

1.0 Introduction

As society becomes more complicated and reliant on science and technology, the demand for timely organisation, interaction, and the transmission of knowledge grows. The essential feature that distinguishes developed and emerging cultures around the world is information. The process of learning at the university level is an essential part of human growth on a global scale. In addition to preparing students for high-level jobs in all industries, universities also train individuals to work as educators, medical professionals, nursing assistants, engineers, humanists, entrepreneurs, scientists, government employees, social scientists, and a wide range of other positions. The single most effective approach to better the life and health of a family and society at large is to educate women. The best method to improve the life and health of a family and society as a whole is to educate women. An educated woman has the ability to influence the education of her family's children, assist them in making decisions, provide for their financial needs, and provide important suggestions for societal advancement. Women who are educated and empowered make numerous contributions to society and the country's progress. No of their caste, creed, gender, or ethnicity, patrons should be able to access library services. Social justice is firmly rooted in libraries. Any academic institution's heart is its library, which naturally draws students there for academic research and other purposes. Given the importance of an educated population in today's society and the converging effects of globalization, it is the purpose of every university to develop intelligent women with advanced degrees.

Libraries should create adaptable resources and facilities through preparatory programmes that can adequately prepare any woman for graduation or higher study. A library should be a place with a lot of potential for higher education, with a lot of resources, facilities, and services, and it should give women a chance to enter the field of higher education.

The remarkable improvement in Information Communication Technology (ICT) has resulted in a global shift in the information amenities of libraries and information centres (LICs). The changes are mostly due to the application of ICT in the sphere of information storage and dissemination, as well as the organisation of information in LICs, both of which have altered globally. The massive increasing growth rate of

online resources, as well as the greatest requirement for fast access to the most recent information, is extremely significant at the moment. As a result, LICs are becoming an inseparable and vital element of any information-based society. Online materials are rapidly expanding and becoming more widely available. The print media is shifting towards online digital media, resulting in the availability of more online resources in the form of electronic versions of books, journals, newspapers, and magazines in an online network environment as online resources, and these online resources are increasingly becoming the backbone of many LICs due to their optimum use and popularity.

1.1 Concept of E-Resources

Electronic resources that are introduced in the libraries including online & offline databases, e-journals, e-books, e- newspapers, seminar papers, project reports, reading lists, examination question papers, lecture materials, theses, dissertation, reading materials, web pages, etc., available in digital format are very pertinently collected, processed and managed by the libraries and information centers with the help of modern technologies for providing various types of services to their users. In addition to these, different types of libraries are using many more other resources to fulfil the requirements of their users. Rapid growths in the number of electronic resources and complexity of managing online collections have posed new challenges for the LIS professionals, and hence require the development of novel tools. To overcome this problem, Electronic Resources Management Systems (ERMS) were introduced both for managing online collections throughout their life cycle and also for aiding collection development and decision making. The integration of such systems in the existing library environments is beneficial to LIS professionals to cope up with the online resources as well as offline resources.

An “electronic resource” primarily denote as any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer. It includes both online data and electronic data in physical formats. Electronic resources, in reality have become the backbone of many academic organizations. The awareness and use of electronic resources by faculty members, students and research scholars depends mainly on skills of each individual to locate discrete knowledge elements. Information explosion has increased in the amount of electronic information sources available on the web. Electronic

resources help to expand access, increase usability and effectiveness and establish new ways for individuals to use information to be more productive in their endeavours.

The use of electronic resources is necessary for users mainly because the electronic resources provide better, faster and easy access to information than information accessed through print media. Electronic resources can be relied upon for timely information which upholds the quote: right information to right user at right time. India has a large educational system comprising thousands of colleges and hundreds of Universities along with several institute of higher learning and centers of excellence. The university libraries being the nerve centers of the higher education and learning play a vital role in support of all the activities such as teaching, research and publication. E- Subscription is one of the emerging tool kit for university library to survive in the present circumstances. So the E-resources play vital role in the universities libraries in present era. The Internet have introduced new and powerful ways of Information finding and sharing. In the scientific era, the proliferation of E-resources has revolutionized the way. Scientists conduct research and communicate their results & also faculties' use of their profession & education; for example browsing and searching for information is facilitated far beyond what is possible in a print environment. As a new way to add value for the end users and to improve their ability to cope with information in a digital library setting, many publishers and providers of scholarly journals and services have recently introduced personalized access to their portals.

1.2 Library Automation

The word "library" initially originated in the Latin word "Librarium," which stems from "Liber," the word for book. In the literal sense, a library is simply a collection of books. A famous librarian once said, "A library is made up of books, brains and a building," by which he meant space for stock employees and housing. Actually, "Readers" must be the fourth component. The term "library" in English actually refers to a collection of books assembled for reading, research, reference, and leisure.

How out of date is the phrase "a library is a place where books are written"? The word "library" came to mean a location where books are maintained for reading, study, or

reference in the second part of the 14th century. By the 19th century, the term "Library" referred to a structure, room, or group of rooms housing a collection of books available for use by the general public, a subset of it, or members of society. A library is described as "an establishment for the custody or management of such a collection" and "a place in which books, manuscripts, musical scores, or other literary and artistic material are kept, for use but not for sale."

"A library is a public institution of establishment charged with the care of a collection of books, the duty of making them accessible to those who require them, and the task of converting every person in its neighborhood into a habitual library goer and a regular reader," says Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, known as the "Father of Library Science."

1.3 Introduction of Madhya Pradesh

A state in central India is called Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh, the first state to be constituted in India following its independence, was established in 1950 from the former British Central Provinces, Berar, and the princely realms of Makrai and Chhattisgarh, with Nagpur serving as the state's capital. The Central India Agency gave birth to the new states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal. The states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were combined to form the state of Madhya Pradesh in 1956.

Madhya Pradesh was established on November 1st, 1956. Its main city is Indore, and its capital is Bhopal. Other important cities include Jabalpur, Gwalior, and Ujjain. On November 1st, 2000, a new state called Chhattisgarh was formed. the state with the most people, having almost 75 million citizens. Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan are its neighbours to the northeast, southeast, south, west, and northwest, respectively. Prior to 2000, Madhya Pradesh was India's largest state, and Chhattisgarh was a part of it.

In the present days all educational fields is well developed and high profile. We are living in the Internet era to acquire most recent knowledge to develop our self and to grow our department. Online resources are currently the best source for the most recent information, and they are essential to the entire educational sector. It is said in this paper that faculty members and students from the government and private universities in Western (M.P.) use online e-resources. You can meet your information

needs and efficiently retrieve data by using electronic journals. For academic departments at universities, this is crucial.

This discussion will centre on how faculty members and students at public and private university libraries use online electronic resources. The development and awareness about the E-resources and impact in their profession.

1.4 Significant of the Study

The Term e-resource have been defined in many ways viz: any non –print media material that is published in digital form to an identifiable public. The media in e-resource can be text, numeric, graphic, chart, diagram, still or motion pictures, video sound or as is frequently the case a combination of any or all of these. E-Publishing can be represented as E.P. = Electronic Technology + Computer Technology + Communication Technology + Publishing.

The term ‘electronic resources’ refers more precisely to the storage and retrieval of information through electronic communication media. F.W. Lancaster predicted long back “true electronic resources implies that author would compose for a different medium and in so doing, would no longer constrained by the static limitation of the print page...” The internet based electronic resources are growing dramatically. However, there have not been empirical studies evaluating the impact of e-resources, as a whole on forma scholarly communication.

This study tries to investigate how much E-Resources have been used in Faculty Members & Students of Government and private University Library of western (M.P.)

1.5 Title of the Study

Research gap is generally an identification of opportunities that are yet to be explored in the respective research study. So as per the research was conducted it is seen that a large number of researches have done their research work on Use of Online E-resources, Some have researched on online e-resources no one has studied on **Use of Online E-Resources in Government and Private University with Special Reference of Western M.P. A Comparative Study**. The recent Research Work done by Dr. Santu Ram Kashyap in the year 2016. The title of the study is Make Use of E-resources by University Members in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh: A Comparative Analysis.

1.6 Objective of the Study

The primary purpose of this research is to examine the utilisation of online e-resources in public and private university libraries in Western (M.P.). The following objectives are:

1. To raise awareness of, and emphasize the value of, electronic resources available to professors, students, and researchers at Western (M.P.) government and private university libraries.
2. Find out Availability of Various E-Resources and it can be helpful in the future studies for this Internet Era to provide latest and instant Information.
3. Different types of E-Resources frequency using, identify and examine their different use of electronic resources.
4. Whatever issues students, faculty members, and research scholars encountered when accessing the online resources.
5. To determine how faculty members, students, and research scholars like information and how it affects their academic pursuits.
6. Compared to Western (M.P.) Government and Private University Libraries' utilisation of electronic resources.

1.7 Methodology of the Research

To achieve for completing the research work, solution of hypothesis and said objectives. The following methodologies have been used for the collection of primary information. Questionnaire method is adopted for data collection in the present study. The data collection from different Government and Private University libraries of western (M.P.). From that we have taken the personal interview and questionnaire of every university librarian, faculty and few special students for Primary data collection and internet, journals and magazines is also select for primary data. The secondary data we will collect from books and other reading materials.

Cross sectional survey method was used in the present study with questionnaire survey technique. The questionnaire was constructed by the researcher to meet the requirement of the present study. The reliability and validity of the questionnaire was Tested with Chi –Square test established and it was found to be highly reliable and valid.

1.8 Hypotheses of the Study

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. Use & Growth of online resources in Government and private University libraries is more evident during recent years.
2. Environment for the use of online resource in the universities libraries by the student, Faculty members and research scholars is conducive.
3. The student, Faculty members and research scholars of university libraries are increasingly using online resources.

1.9 Scope of the Study

The Study is confined to the use of E-resources by the regular faculty members, Students & Research Scholars of 12 Government & Private Universities of western Madhya Pradesh.

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES

S.No.	Name of the University	Year of Establishment	Govt./ Private	Faculty
1	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.)	1964	Govt.	All Stream
2	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University of Social sciences, Mhow (M.P.)	2016	Govt.	Science
3	Vikram University Ujjain (M.P.)	1957	Govt.	All Stream
4	Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam University Indore (M.P.)	2016	Private	All Stream
5	Malwanchal University, Indore (M.P.)	2016	Private	All Stream

S.No.	Name of the University	Year of Establishment	Govt./ Private	Faculty
6	Medi-Caps University, Indore (M.P.)	2015	Private	All Stream
7	Oriental University, Indore (M.P.)	2011	Private	All Stream
8	Renaissance University, Indore (M.P.)	2016	Private	All Stream
9	Sage University, Indore (M.P.)	2017	Private	All Stream
10	Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.)	2015	Private	All Stream
11	Symbiosis University of Applied Sciences Indore (M.P.)	2016	Private	Management & Technology
12	Avantika University, Ujjain (M.P.)	2017	Private	Fashion & Technology

1.10 Conclusion

The current study results demonstrate how important electronic information sources are to the processes of learning, teaching, and research. The Institution Library's authorities should routinely give orientation/training sessions to maximize the efficient and effective use of electronic sources of information. This will help to ensure that the available e-resources are used successfully and to their fullest potential. The study showed that the teachers, students, and research researchers at the government and private universities in Western (M.P.) had a wide-ranging acceptance of e-resources. Additionally, the majority of students are relying more and more on these electronic tools to find the knowledge they need. It is good to note that the majority of users are aware of the library's resources and services, such as making use of computers, the Internet, the OPAC, and electronic materials. The analysis outlined

above makes it clear that there are more than enough online resources available to fulfil all of the campus's present disciplines' teaching and research requirements. Lack of proper infrastructure facilities to use these resources is a major issue users face, and just one aspect may be making it more difficult to satisfy students' needs. Infrastructure and training are also crucial for ensuring that the electronic resources are still useful across the entire campus.

1.11 Proposed Chapters has been done for Research Work

The introduction and conclusion are among the seven chapters that make up the study. An annexure, bibliography, and list of references are also included at the end of the text.

Chapter 1: Introduction:- The methodology used for the study area is explained in the very first chapter, which also provides an informative introduction to the study's subject. outlining the study's topic, the investigation's purpose, the procedure, the findings, and the chapter plans, with a brief description of each chapter.

Chapter 2: Review of Literatures: - This chapter includes an analysis of the relevant literature to the topic. A study of literature will also reveal any current developments in other concepts. This covers instances of micro and macro literature, both printed and digital. APA citation requirements are used to cite sources utilised in the text. The documents were initially sorted by topic, and then chronologically within each concept.

Chapter 3: Study of Online E- Resources: The overview of online resources in this chapter includes online databases, e-books, e-journals, and other commercial and free resources. Additionally, they have access to internet resources. With some examples, many university libraries' open access online resources have been added. The many problems with and things to think about when using online resources at government and private university libraries in western M.P.

Chapter 4:- Brief study of Madhya Pradesh and Government and Private University of Western (M.P.) This chapter cover a brief study about Madhya Pradesh State and Government and Private Universities which is a part of this Ph.D. work is located in Western (M.P.) 21 Chapter 5: Data Collection, Survey and analysis:- The data collection from different Government and Private University

libraries of western (M.P.). We used that information to create the questionnaire and personal interview. In order to conduct the survey, a specified questionnaire was used, along with library visits, discussions with students, faculty members, and researchers at public and private universities in Western M.P. The survey was used to conduct a brief analysis of the study. It attempts to present a picture of how online resources are used in university libraries in western Manitoba using a range of statistical approaches based on the results of the current study's survey.

Chapter 5: Data Collection, Survey and Analysis The data was gathered from various Western (M.P.) government and private university libraries. We used that information to create the questionnaire and personal interview. In order to conduct the survey, a specified questionnaire was used, along with library visits, discussions with students, faculty members, and researchers at public and private universities in Western M.P. An overview of the study's survey-based analysis.

Chapter 6: Conclusion:-A summary, a recommendation, and a conclusion are presented at the end. The specified goals and hypotheses, as well as the study's conclusions, are reflected in this chapter. Additionally, it offers some advice in relation to the study, presents the findings, and makes recommendations for additional research. An annexure is included after the bibliography and references at the end of the document.

Chapter 7: Reference Section:-

(A) Bibliography

(B) Appendix