14 (20%)	10 (14.28%)	28 (40.00%)	18 (25.71%)
Integral University	08 (8.42%)	20 (21.05%)	39 (41.05%)	28 (29.47%)
King George' Medical University	12 (15%)	08 (10%)	56 (70%)	04 (5.00%)
The English and Foreign Language University	15 (24.59%)	20 (32.78%)	15 (24.59%)	11 (18.03%)
University of Lucknow	16 (17.77%)	20 (22.22%)	42 (46.66%)	12 (13.33%)

Table No. 5.4.11

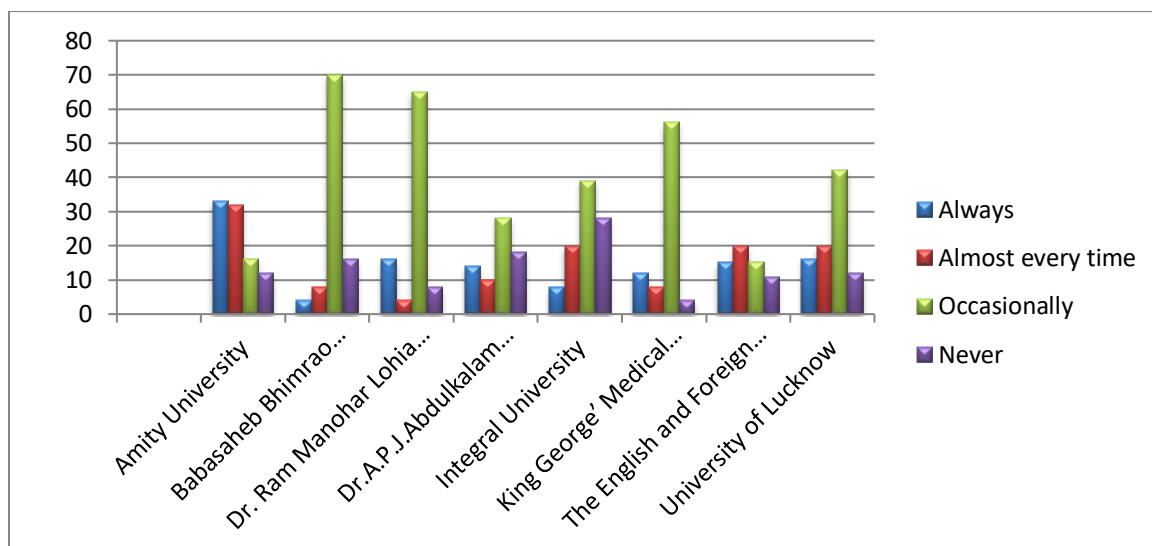


Fig. No.25

Interpretation:In Amity University 33(35.48%) users occasionally face problem, 32(34.40%) users almost every time face problem, 16(17.20%) users always face problem and 12(12.90%) users never face problem. In Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University 04(4.08%) users occasionally face problem, 08(8.16%) users almost every time face problem, 70(71.42%) users always face problem and 16(16.32%) users never face

problem. In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University 16(17.20%) users occasionally face problem, 04(4.30%) users almost every time face problem, 65(69.89%) users always face problem and 08(8.60%) users never face problem. In Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University 14(20%) users occasionally face problem, 10(14.28%) users almost every time face problem, 28(40%) users always face problem and 18(25.71%) users never face problem. In Integral University 08(8.42%) users occasionally face problem, 20(21.05%) users almost every time face problem, 39(41.05%) users always face problem and 28(29.47%) users never face problem. In King George' Medical University 12(15%) users occasionally face problem, 08(10%) users almost every time face problem, 56(70%) users always face problem and 04(5%) users never face problem. In The English and Foreign Language University 15(24.59%) users occasionally face problem, 20(32.78%) users almost every time face problem, 15(24.59%) users always face problem and 11(18.03%) users never face problem. In University of Lucknow 16 (17.77%) users occasionally face problem, 20(22.22%) users almost every time face problem, 42(46.66%) users always face problem and 12(13.33%) users never face problem.

CHAPTER-6

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1 FINDINGS BASED ON LIBRARIAN QUESTIONNAIRE

The findings based on the physical infrastructure, Library users, Library Staff, Library collection, Networking & Internet Connectivity, Services etc. are presented in the following points. These are:

TABLE NO. -6.1.1 TOTAL NO. OF USERS

- Amity University total no. of users are 5068.
- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University total no. of users are 1771.
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University total no. of users are 930.
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University total no. of users are 2950.
- Integral University total no. of users are 8077.
- King George' Medical University total no. of user's are 2775.
- The English and Foreign Language University total no. of users are 231.
- University of Lucknow total no. of users are 28500.

TABLE NO. -6.1.2 TOTAL NO. OF LIBRARY STAFF

- Amity University total no. of library staff are 32.
- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University total no. of library staff are 08.
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University total no. of library staff are 12.
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University total no. of library staff are 08.
- Integral University total no. of library staff are 55.
- King George' Medical University total no. of library staff are 17.
- The English and Foreign Language University total no. of library staff are 01.
- University of Lucknow total no. of library staff are 40.

TABLE NO. -6.1.3 LIBRARY COLLECTION

- Amity University total no. of library collections are 103405.
- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University total no. of library collections are 58654.
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University total no. of library collections are 25749.
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University total no. of library collections are 48481.
- Integral University total no. of library collections are 104707.
- King George' Medical University total no. of library collections are 44257.
- The English and Foreign Language University total no. of library collections are 3344.
- University of Lucknow total no. of library collections are 556055.

TABLE NO. -6.1.4 AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENTS

- Amity University total no. of equipments are (Computer 55, TV/LCD 02, Photocopy 02, Scanner 01, Printer 04, and Barcode Reader 05).
- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University total no. of equipments are (Computer 40, Photocopy 01, Printer 05, and Barcode Reader 02).
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University total no. of equipments are (Computer 35, Photocopy 01, Projector 01, Scanner 01, Printer 01, and Barcode Reader 01).
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University total no. of equipments are (Computer 15, TV/LCD 01, Photocopy 01, Scanner 02, Printer 04, and Barcode Reader 03).
- Integral University total no. of equipments are (Computer 50, TV/LCD 01, Photocopy 01, Projector 01, Scanner 03, Printer 06, and Barcode Reader 08).
- King George' Medical University total no. of equipments are (Computer 47, TV/LCD 01, Photocopy 02, Projector 01, Scanner 03 and Printer 06).

- The English and Foreign Language University total no. of equipments are (Computer 06, TV/LCD 01, Photocopy 02, Scanner 01, Printer 01, and Barcode Reader 01).
- University of Lucknow total no. of equipments are (Computer 82, TV/LCD 02, Photocopy 02, Fax 01, Projector 01Scanner 04, Printer 07, and Barcode Reader 02).

TABLE NO. -6.1.5 NETWORKING & INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

- Amity University has its own library network, and connected with the Local Area Network and Wide Area Network and used Leased Line and Wi-Fi for connectivity. And Internet and Intranet to computerized Library network.
- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University has no its own library network and used Wi-Fi for connectivity. And Internet and Intranet to computerized Library network.
- In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University has its own library network, and connected with the Local Area Network and used Wi-Fi for connectivity. And Internet and Intranet to computerized Library network.
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University has its own library network, and connected with the Local Area Network and used Leased Line and Wi-Fi for connectivity. And Internet to computerized Library network.
- Integral University has its own library network, and connected with the Local Area Network and Wide Area Network and used Leased Line and Wi-Fi for connectivity. And Internet and Intranet to computerized Library network.
- King George' Medical University has its own library network, and connected with the Local Area Network and used Leased Line for connectivity. And Intranet to computerized Library network.
- The English and Foreign Language University has its own library network, and connected with the OPAC and used and Wi-Fi for connectivity. And LIPSIS Software used.

- University of Lucknow has its own library network, and connected with the Local Area Network and used Leased Line for connectivity. And Internet and Delnet to computerized Library network.

TABLE NO. -6.1.6 COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION SERVICES

- Amity University mostly used CAS/SDI, Document Delivery service, Reference service and Bibliographic service.
- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University dose not used computerized information services.
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University mostly used CAS/SDI, Document Delivery service, Reference service and Bibliographic service.
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University dose not used computerized information services.
- Integral University total mostly used CAS/SDI, Document Delivery service, Reference service and Bibliographic service.
- King George' Medical University mostly CAS/SDI, Document Delivery service, Reference service and Bibliographic service.
- The English and Foreign Language University mainly used Reference service.
- University of Lucknow mainly used Bibliographic service.

TABLE NO. -6.1.7 AUTOMATEDHOUSEKEEPING OPERATION SERVICES

- Amity University has Automated Housekeeping Operation services (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation and Stock Verification). And mainly used integrated software.
- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University has Automated Housekeeping Operation services (Cataloging, Circulation and Stock Verification). And mainly used integrated software.
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University has Automated Housekeeping Operation services (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serial Control, Indexing and Abstracting and Stock Verification). And mainly used integrated software.

- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University does not have Automated Housekeeping Operation services.
- Integral University has Automated Housekeeping Operation services (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serial Control, Indexing and Abstracting and Stock Verification). And mainly used integrated software.
- King George' Medical University has Automated Housekeeping Operation services (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation, Serial Control, Indexing and Abstracting and Stock Verification). And mainly used integrated software.
- The English and Foreign Language University has Automated Housekeeping Operation services (Acquisition, Cataloging and Circulation). And mainly used integrated software.
- University of Lucknow has Automated Housekeeping Operation services (Acquisition, Cataloging, Circulation and Serial Control). And mainly used integrated software.

TABLE NO. -6.1.8 LIBRARY BUDGET

- Amity University has sufficient Library budget for acquired books or other resources.
- Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar does not have sufficient Library budget for acquired books or other resources.
- Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University has sufficient Library budget for acquired books or other resources.
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University does not have sufficient Library budget for acquired books or other resources.
- Integral University has sufficient Library budget for acquired books or other resources.
- King George' Medical University has sufficient Library budget for acquired books or other resources.
- The English and Foreign Language University has sufficient Library budget for acquired books or other resources.

- University of Lucknow does not have sufficient Library budget for acquired books or other resources.

6.2 FINDING BASED ON SURVEY OF THE USERS

The Library users regarding the physical facilities, resources, advantages and disadvantages of e-resources, frequency of library visit, and purpose of using library etc. are presented in the following points. These are:

DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The result found that 100.00% questionnaire was distributed in University Libraries of Lucknow. The highest response rate is 14.41% in BBAU and the lowest response rate is 8.97% in EFLU.

FREQUENCY TO VISIT LIBRARY

The result indicate that the highest 53.06% users visit library Daily in BBAU and the lowest 8.19% user visit library Once in a month in EFLU.

PURPOSE FOR VISITING LIBRARY

The result indicate that the highest 53.76% user visit library for the Academic purpose in the library of AU and the lowest 1.62% user visit library for other purpose in the library of BBAU, KGMU and EFLU.

TYPES OF SERVICES

The result indicate that the maximum no. of users used Online search service (38.09%) in the library of AU and minimum no. of users used Inter Library Loan Service 2.17% in the library of IU.

USES OF E-RESOURCES

- ❑ The result indicates that most of the library users used E-Journals like American Chemical Society, DOAJ, Emerald, Manupatra, nature journal and Oxford University Press.

- ❑ Most of the library users used E-Books like Cambridge online and Library Genesis.
- ❑ Most of the library users used Database like EPW Online and SCC Online.

LIBRARY'S ON-LINE RESOURCES

The result indicates that the maximum no. of users visit library website every day, mostly used to find books and other materials and fairly satisfied with library website.

ADVANTAGE OF E-RESOURCES

The result indicates that most of the library users say when use E- Resources it is Time and space save.

PROBLEMS FACEDBY USER

The result shows that library users are generally faced problems like slow access speed and difficulty to find relevant information.

SATISFIED BY THE SERVICES

The result indicate that the highest 84.69% users are satisfied by the services provided by the library in BBAU and 13.33% users are not satisfied by the services provided by the library in LU.

SATISFIED WITH THE E-RESOURCE

The Result shows that the maximum no. of users are highly satisfied Bibliography, Abstract and full text e- resources.

PROBLEMS WHEN ACCESSING THE E-RESOURCES

The result indicates that most of library users were always facing problems when accessing E-Resources.

6.3 SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings, following suggestions should be made for further improvement in University Libraries of Lucknow:

- There should be an awareness programmer for library staff and students so that they should aware of E-resources.
- To appoint the adequate qualified staff should be appointed and in- service training be giving to the working staff so that they may be able to give maximum services to their library users by among the latest technologies and provide better services to the users.
- To provide authorities for the Librarian should be permitted to visit other advanced libraries for learning new skills and knowledge.
- To provide special funds for: Library automation according to user demands.
- The library should provide online access books, journals and internet services and other electronic resources in easy ways.
- Services of the library should be improved with the help of emerging information technology tools.
- Library should organize various programs for popularized the library services and resources.
- Library timing should be extended, for the convenience of users it may be opened 24x7.
- Library should subscribe more current resources like E-Journals, E-Books etc.
- Infrastructure for e-resources should be increased.
- Most of the respondents are dissatisfied with e-resources because of technical barriers. So users should provide technical assistance.
- Wi-Fi speed must be fast.

6.4 TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

H1:- University Libraries of Lucknow have a rich collection of electronic resources.

This hypothesis has been accepted because table 5.1.4 shows that University Libraries of Lucknow having a rich collection of electronic resources.

H2:- It is presumed that the user of university libraries of Lucknow is using e-resource for finding the relevant precious information.

This hypothesis has been accepted because 5.2.6(B) shows user of university libraries of Lucknow are using e-resource for finding the relevant precious information.

H3:- The user of university libraries of Lucknow is using e-resource for the relevant information of various purposes like research and development.

This hypothesis has been accepted because table 5.2.3 shows that the user of university libraries of Lucknow are using e-resource for the relevant information of various purposes.

H4:- It is presumed that some of the users of university libraries of Lucknow are facing problems in finding of the information on the internet.

The above hypothesis has been accepted. In the table 5.2.11 shows users of university libraries of Lucknow are facing problems in finding of the information on the internet.

H5:- The users of university libraries of Lucknow are satisfied with information sources and services available on the internet.

The table 5.2.6(C), 5.2.9 and 5.2.10 shows that users of university libraries of Lucknow are satisfied with information sources and services available on the internet. Thus, this hypothesis has been accepted.

H6:- University Libraries of Lucknow have adequate budget allotted for electronic resources.

The table 5.1.12 shows the University Libraries of Lucknow have adequate budget allotted for electronic resources. Thus, this hypothesis has been accepted.

H7:- University Libraries of Lucknow have insufficient library staff for management of e-resources.

The above hypothesis has been accepted. The table 5.1.3 shows University Libraries of Lucknow were having insufficient library staff for management of e-resources.

6.5 CONCLUSION

Library plays an important role for any society and academic Institutions. The library is the heart of University Library, and when we talk about the library of any particular university than that library is a special kind of university library. Library is full of resources and services. In present day electronic resources is more important rather the print resources. With the change of time and development of new and current technologies in every field, new technologies facilities etc. are emerging in the field of library and information science also. So implementing this new technique in the daily routine work of the library and providing current relevant up- to- date information to the user.

The study examined the Assessment of Electronic Resources among the Users of University Libraries of Lucknow. The respondent is library users of University Libraries of Lucknow. Looking at the findings of this study it can be clear that most of the users are using e-resource daily and it is very Convenience in nature but Difficult to finding relevant information. The study clearly shows the more modification is required in services and collection. The present study shows the clear picture of assessment of electronic resources.

6.6 FURTHER AREA OF STUDY

The present study has shown the Assessment of Electronic Resources among the Users of University Libraries of Lucknow. Similar type of studies can also be conducted on the following topics:

- Assessment of Electronic Resources among UG and PG students of University Libraries of Lucknow: A Study.
- Assessment of Electronic Resources among library staff in the University Libraries of Lucknow: A Survey.
- Effectiveness of Electronic Resources among research scholar in University Libraries of Lucknow: A Study.