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An abstracting periodical in the field of Library and Information Science

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Volumes: 45 – 49

2011 - 2015



Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC)

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ILSA: An Abstracting Periodical reporting works on different facets in the domain of Library and Information Science (LISc) published in India.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

ILSA FOR VOLUME: 45 – 49 (2011 – 2015)

Indian Library Science Abstracts (ILSA) is the only national abstracting and indexing periodical to cover the literature on Library and Information Science (LISc.) published in India. It is brought out by the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) since 1967. ILSA volumes: 40-44 (2006-2010) has been published in 2018 in print version as well as in electronic version in CD.

We are trying our best in reducing the time gap in the publication of ILSA. In order to reduce the gap, we are planning to publish next issues of ILSA in two volumes. Volumes: 45 – 49 covering years from 2011 – 2015 and volumes: 50 – 54 covering years from 2016 – 2020. We expect to publish volume: 45 – 49 (2011 – 2015) in 2021 and volume: 50 – 54 (2016 – 2020) in 2022. Due to pandemic, we were unable to get in touch with the stakeholders/publishers and the professionals responsible for the publication of ILSA. We are pleased to publish ILSA Volumes: 45-49 (2011-2015) on 1st June, 2023.

The volume consists of 2365 entries from 17 journals and 6 conference proceedings. Complete bibliographical description of the abstracted document as furnished in the source journal is provided in order to facilitate the users to identify the document. ILSA: Volume- 45-49 (2011-2015) consists of two parts: Main or Classified Part and Index Part. Entries in the main/classified part are primarily arranged according to the classified order by adopting 22nded. of DDC. Under the specific classification number, entries are arranged alphabetically by the surname of the first author- [SURNAME (Forename)] of the article. Entries are serially numbered. Index part consists of author index and affiliation index as provided by the author in the source document. The Electronic version (PDF) of ILSA is searchable. Any term or group of words may be searched in find option. Find option may also be activated by pressing 'Ctrl' + 'F' key together.

Published literature on Library and Information Science domain in major regional languages with high standards is very much evident in multilingual countries like us. It has become difficult to hold a control over these publications owing to non-availability of data. To address this problem, it has become imperative to take initiatives on the part of the stakeholders, publishers, and state library associations, organizers of the conferences / seminars /workshops and individual library professionals to furnish data on the literature on LIS published in regional languages. We solicit effective cooperation from them to make ILSA an authentic surrogate of Indian intellectual output in Library and Information Science.

We humbly acknowledge the patronage of the honourable members of the Editorial Board. We also gratefully acknowledge Commercial Publishers, LIS Schools, Research Institutes, Professional Associations, Library and Information Science Professionals for their encouragement and support in getting data from various sources distributed in different states of India.

Instructions to the Users

It has been observed that author(s) name has been spelt in different journals in different way. In some cases, full name of the author has been given, where as, in some articles, abbreviation has been used. Surname of some authors has been spelt in different way in different journals. The affiliation of authors is important to find out the contribution of institutions in LIS education, growth and development during the period of study. Here also, it has been observed that names of good numbers institutions have been spelt in different way. Such as, in some articles, “Delhi University” has been used, where as, in some other articles, “University of Delhi” has been used as affiliation of the author(s). The dual name of institutions has been found in good numbers of articles. It has also been observed that in some articles, abbreviation of the institution has been used, where as, in some articles, full name of the institution has been given. Such as, Indian Institute of Technology or IIT; similarly, Indian Institute of Science, Education and Research or IISER. We have tried our best to sort out the issues and to provide all records under one heading. However, for the sake of finding all records of a particular institution or of an author, users are requested to search the volume in all possible way.

06.07.2023

Dr. Nitai Ray Choudhury
Hony. Editor, ILSA

**This Volume is dedicated
to
our respected and beloved teachers**



Prof. Bimal Kanti Sen
[02/08/1938 - 17/10/2022]
Former Adviser, ILSA



Prof. Juran Krishna Sarkhel
[03/03/1954 – 29/12/2018]
Former Honorary Editor, ILSA

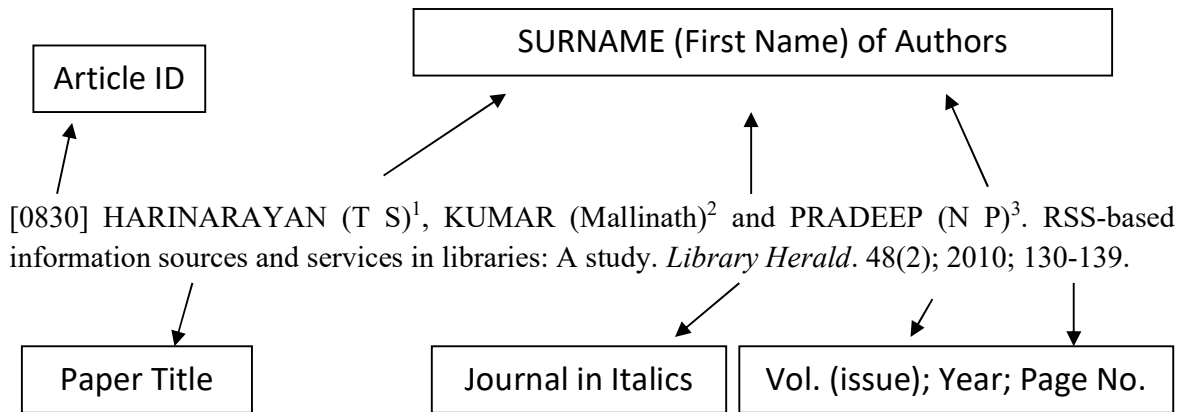
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1. Annals of Library and Information Studies [2011, Vol. 58 – 2015, Vol. 62]
2. Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies [2011, Vol. 13 – 2014, Vol. 16]
3. College Libraries [2011, Vol. 26 - 2015, Vol. 30]
4. Collnet Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management [2011, Vol. 5 – 2015, Vol. 9]
5. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology [2011, Vol. 31 – 2015, Vol. 35]
6. Granthagar [2011, Vol. 61 – 2015, Vol. 65]
7. IASLIC Bulletin [2011, Vol. 56 – 2015, Vol. 60]
8. Journal of Indian Library Association [2011, Vol. 47 – 2015, Vol. 51]
9. Journal of Scientometric Research [2012, Vol. 01 – 2015, Vol. 4]
10. Kelpro Bulletin [2011, Vol. 15 – 2015, Vol. 19]
11. Librarian [2011, Vol. 18 – 2015, Vol. 22]
12. Library Herald [2011, Vol. 49 – 2015, Vol. 53]
13. PEARL- A Journal of Library and Information Science [2011, Vol. 5 – 2015, Vol. 9]
14. RBU Journal of Library & Information science [2011, Vol. 14 – 2015, Vol. 17]
15. SRELS Journal of Information Management [2011, Vol. 48 – 2015, Vol. 52]
16. Vidyasagar University Journal of Library and Information Science [2011, Vol. 16 – 2015-16, Vol. 20-21]
17. World Digital Libraries – An International Journal [2011, Vol. 4 – 2015, Vol. 8]

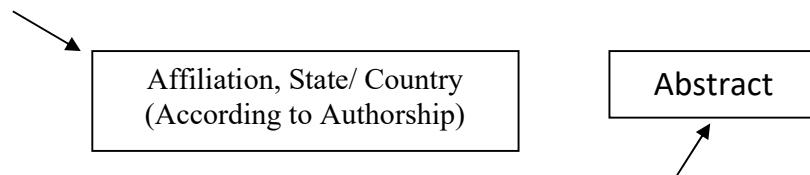
Source Seminar / Conference Proceedings

1. BLA Proceedings, 2011: Library Apathy: Reasons and Solutions
2. 28th All India Conference of the IASLIC Proceedings, 2011: Library Vision 2020
3. 25th IASLIC National seminar Proceedings, 2012: Intellectual Property Rights: Problems and Prospects with Special Reference to Library and Information Services
4. 29th All India Conference Proceedings, 2013: Role of Library Associations in India in Modern Age
5. 26th IASLIC Seminar Proceedings, 2014: Roadmap to Usher in Knowledge Society
6. 30th All India Conference of the IASLIC Proceedings, 2015: Library Legislation and Community Information Services

Sample Entry



1-3. University of Karnataka, Karnataka.



This article is a study about RSS (Real Simple Syndication) and its application in libraries. RSS is an XML-based format for content distribution. Webmasters create an RSS file containing headlines and description of specific information. The technology is similar in concept to the traditional Current Awareness Service (CAS) and Selective Dissemination of Information Service (SDI) offered by the librarian of yesteryears. Number of RSS feeds available differs significantly from libraries to libraries. This is significant in exploring the various possibilities of RSS in libraries.

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020 LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCES

[0001] ARORA (Harish Chander)¹. Socio-Economic Bearings of the Aspirant Librarians: A Case Study. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 50(2 ; 2013; 177-190.

1. University of Delhi, Department of Library and Information Science, Delhi

This article attempts to provide a picture of the socio-economic status of the students aspiring to become library professionals. It also tries to assess their professional orientation and their family's support. It is a case study confined to the students of Library and Information Science of Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar and University of Delhi, Delhi.

[0002] BANERJEE (Puja)¹. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray on Uses of Library. *Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies*. 14(1); 2012; 133-134.

1. Dept. of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal

The need of Library in a society is immense and thus its proper use is necessary. Present study reveals that the thoughts of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray on uses of libraries. Reading of books is the main criteria. He himself collected information and also studied the collected information along with regular study in several libraries, which took the shape of his outstanding book on the history of Indian Chemistry. He favoured the importance of uses of library. Acquiring knowledge is actually having information. Education is incomplete if the recipient is not well-informed.

[0003] BANERJEE (Soma)¹. Contribution of Prafulla Chandra Ray towards Library. *Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies*. 14(1); 2012; 111-112.

1. Dept. of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal

This article is mainly about contribution of PC Ray on books & library. He gave more priority in substantial books & gave more important in regular study. Because books can be made a man into wise man, according to him in our country. There had much library to gather knowledge but there had no interest to use the library properly among the people. He wrote many books, journals and thesis.

[0004] BARMAN (Badal)¹. Library and Librarian in 21st century. [Text in Bengali]. *Granthagar*. 63(1); 2013; 4-6.

Describes library as an information centre and its changing role in IT era where information needs of the users are varied. Explosion in the amount of information, right to information, freedom of information, invension of 3G, use of RDA, availability of open source software, developed telecommunication are forcing libraries to contract and participate in national and international networkers. Besides easy retrieval and free access to information database, facilitation of online for searching information services. In the

context of such environment article stresses the need of professional skills and expertise for using e-resources.

[0005] BARUI (Ananda)¹ and BARUI (Subal Kumar)². The Relation between Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray with Library from the Various Points of View. *Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies*. 14(1); 2012; 143-144.

1-2. Dept. of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal

This article describes the different roles played by the great Indian scientist Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy in nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth century. In this information society, library is very much important to provide their relevant information according to the user's need. It is also very much helpful to solve the various types of problems in different segments of the society. Here Acharys Roy's as a educationist, public activity, relation with library, publications and prize etc. are discussed in my paper.

[0006] BASAK (Moutusi)¹. Life and Contribution of Ranganathan: A Chronological Statement. [Text in Bengali]. *Granthagar*. 61(8); 2011; 235-243.

[0007] BASU (Sreekanta)¹. In Search of the Mystery of Book Science [Text in Bengali]. *Granthagar*. 65(6); 2015; 160-170.

Author traverses through classic literatures in understanding sources of information that lead to knowlege and wisdom and their transformation into books to digital forms via classification of universe of knowledge in determining the role of a, librarian in understanding and disseminating the same.

[0008] BHATTACHARYA (Chittojit)¹, MANNA (Pradip)², BHATTACHARYA (Swati)³ and CHAKRABORTY (Sujan Bandhu)⁴. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray O Granthagar: A Scientist Whose Works Made the Research Libraries Enriched for Future Researchers. *Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies*. 14(1); 2012; 215-218.

1-4. Indira Gandhi Open University

This paper takes a close look at Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray's works on Chemistry and his papers on chemical theories which had enriched and will be enriching the research libraries in India for future researchers. Ray's autobiography reveals the ways he worked on every ground of chemistry and produced some phenomenal results not just in writing but also through his inventions. Inspired by his father's library, he was fond of literature, specially Shakespeare, Ray published a paper in 1896 on preparation of a new stable chemical compound: Mercurous Nitrite. This work made way for a large number of investigative papers on Nitrites and Hyponitrites of different metals, and on Nitrites of Ammonia and organic amines. Ray had written 107 papers in all branches of Chemistry by 1920 and a number of papers were published in the Journal of the Indian Chemical Society. He contributed articles in Bengali to many monthly magazines, particularly on scientific topics His autobiography Life and Experience of a Bengali Chemist is an asset not only for Bengali literature but also for researchers who can follow the steps that Ray had already marked Ray's A History of Hindu Chemistry from the Earliest Times to the Middle of Sixteenth Century, a result of many years' search through ancient Sanskrit manuscripts and

Without knowledge, information may be all heat and smoke without any light. The article emphasises that information literacy is instrumental in empowering citizens in this complex and sophisticated social world.

[0145] SATIJA (M. P.)¹. Remembering the Work of S. R. Ranganathan for Academic Libraries and Library Education. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 48(3); 2011; 245-250.

1. Guru Nanak Dev University, UGC Emeritus fellow, Amritsar, Punjab

S.R. Ranganathan (1892-1972) donned many a hats at a time- a revolutionary thinker, philosopher, educationist, preacher, doer, missionary, teacher, a librarian, and above all a crusader. He worked single-mindedly and tirelessly for the development of libraries and library science in India. More than purveyor of information and knowledge, he valued libraries as instruments for all-round development of the country. At heart he was an internationalist, a humanist who saw libraries as a force in world peace and cooperation (Satija, 1992).

[0146] SATIJA (M. P.)¹. Professor P.N. Kaula: An Ambassador of Indian Librarianship. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 50(4); 2013; 359-362.

1. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab

It is almost four years since the passing away of Professor P.N. Kaula. This article is a tribute to him. It is a short biodata of Prof. Kaula recording all his major achievements.

[0147] SEIKH (Azimuddin)¹. Role of Library and Librarian in Bibliotherapy. [Text in Bengali]. *Granthagar*. 62(4); 2012; 93-95.

Defines the term 'bibliotherapy' and its today's relevance in modern world in the treatment of the sick mentally also physically. Article confirms the necessity of such therapy in modern society where people exist in mental depression and always pass the time through fatal anxiety. Suggests different kinds of bibliotherapy and their techniques and principles.

[0148] SEN (B. K.)¹. Top 7 Indian LIS Journals. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*. 61(3); 2014; 253-256.

1. Dept. of Science and Technology, Govt. of India

India publishes around 130 library and information science journals. A methodology has been developed to identify the top journals. The study identified the seven journals as India's leading journals. These include Annals of Library and Information Studies, SRELS Journal of Information Management, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Information Studies, COLLNET Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management, IASLIC Bulletin and Library Herald.

[0149] SENGUPTA (Saheli)¹. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy and Library in his Thought. [Text in Bengali]. *Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies*. 14(1); 2012; 30-32.

1. Maharani Science College for Women, Karnataka.
2. Tumkur University, Karnataka.
3. Central University of Gujarat, Gujarat.

The paper presents publications by physics Nobel prize winner Andre Geim who has collaborated with 304 researcher still 2010. The study has been observed that Novoselov, KS had collaborated with Andre Geim in the maximum number of papers i.e. 63 published during 2000-2010. Dubonos, SV follows next with 36 papers published during 1987-2006, Maan, JC with 34 papers published during 1996-2010. Total authorship credit for 304 authors' count 1134, each collaborating author being given one authorship credit for each paper. Andre Geim to his credit has (184/1134) 16.22 percentage of total authorship credit. He has received 12189 citations for his 184 articles and his h-index is 50.

[0637] SEDAM (Mariraj Vasudev)¹ and KESHAVA². Communication and Collaborative Research Pattern of Charles K Kao: A Scientometric Portrait. *PEARL - A Journal of Library and Information Science*. 7(1); 2013; 5-10.

1. Department of Library and Information Centre, Maharani's Science College for Women, Palace Road, Bangalore, Karnataka.
2. Department of Library and Information Science, Tumkur University, Tumkur, Karnatak.

Scientometric analysis of the 44 publications by Charles K Kao published during 1968 – 2008 has been done in the present paper. The result of the study shows that Charles K Kao had published 12 single authored and 32 multi-authored (publications) papers during 1968–2008. The multi-authored papers include: two-authored (9), three authored (10), four authored (1), five authored (6), six authored (3), seven, eight and ten authored (1). His highest productivity was in 2003 with the output of 4 publications (age 70), followed by 3 papers each in 2001 (age, 68 years), 2004 (age, 71 years) and 2008 (age, 75 years). The 50 percentile productivity life was 20 at the age of 54 years. The total productivity life of the author spans 41 years from the age of 35. Charles K Kao has received 127 citations for his 44 articles and his h-index 6.

[0638] SEN (B. K.). Ranked List and Zonal Distribution of Periodicals in Bradford Law. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*. 64(1); 2015; 48-50.

1. Expert Committee on Bibliometrics, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India

Shows how periodicals are ranked in Bradford distribution and why. Also indicates how citations can be divided in three Bradford zones to obtain the value of 'n'.

[0639] SEN (B. K.)¹. A Freak Phenomenon in the Realm of Impact Factor. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*. 59(4); 2012; 289-290.

1. University of Malaya, Malaysia.

The impact factor of Acta Crystallographica Section A jumped from 2.051 in 2008 to 49.926 in 2009. It may be noted that in 2009 this journal had the highest impact factor among all the journals indexed in Journal Citation Reports. Even in 2010, the journal ranked second with impact factor 54.333. The rise in

The goal of this research is to study whether there is a significant correlation between how bilingual municipal Web sites receive links to their two domains in two languages and the extent of these languages among the population in the municipalities. It is shown that the domain in the majority language receive the majority of the links. Statistically significant correlations are found, suggesting that those creating the links are well aware of the language situation in the municipalities and use that knowledge when creating the links. Search engine Yahoo is found to give the most accurate results of link counts to the researched bilingual web space. Yahoo can therefore be recommended for webometric studies where language is a factor.

[1493] K.S. (Abu)¹. Google Glass Technology and its Applications in Libraries. *Kelpro Bulletin*. 19(1); 2015; 110-118.

1. Department of Library and Information Science, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappally, Tamil Nadu

As technology becomes more sophisticated and we steer In the realm of Internet, some technology experts predict that wearable technology will play a defining role. Wearable technology ia a category of technology devices that can be worn by a user in his body. Google Glass is a wearable and voice-controlled android device that resembles a pair of glasses and displays information directly in the user's field of Vision. Modern day libraries view Google Glass as a future potential technology which as a long-lasting effect on library services. This paper discusses about the Google Glass, its design, features, and its applications in libraries. Its advantages and limitations are also mentioned.

[1494] KAMBA (Manir Abdullahi)¹. Implication of ICT's in Libraries of Higher Education Institutes: A Panacea Catapulting Library Development in Africa. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*. 31(1); 2011; 65-72.

1. Department of Library and Information Science, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria

[1495] KATTIMANI (S. F.)¹ and NAIK (Ramesh R.)². E-Learning Technology in the ICT Era: Application to Technical Education. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*. 32(6); 2012; 459-467.

1. S.Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, Karnataka.

2. Department of Studies of Library and Information Science, Karnatak University, Dharwad, Karnataka.

In the information technology era, the technical institutions have radically changed the information environment. Information and communication technology (ICT) has created a new opportunities to effectively store and transmit the digital video over networks. E-learning will be introduced as an integral part of an environment where teaching is transformed and where learning is an ongoing, creative process.¹ Along with the basic concepts of e-learning technology and its applications to the technical education using software's and hardware requirements, the basic objective of science and engineering education in India is to devise and guide reforms that will transform India into a strong and vibrant knowledge economy. In this context, the focus areas for National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) project have been (i) higher education, (ii) professional education, (iii) distance education, and

[1568] SATIJA (M. P.)¹ and MARTINEZ-AVILAB (Daniel)². Use of Classification in Organizing and Searching the Web. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*. 61(4); 2014; 294-306.

1. Department of Library and Information Science, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab
2. Graduate School of Information Science, São Paulo State University (UNESP), Marília, Brazil

The traditional characteristics and challenges for organizing and searching information on the World Wide Web are outlined and reviewed. The classification features of two of these methods, such as Google, in the case of automated search engines, and Yahoo! Directory, in the case of subject directories are analyzed. Recent advances in the Semantic Web, particularly the growing application of ontologies and Linked Data are also reviewed. Finally, some problems and prospects related to the use of classification and indexing on the World Wide Web are discussed, emphasizing the need of rethinking the role of classification in the organization of these resources and outlining the possibilities of applying Ranganathan's facet theories of classification.

[1569] SATIJA (M. P.)¹. Classification: A Universal Constant. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 49(3); 2012; 225-23.

1. Guru Nanak Dev University, UGC Emeritus Fellow, Amritsar, Punjab

Introduce the concept of classification and its various classifications. The article elaborates on the process of classification. The specific uses of library classification are narrated.

[1570] SEN (B. K.)¹. Citation Generation Potential. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*. 60(2); 2013; 140-142.

1. Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, Delhi

The article traces the history of the first use of the term citation potential and citation generation potential (CGP) and provides their definitions. Discusses how the terms differ from one another in terms of meaning. Identify the factors such as intrinsic quality, rank of a scientist, subject, document type and mega-authorship that are responsible for the CGP. Explains how the CGP of a paper, a journal or a scientist can be determined and used.

[1571] SEN (B. K.). Ranganathan's Contribution to Bibliometrics. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*. 62(4); 2015; 222-225.

1. Expert Committee on Bibliometrics, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, Delhi

Traces the origin of the term librametry. Shows how librametry has helped Ranganathan to develop the staff formula for different libraries, and it can help in decision making relating to the establishment of rural and branch libraries; dormitory and service libraries. His maintenance of statistics of various library activities showed the growth pattern of library collection, use of the collection by users, busy and very busy hours in the circulations and reference sections, and so on. He also developed a method for optimal

025.5277 REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES

[1758] AHMAD (Safique)¹, BARUI (Subal Kumar)², SHIT (Nimai)³ and DE SARKAR (Tanmay)⁴. Resource Acquisition in Calcutta University Library for Promotion of Research Activities. *College Libraries*. 30(1-2); 2015; 72-81.

In the fast changing information world, when everything is becoming knowledge-centric, we cannot ignore the role of libraries in spreading knowledge and information to the vast community of knowledge-seekers. Today academic libraries especially libraries of the higher learning institutions are trying to function in an automated and sophisticated way of research and development activities. CU library has flourished as one of the key resource centers not only among the universities but also within the eastern part of the nation in promoting research activities and for enhance scholarship. Resource acquisition policy to include the digital content to a maximum extent. This paper is an effort to bring forward issues related to collection development in the CU Library particularly on promotion of research activities.

[1759] BISWAS (Pallab Saha)¹ and PAUL (Sumita)². Information Sources and Services of the Libraries of the two Different Types of Academic Institutes A Study. *Calcutta University Journal of Information Studies*. 15; 2013; 179-186.

1-2. Department of Library and Information Science, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, West Bengal

Indian Institute of Technology (IT), Kharagpur and Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata is the two prominent institutions in India as all so the World. The libraries of the two different types of academic Institutes are playing a vital role in the dissemination of information. The libraries of the two different types of academic Institutes are doing the activities like selection & collection of information, preservation & digitization of Information, organization of Information, retrieval of information and dissemination of Information. This study analyses the structure and services provided by the two different types of academic libraries in India in a lucid manner.

[1760] GOPINATH (A. Shaini)¹ and NAIR (Vidyavathy G.)². Effectiveness of Kerala Agricultural University Library and Information Systems (KAULIS) in meeting the Growing Demands for Information Services. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 48(6); 2011; 657-661.

1-2. Mahatma Gandhi University, School of International Relation and Politics, Kottayam, Kerala

This paper provides an overview of effectiveness of KAULIS in meeting the growing information and knowledge demands of researchers and academia and various other students and faculties visiting the library. This paper provides insights into the various services of a special library like book collection, reference sources and services, choice of the users and how their persistent demand for information and knowledge is met by KAULIS. Paper offers practical suggestions for meeting the information requirements in the modern age of information explosion through the use of IT and reference service.

[1761] HALDER (Mintu). Information Resources and Services of the Public Libraries under Kamarhati Municipality in North 24 Parganas: A Study. *College Libraries*. 29(1-2); 2014; 36-50.

provided by the publishers were used to study the usage. Data analysis revealed that IIT libraries spend a significantly large proportion of their budgets to acquire e-resources. There is a clear shift in the collection development policies of these libraries where e-resources have become a vital part of their core collections. E-resources in all IITs are being heavily used as the number of downloads have increased from 32,33,818 to 76,17,691 articles reflecting a growth of 135% over a period of 8 years.

[1822] JUNG (Youngim)¹, KIM (Jayhoon)² and KIM (Hwanmin)³. STM E-Journal Use Analysis by Utilizing KESLI Usage Statistics Consolidation Platform COLLNET. *Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management*. 7 (2); 2013; 205-215.

1-3. KISTI, Republic of Korea

The provision of usage data for e-journals in standard format introduces an innovation in collection management practices within libraries, establishment of distribution policies for library consortia and frame work of scholarly impact measurement. However, utilization of the usage statistics for consortia is disrupted because each publisher generates and transfers the large-scale usage reports in its own way. Thus we have implemented an automatic collection and visualization system of e-journal usage statistics in this paper. In addition, consortia package subscription data has been integrated into the suggested system. As the result, we have obtained 7,539,083 journal usage reports of 359 institutions from thirty-one publishers. By analyzing the usage statistics and cost, we have found out four major issues on use of STM e-journals distributed through KESLI consortia.

[1823] KABA (Abdoulaye)¹ and SAID (Raed)². Usage of Electronic Books: A Study of ebrary Database in the United Arab Emirates. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*. 32 (2); 2012; 95-100.

1-2. Al-Ain University of Science & Technology, Al-Ain, United Arab Emirates

This paper presents the results of an analysis of usage reports of ebrary database. The five indicators (pages viewed, pages copied, pages printed, unique documents usage, and user sessions) were identified to determine the extent of e-library usage by 18 government and private institutions in the UAE based on their counter reports. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) shows significant difference in the average of these indicators among the 18 institutions in the UAE. Results of the study indicate that governments' institutions outperformed private institutions in all these indicators and the T-test confirmed the same. In general, the study found e-library use is relatively low and there was no annual growth in both government and private institutions. The study found that a large number of surveyed institutions do not fully utilize e-library services as expected. There is a need for aggressive promotion about the use of electronic resources among the faculty members and students through appropriate training, workshops and marketing activities in all these institutions.

[1824] KATTIMANI (P. S.)¹ and KATTIMANI (L. S.)². Quality Awareness of Online Information Resources: A Study. In *Library Vision 2020*; 28th All India Conference of the IASLIC, University of Kashmir, J&K, 2011. Proceedings, ed. by S. B. Banerjee... et al. Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC), Kolkata, 2011. 119-124.

[2363] THIRUMAGAL (A.)¹. SATHYABAMA (R.)². Information Requirements and Gathering Tendency of Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu – A Study. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 50(2); 2013; 229-238.

1-2. ManonmaniamSundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu

The researchers visited the Jamal Mohamed College and explained them the nature and purpose of the study. 125 random samples were taken for the study. A questionnaire was distributed to gather data and also interview through interview schedule was also employed in the collection of the data. Statistical tools like Percentage, Spearman's Correlation Coefficient and Chi- Square Test adopted for the study. Various comparisons and correlation made between the reading different types of materials, borrowing books, and satisfaction for borrowing books, reason for visiting libraries and seeking information and also information gathering habits through different formal and informal channels. The conclusions of this research provide recommendations for the library improvement and instructional development programme as suggestions for better use of college library.

[2364] TYAGI (Sunil)¹. Use of Electronic Information Resources at the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*. 32(2); 2012; 171-178.

1. Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh

The present study sought to study the user experience and perception of using different types of electronic information sources (EIS) by the scientists, pharmacopoeia associates and scientific assistants; to analyze the different purposes for which the EIS is used by the respondents and to access current user characteristics associated with use of online resources and databases at the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC). The study is based on questionnaire method. A questionnaire was distributed among the scientists, pharmacopoeia associates and scientific assistants to collect desired data. Total 40 questionnaires were distributed to this elected sample for the current year, 37 valid samples were collected and analyzed. The result showed a growing interest in online journals among the users at IPC. The survey showed that majority of respondents marked that library possessed useful online journals and databases for the scientific community. The data scanned and preserved in document management software play an important role to access relevant information. Awareness among the users about the availability of online journals was found highly satisfactory. Online journals were mostly used for research needs and similarly pharmacy and pharmacology discipline-based journals used widely. The EIS is better for accessing current and comprehensive information.

[2365] UKACHI (Ngozi Blessing)¹. Students' Attitudes as a Determining Factor to Electronic Information Resources Use in University Libraries in South-West, Nigeria. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*. 34(4); 2014; 333-341.

1. Department of Library and Information Science, University of Nigeria, Nigeria

This research was focused on examining the extent of use and the attitude of undergraduate (UG) students towards the use of electronic information resources (EIRs). It aimed to establish the relationship between UG students' attitude and their use of EIRs in university libraries in South-West, Nigeria. The

descriptive as well as correlational survey design was adopted for the study. The purposive and proportionate stratified random sampling techniques were employed in selecting the study population and sample size while questionnaire and oral interview were used as instruments for data collection. The findings revealed that EIRs are not adequately utilized as the UG students have negative attitude towards its use. They assume that additional special computing skills are required before one can be competent enough to effectively utilize these resources. The study also established that there is significant relationship between UG students' attitude and their use of EIRs provided in the library and also provides practical insights into the consequences of having negative attitude towards the use of libraries' EIRs. Recommendations geared towards ameliorating the problems were also made.

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103, Silver Tower, Vasundhara, Sector 18, Delhi	0288	Aditya Birla Science & Technology Co. Ltd., Maharashtra	1718
1173, Sector 15, Panchkula, Haryana	0359	Agni College of Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	0545
160, Mall Road, New Delhi, Delhi	0740	AGRIS, New Delhi, Delhi	1741
27, Banson Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	0349	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria	1712
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A.K.K. New Law Academy, Pune, Maharashtra	2004, 2005	AIR University, Islamabad, Pakistan	0271
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