

Usage of E-resources by the users of Goa University: A case study

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DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation report entitled, "Usage of e-resources by the users of Goa University library: A case study" is based on the results of investigations carried out by me in the Library and Information Science at the D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University under the Supervision of Dr. Carlos Fernandes and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that Goa University or its authorities will be not be responsible for the correctness of observations / experimental or other findings given the dissertation.

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COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation report “Usage of E-resources by the users of Goa University: A case study” is a bonafide work carried out by **Mithila Pandurang Gaonkar** under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **M.L.I.Sc.** In the Discipline Library and Information Science at the D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The methods for gathering, storing, organizing, accessing, retrieving, and consuming information have drastically changed since the development of computers and the internet. Although e-resources are widely available in university libraries these days, there remains debate over how best to use them. The ability to access electronic resources from anywhere at any time has transformed traditional library operations. Electronic resources have a significant impact on students, teachers, and researchers that utilize the library for higher education or research projects since they offer more up-to-date material and do not limit users to specific geographic locations. (Hossaini, 2017)

Electronic resources have become the main information source and vital component of student learning, especially those that can be accessed online. The availability of up-to-date and pertinent information via electronic resources facilitates the effortless development of essential knowledge and competencies. These kinds of things are quite popular because of their multimedia nature. The relative availability of electronic resources, which is particularly appealing to the student population, is another significant trait that sets them apart from physical and temporal constraints. (Dukic & Striskovic, 2015)

Libraries have evolved into digital and virtual repositories of books, journals, magazines, and newspapers that are now available digitally as e-books, e-journals, e-magazines, and e-newspapers. Books and periodicals are now more widely available in electronic format as a result of the digitization of printed resources. The ease of portability and flexibility to combine multiple volumes into a single handheld device make electronic books beneficial. In the rural places, electronic resources are easily available. The spread of information around the world has accelerated as a result. The electronic resources that are available in a library are crucial in helping patrons quickly and easily obtain the information they need. The internet and CD-ROM databases, online books, online journals, and other electronic resources. (Patel, 2017)

1.2 Definition

According to IFLA "Electronic resources" refer 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, databases, Indexing and abstracting databases, Reference databases, Numeric and statistical databases, E-images, E-audio/visual resources. (Johnson, 2012)

According to Sukula "An E-resource is an electronic information resource that can be accessed on the web, on or off campus. User can get the information what him or her want, when it is needed". (Sukula, 2010)

1.3 Review of literature

1. (Baskar, 2017)¹ E-Resources focus on the various aspects. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. The advent of technology has made the libraries add new things to its collection. Print sources are more digitized. E-resources information sources are very important for the academic community. Paper presentation an overview of these resources few advantages and some disadvantages and address of few web sites. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research; betterment and overall development of the society. Electronic resources are easily accessible in remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information.

2. (Kaur & Kathuria, 2016)² Highlights the availability of various information and communication technology (ICT) tools and accessibility of electronic information resources have fuelled the growth of e-learning all over the world. Present paper focuses on the use and awareness of various e-resources available in Punjab Agricultural University Library. The use of consortia and e-databases is also analysed. The findings of the study revealed that electronic resources have become an integral part of the information for various features such as easy download and fast searching capability. Despite the fact that e-resources have eased the task of

research, respondents still prefer information in both print as well as electronic formats.

3. (Kenchakkanavar, 2014)³ the paper focuses on the various aspects of E-Resources. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research; betterment and overall development of the society. Electronic resources are easily accessible in remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information. Print sources are being digitized. Electronic information sources are becoming more and more important for the academic community. The advent of technology has made the libraries add new things to its collection. The most prominent among them is e-resources. This paper presents an overview of these resources, describes a few advantages and disadvantages, and gives addresses of a few web sites.

1.4 Scope of Study

The study has highlighted different e-resources available for students to use for Academic excellence. It has also brought the awareness of e-resources and its content for the optimal use.

1.5 Objectives

1. To explore the e-resources available in Goa University Library for academic pursuit.
2. To study the awareness of users about the e-resources provided by Goa University Library
3. To formulate strategies for bringing about awareness and higher usage of e-resources provided by Goa University Library
4. To study the outcome of usage of e-resources by the users of Goa University.

1.6 Hypothesis of Study

1. The users are not aware about the availability of e-resources provided by Goa University Library.
2. The e-resources are not optimally used by users of Goa University Library.

1.7 Research Methodology

- ❖ I have browsed all the literature available on the topic
- ❖ I have also visited all the websites related to the topic.
- ❖ I have collected different information from the Goa university librarian and also from the users by using different tools such as Questionnaire and Google forms.
- ❖ I have presented the data by using charts, graphs and table to make the interpretation clear and Precise.

1.8 Population of Study

The study will include the users of Goa University library. Basic data will be collected regarding the e-resources provided and its usage from the University Librarian.

1.9 Chapterisation

Chapter I: - Introduction

Chapter II: - Review of Literature

Chapter III: - E-resources and its concepts

Chapter IV: - Use of E-Resources at National and International level

Chapter V: - Data interpretation And Analysis

Chapter VI: - Major Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

1.10 References

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CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

A review of the literature is an essential prerequisite for any social science research project because it provides an early indication of the volume and scope of the material that has been written about a particular topic. A list of references and a bibliography related to the field of research is the first step in the review of the literature. The purpose of this chapter is to review the studies that are pertinent to the topic and the related literature.

A review of the literature is an in-depth analysis of the literature that is pertinent to the research topic. The ability to recollect and recognize the steps, developments, and issues encountered during a research project is fundamental to all forms of research. A review of the literature offers behaviour and important information for comprehending the current situation as well as a new study area that must be pursued throughout the investigation. As a result, the researcher has studied the literature in great length and depth, consulting primary, secondary, and tertiary sources of data. These sources include reviews of academic journals, unpublished print materials, video materials, and private correspondence, among other sources. In the current situation, open access and paid internet resources work together to retrieve reliable and important material for examination. It is also beneficial.

1. (Iqbal et al., 2021) This study project focuses on account of the difficulties the researchers encountered when attempting to access digital information resources. The research study's findings revealed a range of problems and difficulties that users had when using online library databases and other digital resources, including limited access to these resources, a lack of user knowledge, unreliable information, and inadequate internet download speeds, data security, information management, and database layouts. Researchers at Pakistani higher education institutions have used this research to identify and better understand the challenges they face when using and accessing library online digital resources. The conclusions and suggestions have lessons for academic institution management.

2. **(Moustapha, 2021)** this paper focuses on how users of the Kwara State University Library in Nigeria used electronic resources. The study used a cross-sectional survey research design. 3,670 registered library patrons made up the study's population, and 367 were chosen at random for the sample using a basic random sampling technique. The instrument for gathering data was a questionnaire. A total of 367 copies of the questionnaire were distributed, and 345 of those were returned and utilized in the study. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the data to answer the study questions. The results demonstrated that all of the study's identified electronic resource types are accessible, with electronic books receiving the greatest number of answers.

3. **(Balasubramanian & Shanmugam, 2020)** this paper focuses on how libraries are compelled to implement novel technologies to furnish web-based library services and fulfil the users' information needs. The modern period is transforming traditional forms of activities and services across all areas with online information, often known as digital information. The data is a limitless and ever-changing resource that impacts all fields of study and lifestyles. It encourages learning, development, and research.

4. **(Rahman & Khare, 2020)** this study evaluated the use of electronic resources in the central library of North Bengal University by research scholars, faculty members, and undergraduate and graduate students. Data from 90 respondents out of a total of 100 were considered for the study. 41.11% of North Bengal University students use the electronic resource, according to the research. The study also revealed that the lack of remote access availability is the barrier to patrons using electronic resources (82.22%). The primary goal of using electronic resources is to teach, or 94.44% of the total. The bibliographic database is the most commonly used electronic resource (80%). Based on the findings, a few suggestions were made to improve and expedite the efficient use of electronic resources.

5. **(Renukadevi et al., 2020)** The paper focuses on survey was prompted by the faculty members' need to track library usage of printed and digital resources available online to identify issues and enhance services, as well as by their information-seeking behaviour at the self-engineering colleges in the Thanjavur District. The effectiveness of the libraries' service offerings may be effective,

however, the subject of how much the faculty members are using digital resources efficiently should be investigated further.

6. **(Soni et al., 2020)** The goal of the study was to determine how users of the Institute of Nuclear Medicine & Allied Sciences (INMAS) TIRC Library used books, journals, and other services, both print and electronic. A survey using questionnaires was carried out in INMAS to investigate the consumption patterns of library services. A total of 150 surveys were dispersed at random among INMAS research academics, scientists and service officers, and the Defence Research Technical Cadre (DRTC), and 121 users answered. The study's findings demonstrate that patrons were well-aware of the resources available through the library, actively engaged in the development of the book and journal collections, and preferred and felt more at ease using electronic information sources.

7. **(Akuffo & Budu, 2019)** this paper focuses on electronic resource (e-resource) studies have been undertaken in universities because e-resources are crucial in enhancing students' research and learning activities. This study, therefore, investigated students' level of use of e-resources at the Akrofi-Christaller Institute of Theology, Mission and Culture. The study's particular goals were to categorize the many kinds of electronic resources that may be used, find the reasons for using them, ascertain the level of awareness regarding them, ascertain how to access and use them, and evaluate the advantages and drawbacks of doing so.

8. **(Kalita, 2019)** the study focuses on how the current educational system is shifting from a traditional classroom setting to one that is more digital and electronic in nature. The prevalence of ICT has had an efficient influence on university libraries as well. The north-eastern region of India consistently lags in terms of development, which could be attributed to its socioeconomic, geographic, and demographic circumstances. The goal of this study is to provide an accurate picture of the existing electronic resources that are available in the college libraries in the Baksa region of Assam. Through various findings, it will attempt to determine the resources' availability and how library patrons use them.

9. **(Kavithanjali, 2019)** this article clearly explains the significance, varieties, problems, and difficulties associated with e-resources. E-resources are the

backbone of the contemporary digital library system, which successfully maintains control over its patrons while granting them the greatest degree of accessibility and adaptability possible. It includes electronic books, journals, magazines, e-theses and dissertations (ETD), news articles, and e-reference sources. These materials are all kept on computers in an electronic format known as databases.

10. (Mahadevaiah, 2019) This article focuses on the development of information and communication technology (ICT) has made libraries transition from traditional to digital libraries, transforming how they operate to store, organize, and analyse material in digital form. The technological revolution has caused a paradigm shift in libraries toward automation, digital libraries, open-source management, institutional repositories, etc. This essay also covers the concept and meaning of e-resources, as well as their services, necessity, and significance for academic library users.

11. (Naik et al., 2019) this study focuses on how easily accessible and widely used electronic resources are in college libraries in Bangalore, Karnataka, India. In India, the majority of establishments started offering electronic resources for information in libraries. Using a standardized questionnaire approach, primary data were gathered from four carefully chosen college libraries. Secondary data were gathered from a variety of university libraries, books, periodicals, newspapers, reports, and national and international publications. Furthermore, secondary data collecting was conducted through the usage of the institutions' websites and online services. The results indicate that the respondents valued e-journals, CD-ROMs, e-newspapers, online databases, full-text databases, and eBooks above all other e-resources.

12. (Poompavai & Muthumari, 2019) In this study aims to demonstrate the Dr. Umathal Ramanathan College for Women in Karaikudi's awareness of and access to the Digital Library's renowned e-resources and services. One of the biggest obstacles to students and faculty understanding the e-resources offerings offered by the college library websites is a lack of agreement. If appropriate awareness is ensured, then services like Web OPAC, full-text database access, online document delivery, institutional repository and open access resource access, databases, and remote access, can be accessed and used as high-quality information sources for the academic community.

13. (Roy & Hussain, 2019) the study focuses on electronic resources as a tool used by information seekers to locate all electronically published material. A portion of the electronic resources are accessible without charge, while others have a fee. An electronic resource is a digital channel used to communicate information. The advantages of e-resources include their online accessibility, ease of use around-the-clock, and simultaneous use. In the Northeast Region, a sizable number of universities have been offering higher education with strong library support. The hubs of advanced learning and research are universities. Research collection is likely to be impacted by the speed and scope of the electronic revolution in a way that hasn't been seen since the invention of the printing press.

14. (Siwach & Malik, 2019) the research examines how scientific faculty members and researchers at five North Indian universities use electronic resources. A detailed questionnaire was utilized to obtain data through the survey approach. Comparing e-journals to other e-resources, the results from 668 respondents showed that e-journals were the most commonly used. Search engines are given preference for locating data, which is mostly used for connected objectives such as research. Boolean, proximity, wildcard, and truncation searches were found to be less common.

15. (Dayakar, 2018) the paper aims to examine the advantages of e-resources in higher education and to identify the various concerns related to e-resources. Over the past five educational systems, the higher education system has expanded rapidly. E-resources are essential to achieving educational goals and assisting with postsecondary education. It causes considerable friction between educators and parents. The relevance of e-resources in higher education is growing, and in the twenty-first century, it will only increase as the globe quickly moves toward digital media and information.

16. (Isibika & Kavishe, 2018) The Purpose of this research is to ascertain how often the main library at Mzumbe University (MU) uses subscribed electronic resources. Three years of undergraduate, postgraduate, and academic staff students from MU participated in the study. The findings showed that while the participants were somewhat aware of the library-subscribed services, poor searching skills and erratic network access were the main causes of underutilization. It was suggested

that to boost the use of the subscribed e-resources, MU Library should provide patrons with thorough instruction on information-seeking techniques. To draw in more patrons, it was also highly advised that the library advertise its subscribed electronic resources.

17. (Haque & Hoq, 2018) the increasing usage of electronic resources both inside and outside of libraries has drawn significant attention from experts worldwide. Information seekers—students and educators in particular—are starting to advocate for the use of electronic resources. In light of this, this study investigates the usage patterns of electronic resources by undergraduate and graduate students at Rajshahi University, one of the biggest and oldest universities in Bangladesh. The research, which is based on a questionnaire-based survey, provides some important insights into how students use electronic resources and offers suggestions for future initiatives to boost e-resource use.

18. (Sharma & Sharma, 2018) the study focuses on electronic resources that are now widely available in engineering college libraries. It is also a matter of concern and investigation to ensure their appropriate and optimal utilization. An overview of the main types of electronic resources—online databases, CD-ROM databases, and electronic journals—is provided in this study. A quick thought on this. This report aims to illustrate the utilization of e-resources in a few UP State engineering college libraries. An investigation into the state of e-resources in engineering college libraries is conducted.

19. (Sharma, 2018) The study focuses on the higher education system incorporating electronic resources such as electronic books, journals, databases, electronic reference sources, bulletins, reports, and more due to the development of information and communication technology. A vital component of any higher education system is an academic library. To ensure that potential library user groups may easily access and utilize the essential information resources, academic libraries must obtain them. In this study, Swami Shraddhanand College, University of Delhi, staff members and students' utilization of electronic resources is examined. The primary objective of the research was to investigate how academicians evaluate online and print materials, what the benefits of online resources are, and what challenges they encounter when using them

20. (Baskar, 2017) E-Resources focus on the various aspects. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. The advent of technology has made the libraries add new things to their collections. Print sources are more digitized. E-resources information sources are very important for the academic community. The paper presents an overview of these resources, few advantages and some disadvantages and addresses of a few websites. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research; betterment and overall development of the society. Electronic resources are easily accessible in remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information.

21. (Hossaini, 2017) the study focuses on information technology that has had a noticeable and widespread influence on nearly every aspect of library services. Because of this, the library environment has changed quickly, giving rise to new types of libraries that prioritize electronic materials. As electronic resources gain in popularity, staff members and librarians are becoming more concerned about electronic resources—their techniques, access, evaluation, selection, categorization, etc. This essay aims to present the current state of electronic resources at a few university libraries in the city of Dhaka. The study also indicates the benefit of using e-resources, challenges that are faced by the users when using electronic resources and the perceived influence of e-resources on academic library users. The electronic resources of today are different.

22. (Naik & Kumar, 2017) this article discusses the findings of a survey that was carried out among faculty members at Bangalore City's first-grade college libraries to find out about their knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of e-resources. A questionnaire was given to the chosen college library users to find out about their preferences and the significance of e-resources. The researcher has visited seven first-grade colleges: Dr. S. Gopalraju Govt. First Grade College, Anekal (GFGCA), Govt., First Grade College, Vijayanagar (GFGCV), Govt., First Grade College, Rajajinagar (GFGCR), National College, Basavanagudi (NCB), Acharya Pathashala Commerce College, N.R. Colony (APCCN), and Govt. First Grade College, Kadugudi (GFGCK), Govt. A questionnaire was used to gather data. The study's findings provided an explanation for the faculty members' high level of electronic resource knowledge and usage

23. (Patel & Darbar, 2017) the paper focuses on the availability and use of e-resources by users of C. K. Shah Vijapurwala Institute of Management (CKSVIM) Library, Vadodara. This study's main objectives are to identify the awareness of e-resources, know the user's internet skills, the purpose of use, identify satisfaction level of availability of e-resources, use of different e-resources, a satisfactory level of using e-resources, factors influenced, impact of e-resources, different problem faced in the access of e-resource, preferred file format for e-resources and users suggestions to improve usages of e-resources.

24.(Patel, 2017) The paper focuses on both library workers and patrons, electronic resources have emerged as the most widely used information sources in recent years. The present study was designed to find out the necessity and usage of electronic resources by the users of SardarVallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology, Vasad, and Gujarat, India. This research is based on the survey approach. Information was gathered utilizing surveys, interviews, and observation methods. 50 faculty members and 100 students' responses were collected for data analysis and interpretation. The bulk of students and all faculty members are aware of electronic resources, according to the results. For academic purposes, the vast majority of students and faculty members use the Internet and e-journals. The majority of instructors and students acknowledge the potential benefits of electronic resources.

25. (Ranganadham, 2017) this article focuses on the rapid advancements in information and communication technology that have given rise to new concepts like "paperless society," "electronic resources," "portal/gateways," and "global digital library." This survey's main objective is to find out how dependent educators, students, and researchers are on electronic resources, how these resources impact their academic performance, and what problems they run into when using them.

26. (Kaur & Kathuria, 2016) highlights the availability of various information and communication technology (ICT) tools and accessibility of electronic information resources have fuelled the growth of e-learning all over the world. Present paper focuses on the use and awareness of various e-resources available in Punjab Agricultural University Library. The use of consortia and e-databases is also analysed. The findings of the study revealed that electronic resources have become

an integral part of the information for various features such as easy download and fast searching capability. Despite the fact that e-resources have eased the task of research, respondents still prefer information in both print as well as electronic formats

27. (Munusamy, 2016) this paper aims to describe the use of electronic resources and services provided at the Social Science Library of Jimma University, Jimma. The paper is focused to find out the use of those resources by the students of information science and how frequently they are using, from where the information is accessed. Also, they have been requested about their preferences between an electronic and print journal format. It has been found that the usage of e-journals is increasing; this is due to awareness among the students of information science about the e-resources and services.

28. (Ajegbomogun & Fagbola, 2015) this study looked into how many postgraduate students at the University of Agriculture in Abeokuta used electronic resources for academic research. This paper's main focus is on how to help students use electronic resources more effectively by going over how to access them, how often to use them, and what tactics can be used. The research design used in the study was a descriptive survey. Postgraduate students at the Federal University of Agriculture in Abeokuta, Ogun State, are the study's target group. Using a stratified random sampling technique, 350 postgraduate students were included in the sample. 210 of the 350 surveys that were sent out were collected, or 60% of the total. After the data was analyzed, it was discovered that postgraduate students communicate by email whereas other electronic resources.

29. (Bhardwaj & Sharma, 2015) this paper focuses on the electronic resources at university libraries. Due to the fact that external storage devices like CD-ROMs and floppy disks are being quickly replaced by the internet, and specifically the World Wide Web. The global Digital Library is expanding as a result of the revaluation of information. Because of their academic requirements, users' needs for electronic resources are growing daily. The resources on the internet are the focus of this overview.

30. (Chohdo, 2015) this paper focuses on e-resources that are widely used by users and can be found in university libraries. Even so, it must be used perfectly and

appropriately. This essay aims to investigate how e-resources affect university libraries. This study looks at the many databases and e-resources that are available at Punjab University Library. The researcher investigated the value and preferences of electronic resources. The goals and issues that postgraduate students and research scholars encounter when using internet resources are also noted. To assess the E-resource facility, a well-structured questionnaire was created and given to Punjab University users. Eighty percent of respondents are aware that OPAC and other online tools are available.

31. (Dukic & Striskovic, 2015) this paper focuses on electronic materials that are becoming more and more important because they are easily accessible over the Internet and readily available. Higher education institutions must comprehend how students use the Internet to obtain information and how they view electronic resources to effectively carry out their objective of providing students with up-to-date, relevant knowledge and skills. Data from 900 students at one Croatian institution were analysed to look at the impact of four background variables: gender, field of study, enrolment status, and degree of study. The findings indicate that students mostly use university websites, especially those of university libraries, as well as Wikipedia and related online resources.

32. (Priyadharshini et al., 2015) this article describes how to utilize, access, and recognize the online resources of the Agricultural College and Research Institute in Madurai. The use of electronic books and journals has increased dramatically. The study focused on how different electronic information resources are used, user awareness, and how faculty members, graduate students, and Ph.D. scholars can easily access and use digital resources. This study aims to evaluate the impact of the Internet on the accessibility of e-resources through offline databases in CD/DVD formats that can be accessed offline, as well as through a variety of search engines (including Google, AltaVista, MSN, Yahoo, and others).

33. (Kenchakkanavar, 2014) the paper focuses on the various aspects of E-Resources. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research; betterment and overall development of the society. Electronic

resources are easily accessible in remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information. Print sources are being digitized.

Electronic information sources are becoming more and more important for the academic community. The advent of technology has made the libraries add new things to their collections. The most prominent among them is e-resources. This paper presents an overview of these resources, describes a few advantages and disadvantages, and gives addresses of a few websites.

34. (Qadri et al., 2014) the availability and usage of e-resources in a university library can have an impact on the information services that are offered to students. The primary goal of the research was to find out how undergraduate students in a few private university libraries in Ogun State, Nigeria, used electronic resources and whether they could access them. The study population comprised 9700 undergraduate students from Babcock and Redeemer's universities, and a descriptive survey design was utilized.

35. (Samson, 2014) The focus of this article was to identify: 1) usage of library e-resources by faculty and staff affiliation and status to identify research and teaching needs; 2) usage of library e-resources by student major, status, gender, registered disability and registered veteran to establish best outreach practices and areas that need service improvement and collection development in support of student learning; and 3) the correlation between use of library e-resources and student attainment as defined by grade point average (GPA). Demographic data was collected for these users based on their university Net ID logins.

36. (Sinha & Chnada, 2014) The article focuses on how the scientific community library users of Assam University, Silchar, representing the fields of biology and environmental sciences, use the e-resources made available by the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium and the DeLCON Consortium. The survey approach has been applied in some situations, with interviews and questionnaires utilized as data collection tools. The use of the electronic resources made available by these two significant consortiums is being compared in this study.

37. (Sivathaasan et al.,2014) The goal of the study is to determine whether reader types, genders, user categories, age groups, and study year have any significant mean differences when it comes to their attitudes about using electronic information resources in the Medical Library at the University of Jaffna in Sri Lanka in 2013. The findings showed that there was a significant mean difference in the attitudes of readers, including academic staff and students, users, and the year of study for the students, regarding the use of electronic information resources.(P less than 0.05).readers of both genders and age groups generally hold similar levels of opinion, which is negligible.

38. (Kalbande et al.,2013) This paper is an attempt to study the issues like use of electronic information resources, its impact on the collection of print and electronic sources, its awareness among the users, and the places where the users are accessing these resources. The results demonstrate that users were utilizing e-resources, that users' awareness of these resources motivates them to make the most of them, and that users are accessing information more frequently from their homes and departments. The quantity of printed documents decreased as the number of electronic resources increased, demonstrating the influence of e-resources. The utilization of electronic resources has multiplied. Electronic resources are swiftly displacing printed materials

39. (Singh, 2013) The article discusses how IIM,Shillong instructors, research scholars, and students use electronic resources. It looked at how aware users were of the various kinds of e-resources that the IIM,Shillong Library has to offer, as well as why and how often they used them, what factors influenced resource usage, how the e-resources and services affected their academic work, and how to use them effectively.

40. (Singh, 2013) the purpose of the paper is to determine how faculty members and research researchers at JamiaMillialIslamia University, specifically in the computer science and mathematics department, use electronic resources. The manuscript addresses the usage of e-resources by faculty members and research scholars, as well as a quick introduction to them. The paper outlines the problems encountered while using e-resources followed by the result of the study which demonstrates that 40 (100%) respondents (faculty members and research scholars)

were using e-resources. While a small percentage of them used e-books to acquire information, they regularly used the Internet, online databases, and e-journals. The study concludes with recommendations and a discussion of user-generated e-resource usage.

41. (Thanuskodi, 2012) the paper focuses on the finding the use of e-resources by the post graduate students and research scholars of Faculty of Arts in the Annamalai University. A questionnaire was distributed among the Research scholars and Post-Graduate Students to collect desired data. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed to the selected sample of the Faculty of Arts; 180 valid samples were collected. The study found that the majority of users are aware about the availability of e-resources. The analysis reveals that many of the respondents search e-resources through linking facilities available on the library website.

42. (Hadagali & Kumbar, 2011) this paper focuses on how academics at Karnataka State's institutions use electronic resources, including how much and for what objectives, and how this affects the academic community. Survey results were processed and entered into Excel for analysis. A total of 604 questionnaires were sent; 479 (79.63%) of the completed questionnaires were returned. To create frequency tables and determine the mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation, the Software Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was also utilized. The report highlights a variety of topics, including the fact that the survival of academic libraries' libraries and information services depends on key elements including the availability of sufficient labor, and the provision of ongoing IT skill updates.

43. (Jeyapragash et al., 2011) this study looks at the electronic resources that are available in the library, the faculty members' awareness of these resources, the difficulties they have accessing them, and the order in which they were accessed. Information technology (IT) caused users' information needs to shift from traditional to digital environments. Libraries nowadays must also implement the newest technology to give their patrons accurate and timely information. The development of digital content-based library collections is imperative for libraries to satisfy user needs.

44. (Kumar & Kumar, 2010) the purpose of this article is to investigate how the academic community in Bangalore, India, who teach engineering, medicine, and management views and uses e-resources and the internet. The main goal is to ascertain how academics evaluate and contrast e- and print-based resources, as well as the benefits that E-resources and issues with their accessibility. In addition, it seeks to determine the scope, intent, and contributing variables of internet usage.

45. (Maharna et al., 2010) The Internet and electronic resources have emerged as the most widely used information sources for professionals, academics, instructors, students, and researchers in recent years. The goal of the current study was to ascertain whether or not Sambalpur University in Orissa, India's master's program in business administration required students to use the Internet and electronic resources. A survey consisting of a structured questionnaire was distributed to 120 MBA students; 91 (75.83%) of them completed it. The current study provides a glimpse into the variety of ways MBA students use the internet and electronic tools. According to the investigation's findings, the majority of students—roughly one-third of them—have been using the Internet for two to four years, and they are all generally aware of its applications.

46. (Satpathy & Rout, 2010) this paper attempts to investigate faculty members' exposure to e-resources by assessing and evaluating their use of e-resources at C.V. Raman College of Engineering (CVRCE), Bhubaneswar. Furthermore, its objective is to draw attention to the issues faced by users and provide recommendations for corrective actions to enhance the system. The utilization of e-resources by CVRCE faculty members is examined by the authors through a survey based on a structured questionnaire system. For the analysis of data, several statistical techniques have been applied. Faculty members' knowledge of e-resources, including their diverse sorts, e-databases, and e-journals, was validated by the aforementioned study.

47. (Haridasan & Khan, 2009) this research aims to demonstrate that a substantial portion of library collections consists of electronic resources. The creation and administration of e-resources in libraries require significant financial investment. The study intends to ascertain the level of user satisfaction, utilization, performance, and acceptability of e-resources in the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) library in New Delhi, India, as well as the obstacles

encountered in gaining access to these resources. It also aims to learn what the social scientists' users think about computer literacy.

48.(Kaur & Verma, 2009) This research aims to investigate many topics related to the use of electronic information resources, including its impact on print and electronic journal collections, user awareness, and the locations where users use these resources. At Thapar University in Patiala, a survey was carried out during the 2006–07 academic year. 504 users in total—including undergraduate, graduate, research, and faculty members—were chosen, and a questionnaire was used to collect their responses. According to the results, people from all of these categories were using electronic resources; their awareness of these resources encouraged them to make the most of them; and they were visiting computer centers and hostels more frequently to obtain information.

49. (Swain & Panda, 2009) this research examines the exponential rise of electronic resources during the past ten years. It is the goal of standards and strategies to guarantee the free flow of information to the user's community as well as to access and manage the multitude of e-resources. This survey aims to quantify the amount of electronic resources used in the academic setting of Orissa, India's Business School libraries. The study concludes that, in comparison to CD-ROM databases, internet-based electronic resources are being effectively utilized. The most popular search engines on the internet are Google and Yahoo!, with fewer people using other search engines. Some important online databases are only available through a limited number of the state's B-School libraries.

50.(Dadzie, 2005) The paper aims to ascertain the extent of use, the kind of material accessible, and the efficacy of the library's communication tools for information research by examining how Ashesi University, Ghana, staff and students use electronic resources. The study discovered that the University's cutting-edge IT infrastructure contributed to the high general computer usage for information access. Scholarly databases were not used very much, but there was a lot of use of the internet. The reason for the poor patronage was insufficient knowledge on these library resources' existence.

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CHAPTER 3

E-RESOURCES AND ITS CONCEPTS

Chapter 3

E-Resources and its concepts

3.1 Introduction

A whole new idea has emerged in all the print media due to the digitization of information. Any resource that includes full text databases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products, and numerical, graphical, or time-based information. It also includes any commercially available title that has been published with the intention of being marketed. These can be sent via CD-ROM, cassette, the internet, and other delivers a collection of data and requires computer access is referred to as an electronic resource. This formats. (Kenchakkanavar, 2014)

A source that requires computer access or any electronic device that can be used to consume information is referred to as an electronic resource. Examples of these include electronic magazines, manuscripts referring to entire book bases, illustrations, other multimedia products, and mathematical, graphical, or time-based information published under a commercial label with the intention of being marketed. Data can be stored on CD-ROM, tape, the internet, and other media. With the advent of the contemporary library, the entire structure of libraries was altered. Numerous new methods for data storage were developed, leading to the creation of electronic documents. As a result, librarians innovate by using tools like electronic resources to modify the current scenario. It is an assortment of documents, files, a journal, a thesis, etc. (Kavithanjali, 2019)

Users' lives and educational experiences are evolving as a result of online resources and tool usage. While user-generated content and sharing applications were the main emphasis of Web 2.0 development and the spread of open sources and shared usage concepts, the World Wide Web was first primarily utilized for push type applications to supply users with resources and information. Electronic resources have become increasingly popular and have developed quickly as a result. Resources now make up a sizable percentage of the world's literature. (Baskar, 2017)

3.2 Definition

According to AACR2, 2005 Update, an electronic resource is: "Material (data and/or Program) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g., CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet)." This definition does not include Electronic resources that do not require the use of a computer, for example, music compact Discs and videodiscs. (Kenchakkanavar, 2014)

According to Sukula "An E resource is an electronic information resource that can be accessed on the web, on or off campus. User can get the information what him or her want, when it is needed". (Sukula, 2010)

According to Library and Information Technology Glossary, "Term used to describe all of the information products that a library provides through a computer network". (Anamika, 2019)

According to Ashikuzzaman E-resources (electronic resource) is that, "Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form electrical signal usually, but not necessary on computer. (Ashikuzzaman, 2014)

3.3 Importance of Electronic Resources

In the globalized world of today, when knowledge is readily available to all, obtaining specific advice through readily available online resources would be highly desirable. Not all the information is centralized. Digital formats, such as e-books and periodicals, are the only way that information is currently accessible. (Deshpande, 2015)

- To draft or complete the schoolwork
- To get ready for a seminar covering many topics of interest.
- For the purpose of learning how to get ready for events.
- To stay informed about topics of interest.
- For the advancement and development of one's career.
- To familiarize users with the intellectual power of the Internet

- To give an overview of what is available online in relation to the field of study and investigation.
- To demonstrate how web resources could be extremely helpful for their research and academic endeavours.
- To demonstrate how different web-based multimedia resources can be used for research, teaching, and learning.
- To encourage researchers and scholars to use subscribed databases (Mahadevaiah, 2019)

3.4 Types of Electronic Resources

3.4.1 E-book

An electronic book (e-book) is a publication that can be accessed digitally and contains text, photos, audio files, and videos that may be viewed on a computer or other electronic devices. There are other formats available for e-books as well. They are available for purchase in CD-ROM and floppy disc formats, as well as for download in a variety of file formats, including.pdf,.html, plain text, and rich text. E-books, put simply, are books that are accessible digitally. (Mahadevaiah, 2019)

3.4.2 E-journal

An electronic network is used to publish and distribute an e-journal globally. E-Journals that are now being published, with Dialog's full text databases accessible since the 1980s. A periodical publication that is printed in electronic format and is typically available online is called an electronic journal. The user has two options for searching: full text or content pages of journals to locate articles on a specific topic. The user can read the journal on their desktop by downloading it to their computer, printing it off as needed, and reading the journal without having to go to the library. The user doesn't have to worry about the library closing time because their journal is always open. It contains more than just texts. (Kavithanjali, 2019)

3.4.3 E-database

A database is an interconnected collection of data or records of data that are methodically saved and arranged on a computer for a particular purpose. Take

Google, for instance, which is a massive database with a wealth of information, news, images, videos, and much more on a variety of topics. An electronic database this is intended to satisfy the information requirements of several users inside a company (Mahadevaiah, 2019)

3.4.4 E-thesis

A thesis that is available digitally and is typically accessed on the internet is referred to as an electronic thesis, or e-thesis. It is a researcher's research or creative efforts. It offers a high-tech, low-cost, compact, handleable, and long-lasting medium for ideas to be expressed. To guarantee that postgraduate research carried out at UCC is extensively shared, the university is creating an e-thesis program. In order to make theses searchable and readable online, many nations have recently moved to submitting thesis electronically in addition to in physical copy. The UCC institutional repository, CORA, is where e-theses are kept. This is an open-access repository powered by the DSpace program. For e-theses in CORA, there is no file size restriction. (Dayakar, 2018)

3.4.5 Compact Disc-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) Databases

Users can access pertinent databases in libraries without requiring a strong internet connection thanks to CD-ROM databases. Up to 650–900 MegaBytes (MB) of data can be found on a single-sided, single-layered optical disk in a CD-ROM, an electronic resource format (Johnson et al., 2012). This CD is readable by a computer equipped with an optical drive. In the event of a power outage, no data is lost. Text, numbers, graphs, and digital photos can all be recorded into a CD-ROM. a lot of the conversation in libraries and information services has focused on CD-ROM technology. Its many benefits are the reason for this. (Moustapha, 2021)

3.4.6 Online Reference Sources

The electronic reference source is a substitute for traditional hardcopy library reference materials. For instance, dictionaries, handbooks, encyclopedias, citation analysis guides, atlases, maps, bibliographic sources, translation services, and primarily 3D objects, making even common and unsophisticated readers able to grasp a complicated topic. Online access to hundreds of licensed and free information sources is provided via the e-reference source. (Jotangia, 2020)

3.5 Needs of E-resources

- To allow several users to access a source of information
 - E-resources are easily searchable
 - Easily located by the user
 - A vast amount of resources can be stored.
 - The duration of time devoted to using electronic resources
 - examines why the responder is using electronic resources
 - Recognize the various e-resource categories that responders often utilize
 - To gather, preserve, and arrange digital information
 - To encourage the inexpensive and effective distribution of information to all users.
 - To promote collaborative activities aimed at sharing and conserving funds allocated to computers, communication networks, and research resources.
- (Baskar, 2017)

3.6 Features of E-resources

3.6.1 Speed: High efficiency and speed are advantageous for electronic publishing and distribution. Computer-readable text makes it easy to integrate the publishing system and authority. Additionally, electronic transmission saves a lot of time, particularly during the review phase. (According To the Library Science Fourth Law)

3.6.2 Easy Access: Users can more easily access electronic resources. As long as the necessary hardware is accessible, they can access the relevant content on their computers in a matter of minutes or even seconds. Simultaneous searches and retrievals of large quantities of material are possible in a flash. Information is actively disseminated by notifying readers at their desks of newly accepted electronic resources in the database. Put differently, e-resources provide intelligent full-text retrieval by taking into account past usage and interests

3.6.3 Linkages: Hypertext and hypermedia formats allow links between different areas of an electronic resource. Email correspondence would facilitate communication between users, publishers, and suppliers. Customers can get their information requests fulfilled in more inventive ways.

3.6.4 Costs: Instead of being published on paper, the e-resources are made available online, and there are no additional fees.

3.6.5 Multimedia: Electronic page layout can assist in presenting study results in novel ways. Among the options is motion video, sound, and interactive three-dimensional models. (Bono, 2022)

3.7 Advantages of E-resources

- Material availability at all times and locations User-friendly Option to link to additional e-journals.
- Rapid and effortless retrieval of needed data.
- Access to multimedia content (music, graphics, animation, and video, among others)
- Saving time
- More affordable than print materials.
- Multi-access: A networked product can offer various access points to multiple users at different times and simultaneously.
- Aids in lightening the workload of library employees.
- Takes up less room in storage.(Kumari,2015)

3.8 Disadvantages of E-resources

- Exorbitant upfront installation and infrastructure costs
- Require specialized equipment for entry
- Increases apprehension around copyright
- Employee education is necessary.
- Not familiar with how to retrieve electronic materials.

- When it comes to focus, readers and scholars prefer to read print materials.
- It is possible that users are not aware of pertinent resources.
- Difficult and uncomfortable to read.(Kumari,2015)

3.9 Characteristics of E-Resources

- Every document is accessible to everyone, from anywhere.
- Retrieval of e-resources is quicker than print resources
- By giving a link, the users can be directed to the document.
- Simple text search capability
- Any media can be included in the collection that is accessible electronically.
- Ownership not that important
- In an electronic setting, user and librarian communication occurs frequently.
- Undefined user group
- Users can obtain the needed information with the software's assistance; very little intermediary support is available (Kenchakkanavar, 2014)

3.10 Goa University at glance

The library at the University is a single source of external information. The resources are of hybrid type providing information in the form of print and digital form. The subscribed digital resources have online access all over the campus on the network. Besides, the collection on the CDs and Video need to be consulted within the library.

A large number of online resources (full-text journals, knowledge databases, federated search engines, etc.) are available to the users of the library under the programme of INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad project. The links to all those are provided via the [Knowledge Portal](#). The off-campus access to these resources are provided using VPN connection.

Besides the material needed for the academic programmes, the library houses rich collection of literature in Konkani - the state language of Goa. The library is blessed

with donations from many individuals. For example, it houses collection of a rare books on Indo-Portuguese History and Culture donated by the late Dr. P.S.S. Pissurlekar (about 5000 books in various languages). Mr. Nuno Gonsalves of Portugal, Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Dr. V.V.R. Varadachari to name a few. It is also a designated Repository Library of United Nations publications since 1996.

The [catalogue](#) of the library is available online over Internet and anyone can consult the same to look for a particular document. Any serious user besides the students and teachers at the University can walk-in and consult resources.

3.10.1 Collection:

Books	182194	182194
E-books		215
Print journals		80
E-journals		7941+
Database		24
CD And Video		3401

3.10.2 Services:

Documentlending

All the registered students of the post-graduate and research (full-time) programmes at the University campus besides the faculty members can borrow the print literature as per their entitlements. The document lending facility also exists to the Corporate members against a fee (refer Library Rules). The documents are loaned to the reader for a stipulated period of time. The lending and receiving is done at the circulation counter using open source software (Koha). A bar-code system is being used in the process. Users can view the documents borrowed by them and renew online. The databases at the circulation counter are linked to the library catalogue and one can ensure whether the needed document is on the shelf or lent.

Readingspaces:

Any user can walk-in to consult documents available in the library. The reading

spaces are created close to the book-shelves so that one don't have to walk for long distances with books in hand for reading. Wi-Fi facility is also available to the registered users who can relax in reading spaces and consult online resources on their laptops/ notebooks/ smart phones. While the users are encouraged for self-help for pulling out books from shelves, they will be shelved by the library staff from reading tables.

Reprographicservices:

Library has a photocopying facility. It is also equipped with state-of-the art scanners and printers. Users can avail these services at cost indicated below. Library respects copyright while providing these services.

- Photocopying: Rs.0.70 per exposure on A4 size sheet
- Laser printing: Rs.2.00 per A4 size sheet
- Scanning: Case basis

Documentdelivery:

Information seekers not in a position to reach the library but confirm availability of the desired document and wishing to have a copy of select content (within the copyright limits) may request for this service. The service is at cost.

Plagiarismcheck:

In order to maintain quality of the research carried out by the students of Goa University, every thesis to be submitted under the Doctoral programmes for the award of the degree is checked for similarity with content available over Internet, published sources and previously submitted students works. This service is currently limited to the programme indicated. The software to carry out this task has been provided by INFLIBNET. The research guides and scholars who have obtained university's e-mail ID (unigoa.ac.in) can avail the facility for do-it-yourself activity by seeking ID and password. Interested researchers may contact Librarian for an account.

NodalcentreforShodhganga:

INFLIBNET maintains a national repository of theses and dissertations. Goa University library acts as the nodal centre for the upload of the theses awarded under the Doctoral programmes to this repository.

Publications repository:

The University maintains its [publications repository](#). All the faculty publications (journal and conference articles, book chapters, books - limited to contents pages) as well as the theses for which the University awarded a degree since the foundation year of the University are available on the repository. This activity is carried out in collaboration with IQAC.

Handy apps for research: Following apps have been subscribed by the University library for the researchers at Goa University.

Grammarly: This app automatically detects potential grammar, spelling, punctuation, word choice, and style mistakes in writing. Grammarly's algorithms flag potential issues in the text and suggest context-specific corrections for grammar, spelling, wordiness, style, punctuation, and plagiarism. Available via popular browser extensions. This is not only useful in research but also for any text that is being typed on the device.

STATCRAFT: A webserver based platform that allows users to run data analytics in R from a browser based GUI that eliminates the need to write complex R code. Allows users to perform Data Analytics using R. In addition, STATCRAFT delivers the R output as formatted, presentation quality tables and reports. Whether it is quickly importing the data, or accessing the power of R Graphics, STATCRAFT makes it easy for analysts to concentrate on analytics rather than coding. Currently, 200 Licences have been obtained. Request Librarian for the ID and password in case if you are unaware.

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CHAPTER 4
**E-RESOURCES AT INTERNATIONAL
AND NATIONAL LEVEL**

Chapter 4

E-resources at International and National Level

4.1 International Level

4.1.1 Library of Congress

The world's largest library, the Library of Congress, serves as the de facto national library of the United States. It was established on April 24, 1800. The library is the main research arm of the U.S. congress and the home of the US. Copyright office. The library of congress provides services to the employees, communities and members of the US. congress as well as to other governmental organisations, locals and international libraries, and the scholars, researchers, artists and scientists who utilize its materials. it serves as the nation's hub for libraries that provide services to the physically and visually impaired, and it also hosts numerous public performances, lectures and exhibitions.

"American Memory" was the library's first digital preservation project Launched in 1990. Initially, it had intended to select 160 million items from its holdings to make them digitally accessible on CDs and Laser Discs. After realizing that this strategy would be excessively costly and ineffective, Moreover, as the Internet expanded, the library made the decision to switch to making digitized content accessible online. With the National Digital Library Programme (NDLP), which was established in October 1994, this effort became official. The NDLP had successfully digitized over 5 million items by 1999. The library still uses the name "American Memory" for its website, which is available to the public and currently hosts over 7 petabytes of material and 15 million digital artefacts.

Library digital collection consist of general collections, international collections special format collection, which includes Rare book, print and photographs, maps, audio recording, film, videos other collections include research on web, quick links, library research bibliographic databases, copyright information and many more, it also consist of library of congress online access catalogue.

Services provided by the library of congress is The National Library Service (NLS) is a free Braille and talking book library service for those with temporary or

permanent low vision, blindness., ask librarian, interlibrary loan, Duplication services, linked data services etc. (Library of Congress, Britannica)

4.1.2 The British Library

The British Library, one of the biggest libraries in the world, is the national library of the United Kingdom situated in London. It was established by the British Library Act of 1972 and became operational on July 1, 1973. The Library receives copies of all books published in the United Kingdom and Ireland as a legal deposit library, including a sizable share of foreign publications sold in the UK. The Department for Digital, Culture, Media, and Sport is a non-departmental public organization that sponsors the Library. The British Library is a significant research library, housing materials in a wide range of languages and print and digital formats, including books, manuscripts, journals, newspapers, magazines, sound and music recordings, films, play scripts, patents, databases, maps, stamps, prints, and drawings. Approximately 14 million books and sizable holdings of manuscripts and objects as far back as 2000 BC can be found in the Library's collections. Previously The British Library used to limit entrance to its reading room to those who need access to extensive and specialised collections that they could not locate elsewhere. By the end of the 20th century, however, the library had adopted a more hospitable attitude, partly because of technical advancements that allowed patrons to conduct research and study material over the internet, and partly because of its increased facilities. Its current public service mission is divided into six parts. (New world encyclopedia and Wikipedia)

The Library has subscriptions to numerous databases and other digital resources. Some of them are openly accessible The libraries digital collection consist of digitized manuscripts, sound online which includes recording from library's collection, spoken word etc, ETHOS which contain doctoral theses, business and management which contains research reports, articles, papers of publishers, social welfare provides access to the extensive print and digital collections of research and data on the development, application, and assessment of public policy, this collection also comprise of in library access British newspaper archive and digital resources, featured collection of library include treasures in full, catalogue of

illuminated manuscripts, photographically illustrated books etc. and collection of maps of different countries.

Some of the online library services include British Library on Demand service which supply's British library documents on demand, digitalization services include ordering images, high quality printing, specialist scanning services etc. and Images Online which include the British Library's image collection which is available in many languages from around the world and hosts some of the country's best historical collections. This library gives you immediate access to thousands of the best pictures from the British Library's extensive collections. (British library)

4.1.3 National Library of Australia

The National Library of Australia (NLA), formerly the Commonwealth National Library and Commonwealth Parliament Library, is the largest reference library in Australia situated in Parks Canberra. It is tasked with upholding the National Library Act of 1960's provisions to maintain and develop a national collection of library material, including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people.

The National Library of Australia (NLA) is also the host and administrator of the well-known Trove cultural heritage discovery service, which offers access to the Australian Web Archive and National e-deposit (NED), a sizable collection of digitised newspapers, government documents, manuscripts, and photographs, as well as born-digital content.

NLA collection includes Maps, Manuscripts, Pictures; it also provides Blogs, Podcast, Videos, Talks and Lectures, oral history and folklore. Library digital resources can be accessed only with the national library card.

The Library From its collection through the digitised items of more than 174,000 and Delivers these via the Internet directly. The Library, a pioneer in digital preservation methods.

In order to facilitate user's access to and discovery of information resources at the national level, the National Library of Australia plays a leadership role in the development and management of collaborative online services with the Australian library community

Australian National Bibliographic Database (ANBD): is accessible for free via the Libraries Australia subscription-based service, which is also run by the NLA. In addition to being utilised for cataloguing and interlibrary loans, it is also used for reference.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) details, ISSNs and ISMNs for Australian publishers.

PANDORA: the Australian Web Archive. A collection of Australian online publications that was initially started by the National Library of Australia in 1996 and is currently being developed in partnership with nine other Australian libraries and cultural collecting groups.

Trove: an online database aggregator for libraries

National Library of Australia Catalogue: Publically accessible materials in the National Library of Australia's collection are listed in a catalogue that is kept up to date. (National Library of Australia)

4.1.4 World Digital Library

The World Digital Library, an international digital library, was launched in 2009. Administered by the United States Library of Congress and UNESCO and 158 libraries, museums, archives, and other partners in 60 countries. According to the WDL's mission statement, its goals are to advance global and intercultural understanding, increase the volume and diversity of cultural content available online, offer resources to educators, scholars, and general audiences, and help partner institutions develop the skills necessary to close the digital divide both within and between nations. It seeks to increase the availability of non-English and non-Western content on the Internet and support academic research.

The archive can be searched by location, time period, topic, or source type. The primary search topics include computer science and information, philosophy and psychology, religion, social sciences, language, natural sciences and mathematics, technology, fine and decorative arts, literature and rhetoric, history, and geography. The majority of the sources in the collection date from 1800 to 2000 and were created in Asia and Europe, while the collection spans the globe and some objects date back to 1 BCE or earlier. The site has a significant collection of newspapers

and images, as well as books, maps, notebooks, voice recordings, and film. Each object is accompanied by an annotation that explains its relevance and historical context. The WDL Reader enables users to view cache items with zooming, gallery view, full screen, full text search, and download options.

Thousands of books, documents, and images from all countries and cultures are made available on the Internet for free and in multilingual format by the WDL. (World Digital Library)

4.1.5 National Library of Singapore

The National Library of Singapore is the country's premier national library. It is a division of the National Library Board (NLB) and is situated in an 11,304 square meter location in the Downtown Core on Victoria Street. It is the biggest public library in the nation

The library's digital collection includes e-books such as Asabi e-books, Gale eBook, HyRead Chinese eBooks, i-Read e-Book etc. E-Databases such as Asian studies full text Journal, Bloom's Literature, EBSCO host academic search complete, EBSCO host business source complete, ProQuest etc. e-journals such as Factiva (offsite remote), Factiva (onsite), JSTOR, HyRead Chinese e-magazines such as press reader, Chinese e-magazines, etc, e-learning and e-newspaper are also included in the collection.

Online services provided consist of reference and research services, archival and research services, loan and reservations, FAQs, lost and found, and many more. You can check the services by visiting <https://www.nlb.gov.sg/main/services> (National library online)

4.2 National Level

4.2.1 National library of India

The National Library of India is located in Kolkata. In terms of volume, it is India's largest library. The Ministry of Culture of the Indian government is in charge of its administration. The National Library's predecessor was the Calcutta Public Library. It was established in the first part of the 19th century and opened its doors to the

public on March 21, 1836. The Imperial Library was finally amalgamated with the Calcutta Public Library. The Imperial Library's name was changed to National Library after India attained independence in 1947. After combining the resources of many administrative libraries, it was made available to the general public on 1st February 1953, on the same day Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad inaugurated the National Library with B. S. Kesavan was appointed as the first librarian.

The national library is one of the four authorised libraries eligible to receive copies of all publications released across the country. According to the Distribution of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries Act, 1954), Regardless of where they were published or what language they were written in, the library acts as a permanent archive for all books and printed materials produced in India or written by foreign writers.

The National Library has enabled remote access to its subscribed E-Resources using Access Control Software.

National library has subscribed resources which comprises of Oxford bibliographies online, oxford English dictionary, oxford journals, Cambridge books online, University Publishing Online, Cambridge journal, Cambridge companion online, shakespeare survey online, sage online journal, literature online a comprehensive primary and critical text database, e-library online books, house of common parliamentary papers, house of lords parliamentary papers, periodicals archive online, early English book online, LISA: library and information science abstract, Proquest historical newspapers, Ulrichsweb, bowker's books in print, Taylor and Francis journal, Taylor and Francis ebooks, south Asia archive, Eighteenth century collection online, Emerald group publishing ltd, springer, McGraw Hill's Access Medicine (databases), McGraw Hill's Access science(databases), McGraw Hill's Access engineering(databases), Natural science collection (databases), Technology collection (databases), Science Direct, JSTOR.

There are end numbers of online journals, and 11343 e-books in different languages like Arabic, Bengali, Chines, Czech, Dutch, English, Farsi, French, German, Gujarati, Hindi, Halian, Japanese, Kannada, Latin, Malayalam, Marathi, Mizo, Odia, Paite, Pali, Panjabi, Persian, Russian, Sanskrit, Spanish, Tamil, Telugu, Turkish, Urdu.

There are also educational e-resources available for children. Which include different e- books,dictionaries, encyclopedias, e-book literature in Indian languages like Bengali literature, Tamil literature and Online Study Materials, Course Books and other Open Access Learning Objects. (National Library of India)

4.2.2 Anna Central Library

The Anna Centenary Library, usually referred to as ACL, is a reputable state library. The library is totally under the administration of the Tamil Nadu government and is situated in Kotturpuram, Cheruai. On the occasion of the 102nd birth anniversary of Dr. C N Amaduras, the then chief minister of Tamil nadu widely known as "ANNA," the library was inaugurated on 15 September 2010. This library is known as Anna Centenary Library because of his passion for books and libraries. The foundation stone was placed on August 16, 2008, and the project was completed quickly and proclaimed available to the public on September 20, 2010.

This centrally located library has a built-up size of 3.75 lakh square feet, which includes the ground floor and eight stories in order to meet the information demands of the general people, academic community, anal business community, currently houses five lakh volumes covering a wide range of subjects. The library offers sections for Braille, own books reading, children, periodicals and newspapers, Tamil books, English literature, and digital resources. The library also features a conference room that can accommodate 150 people.

The library contains 3000+ springer ebooks of four different subject such as Business and Management,Computer Science, Law and Criminology, Social Sciences

Databases contain INSPIRE (High Energy Physical Literature Database) open access, and CiteseerX (Computer and Information Science literature) open access

Library also has open access e-journals based on various disciplines such as science, social science, physics and computer science, mathematics, chemistry, agriculture and aquaculture, biochemistry, biomedical sciences, bioinformatics and system biology, business and management, chemical engineering, food and nutrition, general science, genetics and molecular biology, geology and earth science, immunology and microbiology, materials science, medical science, Neuroscience

and psychology, nursing and healthcare, pharmaceutical sciences, social and political science, veterinary science.

The library has subscribed to DELNET digital library resources. The library also has web OPAC. (Anna Central Library)

4.2.3 Goa State Central Library

Goa State Central Library is the main public library in the state of Goa and all district, taluka, town, village libraries are under the central library. It is situated at Sanskruti Bhavan, Pato Panaji. It was established on 15th September 1832 by Vice Roy Dom Manuel de Portugal e Castro as Publica Livraria. In 1834, in the year 2012 Goa State Central Library was renamed as Krishnadas Shama Goa State Central Library. It is dedicated to Krishnadas, a 16th-century Konkani scholar, and the father of Konkani literature in recognition of his contribution to literature. The six-story library was founded in 1832 and is the country's oldest public library. It covers a built-up area of 12,100 sq mts. The Library has housed approximately 2.5 lakh books in languages such as English, Hindi, Marathi, Konkani, and Portuguese. The library is regarded as Asia's largest storehouse of Portuguese language books.

The library provides modern amenities such as a self-check-in/check-out kiosk and a book drop box that uses RFID technology to make lending books easier for readers, who can choose from a stunning collection of over a quarter-million books.

The e-resource collection of the library includes various types of e-books, e-journals, e-databases, Marathi ebooks, and useful links etc. The library has also subscribed to DELNET e-resources, it has OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) through which users can access various collections of libraries.

The library has collaborated with the World eBook Library, World Digital Library, and National Digital Library. (Goa State Central Library)

4.2.4 National Digital Library of India (NDLI)

The National Digital Library of India (NDLI) is a virtual library of learning resources that offers a variety of services to the learning community in addition to search and browse functionality. The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), an initiative of the Indian

Ministry of Education, sponsors and mentors it. In order to enable targeted searching, filtered and federated search are utilised. This helps students locate the appropriate resource quickly and easily. NDLI offers services tailored to the needs of different user groups, such as exam preparation for high school, college, and career applicants. Additionally, services are offered for general learners and researchers. NDLI is made to handle the 10 most common Indian languages which are built to contain material in any language. All academic levels, including researchers and lifelong learners, all academic subjects, all widely used access devices, and students with disabilities are all supported by its design. It is made to make it easier for researchers to conduct interconnected investigations from various sources and for people to learn from best practices from around the world and plan accordingly. Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur built, ran, and maintained it.

There are all together 94,051,509 resources available in NDLI Resources, ranging from elementary to post-graduate levels which can be accessed in three different languages i.e. English, Hindi, and Bengali (Bangla). These Resources are divided into four different groups which are 1) test preparation which include CBSE examination repository, IIT JEE and NEET, Joint Admission Test of Masters, Graduate aptitude test in engineering, National Eligibility Test (UGC NET), Career Development and Recruitment. 2) Study at home which consist of School, Engineering, Science, Humanities, Literature, Law and Management 3) COVID-19 Research Repository this include scholarly publications related to COVID-19, Data Sets, Documents and Videos, Journals and Conferences, ideas and Funding, Challenges and Startup 4) Featured collection consist of Birth Centenary of Satyajit Ray, on this day, Person of the week Nikola tesla, Topic of the week seven Wonders of the Word, Talks and Webinars. This diverse resources are available in Books, Audio books, Video lectures, Notes Question papers etc. (National Digital Library of India)

4.2.5 Central Library of IIT Kharagpur

The IIT Kharagpur Central Library was established in 1951 in a small room of an old building and transferred to its current location in 1956 from a small room in the Institute's first building (Shahid Bhavan). Its size and substance have since

expanded, giving it its current form. The library is doing its best to keep up with the rapid changes in information searchers' behaviour brought on by the advancements in computers, microelectronics, and communication technologies. The Institute's academic programmes have depended on its library for the last six decades. IIT Kharagpur Central Library is undoubtedly one of the best and largest technical libraries in Asia, and this is not hyperbole. It has also received a Wiley award for Digital Formed Academic Library. It has been meeting the demands of our undergraduate, graduate, postdoctoral, and research scholar students as well as the teachers and staff from the many departments, centres, schools, and research facilities.

The library is well-stocked with modern equipment and materials, including CDROMs, DVD-ROMs, online databases, micro documents, video cassettes, books, periodicals, patents, standards, theses, and reports, conference proceedings. In order to offer various digital mode Library services, it has also constructed a fully functional digital library outfitted with the required modem equipment. The Central Library's Digital Library division has created an institutional digital repository utilising the free and open-source D Space programme, preserving the institute's intellectual output for campus-wide access and digital preservation for future generations.

Library digital resources collection consist of 1,35,000+ e-books, it provide access to 26,000+ online full text databases, online access of institutes Ph.D. theses, it also provide access to Turnitin a tool of anti-plagiarism "Grammarly, "Bloomberg". The libraries open access content includes open access books, open access journals, NPTEL video lecture, LibriVox free audio books, open access GSI repository, and MIT open courseware. It also includes online courses like SWAYAM online courses, GIAN courses, NPTEL courses, IIM online Bangalore courses.

The online services such as the "Online Database Services" enables users to access the electronic resources that Central Library IIT Kharagpur has subscribed to. Online document delivery service, and remote access of library subscribed e-resources service is also provided by the library. (Central Library IIT Kharagpur)

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Online service provided by nibs consist of reference and research services, archival and research services, loan and reservations. FAQs, lost and found, and many more.

You can check the services by visiting <https://www.nlb.gov.sg/main/services> (National library online)

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CHAPTER 5

DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

Chapter 5

Data Analysis and Interpretation

5.1 Introduction

The following analysis has been done based on the data provided by the students or faculty of Goa University with the help of an online questionnaire method. The data collected is analysed and representative based on 100 responses. The data is represented using appropriate charts, tables and graphs.

5.2 User Analysis

5.2.1 Gender

1. Gender

Gender	Respondents	Percentage
Male	29	29%
Female	71	71%

Table No 5.1: Gender

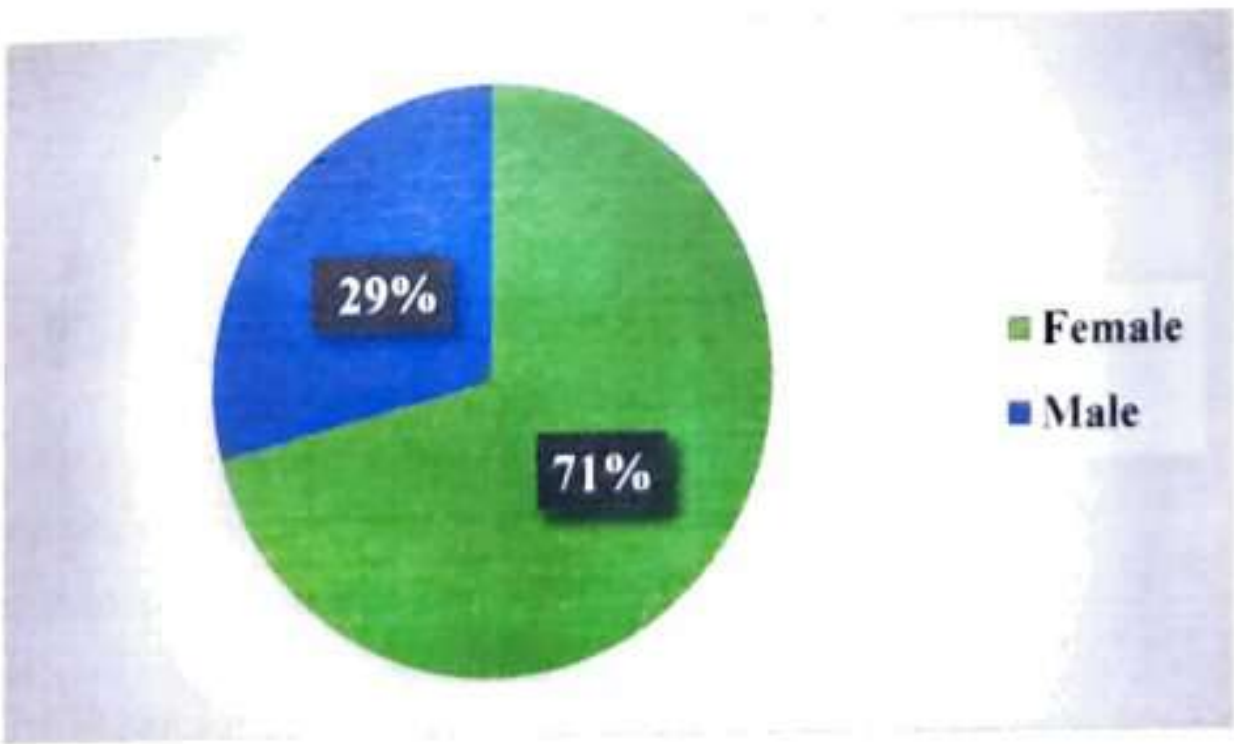


Figure No 5.1: Gender

In the above pie chart 71% respondents are Female Whereas 29% respondents are Male which participate in my study

5.2.2 Designation

2. Designation

Designation	Respondents	Percentage
Student	93	93%
Faculty	7	7%

Table No 5.2: Designation

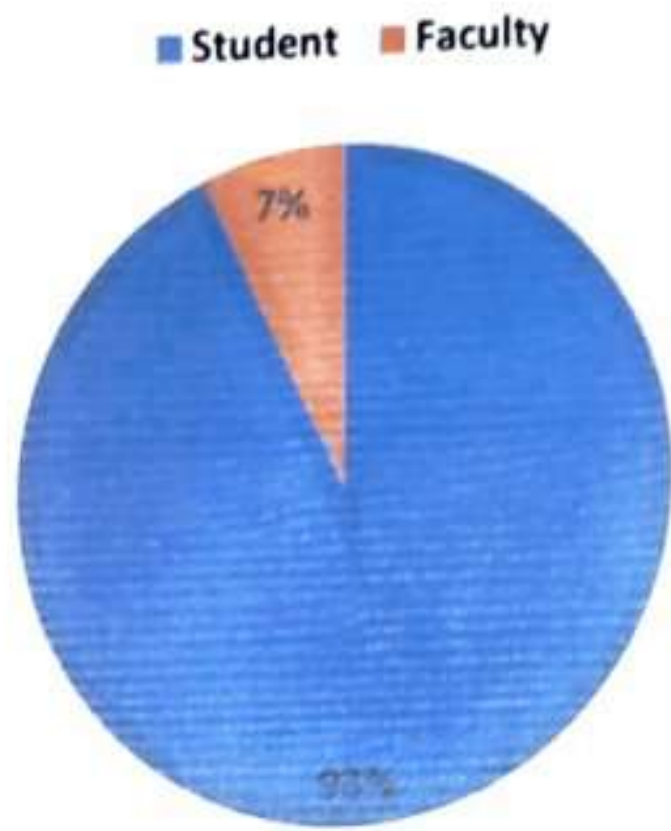


Figure No 5.2: Designation

In Figure No, 5.2 93% of respondents are Students whereas 7% of respondents are Faculty.

5.2.3 Often Visit the library

3. How often do you visit the library?

Visit the library	Responses	Percentage
Weekly	47	47%
Daily	24	24%
Monthly	15	15%
Rarely	14	14%

Table No 5.3: Often Visit the library

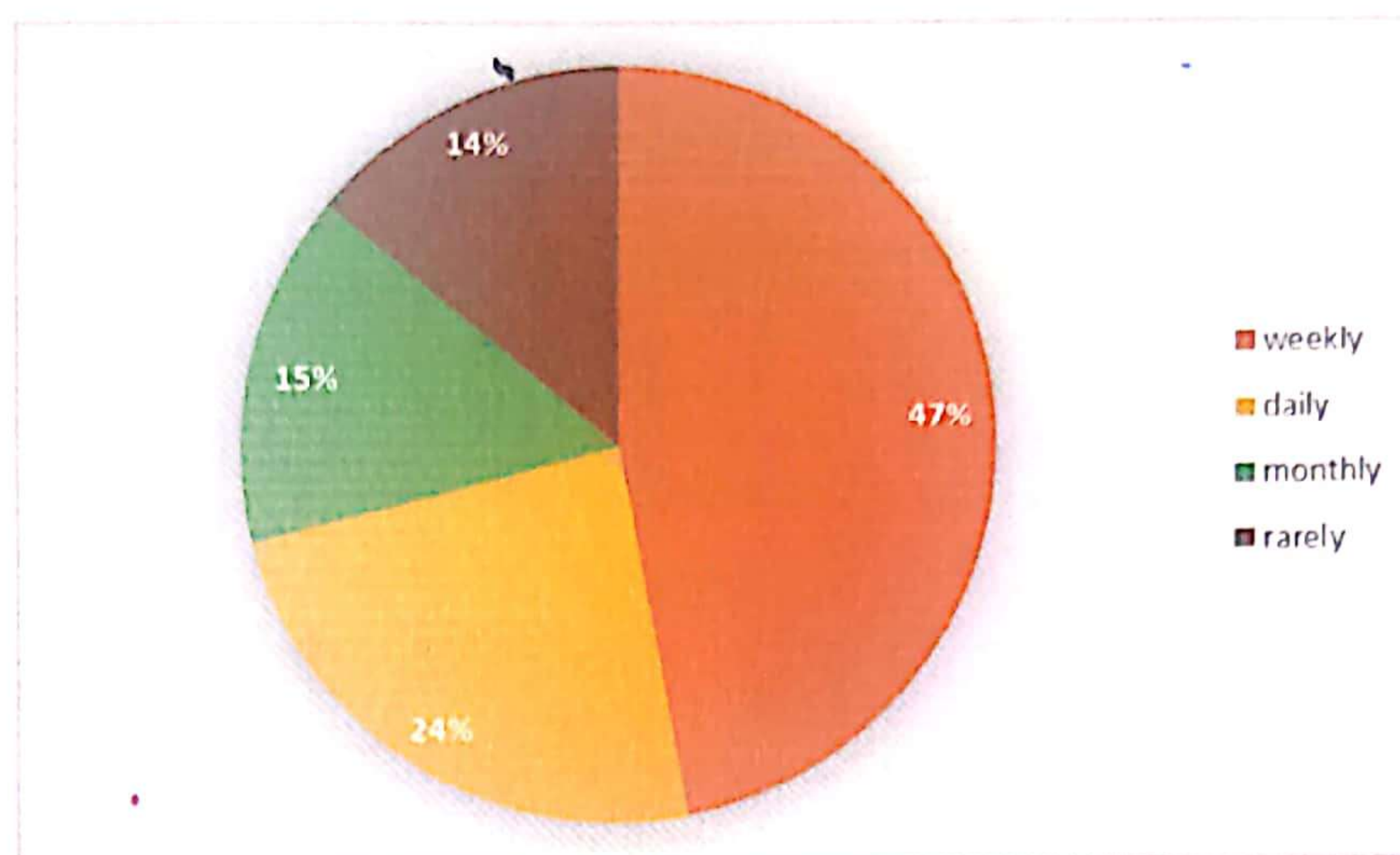


Figure No 5.3: Often Visit the Library

In the given Pie chart a sizable percentage of respondents 47% said they visited the library weekly. Whereas 24% respondents visit daily, further 15% go to the library monthly and lastly 14% of respondents visit the library rarely.

5.2.4 E-resources subscribed by Goa University Library

4. Which of the following e-resources subscribed by Goa university library are you aware of?

E-resources	Responses	Percentage
Elsevier Science Direct Journals eSS 10 subject Collection (Full text)	44	44%
IBID (India Business Insight Database)	16	16%
Proquest ABI Inform Collection (Full text)	22	22%
ACM Digital Library (Full text)	16	16%

Cambridge University Press – (Full text)	33	33%
Emerald (Full text)	20	20%
SciFinder Scholar	29	29%
Institute of Physics	10	10%
Royal Society of Chemistry	11	11%
IEEE CS D L	10	10%
SAGE Journals	38	38%
Scopus	49	49%
CMIE – Economic Outlook	7	7%
CMIE – Industry Outlook	6	6%
CMIE – States of India	5	5%
Capitaline	2	2%
E-books – Cambridge University Press	46	46%
E-books – Taylor & Francis Group	30	30%
Other	6	6%

Table No 5.4: E-resources subscribed by Goa University Library

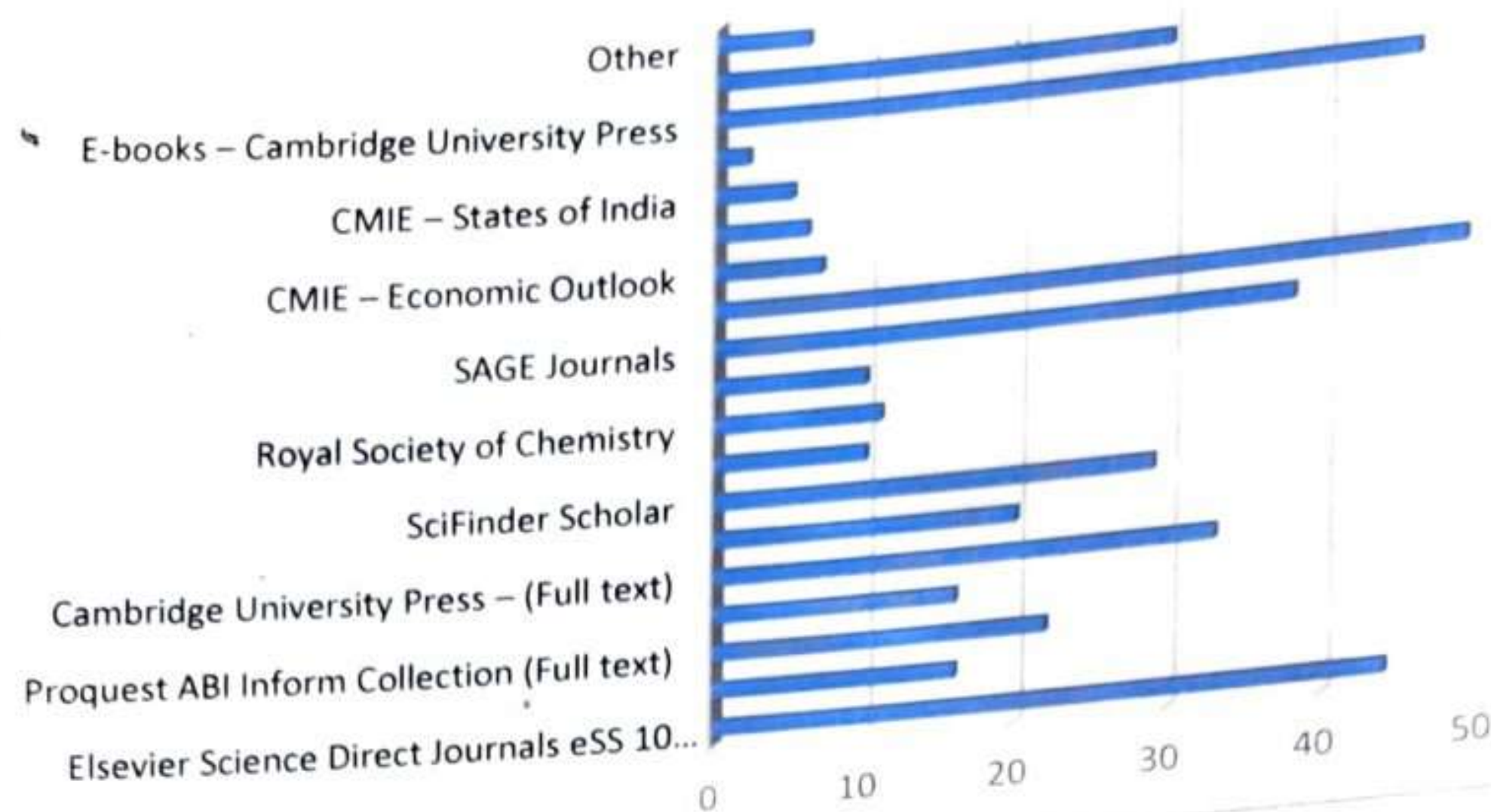


Figure No 5.4: E-resources subscribed by Goa University Library

According to user awareness, majority that is 49% of respondents were aware about the Scopus which is subscribed by Goa university library. Whereas 46% of respondents know about the E-books – Cambridge University Press, 44% of respondents are aware of Elsevier Science Direct Journals eSS 10 subject Collection (Full text). Further 38% of respondents are aware of SAGE Journals, 33% know about the material provided by Cambridge University Press. E-books: Taylor & Francis Group 30% respondents are aware of this resource, SciFinder Scholar 29% of the respondents have heard of this source. Further Proquest ABI Inform Collection (Full text) 22% of respondents are aware of this collection, 20% of respondents are aware of Emerald. There are the same respondents 16% for IBID (India Business Insight Database) and ACM Digital Library (Full text). Royal society of chemistry 11% of respondents are aware of where as Institute of physics and IEEE CS D L both have 10% respondents are aware of this resources. 7% of respondents know about CMIE Economic outlook, 6% of respondents are aware of CMIE Industry outlook, 5% are aware of CMIE –STATES of India and 2% are aware of Capitaline. Remaining 6% are aware of other resources than this that is JSTOR.

5.2.5 Frequently used electronic resources by Goa University Library

5. How frequently do you use electronic resources subscribed by Goa University Library?

Frequently use E-resources	Respondents	Percentage
Daily	10	10%
Weekly	33	33%
Once in for night	3	3%
Few times in month	20	20%
Rarely	34	34%

Table No 5. 5: Frequently use electronic resources by Goa University Library

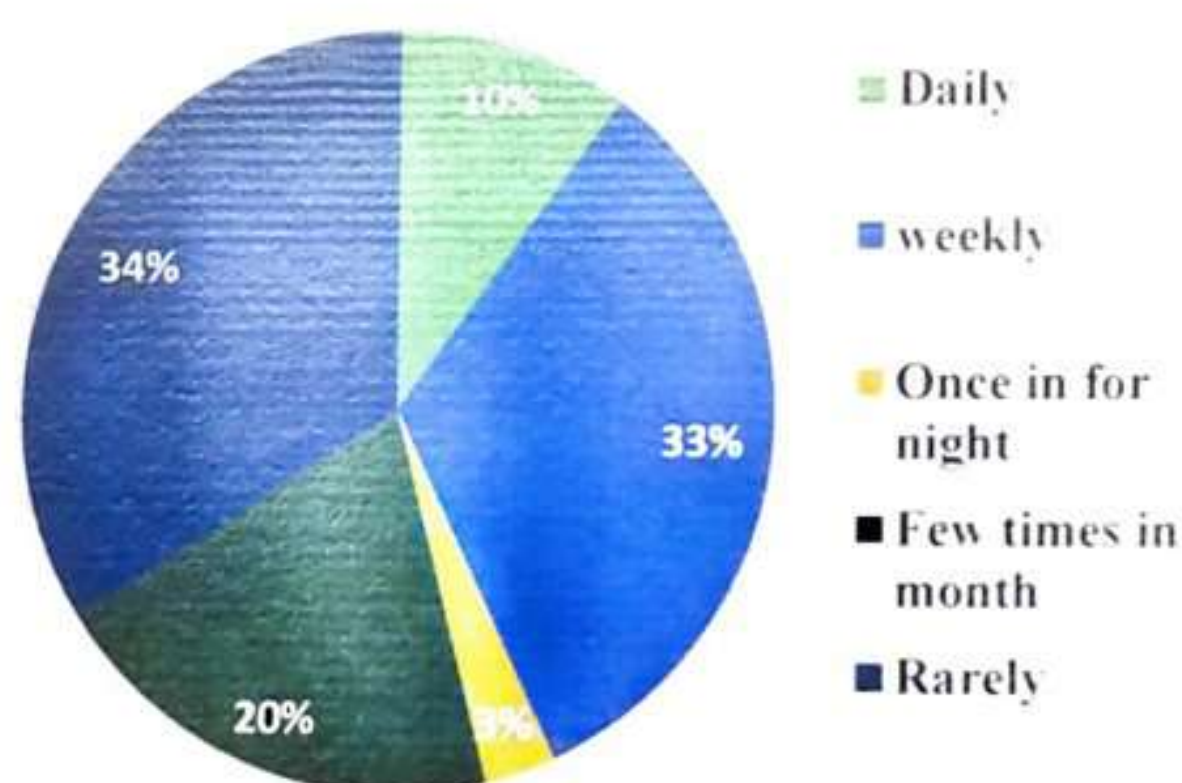


Figure No 5.5: Frequently use electronic resources by Goa University Library

In the above figure 34% users rarely use electronic resources. Whereas 33% users access electronic resources weekly, A significant percent of 20% users make use of e-resources a few times in month , only 10% of users use e-resources daily and lastly 3% users make use of e-resources once in for night.

5.2.6 Types of e-resources find most helpful for your requirements

6. What type of e-resources do you find most helpful for your requirements?

Types of e-resources	Respondents	Percentage
E-journal	63	63%
E-book	52	52%
Online database	65	65%
Open archive e-resources	23	23%

Table No. 5.6: Types of e-resources find most helpful for your requirements

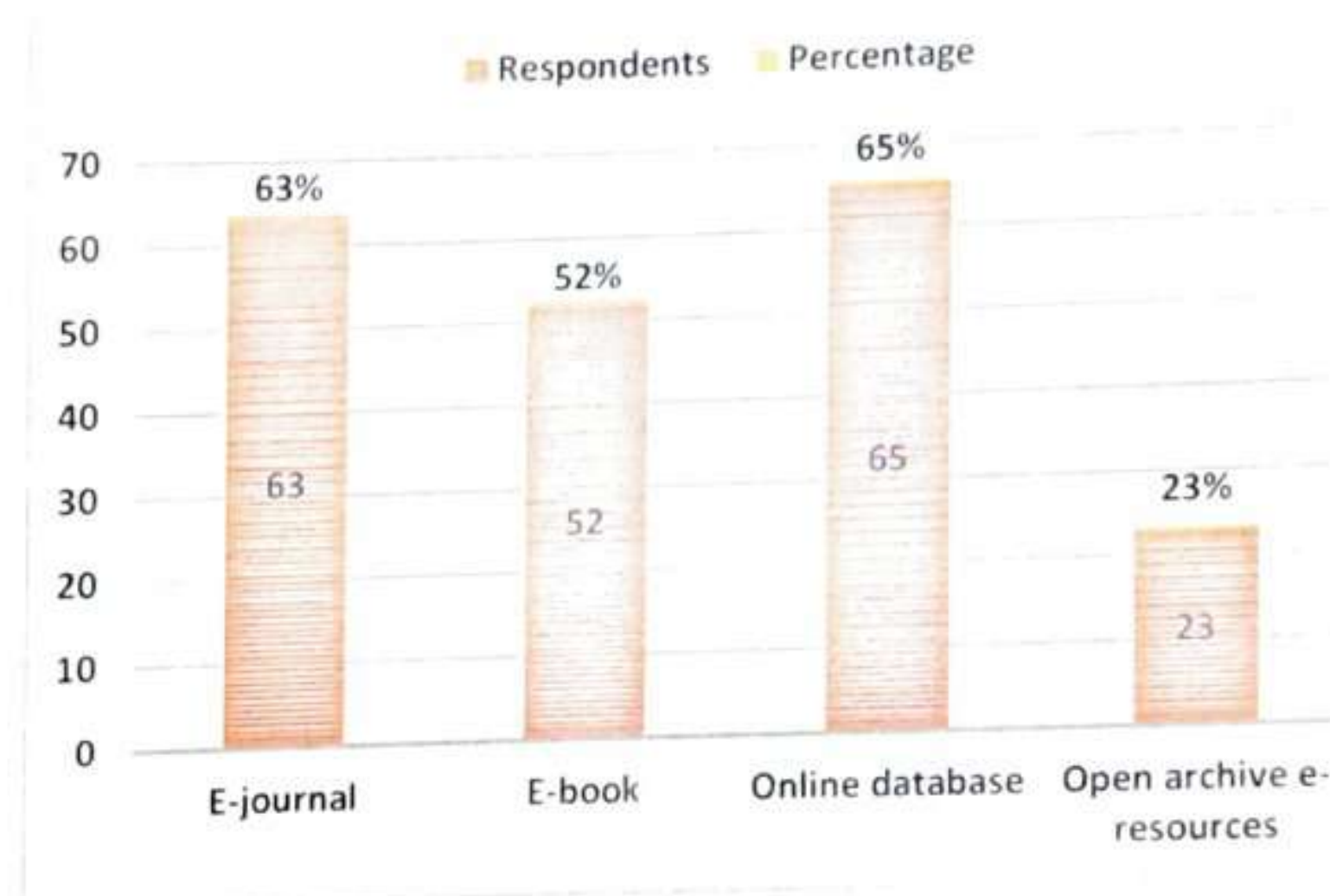


Figure No 5.6: Types of e-resources find most helpful for your requirements

In the above figure it is found that online databases 65% are the most helpful e-resources for their requirement followed by E-journal 63%. E-book is helpful by 52% while Open archive e-resources 23% are the least helpful for them.

5.2.7 Access of E-resources

7. How do you access e-resources?

Access of E-Resources	Respondents	Percentage
Visiting the library	39	39%
Personal laptop/desktop	37	37%
Mobile Device	56	56%
Remote access at your home	18	18%
At your cabins (for Professor)	3	3%
In campus	48	48%

Table No 5.7: Access of E-Resources

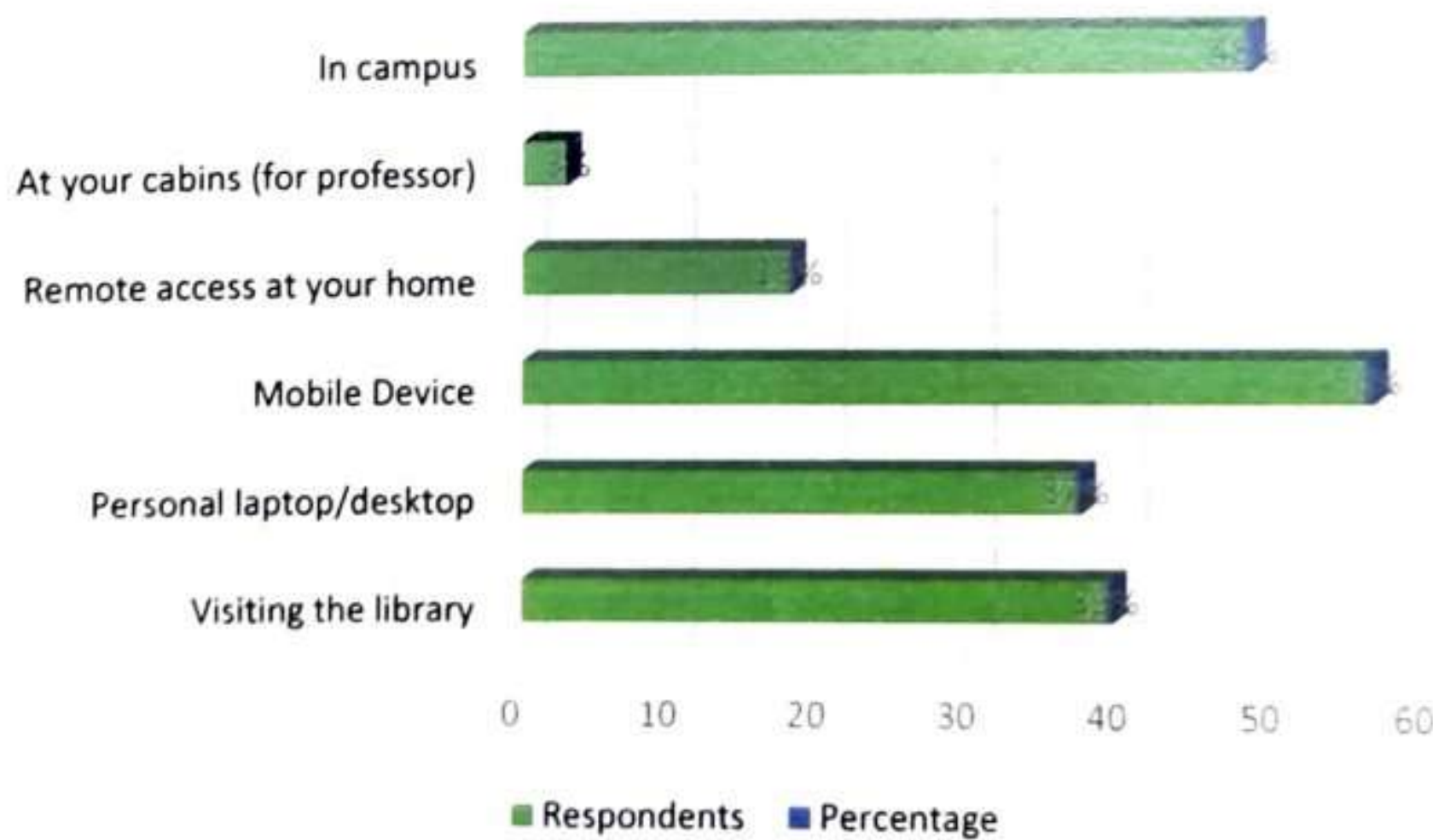


Figure No 5.7: Access of e-resources

As per above graph Majority 56% respondents accessing e-resources through mobile device, whereas 46% respondent accessing in campus, 39% respondent would likely

to visit the library for access. Further 37% respondent preferred personal laptop/desktop for their access or 18% respondent access e-resources in remote access at their homes and remaining 3% respondents access their e-resources in their cabins.

5.2.8 Training and workshops on effectively use e-resources and new e-resources subscribed by the library

8. Would you prefer training or workshops on how to effectively use e-resources & when new e- resources are subscribed by the library?

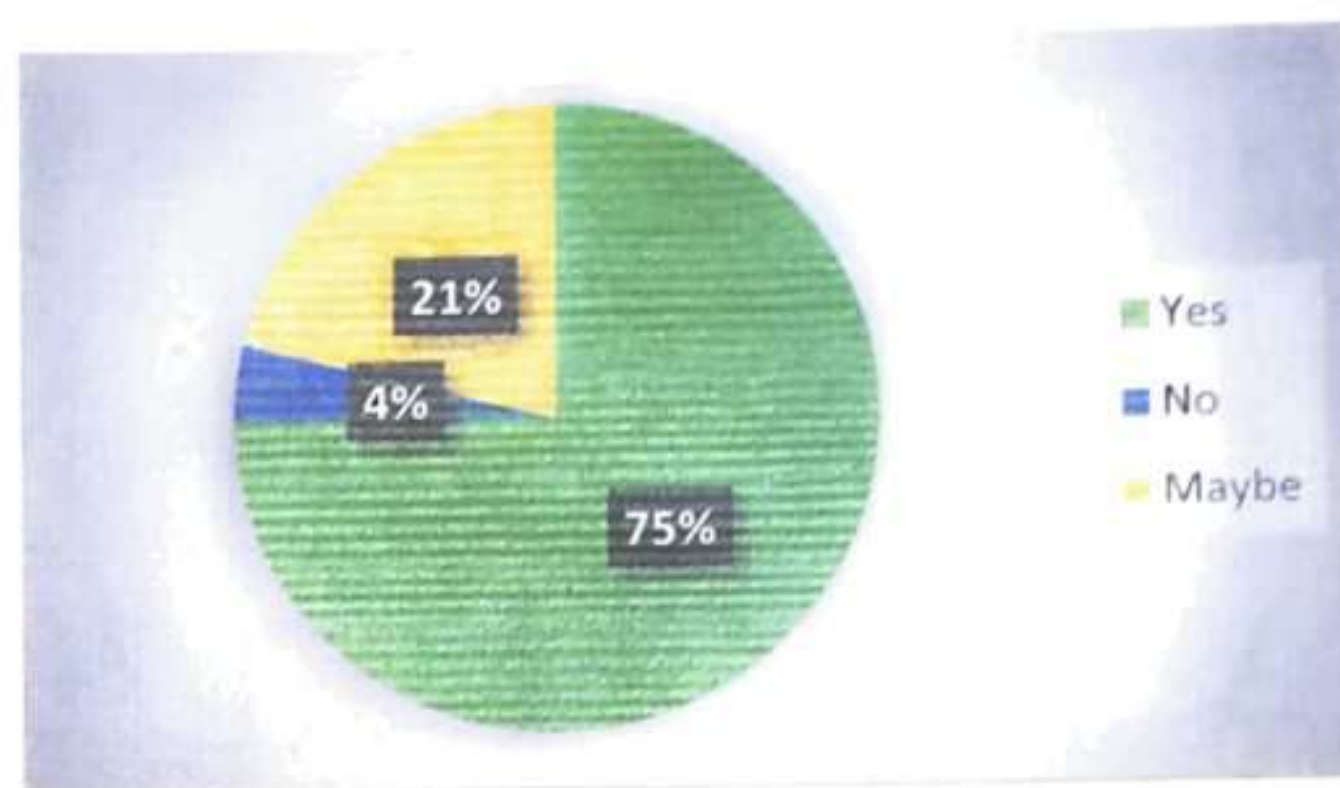


Figure No 5.8: Training and workshops on effectively use e-resources and new e-resources subscribed by the library

In the above pie chart 75% of respondents indicated a preference for training or workshops on using e-resources successfully. Whereas by choosing "maybe," 21% of respondents expressed a possible interest in these training workshops and lastly only 4% expressed no interest in these training sessions.

5.2.9 Purpose of using e-resources

9. What is your purpose of using e-resources?

Purpose of using e-resources	Respondent	percentage
Research / Project work	82	82%
To keep update on subject of interest	30	30%
Seminars/workshops/presentation	25	25%
Study	56	56%
Teaching (for professor)	7	7%
Paper writing for publication	18	18%
For reference	50	50%

Table No 5.8: Purpose of using e-resources

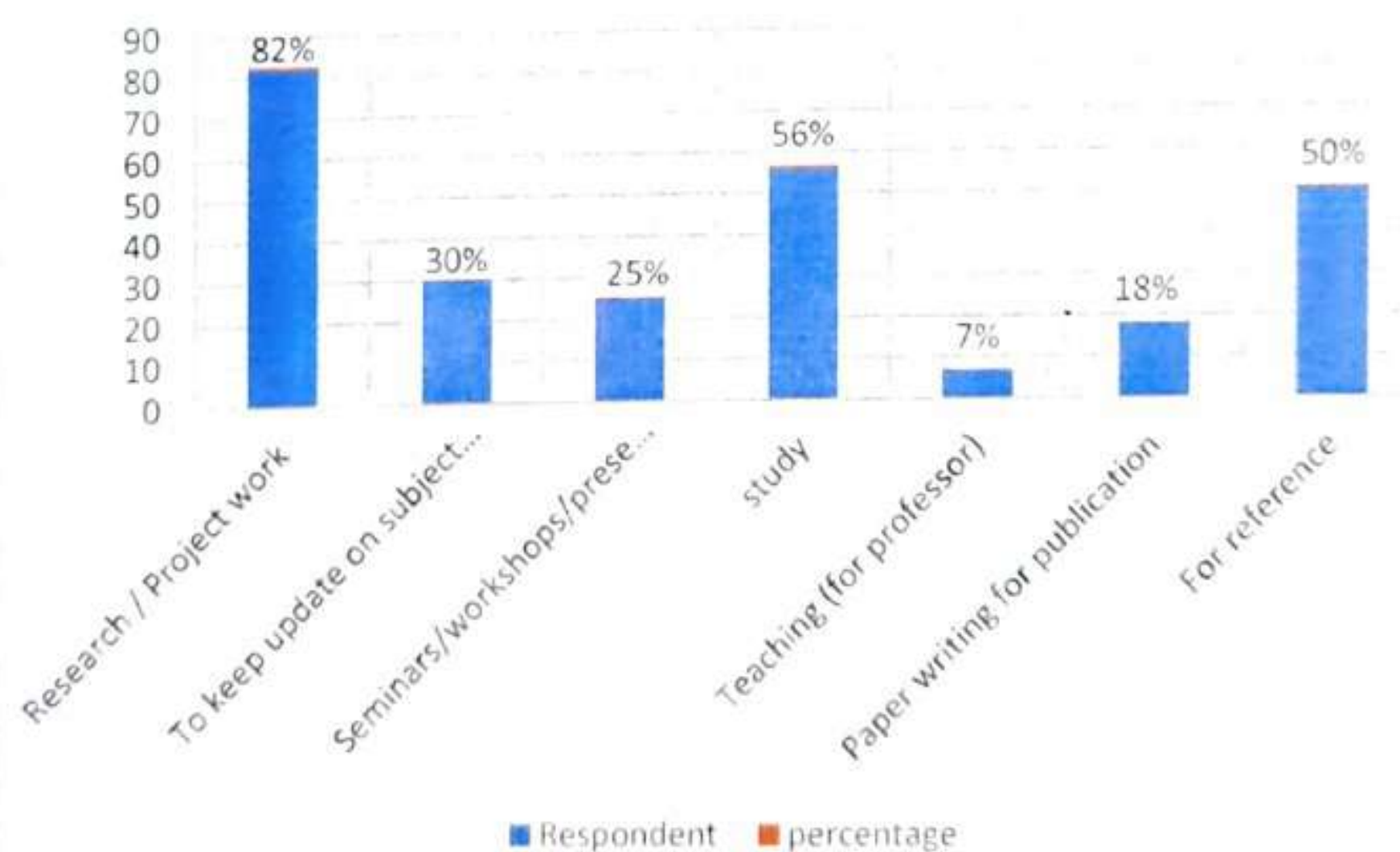


Figure No 5.9 Purpose of using e-resources

The above graph shows that majority i.e. 82% respondents using e-resources for the purpose of research/project work, 56% of the respondents making use of e-resources to

study, further 50% of respondents use it for reference purpose whereas 30% of the respondent making use of e-resources to keep themselves updated on the subjects of their interest. 25% of respondents make use in seminars/workshops/presentation or 18% of respondents use it for paper writing for publication and lastly 7% of respondents using e-resources for teaching purpose.

5.2.10 Satisfied with the variety of e-resources available in the Library

10. How satisfied are you with the variety of e-resources available in the Library?

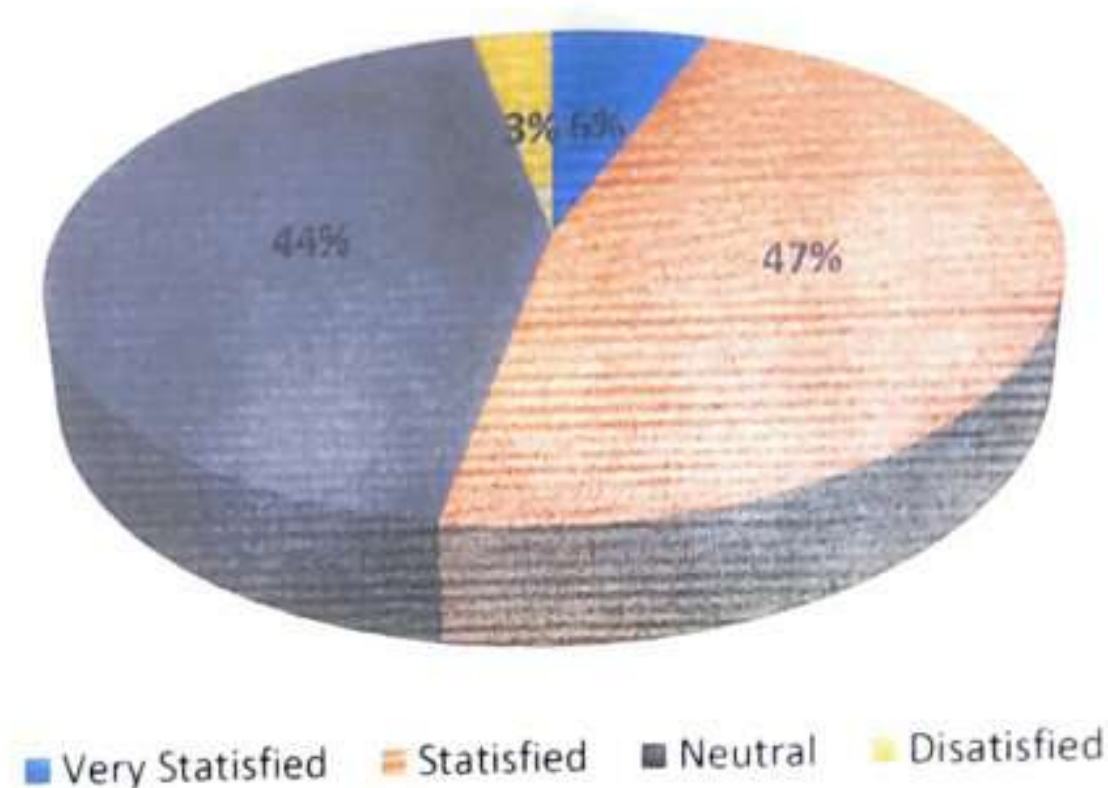


Figure No 5.10 Satisfied with the variety of e-resources available in the Library

From the total number of the respondent's majority i.e. 47% of the respondents are satisfied with variety of e-resources available in the library, further 44% of the respondents are in the neutral level of satisfaction whereas 6% of the respondents are very satisfied with e-resources and remaining 3% are dissatisfied with the variety of e-resources available in the library.

5.2.11 Advantage of Accessing e-resources

11. According to you, what are the advantages of accessing e-resources?

Advantages of accessing e-resources	Respondents	Percentage
Downloading facility	38	38%
Easy accessibility	79	79%
Real time information	23	23%
Less time in searching	74	74%

Table No 5.9 Advantage of Accessing e-resources



Figure No 5.11 Advantage of Accessing e-resources

In the above graph the majority of 79% respondents identified easy accessibility as a significant advantage of accessing e-resources. Whereas 74% of respondents says that Less Time in searching. Further 38% of respondents have the advantage of downloading facilities and remaining 23% respondents say that Real time information.

5. 2.12 Update learning of e-resources usage skills

12. How do you update your learning of e-resources usage skills?

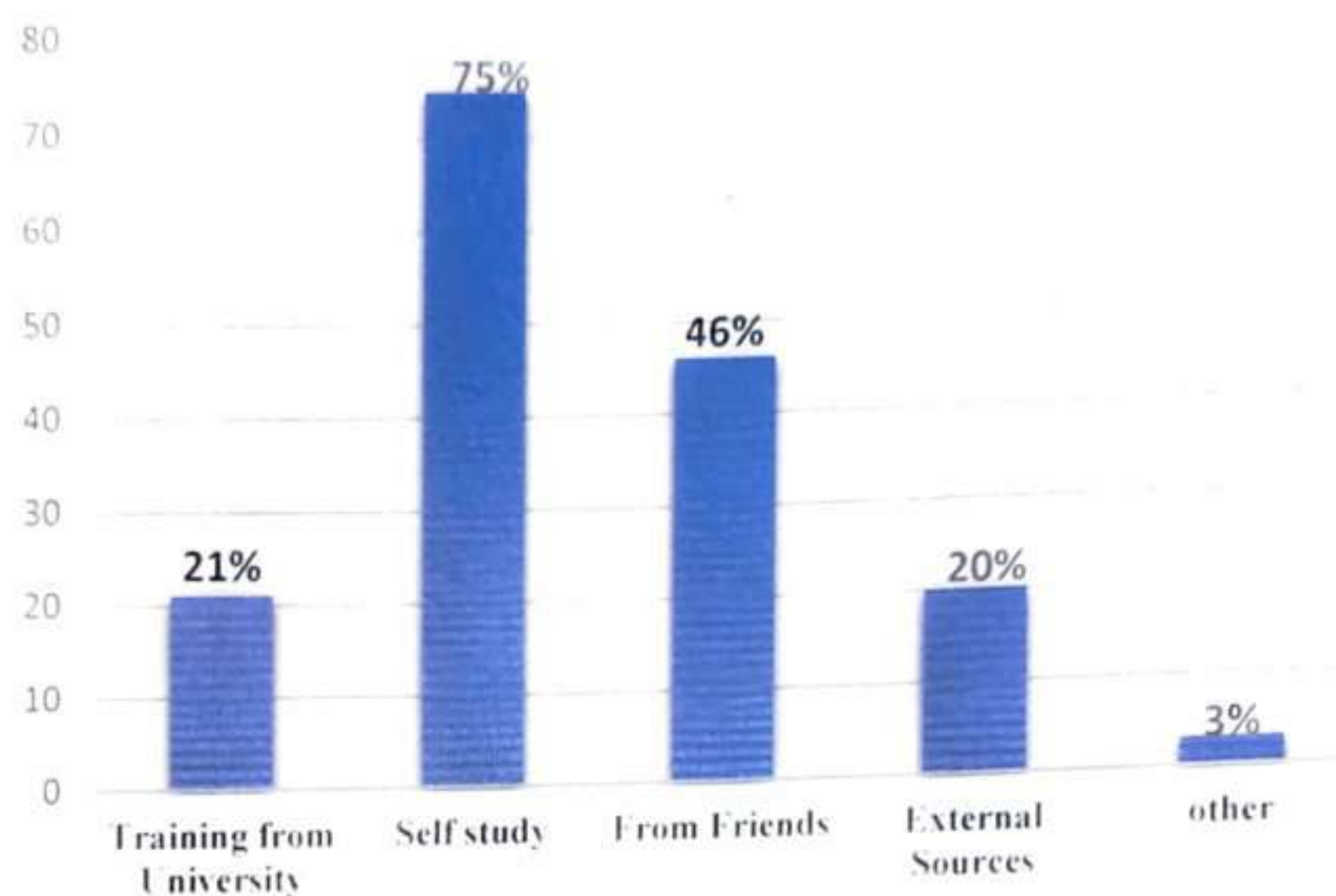


Figure No 5.12 Update learning of e-resources usage skills

In the above graph it is said that 75% of respondents said that they will update learning of e-resources usage skills through self-study, further 46% of respondent said that they will update from friends, where as 21% respondents stated their e-resources usage skills through training from university, 20% respondent will update their skills from external sources and remaining 3 % from teachers, faculty knowledge sharing and seminars organised at orientation.

5.2.13 Challenges face in accessing or using e-resources

13. What challenges do you face in accessing or using e-resources?

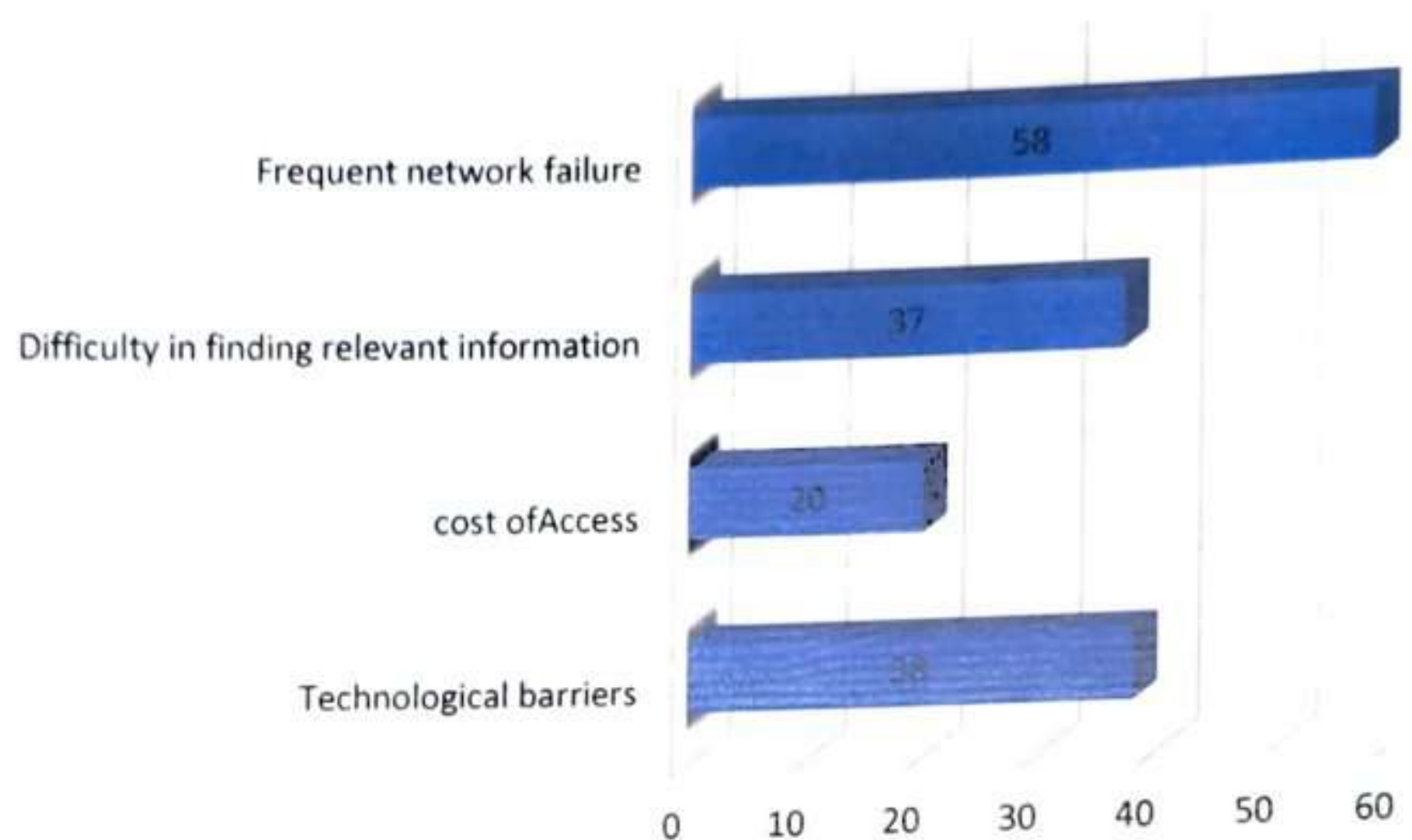


Figure No 5.13 Challenges face in accessing or using e-resources

In the above figure 58% of respondents are facing challenges of frequent network failure, whereas 38% of respondents face issues of technological barriers. Further 37% of respondents are finding difficulty in searching relevant information and lastly 20% of respondents are facing cost of access.

5.2.14 Integrate the e-resources in Syllabus

14. How do you integrate the e-resources in your syllabus?

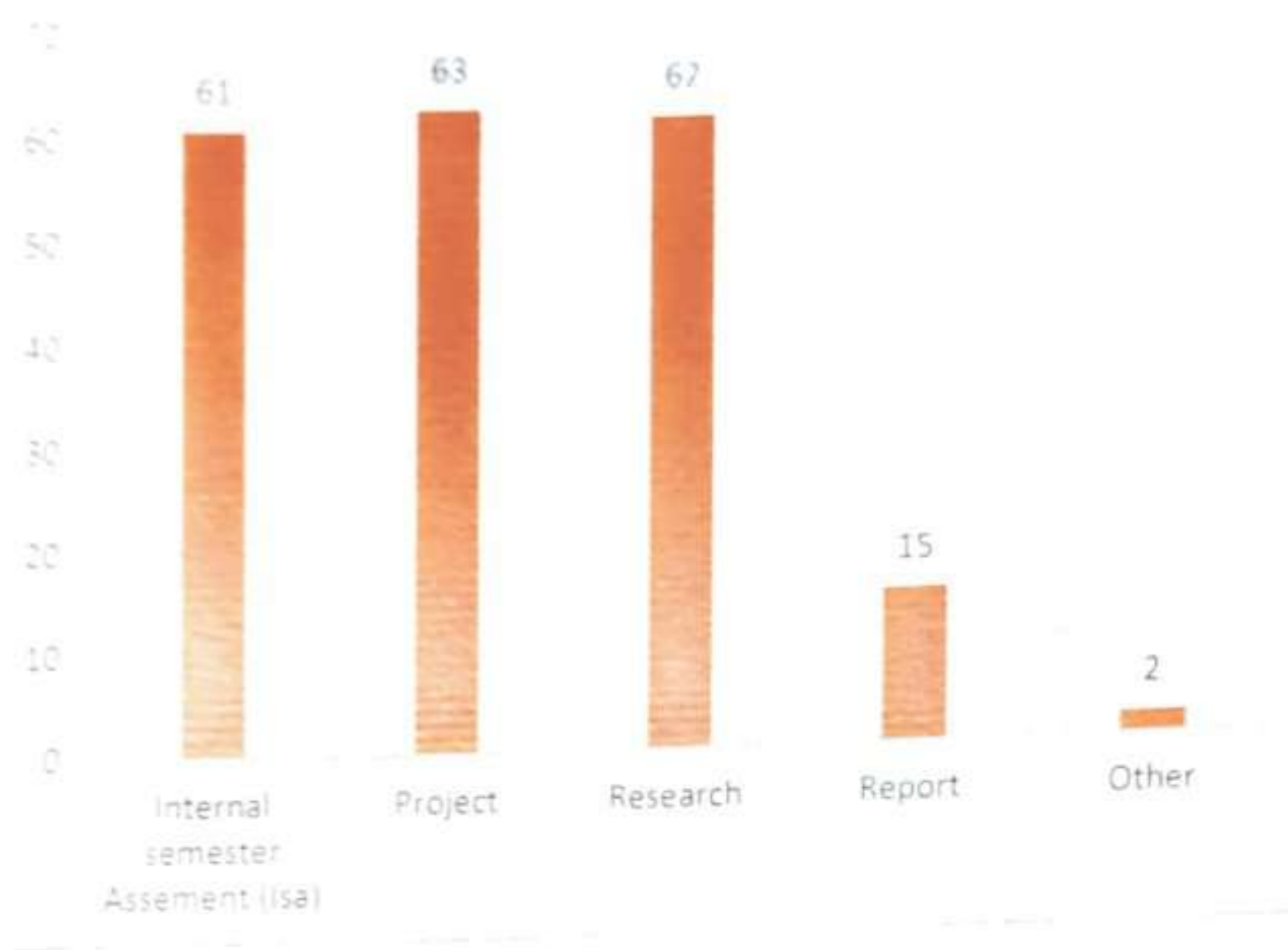


Figure No 5.14 Integrate the e-resources in Syllabus

According to 100% of respondents the 63% of respondents think that to integrate the e-resources in syllabus through a project. Whereas 62% of respondents say that through research, however 61% of respondents said that through internal semester assessment. 15% of respondent's opinion is to integrate e-resources through reports. And the remaining 2% of respondents suggest integrating through dissertation or paper presentation.

5.2.15 Search, find or navigate the e-resources subscribed by library or able to search the e-content on the library website

15. Can you search, Find or navigate the e-resources subscribed by your library or Are you able to search for e-content by yourself on the library website?

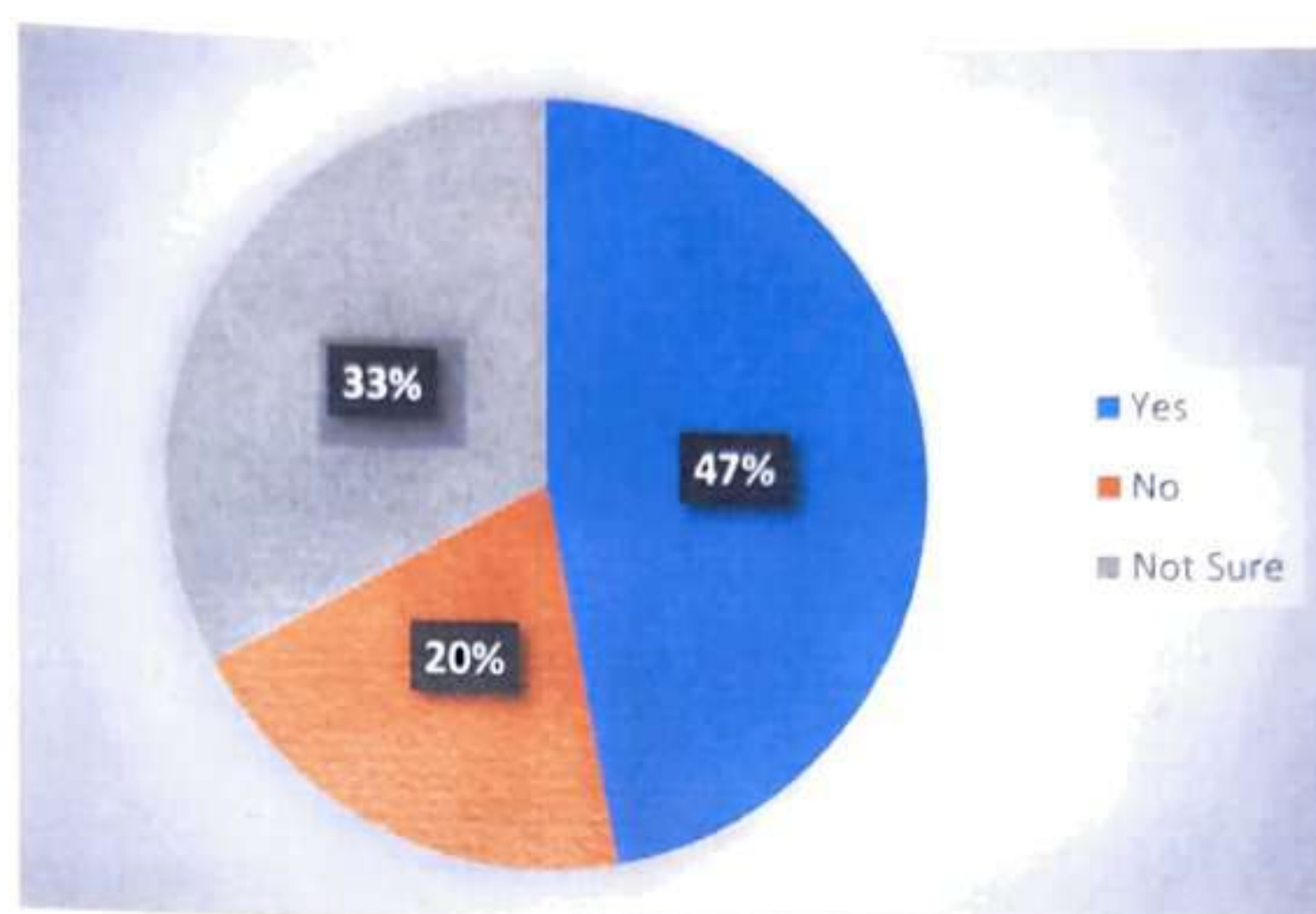


Figure No 5.15: Search, find or navigate the e-resources subscribed by library or able to search the e-content on the library website

The question was asked whether the users are able to search e-content from the library website by themselves. The most of respondents, i.e. 47% of respondents, state that they are able to search e-content by themselves from the library website. Further 33% of respondents say that they are not sure whether they are able to search or not, the remaining 20% of respondents told that they are not able to search for e-content from the library website.

5.2.16 Encountered technical issues or barriers while using e-resources in the library and they were solved

16. Have you encountered any technical issues or barriers while using e-resources in the library and if so how were they resolved?

An open ended question was asked about the difficulties faced towards technical issues or barriers while using e-resources in the library and if so how were they resolved the respondent claims that there are lot of issues like network connectivity, accessing in

certain database, limited computer system, computers are not working properly and they said that the issues was resolved by the lab assistant, or Librarian.

5.3 Data Analysis of Librarian

5.3.1 Introduction

To understand that, what library is providing to their users basic questionnaire was prepare and given to the librarian of Goa university and the data is mentioned below.

Name of the librarian: - Mrs. Shambhavi Joshi

Institution Name: - Goa University

Position/Role: - Asst. Librarian

Years of experience as a librarian: - 7 years

1. What types of e-resources does your library provide?

Librarian stated that the library provides various types of electronic resources to its users, including e-books, e-journals, databases, and online multimedia resources.

2. How would you rate the accessibility of e-resources in your library?

The librarian described the accessibility of e-resources in their library as Excellent.

3. How often do you update/ add new resources to your collection?

Librarian mentioned that as and when a new collection is available then that e-resources added

4. How extensive is your library's collection of electronic resources?

The librarian described the library's collection of electronic resources as extensive

5. How does the library subscribe to e-resources?

The librarian mentioned that the library acquires e-resources through subscriptions or consortia

6. Does your library conduct any training programme for professional's staff to up to date ICT knowledge?

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4. How extensive is your library's collection of electronic resources?

The librarian described the library's collection of electronic resources as extensive

5. How does the library subscribe to e-resources?

The librarian mentioned that the library acquires e-resources through subscriptions or consortia

6. Does your library conduct any training programme for professional's staff to up to date ICT knowledge?

The librarian confirmed that the library conducts training programs for professional staff to stay updated on ICT knowledge.

7. How do you evaluate the usage and effectiveness of e-resources in your library?

The librarian mentioned that the evaluation of e-resource usage and effectiveness in the library is based on widespread utilization among students and faculty of Goa University. These resources are primarily utilized for research purposes such as dissertations, theses, and research papers, highlighting their effectiveness in meeting research needs.

9. How would you describe the overall usage trend of e-resources among library patrons over the past year?

Librarian claimed that the usage of e-resources has increased at a vast level as compared to that of print resources. Especially for research purposes.

10. What proportion of your library's collection comprises electronic resources?

The librarian mentioned that approximately 75% of the library's budget is allocated to electronic resources.

11. How do you ensure remote access for off-campus users?

Librarian stated that by providing a remote access facility for the registered users.

CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Chapter 6

Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

6.1 Findings

1. The study reveals that Goa University library provides various types of electronic resources to its users, including e-books, e-journals, databases, and online multimedia resources.
2. Further finding reveal that every 100 % respondent are aware of e-resources provided by the library. 49% of respondents were aware about the Scopus which is subscribed by Goa university library, 46% of respondents know about the E-books – Cambridge University Press, 44% of respondents are aware of Elsevier Science Direct Journals eSS 10 subject Collection (Full text), 38% of respondents are aware of SAGE Journals, 33% know about the material provided by Cambridge University Press, 30% of respondents are aware of E-books: Taylor & Francis Group, 29% of the respondents are aware of Scifinder Scholar, 22% of respondents are aware of Proquest ABI Inform Collection (Full text), 20% of respondents are aware of Emerald, 16% of respondent are aware of IBID (India Business Insight Database) and ACM Digital Library (Full text), 11% of respondent are aware of Royal society of chemistry, 10% of respondents are aware of Institute of physics and IEEE CS D L, 7% of respondents know about CMIE Economic outlook, 6% of respondents are aware of CMIE Industry outlook, 5% are aware of CMIE –STATES of India, 2% are aware of Capitaline and 6% are aware of other resources than this that is JSTOR.
3. The study reveals that 75% of respondents update their learning of e-resources usage skills through self-study, 46% of respondent said that they will update from friends, 21% respondents stated that they will update through training from university, 20% respondent will update their skills from external sources and remaining 3 % from teachers, faculty knowledge sharing and seminars organised at orientation.
4. Finding reveals that 82% respondents said that they use e-resources for the purpose of research/project work, 56% of the respondents making use of e-resources to study, 50% of respondents use it for reference purpose, 30% of the respondent making use of e-resources to keep themselves updated on the

subjects of their interest, 25% of respondents make use in seminars/workshops/presentation, 18% of respondents use it for paper writing for publication and lastly 7% of respondents using e-resources for teaching purpose.

5. It has been found from the study that 47% of the respondents are satisfied with variety of e-resources available in the library, 44% of the respondents are in the neutral level of satisfaction, 6% of the respondents are very satisfied with e-resources and remaining 3% are dissatisfied with the variety of e-resources available in the library.
6. The study indicates that 79% respondents identified easy accessibility as a significant advantage of accessing e-resources, 74% of respondents said that it helps to find resources in less time, 38% of respondents have the advantage of downloading facilities, and remaining 23% respondents say that real time information.
7. The study reveals that the usage of e-resources has increased at a great level as compared to that of print resources, especially for research purpose.
8. It has been found that Goa University library, the evaluation of e-resource usage and effectiveness in the library is based on widespread utilization among students and faculty members of Goa University. These resources are primarily utilized for research purposes such as dissertations, theses, and research papers, highlighting their effectiveness in meeting research needs.
9. The study has been examined that Goa University library that, they add their new collection as and when a new resources is available.
10. The study reveals that 58% of respondents are facing challenges of frequent network failure, 38% of respondents face issues of technological barriers, 37% of respondents are finding difficulty in searching relevant information, and 20% of respondents are facing cost of access.

6.2 Suggestions

1. Library should create awareness about the Subscribed e-resources among the users of Goa University. Library orientation programs as well as seminars/workshop should be conducted so that the user can know about what

type of e-resources are available in their library e-collection to utilize them for their needs.

2. Library should provide more number of computers to the users so that they can access e-resources
3. Library should conduct training programme on e-resources for users so that they can get the proper knowledge of e-resources and they will get to know about various technique of using e-resources.
4. Library should provide more e-resources to Social Sciences like Political science, History, Sociology etc.
5. Library should provide Better network connectivity in campus to have the maximum usage of e-resources.
6. Library should provide Remote access to the all the e-resource content so that user can access the library resources from anywhere.
7. Mostly user preferred online database and e-journals so library should subscribed to more number of these e-resources.
8. Library should provide additional e-resources in the form of audio book, more economic database and more research papers.

6.3 Conclusion

E-resources is said to be one of the most important source of information for the user today. The majority of users now use e-resources for their benefits. By saving time, e-resources allow users to obtain information quickly and efficiently. The library is now obtaining a lot of electronic resources in order to meet the needs of its patrons. The study examines how user knowledge of e-resources is currently growing, with the majority of users becoming aware of these resources. They are using it for study purpose, conduct research for projects, and keep updated on subjects of their interest. Some of the problems, such as frequent network failures, technological barriers, and difficulty in finding relevant information, have been identified by the study. As a result, training programs should be set up to instruct users on the various search methods. To make it easier for users to access e-resources, more computers should be made available to them.

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Questionnaire

Dear sir/ madam

I Miss Mithila Gaonkar, student at Goa University pursuing a degree in Masters of Library and Information Science. As a part of my studies, I have undertaken a minor research on the topic entitled " Usage of e-resources by the users of Goa University: A case study under the guidance of Dr. Carlos Fernandes, Assistant Professor, Library and information science program. In this regard, I have to collect primary data through survey method. I assure you that your response will be treated with secrecy and be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions.

1) Name

.....

2) Gender

☐

Male

☐

Female

☐

Other

3) Name of the school

.....

4) Designation

☐

Student

☐

Faculty

5) How often do you visit the library?

☐

Daily

☐

Weekly

☐

Monthly

☐

Rarely

6) Which of the following e-resources subscribed by Goa University library are you aware of?

☐

Elsevier Science Direct Journals eSS 10 subject Collection (Full text)

☐

IBID (India Business Insight Database)

☐

Proquest ABI Inform Collection (Full text)

☐

ACM Digital Library (Full text)

- ☐ Cambridge University Press – (Full text)
- ☐ Emerald (Full text)
- ☐ SciFinder Scholar
- ☐ Institute of Physics
- ☐ Royal Society of Chemistry
- ☐ IEEE CS D L
- ☐ SAGE Journals
- ☐ Scopus
- ☐ CMIE – Economic Outlook
- ☐ CMIE – Industry Outlook
- ☐ CMIE – States of India
- ☐ Capitaline
- ☐ E-books – Cambridge University Press
- ☐ E-books – Taylor & Francis Group
- ☐ Other

7) How frequently do you use electronic-resources subscribed by Goa University

Library?

- ☐ Daily
- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Once in for night
- ☐ Few times in month
- ☐ Rarely

8) What type of e-resources do you find most helpful for your requirements?

- ☐ E-journal
- ☐ E-book
- ☐ Online database
- ☐ Open archive e-resources

9) How do you access e-resources?

- ☐ Visiting the library
- ☐ Personal laptop/desktop
- ☐ Mobile Device
- ☐ Remote access at your home
- ☐ At your cabins (for Professor)
- ☐ In campus

10) Would you prefer training or workshops on how to effectively use e-resources & when new e- resources are subscribed by the library?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Maybe

11) What is your purpose of using e-resources?

- ☐ Research / Project work
☐ To keep update on subject of interest
☐ Seminars/workshops/presentation
☐ Study
☐ Teaching (for professor)
☐ Paper writing for publication
☐ For reference

12) How satisfied are you with the variety of e-resources available in the Library?

- ☐ Very satisfied
☐ Satisfied
☐ Neutral
☐ Dissatisfied

13) According to you, what are the advantages of accessing e-resources?

- ☐ Downloading facility
☐ Easy accessibility
☐ Real time information
☐ Less time in searching

14) How do you update your learning of e-resources usage skills?

- ☐ Training from university
☐ Self-study
☐ From friends
☐ External sources
☐ Other

15) What challenges do you face in accessing or using e-resources?

- ☐ Technological barriers
☐ Cost of access
☐ Difficulty in funding relevant information
☐ Frequent network failure
☐ Other

16) How do you integrate the e-resources in your syllabus?

☐ Internal semester assessment

☐ Project

☐ Research

☐ Reports

☐ Other

17) Can you search, Find or navigate the e-resources subscribed by your library or
Are you able to search for e-content by yourself on the library website?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not sure

18) Have you encountered any technical issues or barriers while using e-resources
in the library and if so how were they resolved?

ANNEXURE

Questionnaire For librarian

1. Name of the Librarian

2. Gender

- Male
- Female
- Other

3. Institution

4. Position/Role

5. Years of Experience as Librarian

6. What type of e-resources does your library provide?

- E-books
- E-journals
- Databases
- Online multimedia resources

7. How would you rate the accessibility of e-resources in your library?

- Poor
- Fair
- Average
- Good
- Excellent

8. How often do you update/add new resources to your collection

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly

- Quarterly
- Annually
- Other

9. How extensive is your library's collection of e-resources?

- Limited
- Moderate
- Extensive

10. How does the library subscribe e-resources?

- Subscription
- Gift
- Consortia

11. Does your library conduct any training programme for professional staff to up to date ICT knowledge?

- Yes
- No

12. How do you evaluate the usage and effectiveness o e-resources in your library?

13. How would you describe the overall usage trend of e-resources among library patrons over the past year

14. What proportion of your library's collection comprises e-resources?

15. How do you ensure remote access for off- campus users?
