

Table 7 deals with the users get more benefit from electronic resources and services than the hard copy of books and journals. Out of 682 respondent, 497 (72.87%) the users get more benefit from electronic resources and services than the hard copy of books and journals and 185 (27.13%) the users don't get more benefit from electronic resources and services than the hard copy of books and journals.

Table 8: The e-resources made an impact on Print resources?

Do you think the e-resources made an impact on Print resources?	Respondent	Percentage
Yes	524	76.83
No	74	10.85
No Change	84	12.32
Total	682	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 8 deals with respondent think the e-resources made an impact on Print resource's accessibility and usability. Out of 682 respondent, 524 (76.83%) think the e-resources made an impact on Print resource's, 74 (10.85%) don't think the e-resources made an impact on Print resources and 84 (12.32%) think no change.

Table 9: Level of usage of print resource.

Level of usage of print resource	Respondent	Percentage
Increased	266	39.00
Decreased	288	42.23
No Change	128	18.77
Total	682	100

Source: Primary Data

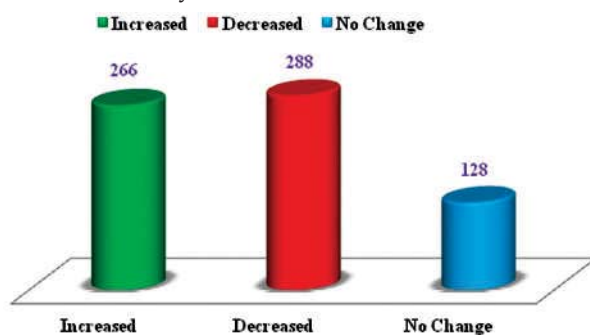


Fig. 2: Level of usage of print resource.

Table 9 and Figure above deals with the level of usage of print resource versus electronic resources deal with the level of usage of print resource, ask questions from the students do you think electronic resources affect the print resources Out of 682 respondent, 266 (39.00%) increased the level of usage of print resource, 288 (42.23%) decreased the level of usage of print resource and 128 (18.77%) think no change.

Findings of the study

- 100% students are using Library's electronic resources.
- 68.04% students prefer both print and electronic resources for their purposes.
- Students are using print and electronic resources in terms of the availability, purpose, objectives, search ability and frequent updated information.
- 35.63% students of Constituent Colleges of Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur (C.G.) use electronic resources and printed resources equally.
- 80.65% students think environment of electronic resources is more open then printed resources.
- 90.32% students think electronic resources are more useful for the libraries.
- 72.87% students get more benefit from electronic resources and services than the hard copy of books and journals.
- 79.23% students think electronic resources affect the usage of print resources.

Conclusion

The availability of print and electronic resources in the library and the use of these resources by the undergraduate students of constituent colleges of IGKV, Raipur are important so that the needs and requirement of the students can be easily fulfilled. It is clearly indicated from this study that print and electronic resources are used equally by the students to fulfil their needs and the library professionals should keep updating both types of resources regularly in the library collection and make students aware of it from time to time so that the usage of both print and electronic resources can be maximized, satisfying the information need and requirements of the users of the library.

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Library Security Issues and Challenges: A Study on Gitam Deemed to be University Library, Telangana

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Abstract

The study explores library security issues and challenges at of selected Gitam deemed to be University in Telangana State. 450 Questionnaires distributed to the Students and Research Scholars of Gitam University. A total number of 428 filled questionnaires was received. The study reveals that noise-making through using electronic gadgets in the library was, 78 (22.03%), library materials theft and mutilation 12 (3.39%) making the books not available to other users by changing the shelving location was 13 (3.67%). cybercrimes in library 18 (5.08%), Violating the laws of copyright was 19 (5.37%).

The study also reveals that lack of awareness on library ethics, 98 (23.96%); non availability of multiple copies of the books force the users to steal the books 61 (14.91%) Ignorance on library crime, 45 (11%); inappropriate security system to track accusers, 17 (4.16%); unaffordable prices of the books was 43 (10.51%) findings of the study.

Keywords: Library Securities; Library Rules; Library Crime; Library Challenges.

Introduction

Libraries are established to facilitate the readers with the information needs of different categories of patrons, covering different aspects of life, such as academics, political, economic, social, and cultural (Alokun, 2003). The effectiveness of an academic library is measured on the basis of how the library resources are accessible for teaching and learning community and how the library premises are secured for effective service by library staff. As we aware, all the Libraries across the world are encountered with security issues and challenges. Security challenges commonly reported in the libraries including library material theft and mutilation, and destruction of library building,

equipment, and stock. In such chaotic atmosphere of where life is under risk and materials are prone to one crime or another, it will be tough for a library to fulfil its responsibilities and assist the institution in achieving goals.

Library Services in India

The traditional library services like classification and cataloguing was provided before the invention of Internet in Academic Libraries. As per the changing needs of the users, user demands, more specific and pinpointed content is providing in the University Libraries. The modern Digital Libraries and University Library services are mainly by Internet access through the Library's workstations.

Internet had major impact on how people find and access information, rising popularity of e-books, access to online and digital documents, maintaining digital repositories within and outside the campus. The university library services through Social Networking tools, web 4.0 tools, wikis, blogs, RSS feeds etc. are proving to the library users to meet the user demands. There is a need of library security system in the Libraries due to preservation of traditional information for future generations and rapid increase of crime in libraries.

History & Background of Gitam Deemed To Be University

Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management, popularly known as GITAM, is a private Deemed to be university located off-campus in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It is one of three campuses of Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management. The campus admitted its first batch of students in 2009, presently 7000 plus students, 500 plus academic staff and 400 plus supporting staff and is committed to enhancing the potential of human resources and enriching academic performance and research innovation as well as expanding the frontiers of knowledge through interactive and collaborative pedagogy. The campus has six schools -School of Technology, Hyderabad Business School, School of Pharmacy, School of Architecture, School of Science and School of Humanities, Social Sciences and recently launched school of public policy.

Review of Related literature

Akussah and Bentil (2010) Study explores about University of Cape Coast, Ghana library. The methods used for the study are questionnaire, Interview. The study recommends orientation and awareness programs to be conducted for all the patrons regarding the library security. Chaney and McDougall 1992. Main motto is to identify and analyse the most important factors that should be considered to take decisions about the adequate ways to give access to information.

Eyo (2008)The study reveals that how the patrons are changing the shelving in the institution library of Cross River State, Nigeria. Stratified random sampling used for data analysis, the study suggest that regular orientation, giving awareness services to the patrons is required. Omotayo and Ajayi (2005/2006) reported in their studies that the most common library crime by the patrons is hiding the demanded books in other shelves where other users can't find that book in the right

time. According to Senyah (2004) in his study on some Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology students, Ghana, reported that library staff and students were involved in stealing the library materials. He is also observed that insufficient number of text books and journals leads to book theft. Lincoln & Limolu (1986) opined that library crime is increasing rapidly in all sections of the society. Such criminal activities severely affect every library and information centre.

The review of literature on library crimes such as book theft, defacement of the books, verbal and physical abusing of the staff harassment, terrifying and hacking the library databases was found.

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the Challenges and issues in library security in Gitam Deemed to be University, Library.
- To find out the Services available in Gitam Deemed to be University, Library.
- To find out the level of utilization of Library Resources Gitam Deemed to be University, Library.
- To find out the satisfaction level of the students and services provided by the Library.

Need of the study

The Review of Related Literature reveals that there are no studies on University Library Security Issues in Telangana State. So far, no one has conducted research; however, there is a need to investigate the state of the art Library Security issues as well as awareness and usage of Library Resources among Teachers, Researchers and students in Telangana State.

Scope and limitation of the study

The present study is confined to the students who are studying in Gitam Deemed to be University, Hyderabad. Hence, the study is geographically limited to Hyderabad and empirically limited to Gitam Deemed to be University.

Methodology

The Methodology used for the study was Descriptive Survey. Two instruments for data collection were used for this study. These are questionnaires and interviews, and a convenient sampling technique was applied. However, the questionnaire was the only major data collection instrument. A total of 428 responses received out of which, 450 questionnaires

were filled in and considered for analysis. Data analyzed as tables using percentage, chi-square test using SPSS.

Data Analysis

Service Facilities at KRC Library

Gitam Deemed to be University Hyderabad campus KRC provide decent library facilities and services, including Current awareness service (CAS), Selective dissemination Information (SDI), Photocopying, CD Copying, Inter-Library Loan, Lending service, Reference service, Internet browsing, OPAC, Book Bank and also provide user awareness programmes, online lecture, Information Literacy Programmes. Books Lending service is the main service of the GITAM Deemed to be University library.

Table 1: Showing Service Facilities at KRC Library.

Photo copying	User awareness Programmes
CD copying	Information Literacy
Inter library loan facility	Print media clippings
Lending service	Membership
Reference service	OPAC/WEB-OPAC
Internet Browsing facility	Virtual lectures
Current Awareness Service (CAS)	Department libraries
Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)	Book bank facility

Distribution of respondents KRC Library

The questionnaire was distributed to respondents in two categories wise they are male and female. The majority, 51.64%, of respondents are male, 48.36% of respondents are female.

Frequency of Use of KRC Library

Frequency of use of the Library, majority 31.78% of respondents visiting Library once in a week, followed by 26.17% of respondents twice a week, 14.25% respondents daily, 4.91% of respondents

monthly, occasionally 11.45% of respondents and fortnightly was found.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents KRC Library.

Respondents/Users	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	221	51.64
Female	207	48.36
total	428	100

Table 3: Frequency of Visiting KRC Library.

Frequency of Visiting KRC	No of Respondents/Users	Percent (%)
Daily	61	14.25
Twice a week	112	26.17
Once in a week	136	31.78
Fortnightly	49	11.45
monthly	21	4.91
Occasionally	49	11.45
Total	428	100

Purpose of visiting KRC Library

Table 4 shows the purpose of visiting Library, and it was found that majority 179 (41.82%) of respondents, visited Library for research purposes, 91 (21.26%) of respondents self-knowledge, which are followed by 22 (5.14%) of respondents recreation 136 (31.78%) of respondents visiting library others such as observation library collection, for relax etc.,

Table 4: Purpose of visiting KRC Library.

Purpose	No of Respondents/Users	Percent (%)
Research	179	41.82
Self-knowledge	91	21.26
Recreation	22	5.14
Others	136	31.78
Total	428	100

Library services assessed by Students & Research scholars.

Table 5 and figure 3 shows Library and

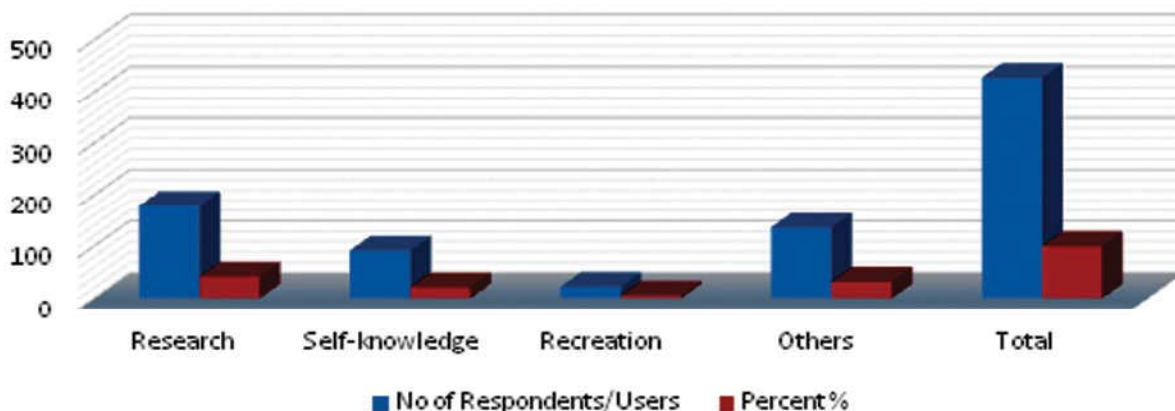


Fig. 1: Showing Purpose of Visiting KRC Library.

information services used by students and research scholars; it was observed that the majority 53.50 % of respondents internet and digital Library, 30.14% of respondents journals and periodicals, which are followed by 14.25% of respondents reference service, 4.91 % of respondents circulation service, 2.12% of respondents photocopying services only.

Table 5: KRC Library services assessed by Students & Research scholars.

Library Services	No of Respondents	Percent(%)
Circulation	21	4.91
Internet & digital library	229	53.50
Reference service	61	14.25
Journal & Periodical service	129	30.14
Photocopying service	9	2.12
Total	428	100

Effectiveness of KRC Library services

Here table 6, figure 3, reveals the effectiveness of Library and information services, majority 65.65% of respondents opined very effective, 109 (25.47%) of respondents opined effective, followed by 27 (6.31%) of respondents opined ineffective, finally 7 (1.64%) of respondents very ineffective.

Table 6: Effectiveness of Library services.

Services	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Very effective	281	65.65
effective	109	25.47
Ineffective	27	6.31
Very ineffective	7	1.64
None of the above	4	0.93
Total	428	100

Facilities provided by KRC Library are sufficient. Here, table 7 and figure 4 reveals whether the

Facilities provided by Library are sufficient or not. It was observed that the majority, 269(62.85%) of respondents, strongly agreed, 111(25.93%) of respondents agreed for the same. 27(6.31%) of respondents strongly disagree and 16(3.74%) respondents disagree, and finally, 5(1.17%) of respondents neither agree nor disagree the same.

Table 7: Facilities provided by KRC Library are sufficient.

Response	No of Respondents	Per cent (%)
Strongly agree	269	62.85
agree	111	25.93
Strongly disagree	27	6.31
disagree	16	3.74
neither agree nor disagree	5	1.17
Total	428	100

Types of KRC Library Crimes

Table 8 was about types of security issues confronting in the Gitam Deemed to be university library. Respondents were asked about the types of vandalism activities committed in their library. Use of Electronic Gadgets in the Library, 78 (22.03%), Noise making in the Library, 38 (10.73), Refusal to pay the overdue fine were 57(16.10), Library Materials Theft and Mutilation, 12 (3.39%), respectively; Making the books not available to other users by changing the Shelving Location, 13 (3.67%); Delay in returning borrowed library materials, 31 (81.76%); Making noise and shouting in the Library, 38 (10.73%); and, Vandalism 9 (2.54%) constitute the highest crimes committed in the libraries.

The least types of crimes recorded are Hacking of computed information, 5 (1.41%) and Pirating VHS, CD, DVD, respectively 17 (4.80%), Clashes in the Library 2 (0.56%), Reluctant for renewing

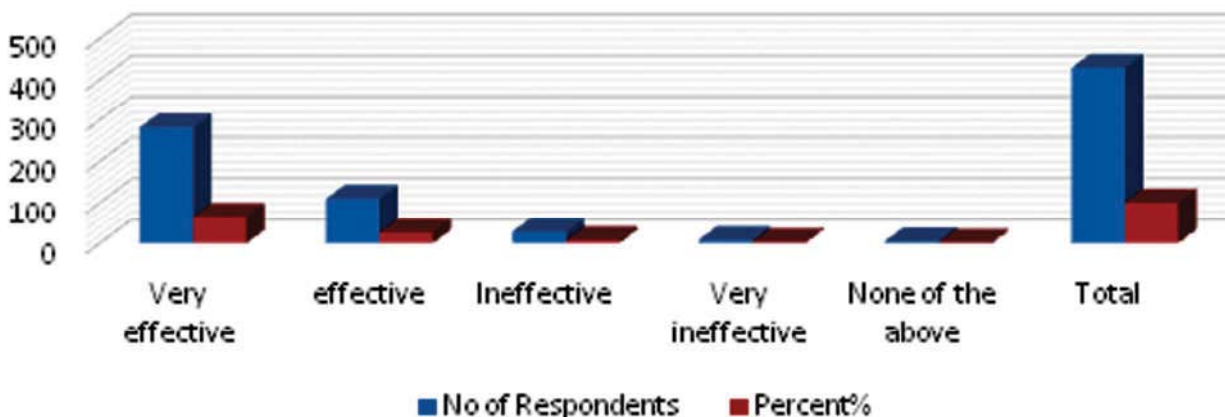


Fig. 3: Showing Effectiveness of Library services KRC Library.

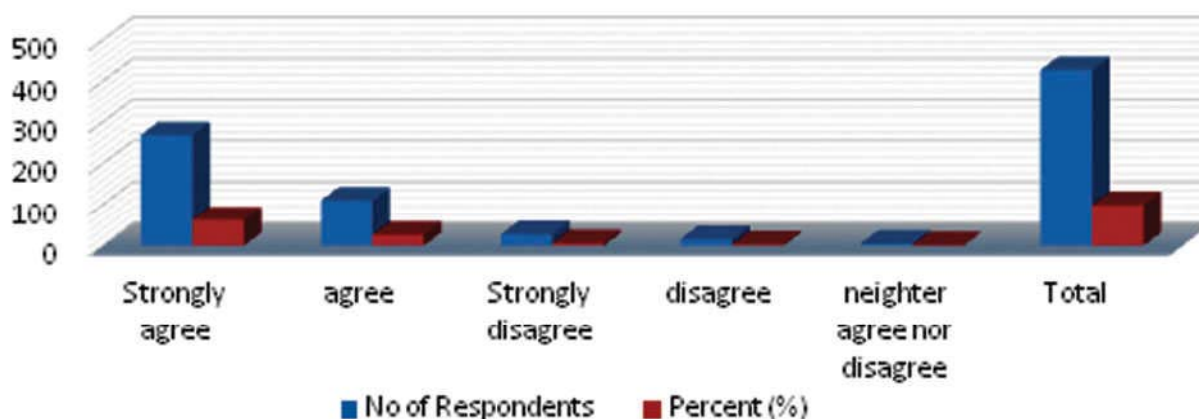


Fig. 4: Showing Facilities Provided by Library are sufficient KRC Library.

library registration 21 (5.93%), Using the Internet to commit cybercrimes 18 (5.08%), Violating the Laws of copyright 19 (5.37%) was found.

Table 8: Types of KRC Library Crimes.

Types of Library Crimes	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Library Materials Theft and mutilation	12	3.39
Destruction of Library materials	9	2.54
Defacement of library materials	27	7.63
Pirating VHS, CD, DVD	17	4.80
Unwilling to pay overdue fine	57	16.10
Delay in returning borrowed library materials	31	8.76
Physical and Verbal assault of library staff	7	1.98
Making the books not available to other users by changing the Shelving Location	13	3.67
Making noise and shouting in the Library	38	10.73
Using an Electronic Gadgets in the Library	78	22.03
Clashes in the Library	2	0.56
Reluctant for renewing library registration	21	5.93
Cybercrimes in Library	18	5.08
Violating the Laws of copyright	19	5.37
Hacking	5	1.41

Accusers of KRC Library Crimes

It was observed from table-9 On the Accusers of library crimes, respondents were asked about the category of users who were mostly involved in library crime; students were at first place with 93 (51.67%), External users 56 (31.11) while non-

teaching staff and library security staff with 17(9.44%), teaching faculty 11(6.11) and Library security staff (porter) 4 (3.8%) had the least accusers.

Table 9: Accusers of KRC Library Crimes.

Accusers	No of Respondents	Percent %
Students	93	51.67
Teaching faculty	11	6.11
Non-teaching staff	17	9.44
External users	56	31.11
Library security	3	1.67

Organisations Responsible for Punishment of accusers.

Table 10 represents that university's organisation is responsible for enquiring and punishing accusers of library crimes; 47 (87.04%) used the university library disciplinary committee and 7 (12.96%) used the university disciplinary committee.

Table 10: Organisations Responsible for Punishment of accusers.

Organisation Responsible for Punishment	No of Respondents	Percent%
University library's disciplinary committee	47	87.04
University disciplinary committee	7	12.96

Disciplinary Actions for Accusers of KRC Library Crimes

As shown in the Table 11 on the disciplinary action taken against accusers perpetrating library crime, respondents were asked about the types of disciplinary actions for library crimes; suspension from the Library was 47 (34.56%); removal of the right to borrow the books, 67 (49.26%); suspension

from the university 14(10.29); rustication from the university, 7(5.15%) and termination of staff member, 1(0.74%).

Table 11: Disciplinary Actions for Accusers of KRC Library Crimes.

Disciplinary Action	No. of Respondents	Percent %
Suspension from the Library	47	34.56
Suspension from the university	14	10.29
Removal of the right to borrow the Books	67	49.26
Rustication from the university	7	5.15
Termination of the staff member	1	0.74

Security Measures in GITAM Deemed to be University Library

According to Table 12 respondents, security measures were put in place by their libraries to ensure the safety and the security of the library resources. Recruitment of library security staff 57 (37.2 %) was rated highest among security measures put in place by the Gitam university library. This was followed by Library security committee 46 (30.07%); Patrons and staff security outreach programs for library staff and users had 12 (7.84%) responses; Installation of CC TV Cameras 15(9.8%); Policy for library security, 13(8.0); Education and training to the staff on safety and security issues 10 (6.54%).

Table 12: Security Measures in GITAM Deemed to be University Library.

Security Measures	No of Respondents	Percent %
Library security committee	46	30.07
Recruitment of library security staff	57	37.25
Installation of CCTV Cameras	15	9.80
Policy for Library Security	13	8.50
Patrons and staff security outreach programs	12	7.84
Education and training to the staff on safety and security issues	10	6.54

Reasons for Library Crimes and Material Abuse in Gitam Deemed to be University Library

Table 13 represents opinions of respondents on the reasons for library crimes and material abuse in the Gitam Deemed to be university library, according to the respondents: lack of awareness on library ethics by users, 98 (23.96 %); In most cases, non availability of multiple copies of the books, that

are prone to stealing and mutilation 61(14.91%) ; ignorance of library crime, 45(11%); Inappropriate security system to track accusers, 17(4.16%); Poor economic background condition of the patrons is zero and lack of inadequate punishment to serve as a deterrent to others, 11(2.69%) were the major reasons for library crimes in this study. The least commonly stated reason for library crime is the most accusers are evil minded, 12(2.93%). unaffordable prices of the books let them towards library crime 43 (10.51%).

Table 13: Reasons for Library Crimes and Material Abuse in Gitam Deemed to be University Library.

Reasons for Library Crime	No of Respondents	Percent %
Lack of awareness on library ethics	98	23.96
Non availability of quality Reprographic facilities	56	13.69
Ignorance on Library Crime	45	11.00
Deliberate and malicious damage by users	27	6.60
Inappropriate security system to track accusers	17	4.16
Inadequate punishment to serve as a deterrent to others	11	2.69
Non availability of multiple copies of the Books	61	14.91
Lack of awareness to the library staff about the consequences of the crime on library Services	39	9.54
Most accusers are evil-minded	12	2.93
unaffordable prices of the books	43	10.51
Poor Economic Background of the patrons	0	0.00

Analysis of data collected through mailed questionnaires offline and online survey monkey platform interviews were conducted with librarians as well as library authorities working in the GITAM Deemed to be University library. The study revealed that the GITAM Deemed to be university library is facing many security challenges. According to the responses from interviewees, using electronic gadgets like cell phones, in the library hall is creating disturbance to the patrons with the continuous noise, The crime in the next place is theft and mutilation of library materials.

The study also found that that besides other library users, students were also the culprits that students were the most frequent accusers who involved in library crimes. Recruitment of inefficient security personal is leading to inefficient library security and lack of regular training on library crimes for the security personnel.

Conclusion

The GITAM Deemed to be University library provides quality Library and information services. The majority of users strongly believed that the facilities provided by the KRC GITAM library are very effective & informative. GITAM Deemed to be University library will face in future also many security challenges if they open their doors to the patrons from different backgrounds. Until and unless some necessary actions are taken, the theft and mutilation of library resources will not be checked. The following recommendations to be followed to meagre the library crime.

Recommendations

Installation of more CCTV cameras can reduce the library crime.

Installation of RFID can reduce the library crime even though it is expensive.

Frequent training to library staff is required on latest security trends.

Purchasing of multiple copies of required materials/books which is in high demand.

Regular awareness programs to be conducted to the patrons on the library ethics.

The study also recommends to provide the quality-of-service for library users.

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An Analysis of Open Access E-Newsletters in Library and Information Science

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Abstract

Open Access Electronic Resources are also playing an important role in facilitating access. This study highlights the importance of online open access E-Newsletters with their facilities and features. Last one decade has witnessed a great boom in scholarly E-Information, which in addition to making great impact, has generated enormous debate among researchers and information professionals. The criteria for evaluation of open access E-Newsletters analyzed and list of open access E-Newsletters with their websites and bibliographic details are provided. Author tried to give a detailed introduction and evaluation to Open access online E-Newsletters regarding its scope, coverage, authority, arrangement, treatment, and other features. While doing this exercise, author also tried to bring out some of the significant and useful details of open access online E-Newsletters to evaluate the pattern, scope subject coverage, back files, full text, abstract and to determine type of documents available in these E-Newsletters.

Keywords: E-Resources; E-Newsletters; Open Access E-Resources; Open Access E-Newsletters.

Introduction

A news letter is a tool to share relevant and valuable information with their network of customers and subscribers. The purpose of Newsletters is to give updates in your interested areas. E-Newsletters are part of E-Resources. E-Newsletters are provided to give you direct access to the information in which you are most interested. There are lots of online open access E-Newsletters which are very important in LIS. There are different criteria's for evaluation of open access E-Newsletters. Author tried to give a detailed introduction and evaluation to free online E-Newsletters regarding their scope, authority, arrangement, treatment, subject coverage, back files, full text or abstract etc.

Objectives

- To provide significant and useful details of Open Access online E-Newsletters.

- To evaluate the pattern, scope and coverage in E-Newsletters i.e. subject coverage, back files, full text, abstract etc.
- To determine type of documents available in Open Access online E-Newsletters of library and information science.

List of Free E-Resources in LIS covering various parameters:

- ABAA Newsletter <https://www.abaa.org/about-abaa>
- Abbey Newsletter <https://cool.culturalheritage.org/byorg/abbey/an/>
- Against the grain <https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/atg/>
- Alawon. The ALA Washington Office Electronic Newslines https://www.abbreviationfinder.org/acronyms/alawon_american-library-association-washington-office-newslines.html

5. ALCTS Network News https://www.ala.org/alcts/ano/v13/v13n3/ano13n3_nws_awards.
6. ARL: A bimonthly newsletter for library issues and action <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED461378>.
7. Biblia's Warrior Librarian Weekly <https://archive.org/details/bibliasguidetowa0000cred>.
8. Biblio-Tech Review <https://www.insidehighered.com/blogs/library-babel-fish/bibliotech-review>.
9. Business and finance division bulletin <https://connect.sla.org/bf/resources/bfbulletin>.
10. Cataloging and Classification Quarterly <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wccq20/current>.
11. CIT Infobits <http://serials.infomotions.com/infobits/>.
12. Conserline <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/conserlin.html>.
13. FreePinth <http://eprints.rclis.org/24534/5/126>.
14. Information today and Tomorrow <http://itt.nissat.tripod.com/>
15. Internet on a Disk <https://seltzerbooks.com/ioad.html>
16. Internet Resources Newsletter <http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue/6/irn/>
17. LC Cataloging Newslines <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/lcn/>.
18. MLS: Marketing Library Services <http://www.infotoday.com/MLS/default.shtml>
19. NLM Technical Bulletin https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/back_issues.html
20. RLG DigiNews <https://www.oclc.org/research/publications/newsletters/diginews.html>.
21. Serials E-News <http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/3001/>.
22. SPARC Open Access Newsletter or Free Online Scholarship Newsletter <https://community-wealth.org/content/sparc-open-access-newsletter>.
23. Sprouts: Working Papers on Information Systems https://aisel.aisnet.org/sprouts_working_papers/.
24. The Wired Librarian's Newsletter <http://publiclibrariesonline.org/category/the-wired-library/>.

Table 1: Parameters and Coverage.

Parameters	Coverage
Response time	22
Link	8
periodicity	13
Special features	11
Help, Search Engine, Searching	17
Currency, Current Trends	12
Personalization	6
International	0
Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Indexed	1
ISSN	13
Personalization with Search	5
Other Parameters	24



Fig. 1: Distribution of E-Newsletters by Parameter Coverage.

The table and chart shows that out of 24 E-Newsletters Good Response time 22 (90%), Help, Internal Search Engine, Searching 17 (70%), Periodicity 13 (54%), Currency and current trends 12 (50%), Link 8 (33%), Personalized 6 (25%), Search with Personalization 5 (20%), Refereed, Indexed, Peer Reviewed, Peer Reviewed and Indexed having 1 (4%). Rest Parameters have 24 (100%)

Table 2: Free E-Newsletters having maximum parameters 60% to 90% above.

E-Newsletters & others E-Resources	No
90% E-Newsletter & Others Covering 36-39 Parameters	1
80% E-Newsletter & Others Covering 32-35 Parameters	6
70% E-Newsletter & Others Covering 28-31 Parameters	11
60% E-Newsletter & Others Covering 24-27 Parameters	6
Total	24

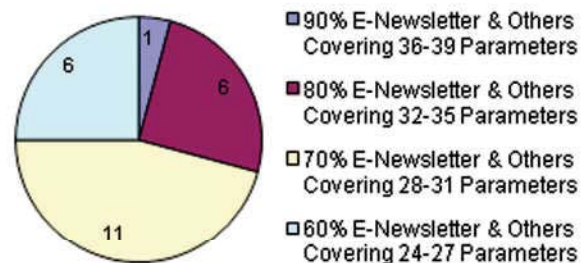


Fig. 2: (E-Newsletters covering Parameters Percentage-wise).

The above table and chart shows that 1 E-Newsletters & Others are covering 90% parameters (36-39 Parameters), 6 E-Newsletters & Others are covering 80% parameters (32-35 Parameters), 11 E-Newsletters & Others are covering 70% (28-21 Parameters), 6 E-Newsletters & Others are covering 60% (24-27 Parameters).

Findings

This study is confined to Open Access E-Newsletters in India and other countries. Various evaluation methods have been proposed, but this study utilizes some of the useful checklists/criteria for evaluating information found on web. A major similarity found that almost E-Newsletters are concentrating towards digital library initiatives, technological, information service developments and information networking issues contains a wide coverage of local library issues ranging from ongoing research day-to-day news from the work place etc.

Out of several searched E-Newsletters it is found that maximum open access E-Newsletters are available in full text form, free of cost and can be received regularly without missing even a single issue. The most notable finding in the study is that it provides effective communication between user and online Open Access E-Newsletters.

Conclusion

There has been a rapid urge of the user community to get more and more Information Online. The Open Access E-Newsletters are available in accepted standards. One can easily get information for total strength of Open access available online E-Newsletters.

The result of the can be utilized by the Students, Teachers, Researchers, Scholars, Philosophers and all other User Community to fulfill their information needs. In general almost open access E-Newsletters are of mixed quality, which was expected, since all of them belong to not for profit ventures.

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