Researchers' Accessibility to the Library Resources: A Comparative Study of Developed and Developing Countries

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to compare researchers' access to library resources in developing and developed countries. Libraries are providing services such as web-based resources, online catalog, online reference and bibliography services, e-books, e-journals, and online databases, etc. The sampling technique for this study was convenient sampling, and the way of collecting data was a qualitative survey-based in-depth interview. The in-depth interview explored an issue exhaustively to expand the investigator's awareness of the subject. Interviews were collected through face-to-face techniques. The sample size of this study was 10 Ph.D. doctors, 5 Ph.D. Doctors from developing country qualified, and 05 Ph.D. from developed country qualified. This study concludes that the library resources for students in developing countries are limited. Ph.D.-qualified respondents from developing countries said web-based resources are less in developing countries like Pakistan than in developed countries. The respondent's response testified the hypothesis. They further stated that developed countries control internet resources, so students from developed countries must depend on developed countries to get information for their research. They also mentioned that they had to face many hurdles to fulfill the requirements during their research, i.e., expensive databases, bibliography services, paid online databases, etc. At the same time, Ph.D.-qualified respondents from developed countries stated that everything is available on their demand according to their requirements. One respondent mentioned, "during my research, all the resources were available on my personal devices like mobile phone and laptop." The respondents shared their experiences and said that they were not faced any hurdles during their research while taking library resources. They were happy, relaxed, and satisfied that they gathered all relevant information easily through web sources.

Keywords: Digital Divide Theory, Researcher's Accessibility, Internet access, developed countries qualified, developing countries qualified, Ph.D. Doctors.

Introduction

The efficacy and integrity of studies undertaken by academics and researchers throughout the world are significantly influenced by how readily available resources from libraries are. Libraries have long been revered as cradles of knowledge, offering many information and resources to aid academic endeavors and enhance scientific knowledge (Ameen, 2019).

However, researchers from various locations may face difficulties and inequities due to differences in the accessibility to library resources between advanced and developing countries (Shahid et al., 2021). In this comparative research, researchers seek to investigate the differences in library resource accessibility between both developed and developing countries (Mirza & Mahmood, 2012).

While developing countries frequently struggle with a lack of financial resources, technical infrastructure, and organizational structures, developed nations are distinguished by modern infrastructure, sturdy technology, and well-established library systems (Haq, n.d.). The capacity of researchers in these nations to properly access and use library resources can be greatly impacted by such discrepancies. Physical access to library facilities, the availability of print and digital collections, technical infrastructure, and financial support for libraries are only a few of the accessibility factors examined in the study (Rajaraman et al., 2015).

To gain a thorough knowledge of the difficulties researchers face in developed and developing countries, researchers have examined data from various sources, including academic publications, reports, and surveys (Thompson et al., 2002). The results of this study provided insight into the extent to which researchers have equitable access to library resources across regions and the possible repercussions of differences (Bainbridge et al., 2003; Candela et al. et al., 2007; Candela et al., 2008).

The research also seeks to pinpoint best practices and approaches used by libraries in developed countries that might be modified to increase accessibility in developing countries (Azra Qureshi et al., 2001; Shabiralyani et al., 2015). This study helped shape policies and actions targeted at closing the accessibility gap and building a more inclusive research environment

internationally by emphasizing the areas that need attention and development. Subsequently, the comparative analysis presented in this study has not only improved our comprehension of the accessibility challenges faced by researchers in developed and developing countries. However, it has also provided insightful information for institutions, librarians, and policymakers working to build a more equitable and accessible research ecosystem.

The study endeavored to promote information distribution, create international partnerships, and facilitate the advancement of scientific research on a worldwide scale by addressing these concerns. Digital libraries become phenomena of the modern day. It is impossible to overstress the shares of these libraries in the production, union, broadcasting, and storing of data. The current study will stress the reasons and possessions of catastrophes in digital libraries. It will also discuss the hindrance and organization of catastrophes in digital libraries (Azra Qureshi et al., 2001). Problems and trials in "Information and communication technology (ICT)" directly affecting digital libraries and catastrophe organizations in developing countries are highlighted.

Moreover, recommendations are given for improving adversity, hindrance, and mechanism (Riehman-Murphy & Hunter, 2019). "A digital library, digital repository, or digital collection" is an online database of digital items in which books, still-photography, audio, video, or further digital broadcasting setups are included. Digital material like photocopies, photographs, and initially formed digital material such as "word processor files or social media posts" can also be included (Ferro & Silvello, 2013a; Winata et al., 2019; Witten et al., 2010).

Additionally, for the storage of data, digital libraries afford sources for establishing, examining, and recovering the data enclosed in this gathering of items. In 1994 the term "digital library" was primarily interpreted by the "NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative" (Jabeen et al., 2017; Wu et al., 2020). A difference is frequently made concerning data formed in a digital setup, which is famous as innate-digital, and data transformed into a solid medium, e.g., paper, via digitalization. It will also be noted that all electronic material is not in digital information design.

The term "hybrid library" is often used for libraries with both corporal and electronic collections. For example, "American Memory" is a digital library within the "Library of Congress" (Q. Iqbal et al., 2021). The discipline of "Library and Information Science" is undergoing through important and constant change because of developments in "Digital Technology" (Abadal &

Guallar, 2020). Familiarizing with fresh technologies is essential for librarians and other experts in Information Technology. On the other hand, a predominantly serious gap exists in the implementation of Technology in developing countries (Mehta & Wang, 2020).

The innovation which "Digital Technology" brings about has directed towards great progress in several performances of "Library and Information Science." Because of this, experts in information and "Information Organizations" have assimilated "Digital Technology" into everyday undertakings and performances. Although this innovation and revolution are apparent in the practice of "Library and Information Science" in the world's advanced countries, many developing countries are only undergoing the preview(Shahid et al., 2021).

Notably, most developing countries are not at the same level in machinery or progress methods as most developed countries. Most developing countries are now in a position in which developed countries were twenty years before. The cause behind this difference is not doubtful. Mostly developed countries have innovative technological setups and sources that are taking them remote in advancement from the developing countries (A. Iqbal et al., 2012).

Again, this is noteworthy that digital innovation brings much change, directly affecting librarians and information experts. Of digital change, these librarians in developing countries are now undergoing diverse modifications (A. Iqbal et al., 2012). These modifications are those that this study mentions as modern problems. The study consequently greatly emphasizes those problems from the perspective of "Library and Information Science" in developing countries.

Developing countries' "Library and Information Science": Current problems search the connection between international technology progress and the effect of new technologies on library exercise, instruction, and info science (A. Iqbal et al., 2012). Chapters and interviews in the current study will offer awareness and help for librarians and officials related to the administration of information, knowledge, and administrative progress in diverse categories of settings and education groups (Rehman et al., 2012). Likewise, the study evaluates modern problems to propose thoughts regarding useful instructions and topics of upright performances along modifications in "Library and Information Science" fields in developing countries (M. et al., 2021). In light of these, "Information Organizations, library schools, librarians, and other information experts" ought to be conscious of what creates modern problems and how to mix them into particular settings and addresses in developing countries (Mahmood, 2010).

Numerous studies have looked at how easily accessible library materials are in developed and developing countries. For instance, a study examined the difficulties that researchers in developed countries face, focusing on the value of strong library infrastructure and digital resources for effective research practices. Scholars in developing countries face similar challenges, such as inadequate financing for library acquisitions and antiquated equipment (Arif et al., 2018). There is a dearth of thorough comparison research between the two studies, even though they offer useful insights into the accessibility problems common in various situations (Dahan et al., 2016).

Despite the research already done, there remains a literature gap about an in-depth comparative study that looks at the accessibility of library resources with a special focus on researchers in developing and developed countries. By doing such a study, researchers can compare the accessibility levels across the two contexts and pinpoint the particular difficulties experienced by researchers in each. In addition, this study examined the methods used by libraries in developed countries to promote accessibility and how they may be modified to help in developing countries.

Their findings highlighted the urgency of closing the technology divide and granting scholars equal access to digital resources (Luke, 2021). While this study helps us comprehend the problem, it does not compare developing nations with one another, creating a vacuum in the literature (Adeoye & Olanrewaju, 2019; Shahid et al., 2021).

By undertaking a comparative examination of researchers' access to library resources in developed and developing countries, this study seeks to fill this literature vacuum. In order to increase accessibility and aid researchers in their quest for information, policymakers, libraries, and other institutions may benefit from our investigation of the disparities and identification of best practices. This study aims to examine differences between advanced and developing countries, shed light on the difficulties experienced by researchers accessing library resources, and provide solutions to the accessibility gap. It can foster a more diverse and equitable research environment on a global scale by making these efforts.

Literature Review

Maximum literature on service quality was reviewed to assess the service quality of libraries of private medical colleges. Few efforts have been made to make aware of the users'

estimation of service quality in the libraries of private medical colleges in our country (Azra Qureshi et al., 2001). So, it was difficult to find literature on this topic, especially in medical college libraries scenarios. On the government medical institution level, such effort has been made to investigate the service quality, but private medical colleges are still ignored (Azra Qureshi et al., 2001; Haq, n.d.).

The digital library is a systematized group of info, an attentive gathering of digital items containing video, audio, and text together with techniques for accessibility and recovery and collection, union, and preservation of the gathering (Candela et al., 2008). Munir et al. (2021) describe decreasing the hole amongst users' hopes for admirable service and their views of service which deliver the thought of the provision's worth and is exchangeable with users' contentment. Contentment is considered a business, while service quality is an accumulative assessment of several dealings over a long period. Q. Iqbal & Akbar (2022) surveyed Malaysia to find skills authenticated for entrance in educational, public, and distinct libraries. She divides these skills into six types: basis, cataloging, transmission, info facilities, a gathering of data progress, and ongoing administration.

Tahira & Ameen (2009) say that real material is deficient in developing countries or the third world. There is no superb source to get a handsome amount of information. Here there is a paucity of research. Despite these all-things, Qureshi utters that some great institutions are still working for this need. For example, Aga Khan University provides an authentic source of knowledge that differentiates you from others (S. et al., 2012).

In their research, Cook & Heath (2001) establish that university library consumers observed library facilities worldwide. Their outcomes suggest no noteworthy variances between numerous kinds of consumers on the apparent facility of the library. Therefore, both researchers' views are alike regarding the quality of the facility of the library. Bainbridge et al. (2003) collect the proficiencies into three central types: "Core, behavioral, and technical." They explain that the "core proficiencies" reveal what a business does finely and are grounded on society's ideals. They are considered essential for all work in society, and all workers are expected to exhibit those proficiencies. The "behavioral proficiencies," also stated as individual proficiencies, are applied to those practices' features that affect and motivate enactment. "Technical proficiencies" are often related to several occupations across society. Technical proficiencies are sometimes stated as

skilled proficiencies connected to technical information or services crucial for a particular occupation/work to become effective (Toledano O'Farrill, 2008).

Candela et al. (2007) examined the "Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA)" for research papers that discuss the proficiencies essential for upcoming library and information science professionals. They have narrowed their research between 2000 and 2004. They also acquire the opinions of library executives functioning in "Singapore" in terms of proficiencies that future librarians require (Candela et al. et al., 2007). They resemble the proficiencies the library executives have cited and emphasized in the literary works.

Rapchak (2016), combining the "core proficiencies" necessary for librarians into six types, asks library information science learners to classify their treatment in the library information science curriculum. Ikram-ul-HaI et al. (2006) clarify how the general condition of health libraries in our country is acceptable. Even though their condition is somewhat decent, certain difficulties are still present which are hovering such as a shortage of information and a lack of modernized material are some difficulties and hurdles. We need to repress all these difficulties and hurdles. The situation is not dangerous (Q. Iqbal et al., 2021).

Nitecki & Hernon (2000) define that "Arizona Health Sciences Library" collaborates with medical specialists to improve a combined research device which is beneficial for fulfilling present medical info requirements. They describe the combined pattern utilized for increasing technology-facilitated facilities for under-discussion consumers. The consumers have classified library administration services, elementary proficient services, and supply constructing services in the first, second, and third places correspondingly. The individual talents and services are classified at the end, displaying the smallest treatment in the syllabuses. The treatment of "Information Technology Skills" is classified as the second last characteristic representing the necessity for additional consideration of this feature.

Macpherson et al. (2007) focus on collective interviews and lead an inspection of the educational librarians in "Japan" to categorize the information and services essential for library workers working in educational libraries. They classified fifty-two proficiency declarations into four groups: contents, media, and a group of info, facilities, administration, and vice versa. They establish that the consumers think proficiencies associated with facilities are extremely significant (Rajaraman et al., 2015). Lindberg & Humphreys (2005) did hold their research in Malaysia and

observed their system very minutely. She concludes her research by praising medical librarians' good and authentic organizing system. They follow the instructional way of improving their systems. By conducting the interview, she further explains that the Malaysian way of working is quite right. She says that still training and education are insufficient. Further, she recommends that such opportunities be created to spark up the mind of youth.

Ferro & Silvello (2013b) say that the arrangements and facilities in "Dental College Libraries" in "Kolkata" determine that library experts ought to gain Information Technology associated services, educational and skilled abilities to afford worthy excellence library facilities to consumers. Nisheva-Pavlova et al. (2016) identified that "(FUT) Federal University of Technology", and "Yola Library" includes information technology in their accommodations. They create catalog cards through the CPU. Medical researchers primarily seek information for their research work, and their popular way of getting information is the internet. They found that hand-written volumes are their favorite means to achieve basic information, but they preferred e-information sources to print and audio (S. et al., 2012). Most business administration faculty members used a variety of information sources to satisfy their information needs. They consulted universities to fulfill their information needs (Sukendro et al., 2020).

Rational of this Study

The researcher has chosen this topic for the research because it is an important issue in the world. The central objective of the present research paper is to compare and analyze researchers' accessibility to library resources in developing and developed countries. Libraries provide web-based resources, online catalog, online reference and bibliography services, e-books, e-journals, and online databases.

Objectives of the Study

- To compare the researchers' accessibility to the library resources of developed and developing countries.
- To investigate the barriers the researchers of developing countries face in their research.

Methodology of Study

The main focus of the present paper is to identify access to library resources in developing and developed countries for students. Descriptive Analysis is applied to define the elementary information structures in this article. The quantitative research method is used in the research paper. To compare the accessibility of library resources for researchers in developed and developing countries, this study employed a comparative research approach. In order to give an in-depth grasp of the subject, it required collecting and evaluating data from numerous sources.

A thorough review of the literature has been carried out to identify relevant studies, articles, and reports about the availability of library resources in both developed and developing countries. This made it easier to provide the groundwork for current information and uncover any knowledge gaps in the literature. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies have been used to analyze the collected data. Thematic analysis has been utilized to find common themes and trends in qualitative data from surveys, questionnaires, and case studies connected to accessibility.

In order to obtain descriptive statistics and investigate any notable variations between the accessibility levels in both developed and developing countries, quantitative data has been analyzed using statistical approaches. In the comparative analysis, the accessibility of library resources in developed and developing countries was examined. It investigated the differences, difficulties, and best practices, highlighting the distinctive characteristics contributing to the accessibility gap. Different tools were used to compare the researchers' accessibility to the library resources of developed and developing countries and to investigate the barriers the researchers of developing countries face in their Ph.D. research. The subjects of the highly cited articles were also evaluated using the same criteria to allow for a comparison of the resources of the developed and developing countries.

Results

After conducting in-depth interviews with different Ph.D, Doctors to know about the accessibility of library resources in developing and developed countries, it is proved that libraries are providing ICTs services such as internet and advanced technology, online web-based resources, online catalog, online reference and bibliography services, e-books, e-journals, and on-line databases, etc. The respondents of Pakistani qualified said that In Pakistan, library resources "Lack of few required resources," "Face hurdles for Data Management," "Paid articles and

databases are problematic" "1. Lack of quality books 2. Limitations of resources 3. Insufficient time" and "Sometimes high-level data was not accessible".

The respondents from developed countries qualified said that the library resources "It helped in understanding and solving scientific problems," "Time-saving, absolutely perfect, and cannot imagine my thesis without library resources," "Affected very positively because of available resources," "Online database needs to cover every scientific manuscript across the globe" and "Used very well whenever needed, and using library cards and online accounts any time and any place."

According to Larry Lannom, the administrator of "Information Management Technology" at the non-charitable "Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI)," states that the whole difficulties related to "Digital Libraries" are enclosed in files and registers. He continues to describe that if people can still read your research paper in a hundred years, we will have resolved the issue. Daniel Akst, the writer of "The Webster Chronicle," suggests that the coming time of libraries and information technology is digital. Peter Lyman and Hal Variant, who are information scientists at the "University of California" at "Berkeley," evaluate that the overall annual invention of the world's "print, film, optical, and magnetic" material will need approximately 1.5 billion "gigabytes" of storing. So, they have faith that it will be technologically probable for an average individual to approach almost all documented material in a little while.

Discussion and analysis

In order to make sure that researchers have equitable access to information and can carry out high-quality studies, the accessibility of library resources is an important consideration (Ameen, 2019). This section discusses and analyses the study's findings, emphasizing the accessibility differences between advanced and developing countries, how these differences affect research findings, and proposed solutions to the accessibility gap.

The study found considerable differences between developed and developing countries in the availability of library resources. The majority of developed countries had strong library systems, cutting-edge technology infrastructure, and sizable collections of both print and digital materials. In contrast, developing countries have difficulties with a lack of financing for library purchases, a shoddy technical foundation, and a lack of resources for both print and digital

collections. The research demonstrated that developed countries had more libraries and easier access to research resources, making physical access to library facilities more convenient. On the other hand, developing countries encountered issues with geographic dispersal and a lack of library resources, which were frequently centralized in metropolitan areas.

The accessibility of digital materials also differed greatly by country, with developed countries having greater internet connectivity and more comprehensive online collections. In contrast, less developed countries battled without computers and steady internet connections. Research findings are significantly impacted by accessibility differences, particularly in developing countries. Researchers' capacity to perform thorough literature reviews, read current academic papers, and engage in cutting-edge research is hampered by limited access to library resources. This may result in a lack of exposure to many viewpoints, a vague grasp of research gaps, and a reduced ability to add to the body of knowledge on a global scale. The digital gap created by underdeveloped technology infrastructure and restricted access to digital resources in developing countries further exacerbates the differences in research outputs. These countries' limited access to online journals, databases, and research tools makes it difficult for researchers to keep up with the most recent developments in their areas.

Descriptive Analysis is applied to define the elementary information structures in this article. These structures offer ordinary outlines of the methods and the processes. The benefits of digital libraries as a source of effortlessly and quickly approaching volumes, files, and pictures of several kinds are broadly accepted by marketable goods and community forms similarly. Customary libraries are restricted by storing space. Digital libraries have the potential to accumulate plentiful and further material, merely because digital data needs very small bodily space to encompass it. Intrinsically, the price of keeping a digital library can be greatly inferior to a customary library.

A corporeal library needs to use huge amounts of cash for the payment of workers, manuscript preservation, rental, and surplus volumes. Digital libraries may decrease or, on various occasions, remove their dues. Customary and digital, both kinds of libraries need labeling of contributions to permit consumers to localize and save information. Digital libraries may be extra enthusiastic about implementing improvements in technology, affording consumers with enhancements in electronic and audio manuscript technology and awarding new systems of

statement like "wikis and blogs." Customary libraries may be considered, so offering online access to their "OPAC" collection is appropriate. One significant benefit of digital change is improved accessibility to consumers (Mirza & Mahmood, 2012). These libraries also enlarge accessibility to persons who may not be customary consumers of a library due to earthly settings or structural relationships.

Many software packages for users in universal digital libraries are present; for prominent one is "Digital library software." "Institutional repository software" emphasizes mostly on consumption, safeguarding, and contact of locally formed papers, mainly locally formed educational productions, which can be found in "Institutional repository software" (Adeoye & Olanrewaju, 2019). This software will possibly be registered, alike is the case with the "Library of Congress," which uses "Digit-board" and "CTS" to achieve digital material. The strategy and application in digital libraries are created so that computer systems and software can use the info when switched. These libraries are mentioned as "Semantic digital libraries." "Semantic digital libraries" also mix with diverse groups from many community links (Berry et al., 1988; Höppner et al., 2009).

Most digital libraries afford a quest border that allows sources to establish. These sources are usually unfathomable web or unseen web sources because they normally cannot be situated by examination device flatterers (Castelli, 2006). Certain digital libraries produce distinctive pages or sitemaps to allow examination devices to discover all their sources. Digital libraries normally use the "Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting" to uncover their meta-data to other digital libraries, and examination devices like "Google Scholar, Yahoo! and Scirus" can also use "OAI-PMH" to discover these unfathomable web sources. In the previous few years, processes for digitalizing volumes at a great hurry and somewhat small price have significantly enhanced the consequence that now it is probable to digitize millions of volumes each year. "Google book-scanning project" also functions with libraries to provide digitized volumes forcing onward to the digitized volume dominion.

Copyright law has hindered digital libraries because, different from conventional printed workings, digital copyright laws are still being shaped. Libraries may need approval from rights-holders to re-publication of information on the web. A struggle for attention between libraries and the producers is present because they desire to produce online descriptions of their developed

material for marketable resolutions. In 2010, it was assessed that 23% of real volumes were produced before 1923, and so is beyond copyright. From the material printed after this period, just 5% is still in print. So, nearly 72% of volumes are not accessible to the people.

A reduction of obligation happens due to the circulated kind of digital sources. Intricate intelligent possessions substances may involve because a library does not always possess digital information. In several ways, the material is a public area or self-produced individually (Panezi, 2017). Specific digital libraries, such as "Project Gutenberg," make efforts to digitalize outside copyright materials and make them generously accessible to people. An assessment of the number of different volumes still present in library lists from 2000 B.C. to 1960 is prepared.

One other problem which has complicated the materials is the longing for certain publication houses to confine the usage of digital information like e-books bought by libraries (Candela et al. et al., 2007; Iqbal, Qaiser; Muhammad, n.d.; Riehman-Murphy & Hunter, 2019). While with printed volumes, the library possesses the volume until its distribution, the producers need to confine the number of times an e-book can be tested before the library repurchases that book. HarperCollins has begun certifying usage of every e-book copy for approximately twenty-six mortgages. This thing merely impacts the general headings and has no useful impact on others. When this limit is finished, the library can re-purchase accessibility rights at a lesser price than the real cost. From a publication angle, this thing is a worthy balance of library loaning and defending themselves from a dreaded decline in book trades. Libraries are not arranged to exhibit their gatherings this way (Bainbridge et al., 2003; Hsiao & Bomhold, 2013; Witten et al., 2010). They admit the greater than before need for digital supplies accessible to customers and the wish for a digital library to become prolonged to embrace the best suppliers. However, producer permitting possibly will obstruct the progression.

Naturally, digital libraries advance and preserve their personal recommending systems constructed on current research and commendation frames like "Apache Lucene" or "Apache Mahout." Conversely, some commendations as a facility supplier focusing on proposing a recommendation system for digital libraries as a facility are given (Dahan et al., 2016).

For discussing information material and libraries in developing countries, digital libraries in these countries may be presuming. Circumstances are very dissimilar in various countries of the world. Approximately a hundred developing or makeshift countries are in the world. In recounting

these countries, one ought to first contract with the words of vocabulary. Countries of this type are ongoing with the label of "backward," which in other ways becomes "under-developed." "Underdeveloped" is effortlessly altered into "developing" and is associated with "emergent" (Nisheva-Pavlova et al., 2016a, 2016b). At present, "emerging," "transitional," "developing," and "the Third World" are all in usage words, which with one or another term are preferred ad supported by various critics on several philosophical basses.

Conclusion

This study has examined the pitiable condition of library services in developing countries education structure. It has concluded that standardized libraries are non-existing, and if they exist, they are in terrible condition. The bad condition becomes a cause for the pitiable worth of alumni of the universities of developing countries, and the skills the graduates of these universities display are "lowering at an alarming rate." The pitiable condition of educational libraries is concerned as the main reason.

Developing countries' higher institutions have devised an idea to establish a digital library on a national base that is not only on time but also noteworthy. The notion and need for computer-generated (digital) libraries and their benefits are cautiously observed. Distant from the budget for constructing digital libraries, developing countries face several other difficulties connected to functioning digital library facilities. Despite this, internet connection in developing countries is costly and slow-moving.

The results of the study have important policy implications. Establishing national and international policies that promote equitable access to library resources should be a top priority for governments and international organizations. This includes programs to narrow the digital gap, enhance library access, and provide enough money for resource acquisition. To develop and put into action effective policies that address accessibility discrepancies, collaboration amongst stakeholders—including governments, libraries, researchers, and funding agencies—is crucial.

Finally, the discussion and analysis demonstrate the stark differences in library resource accessibility between developed and developing countries and the ensuing effects on research outputs. However, the accessibility gap can be closed, and a more inclusive research environment

can be promoted internationally through focused measures such as technology investments, collaborations, capacity building, and advocacy activities. Researchers in developing countries can have equal opportunities to improve their knowledge and participate in international research partnerships by resolving these inequities.

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