

2.0 Introduction

In our society, libraries play a vital and crucial role. They protect our cultural heritage by organising the knowledge contained in the books they acquire, adding value by indexing, categorising, and summarising them; and, as public organisations, they ensure that all citizens have equitable access to them. They also aid in preserving an accurate record of the information developed and gathered by earlier generations. Without libraries, it would be challenging to promote human knowledge and research as well as safeguard accumulated knowledge and cultural heritage for future generations. As a result, the current works investigate the necessity and significance of using numerous electronic resources and their services in a specific library. To offer feedback on utilizing e-collection and their services, the effectiveness of various online and offline electronic information resources is evaluated in the special library.

2.1 Review of Literature

Vanik, Hardik and Gamit, Rajeshkumar M (2022)The study investigates how Arvindbhai Patel Institute of Environmental Design students use electronic resources with the goal of making recommendations based on findings. The students were given access to an online survey through email or WhatsApp that was structured and had questions about their knowledge of and usage of e-resources. 150 questionnaires in all were given out, and the data processing team gathered 116 valid questionnaires. A large percentage of participants (81.03%) were aware of electronic resources, according to the survey, and the majority of students (42.24%) learn about electronic resources through library employees.

The majority of respondents (37.93) are also very satisfied, and over half (43.97%) prefer to use both printed and electronic resources equally. Two times each week, the majority of responders (38.79%) use these resources. According to around (41.38%), electronic resources are the most significant.

Partap, B., & Ranga, M. (2022)The purpose of the study is to better understand how Chandigarh College of Architecture students in Chandigarh, India, see and utilise internet resources. Questionnaires were used as the data collection instrument for the present research study, which is based on the survey technique. In the months of February and March 2021, 150 students received copies of a self-designed

questionnaire via email or WhatsApp. 127 fully completed surveys were returned and verified as genuine for analysis out of a total of 150 administered questions. The response rate of 84.66% was obtained. According to the study, more than 90% of respondents were aware of and have used electronic resources for academic and research purposes. A bit more than 46% of those polled indicated they preferred to use only electronic resources, while 31% said they preferred to use both paper and electronic resources equally. More than 95% of respondents were satisfied with the use of electronic resources in their academic and research-related activities, with 93 percent using them particularly to gather information for paper publishing.

Nwagwu, W. (2022)The purpose of this research is to look into the characteristics that influence the use by undergraduate learners of electronic resources in academic libraries at particular institutions in Oyo State, Nigeria. 352 undergraduate students from three universities in Southwest Nigeria, representing 51.42 % females and 48.58 % males, provided the data. In order to understand the probabilities that favor using or not using the resources, data were analyzed using binary logistic regression. Only three of the 10 variables—e-books, materials for reference, and reference databases—provided a statistically important response to the model, which was capable of distinguishing between different types of digital resources as well as usage and non-use of the e-resources. Furthermore, enjoyment, the relevancy of the facts, and the accessibility of the library's assistance services anticipated student use of e-resources in the libraries.

Chhtrapati, D., Chaudhari, S. P., Mevada, D., Bhatt, A., & Trivedi, D. (2021)the current study focuses on employing multiple bibliometric indicators to assess the research digital proof sector productivity. Using relevant keyword searches, 4458 scientific papers from 1889 to 2020 were discovered in the Scopus database. The findings were given in tabular and graphic formats. The VOSviewer tool was also used in the study to evaluate the network visualisation, identify links and collaborations between authors, coauthors, nations, and institutions, as well as the co-occurrence of keywords and co-citations of referenced sources in the field of digital evidence. The outcome showed a rise in publication tendencies throughout the previous ten years of research. A total of 4458 scientific papers were located, receiving a total of 40,936 citations, with an average of 9.18 citations per publication.

Patel, S., Trivedi, D., Bhatt, A., & Shanti, C. (2021) the goal of this study is to look at website analysis of the top 15 Indian universities according to NIRF (National Institutes Ranking Framework). The key objectives of the study were the efficiency of research and web metric analysis, with an emphasis on field, domain age, external connections, and internal linkages, along with the three basic web impacts that apply to all respondent websites. The study also looks at how both domestic and international stakeholders use websites. Researchers used the Scopus database to measure the number of articles published, the total amount of citations the respondent's institutions have got as well as their h-index in order to assess their research output.

Patel Adam Burhansab and others (2020)The study looked at how library users in two Solapur University colleges used electronic resources and information. To investigate the level of awareness, perception of dependence on others, benefits, and consequences of using electronic materials in research projects, in particular. A survey was used as the study's research design. The form of a questionnaire programme was employed to obtain information from 1022 library consumers from chosen colleges at Solapur University. The data found that most users liked to visit the library once every three days, with aided users accounting for 33.51%, self-funding users accounting for 26.10%, and education colleges accounting for 43.24%. When the frequency of visits to all college libraries was examined, users preferred going once every three days, or 27.2%. Most patrons from aided institutions (38%), self-financing colleges (28%), colleges of engineering (43%), educational institutions (53.2%), and pharmacy colleges (23.4%) spend 1-2 hours in libraries and frequent college libraries to acquire and return books. Mobile phones were identified as the second most popular device for accessing online resources by users, with 33.9% ranking this as a legitimate device.

Osinulu, L.F. (2020) For this study, students at the College of Health Sciences, located in Sagamu, Nigeria, were asked about their acquaintance with and usage of digital resources for information (DIR). The goals were to determine the kind of resources that were available, the level of awareness, the extent of usage of e-resources, and the challenges that were encountered. A structured questionnaire was utilised to collect data utilising a descriptive survey approach with a real-time

observation method. The population for the 2019-2020 academic year was 2000 college students, and the sample was 200 enrolled library users. Descriptive statistics were used to evaluate the data. According to the statistics, the majority of pupils were unaware of the DIR that was presented.

Akuffo, M.N., & Budu, S. (2019). Because of the relevance of e-resources in promoting students' research and educational endeavours, the bulk of electronic resource (e-resource) studies have been done in academic institutions. There is a scarcity of e-resources research in postgraduate theological universities, particularly in Ghana. This study assessed the extent to which students at the Akrofi-Christaller Institute of Theology, Mission, and Culture utilised electronic resources. The study's precise aims included identifying the many sorts of available e-resources, measuring awareness of them, learning how to access and use them, determining why people use them, and emphasising their merits and drawbacks. 33 postgraduate students were randomly selected to receive copies of the questionnaire using the survey research design. The majority of the Microsoft Excel 2013 data analysis results were displayed as frequency and percentage distributions. According to the poll, most respondents' search abilities were weak owing to a lack of training, but they had high awareness levels, appropriate computer skills, obtained numerous benefits, and used e-resources for academic purposes. There were challenges with access, search and retrieval, and staffing.

Shivaraju, T. C., & Sivasami, K. (2019) the goal of this study is to determine how extensively Alliance University, Bengaluru's faculty and research scientists use electronic resources. A survey of faculty members' and researchers' utilization of electronic resources was conducted using the questionnaire approach. The study of the data so acquired covers the objective of utilising e-resources, the most popular type, challenges experienced when using e-resources, along with the level of user satisfaction. The feedback we've gotten indicates that people prefer using electronic resources to look for scholarly content. The majority of respondents, according to the study, are aware of electronic resources. The majority of respondents use e-journals to find information, and the majority of survey participants prefer to use e-resources for study and project work.

Muthurasu, C., & Kannan, S. P. (2019) Any electronic product that provides a collection of data is designated a "e-resource," which includes full-text databases, electronic journals, image collections, and other multimedia commodities. Additionally, they are described as books that are readily available on the market and have been published with the goal of being promoted. Documents can now be prepared and delivered electronically thanks to a number of procedures that have been established in recent years regarding associated standards. The use of electronic materials on magnetic and optical media have a significant impact on university library collections. According to the survey, the vast majority of participants—82.59% of those with experience between one and two years, followed by those with experience between one and three years (3.48%), and those with experience of five years or more—have used electronic resources.

Ankrah, Ebenezer, & Atuase, Dianna (2018) The primary goal of this study was to analyse how postgraduate students at the University of Cape Coast used internet resources in order to provide recommendations based on the findings. The following are the primary objectives of the study: to see if graduate students are aware of the library's electronic resources. To assess the frequency with which students use digital resources. to ascertain graduate students' level of computer literacy. Additionally To pinpoint potential issues with postgraduate students' making use of technology. According to the findings of the survey, the majority of graduate students were aware of the library's electronic resources. The study's findings also revealed that, as compared to undergraduate students, most postgraduate students preferred to find material through internet databases such as Google Scholar and others.

Ebenezer & Diana (2018) explores the drastic upheaval of university library activities brought about by advances in information and communication technologies (ICT). Academic libraries must stay up with technological innovation in order to meet users' ongoing, sophisticated information needs. The study looked at how postgraduate students at the University of Cape Coast utilised internet resources and made recommendations based on their findings.

Lau, Kwok Hung et. al., (2018) According to the authors' research on "the function of textbook learning resources in e-learning: A taxonomic analysis," the majority of

the sampled textbook learning materials are only appropriate for low- to mid-order learning, according to the most recent Bloom's taxonomy. To put it another way, existing textbook learning resources may be effective for low- and mid-order self-regulating eLearning that incorporates basic to advanced cognitive skills such as remembering, understanding, applying, and analysing. They are typically not built to support high-order e-learning that involves complex cognitive functions like evaluating and generating, which call for a lot of interaction and teamwork between students and facilitators in an online learning environment.

Beyene W.M., Aasheim M.W. (2018) According to their research on "Improving Resource Discovery and Access Through User-Controlled Adaptation: Exploring the Role of Library Metadata," a library search tool's accessibility is determined not only by how easily it makes it for users to find accessible resources, but also by how closely it adheres to accessibility guidelines. As a result, library metadata can be studied in relation to library accessibility. Previous research advocated investigating the use of metadata to promote accessibility. They sought to investigate how metadata affected how easily people with poor vision impairments could find and access resources.

Soni, N., Gupta, K., & Shrivastava, J. (2018) The survey's goal is to identify Jiwaji University Gwalior library and information science research scientists' present degree of acquaintance, availability, and use of electronic resources such as CD-ROM databases, online databases, online journals, OPAC, and so on. The study's goal was to learn more about the challenges, benefits, and advancements achieved by research academics when using electronic resources. According to the report, "Shodhganga" was used by research scholars most frequently (95%) followed by DOAJ. Additionally, it was discovered that the website of the library accounted for 45.5% of how research scholars learned about the e-resources and databases that were accessible at their institution, with internet searches second place.

Mahesh & Kumari (2018) explains how online students use public libraries for academic reasons and how they sometimes use them instead of academic or university libraries. The study discovered that 786 (54.4%) of the respondents spent 0–1 hour at the library and that 1309 (90.60%) distance learners frequented public libraries while

attending contact classes. The majority of distance learners, or 941 (65.10%), indicated that they found public libraries' book-lending services to be beneficial in their information-seeking efforts, while 1220 (84.40%) suggested the same for reference services. The study notes from the study that distance learners frequently view libraries as a whole and fail to distinguish clearly between various types of libraries.

Kevalkumar & Mahesh (2017) An emphasis is made on the utilisation of information and communication technology resources in Gujarat State's designated government grant-in-aid university libraries, and information and communication technology-based library services are provided. At these university libraries that receive government grants, efforts were undertaken to learn about the accessibility of the library's electronic content collections, electronic databases, hardware and software infrastructure, and the state of library automation. The study also focuses on the availability of internet connectivity, Wi-Fi, digital library facilities, availability or use of a number of different ICT resources, the several ICT-based library services offered by university libraries, the budget for each year, and problems with integrating ICT into library services and activities at university libraries, and the libraries' future plans for using ICTs. The study's conclusions show that the majority of government-funded university libraries were successfully utilizing ICTs (information and communication technologies).

Jong-Ae Kim (2017) According to research, User Perception and Use of the Academic Library: A Correlation Analysis looked at how users perceived libraries and how they used them. The study found that visitors primarily consider university libraries as venues for learning and information-seeking. The study provides recommendations for how academic libraries might elevate their status and expand their role within the academic community as well as evidence of how consumers perceive and use academic libraries.

Plaice, C., Lloyd, J. and Shaw, P. (2017) While on placement, UWE social and health care students had their library and information needs assessed, and those needs were documented. There are many other aspects that have an impact on students' library and information experiences, according to the survey taken by 252 students in

a range of programmes. While there are still discrepancies in the physical libraries that are available in hospitals and communities, these are being lessened by technology and a tendency for independent study. It is astonishing to see that 77% (n = 193) of students on placement studied from home using a range of Internet-connected devices. This illustrates a considerable shift in practise and stresses the importance of mobile-friendly e-resources and approachable long-distance services.

Mases et. al., (2016) established that debates regarding the use of electronic information resources take place in university libraries to which they subscribe, which is critical in meeting a wide range of user information demands as well as fostering research and development among them. Utilizing a research design, the study sought to understand how library customers felt about using and accessing e-resources. The staff members in charge of e-resources at 88 libraries were interviewed using stratified selection of postgraduate students and library personnel. According to the report, implementing the study's suggestions will boost people's access to and utilisation of library services and resources.

Chohda, N. (2015) In their study titled "Use of E-Resources in Punjab University Library, Chandigarh," researchers examined the effects of various e-resources and databases available in the Punjab University Library. They investigated resource choices and value. 80 percent of responders, they found, were aware that OPAC and other tools are available. 38.67% of respondents, followed by 32% of those who explored electronic journals, explored these. According to the survey results, 73.33 percent of respondents are happy with the e-resources that are offered by their local library.

Parveen Kumari (2015) According to studies, the most essential roles of libraries and information centres are information availability and preservation. Common Concerns in E-Resource Procurement, Management, and Usage in Current Library Trends. E-resources provide a practical solution to library concerns such as easy access, preservation, high storage capacity, and limited space with multimedia publications and remote access to knowledge bases. Their paper outlines the types, value, and benefits of electronic resources in libraries and covers their advantages and cons. Proper exploitation of e-resources is only possible if the necessary training

facilities are offered for exploiting the online resources that are available. The end users of eCollection are required to provide regular feedback.

England, R. (2013) In his study "An inquiry of the transition towards electronic journals: a case study of NHS libraries in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex," he discovered that while electronic journals are so interwoven into academic libraries' daily operations, it is easy to forget that this is not always the case. Employees of NHS libraries, for example, have a unique set of challenges. Rebecca England's dissertation for her information and library studies MSc Econ class at Aberystwyth University serves as the foundation for this article.

Harrison, J., Creaser, C. and Greenwood, H. (2013) commissioned a review for their paper titled "The Status of Health Librarianship and Libraries in the Republic of Ireland (SHELLI): A Review of Mixed Methods to Inform Future Strategy and Sustainability" to gain a thorough understanding of what was going on in practise in Ireland, to learn about international best practises, and to inform plans for strategic growth to develop and sustain health libraries and librarianship in Ireland". They claimed that the literature offered numerous illustrations of potentially beneficial activities. There was developed a three-part strategic plan of action: I want to recruit supporters, raise awareness of health service libraries, gather data, and promote service expansion and staff mentoring.

Bellary, Ravi N. (2012) discusses how instructors and students in the field of management use digital resources. He discovered that Chetana's Mumbai-based R.K. Institute of Management and Research's faculty and students are increasingly reliant on digital resources like photographs, audiovisual materials, online citation tools, digitised papers, research reports, and case studies. These resources are accessible via Wi-Fi inside the institute and are often updated.

Asghar, Mahe B. and FarzanaSahfique (2012) undertook a study to assess the degree of service given by the special libraries at the QMC, GCT, and UCET in the Bahawalpur. According to the investigation, Bahawalpur's special libraries' services fell short of expectations, and customers weren't happy with the level of quality. The libraries lacked sufficient computers and internet access. They advocated

for the employment of modern technology and appropriate electronic materials in Bahawalpur's specialised libraries.

Roysri, Salisa (2011) examined how satisfied the librarians and patrons at Yogyakarta State University's central library felt about the usefulness of electronic library services and related issues. She discovered that the State University of Yogyakarta's electronic library is gradually expanding its offerings and enhancing their efficacy. An expansion in computer and auxiliary technology, such as scanners, printers, and audio visuals, is necessary to meet the goals for electronic libraries.

Sanjiv Kumar and Sharma, Yogita (2010) The essay looked at how people accessed electronic resources at the Mohinder Singh Randhawa Library at Punjab Agricultural University in Ludhiana. According to a study on the usage of electronic resources by post-graduate students, professors, and research fellows, e-resources have altered information searching and dissemination practices. The most recent, relevant, and accurate information is available through e-resources. The most widely used e-resource, according to the survey's findings, is the internet.

Mahesh, G. and Mittal, Rekha (2008) attempted to conduct research on digital libraries in India. They discovered that India's development of digital libraries has been unbalanced. Science and technology libraries have seen the most development, yet little attention has been paid to concerns like teaching, training, copyright management, and promotion (Marketing). They recommended that copyright laws be changed and that more user research be done on digital libraries. Workshops on digital technology and digital libraries are also necessary.

Singh, S. P. (2006) This article's goal is to outline the most recent developments and patterns in India's special libraries. He highlighted that element like subject gateways, networks, and consortia, as well as Internet resources and other electronic resources, are quickly gaining popularity in most of the special libraries in India by offering an overview of these institutions. The creation of libraries' own websites, the sophisticated use of digital technology, and more expert marketing of information products and services are all recent developments that are becoming more and more popular.

Toms and Flora (2005) examined where and how scientists conduct their research in their joint book, "From Physical to Digital Humanities Library- Designing the Humanities Scholar's Work Desk." v.

Tenopir, Carol (2003) has compiled, examined, and synthesised the findings of 100 small-scale studies and eight major current research initiatives on the usage of electronic library resources. For a thorough understanding of academic users while working on the Super Journal Project, this report was strongly advised. The researcher came to the conclusion that an academic library e-journals system should have features that enable browsing through table of contents, searching for topics or articles within a specified subject area, customizing the subject of the journal or articles, and in order to suit the demands of all of its customers, and searching across all subject areas for articles in as many electronic journals as feasible.

Gaur, R.C. and Gupta, S.P. (1993) described how computerization is progressing in Indian libraries and information centres at the moment, as well as the potential applications of artificial intelligence and expert systems. They talked about a variety of issues that Indian librarians and information specialists have when using computers and applying artificial intelligence and expert systems in their job. Additionally, they claimed that there was a lack of skilled personnel, standards for practises, databases, enough funding, and plans for modernising Indian libraries.