

CHAPTER 28

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

01. GUPTA (Parul)
Application of Electronic Security in Select Libraries in India: A Study.
Supervisor: Dr. Margam Madhusudan
Th 24545

Abstract
(Verified)

In the ICT era, the libraries are facing unprecedented challenges in terms of providing security to data, materials, and services from natural and human-made destructions. The libraries are also prone to various external and internal factors that can damage their property and premises. For tackling such a pervasive problem, library professionals have opted various traditional measures, such as manual security, simple or electric barricading, multilevel locking, etc., as well as, modern electronic security systems (ESSs), such as burglar alarm, biometrics, CCTV surveillance, RFID based instruments. The combined use of such approaches has brought substantially improved the overall efficiency of a working library and thus increased the return on investment (ROI). In view of the above aspects in mind, the present study has been taken up to know the application of electronic security systems and their impact on the academic environment as well as the problems faced while using these technologies in studied university libraries. The study has been conducted to investigate the security of materials and challenges in studied libraries and their possible solutions besides keeping the financial constraints in check concerning the economic conditions of a region. It also presents librarians' overview of the application of RFID technology and CCTV surveillance systems and the factors that deal with the adoption of other advanced ESSs for enhancing and improving the security and services of library materials in libraries under study. This research work is relevant as it adds significant values to the studied university/institute libraries for information security, because, the security of information assets of libraries is generally an underestimated area. Hence, the present study will undoubtedly help librarians to understand their role and responsibilities, including immediate challenges in achieving a balance between access and security and how they are providing ESSs based security and services.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Library material security 4. Electronic security system and libraries 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Finding conclusion and suggestions. Bibliography and Appendices.

02. REKHA RANI
Online Storage and Retrieval of Graphic Material Available in Select College of Arts and Art Galleries in India: A Study.
Supervisor: Dr. Shailendra Kumar
Th 24544

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Online Storage and Retrieval of Graphic Materials available in Select College of Arts and Art Galleries in India: A Study The study identifies the various Graphic Materials available in the Fine Arts Colleges or Galleries; selection process; physical arrangement; digital arrangement; Classification/Cataloguing Schemes; online storage techniques; online retrieval techniques; coding system; new approaches for effective use of Graphical Material; designed a model of software for storage and retrieval of Graphic Materials. Data has been collected from seven art colleges i.e. College of Art, Faculty of Fine Arts Delhi, Jamia Millia Islamia Delhi, Sir JJ Institute of Applied Art Mumbai, Sir JJ School of Art Mumbai, Government Institute of Printing Technology Mumbai, Govt. College of Fine Art Chennai and Govt College of Art & Craft Kolkata. Five Art Galleries i.e. National Gallery of Modern Art and IGNCA from Delhi, Lalit Kala Academi Chennai, Aakriti Art Gallery and Victoria Memorial Hall of metropolitan cities. To collect the data Questionnaires were given to the librarian/head of the Institution and users personally. The finding of the Study shows that there is an adequate collection of Graphic Materials available in the Fine Arts Colleges and Art Galleries. Most of the Colleges and Galleries adopted some coding system in respect of physical/digital arrangements of the Graphical Material and these institutions don't have proper facilities related to Storage of Graphic Material in their respective Libraries. Online Storage Techniques using metadata of Graphic Materials has not been developed in the Fine Arts Colleges and Galleries. Retrieval Techniques of Graphical Material in Fine Arts Colleges and Galleries are difficult to understand by the users. On the basis of research output, an Art Collection Software has been developed for the storage and retrieval of graphic materials for the art institutions.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature review 3. Storage and retrieval of graphic materials 4. Design and creation of software for graphic material 5. Profile of the fine arts colleges or galleries 6. Data analysis & interpretation 7. Finding and suggestions for further research .Bibliography and Appendices.

03. SIDDIQUI (Suboohi)
Access and Use of E- Resurces by Faculty Members and Students in Economics: A Study of Select Universities in Delhi.
 Supervisor: Prof. Paramjeet Kaur Walia
Th 24546

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The study is aimed to find out the use of e-resources in the field of economics by the three categories of users viz. faculty members, research scholars and students from the three central universities in Delhi including University of Delhi, Jamia Millia Islamia and Jawahar Lal Nehru University. Students and researchers dealing with economics conduct research, collect and analyze data, monitor economic trends, and develop forecasts and for that they require latest, fastest and accurate information in their daily academic, professional and business life for decision making and policy design. Thus this is an important area of study to identify the information needs of the users in economics in the digital era in the form of electronic resources (e-resources) and also to investigate the access and use of e-resources by the user community in the field of economics. The methodology adopted for the study includes survey approach in which questionnaire is used as a data gathering tool in

addition to the questionnaire method, interview and observation methods was also used. Findings revealed that the E-resource collection of the libraries especially in economics is not sufficient to meet the ever increasing demands of the academic user community. It was also noticed that there is a shortage of skilled staff in the economics libraries the economics libraries to hire ICT skilled staff to handle the e-resources and services. Inadequate funds and negotiation with publishers are the two most important problems libraries are facing while collection development of electronic resources. Thus it is strongly recommended that the central university libraries should maintain a separate budget especially allocated for e-resources. The main reason for underutilisation of e-resources is lack of awareness among users means users are not even aware of the availability of e-resources provided by the libraries.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Research methodology 3. Literature review 4. Development of economics as a discipline 5. E-resources: an overview 6. Profile of Universities and its libraries 7. Data analysis and interpretation (Part I-III) 8. Findings, suggestions and conclusion.

04. SINGH (Rajesh)
Assessment of Information Literacy Competency of Social Science Researchers in Select Central Universities in India.
 Supervisor : Dr. Shailendra Kumar
Th 24547

Abstract (Not Verified)

Information Literacy is the ability to identify information needs, seek out resources to meet those needs, and to analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and communicate the resulting knowledge. It is a basic human right in a digital world; a core instructional pedagogy in higher education and facilitates life-long learning. Thus, in the new information environment, information literacy is essential to empowers students, researchers and faculty members to seek, evaluate, use and create information effectively and efficiently to achieve their educational, social, occupational and personal goals. Assessment of information literacy competency (ILC) is a process and method to find out whether a person possesses information literacy competency and if so, to what level. The present study is an attempt to gauge the information literacy competency level of social science research scholars of DU, JNU, JMI and IGNOU enrolled for PhD in the Department of History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Geography and Law. The study has used the questionnaire method based on ACRL's Standards to collect relevant data. Identification of information need, information access, information evaluation, information use and information use ethics were the key components identified for present study. The data collected was analyzed and interpreted with the help of SPSS software version 23.0. The descriptive and inferential statistical tools like ANOVA, Post-hoc test using LSD etc. were used for assessment of ILC of respondents on the basis of seven point performance and competency scale developed for the purpose. The majority of researchers reported the university library building as the most suitable place for access and use of library resources and services in research. Most of them were aware of library resources and services, library access services and facilities and library self help tools. However, they did not find them very important and were not very satisfied.

On ACRL's Standard I, 61.5% of the researchers, on Standard II 27.7% of the researchers, on Standard III 45.0% of the researchers, on Standard IV 64.6% of the

researchers, on Standard V 61.5% of the researchers and overall 61.2% of the researchers were found to possess 'Outstanding' to 'Very Good' level of ILC and may confidently operate in the new information environment. Similarly, on ACRL's Standard I, 16.2% of the researchers, on standard II 26.2% of the researchers, on standard III 21.9% of the researchers, on standard IV 11.5% of the researchers, on standard V 18.1% of the researchers and overall 20.4% of the researchers were found to be 'Good' and may comfortably operate in the new information environment, but they still require improving upon their ILC. A close analysis of the above findings reveals that maximum 46.2% of researchers on Standard II, followed by 33.1% of researchers on Standard III, 23.8% of researchers on Standard IV, 22.3% of researchers on Standard I, 20.4% of researchers on Standard V and overall 18.5% of researchers on Standards I to V were lacking in information literacy competency. The performance assessment has established that female research scholars possessed higher level of information literacy competency compared to male research scholars. Research Scholars in Economics possessed higher level of information literacy competency compared to researchers in other subjects under study. Research Scholars engaged in research for less than one year period of research possessed a higher level of information literacy competency compared to researchers engaged in research for 1-2 years; 2-3 years and more than 3 years period of research. There was no significant difference in information literacy competency level of social science research scholars of different age groups. The social science researchers enrolled for PhD at JNU possessed the highest level of information literacy competency followed by social science researchers at IGNOU, JMI and DU

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Library profiles and information literacy activities 3. Review of literature 4. Research methodology 5. Data analysis and interpretation 6. Finding conclusion and suggestions 7. Appendices and Bibliography.