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A Review of the Faculty's Use of Digital Library Resources at an Engineering College Associated with a UGC-Approved University

BHARATIUDHAV GULABBUWA¹

PH. D SCHOLAR, DEPT. LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, NIRWAN UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR, INDIA¹

ABSTRACT: A difficult task is digital investigation on a cloud platform. The main objective of cloud forensics is the preservation of evidence. Virtual Machines in the virtual scenario contain evidence. It is impossible to restore your virtual machine (VM) if the VMDK (Virtual Machine Disk file) is lost. The issue of VM itself is that there is currently not a single mechanism that can restore a destroyed (deleted) VM. The activities of the CSP (Cloud Service Provider) are logged on the server, whereas all activities on the VM are logged in the VM. Therefore, all of the evidence would be destroyed even if the VM were erased. This is disastrous for the user and prevents a forensic investigator from accessing the user's confidential information. Important user data that was occasionally saved in the virtual machine. With this study project, we explored the processes in place and the difficulties associated with the current cloud environment. We then proposed a solution to stop illegal deletion of the virtual machine snapshots.

KEYWORDS:- Digital Library, E-Resources, Data Base.

I. INTRODUCTION

Numerous sources are used to satisfy the information needs of students and those who are looking for knowledge. The digital resources that are available at a library are very important in enabling people to quickly and easily access the information they need. Additionally, using print forms doesn't require a trip to the library because anyone with access to the digital resource online can do so at any time while comfortably seated at home or work using networks or authentication procedures. To use digital resources more quickly and efficiently, it is essential that one is knowledgeable about their use and exploitation. Additionally, effective retrieval can be accomplished via digital resources. In light of the fact that academic libraries are primarily focused on fostering academic brilliance and research, digital resources in a library play a key role in these settings. Given all of this, print media is gradually losing its significance and utilisation in favour of digital resources including CD-ROM databases, online databases, online journals, OPACs, and the Internet. The term "Digital Age" refers to the current era [1]-[2].

Nearly every aspect of life has undergone significant upheaval in this era. The field of education is significantly impacted by electronics inventions. The usage of electronic media and mediums in the educational sector has increased significantly in the last ten years of the previous century. As part of these advancements, the library has been digitally transformed. Even if libraries in certain universities have partially been digitalized, teaching and learning processes as well as research make exceptional use of computers. There have been significant changes in collections, services, and sources since the mid-1990s. An integrated library system has been installed, and computers and computer applications have been extensively distributed [3]. A web gateway offers remote access to a vast array of digital resources, including E-journals covering a wide range of themes, engineering book collections, and important bibliographic databases. In addition, there are online resource collections. One of the single most notable events of our time has been called the electrical Revolution [4]-[5].



The emergence of new technology has equipped libraries and informational institutions with the means to produce, print, and distribute information more effectively and quickly. Every action needs information as a strategic resource, and in the past, information created from various activities was documented in various print formats. But as of late, trends and developments indicate that information, in both conventional and non-traditional forms, is expanding exponentially. The current buzzwords, such as "digital libraries," "institutional libraries," and "electronic resources," demonstrate the importance of technology on libraries today while also highlighting the difficulties information workers confront in utilising technology to manage digital resources in this period. As a result, patrons are no longer required to utilise the library during regularly scheduled opening hours to fulfil all of their informational demands. They could conduct an online catalogue search, consult a subject guide.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of Literature in Abroad

The research has gone through various research works, papers published in various magazine, recent books etc. and point out an overview of the earlier studies conducted by eminent library professionals and other researchers. As per the research methodology the researcher is studied the previous works done in the subject at various places so that no part related to the work will be repeated or reproduced. At the outset of the work, the researcher has done some literature review.

Singh (2009) examines the search pattern of online journals among the staff members, researcher and PG students for data collection. The study reveals that the majority of users are aware about the availability of online Journals. It was found that many users faced problem when using online journals and that they were interested in undergoing training on the use of online Journals [6].

Olle and Borrego (2010), explains the qualitative study of the impact of electronic journals on the information behavior of academic researchers at Catalan universities shows that academic researchers now read more, and more widely. However, their reading is becoming more superficial; they are compelled to improve their discrimination skills in order to decide what to read in more depth. The electronic accessibility of journals means that researchers now make fewer library visits. Web browsing and table of contents (TOC) e-mail alerts are replacing physical browsing, and searching is a very popular option for keeping up to date with developments. Internet search engines, especially Google and Google Scholar, are becoming important sources of information for researchers. However, they face problems in managing their personal scientific information.

Hollands, Pal (1997) explains the need to promote the use of internet base information services among teaching and research staff at a university in the U.K.

The survey conducted by Lazinger, S S (1997) of the faculty members of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem provided data on internet access as of 1995. The result showed higher usage by the faculties of science, medicine and agriculture than the members of the faculties of social science and humanities.

Schell, Ginanni, and Heet (2010), analyses that the user-driven, pay-per-view (PPV) models for both e-journals and e-books are an emerging and attractive option for libraries facing budget cuts. Such services can be customized to meet libraries' needs and are offered in both mediated and unmediated formats. Representatives from the University of Notre Dame, Trinity University, and the University of Texas at Austin discussed experiences with a range of PPV vendors including e-book Library (EBL), EBSCO, Elsevier, Infotrieve, and Ingenta [7]-[8].

Chen and Wynn (2009), reports on a survey of U.S. academic libraries that was conducted in the spring of 2008 to determine if and how academic libraries were actively cataloging e-journals in the age of the OpenURL, A-Z journal lists, and the batch loading of purchased MARC records.

Uematsu (2009), discusses the shift over the past 10 years from print to electronic journals, particularly in the fields of science, technology, and medicine. While convenient for researchers, the shift has created some challenges for libraries.



This article outlines pricing models, consortia, and the presentation from a 2008 symposium on the future of electronic academic publishing.

Manohar (2007) analyzed the internet usage of agriculture scientists and impact on Internet users and other E- resources on academic efficiency. Manohar studied the internet accessibility of agriculture scientists in the college of agriculture and analyzed the impact of internet, E-resources, print or electronic media on academic efficiency[9].

Abouserie (2006) surveyed on the use of electronic journals by Library and Information Science faculty members at the school of Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh. The study showed a difference in the usage of various information sources, whereas the study found variability in the sources used according to rank and gender. Also there was a variance satisfaction with electronic resources, where faculty members were most satisfied with index and abstracts and Full Text databases.

Srikantaiah and Xiaoying (1998) in their paper suggest that the internet has significantly changed the information management in developed countries through creating pressures to improve communication systems and develop more user friendly environments for information sharing. Now the internet is penetrating developing countries, changing information practices in sectors. It is changing traditional ways of conducting information business by establishing new sources of information and new methods of communication on a global basis. Also discusses the role of internet and its impact on developing countries, including major issues associated with electronic information access and delivery.

feasible. The results were appropriate to be used for the purpose of deployment. The aim to the system was to aid users by displaying all the associated files of project to be diminished and it was successful in providing it.

III. DIGITAL RESOURCES AT A GLANCE

Software to facilitate writing, composing and text manipulation can be useful for the researcher. Even at the invention stage, when just joining down ideas or brainstorming or free writing students seated in front of the computer often seems more willing to write than students at desks with paper and pencils. Some students prefer actually writing their compositions at word processors while some bring handwritten notes and drafts with them to the computer lab. However at the time of revision, more than at any earlier stage students enthusiasm for using word processing is evident[10].

The user of the electronic data base for accessing titles of books and magazine articles, CD ROM databases look rather like any compact disc and contain similar to those in a card catalogue, an index of magazine articles, or any other index or abstract sources. Speed and ease of accessing these digital databases coupled with the current information they contain (some sources are updated every six months, others more or less frequently) make them a choice of many users[11].

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.4 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data analysis consisted of examining the surveys for correctness and completeness, coding and keying data into a database and performing an analysis of descriptive responses. According to frequency distributions and descriptive statistics. All incomplete surveys were discarded from the analysis. Frequency tables and descriptive statistics were constructed to display results with respect to the research questions[12].

The researcher have undertaken the survey method for collecting data from the above 12 colleges. There are 655 faculty members working in these colleges. Copies of questionnaire are distributed to all 655 faculty members. However the researcher received response from 458 faculty members only responded by returning complete questionnaires, resulting a response rate is 69.72%. Then the data was analyzed and interpreted for the outcomes and presented in the following paragraphs [13]-[16].



V. CONCLUSION

The findings of the project, for which the researcher expended a great deal of effort, are satisfactory. During the research time, he discovered a sizable number of novel findings that will be helpful to policy makers and serve to motivate the next generation of researchers. The research's most striking finding is that, despite the fact that the majority of the participating engineering colleges are located in rural areas, there have been significant increases in the usage of digital resources at all of the relevant engineering institutions. A few years ago, using a computer, the internet, and email, among other things, was uncommon. On the contrary, the situation has significantly changed.

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