2.1 INTRODUCTION

Event of the computer in the 1950s, it was not until the early 1960s that the first database suitable for searching was developed. MEDLARS were the first on-demand computer-based information retrieval service, and it was developed primarily for the medical profession. In 1971, MEDLINE, the online versions of MEDLARS, was the first major online dial-up database search service. In the following year, DIALOG offered the first public online commercial database. With these first databases, there were no real acquisition decisions, as they were offered as access services to which libraries could subscribe. Actual searching of these databases produced charges that many libraries passed along to users. While the information revolution was clearly underway, it was not until after the introduction of the CD-ROM in the mid-1980s that electronic resources began to have a major impact on selection practices in libraries (Meadow, 1988).
Many of the first CD-ROM products offered to libraries were versions of larger online databases and were supplied on a subscription basis with ownership of the data remaining with the publisher/producer. Initially, the price of the product included licensing of the content and possibly the purchase of a computer and CD-ROM player as well. Products were guaranteed to work only with specified CD-ROM players, as standards were not yet established. The purchase of this equipment as part of the cost of the information product was not always easy. Often equipment was not considered an appropriate use of the library’s materials budget. However, equipment budgets were not always large enough or flexible enough, initially, to accommodate this new demand. As with audiovisual materials, the unit price of these products was high and use was often limited to one individual at a time.

Although very expensive at first, CD-ROM products gradually became more affordable. As personal computers became widely available in most libraries, these products also became very popular. Initially, these CD-ROM databases could be used by only one person at a time, a major drawback, especially considering their high cost. The alternative was to purchase the needed database on magnetic tape and mount it on the local computer system, which could provide simultaneous access to many users. This, however, was a very expensive solution and one that most libraries could not afford. Gradually, hardware and software solutions were found that allowed several users to
access the same CD-ROM database simultaneously. Some libraries even found ways to provide access to CD-ROM products to sites outside of the library.

As librarians grappled with these technological advances, they continued to make careful selection decisions for these high cost products. Most typically, a group that included subject specialists, reference librarians, instruction librarians, and technical staff made the selection decisions. However, just when librarians appeared to have mainstreamed the selection of electronic materials as they had audiovisual materials, another new technology arrived - the World Wide Web.

In modern library the electronic resources are becoming more and more important. The printed resources are now being digitized, which has given rise in increases of the availability of books and journals in the electronic format. The electronic books are helpful because of their easy portability and its feature of incorporating more than one book in a single hand held device. The published materials are also available on open access platform. This helps the poorer also to get the information required free of cost and bridge the digital divide. They need not worry for licensing and usage of the information. The government has taken various steps to introduce E-resource facility in academic institutions for the benefit of Research Scholars. Because information resources especially journals are becoming very expensive due to their availability in electronic format. On the other hand libraries are facing financial crunch which has given rise to the birth of library cooperation / resource sharing. Due to rapid escalation in the cost of printed as well as electronic resources it is even difficult for the best universities and
research organizations in the world to afford expenses for all resources they require for their library users.

2.2 DEFINITION OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

IFLA defines Electronic Resources as “to those materials that require computer access, whether through a personal computer, mainframe, or handheld mobile device. They may either be accessed remotely via the Internet or locally”. Some of the most frequently encountered types are: E-journals, E-books, Full-text (aggregated) databases, indexing and abstracting databases, reference databases (biographies, dictionaries, directories, encyclopedias, etc.), Numeric and statistical databases, E-images, E-audio/visual resources. (IFLA, 2012)

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text bases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on cd-rom, on tape, via internet and so on. Over the past few years, a number of techniques about related standards have been developed which allow documents to be created and distributed in electronic form. The e-resource on magnetic and optical media has a vast impact on the collections of university libraries.

Electronic publishing has lead to new era of communications and information sharing. It creates opportunities for users as well as authors and publishers. Many of the
electronic books or electronic publisher’s web site freely permit and encourage readers to provide feedback on works, often directly to the author rather than to the publisher. Nevertheless, users may establish their own accounts, charge services to credit cards or to pay by pre-arranged method, and have requested material delivered directly to them by fax, e-mail, etc. Today, libraries of all kinds have been spending larger and larger shares of their budgets to adopt or gain access to electronic resources from publishers and vendors. This is due to the fact that e-resources have enabled libraries to improve services in a variety of ways. First, most e-resources come equipped with powerful search and retrieval tools that allow users to perform literature searches more effectively and efficiently. Moreover, since most relevant e-resources are now available through the web, users can have desktop access to them 24 hours a day.

There are several forms and types of electronic resources which are available on the internet, some of the popular ones that are gaining ground are the electronic journals, standards, technical specifications, reports, patents, full text articles, trade reports and hosts of other document sources. Also the printed editions of scholarly journals are available on the web. The publishers of journals are themselves providing services like contents, abstracts of articles, full text, before the actual printed edition is put on the stands. Majority of this kind of service providers are those publishers who have several journal publications to their credit, e.g., Elsevier, Academic Press, Springer, Oxford University Press, Taylor and Francis Blackwell Science and others.
Electronic resources are generally databases, journals in electronic format, but full-text available in the same network in the same library, making access to them by connecting the computer on which the searcher network that is part of, or only with the offices specialized libraries. E-resources are those resources which include documents in electronic or e-format that can be accessed via Internet in digital library environment. E-resources are that electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text, image collection, other multimedia products like numerical, graphical mode for commercially available for library and information centre’s. These may be delivered on CD-ROM / DVD, over the Internet and so on.

The role of library professionals is also changing. They have to get incorporated into new technology and help the users in guiding and locating the required information. They need to be skilful persons in indexing and searching the databases. They can help readers with alerts, Table of Contents, local mailing through intranet and other information bulletin board displays on the topics of their interests and such other information from internet. Their increased roles are like:

- Creating a helpful interface for the users to link all available resources.
- Providing proper guidance on the usage and usability of the available resources.
- Locating the resources from the internet and getting their database updated.
- Collaborating with the digital information and services and
• Improving the information usage.

2.3 NATIONAL CONSORTIA BASED E-RESOURCES

UGC-INFONET and INDEST-Consortium are two major initiatives that have come to the rescue of academic libraries so that they can cater to the needs of academia with reasonable subscription fee. Organizing e-resources is one of the important and crucial works to provide services to the users of the library information system. In a modern digital library information system, the professionals should have skills like computing, database management, networking, and other management skills relating to IT environment.

The challenges of integrating e-resources and technologies into the process of collection development in an Engineering college Knowledge Centre are many, varied, and multifaceted. Beyond considering the selection process itself, there are many issues to consider such as budget constraints, collection development policy, well trained staff, and ever-changing versatile technology. Most common being shrinking budgets and increasing operating costs. Collection budgets are at special risk because they are not directly connected to the number of staff positions or level of user services (Otero-Boisvert, 1993). Academic libraries have been affected by the impact of electronic technologies on research, such as increasing demands for electronic searching capabilities, demands for access to machine-readable scholarly texts, and use of network
discussion groups for scholarly communication (Shreeves, 1992). Preservation, Legal issues, Lack of professional skills key skill for digital librarians, lack of co-operation amongst librarians, lack of resources, lack of expertise, lack of manpower training, information explosion on the internet, technology change, political & social constraints Digital data does not have a long enough natural lifetime for us to wait for better medias to come along even today we have not achieved stability in data storage technology. This is known as the „retention-intention” data preservation cannot and must not be left to chance

UGC INFONET BCONSORTIA

UGC-Infonet was an ambitious programme of UGC to interlink all the Universities in the country with state-of-art technology. The Network was switched to BSNL backbone w.e.f 1st April 2010 and renamed as UGC Infonet 2.0.

On the scheme, 10 Mbps (1:1) Leased line was being established in 182 universities by using Fiber to provide Internet Services. INFLIBNET was responsible for executing and monitoring the entire project. Since the UGC-INFONET mainly provides Internet bandwidth, a pre-requisite for delivery of scholarly content subscribed through the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, National Knowledge Network is rolled out to meet the heavy demand of Internet bandwidth in universities. The scheme has now been withdrawn and all universities are migrated to NKN/NME-ICT projected. The site is maintained for giving information about UGC Infonet.
The UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium subscribes to the following resources for its member institutions.

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INDEST CONSORTIA

The “Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST) Consortium” was set up in 2003 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) on the recommendation of an Expert Group appointed by the Ministry. The IIT Delhi has been designated as the Consortium Headquarters to coordinate its activities. The Consortium was re-named as INDEST-AICTE Consortium in December 2005 with the AICTE playing a pivotal role in enrolling its approved engineering colleges and institutions as members of the Consortium for selected e-resources at much lower rates of subscription. The Consortium enrolls engineering and technological institutions as its members and subscribe to electronic resources for them at discounted rates of subscription and favourable terms and conditions. The Ministry provides funds required for subscription to electronic resources for 62 centrally-funded Government institutions including IITs, IISc Bangalore, NITs, ISM, IIITs, IIMs, NITTTR’s and few other institutions that are considered as core members of the Consortium. The benefit of consortia-based subscription to electronic resources is not confined to its core members but is also extended to all educational institutions under its open-ended proposition. 60 Govt./Govt.-aided engineering colleges are provided access to selected electronic resources with financial support from the AICTE and 102 universities/institutions have joined the Consortium under its self-supported category in 2012. The total number of members in the Consortium has now grown to 1235.
The INDEST-AICTE Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken so far in the country. It is the biggest Consortium in terms of number of member institutions in Asia. The Consortium attracts the best possible price and terms of agreement from the publishers on the basis of strength of its present and prospective member institutions. The Consortium subscribes to over 12,000 electronic journals from a number of publishers and aggregators. The consortium website at http://paniit.iitd.ac.in/indest hosts searchable databases of journals and member institutions to locate journals subscribed by the Consortium, their URLs and details of member institutions.

**Full – Text E-Resources**

- ABI / Inform Complete
- ACM Digital Library
- ASCE Journals
- ASME Journals (+ A M R)
- ASTM Standards and Journals
- Capitaline
- CRIS INFAC Ind. Information
- Digital Engineering Library (DEL)
- EBSCO Databases
- Elsevier's Science Direct
- Emerald Full-text
- Emerald Management Xtra
- Engineering Science Data Unit (ESDU)
- Euromonitor (GMID)
- IEEE / IEEE Electronic Library Online (IEL)
2.4 IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

The value of libraries for the individual and for society has long been seen as self-evident. However, in times when users are becoming increasingly independent in their information seeking, when information seems to be free on the web even where libraries have paid for access, and physical visits to libraries may decrease, the benefits gained from funding libraries are questioned not only by funding
institutions but also by the public. Funding libraries is an expensive business: print and electronic collections, buildings and equipment, and especially staff costs, constitute a considerable factor in the budget of universities or communities.

In the competition for scarce resources, it becomes vital for libraries to show evidence of the impact and value of their services, preferably in quantified results. “Outcome-based evaluations can be thought of as an accountability measure…” (Hess and Klekotka, 2005, p. 272). Librarians themselves are of course convinced of library benefits. In the Alexandria Manifesto, adopted in 2005 in preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) sees library benefits in the following fields (IFLA, 2005):

**Impact on libraries**

“Impact” and “outcome” are often used synonymously in the professional literature. “Value” or “benefit” are generally broader terms. Definitions of library outcome generally highlight the effect on individual users or on users collectively. Impact links this with the library’s aims and objectives and their relationship with its host institution’s goals (Revill, 1990).

Libraries have always been able to calculate the inputs into services funding, staff, collections, space, equipment and have become increasingly sophisticated in measuring the outputs of those services (e.g. loans, visits, downloads, reference transactions). Measures have also been developed to assess the quality of library
services and the cost-efficiency of the library’s performance. But quantity of use and quality of performance do not yet prove that users benefited from their interaction with a library. Measuring impact or outcome means going a step further and trying to assess the effect of services on users.

Impact on Users

User satisfaction surveys ask for a user’s direct or long-term experience with library services or for experience compared to expectation. High satisfaction could
mean that the library has been effective in conveying the view: It is well worth to use a library. But this does not mean that there is already a change in skills, competences, and behaviour. User satisfaction could rather be seen as giving a good basis for such changes in furthering receptivity and thus rendering outcomes possible.

**Assessing impact – the problems**

But the most challenging problem is that it is nearly impossible to separate library impact from other influences and to prove that changes in competences or behaviour are indeed an effect of using library services. Influences on individuals are manifold. Users may have gained information and competences from friends or teachers, from using media outside the library or searching the Internet. As it is often not possible to find positive proof of a direct influence of the library, surrogate measures must be used that at least indicate some influence. These problems are most troublesome when assessing the overall impact of a library and its services. They become less apparent in evaluating the outcome of one single activity like implementing a new service or conducting a user training programme, as the behaviour and skills before and after the implementation or the training can be more readily measured. Another difficulty is that it may take time before the impact of a library’s interventions becomes clear. As Everest and Payne (2001) state Assessing impact is not easy and it is not an exact science. We are dealing with a changing environment where people, services, and needs are constantly evolving. Any
research will inevitably provide a snapshot of what is happening at a particular point in time.

Methods for assessing impact

The ways that have been used for showing impact can be differentiated into quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods try to measure changes in competences or behaviour or to find correlations between library use and a person’s academic or professional success.

Qualitative (“soft”) measures, developed in social science, try to assess outcomes by evaluating users’ experiences and opinions. Methods used are:

- surveys (print, telephone, or online),
- interviews,
- focus groups, discussion groups,
- users’ self-assessment of skills and competences gained.

Exit surveys (surveys conducted on leaving a service) can be especially useful as they can immediately catch users’ impressions about having benefited. Self-assessment has proved less reliable, as users tend to rate their own competences somewhat higher than they really are. Qualitative methods supply a rich fund of “stories” about personal experiences and judgments. The results of qualitative methods will of course have a subjective bias; they show the “perceived outcome”. They should therefore be
compared with results of quantitative methods or with statistics of library use in order to validate the results.

There is a debate in outcome research as to whether user satisfaction could serve as an outcome measure. As user satisfaction surveys are now well established in libraries, it would be easy to use the results for assessing the impact of libraries. But is satisfaction with the library or with a library service indeed an outcome in the sense of benefits? Opinions are divided:

Satisfaction on the part of a user is an outcome. So is dissatisfaction. The Task Force considers simple satisfaction a facile outcome, however, too often unrelated to more substantial outcomes that hew more closely to the missions of libraries and the institutions they serve. (ACRL, 1998)

User satisfaction surveys ask for a user’s direct or long-term experience with library services or for experience compared to expectation. High satisfaction could mean that the library has been effective in conveying the view: It is well worth to use a library. But this does not mean that there is already a change in skills, competences, and behaviour. User satisfaction could rather be seen as giving a good basis for such changes in furthering receptivity and thus rendering outcomes possible.

Methods for measuring outcomes of user training have been already well tested and even standardized. Tests, especially combinations of pretest and posttest, are the preferred method (Brown and Krumholz, 2002; Dunn, 2002; Fister, 2003; Mark, 2004). In the last years, citation analysis has also been used for assessing
changes in users’ information literacy competences (Beile et al., 2004; Middleton, 2005; Tuñon and Brydges, 2005). Whatever method was used, it seemed in most cases possible to show direct impact of library training and services on information literacy.

The time costs method is based on the assumption: Users invest time and effort in order to use library services. The value that they - or their institution - place on that use must be at least as high as their "sacrifice" of time. Time costs are calculated by multiplying users’ time spent with library services with the average salary costs of the population served by that library. The method has been used in special libraries, but does not fit e.g. student populations.

The contingent valuation method has been developed in order to assess the financial value of non-profit organizations and services, especially projects in health care, environmental protection, education or culture.

Assessing the value of libraries is no easy task. Intangible issues like the impact on knowledge, competences and behaviour of persons must be made visible and understandable. The Library and Information Research Group (LIRG) is a special interest group of the UK’s Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP). LIRG aims to promote the value of information research and to link research with practice. The Society of College, National and University Libraries (SCONUL) has provided support through its Working Group on Performance Improvement.
• The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai

(www.iipsindia.org)

The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) serves as a regional Institute for Training and Research in Population Studies for the ESCAP region. It was established in Mumbai in July 1956, till July 1970 it was known as the Demographic Training and Research Centre (DTRC) and till 1985 it was known as the International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS). The Institute was re-designated to its present title in 1985 to facilitate the expansion of its academic activities and was declared as a 'Deemed University' in August 19, 1985 under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The recognition has facilitated the award of recognized degrees by the Institute itself and paved the way for further expansion of the Institute as an academic institution.

Started in 1956 under the joint sponsorship of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, the Government of India and the United Nations, it has established itself as the premier Institute for training and research in Population Studies for developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region. IIPS holds a unique position among all the regional centres, in that it was the first such centre to be started, and serves a much larger population than that served by any of the other regional centres. The Institute is under the administrative
control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Besides teaching and research activities, the Institute also provides consultancy to the Government and Non-Government organizations and other academic institutions. Over the years, the Institute has helped in building a nucleus of professionals in the field of population and health in various countries of the ESCAP region. During the past 53 years, students from 42 different countries of Asia and the Pacific region, Africa and North America have been trained at the Institute. Many, who are trained at the Institute, now occupy key positions in the field of Population and Health in Government of various countries, Universities and Research Institutes as well as in reputed National and International organizations.

The Institute maintains an excellent library with most recent books on population and related topics and aims to collect, organize and disseminate demographic information about the population of India and other countries of the world.

- **Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai** (www.tiss.edu)

The **Tata Institute of Social Sciences** established in 1936 is one of the premier Institute in the country in the field of Social Sciences and has been recognized as one of the progressive centers of learning catering to the educational and research information needs of academic and scientific community for excellent teaching, research and development work carried out by the faculty members, research scholars and students. The University has been viewed as the harbinger of positive social change in view of the
tangible improvements it has brought about in the fields of intellectual awareness, aptitude for learning and pursuit of scientific endeavor. Considering the progress and achievements the university could accomplish in the last two decades, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore has accredited the institute with FIVE Stars.

TISS Library established along with the institute way back in 1936 is one of the leading social science libraries in the country. The library was named as "Sir Dorabji Tata Memorial Library" on 3rd May, 2002 in the memory of late Sir Dorabjii Tata. It is geared to meet the academic and research information needs of the user community. It provides a conducive environment for intellectual enquiry by providing user-focused services to obtain and evaluate scholarly information and knowledge. Since the library specializes in the field of applied social sciences, it has become most sought after library for the social scientists in India.
University of Mumbai (www.mu.ac.in)

The University of Mumbai (known earlier as University of Bombay) is one of the oldest and premier Universities in India. It was established in 1857 consequent upon "Wood's Education Dispatch", and it is one amongst the first three Universities in India. As a sequel to the change in the name of the city from Bombay to Mumbai, the name of the University has been changed from "University of Bombay" to "University of Mumbai", vide notification issued by the Government of Maharashtra and published in the Government Gazette dated 4th September, 1996.

The University of Mumbai (Bombay) was established in 1857. In August, 1864, Premchand Roychand, a merchant prince of Bombay, offered to the University a donation of Rs. 2,00,000 "towards the erection of a university library which may be an ornament to the city, and by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be the means of promoting the high ends of the University." Two months later this gift was followed by another gift of Rs. 2,00,000 from the same donor for a clocktower in connection with the library to perpetuate the memory of his mother Mrs. Rajabai. The foundation-stone of the library and the Rajabai Clock tower was laid on March 1, 1869, and the work was completed in November 1878. It was formally opened to readers on February 27, 1880, after a conversazione by the Chancellor.
The Unique Heritage Building The University Library and Rajabai Clock Tower above it, is unique among the building which enhance the beauty of the first city in India. Rising to a height of 280 feet it catches the eyes of visitors as one of the most attractive architectural features of Mumbai. The ground floor has 2 side rooms, each measuring 56 feet x 27.5 feet and a staircase vestibule 28 feet square. The Rajabai Tower forms a carriage porch 26 square feet in front of the building. The Tower, over the carriage porch, has a square form up to the gallery at the top of the first stage which is at a height of 68 feet from the ground. The form changes from a square to an octagon and the height from this gallery to the top of the tower is 118 feet and the third stage to the top of the final is 94 feet, thus making a total height of 280 feet.

The library possesses more than 1,190 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and about 7,418 in Sanskrit and allied languages. A descriptive catalogue of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts in the library compiled by Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir-e-
Sarfaraz was published in 1935. This collection contains manuscripts on the Islamic theology, logic metaphysics, Sufism, history, biography, literature, lexicography, astrology and astronomy, medicine, archery, falconry, Dakhni language and Zoroastrianism. There are also translations of Sanskrit works. The second collection of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts, which contains some valuable manuscripts, in Dakhni Urdu belonged to the late Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khatkhatay of Bombay. This collection was brought to the notice of the University by Professor A. A. A. Fayzee and it was purchased for the library from the heirs of the late Maulvi Saheb. A catalogue of this collection is under preparation.

A valuable collection of 160 Arabic manuscripts was donated by Professor Fayzee in 1962. These deal with law, history, theology and philosophy of Mustalian Ismailis, popularly known as Daudi and Sulaymani Bohras. This collection has a special significance because it makes available to scholars and research workers material which was deemed to be highly secret and not allowed to be in the hands of non-sectarians. Some of the unique items in this collection are: "Kitabul Islam" and Alamun-nubuwa", two important works of the first Ismaili author, Abu Hatik ar-Razi; most of the works of Fatimid period; some of the works of Mu'ayyad fid-din ash-Shirazi, another famous writer of the Fatimid period. A descriptive catalogue of this collection compiled by Professor Muizz Goriawala was published in 1965. Over the years the Library has acquired many prominent special collections e.g. Diaries, Personal Records of old Bombay families - Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy the first Baronet
ranging from 1826-1876 and Serene Maneckjee Cursetjee (1857-1939).

**SNDT Womens University, Mumabi (sndt.ac.in)**

SNDT is the first womens university in India as well as in south-asia. The university was founded by Maharshi Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve in the year 1916 for a noble cause of women’s education. The first five women graduated in 1921 from this university. Today we visualise the SNDT Women’s University as a world class university that continually responds to the changing social realities through the development and application of knowledge. The purpose of such engagement will be to create an inclusive society that promotes and protects the dignity, equality, social justice and human rights for all, with special emphasis on empowerment of women.

The SNDT Women’s University Library is committed to empowerment of women by providing resources & services with ICTs that are essential to teaching, learning, research and creation of knowledge systems. To realize this mission, the library is committed to create hospitable physical and virtual environment for study, teaching and research.

The collection of the University Library includes information material in English, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Sanskrit. The collection includes:

- Books and monographs
- Journals, newspapers
• Back volumes of Indian & foreign journals Back runs of newspapers and women’s magazines
  • State-of-the art reviews
  • Databases
  • Dissertations and theses
  • Standards and specifications
  • Reprints of articles & newspaper clippings
  • Pamphlets, leaflets and brochures
  • Annual reports of Governments agencies & research institutes
  • Unique collection of Hindustani Music
  • Select collection of teaching aids audio-visual material, microforms
  • Electronic resources including e-books, e-journals

• **Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)**
  
  ([http://www.igidr.ac.in/](http://www.igidr.ac.in/))

Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) is an advanced research institute established and fully funded by the Reserve Bank of India for carrying out research on development issues from a multi-disciplinary point of view. IGIDR was registered as an autonomous society on November 14, 1986 and as a public trust in January 1987. On December 28, 1987 the campus was inaugurated by Late. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India.
Subsequently, the Institute was recognized as a Deemed University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. Since then it has been awarded the highest National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) rating of A++. Starting as a purely research institution, it rapidly developed into a full-fledged teaching cum research organisation when it launched a Ph.D. program in the field of development studies in 1990. The objective of the Ph.D. programme is to produce researchers with diverse disciplinary backgrounds who can address issues of economics, energy and environment policies. In 1995, the institute initiated the M. Phil programme. The M.Sc. programme commenced in 2003 to introduce students to the world of research at an earlier stage.

The IGIDR library is rapidly building up to be one of the leading professional research and reference libraries in the country. All bibliographic details of books, journals and CD-ROM databases are accessible through the campus-wide Ethernet network. The library has over 40,000 printed documents, and it subscribes to over 460 national and international journals. It has established contacts with over 100 national and international organizations for exchange of the Institute's publications and inter-library loan arrangement.

The library of the Institute aims to be a leading research library in the fields of development studies, development economics, energy and environmental studies, general economics and Indian economy. It also aims to build a comprehensive collection of back
IGIDR library caters to the institute's research and teaching activities. However, it is open to other academic users for reference. Visitors are requested to bring an official letter from their librarian.

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<td>CD-Rom's and Floppies</td>
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Statistical publications include both government and institutional publications such as budget papers, national accounts statistics, fertiliser statistics, UNCTAD reports, national sample surveys, trade and development reports, banking statistics, agricultural statistics, etc. It also includes annual reports of various ministries and institutions.

Working papers includes discussion papers, reprints, occasional papers of national and international organisations, such as NBER, World Bank and IMF, ADB, etc. It also includes papers of over seventy five organisations, received on mutual exchange.
Bharati Vidyapeeth University (BVU) has established itself as a global university with a wide offering of programmes spanning varied educational faculties. BVU takes pride in its state-of-the-art infrastructure, sprawling campuses, extensive teaching and learning facilities, library and research facilities. The University Grants Commission (UGC), which is the apex body concerned with higher education in India, made an assessment of the academic excellence achieved by the institutions of Bharati Vidyapeeth (BV) through a committee of experts and on the recommendation of the UGC, the Government of India accorded the status of "Deemed to be University" to twelve institutions of Bharati Vidyapeeth in Pune on 26th April, 1996 vide their notification No. F.9-15/95-U.3. Today there are 29 institutions under the umbrella of Bharati Vidyapeeth University.

All the constituent institutions of BVU are recognized by the concerned apex bodies in India, like Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Central Council of Indian Medicine, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Pharmacy Council of India, and Bar Council of India etc. The degrees given by BVU are recognized in India and abroad. The degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded have the same legal status as that of other statutory Universities in India.
In order to meet the growing demand for management education, the Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal, with the help of a donation from Narsee Monjee Educational Trust, established a recognized Management institute of the Mumbai University in 1981. Since then NMIMS has grown into a flourishing University, offering courses / programs across various disciplines, such as Management, Technology, Science, Pharmacy, Architecture and Commerce. Today, the NMIMS has over 5000 students and more than 200 faculty members. The faculty at the NMIMS represent an eclectic mix of Industry and Academic experience; national and international experiences.

NMIMS University libraries reflect the complete world of scholarship and information. They acquire, disseminate, and preserve information in all the forms in which it is created. It is the work of the NMIMS libraries to provide the University’s faculty, students, and researchers—now and in the future—with comprehensive access over time to all of these materials.

The NMIMS University Library, named officially as “R.M.Desai Library”, after an illustrious Trustee Shri Rasiklal Maniben Desai. The library was established in 1982, with a focus of developing library catering to management education. With the growth of institute to university catering to diverse fields of education, library also grew. Today, NMIMS has 7 libraries gathered into a single system. The University library has a Mumbai campus library and a Shirpur Operations library. Both the campus libraries
provides host of facilities to its users. Library is well furnished and air conditioned. The library has an extensive collection of 58 thousand volumes of books covering all aspects of business & management, Pharmacy & Pharmacology, Engineering, Architecture, Science and Commerce also related areas like economics, behavioural science, information technology, law, etc. The core of the University’s collections is found in School of Business Management Library (Mumbai Campus)—and is acknowledged to be the University’s flagship library.

The periodical section is a vital source for academic research and up-to-date business information. Besides books and journals, library also houses audio video material, newspapers, reports, case studies, news clippings, management games, and psychology & management test. Library users can access more than 5000 full text journals covering titles published by Elsevier (Science Direct), Springer, John Wiley, etc. and from the aggregators like Ebsco and Proquest. Links to various corporate databases like CMIE, Capital Markets, ISI Emerging Markets are also made available to the users. The library arranges regular awareness programmes on use of electronic resources.

The entire Library collection including books, journals, etc. can be searched through the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). Users can access the OPAC to find out the real-time availability of library materials from their own computer terminals. Faculty and students can reserve items that are on loan. Faculty and students are also encouraged to send request for new acquisition in the Library through the OPAC.
Library is moving from an electronic library to a digital library. In the first step library has scanned all the question papers and are live for users use through OPAC. CD’s, VCD’s and DVD’s are also mirrored and kept on a dedicated server for users to access from the desktop. The Learning Resource provides a number of innovative information services and electronic databases that facilitates research including Journal Contents Service, News Clipping Service, Monthly Documents Additions Lists, Info Alert Service and online CD viewing. Library has an institutional membership with British Council Library and American Information Resource Centre wherein the user community can use the resources from both these libraries. Library also is a member of INDEST AICTE consortia. Library also has tie ups with Harvard Business School for cases for other Harvard products.

- **Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Navi Mumbai (http://dypatil.in/)**

The Padmashree D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth forays into education and healthcare extend back to over two decades and today stand as benchmarks that others aspire to emulate. The Vidyapeeth houses in its ambit some of the leading institutes of higher learning and has a culture of commitment, transparency and teamwork. The hallmark of the continuing success is the reputation that the Vidyapeeth has, of being a knowledge centre that generates and supports exceptional levels of opportunity and initiative.
The college libraries lend technical books and journals both for reference and home reading. Apart from the college libraries, the University also has a Central Library. The spacious Central Library has a large number of titles and regularly subscribes to numerous national and international newspapers, journals and magazines of interest to the students.
REFERENCES


