

**E-RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR NON-PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES
FOR ACADEMIC PURSUIT: A STUDY**

**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Goa
University for the degree of Master of Library and Information Science**

BY

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2021-2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dissertation entitled “**E-Resources Available for non-Professional Colleges for Academic Pursuit: A Study**” is a record of work submitted by **Master Devanand Damodar Kotharkar** in partial fulfilment of the requirement of the degree of Master of Library & Information Science of Goa University is how own work carried out under the guidance and worthy of examination.

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DECLARATION

I state that the present dissertation entitled “**E-Resources Available for Non-Professional Colleges for Academic Pursuit: A study**” is my original contribution and the same has not been submitted on any occasion for any other degree or diploma of this University or other University/Institute. To the best of my knowledge, the present study is the first comprehensive work of its kind from the area mentioned. The literature related to the problem investigated has been cited.

Date: 17-05-2022

Place: Taleigao Plateau

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Electronic resources represent an increasingly important component of the collection-building activities of libraries. Electronic resources refer to those materials that require computer access, whether through a personal computer main frames or handled mobile device. They may either be accessed remotely via the internet or locally. Electronic Resource is defined as a source which need computer access or any electronic item for consumption that distribute a compilation of information be it manuscript referring to complete book bases, electronic periodicals, depiction, other multimedia products and arithmetical graphical or time based as a commercially obtainable label that has been published with an aim to being marketed. The twentieth century was shaped by sweeping changes in communication technologies. The emergence and use of information technology is the century's most significant development affecting scholarly communication. The application of computers to information processing has brought several products and services to the scenes. Consequently, the academic community has undergone tremendous changes during these years, assuming new dimensions influenced by technology-driven applications. Libraries have witnessed a great metamorphosis in recent years both in their collection development and in their service structures. Thus Libraries are using technology to improve the management of scholarly information to strengthen and speed access to scholarly information not held locally. Over the last several years a significant transformation has been noticed in

collection development policies and practices. Print medium is increasingly giving way to the electronic form of materials (Sharma, 2009)¹. Ani (2008)² states that “the transition from print to electronic medium apart from resulting in a growth of electronic information, has provided users with new tools and applications for information seeking and retrieval. Electronic resources are invaluable research tools that complement the print-based resources in a traditional library

1.2 Objective of the study:

- To study the e-resources available for non-professional colleges.
- To know the technology infrastructure to avail e-resources
- To acquaint different E-resources available for non-professional college

1.3 Scope of the study:

- Study will highlight the availability of e-resources to teacher and students community.
- It will bring awareness to the e-resources availability of E-resources available and to use the resources optimally.

1.4 Hypothesis of the study:

- E-resources are not use optimally.
- The library professional lacks confidence in using E-resources.

1.5 Limitation of the study:

- The study is limited all the non-professional colleges of south-Goa.

1.6 Research Methodology:

- The researcher has browsed all the literature available on the topic.
- Further the researcher has also visited all the websites related to the topic.
- The researcher has visited the different stakeholders and experts asserting the opinion.
- The researcher has conducted interview with all librarians regarding use of e-resources.
- The investigator have discussed with experts to analyse the functioning of the topic.
- The investigator has tried to collect different information by using different tools such as questionnaire, interview and personal discussion.
- This investigator have made the use of suitable statistical techniques in finalizing the data with required charts and graphs in presentation to make the interpretation clear and precise

1.7 Population of the study:

- The study will include 100 library users to acquire the desire results.

1.8 Organization of the study:

- Chapter I : Introduction

- Chapter II : Review of Literature
- Chapter III : Open E-resources Facets
- Chapter IV : Use of E-resources at National and International level
- Chapter V : Data Analysis and Interpretation
- Chapter VI: Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion.

1.9 Conclusion:

Study will enclose different aspects of e-resources among library profession and researchers. The study will provide future scope for research for new learner for e-resources. E-resources are an accepted means of information society; with the adequate computer literacy. Libraries are important to institution .The fast growth of information and communication technologies and particularly internet and electronic resources have changed traditional methods of research, storage, retrieval and communication of scholarly information. Now a day's internet has emerged as most powerful medium for storage and retrieval of information.

1.10 References

Thanuskodi,s.(2012).Use of E-resources by the students and Researchers of Faculty of Arts,Annamalai University.*International journal of library science*,1(1),1-7

Sudharma, H and Khan M (2009). Impact and use of e-resources by Social Science in National and Social Documentation Centre (NASSDOC), India (27) (1)

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CHAPTER II

Review of literature

CHAPTER II

Review of literature

Introduction

A literature evaluate at the studies subject matter offers an apparent concept approximately the knowledge .It additionally facilitates in setting up the goals and speculation of the study. It enables one to gain a comprehensive overview and summary of the available information on a specific topic. It offers for goal questioning and systematic method to the studies undertaken.

2.1 Review of literature

Sudharma Haridasan and Majid khan (2009)¹ the reason of this paper is to offer the truth that digital assets are a big a part of library collections. A big quantity is invested with inside the improvement and controls of e-assets within side the libraries. The observe objectives to pick out the attractiveness of e-resources within side the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) library in New Delhi, India and decide their usage, performance, diploma of consumer satisfaction, and boundaries confronted within side they get right of entry to of e-resources. It additionally tries to discover the users perspectives approximately literacy some of the social scientists.

Margam Madhusudhan (2010)² this paper makes a specialty of the usage of e-resources through studies students of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (India). The primary goal is to decide the usage of e-resources, user's competencies in managing e-resources, and the

motive in their use. Further, the paper goals to focus on the troubles confronted through studies students in having access to e-sources, their reviews on characteristic of e-sources, and their perspectives on usefulness of e-sources in comparison to that of traditional sources.

Wu Shuling (2007)³ In current years, digital assets have turn out to be the libraries vital garage of a college library, and the fund bought digital assets additionally expanded quickly, 12 months after 12 months. In order to discover the reader's gift conditions, problems and requirement of the use of e-recourses, The Library of Shaanxi University of Science and Technology, achieved sampling, wondering and investigating of all instructors and college students at campus. The cause of this paper is to give the findings of this investigation

Cui and Lian (2010)⁴ their article indicated that the complete description and evaluation of digital reserve offerings in educational libraries in china. Librarian also recommended viable answers to construct multi function e-reserve services in an effort to face the mission of the enormous growth in each the academy and the economic system of present day china.

Ganesan and Narmada (2011)⁵Studied the impact of “e-resources in engineering university libraries in Anna University, Tricity a case study” observe and their indicates the reading behavior of school and students. They may be giving extra significance to digital variations of files with the supply of extra assets via the net with excessive velocity connectivity. The call for e-resources of their precise problem increasing. Accordingly, the librarians ought to evolve extra medical strategies to expand a preferred series of e-resources alongside the broadcast files in having access to the necessities of the instructional community.

Harger (2008)⁶ This study is entitled "Electronic resources in Medical libraries: problems and solutions", is a set of ten articles on problems of digital get entry to and use of books and journals in clinical libraries. The creator has mentioned that control of digital sources has emerged as critical feature for clinical libraries. Further creator opined that use of e-sources is accelerated due to "charges and demanding situations of transferring collections from print to digital substances collaborative preparations and fee sharing that could keep at the fee of bundled digital journals; modals for pricing digital journals, improvement of digital journals, and records of pricing improvement of open get entry to scholarly publishing and methods open get entry to impacts the pricing of subscription journals; and the difficulty of open get entry to publishing and preferred remedy for library budgets"

Wulystan Pius Mitega (2014)⁷ Investigates the accessibility and utilization of e-resources amongst agricultural researchers and extension personnel in 5 out of 7 agricultural zones in Tanzania. Identifies reassess of e-resources utilized by those researchers and personnel, in addition to assessing their data literacy ranges and the elements influencing their utilization of e-resources. The studies used a survey method primarily based totally on handy non-opportunity samplings. Findings display that utilization of e-assets from popular agricultural databases stays low. Factors proscribing access to e-assets consist of bad institutional ICT infrastructure, restrained budget for e-assets and coffee l data literacy ranges. Growing sustainable hyperlink among agricultural studies and farming activities

Prangya Das(2013)⁸ Made an try to look at the troubles of digital facts assets access, focus and use through the studies students of technological know-how departments of Berhampur college, Berhampur odisha in an effort to survey the publicity of studies students to electronic facts assets. The look at showed that the technological know-how studies students are privy to diverse styles of e-assets i.e. e-databases-journals etc.A locating highlights the troubles encountered through the users; she cautioned that college must take initiative to offer paid e-journals thru consortia.

Cathy Costa(2009)⁹ Discussed the extra use of the library on line facts sources for the enterprise studies mission than for place of work studies. The maximum regularly stated databases along with ibs-world, ProQuest and Factiva are all key enterprise sources. There have been a small quantity of library on line facts sources that have been now no longer used in any respect through college students surveyed on this study, together with the connect 4 databases and source OECD.college students and subscription on line facts sources supplied through their co-op place of work greater for place of work studies than for his or her college students enterprise mission. The use of the sources changed into low.

Chandel, & Saikia, M. (2012)¹⁰ the advent of e-resources and their increased use have changed the library scenario from physical to virtual. Users' preferences are more for e-

resources and virtual libraries with little attraction for physical libraries. In spite of innumerable advantages of e-resources, there are certain problems also relating to their acquisition, maintenance, management, etc. which need collaborative efforts of professionals and all other bodies associated with creation, distribution and use of these resources to establish the sound practices and the models. The paper highlights these issues, emphasizing the need to develop or procure an ERMS which can integrate all these resources along with printed material to provide single window approach to all resources available locally as well as globally in a universal library.

Sharma, C. (2009)¹¹Today availability of e-resources in a university library is very common. But their proper and maximum use is a matter for discussion. The present paper examines the existence of various e-resource databases in Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Library. The study also highlights the preferences and importance of online resources among the teachers and research scholars

Swain, D. K. (2010)¹²This study aims to focus on the keenness of students of business schools of Orissa (India) on the use of electronic resources and attempts to evaluate the level of electronic information services offered by the primary information reserves of the respective business schools with an opinion pool of sample respondents. Moreover, it intends to elicit the barriers in use of e-information with recommendations for the improvement of services and usage of e-resources.

Thanuskodi, S. (2012)¹³ The study aimed at 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 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 result reveals that 47.78 % of respondents want to access only electronic version whereas only 32.78% users want to read the printed journals but 19.44% respondents want to use both electronic and printed version. Majority of the respondents 76.66% use e-resources for writing papers. The analysis reveals that many of the respondents search e-resources through linking facility available on the library website

Satpathy, S. K., & Rout, B. (2010)¹⁴ The study aimed at 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 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 result reveals that 47.78 % of respondents want to access only electronic version whereas only 32.78% users want to read the printed journals but 19.44% respondents want to use both electronic and printed version. Majority of the respondents 76.66% use e-resources for writing papers. The analysis reveals that many of the respondents search e-resources through linking facility available on the library website

Kenchakkanavar, A. Y. (2014)¹⁵. 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 to add new things to its collection. The more prominent among them is the e-resources. This paper presents an overview of these resources, describes a few advantages and disadvantages, and gives addresses of few web sites.

Kumar, B. S., & Kumar, G. T. (2010)¹⁶ This paper aims to examine the perception and use of e-resources and the internet by the engineering, medical and management academics in Bangalore City, India. The prime objective is to find out how academics compare e-sources with print sources and how they perceive the advantages of e-sources and problems for accessing them. It further aims to establish the extent of internet use, the purpose of such use and factors influencing it.

Karasouli, E., & Adams, A. (2014)¹⁷ In a climate which recognizes mental health as a key health improvement target, but where mental health services are increasingly over-stretched, self-management e-resources can play a potentially important role in helping to ensure people get the care and support they need. They have the potential to enable

individuals to learn more about, and to exercise active involvement in, their care, and thus we see a growing interest in this area for both research and practice.

Kalbande, D. T., & Ingle, R. N. (2013)¹⁸ 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. A survey was conducted in the academic year 2010-11 at the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri (M.S). A total number of 108 faculty members was selected and their response was obtained with the help of questionnaire. The findings show that users were using e-resources; the awareness about e-resources encourages users to use such resources to the maximum; and the users are using Department and home more for accessing the information. The impacts of e-resources were visible from the decrease in number of printed documents in comparison to the increase in number of electronic resources. The use of e-resources has increased manifold. The printed material is being quickly replaced by the electronic resources.

Quadri, G. O. (2012)¹⁹ Today libraries are shifting their role from the custodian of traditional information resources to the provider of service-oriented digital information resources. Widespread use of computers, increased reliance on computer networks, rapid growth of the Internet and explosion in the quality and quantity of information compelled libraries to adopt new means and methods for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. The modernization of libraries and information centers enabled information transfer and access, there by establishes a network of libraries and information centers. This initiative helped in

resource development, resource sharing and their utilization at various levels. Information professionals subscribe to e-journals, CD-ROM databases, online databases, web-based resources, and a variety of other electronic resources. They participate in library consortia and build digital libraries. However, these libraries have been hampered by many constraints to embark on successful application of information and communication technology (ICT) for their operations, resources, and services.

Johnson, K., Trabelsi, H., & Tin, T. (2004)²⁰ Discussed the growth in online learning or e-learning, in which education is delivered and supported through computer networks such as the Internet, has posed new challenges for library services. E-learners and traditional learners now have access to a universe of digital information through the information superhighway. New information and communications technologies, as well as new educational models, require librarians to re-evaluate the way they develop, manage and deliver resources and services.

Siddike and Islam (2014)²¹described the acceptance of e-resources by the medical researchers of International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) and its objective is to explore the tendency and frequency of using e-resources by them. Also, this article investigates the purposes, impact, influential factors and barriers of using e-resources by the medical researchers of ICDDR, B. A survey has been conducted by using a short and well-structured questionnaire that was distributed among 120 medical researchers in ICDDR, B. We received 96 questionnaires duly filled up by the respondents with a response rate of 79.99%. The gathered data have been analysed and presented using the descriptive analysis

126 techniques of SPSS 20.0. Findings show that the medical researchers of ICDDR, B show positive attitude towards using e-resources, and researchers use e-resources frequently. Results also indicate that e-resources are very useful to the medical researchers, and MEDLINE is the most used database among the medical researchers of ICDDR, B. The study is based on only ICDDR, B and does not cover all medical (public and private) institutions of Bangladesh. Therefore, further studies would be carried out covering public and private medical institutions in Bangladesh.

Tyagi (2014)²² studied the rate and purpose of the use of e-resource by the scientists at pharmacopoeia libraries in India. Among other things, this study examined the preferences of the scientists toward printed books and journals, electronic information resources, and pattern of using e-resources. Non-probability sampling specially accidental and purposive technique was applied in the collection of primary data through administration of user questionnaire. The sample respondents chosen for the study consists of principle scientific officer, senior scientific officer, scientific officer, and scientific assistant of different division of the laboratories, namely, research and development, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacovigilance, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, and microbiology. The findings of the study reveal the personal experiences and perceptions they have had on practice and research activity using e-resource. The major findings indicate that of the total anticipated participants, 78% indicated that they perceived the ability to use computer for electronic information resources. It is found that all the scientists belonging to the pharmacopoeia libraries used electronic information resources to address issues relating to drug indexes and compendia,

monographs, drugs obtained through online databases, e-journals, and the Internet sources—especially policies by regulatory agencies, contacts, drug promotional literature, and standards.

Alageswari and others (2015)²³ discussed the e-resources and their importance in library. They listed most frequently used e-resources in libraries such as bibliographic database, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, e-Audio/visual resources, e-Bibliographic databases, eBooks, e-Data archives, e-Images, e-Journals, e-Magazines, e-Mails, e-Manuscripts, e-maps, e-newspapers, e-research reports, e-thesis, full-text (aggregated) databases, indexing and abstracting databases, numeric and statistical databases, etc stated the 95 features of e-resources, mentioned types of e-resources. The reasons for using e-resources are remote access digital preservation, multiple access, speed, multimedia information no tampering of information etc. At the end, stated the advantages and problems of e-resources in libraries. The ICT based LIS services are discussed. The author suggested training to users, infrastructure for e-resources, budgetary provisions e-resources, etc.

Habiba and Salma (2012)²⁴ studied the use of electronic resources and impact in Dhaka University Library. The objectives of the study are to find out the status of e-resources facility and services, usage of electronic resources, accessing, issues of electronic resources impact of electronic resources etc. gathered information from 100 respondents. The student

user group was more to academics and researchers prefer the internet which is one of the promising tools for accessing e-resources. The access to electronic resources was reported by 44% of users, for relevant electronic resources 52% respondents are depending on web search engines, a good number of respondents reported using the e-resources for learning purpose followed by current information. A good majority are using library catalogues followed by bibliographic data bases. Most of the respondents reported that the band width for accessing the electronic resources is far from satisfaction. Suggested that improvement of use of electronic resources, development of infrastructure facilities in sufficient budget provisions, evaluation of electronic resources from time to time, organizing training programs etc.

Sethi and Panda (2012)²⁵ made a study on use of e-resources by life scientists of Sambalpur University. The objectives of this paper and study the use and importance of e-resources, core purpose of internet and e-resources usage problems faced in browsing the internet based e-resources, infrastructure requirements for internet based services and information seeking behaviour of life scientists. The respondent includes faculty members, a research scholars and PG &MPhil students. The ICT Status of Sambalpur University and the details of university library are given. The data analysis was done on 106 preference to use e-resources over printed resources a good number of users are preference e-resources, to update the subject, promising use of e-journals over printed resources are some of the major findings. Different components of user groups share the same perception on electronic resources. Ayele and Sreenivasarao (2013)³² discussed the use of electronic library services

Ivwithreghweta and Oyeniran (2013)²⁶ discussed the use and awareness of e-resources in university libraries of Nigeria. For this purpose they considered Federal University and western Delta University. A questionnaire was designed for collection of 108 data. The responses collected from 150 respondents. The collected data was analysed on frequency of uses of e-resources, level of awareness, and level of usage, types of e-resources use and purpose of using e-resources, access to electronic resources. Impact of e-resources, access to electronic resources and impact of e-resources, satisfaction level and problems are studied. The authors recommend the improvement of internet services. Faculty should be provided with computers internet access, online journals and electronic resources and alternative power supply.

Bharat and Santhosh (2013)²⁷ studied the usage of e-resources in academic institutions. The infrastructures required for the use of e-resources are stated and listed the frequently used electronic resources. The lists of advantages of e-resources are given, 107 multi access, speed, functionality and selection procedures for electronic resources are stated clearly. The role of UGC, INFONET and in the AICTE and the services to academic Institutions are given. To speed up the use of e- resources several measures are suggested.

Vinod Kumar (2013)²⁸ studied the use of e-resources and services in Indian Institute Management Bangalore. The challenges of information and communication Technologies in information handling are focused. Based on the changes occurring in the information communication technology, the change of information seeking behaviour of users is studied. They details of IIM Bangalore Library are given in brief. The total collection of IIM Library

was 2.35 lacks documents and subscribes 3 databases through 109 IIM consortium and 11 databases through Indest AICTE consortium, besides 49 databases subscribed. For this purpose the author distributed 100 questionnaires and received responses from 74 respondents. The respondents comprises of students, researchers and faculty members. This study was conducted on frequency of visits to the library , reasons for not visiting the library , purpose of visiting the library, awareness on e-resources facilities, awareness on library consortia , access to e- resources , training programs , purpose of using e-resources etc. The reason for not visiting the library frequently is the same facility they are getting through remote access .More than 90% of the respondents expressed their awareness on e-resources. It would be easy of introduce new electronic resources from time to time in such cases information literacy programs are very useful.

Waldman (2003)²⁹ studied the first year students and reported that 94% of students had access to computers at home and 73% reported using the Internet daily. Data on 91 actual usage, Use and awareness of Electronic Information Services (44% of respondents), followed by the library catalogue (36%); 50% reported using electronic resources from home are reported. Sixty seven percent reported that they found most information for their paper preparation through the Internet.

Adeleke and Olorunsola (2010)³⁰ studied the training aspects required for use of e-resources in academic libraries, particularly in University Libraries. The necessity of information literacy programs and their use is stated. The author's observations are based on the literacy instructional programs of a Redeemer's University. Based on the review of literature, the

authors observed that the instructional programs for users on e- resources would enhance the use of e-resources, specific skills to users would enable them online searching, the necessity of information literacy programs to libraries and role of library associations in conducting information literacy programs. Stated different information literacy programs in academic libraries that is library orientation; library instruction sources; individual instruction or reference service; use of library manuals and guides and electronic resources .Various methods of training are discussed- training time table, request for training (one –on-one) method in training program included the use of e-resources like J-STOR, EBSCO etc. They reported that most of the users are going through the university system without mastering the art of information retrieval and use.

Shao & Young Yi (2010)³¹ conducted a survey on e-resources and services in University Library and mentioned the details of Tsinghua University Library. This Library is managed by 210 staff and most of them are well qualified. It subscribes 450 databases, 2 million e-books, 48,000 full text e-journals and 1.34 million dissertations and thesis. The Library maintains institutional repositories, which are very comprehensive, open ended, multi-level, efficient and service cantered. The university library developed a new information service model-varied methods of providing answers 104 to reference enquires, information literacy education, subject library system and other out read activities. In order to build a world class comprehensive, research oriented Open University, a lot of initiatives for taken up in this context. They depend on library user survey. After each survey, they conduct meetings to discuss survey results. Areas for improvements, constructive suggestions and

recommendations are taken up for further action from the surveys. In 2005 a survey, electronic resources development and utilization was held. The results of this survey to enhance the resource development depend and expand the role of library instruction, to improve the resources navigation system to make full use of abstracting and indexing databases, full use of electronic resources etc.

Anas (2012)³² studied in the utilization of e-resources in Pondicherry University library. The main purpose of study was to investigate the accessibility and use of e-resources in Pondicherry University Library. The Pondicherry Library has a good number of e-books, e-databases, and e- Journals besides conventional and digital collections. In objectives, the author clearly mentioned the aims of this study that is to understand frequency of purpose of utilization of e-resources, preference of e-resources and problems in accessing the resources. A good number of users visiting library daily and there is no significance difference between users of arts and science while using e-resources. The female respondents are more number for using e-resources for academic purpose. Most of the respondents reported that the speed and network connectivity are the major constraints while using e-resources. Since the users are preferring e-resources in comparison with traditional resources, it would be useful and helpful conducting information literacy programmes from time to time. However, the users are not in favour of replacing the traditional resources with e-resources. In a way they prefer hybrid type of Libraries.

Habiba and Salma (2012)³³ studied the use of electronic resources and impact in Dhaka University Library. The objectives of the study are to find out the status of e-resources

facility and services, usage of electronic resources, accessing, issues of electronic resources impact of electronic resources etc. gathered information from 100 respondents. The student user group was more to academics and researchers prefer the internet which is one of the promising tools for accessing e-resources. The access to electronic resources was reported by 44% of users, for relevant electronic resources 52% respondents are depending on web search engines, a good number of respondents reported using the e-resources for learning purpose followed by current information. A good majority are using library catalogues followed by bibliographic data bases. Most of the respondents reported that the band width for accessing the electronic resources is far from satisfaction. Suggested that improvement of use of electronic resources, development of infrastructure facilities in sufficient budget provisions, evaluation of electronic resources from time to time, organizing training programs etc.

Gakibayo and others (2013)³⁴ made a study on electronic information resources and their utilization in MBARARA University Library. In the beginning they authors stated the library automation and communication technologies available at global level, the application of these technologies in MBARARA University of science. The students of this library are able to access all information resources through internet. The growth and development of communication information technology is discussed. This library was discussed in brief. The emergence of electronic resources, the application of internet, the availability of electronic journals and use of online and CD-ROM databases are discussed. This study was based on information collected from 266 respondents. This study reveals that the skills for database management of respondents are not promised. The awareness on electronic information is

also far from satisfaction. The authors focused on use of computers, utilization of electronic resources attitude towards utilization of e-resources and methods to improve e-resources utilization. From their study, the student users are not able to use e-resources to the expected level and a kind of training on computers and information literacy programs are necessary to overcome this situation.

Sushma (2015)³⁵ studied the access, awareness and use of electronic resources by post graduate students in Gulbarga University. The terms used in this study are well explained. This study was carried out to assess the current usage of electronic resources, to find out awareness of electronic resources, purpose of using e-resources, frequency of using e-resources, level of satisfaction of e-resources and suggestions for further development. The data was collected from 50 post graduate students of various aspects and analysed on time spent for using e-resources, place of access, preference of e-resources, frequency of using e-resources, reasons for using e-resources and problems while using e-resources. Based on the analysis, the author studied the improvement of internet facility, awareness of availability of new e-resources, conducting orientation training programs to encourage using e-resources etc. Suitable ICT infra-structure should be made available for accessing and use of electronic resources.

J.Kavithanjali (2019)³⁶ The purpose of this research paper is to obviously and effectively divulge the importance, types, issues and challenges of E- Resources, out and out ruling over the modern digital library system which is triumphantly holding a grip and control over

library users enjoying fullest freedom in terms of accessibility and adoptability through the types and uses of e-resources. It contains e-books, e- journals, e-zine (magazine), e-thesis and dissertation (ETD), e- newspapers, e- reference sources etc., all these resources are stored in the computer in an electronic form, which is called as database. These e-resources are expedient to use, obtainable at a reasonable cost and can be accessed from anywhere and by many users can use concurrently, these databases are most advantageous utilize to put in to the academic excellence and achievement of its user community.

Singh, R. K., Devi, T., & Raychaudhury, A. (2009)³⁷ Describes a survey on the use of the electronic information focusing on the Internet services by the users of Manipur University Library. Also examines the utilization, purpose, difficulties and satisfaction level of users about Internet based e-resource services provided by the library. Finds that low speed internet access, erratic power supply and lack of required full text journals are problems with regard to the use of internet based e-resource.

Shukla, P., & Mishra, R. (2011)³⁸ The purpose of the paper is to determine the extent to which research scholars of Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (India) are aware and make use of e-resources, to highlight the problems faced by them in accessing e-resources, their views on usefulness of e-resources compared to that of print resources and the place from where they prefer to access information. A well-structured questionnaire was administered among research scholars of Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University to collect the necessary data, keeping in view the objective of the study. Research scholars prefer e-resources against print resources because of its various good features, for their

research progress and are looking in future to have more e-resources access within university campus with better internet connectivity.

Elavazhagan, K., & Udayakumar, M. S. (2013)³⁹ This study attempts to examine the exposure and measure the extent use of e-resources by the faculty members and research scholars of BITS, Pilani - Hyderabad Campus with questionnaire based survey. Various statistical methods have been used for data analysis. The study confirmed that there is a great amount of awareness among both faculty and research scholars on the e-resources and various types of e-resources, e-Database, and e-journals. This study concludes with few suggestions, such as subscription to more e-resources, practical training on selected e-resources etc.

Alford, E. (2009)⁴⁰ Electronic resources is now a necessary task for librarians and libraries. In order for libraries to successfully market their e-resources, they must first understand what such an undertaking entails. This may include conducting user studies, working creatively and collaboratively, and using many lines of communication to disseminate the message.

Min, S., & Yi, Y. (2010)⁴¹ The paper aims to provide an overview of the e-resources and services in Tsinghua University Library, Beijing, and describe five campus wide user surveys. It states how these user surveys play an important role in service quality enhancement.

Madhusudhan, M. (2010)⁴² This paper focuses on the use of e-resources by research scholars of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (India). The main aim is to determine the use of e-

resources, user's skills in handling e-resources, and the purpose of their use. Further, the paper aims to highlight the problems faced by research scholars in accessing e-resources, their opinions on feature of e-resources, and their views on usefulness of e-resources compared to that of conventional sources.

Zhao, L. (2006)⁴³ Higher education system has grown exponentially in the last five educational systems. E-resources have a prominent role to play in supporting higher education and in fulfilling educational objectives. It, however, creates some tensions among parents and teachers. With the world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of e-resources in higher education is becoming more and more important and its importance will continue to grow and develop in the 21st century. Thus, the paper aims to examine the advantages of e-resources in higher education and to identify the various concerns related to e-resources.

Singh, J. (2016)⁴⁴ Students are the backbone of any institution and success of any institution especially library depends upon the use of library resources. Post Graduate students use e-resources for their study, research and for consultancy purposed. Libraries have been playing very active role in providing adequate opportunities for the use of electronic resources to their users. The present study concerns with the usage of electronic resources by the PG students of Doaba College Jalandhar. The study focuses on the role of e-resources in their study, research orientation, and level of satisfaction, quality of search, number of e-resources, accessibility, services, training and assistance provided by library for the use of e-resources.

Bellary, R. N., & Surve, S. (2019)⁴⁵ Information is a nervous system for the teacher and researcher, without the information they cannot teach and generate new information in an academic institute. The information and communication technology tools have changed the mode of communication and availability of information in a digital environment.

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CHAPTER III

E-resources Facets

CHAPTER III

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The 21st first Century has skilled a top notch proliferation of electronic resources (e-resources) which have incredibly alternate the records looking for mind-set of college students and researchers globally. In current times, digital assets were recognized because the primary reassets for records dissemination within side the universities, mainly for researchers. Electronic assets, in maximum universities, are essential a part of the digital library and stand as essential academic assets that assist teaching, mastering and studies sports (Zhang ye, and Liu, 2011). In a observe carried out through Dadzie (2005) on Electronic Resources: Access and utilization at Ashesi University College, Ghana, She noted that digital assets had been helpful studies tools. In academia, digital assets are dominating the studies sports of researchers; researchers have realized the significance of such assets (Hadagali, Kumbar, Nelogal and Bachalapur, 2012). Electronic assets affords correct and well-timed records, mainly for college students who rely significantly at the digital assets for records to enhance studies and collaboration with different researchers round the arena for highbrow growth (Ukpebor, 2012) The aim of postgraduate observe in any college is for in addition improvement of graduate college students with the spirit of enquiring information via

schooling and studies in an ecosystem of highbrow independence and individual creativity with a robust feel of institution cooperation (Lateef, Omotoso and Owolabi, 2013)

Availability of digital data sources refers to with no trouble get admission to data in digital layout with very little strain to the library user. Availability of digital data sources within side the library isn't always simply enough, customers should realize in their life in an effort to use them effectively; and to place to apply what's available, customers should own considered necessary abilities that will allow them to make the most those sources and services. Availability at any time of the day; links to different sources; big data reservoirs; brief data; numerous search options; smooth citations; ease in importing and updating; ease in garage and dissemination; flexibility; time, area and price aren't essential hurdles; ease of archiving also are significance of data sources as cited with the aid of using Tekale and Dalve (2012). Also, digital sources reduce strain on instructional libraries for bodily garage area for books and journals and provide limitless get admission to customers (Lefuna, 2017). Availability of digital data reassess pertains to the availability for and inclusion of the sources within side the series of the libraries on the disposal of customers in instructional institutions. In the phrases of Roberts (2005) availability of digital sources offers get admission authoritative, reliable, correct and well-timed get admission to data. In addition to this, the sources can allow innovation in coaching and boom timeliness in research.

FLA (2012) described virtual belongings as those materials that require computer Access, whether or not or now no longer via a personal computer, mainframe, or hand-held mobileular devises. They are an increasing number of extra essential aspects of collection-

building sports activities of libraries and may be accessed remotely thru the Internet or any beneficial Local Area Network (LAN). Libraries in the intervening time are being described as traditional, hybrid, digital or virtual. Traditional libraries have become hybrid even as some are transforming to digital libraries (Yeow-fei, 2012). The electronic resources are also known as online information resources covering bibliographic databases, electronic reference books, search engines for full text books, and digital collection of data. For example e-journals databases, and print resources which have been scanned and digitized. The electronic resources, e-journals, online databases are not “owned” by the libraries as they own the print material. Ownership of electronic resources lies with the providers of these resources. Access to the electronic resources may be free via Internet or may be available against a fee.

3.2 DEFINATION: - E-Resources

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which require computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text bases, electronic journals, image collections, pther multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on CD ROM, on tape, via internet and so on. Over the past few years a numbers of techniques and related standards have been developed which allow documents to be created and distributed in electronic form. Hence to cope with the present situation, librarians are shifting towards new media, namely electronic resources for their collection developments that the documents of users are better fulfilled. The e-resources on magnetic and optical media have a vast impact on the collections of University libraries.

These are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, savings in storage and maintenance etc. and sometimes the electronic form is the only alternative.

ICT is a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate and to create, disseminate, store and manage information (Blurton, 1999: 46-61). ICT is a store term used to describe a range of equipment (hardware: personal computers (PCs), scanners, phones, faxes, modems and video conferencing equipment.)

3.3 Use of E-Resources

The rapid flow of information resulted in the growth of information communication (ICT) which in turn has enabled learner to get better access and adaption of the changes. This is the result of Electronic Information Resources. Use of e-resources seems to grow par expectation as most of the reading materials are available in e-formats. The introduction and development of Electronic Information sources (EIS) has changed the aspect of accessing the information need and use patterns, search methods, channels of using for searching information, tools used, time spent, frequency of visit, types of information gathered by the seekers depending upon the disciplines.

In the last two decades the great development in the field of Library and information science is spread of Electronic Information Services. Significant change takes place in the form of service rendering. That is change from physical form of information (print) to the e-form (electronic) like collection, processing, storing, managing, retrieving and disseminating of information. The print based information which is considered as the primary media for the

storage and communication of recorded information content are now competing with and are replaced by the electronic resources. E-resources definitely prove to be more helpful for the users in access and retrieving of information than print format. (Bhandi MK, 2015)

3.4 Need of E-Resources

E-Resources enable the librarian to provide better service to the user community. The few considerable points are mentioned below

- To get access to an information source by the more than one users.
- E-Resources can be searched quickly.
- These can be found easily by the user.
- These resources can store in huge amount. (Srivastava, Ranjana)

3.5 Types of e-resources

The e-resources are divided into following parts such as:

3.5.1 Electronic Journals

Electronic Journals or e-journals are used for those journals and newsletters that are prepared and distributed electronically. Electronic journals may be defined very broadly as any journal, magazine, webzine, newsletter or type of electronic publication which is available over the internet and can be accessed using different technologies such as

www,Gopher,ftp,telnet,email or listerv.Several traditional journals are now published both on the web in print version.

3.5.2 E-Book

An e-book is also known as electronic book, digital book and e-edition. It is a book length publication which contains text of text, images, or both and produced on published through, and readable on computers or other electronic device. An e-book is in digital form.E-book can also be defined as an electronic version of printed book, but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

3.5.3 E-Thesis

A thesis contains records of an original contribution to knowledge. Although a large number of doctoral theses are submitted to every university each year. An e-thesis describes in digital form that is generally accessed via the internet. Access to, and storage of, electronic theses is usually facilitated by open access repositories such as the UCC (Uniform Commercial Code).

3.5.4 Online databases

All in comprehensive online database that is searchable from several access points for maximum flexibility. Online database is a regularly updated source of information

representing virtually the entire publisher, distributor, and wholesaler marketplace. Each name, address entry provides full ordering and editorial access complete with Standard Address Number (SAN) and ISBN prefix. Input data is derived from information. (Sahu and Prapha, 2019)

3.6 Advantages of E-Resources

- E-resources may be accessed from anywhere ,anytime as per the convenience of the users
- Electronic resources have audio, video and animation content which is not present in print format.
- The subscription of e-resources helps libraries in saving space.
- The users may search a large number of resources in one go through a single search interface.
- E-resources may be accessed over the Internet. The users need not physically visit the library. This is very useful for the users who reside in remote and far flung areas. The users may download the articles and save them in their PCs.

3.7 Disadvantages of E-resources

- The readers need to have access to internet in order to read electronic resources.
- If a library cancels to stop subscription to an e-journal, it is not certain that the library will get access to back issues of that journal. Whereas; library having printed material certainly has back issues of that journal in its possession.

- Use of e-resources entails reading on screen is tedious and harmful too.

3.8 Characteristics of e-resources

- Provide timely access.
- Easy archiving of the content and organized subjectively.
- Do not require physical processing.

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CHAPTER IV

**USE OF E-RESOURCES AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL
LEVEL**

CHAPTER IV

E-resources at National and International level

4.1 Introduction

Digital Divide is the gap in opportunities experiences by those with limited accessibility to technology especially, the Internet. This digital divide can be bridged by facilitating access to scholarly e-resources to the people of developing and underdeveloped countries. Apart from the fact that most of the print journals and databases on an exponential rate. Financial constraints because of static/shrinking grants available to higher education institutions have forced them to cut their subscriptions drastically. One important aspect that must be taken care of while bridging the digital divide is to ensure that all parts of the country get the access to e-resources irrespective of their geographic location in it.

4.2 National Level

4.2.1 INFLIBNET: Information and Library Network

Information and library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, Gandhinagar is an Autonomous inter University Centre (IUC) of University Grants commission, New Delhi (Ministry of Education, Govt. of India). It is a major National Programme initiated by the UGC in March 1991 as a project under the IUCAA, it became an independent inter-University centre in June 1996. INFLIBNET is involved in modernizing University libraries in India using the state-of-art technologies for the optimum utilisation of information. INFLIBNET is set out to be a

major player in promoting scholarly communication among academicians and researchers in India.

Objectives of INFLIBNET are:

- Reliable access to document collection of libraries by creating on-line union catalogues of serials, theses/dissertations, books, monographs and non-book materials (manuscripts, audio-visuals, computer data, multimedia etc) in various libraries in India.
- Provide access to bibliographic information sources with citation, abstracts etc. Through indigenously created databases of the sectoral information center of NISSAT, UGC information centers city network and such others by establishing gateways for on-line accessing of national and international databases held by national and international information network and centers respectively.
- System design and studies in the field of communication, computer networking, information handling and data management.
- Create database of projects, institutions, specialists, etc for providing on-line information service.
- Train and develop human resources in the field of computerized library operations and networking to establish, manage and sustain INFLIBNET

4.2.2 National Information Centre (NIC)

National Information centre (NIC) of the Department of Electronic and information technology is providing network backbone and e-Governance support to central

Government, State Government, UT Administration, District and other Government bodies. It offers a wide range of ICT services including National Communication Network for decentralized planning, improvement in Government services and wider transparency of national and local Government. NIC assists in implementing information Technology projects, in close collaboration with central and state Government. National Information Centre is the nodal information Technology organization for informatics development and networking in Government and Government related organizations.

4.3.3 DELNET (Developing Library Network)

DELNET has been sponsored by the National information system for science and Technology (NISSAT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India and is currently being promoted by the National Informatics Centre, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India and India International centre, New Delhi. Though it became a registered body in 1992 but was functional since 1988. DELNET was originally established as Delhi Library Network. The Headquarter of DELNET is in New Delhi.

Services

- 1. Reference services:** DELNET has a referral centre that provides service to participating libraries.
- 2. Inter Library Loan:** Member libraries can request online for a document using inter library loan of DELNET through DELNET server and the document is couriered to

the requesting library. The member library needs to pay an annual subscription for these services.

4.4.4 National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR)

The Indian National Scientific Documentation centre (INSDOC) was set up with the technical assistance from UNESCO. Also, the National Institution of Science communication (NISCOM). Both the NISCOM and INSDOC merged on 30th September, 2002 giving rise to National Institute of science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), which devotes itself to science communication, dissemination and science and technology information management systems and services user with the applications of modern information technology infrastructure. The mission statement of NISCAIR is to become the prime custodian of all information resources on current and traditional knowledge systems in science to diverse constituents at all levels, using the most appropriate technologies to meet the various objectives of NISCAIR, several activities are organized by the institute

4.3 INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

4.3.1 ALA-American Library Association

The American Library Association (ALA) is a non-profit organization based in the United States that promotes libraries and library education internationally. It is the oldest and largest library association in the world.

Publications

- American Libraries (Monthly magazine of the American Library Association)
- Books links (Quarterly Supplements to books list)
- Library Technology Reports
- Guide to reference

4.3.2 International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA)

The International Federation of Library Association and Institution (IFLA) which was established in Edinburgh, Scotland on 30 September 1927 at an international conference, is the leading international body representing the interest of library and information services and their users. IFLA was registered in the Netherlands in 1971. The name was changed to International federation of Library Association and Institution in 1976.

Aims and objectives

The federation is an independent non-governmental and nonprofits making professional organization.

Its aims are to:

- Widespread understanding of the value of good library and information services
- Represent the interest of the members throughout the world

4.3.3 International Federation for information and documentation (FID):

Federation for information and documentation was founded in 12th September 95 in, Belgium, by bibliographers Henri Lafontaine (1854-1943) and Paul Otlet (1868-1944) as the “Institution International de Bibliographies” (IIB) or international Institutional of Bibliography. It was popularly known as the Brussel institute. It has gone through a number of changes in name that reflect changes of conceptualization of the field in which it operates. In 1931 the IIB became Institute for Documentation. In 1938, it became the International Federation for Documentation. In 1986, the word “Information” was added to the name but the acronym is retained. Thus it becomes Federation International Information was added to the name but the acronym is retained. Thus, it becomes Federation for Information and Documentation.

4.3.4 CLIP (Chartered Institute of Library and information professionals)

Chartered Institution of Library and information professionals are a professional’s body for librarian, information specialists and knowledge managers in the United Kingdom. Since 2017, it has been branded CLIP: The library and information association.

4.4 Reference:

Indian Library Association-Wikipedia

American Library Association-Wikipedia

Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST)
Consortium-Free Online NTA UGC NET Guide Book December 2020 (netugc.com)

<http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National-Informatic-Centre>

CHAPTER V

DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

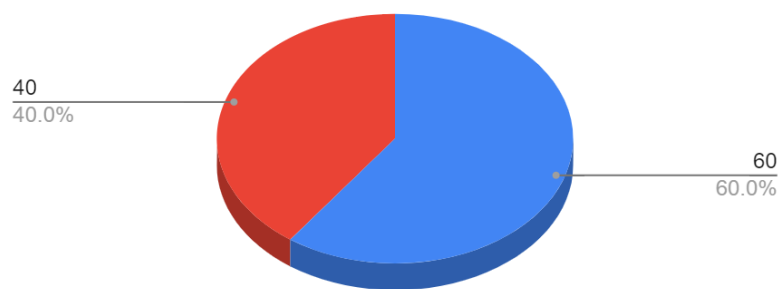
5.1 INTRODUCTION

The following analysis has been done based on the data provided by the students of South Goa. The data was collected from 4 colleges and the data analysis is based on the responses of 4 colleges

5.2 USER ANALYSIS

1.) Do you require E-resources to pursue your goals?	Response
yes	60
no	40

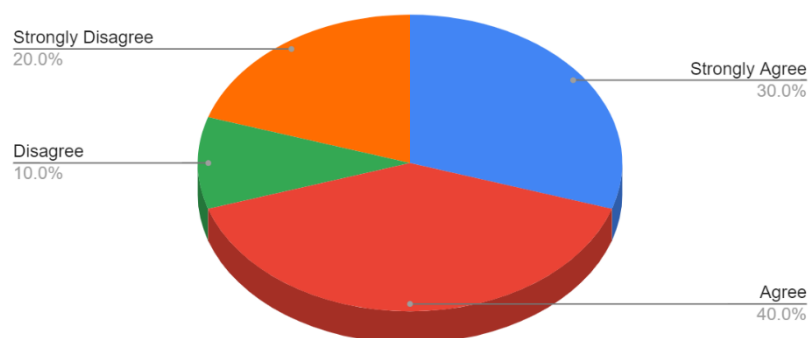
Do you require E-resources to pursue your goals?



It was shown that 60% of the respondents require e- resources to pursue their goals and the remaining 40% do not require the e- resources to pursue their goals.

2.) In the current IT scenario, E-resources are indispensable	Response
Strongly Agree	30
Agree	40
Disagree	10
Strongly Disagree	20

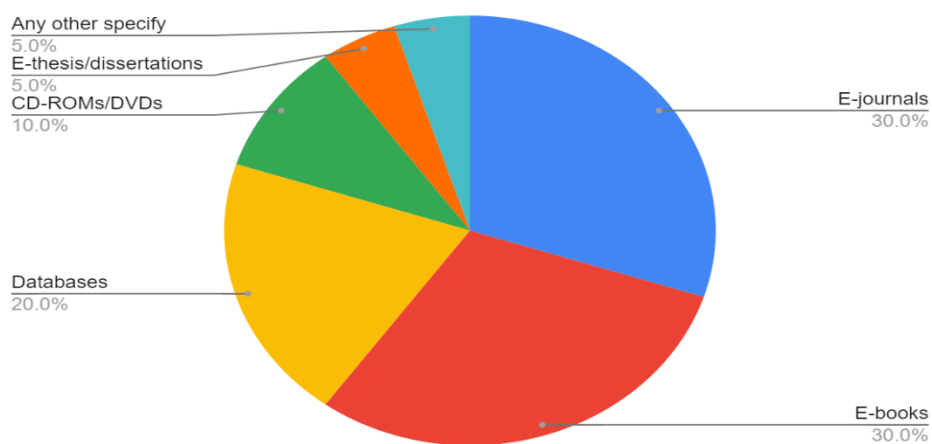
In the current IT scenario ,E-resources are indispensable



It was shown that among the respondents 40% agree that the current IT scenario, E-resources are indispensable, while 30% strongly agree for the same. While the remaining 20% strongly disagree that in the current IT Scenario, E- resources are indispensable, whilst the 10% disagree on the same.

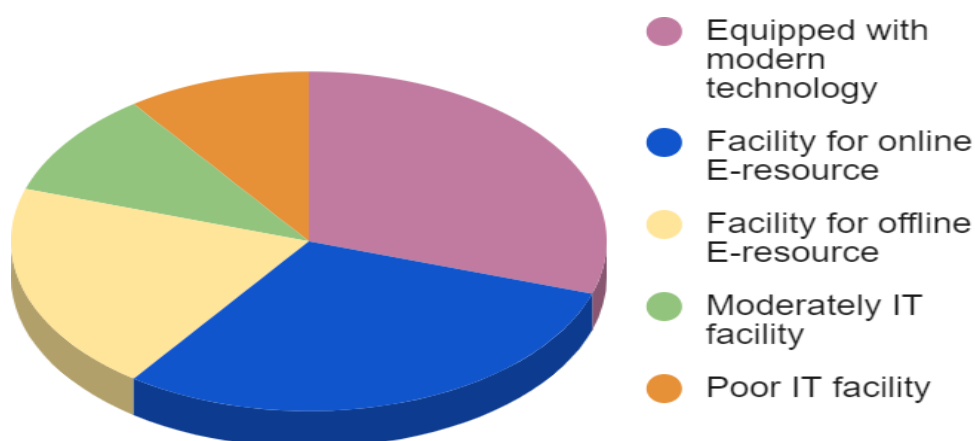
3.) What kind of E-resources is useful for your pursuit?	Response
E-journals	30
E-books	30
Databases	20
CD-ROMs/DVDs	10
E-thesis/dissertations	5
Any other specify	5

What kind of E-resources is useful for your pursuit?



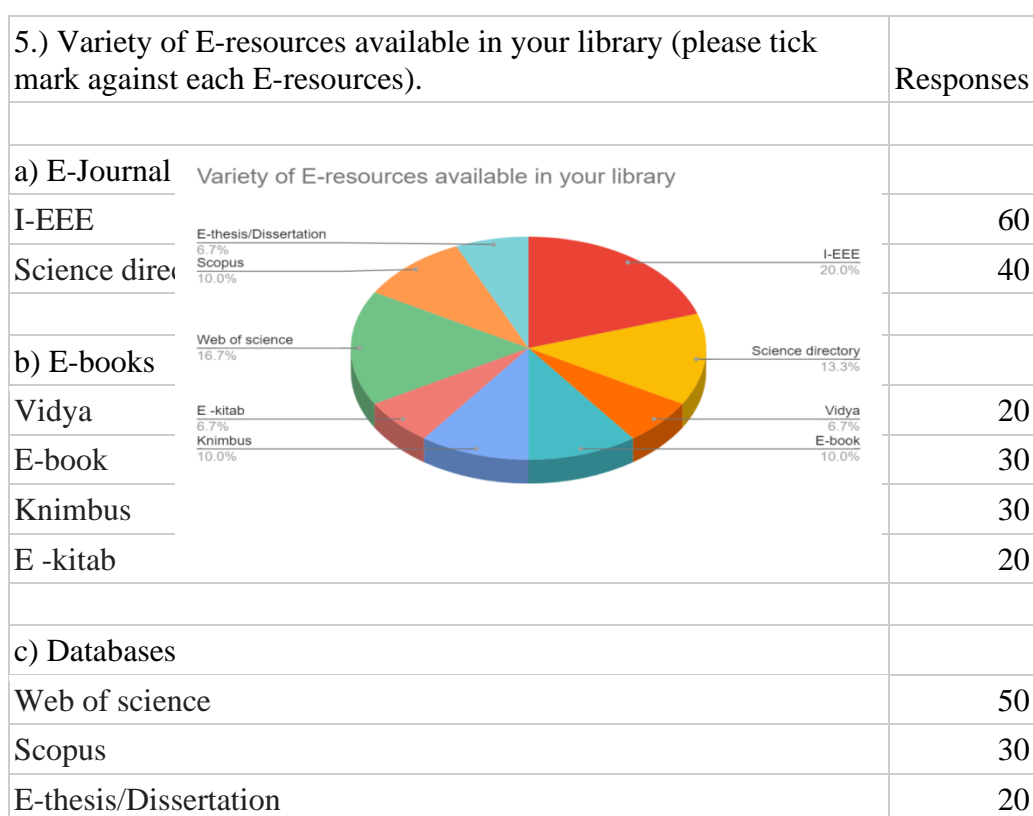
Majority of the respondents opted for E - books and E - journals with 30% each as their useful source amongst the e- resources. While the 20 % and 10% are given to Database and CD-ROMs and the remaining 5 % each for E-thesis and any other source.

4.) Does your library provide all supporting technology for accessing electronic resources such as computers CD-ROM and internet etc.?	Response
Equipped with modern technology	30
Facility for online E-resource	30
Facility for offline E-resource	20
Moderately IT facility	10
Poor IT facility	10



The above chart shows that 30% of respondent favoured that the library is equipped with e-resources where as 30% respondent felt that there is facility for online e-resources. About 20% respondents felt that offline facilities are also available. About 10% claim that

IT facilities are less compare to the modern trend. About 10% respondent claims that there are proper facilities.

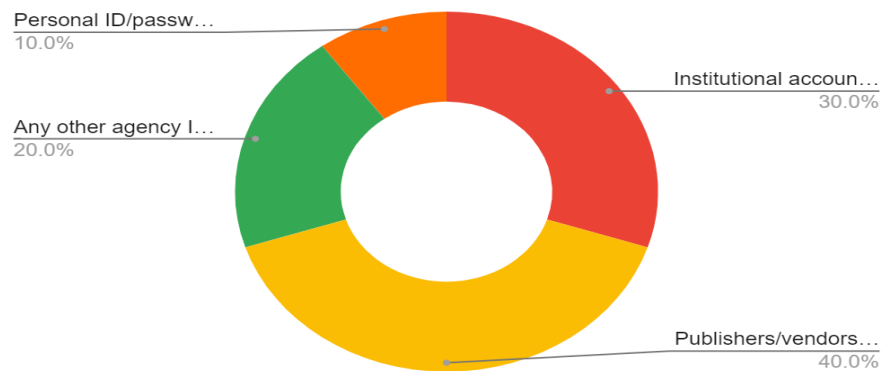


The above chart specifies that 60% of the respondents felt that I-EEE is available for readers and where science directory is available for about 40% respondents under E-Books category the portal vidya has 20%, E-books by 30%, Knimbus 30% and e-kitab 20% which favours

that e-resources are used by the student. Further to query on databases 50% respondent used web of science index and Scopus by 30% and E-thesis/ Dissertation 20% respectively

6.) Which method of authorization do you use to view E-resources?	Response
Institutional account username/password	30
Publishers/vendors institutional ID/password	40
Any other agency ID/password	20
Personal ID/password	10
Any other please specify	0

Which method of authorization do you use to view E-resources?



The above chart shows that 30% respondent has used institutional account0password, 40% respondent used publishers/vendors institutional ID/password where as 20% respondent used other sources and 10% used their personal network connections for browsing E-resources.

7.) Are you satisfied with the library timings for accessing the E-resources in the library?	Response
yes	50
no	50

Are you satisfied with the library timings for accessing the E-resources in the library?

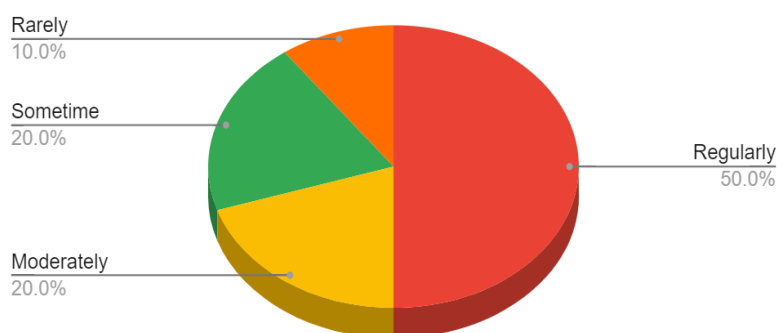


The above chart signifies the usage of library timings and 50% respondent are happy with the time slot given by library authority however 50% respondent are not happy with the library timing which needs to be resolved

8.) How frequently do you download any specific E-information (e-books/articles) from the library?	Response
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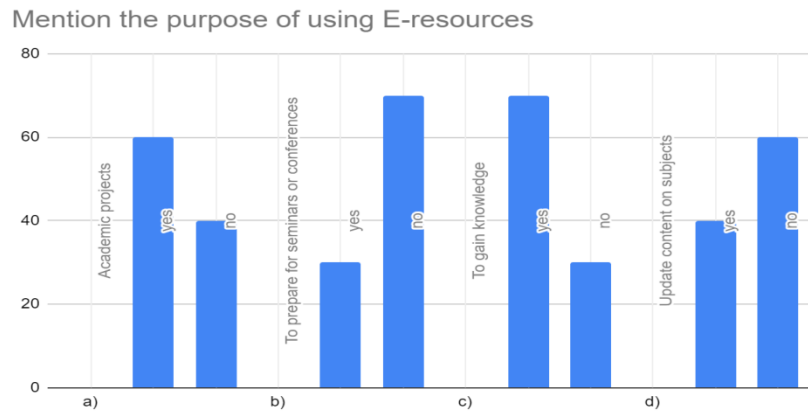
Regularly	50
Moderately	20
Sometime	20
Rarely	10

How frequently do you download any specific E-information (e-books/articles) from the library?



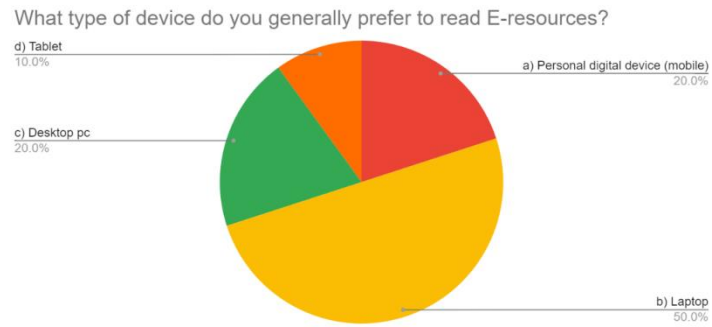
The above chart signifies that 50% respondents visit library for downloading and usage regularly whereas 20% respondents felt that moderately using for downloading e-resources, about 20% respondent are using downloading option rarely and 10% of the respondent morely download e-information for academic purposes.

9.) Mention the purpose of using E-resources
Academic projects
Yes
No
To prepare for seminars or conferences
Yes
No
To gain knowledge
Yes
No
Update content on subjects
Yes
No



The above chart denotes the purpose using e-resources about 60% of respondents downloads for academic purpose whereas 40% user are not using downloading facilities about 30% of respondent used the e-resources for academic seminars and conferences about 70% of respondent browse the internet to gain knowledge and to use academic purpose the above chart states that the 40% updated content is regularly modified.

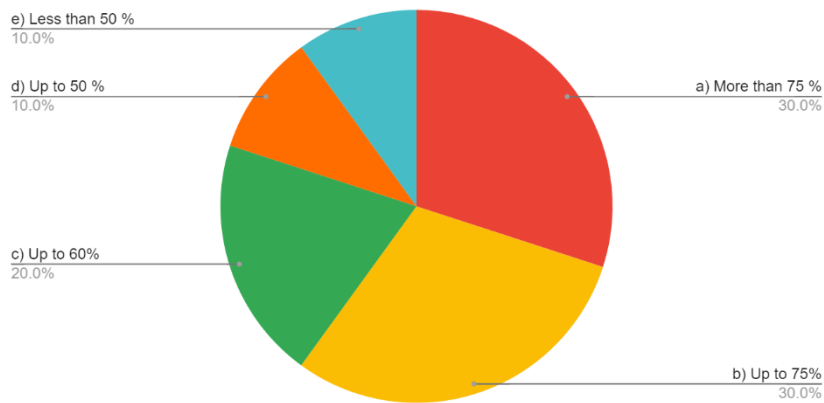
10.) What type of device do you generally prefer to read E-resources?	Response
a) Personal digital device (mobile)	20
b) Laptop	50
c) Desktop pc	20
d) Tablet	10
e) Any other device	0



The above chart opines that 20% respondents use their own digital device where as 50% uses laptop. Further 20% respondent uses desktop and nearly 10% of respondent uses tablets

11.) Specify your rate of success of finding information from E-resources.	Response
a) More than 75 %	30
b) Up to 75%	30
c) Up to 60%	20
d) Up to 50 %	10
e) Less than 50 %	10

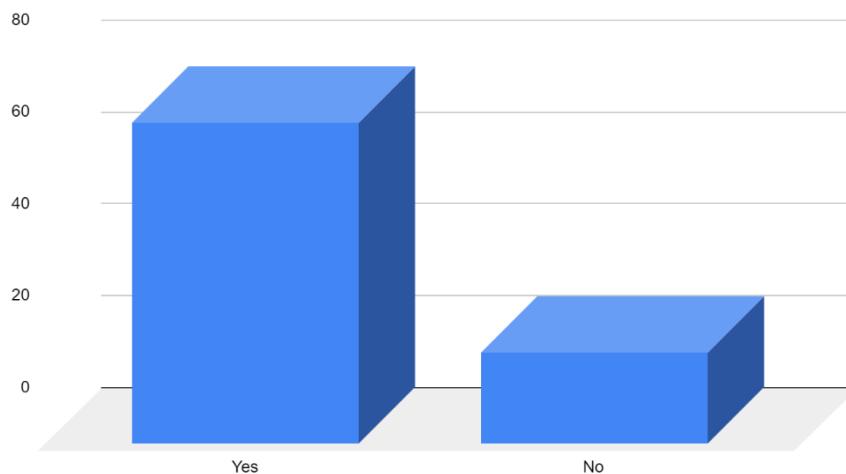
Specify your rate of success of finding information from E-resources.



When asked about success rate 30% respondent uses more than 75% and around 30% respondent uses up to 75% and around 20% respondent is successful in browsing up to 60% further 10% of the respondent uses up to 50% and again 10% respondent is successful is less than 50%

12.) Does your library offer adequate training for the use of E-resource?	Response
Yes	70
No	20

Does your library offer adequate training for the use of E-resource?

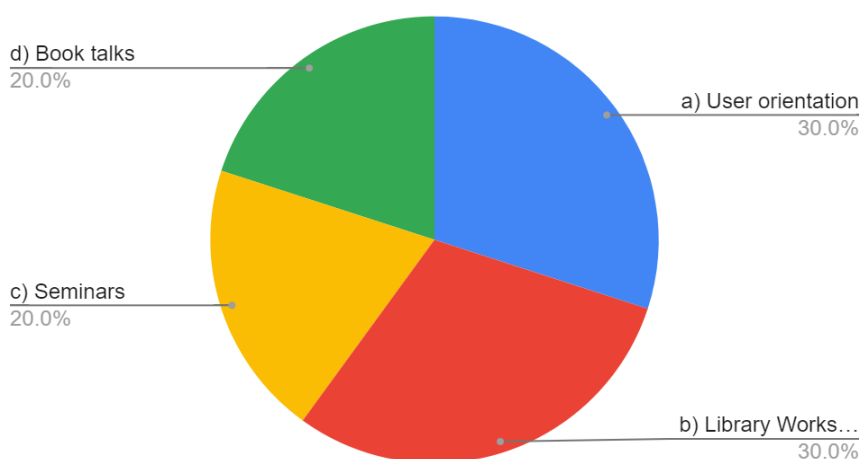


The questioned when asked about training for e-resources 70% respondent claim to have full training in using e-resources and where as 20% respondent claim that they have training in browsing of e-resources.

13.) If yes, then what type of training is provided?	Response
a) User orientation	30

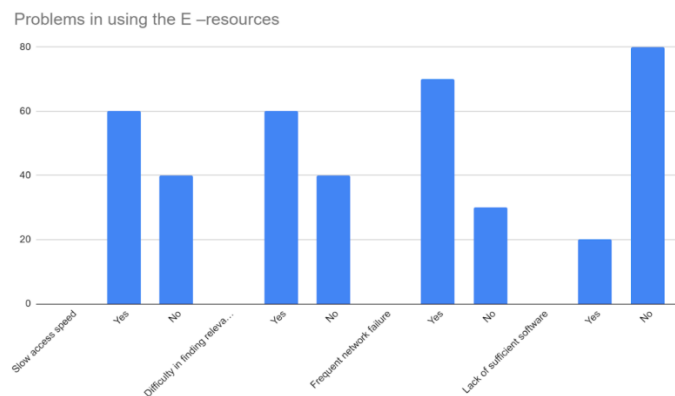
b) Library Workshop related to E-resources	30
c) Seminars	20
d) Book talks	20

If yes, than what type of training is provided?



The above pie chart depicts that 30% respondent has agreed that user orientation is been carried in the library further 30% respondent felt that workshop related e-resources shall be conducted in library to enhance of profession also 20% of the respondent agreed that seminars should be conducted regularly further 20% respondent favours to have book talks in libraries to create and conducive environment for learning.

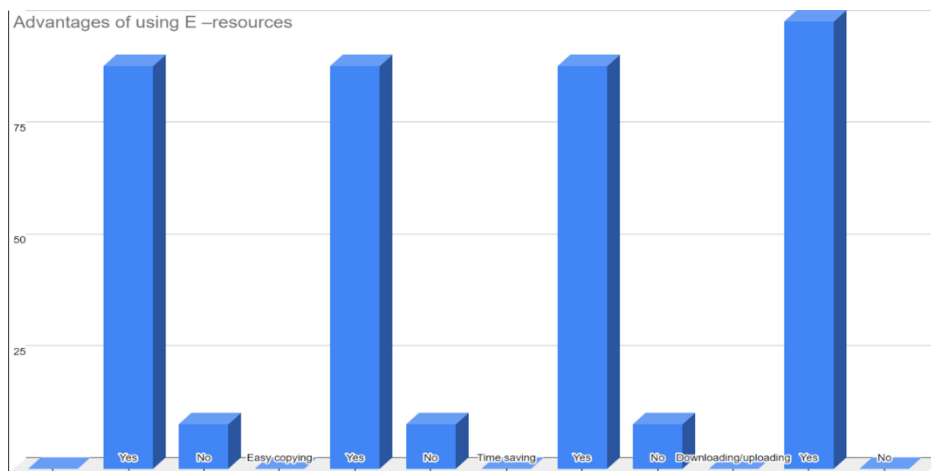
14.) Problems in using the E –resources	Response
Slow access speed	
Yes	60
No	40
Difficulty in finding relevant information	
Yes	60
No	40
Frequent network failure	
Yes	70
No	30
Lack of sufficient software	
Yes	20
No	80



The above chart specifies that 60% of the respondents agreed that slow access speed hampers the learning process, whereas 40% of the respondents had no problem in accessing e-resources. Further, 60% of the respondents claim that there is some difficulty in accessing the information, whereas 40% of the respondents have no difficulty in accessing e-resources. To a question asked about frequent network failure, 70% of the respondents faced frequent interruption in internet, whereas the rest 30% of the respondents had no difficulty of frequent network failure, further 20% of the respondents

felt that there is no proper software in browsing the e-resources whereas 80% respondent were happy about this software

15.) Advantages of using E – resources	Response
Easy multiple access	
Yes	90
No	10
Easy copying	
Yes	90
No	10
Time saving	
Yes	90
No	10
Downloading/uploading	
Yes	100
No	0



The above chart explains about easy multiple access and 90% respondents claim that they have no difficulty in browsing where as 10% respondent felt that it is difficult to access. Further 90% respondent said that the matter is easy for copy and pasting and whereas 10% respondent had difficulty in pasting. Further to a query time saving 90% of the respondent claim that it is very useful and time saving and where as 10% respondent felt that it is time consuming at the last 100% respondent felt that e-resources are available for downloading and uploading.

CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 FINDINGS

- The study found that E-resources are must for libraries and the study also found that E-thesis, E-journal and E-databases are must for academic libraries.
- responses given by the user revealed that supportive technology is must for quick access of E-resources
- Study found that library time needs to be increased.
- Study also found that E-resources are mostly used for academic project, seminars conferences and to gain extra knowledge.
- The study revealed that the majority of the students use their laptops for browsing E-resources.
- The study also reveal that training for user is the must to download E-resources and the training shall include under education, library workshop, seminars and book talk
- The study further reveal that there are lots of problems arise while browsing E-resources such as slow access speed finding relevant into network connectivity failure of related software
- The study also found that there are lots of advantages while using E-resources i.e. easy multiple access, easy copying and pasting, time saving, downloading and uploading.

- The study reveals that devices which are used to browse E-resources are personal digital device, laptop, desktop pc, tablets etc.
- The researcher found about success rate of finding information is about 30% which is a positive sign.
- The study further reveals that there are training sessions available to browse the E-resources which include user orientation, library workshop seminars and book talks.
- The study reveals that advantages of E-resources are ample and easy with multiple location, easy copying, and time saving, uploading and downloading.
- While studying the matter the researcher found that due to slow access speed use of internet is less. However more than 60% of the data is available

6.2 SUGGESTIONS

- Student's orientation programmes should be organized on a regular basis to apprise them about advanced search strategies and the use of controlled vocabulary to make electronic search process much easier.
- Setting up of more terminals and printers for the users for their effective use.
- Conducting expert user training (information Literacy Programmes) is essential for the better use of electronic resources in the library. It will train the users in techniques of using e-resources.
- More collaboration is required between teachers ,students librarian and library staff so that the process of searching and retrieving content-based results from the e-resources

type guidance may be given to students making them realize the benefits of using e-resources

- The IT course content be integrated into graduation curriculum

6.3 Conclusions

The fast growths of information and communication technologies and particularly internet and electronic resources have changed the traditional methods of research, storage, retrieval and communication of scholarly information. Now a day's internet has emerged as most powerful medium for storage and retrieval of information. In order to retrieve relevant information, users have to make use of different electronic and web resources. The study showed that the use of the electronic resources have created a great impact upon users in their research and development works. The rapid level-developments in information communication technology have facilitated the convergence of new electronic devices and Information has been embedded in a variety of ways and forms in various kinds of electronic resources. It is clear from the study that the younger generation has accepted the electronic resources, but the volume of frequent usage of e-resources among the users have been found to be optimum level. Many of the respondents are unaware and have not used On-line thesis/dissertations, abstracts/indexes, OPAC, On-line databases, which are

very relevant for their study and research. So the library can take initiatives to organize orientation programmes and user awareness programme in this area.

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[Consortium-Free Online NTA UGC NET Guide Book December 2020 \(netugc.com\)](#)
- <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National-Informatic-Centre>

APPENDIX-I

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USERS

Title of dissertation: “E-Resources Available for non-professional colleges for Academic pursuit: A study”

The information provided by you will be confidential and only be used for academic purpose

1. Do you require E-resources to pursue your goals?

Yes ☐

No ☐

2. In the current IT scenario ,E-resources are indispensable

a) Strongly Agree ☐

b) Agree ☐

c) Neutral ☐

d) Disagree ☐

e) Strongly disagree ☐

3. What kind of E-resources is useful for your pursuit?

a) E-journals ☐

b) E-books ☐

c) Databases ☐

d) CD-ROMs/DVDs ☐

e) E-thesis/dissertations ☐

f) Any other specify_____

4. Does your library provide all supporting technology for accessing electronic resources such as computers CD-ROM and internet etc.?

- a) Equipped with modern technology ☐
- b) Facility for online E-resource ☐
- c) Facility for offline E-resource ☐
- d) Moderately IT facility ☐
- e) Poor IT facility ☐

5. Variety of E-resources available in your library (please tick mark against each E-resources).

a) E-Journal

I-EEE ☐

Science directory ☐

b) E-books

Vidya ☐

E-book ☐

Knimbus ☐

E -kitab ☐

c) Databases

Web of science ☐

Scopus ☐

d) E-thesis/Dissertation ☐

6. Which method of authorization do you use to view E-resources?

- a) Institutional account username/password ☐
- b) Publishers/vendors institutional ID/password ☐
- c) Any other agency ID/password ☐
- d) Personal ID/password ☐
- e) Any other please specify ☐

7. Are you satisfied with the library timings for accessing the E-resources in the library?
Yes ☐ No ☐

8. How frequently do you download any specific E-information (e-books/articles) from the library?

- a) Regularly ☐
- b) Moderately ☐
- c) Sometime ☐
- d) Rarely ☐

9. Mention the purpose of using E-resources

- a) Academic projects yes () no ()
- b) To prepare for seminars or conferences yes () no ()
- c) To gain knowledge yes () no ()
- d) Update content on subjects yes () no ()

10. What type of device do you generally prefer to read E-resources?

- a) Personal digital device (mobile)
- b) Laptop ☐
- c) Desktop pc ☐
- d) Tablet ☐
- e) Any other device ☐

11. Specify your rate of success of finding information from E-resources.

- a) More than 75 % ☐
- b) Up to 75% ☐
- c) Up to 60% ☐
- d) Up to 50 % ☐
- e) Less than 50 % ☐

12. Does your library offer adequate training for the use of E-resource?

Yes ☐ No ☐

13. If yes, than what type of training is provided?

- a) User orientation ☐
- b) Library Workshop related to E-resources ☐
- c) Seminars ☐
- d) Book talks ☐

14. Problems in using the E –resources

- a) Slow access speed yes () no ()
- b) Difficulty in finding relevant information yes () no ()
- c) Frequent network failure yes () no ()
- d) Lack of sufficient software yes () no ()

15. Advantages of using E –resources

- a) Easy multiple access yes () no ()
- b) Easy copying yes () no ()
- c) Time saving yes () no ()
- d) Downloading/uploading yes () no ()

Synopsis of Project Report

Title:

“E-Resources Available for Non Professional Colleges for Academic Pursuit: A Study.”

Dissertation

Submitted by

Master Devanand Damodar Kotharkar

Under the guidance of

Dr. Carlos M. Fernandes

Teacher in charge / Assistant Professor

Department of Library and Information Science

Goa University

Taleigao – Plateau, Goa 403206

Towards the partial fulfilment of requirement of the

Masters in Library and Information Science (M.L.I.Sc)

2021-2022

Introduction:

Electronic resources represent an increasingly important component of the collection-building activities of libraries. Electronic resources refer to those materials that require computer access, whether through a personal computer main frames or handled mobile device. They may either be accessed remotely via the internet or locally. Electronic Resource is defined as a source which need computer access or any electronic item for consumption that distribute a compilation of information be it manuscript referring to complete book bases, electronic periodicals, depiction, other multimedia products and arithmetical graphical or time based as a commercially obtainable label that has been published with an aim to being marketed.

Review of Literature:

- Sudharma, Haridasan and Khan Majid (2009)¹ in that paper presents that electronic resources are significant part of library collection it reaches very fast to library user and future library profession must use the resources for providing library services.
- Ramchandran, P (2011)² Highlight in their paper the important of e-resources for library profession to improve the quality and provide effective services to user so that all the resources in the library are extensively used.
- Sharma, Pushpa and Sharma Amit Kumar (2018)³ in their paper concern about the usage of e-resources for optimal use. This paper also gives an overview of the major e-resources available including online databases and journals.

Objective of the study:

- To study the e-resources available for non-professional colleges.
- To know the technology infrastructure to avail e-resources
- To acquaint different E-resources available for non-professional college.

Scope of the study:

- Study will highlight the availability of e-resources to teacher and students community.
- It will bring awareness to the e-resources availability of E-resources available and to use the resources optimally.

Hypothesis of the study:

- E-resources are not use optimally.
- The library professional lacks confidence in using E-resources.

Limitation of the study:

- The study is limited all the non-professional colleges of south-Goa.

Research Methodology:

- The researcher will browse all the literature available on the topic.
- Further the researcher will also visit all the websites related to the topic.
- The researcher will visit the different stakeholders and experts asserting the opinion.
- The researcher will conduct interview with all librarians regarding use of e-resources.
- The investigator will discuss with experts to analyse the functioning of the topic.

- The investigator will try to collect different information by using different tools such as questionnaire, interview and personal discussion.
- This investigator will make the use of suitable statistical techniques in finalizing the data with required charts and graphs in presentation to make the interpretation clear and precise.

Population of the study:

The study will include 100 library users to acquire the desired results.

Organization of the study:

- Chapter I: Introduction
- Chapter II: Review of Literature
- Chapter III: Open E-resources Facets
- Chapter IV: Use of E-resources at National and International level
- Chapter V: Data Analysis and Interpretation
- Chapter VI: Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion.

Conclusion:

Study will enclose different aspects of e-resources among library profession and researchers. The study will provide future scope for research for new learner for e-resources. Study will enclose different aspects of e-resources among library profession and researchers. The study will provide future scope for research for new learner for e-resources. E-resources are an accepted means of information society; with the adequate computer literacy. Libraries are important to institution. The fast growth of information and communication technologies and particularly internet and electronic resources have changed traditional methods of research, storage, retrieval and communication of scholarly information. Now a day's internet has emerged as most powerful medium for storage and retrieval of information

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