



Use of E-Resources in Library View

Mr. Avinash G. Yette

Librarian, Dr. Arun Motghare Mahavidhyalaya
Kondha-Kosra, Tah: Pauni, Dist: Bhandara

Corresponding Author - Mr. Avinash G. Yette

Email- avinashyette@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7919480

Introduction:

The digitization of information of print media has brought a new concept in all the fields of human life. This has marked the beginning of 'information era'. Electronic resource is defined as a resource which requires computer or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it referring to full text bases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products. These may be delivered on CD ROM, on tape, via Internet etc. These are more useful due to searching, providing information access. The developments in scientific publishing and the pricing policies of publishers posed new challenges and opportunities for academic libraries in purchasing and managing the journals within their restricted budget.

The library services of the 21st century are fastly changing. With the development of electronic publishing, libraries are not only buying reading materials such as books and journals but also arranging for providing E-Access to various learning resources. The E-Resources and the use of web as a tool is changing the way users live. While in the early phase, the World Wide Web was mainly used for push type applications to provide information and resources to users, the development of Web 2.0 and the spread of open sources and shared use concept have focused on user generated content and applications for sharing. This has led to the development of electronic resources. They convert information sources in electronic form. The different types of e-resources are, E-books, E-journals, Databases, CDs/DVDs, E-conference proceedings, EReports, E-Maps, Pictures, E-Manuscripts, E-Theses, E-Newspaper, etc.

E-Resources may be delivered on CD-ROM / DVD, over the Internet and so on. Providing access to e-resources is a service to help library users to find e-Databases, e-Journals, e-Magazines, e-Books/ e-Audio/ e-Images, Digital Library Projects, Electronic Exhibitions, e-Subject Guide, e-newsletters, E-conferences proceedings and Web search tools on a range of topic. Electronic books are very helping because of their easy availability and its feature of incorporating more than one book in a single hand held device. The published materials also available on open access on web. They don't worry for licensing and usage of the information. According to Dr.S.R.Ranganathan, in his fifth law Library is a growing organism. Library is not a store house of books; it is a knowledge resource center. Every reader visits the library with the intention to get the solution for his problem. Library should fulfill the needs of user community.

Definition:

According to AACR2, 2005 Update, an electronic resource is: "Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g., CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet)." This definition does not include electronic resources that do not require the use of a computer.

As per Wikipedia, Electronic Resources means "Information (usually a file)

which can be stored in the form of electrical signals, usually on a computer; Information available on the Internet".

According to Gradman glossary, "A publication in digital format which must be stored and read on a computer device. There are two types: Direct access: these are physical objects such as CD-ROMs, diskettes, computer tapes, and computer cards, containing text, images, software etc.."

Need of E-Resources in library

E-Resources enable the librarian to provide better service to the user community.

The few considerable points are mentioned below;

1. To get access to an information source by the more than one users.
2. E-Resources can be search quickly.
3. These can be found easily by any user.
4. These resources can be stored in huge amount.
4. save time spent on the E-Resources use.
5. Analyses the purpose of using e-resources by respondent

5. Know different types of e-resources commonly used by respondents
6. To collect, store, organize information in digital form.
7. To promote efficient delivery of information economically to all the users.
8. To encourage co-operative efforts to save and share the investments in research resources, computing and communication network.

Types of E-Resources

Sr.No.	Types of E-Resources	Description
1	E-Book	E-books is the many formats competing for prime time, including Adobe PDF.
2	E-Journal	E-journals are one application of information technology.
3	E-Newspaper	An E- newspaper is also known as online newspaper or web.
4	E-Magazines	E- Magazines also one application of E-Recourses.
5	Indexing and Abstracting Databases	These are the reference sources which provide bibliographic information about journal including abstracts of the articles.
6	Full text database	Today's there are number of databases available on the network.
7	Reference database	These are many Dictionaries, Almanacs, and Encyclopedias, which are available on internet in electronic format.
8.	Statistical database	These databases contain the numerical data useful for the mass community.
9.	Image collection	Due to adventure of e-images facility this type of databases is developed.
10	Multimedia Products	These types of databases are includes images, videos, audios and text etc.
11	E-Thesis	These databases are contained with PhD thesis and Dissertation published through e-format.
12	E-Clipping	The main objective of e-clipping is retrospective search and comprehensive analysis of new items.
13	E-Patents	E-patents is the exclusive right granted by the government to make use of an invention for a specific period of time.
14	E-Standards	Written definition, limit rule, approved and monitored for complains by authoritative agency.

Characteristics of E-Resources

1. Access to every document by anyone from any where
2. Retrieval e-resources is quicker than print resources
3. The users can be guided to the document by providing a link.
4. Easy to search the text.
5. The collection available in electronic format can be of any media.
6. Ownership not that important.
7. In electronic environment the interaction between user and librarian is frequent.
- 8 The software can help the users in retrieving the desired information; hardly intermediate can help users.

Impact of E-Resources on Library and Information Services

The Internet e-resources is changing the library system.. It has made simple and speedy purchase of information sources like books, journals and electronic publications. Many publishers catalogue tools like books in print as wee4ll as form of ordaining documents are available on the internet. The librarians need quick access to books, journals and electronic publications. Internet access is the simple and efficient method for access and updating the documentation and interface of catalogue of all libraries. The request for Inter Library Loan (ILL) can be sent via e-mail and the photocopies may be

sent by post fax, via e-mail after scanning the documents.

The development of ICT and the dissemination of Web environments have a dramatic effect on the user behaviors in information usage. The work from acquisitions to user services and the life cycle of electronic resources is quite different from that of print resources since it is characterized by access without holding the physical objects. As libraries build ever-larger collections of electronic resources, finding ways to manage them efficiently becomes a major challenge. The number of electronic journals, citation databases, and full-text aggregations held by most libraries has grown rapidly. Managing these electronic resources involves providing the library's user with convenient ways to find and access them and providing library staff with the tools to keep track of them.

Today most of the Library resources are available in electronic formats such as e-journals, e-books, databases, etc. Libraries are moving from print to e-resources either subscribing individually or through consortia because of its advantages over print resources. Recent studies show that users prefer e-journals than the print. As licensing electronic resources has greatly increased in recent years, libraries have struggled to control this information in paper files, integrated library systems, separate databases stored on local computers or network.

Utilities of E-Resources

1. E-publishing are not costly than paper.
2. E- Resources are in multimedia form.
3. E-resources are available for 24 hours of a day and save library space.
4. The E-resources search is easy because of user friendly interface.
5. They provide users faster, more convenient and anytime access from anywhere.
6. E-resources can be accessed by the support of advanced search and retrieval system.
7. The e-content can be reproduced, forwarded, modified.
8. The electronic environment enables to library to integrate with other libraries and make use of their resources also.
9. Those who have limited time to access to the libraries can effectively access to the libraries by dialing up process.
10. The libraries provide access to very large amount of information resources.

11. Libraries are focused on providing access to primary information.

References

1. Barman Badan,(2012), Library and Information Science: UGC NET guide , DVS Publishers, Guwahati. 125-126.
2. Gowda, Vasappa and Shivalingaiah, D. Training needs of researchers in the changing information environment: a case study of university libraries in Karnataka.
3. Sunil Kumar Satpathy & Biswanath Rout (2010) Use of E-Resources by the Faculty Members with Special Reference to CVRCE, Bhubaneswar, DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Vol. 30, No. 4, July 2010, pp. 11-16.
4. Sutar, Dhanajay,(2010), UGC NET guide in Library and Information Science, Universal Publisher, Pune 86-105.
5. Syed Ruhina, Paradkar Ashwini (2008), E-reference sources: A Boon of ICT for libraries, Librarian & ICT, Seminar paper 16-17 Feb 2008, 58-64.