



OPEN E-RESOURCES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES – A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT :

The impact of open educational resources in academic libraries is examined through a review of several studies that have been conducted. This study reviews the value and recommendations of E-open resources in libraries. Reviewing the published article on Google Scholar, an open-access database, was the purpose of the study.

Keywords: E- Open Resources, Library services, E- Resources, Medical education, etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Users, especially those at academic or research institutions, libraries serve as the centre for the exchange of information. In order to provide their users access a digital environment for resource discovery, today's library portals include a range of e-services and information products. Electronic journals and e-books, DVDs and CDs, digitally transformed print materials, online library catalogues, and more are examples of e-resources. One popular electronic resource for libraries has been databases. Typically, publishers, book publishers, or subscription services provide research content via library portals and other well-established service channels. Open libraries allow users to search the universe of knowledge related to their areas of interest and can develop into places for learning and discovery. E-learning is a new trend that will assist our active generation by making it possible them to close the gaps in their education. The methods discussed here include open e-resources in academic libraries and library-based integrated research facilities.

METHODOLOGY

Following reviews of the literature, studies were conducted using the open-access Google Scholar database. Using the terms "use of open e-resources" listed in the document's title, Scholar Advance searches Google. After that, some of the published articles were selected for this literature review. The option with a specific term is also utilized in Google Scholar and online databases to locate published literature.

- **Tella Adeyinka, Ajani Yusuf Ayodeji (2023)** said in her Awareness and Adoption of Open Access Resources (Oar) Among Library and Information Science Educators in Nigeria The researchers employed a descriptive survey correlational methodology and developed a questionnaire based on a comprehensive review of the literature. Included were the 462 Nigerian LIS educators who made up the target group. Using the Pearson Product Moment Correlating Method, the hypotheses were assessed. The poll indicated that OAR adoption was very common in NALISE, which benefited from it. On the other hand, inadequate information retrieval systems were found to be the primary barriers to the successful implementation of OAR.
- **MM Yashir Ahamed, RuthLalthlamuanpuii (2023)** The objective to examine how the main library of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, is being used in terms of both physical and electronic library resources. For statistics, the library visitor registration was surveyed during the 2020–21 school year, January had the fewest visitors (106) according to records. Additionally, it is discovered that only 818 persons visited the library in 2020–21, compared to the largest number of customers (6270) in 2018–19. On the whole, e-resource utilization is rising, with the exception of the COVID-19 epidemic.
- **Tarus. V, et al., (2022)** The study reveals challenges in utilizing open access library resources by postgraduate students, including internet issues, information overload, and inadequate awareness. It recommends increasing awareness, improving internet speed, and conducting training for library staff and students. User has not been fully utilized, and more work must be done to increase awareness, training on usage and components, navigation and utilization of OA library resources and services, and improvement of OA library infrastructure requirements to ensure maximum utilization of OA library resources and services.

- **Alekh Karadia(2021)** In a worldwide economy where information is easily accessed online, self-directed and independent learning is rapidly growing in favour and being improved by Open Educational Resources among other factors. Librarians could further their experience in certain technologies and activities related to educational digital material, advocacy, and OER implications in order to better support OER projects. India, which has one of the biggest higher education systems in the world, is plagued by a number of issues, including a shortage of teachers, inadequate facilities, a lack of funding, and many more.
- **Jatto, et al., (2021)** conducted a study to evaluate the utilization of the university library's resources and services by nursing students at Lead City University in Ibadan. The population of nursing students at the time of the study was approximately 500, and only 20% of that number (100) was employed in this descriptive survey-based study. The data that were gathered were evaluated using descriptive statistics. Only 14% of respondents, according to the study, routinely use the library. Of all the information resources available in the library, textbooks are used the most, followed by reference books, newspapers, accessibility, and patron satisfaction
- **Chaudhari M, et al., (2021)** the questionnaire was created after evaluating previous studies that included pre-validated surveys. Before initiating the study, we gave the questionnaire to ten students to complete, and we found that their responses were consistent. They provide some recommendations. The rise of online networking applications and resources accessible online allows for more collaborative methods of medical education. Implementing new technologies, on the other hand, creates new obstacles and potential for students and faculty. Training in internet search and access to internet materials is essential for improving their e-learning abilities that can be learned.
- **Anwuli Rosemary ODIACHI (2020)** said in her research, "Investigated the Knowledge and Utilization of Open Access Materials by Faculty at Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma's Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences." The research also revealed that the majority of participants accessed open-access materials through library staff. Additionally, it was found that the lecturers use e-books ($x = 3.2$), e-journals ($x = 3.6$), e-newspapers ($x = 3.4$), e-databases ($x = 3.0$), and subject gateways ($x = 3.3$). In the basic medical sciences, the materials are very helpful for a range of tasks, from instruction to knowledge enhancement.
- **Faggioni T, et al., (2019)** this research includes the discovery and evaluation of instructional immunology software that is freely available on the internet and can assist students and health professionals in effective learning and continuing education environments. A thorough search for open-source software in English was carried out on websites and scientific databases. Despite the presence of different software applications that may be utilized as in addition to teaching materials, the results clearly show a shortage of freely available and scientifically proven immunological software for education.
- **S.Muthuvennila and S.Thanuskodi (2018)** Impact of Open Access Resources on Library and Information Science Students in India. An investigation into the usability and accessibility of open access resources utilized by information science postgraduate students at Alagappa University DDE's library was carried out. An attempt has been made to investigate open-access resource awareness in this article. Most respondents said they were aware of resources that are available for free. The majority of responders (59%) belonged to the female 23 gender group. The majority of responders were postgraduate students at Alagappa University.
- **S Sutherland, et al., (2017)** Google Scholar and MEDLINE were utilized in a search from 2012 to 2017, focusing on social media, medical education, research, and evaluation. The search was limited to peer-reviewed, English-language articles, requiring evaluative methods and empirical research. The majority of these research investigated open-learning tools such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube using undergraduate medical education as a backdrop. Because of the uncontrolled nature of the content supplied on a regular basis, YouTube appears to have no educational value. Overall, existing reviews have shown that we know a lot about social media use, even though its effects are still unknown.
- **Hassall, C., & Lewis, D. I. (2017)** a survey conducted via the Internet was completed by 209 instructors, many of them (68.4%) acknowledged using OERs in their classroom instruction and nearly every instructors (99.5%) was aware of at least one OER. The findings indicate that the main issues preventing educators from using OERs in their classrooms include suitability for specific classes, duration, and copyright. Because the majority of educators (81.8%) felt somewhat, highly, or completely at ease with OERs, there is no inherent inspirational difficulties to adoption. 13.9% of respondents noted a lack of training, while 40% claimed that their institutions provided little or no assistance.
- **Elena Krelja Kurelovic (2016)** an indication of the path being followed by the reforms in the educational system is the initiative to provide open access to scientific and instructional resources. Through critical thinking, constructivist and collaborative learning, the development of online communities aimed at exchanging ideas, opinions, and experience, and the creation of new knowledge, the traditional systems of teaching and learning will be enhanced with OER and online tools that can be used without limitations in both online and traditional teaching settings. As can be seen from the data in the OER repositories, the majority of those resources are developed in Language.

CONCLUSION

The above study review shows the usage of OPEN RESOURCES in academic libraries. Most of the studies show us respondents learned about open access resources from library. The most popular method for gathering data from respondents for surveys is the questionnaire. According to the

aforementioned studies, the best learning resources for using the library are the orientation program, training, and library staff. The primary barriers have been found to be a number of challenges related to authentication as well as insufficient quality control in the information that is provided.

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