SUMMARY

Information industry and information technology are the most widely used concepts in the scientific world. Technology revolution in the last four decades has made tremendous impact on the way the information is processed, stored, retrieved and disseminated. The development in information technology, internet and World Wide Web (WWW) coupled with increased funding for research on creation, access and management of electronic information resources have led to the development of new era of electronic and digital library.

The concept of digital library has emerged because of exponential growth of information on the World Wide Web and increase in number of users seeking information on the web site is also increasing day by day. To maintain the digital collections and to provide access, digital libraries have become essential in the contemporary information society.

The term “Digital Library” may be referred to as computerized network system where all the information is stored in electronic format and which can be accessed and transmitted through networks enabling retrieval of required information to the users.

The digital library is not a single entity but it is linked with the resources of many such collections. The information resources in the digital library are stored in electronic formats and can be accessed electronically over the internet. The digital information resources may be created for local, institutional use or for sharing through networks.

The convergence of computer, telecommunication, multimedia, internet and network helped in the development of digital library services. The importance of personalized services grew with the introduction of new technologies and services in the libraries.
The prime objective of a digital library information service is to provide access to a very large information collection; to support multimedia content; to provide user friendly interface; to provide unique references of digital objects; to provide links to internal as well as external objects; to integrate personal, group, enterprise, public digital libraries etc.

The present study has been divided into following chapters:

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION
The chapter deals with the concept of digital library; digital information resources and services; need of digital information resources and services; profile of IIT's; objectives of the study; hypotheses of the study.

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE
The chapter provides the review of some important studies on the use of digital resources (e-resources) and services that have already been published in books; journals in print or electronic format.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The chapter includes the research methodology; purpose of the study; scope of the study; limitations of the study population of the study; data collection tools and techniques; data analysis techniques and citation analysis.

CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS OF DATA
The collected data has been analyzed in the chapter using SPSS-20 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The data has been presented in tabular form and graphical form along with interpretations.

CHAPTER 5: FINDINGS, CONCLUSION and SUGGESTIONS
The major findings of the study; hypotheses testing; conclusion; suggestions and suggestions for further study have been included in the chapter.

1. Selected bibliography is given in the end
2. Questionnaires for users and librarians have been appended in appendix.
MAJOR FINDINGS OF STUDY

The following major findings are the outcome from the data collected from the respondents and analyzed using statistical methods:

- There is no major difference in the digital information resources and services provided by the libraries of IITs.
- 99.9% of the respondents visit the library.
- 69.9% of the respondents prefer to visit the library for issue/return of books.
- 65.4% respondents prefer to use print + digital resources for their study/research.
- The respondents are aware of available digital information resources but the majority of respondents are aware of E-Books (91%) followed by E-Journals (85.7%); E-Newsletters (70.7%) whereas only 45.3% respondents are aware of the resource E-Standards.
- E-journals; Subject Specific Portals and E-Books are used more frequently as compared to other digital information resources.
- The respondents mentioned that Subject Specific Portals; E-Books and Institute Publications are more important than other digital information resources.
- The majority of respondents (77.9%) are using the digital information resources with the purpose to get the study material followed by the respondents (55.9%) to get the literature for research.
- 53.7% respondents are partially satisfied and 30% respondents are fully satisfied with the digital information resources. Only 3.8% respondents are not satisfied with the digital information resources.
- The respondents are aware of available digital information services but the majority of respondents are aware of OPAC/Web OPAC (89.2%) followed by Online Reservation of Reading Material Service (74.6%); Feedback/Queries Service (65.8%).
• OPAC/Web OPAC; Online Reservation of Reading Material Service and New Addition to Library Service used more frequently as compared to other digital information services.
• The respondents mentioned that OPAC/Web OPAC; Online Reservation of Reading Material Service and E-Circulation Service are more important than other digital information services.
• The majority of respondents (82.9%) are using the digital information services with the purpose to get the study/research material followed by the respondents (81.1%) to know the availability of the material and 65% to get the literature for research.
• 62.6% respondents are partially satisfied and 19.9% respondents are fully satisfied with the digital information services. Only 5.3% respondents are not satisfied with the digital information resources
• The respondents (63.6%) consider that their friends aware them about digital resources and services whereas 37.7% consider library web site as source of awareness.
• 57.9% respondents prefer to use digital resources and services in the library.
• 33% respondents consider that the information search is not easy in digital environment whereas 31.3% respondents are not familiar with the system.
• 50.6% respondents agree that library should arrange more training programs whereas 31.3% strongly agree for more training programs.
• 62.9% respondents are satisfied with the available digital information resources and services and only 5.3% respondents are not satisfied with the available digital information resources and services.

SUGGESTIONS
The study reveals that majority of the respondents are not facing any problems in using digital information resources and service but still some of
the users find it difficult to use the digital information resources and service. To overcome the problems of such users following suggestions are made so that every user of the institute feel comfortable and show interest in using the digital information resources and services

- The library should alert users before in hand about the training program schedule so that maximum users can get benefit of the training.
- The training programs should be arranged according to the status of users.
- The users lack basic skills to search the information on the internet. Some training/orientations programs to enhance basic skills of users should be arranged so that they feel comfortable in accessing the information in digital environment.
- The necessary information pertaining to search strategies should be provided in the FAQ so that one can make effort to search the information himself/herself.
- The library should give the wide publicity of the various digital information resources and services available in the library.
- The library staff should train the users in searching the information using different search techniques.
- The sufficient professional staff should be there to assist the users in use of the library resources and services.