Importance of E-resources In Providing Quality Library Services In Selected University Libraries of North Eastern Region of India

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Abstract: The Universities are the centres of higher education and research. E- resources can be used efficiently and effectively to provide information to the users. E-resource is the digital medium for communication of information. The University Libraries in the North Eastern Region of India provides services to the users through different e-resources which play a very pivotal role in providing effective library services. It is not possible for the University Libraries to fulfil the diversified need of the students, researchers and faculties. By this study a clear picture of the present situation of the use of e-resources in the University Libraries will be reflected. It also helps in preparing future plans for better use of e-resources in University Libraries.

I.   INTRODUCTION

E- resources can be used efficiently and effectively to provide information to the users. E-Resource is a media to help the information seeker to find all e-published information i.e. E-database, E-Journals, E-book, E-magazine etc. Among them some e-resources are freely available and some are priced. E-resource is the digital medium for communication of information. The benefits of e-resources are --- online avialability, 24X7 easy access and simultanious use. E-resource can be defined as a text, graphics etc in digital form, a document converted into digital form, digital reading material, a document in a computer file format, an electronic file of words and images to be displayed on computer screen, or read on a computer over the network or viewed on a desktop/ notebook/ dedicated portable device. E-resource is an electronic text regardless of size or composition, made available electronically or optically, for any device hand held or desk bound that includes a screen.   A good number of Universities have been discharging higher education in North East Region with good library support. It is utmost important to acquinted with e-resources in addition to traditional collection for uptodate knowledge and information.

II. AREA OF STUDY

The Topic of the study "Importance of E-resources In Providing Quality Library Services In Selected University Libraries of North Eastern Region of India." is closely associated with the University Libraries of North East India. The area of study is restricted to the University Libraries situated in the states of North Eastern Region of India. The North Eastern region of the country is considered as the backward region. The region is located in a remote area in compararison to the other parts of the country. So, this part of the country has been choosen because it is very important to have a detailed study of the developments in the University Libraries in the use of e–resources which gives a clear picture of the conditions of higher education in the region. Though there are 52 Universities including public and private, only the public funded Universities of seven states, namely, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are considered for the study. Though number of good Universities are functioning in the North Eastern Region, 11 (Elven) University Libraries have been selected for the study which are very important to impart higher education in the entire region. The Selected University Libraries are –
1.   Krishna Kanta Handique Library, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam
2.   Laxminath Bezbaruah Library, IIT Guwahati, North Guwahati, Assam
3.   Central Library, Tezpur University, Tezpur, Assam

4. Laxminath Bezbaruah Library, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam
5. Rabindra Library, Assam University, Silchar, Assam
6. Central Library, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya
7. Central Library, Manipur University, Imphal, Manipur
8. Central Library, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram
9. Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
10. Central Library, Nagaland University, Lumami, Nagaland
11. Central Library, Tripura University, Agartala, Tripura

III. METHODOLOGY

Survey method is adopted and study is conducted with the help of questionnaire consisting of related questions. The questionnaire were randomly distributed among librarians and users of different Universities of North Eastern Region. In addition to questionnaire method interview schedule and observation method was also used to collect required information to suppliment to the questionnaire method to bring more clearity to the data which are essential and used for analysis and interpretation.

IV. IMPORTANCE OF PRESENT WORK

The present work is very important for the development of University Libraries in the North Eastern Region because e-resources play a very pivotal role in providing effective library services. It is not possible for the university libraries to fulfil the diversified need of the students, researchers and faculties. By this study a clear picture of the present situation of the use of e-resources in the University Libraries will be reflected. It also helps in preparing future plans for better use of e-resources in University Libraries. University Libraries of North East have great scope for networking in near future. Therefore the study has immense scope and importance in this age of competitive world.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Most of the users access e-resources for updating their knowledge on their respective subjects and for academic assignments. Furthermore, the college library should organize awareness and training programmes and seminars to educate the users on seeking information from e-resources and to maximize the use of library resources and services (Bhatia, 2011). A study on user guidance states t hat user guidance is necessary to help users meet their information needs and the creation of awareness of resources in the Library. This implies that the availability of Library staff to guide users, as well as organization of workshop as well as dissemination of useful information about e-resources in the Library influences utilization (Saikia & Gohain, 2013). The study on Redeemers University notified that the use of electronic resources had tremendous impact on the academic performance of the undergraduate students of Redeemer's University. However, there was a need for the users to acquire more skills in the use of electronic resources (Adeniran, 2013). A study on the postgraduate students at Delta State University substantiated that despite the availability of electronic information resources (EIR), the postgraduate students at Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria lacked training on how to access EIR to use them efficiently and effectively for academic research. Furthermore, the authors stated that students must acquire the necessary skills to find, select and use the different information resources. Orientation and training on the use of ICT and how to access the various databases should be extended to newly- registered students in every field of study at the institution (Okite-Amughoro, Makgahlela, & Bopape, 2014). An article on use of e-resources in Punjab University Library, Chandigarh discuss the use of e-resources in Punjab University Library (Chodha, 2015). Another study on e-resource of Indian Institute of Management(IIM) Libraries in India is also a very important article which discusses the importance and use of e-resources in IIM Libraries in India   (Prakshe & Tajada, 2015). Vijayakumar and Gopalakrishnan (2016) exclusively demonstrate the effectiveness in digital libraries in universities. Their results suggest that users of digital Library systems were satisfied with the utilization of the resources. In a study on u se of Electronic Resources in Academic Libraries and Role of Information Literacy discussed about the uses of e-resource in Academic Libraries (Imsong & Kharbudon, 2016). Another study on E-resource uses pattern among Assam University Library under consortia service helps in understanding the pattern of use of e-resource in Assam University, Silchar (Bhattacharjee & Sinha, 2016). In a study of use & assessment of Library Resources in Mizoram University & North East Hill University gives the detailed picture of uses of library resources of the Mizoram University as well as North East Hill University (Mishra & Sailo, 2016). The study of knowledge management and development of libraries, states how e-resources become an essential part of modern library services   (Choudhury, Rahman, & Barooah, 2017). In a study on social networking cites it reveals that   the frequent use of facebook, Twitter, YouTube among others provides alternatives to the use of libraries. This suggests that people may be using e-resources for academic purposes but not directly from libraries (Prabhakar & Rani, 2017).

VI. STUDY OF SELECTED UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES OF NORTH EASTERN REGION OF INDIA

6.1 Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library (KKHL), Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam

The Krishna Kanta Handiqui Library is the Central Library of Gauhati University. Gauhati University is one of the oldest Universities in India which was recently accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade. The Library was established in the year 1948 to cater to the needs of the students, teachers and research scholars of the University. In 1982 the University Library was renamed as K K Handiqui Library after the death of its first Vice Chancellor Professor K K Handiqui an Orientalist of world fame. The personal collection of Prof Handiqui consisting of 7593 volumes of books generously donated by him to Gauhati University is a precious and priceless possession of the Library. The collection includes books on 11 (eleven) different languages like English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Pali, Prakrit, Russian, Sanskrit and Spanish. The collection of the Library is as follows: Books – 269369, Journals – 148, Bound periodicals – 35150, Theses & Dissertations – 9306, Report literature – 4276, Manuscripts – 5000, Special Collections are K K Handiqui Collection – 7593 volumes in 11 (eleven) languages, Dr Bhupen Hazarika Corner, Vivekananda Corner, Gandhi Collection, Dr Maheswar Neog Collection, Aurobindo Corner, Nehru Corner, NE Corner, UN & Thailand Corner etc. KKH Library has the following e-resources for the users – ETD (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) through Sodhganga, e-journal browsing through UGC Infonet, IEEEXplore, Manupatra, J Gateplus, and SCOPUS etc. There are about 150000 pages Digitized manuscripts and 852524 pages of digitized theses. The National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) has designated The KKH Library as "Manuscript Resource Centre" and also "Manuscript Conservation Centre" the link is http:www.namami.org. Dr. Bhupen Hazarika corner has a collection of about 270 books and journals are ready for use in the Library premises only.

6.2 Lakshminath Bezbaroa Central Library (LBCL), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, Assam

The Central Library has a huge collection of books having latest information on sciences, engineering, technology, humanities and social science. The Central Library was named after renowned and much revered literary figure Sahityarathi Lakshminath Bezbaroa on 5th December, 2014. The library is housed on a four storied building having a floor area of about 7500 sq meter. It has state of the art facilities and offering innovative services to the academic community. The Library currently has 154564 printed volumes, and 2291 subscribed current journals. Several e-books and online full text and abstract database, across all domain of academic pursuit are available through the campus network. The database for the entire collection is available through WebOPAC. Lakshminath Bezbaroa Central Library (LBCL) is a member of e-Shodh Sindhu and DeLCON. E-bibliographic database which are availabe are – EBSCO Discovery Service, Inspec Diret, J Gate Plus, MathSciNet, SciFinder Scolar, SCOPUS, Web of Science etc. Full text databases are ACM Digital Library, ACS Web Edition, EBSCO Engg Database, Elsevier ScienceDirect, IEL Online, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Wiley Journal Collection etc. LBCL Digital Repository named as Gyan-Institutional Repository which is comprised of the Institutes' intellectual output.

6.3 Lakshminath Bezbaroa Library (LNBL), Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam

Lakshminath Bezbaroa Library is the Central Library of Dibrugarh University. Though the Dibrugarh University was established in the year 1965, the University Library came up only in the month of April of 1967 and initially started functioning with merely 997 books positioned in a room in the D.H.S.K. Commerce College, Dibrugarh. The Library was shifted from the D.H.S.K. Commerce College to the new permanent University campus at Rajabheta sometime in between the months of August-September of the same year and housed in an old tea factory along with some other departments and administrative blocks. The Library collections are as follows : Books – 229573, Journals – 143, Bound Periodicals – 22685, Newspapers – 21, Theses & Dissertations – 4579, E-Journals – 10000, CDs/ DVDs – 750. Other collections are Census Data, Govt. of Assam's Statistical Reports, Gandhi and Nobel Laureate Collection of about 200 vols, North East Collection of over 4000 books on N E India. The Library has various e-resource search tools which are revealed in he website of the Library. For remte search "EzProxy" and "Fedgate" for federated search of all resources. J-Gate is also there for search in journals. It also has an Institutional Repository named as DU Institutional Repository. The important E-resources of the library are – Taylor & Francis, Indianstat, DeLCON Consortium journals, American Chemical Society, American Institute of Physics, American Physical Society, Annual Reviews, Blackwell Publishing, Cambridge University Press, EPW, Elsevier Scienc, Emerald, Institute of Physics, ISID, JSTOR, MathSciNet, Nature, Oxford University Press etc.

6.4 Central Library, Tezpur University, Tezpur, Assam

Central Library is the focal point of all user community of Tezpur University. The Library caters to the educational and research needs of the academic community and its resources are consulted by scholars from all

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over the country. Central Library started functioning since 1994. At present, the Library holds about 83400+ books, 10000+ e-journals and 9616 back volumes of journals (as on 1.10. 2018). Apart from the online journals and database provided by e-ShodhSindhu consortium and DeLCON consortium, the Library also holds more than 2552 CDs scattering to different thought contents. Library users can access book database, theses database, journal database, e-journals and other e-resources from any terminal within the University campus. Central Library remains open throughout the year. ILMS used in the library is Libsys. The library is open throughout the year. Only reading facility is available on national holidays. OPAC and Web OPAC are also available in the Library. Online renewal and reservation can be made through OPAC. Central Library Tezpur University holds about 10000+ e-journals and 9616 back volumes of journals (as on 1.10. 2018). Apart from the online journals and database provided by e-ShodhSindhu consortium and DeLCON consortium, the Library also holds more than 2552 CDs scattering to different thought contents. Library users can access book database, theses database, journal database, e-journals and other e-resources from any terminal within the University campus. ACM Digital Library, ASCE E-Journal package, ASME e-journal Package, IET Journals Conference Package 2018 Emerald Journal complete package, Indiastat etc are some important e-resources subscribed by the Library. The Library has Institutional Repository and ETD Repository which can be accessed inside the campus.

6.5 Rabindra Library, Assam University, Silchar, Assam
Rabindra Library is the central Library of Assam University. Assam University came into existence in 1994 after enactment of the Assam (Central) University Act 1989. Through its pursuit, Assam University is in the process of making itself an institute of excellence. The library was also established in the year 1994 along with the University. The library is housed in a two storied building. Assam University main campus is situated at Dargakona, about 20 kms away from Silchar. The campus is set amid sprawling hillocks and typical landscape of north east. The campus is spread over 600 acres and provide an ideal environment for the researchers, students and the people interested in academic excellence. The other campus of the university is situated at Diphu in the district of Karbi Anglong, Assam. Library collection is as follows Books – 128763 (as on 31.3.2018), Journal (National + International) – 122, E Journals (Subscribed + Consortia) – 8200+, Back Volumes – 8742. Koha ILMS is used for automation. D-Space open source   software is used for Digitization. There is a separate section for use of e-resources with 25 computers for the users. Total number of user are as follows – 1803 students, 329 Research Scholars, 287 teachers and 230 staff. Digital Library is also available which can be accessed by   http://idr.aus/xmlui. 985 number of thesis titles are uploaded in Shodhganga. The Library is a member of DeLCON and INFONET.

6.6 Central Library, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya
Central Library, North Eastern Hill University which started with a collection of 600 books in 1973, is now a premier University Library of the North-Eastern Region of India with a collection of over 2.9 lakh volumes of books and bound. The NEHU Central Library is now equipped with high-end computers and other electronic and audio-visual equipment to provide seamless in-house and online services. Following the UGC's selection of North-Eastern Hill University as a "University with Potential for Excellence", the NEHU Library has launched a major effort to provide the best services through internal reorganization, optimization of available resources, launching of innovative services, and by taking the initiative to reach out to the user community through various programmes. The Library collection is as follows: Books - 265510, Journals (National +International) - 218, E-Journals (Subscribed + Consortia) - 8500+, Back Volumes – 25970. Central Library North Eastern Hill University subscribed about 8500 e-journals (Subscribed + Consortia). The following e-resources like Taylor & Francis, Wiley Blackwell, IEEE ASPP are available in the library. Under e-ShodhShindhu it has ACM Digital Library, American Chemical Society, American Physical Society, American Institute of Physics, Annual Reviews, ASCE Journals, ASME Journals, Bentham Science, Economic & Political Weekly, JSTOR, Oxford University Press, Project Muse, Springer Link, Taylor & Francis, ISID Database. It also has WebOPAC and Digital Repository. The Central Library is also a member of DBT-DeLCON scheme & NDL e-Resources.

6.7 Central Library, Manipur University, Imphal, Manipur
The Central Library, Manipur University is one of the best University Library in the North Eastern States. The Central Library was establised in the year 1980. It is located in the center of the University campus and housed in a four storeyed building having a floor area of 3200 sq metre. The library is the forefront of library automation and networking in the north east India. The Library became the node of INFLIBNET since 1993. The Library opening hours is 10.00 am to 5.00 pm on working days and 10.00 am to 3.30 pm on Sundays. ILMS used for automation is SOUL 2.0. OPAC is available inside the campus. The Library has more than 50 computers with Internet facilities and is a member of UGC-Infonet e-journal consortium. The Library became the node of INFLIBNET since 1993. The Library has more than 50 computers with Internet facilities. The

Consortium provides 8600 core and peer reviewed journals, 9 bibliographic database from 23 publishers and aggregators in different disciplines.

6.8 Central Library, Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram

Central Library Mizoram University is housed in an area of 4496.62 sq mt and has a collection of 101726 books, besides other reading materials The Library building surrounded by trees is disabled-friendly, barrier free with ramps. It has a power backup of 100KW stand alone Solar PV power plant to ensure uninterrupted power supply. The Central Library earned the appreciation NAAC Peer Team as "having good facilties, good maintenence and beautiful library as well as one of the best libraries not only in North East India but Eastern India". The library also use RFID technology for automation in the year 2012. The library upgraded its existing Library Management Software by intregrating with an SMS & E-mail alert system. The new system will send SMS & Email alert for every transaction to the users. The system has been operating since 14th January 2016. Collection of the Library is as follows: Books - 1077209, Print Periodicals - 219, Back volume of Journals- 13188, Theses & Dissertations - 1150, E-Journals - 6690, CD/ DVD – 506. Central Library Mizoram University subscribed the following e-resources like Taylor & Francis, Wiley Blackwell, IEEE ASPP. Under e-ShodhShindhu it has ACM Digital Library, American Chemical Society, American Physical Society, American Institute of Physics, Annual Reviews, ASCE Journals, ASME Journals, Bentham Science, Economic & Political Weekly, JSTOR, Oxford University Press, Project Muse, Springer Link, Taylor & Francis, ISID Database. It also has WebOPAC and Digital Repository. The Central Library also a member of DBT-DeLCON scheme & NDL e-Resources (World e-Book Library, South Asia Archive).

6.9 Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh

Central Library,Rajiv Gandhi University was established along with the University in the year 1984 which was formerly named as Arunachal University. It has a two storyed building with a spacious reading room. Presently the library holds 64400 number of books, 92 number of periodicals subscribed, 5500 Back Volumes and 696 Dissertations. The Library is using Koha ILMS and implemented RFID technology for smooth functioning of the Library. Central University, Manipur University is a member of UGC-Infonet e-journal consortium. The Library became the node of INFLIBNET since 1993. The Library has more than 50 computers with Internet facilities. The Consortium provides 8600 core and peer reviewed journals, 9 bibliographic database from 23 publishers and aggregators in different disciplines. Central Library Rajiv Gandhi University has subcribed the e-journals from UGC INFONET , NDL and DeLCON Consortium. The Important e-resources are – American Chemical Society, American Institute of Physics, American Physical Society, Annual Reviews, Cambridge University Press, Economic & Politucal Weekly, Emerald, HeinOnline, JSTOR, Manupatra, OUP, Project Eucid, Project Muse, Science Direct, SIAM, Springer Link, Taylor & Francis, Westlaw India, Wiley Blackwell, E-PG Pathshala, IEEE Journal. The bibliographic databases are – ISID, JCCC, MathScinet, Royal Society of Chemistry, SciFinder Scholar, Web of Science etc.

6.10 Central Library, Nagaland University, Lumami, Nagaland

Nagaland University has four campuses vis Lumami, Kohima, Medziphema and Dimapur. The main campus is at Lumami. The Central Library in the campus is a very resourceful library which is housed in a building covering 1662 sq mtr. The ILMS used in the library is SOUL 2.0 integrated with RFID technology for automation. Total Collection of the library is Books – 102760, Current Periodicals subcribed- 67, Back Volume – 4180, Newspaper subscribed – 18, Theses : 317, Dissertations : 765 & E journals : 3499. Central Library Rajiv Gandhi University has subcribed the e-journals from UGC INFONET , NDL and DeLCON Consortium. The Important e-resources are – American Chemical Society, American Institute of Physics, American Physical Society, Annual Reviews, Cambridge University Press, Economic & Politucal Weekly, Emerald, HeinOnline, JSTOR, Manupatra, OUP, Project Eucid, Project Muse, Science Direct, SIAM, Springer Link, Taylor & Francis, Westlaw India, Wiley Blackwell, E-PG Pathshala, IEEE Journal. The bibliographic databases are – ISID, JCCC, MathScinet, Royal Society of Chemistry, SciFinder Scholar, Web of Science etc.

6.11 Central Library, Tripura University, Agartala, Tripura

Tripura University is a Central University located at Agartala. It was Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade. The Central Library, Tripura University was established in the year 1987 along with the University, as a state university. The University was converted into a central University on 2nd July 2007. The Central Library provides various facilities to all the students, research scholars, teachers and other staff of the University. Over the years the Central Library has developed a lot and become the most richest higher educational library in the state. The Library is housed in a 3 storied building having 2715 sq mt (approx) floor area. The collection of the Library is as follows: Books-: 122095, Current Periodicals – 137, Back Volume – 6920,   Newspaper subscribed

– 28 and E-journals – 8000. The Following publishers e-books and e-journals are available in the library - Taylor & Francis, Springer, Cambridge University Press, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), myilibrary (Pearson Publisher), McGraw-Hill Education, Oxford Scholarship, Sage Publication, Elsevier, Wiley Publication. e-ShodhSindhu and NDL e-resources (World e-Book Library & South Asia Archive SAA) are also subscribed. The Resources under e-ShodhSindhu are American Chemical Society, American Institute of Physics, American Physical Society, Annual Reviews, Economic & Political Weekly, ISID Database, J Gate Plus, MathSciNet, Oxford University Press, Project Muse, Springer Link 1700 & Nature Journal, Taylor & Francis, Web of Science (Total 14 nos). ACM Digital Library, HEIN Online Journals (2018) BRILL Social Science (2017 Back File only), CAPITALINE PLUS (Online Database), Sage Journal (only for 2016 & 2017 Back File only) are available. There are links provided for INFLIBNET Open Journal System (OJS), ISI Web of Knowledge.

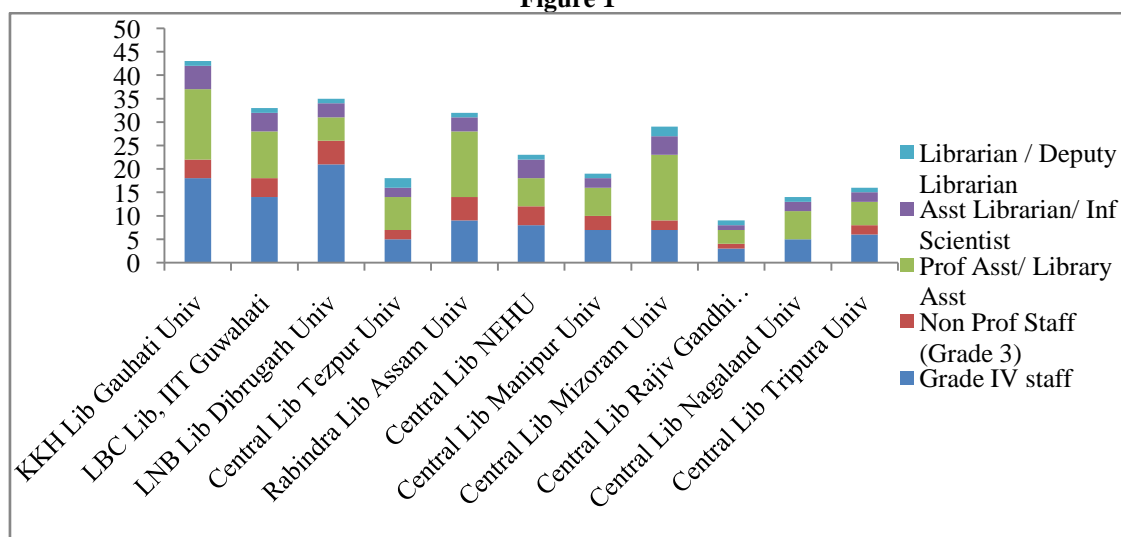## VII.   ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

7.1 Data Analysis
Some of the collected information were presented both in tabular and graphical form.

7.1.1: Staff pattern of different University Libraries

Table 1

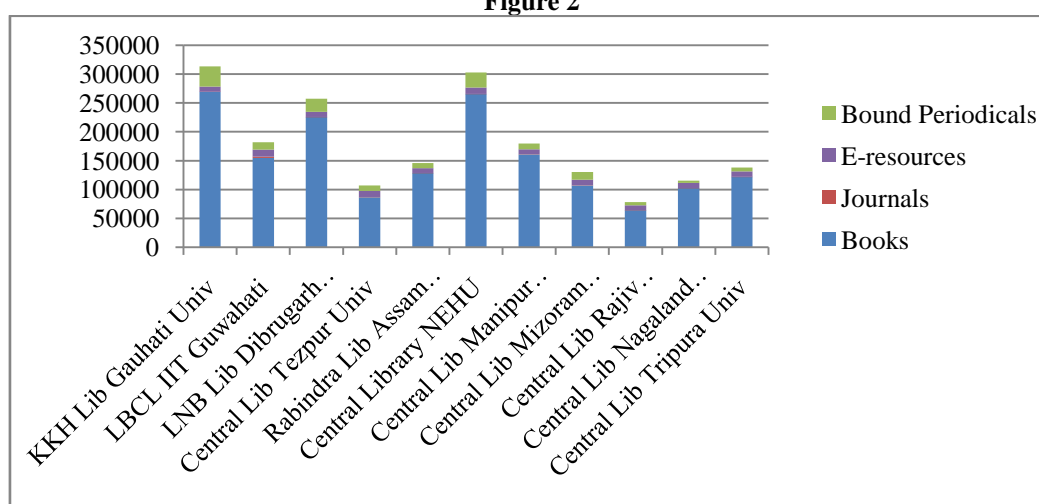| Sl No	Name of the Library	Librarian/ Deputy Librarian	Asstistant Librarian/ Inf Scientist	Lib Prof. Asst/ Lib Asst	Grade 3 Staff	Grade 4 / MTS
1	K K H Lib, Gauhati Univ	1	5	15	4	18
2	LBC Lib, IIT Guwahati	1	4	10	4	14
3	L N B Lib, Dibrugarh Univ	1	3	5	5	21
4	Central Lib, Tezpur Univ	2	2	7	2	5
5	Rabindra Lib, Assam Univ	1	3	14	5	9
6	Central Lib, NEHU	1	4	6	4	8
7	Central Lib, Manipur Univ	1	2	6	3	7
8	Central Lib, Mizoram Univ	2	2	14	3	7
9	Central Lib, Rajiv Gandhi Univ	1	1	3	1	3
10	Central Lib, Nagaland Univ	1	2	6	0	5
11	Central Lib, Tripura Univ	1	2	5	2	6

Figure 1

From the above data it is found that Professional Staff is less in some University Libraries such as Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University and Central Library, Tripura University etc.

7.1.2: Library Collection of Different University Libraries

Table 2

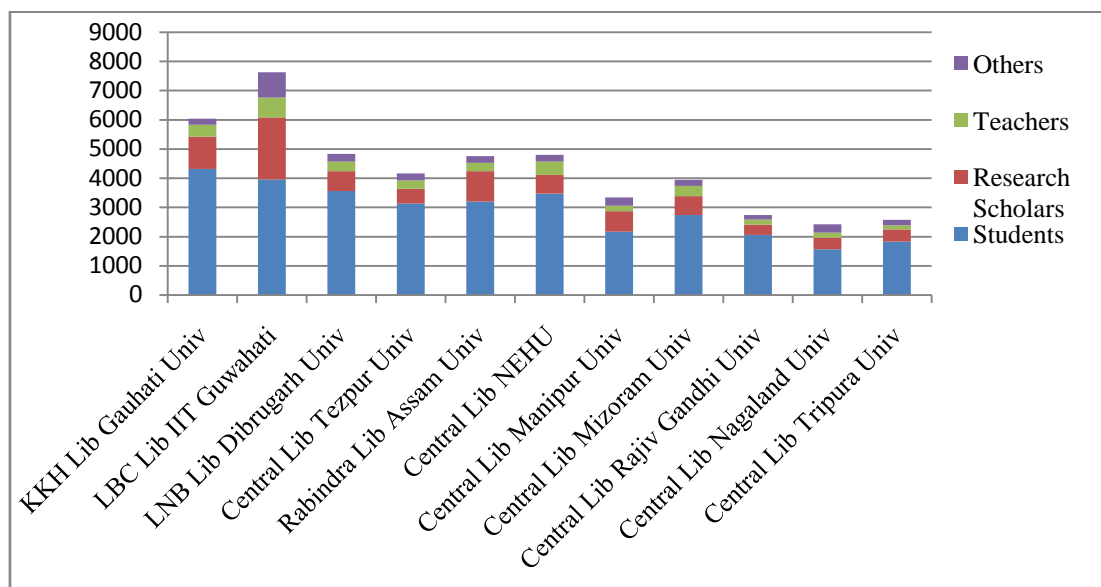| Sl No	Name of the Library	Books	Journals	Bound Periodicals	E-Resources
1	K K H Library, Gauhati University	269369	148	35150	9000
2	LBC Library, IIT Guwahati	154564	2291	62415	12500
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh University	225672	143	22685	8800
4	Central Library, Tezpur University	86654	212	9661	10500
5	Rabindra Library, Assam University	128763	122	8742	8200
6	Central Lib, North Eastern Hill Univ	265510	218	25970	11000
7	Central Library, Manipur University	161085	206	9715	8600
8	Central Library, Mizoram University	107209	219	13188	9700
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi Univ	64437	92	5500	8000
10	Central Library, Nagaland University	102760	67	4180	8500
11	Central Library, Tripura University	122095	137	6920	9000

Figure 2

From the above data it is found that E-Resource played a major role in collection development in the University Libraries. LBC Library, IIT Guwahati has more number of E-Resource compared to other University Libraries.

7.1.3: Number of Users In Different University Libraries

Table 3

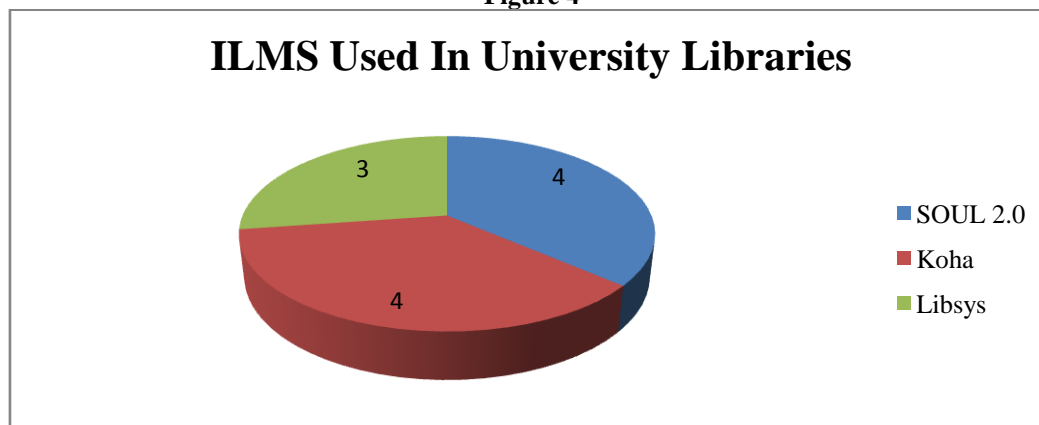| Sl No	Name of the Library	Students	Research Scholars	Teachers	Others
1	K K H Library, Gauhati University	4320	1107	410	204
2	L B C Library, IIT Guwahati	3956	2125	684	870
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh University	2560	684	325	268
4	Central Library, Tezpur University	3131	510	287	235
5	Rabindra Library Assam University	3200	1043	287	230
6	Central Library, North Eastern Hill Univ	3470	638	462	236
7	Central Library Manipur University	2170	702	191	283
8	Central Library, Mizoram University	2743	645	352	202
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi Univ	2063	347	180	154
10	Central Library, Nagaland University	1564	396	178	289
11	Central Library, Tripura University	1830	413	147	186

Figure 3

The number of user is more in KKH Library, Gauhati University than other University Libraries. In other University Libraries also the number of user is much higher.

7.1.4: ILMS Used In Different University Libraries

Table 4

Sl No	Name of the Library	ILMS
1	K K H Library, Gauhati University	SOUL 2.0
2	L B C Library, IIT Guwahati	Libsys
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh University	SOUL 2.0
4	Central Library, Tezpur University	Libsys 4.0
5	Rabindra Library Assam University	Koha
6	Central Library, North Eastern Hill University	Koha
7	Central Library Manipur University	SOUL 2.0
8	Central Library, Mizoram University	Libsys
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University	Koha
10	Central Library, Nagaland University	SOUL 2.0
11	Central Library, Tripura University	Koha

Figure 4

All the University Libraries used different ILMS for automation. SOUL 2.0 and Koha were used by 4 University Libraries, while Libsys was used by 3 Libraries.

7.1.5: Websites of the University Libraries

Table 5

Sl No	Name of the Library	Websites (hyperlinks)
1	K K H Library, Gauhati Univ	**http://www.gauhati.ac.in/k-k-handiqui-library**
2	L B C Library, IIT Guwahati	http://www.iitg.ac.in/lib/
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh Univ	**http://www.dibru.ac.in/portals/lnblibrary/temp/index.html**
4	Central Library, Tezpur Univ	**http://www.tezu.ernet.in/Library/**
5	Rabindra Library Assam Univ	**http://www.libraryopac.aus.ac.in**
6	Central Library, North Eastern Hill University	**http://www.nehu.ac.in/library/index.html**
7	Central Library Manipur Univ	**http://www.manipuruniv.ac.in/index.php**
8	Central Library, Mizoram Univ	**http://www.library.mzu.edu.in**
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University	**http://www.rgu.ac.in/ext_uploads/library/index.html**
10	Central Library, Nagaland Univ	**http://www.library.nagalanduniversity.ac.in**
11	Central Library, Tripura University	**http://www.tripurauniv.in/index.php/general-information**

All the University Libraries have Websites from where the users can get the required information.

7.1.6: Number of Libraries used open source e-resources

Table 6

Sl No	Name of the Library	Yes / No
1	K K H Library, Gauhati University	Yes
2	LBC Library, IIT Guwahati	Yes
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh University	Yes
4	Central Library, Tezpur University	Yes
5	Rabindra Library Assam University	Yes
6	Central Library, North Eastern Hill University	Yes
7	Central Library, Manipur University	Yes
8	Central Library, Mizoram University	Yes
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University	Yes
10	Central Library, Nagaland University	Yes
11	Central Library, Tripura University	Yes

All the University Libraries have subscribed to open source E-resources.

7.1.7: Number of libraries which are member of Consortium

Table 7

Sl No	Name of the Library	Consortium (Yes/No)
1	K K H Library, Gauhati University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
2	LBC Library, IIT Guwahati	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
4	Central Library, Tezpur University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
5	Rabindra Library Assam University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
6	Central Library, North Eastern Hill University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
7	Central Library Manipur University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
8	Central Library, Mizoram University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
10	Central Library, Nagaland University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)
11	Central Library, Tripura University	Yes (INFONET, DeLCON)

All the University Libraries are the members of different Consortiums like INFONET, DeLCON etc

7.1.8: Separate section & number of computers for user for e-resources

Table 8

Sl No	Name of the Library	Separate Section (Yes/No)	Number of Computers (for users)
1	K K H Library, Gauhati University	Yes	50
2	LBC Library, IIT Guwahati	Yes	100
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh University	Yes	20
4	Central Library, Tezpur University	Yes	30
5	Rabindra Library, Assam University	Yes	25
6	Central Library, N E H U	Yes	50
7	Central Library Manipur University	Yes	50
8	Central Library, Mizoram University	Yes	60
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi Univ	Yes	20
10	Central Library, Nagaland University	Yes	25
11	Central Library, Tripura University	Yes	30

University Libraries have Separate Sections and provide computers for user to use e-resources

7.1.9: Training on use of e-resources for library professionals

Table 9

Sl No	Name of the Library	Training (Library Professional)
1	K K H Library, Gauhati University	No
2	LBC Library, IIT Guwahati	No
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh University	No
4	Central Library, Tezpur University	No
5	Rabindra Library Assam University	No
6	Central Library, North Eastern Hill University	No
7	Central Library Manipur University	No
8	Central Library, Mizoram University	No
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University	No
10	Central Library, Nagaland University	No
11	Central Library, Tripura University	No

None of the University Libraries organizes Training Programme for the Library Professionals on how to use E-resources.

7.1.10: Training on use of e-resources for users

Table 10

Sl No	Name of the Library	Training for users (Yes/No)
1	K K H Library, Gauhati University	Yes
2	LBC Library, IIT Guwahati	Yes
3	L N B Library, Dibrugarh University	Yes
4	Central Library, Tezpur University	Yes
5	Rabindra Library Assam University	Yes
6	Central Library, North Eastern Hill University	Yes
7	Central Library Manipur University	Yes
8	Central Library, Mizoram University	Yes
9	Central Library, Rajiv Gandhi University	Yes
10	Central Library, Nagaland University	Yes
11	Central Library, Tripura University	Yes

University Libraries organizes training programmes for the users on the use of E-resources.

7.2 Findings

1. All the University Libraries of the North Eastern Region have subcribed to different e-resources for the users.
2. The use of e-resource in University Libraries are increasing day by day mainly for research purpose. The masters students also use e-resources for preparation of their assignments and seminars.
3. Though in some University Libraries staff is less, they provide satisfactory services through e-resources that can also be accessed remotely.
4. The collection of e-resources in the University Libraries becomes a vital part of the total library collection.
5. All the Libraries have there own websites where the users can get the required platform for use of e-resources.
6. In almost all Universities the number of students are more. The Universities also give more emphasis on research activities. So the e-resources take a vital role in meeting the user needs where physical resources are very limited.
7. The University Libraries also give equal importance to the open source e-resources by providing links to that particular resources in the websites and other search options.
8. All the University Libraries joined different consortiums to subcribe more e-resources in a single subscription.
9. All the University Libraries provide separate sections for e-resources to the users for their conveniences.
10. The University Libraries rarely provide training for the staff in use of e-resources. However some staff mainly Librarians, Deputy Librarians, Assistant Librarians, Information Scientists, Proffesional / Library Assistants undergoes training in different Workshops, Training sessions oraganized by other Universities or Institutions on use of e-resources.
11. The University Libraries organized trainig and awareness programmes regularly for the users which helps the users a lot in using the e-resources.

VIII.   Conclusion

The Universities are the centres of higher education and research. The researchers are the users who need pinpointed, exaustiveand uptodate information. They are conservative in their approach to sources but quick to seize new approach and   oppurtunities. Similarly, the demand for the desk top delivery of materials is also increasing. The speed and scale of electronic revolution can be expected to have impact on research collection with a force not felt since the arrival of printing press. It undoubtly bring new opportunities for information provisions to users/researchers. So the collection will change to the truely hybrid resource which technology makes possible. The use of electronic resources is growing more rapidly than expected and the use of old journals in electronic format is increasing even more rapidly than use of electronic resources overall.

The following recommendations are suggested for improvement of University Libraries in terms of e-resources with its services.

1. The services relating to e-resources of the concerned Universities are not identical. Organised services should be provided in order to meet the users demand. Authority should give keen interest in this regard.
2. A fixed budget should be provided for promotion of ICT development in general and e-resources in particular.
3. No Institution or University is sufficient in terms of resources. To overcome this problem a good coordination or networking facilities should be done through consortium. A consortium for Higher Educational Institutions should be set up for the North Eastern Region. A project was going on in this regard in the Department of Library & Information Science, Gauhati University. If implemented this will definitely help the Universities of the entire North Eastern Region.
4. There must be provisions of user awareness programme/ orientation programme to be organised by the respective University Library. It is also suggested to organise training programme/ workshop for library professional/ other staff at an regular interval.
5. There are several opportunities for accessing the e-resources. One can access to electronic resources at library and their desktop. Facilities for accessing e-resources go a long way in the use of e-resources. There is a need to strengthen the central facilities in the library and departments for accessing e-resources by providing the hardware, software and human ware for better use of e-resources.

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