6.1   Introduction

Wherever engineers learn, the university library plays an important role in the evolution of engineering professions. The community is urged to foster and instill good citizenship and leadership.

The current study sought to investigate how electronic resources and services are used in university libraries in Madhya Pradesh.

The ultimate user of the benefits of the proposed study is the special library patron who uses its well-managed array of e-resources to get high-quality material on their subject. The current study would also be beneficial in identifying the most recent strategies needed for organizing electronic resources and related services in university libraries.

The survey method and questionnaire are data collection tools used in research. To investigate how library users are perceived, two questionnaires were created. The design of the user questionnaire includes questions about using e-resources, accessing information, using databases, user study, benefits of using e-resources, issues with use, the strengths and weaknesses of e-resources, specialized services provided by university libraries, and user satisfaction levels, among other topics.

6.2   Major Finding of Study

➢ Total 480 questionnaire were distributed among university libraries and 430 questionnaires were received.

➢ Maximum 88 percentage of users having knowledge about the Internet and 12 percentage users said don't have knowledge about the Internet.

➢ Maximum 52 percentage of users having knowledge about online E-resources and 48 percentage users said don't have knowledge about the Internet.

➢ Maximum users are using online e-resources and services e-resources; maximum 55.81% users is don't used and followed by 44.19 % users are used.

➢ maximum 45.51% e-book is used followed by 32.56% E-lecture, followed by 8.84 % E-Journal, followed by 5.12 % E-Newspaper, followed by 3.02 E-database, followed by 2.56% E-Magazine and 1.40% E-These are used by users.

➢ Maximum 45.51% E-book are used while minimum 1.40% E-Theses were used by user accessed of e-resources.

➢ Maximum 63.26% e-resources are used by users for professional development followed by 29.09% users said don't have used.

➢ Majority of 61.63 % users are said that they don't use to e-resources to be increased academic qualification of user and followed by 23.72 are used.

➢ Maximum 41.63 e-resources helpful in research in user's profession.

➢ Maximum 78.37 percent of users agreed that using electronic resources helped them attain their academic goals, with 21.62 percent disagreeing.

➢ 78.37 is a maximum percentage of E-resources impact in user's achievements.

➢ Maximum 61.63 percent of users found that latest information are getting instant access through the E-resources followed by 17.67 percent of users do not found of the instant access by E-resources.

➢ Maximum 82.33 percent of users getting instant and latest information by E-resources.

➢ Maximum 430 (100%) users do not subscribe any e-resources.

➢ Maximum 385 (89.53%) is the highest frequency of teaching through e-resources to the students followed by 45 (10.47%) is the lease frequency of teaching through e-resources to the students.

➢ Maximum is the 89.53 percent of teaching through e-resources to the students.

➢ Maximum preference of e-resources by users, preferred 190 EMRALD e-resources out of 430 followed by Elsevier of 115 followed by Scopus75 and followed by JSTOR 50 of the users preferred publisher wise e-resources.

➢ EMRALD as of e-resources has preferred by the maximum 44.19% (190) number users.

➢ 360 is the maximum frequency of E-resources availability and followed by 70 of not availability of e-resources.

➢ Maximum 83.72% of users found that e-resources are easily available.

➢ 170 (39.53%) of users found that E-resources helping in updating of knowledge followed by 104 developing teaching skills followed by 70 increasing subject knowledge.

➢ Maximum 39.3 % of the users agreed that e-resources helping in updating of knowledge.

➢ 421 users agreed that E-resources should be free and followed by 9 users agreed that E-resources should not be free.

➢ Maximum 97.91 percent of users agreed that e-resources should be free.

➢ 230 users disagreed with the 200 users who thought the library should give e-resources and 200 users who thought it should.

➢ Maximum 53.49 percent of users agreed that e-resources library should provide.

➢ 363 users said that departmental library should subscribe e-resources. While 67 users did not agree on that.

➢ Maximum 84.42 percent of users said that departmental library subscribe the e-resources.

➢ Maximum 58.14% users subscribed for E-Books.

➢ 75.35% (324) as a Maximum no. of users chooses no category from the online Journals available at campus sites.

➢ 52.33% of users accessing maximum no. of times of the same E-Journal.

➢ 176 (40.93%) users use to spend 2-3 hours daily for accessing the E-resources, 93 (21.63%) of users spend 0-1 hour for accessing the E-resources, 92 (21.40%) of users spent 1-2 hours for accessing E-resources and 69 (16.05%) users use to spend more than 3 hours daily for accessing E-resources.

➢ Users spend between two and three hours each day (up to a maximum of 40.93%) using electronic resources.

➢ Maximum 52.79% users use to download E-resources for getting the print on paper.

➢ The maximum search technique used by the users is 82% followed by advanced search and followed by 7% used other search techniques while searching the e-resources.

➢ A maximum of 82% of e-resources searched by using basic techniques.

➢ A maximum of 30% users usesthe title name of the e-resources while searching.

➢ Users preferred almost equal percent of .pdf and .doc format of e-resources as 40% and 39% followed by 21% of user preferred .html and followed by 1% user only preferred in other formats of the e-resources.

➢ Out of 4 category users preferred .pdf format which is Maximum of 40% e-resources.

➢ 55.58% of users agreed that Library should provide all the services and followed by 44.42% of users does not agree on the subject library should provide the services.

➢ Maximum 55.58% of users agreed on the subject library should provide the services.

6.3 Hypotheses Testing

Although the objectives of the study are clear and transparent, there remains the possibility that study may deviate from them as the study progresses. Hence it is necessary to have a hypothesis running through the objective. For the present study, the following hypotheses have been formulated: -

1. **The use & Growth of online resources in Government and private University libraries is more evident during recent years.**

   From the table 5.6 it is clear from the above table that different types of e-resources are accessing by users Internet for library operations and services e-resources; maximum 45.51% e-book is used followed by 32.56% E-lecture, followed by 8.84 % E-Journal, followed by 5.12 % E-Newspaper, followed by 3.02 E-database, followed by 2.56% E-Magazine and 1.40% E-These are used by users.

   Maximum 45.51% E-book are used while minimum 1.40% E-Theses were used by user accessed of e-resources.

   So, null hypotheses are rejected and H1 is accepted.

2. **Environment for the use of online resource in the university's libraries by the student, Faculty members and research scholars is conducive.**

   It is clear from the above table 5.5 that the users are using online e-resources and services e-resources; maximum 55.81% users is don't used and followed by 44.19 % users are used.

Maximum users used online resources so, null hypotheses are rejected and H1 is accepted.

3. **The students, Faculty members and research scholars of university libraries are increasingly using online resources.**

   From the above table 5.9 and graph, it is observed that 41.63 % of users found that e-resources are more helpful in research area, followed by 30.70% helpful in teaching, followed by 24.19% helpful in updating of information and 3.49% helpful in other purposes.

   Maximum 41.63 of e-resources helpful in research in user's profession.

   From the data analysis based on the above table 5.16 and graph that 170 (39.53%) of users found that E-resources helping in updating of knowledge followed by 104 developing teaching skills followed by 70 increasing subject knowledge.

   Maximum 39.3 % of the users agreed that e-resources helping in updating of knowledge.

   So, null hypotheses is rejected and H1 is accepted.

6.4   Finding based on objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is the Use of online E-resources in Govt. &; Private. University Libraries of western (M.P.) The following objectives are-:

1. **To Awareness, Use & Importance about Electronic Resources of faculty Members, Student's &; Research Scholars in Govt.& Private University Libraries of Western (M.P.).**

   From the above table and graph of Publisher wise preference of e-resources by users, preferred 190 EMRALD e-resources out of 430 followed by Elsevier of 115 followed by Scopus75 and followed by JSTOR 50 of the users preferred publisher wise e-resources.

   EMRALD as of e-resources has been preferred by the maximum 44.19% (190) number users.**(Table 5.14)**

2. **Find out the Availability of Various E-Resources and it can be helpful in the future studies for this Internet Era to provide latest and instant Information.**

   It is clear from the above table that different types of e-resources are accessing by users Internet for library operations and services e-resources; maximum

45.51% e-book is used followed by 32.56% E-lecture, followed by 8.84 % E-Journal, followed by 5.12 % E-Newspaper, followed by 3.02 E-database, followed by 2.56% E-Magazine and 1.40% E-These are used by users.

Maximum 45.51% E-book are used while minimum 1.40% E-Theses were used by user accessed of e-resources. **(Table 5.6)**

3. **Different types of E-Resources frequency using, identify and examine their different purpose of Using E-Resources**.

    From the above table and graph of Publisher wise preference of e-resources by users, preferred 190 EMRALD e-resources out of 430 followed by Elsevier of 115 followed by Scopus75 and followed by JSTOR 50 of the users preferred publisher wise e-resources.

    EMRALD as of e-resources has been preferred by the maximum 44.19% (190) number users. **(Table 5.14)**

4. **To ascertain the Preferences for information &; Impact of E-Resources on their studies to Faculty Members, Student's &; Research Scholars.**

    From the data analysis based on the above table and graph that 170 (39.53%) of users found that E-resources helping in updating of knowledge followed by 104 developing teaching skills followed by 70 increasing subject knowledge.

    Maximum 39.3 % of the users agreed that e-resources helping in updating of knowledge. **(Table 5.12)**

6.5   Suggestion

➢ According to the data analysis on the need for electronic resources, E-resources are needed to further the reader's objectives, there fore Libraries should raise enough money to offer readers sufficient resources and amenities.

➢ The library does not provide 100% adequate training for using electronic resources. Users must receive training since they are the responders' "missing link." Staff members in libraries should receive proper training.

➢ Most libraries only offer electronic resources inside the building; therefore, a mechanism should be used to offer electronic resources to authorized users outside the building.

➢ Authorities should make efforts to reduce network problems and other technical concerns since library patrons frequently report them when downloading ebooks or e-journals.

➢ To enhance utilization, libraries should implement programmers that educate and inform users.

6.6   Conclusion

The following aspects can be improved, according to this study's findings, which show that consumers are more aware of e-resources:

The institution, the user community, and the library staff work together to use and improve e-resources. It ought to be connected. Each of these three initiatives must contribute in its own unique way to the idea of increasing the use of e-resources in academic institutions. By authorizing a distinct budget for e-collection and infrastructure to access the information, the institutions should focus on acquiring e-resources through various consortia and buy other e-resources to suit the expectations of the users. The promotion of the information must heavily involve the librarians. Here, the library service is the market, and the information is the commodity. In this environment, the librarian's role is crucial in accepting e-resources by keeping up with technology and promoting the materials that are available. They should also guide and encourage the end users to make extensive use of these resources for their instruction, learning, consulting, and research needs.

The promotion of e-resources at any information center ultimately rests in the hands of the librarians who work there. They can do this by adopting a fresh attitude and demonstrating an interest in utilizing new technology, developing new skills, and staying current with industry trends. The primary difficulty to succeeding in the area is raising their expectations. Creating collections and providing services in accordance with the needs of the end users and satisfying the users are one step forward.