E-Resources in Library

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Abstract:
The paper focuses on the various aspects of E-Resources. Digital technology has made it more easy and comfortable to apply the strode intellect. The library and information services of the 21st Century are fast changing with the rapid development of electronic Publishing libraries. Not only acquiring reading material such as printed books and journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form the web resources and use of web as a tool is changing the way users and learn.


1) Introduction:
In India, at present there are two types of Libraries i.e. Digital and Conventional type. Majority of our manpower has to manage Libraries in traditional way, where classification, Cataloguing, Circulation and other activities are mostly done manually. Library and information science (12) schools have focused on both aspects i.e. manually operated conventional library and information centers in a network society. Internet has radically changed libraries. Libraries are making ever increasing use of internet resources in provision of services. Electronic environment goes well beyond just internet/web resources but those resources are becoming more & more dominant factor.

2) Definition:
An electronic resource is defined as a resource which require computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data be it text referring to full text bases electronic journals, image collections other multimedia products and numerical graphical or time based.

1) According to AACR2, 2005 update an electronic resource is “material data and / or programs (s) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device this material may requires the use of peripheral directly connected to computerized device (e.g. CD-ROM drive) or a connection to computer network (e.g. the internet).

2) According to Library and information Technology Glossary “Term used to describe all of the information product that a Library provides through a computer network.”

3) According to 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.

4) 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-ROM. Disketts computer tapes and computer cards, Containing text, images Software etc.

3) List of electronic resources in Library
1) E-books – E-books is the many formats competing for prime time including adobe, PDF, Microsoft reader, Mobipocket reader, EPUB kindle and iPod.

2) E-Journal – An ejournal is very important part for every Library collection, E-journal are one application of information technology.
3) E-News Paper – An E-newspaper is also known as online newspaper or web newspaper that exists on the World Wide Web or internet.

4) E-Magazines – An E-magazines is very important part of every library collection, E-magazines are one application of information technology.

5) Indexing and abstracting Database - These are the reference sources which provide bibliographic information about journal including abstract of the articles.

6) Full text database – Today’s number of database available on the network. They are either free or with charges. Database is an organized collection of information of a particular subject or multidisciplinary subject areas. Information within e-database can be searched and retrieved electronically.

7) E-Thesis – These database are contained with Ph.D. thesis and dissertation Published through e-format.

4) Advantages of e-resources:

1) Accessible – Can be accessed from any computer on campus and usually any computer of Campus any time of the day or night. So there is no need to make a trip to the Library.

2) Easily Searchable – each journal can be searched quick and easy often through the complete full text of articles and via online index.

3) Speed – articles / issues appear online before printed version is available.

4) Interactive – rapid turnaround time means articles Can be read commented by the reader amended quickly and greater Feed back through the web.

5) Links – hypertext format should be exploited and links to related articles information on other web sites stable URLs for individual articles and email alerts when latest issue toaded.

6) Added value – Advantages taken on the web is to add value by using animation, virtual reality and interactive mathematical charts.

7) Inexpensive – Saving can be made over printing costs distribution costs and extra costs by new Features.

8) Flexibility – E-journals evolved quickly. They are not tied to a format printer and distributor network.

5) Disadvantages of Resources:

1) Difficult reading computer screens.

2) Limitations of computer monitor.

3) Read information only the screen.

4) Now more and more people printer e-resources to traditional ones, because it can save their time and money.

5) E-resources reading devices are surely more expensive than printed books.

All devices of e-resources require Power.

6) Importance of e-resources:

Know the quality of information retrained through electronic resources. The importance and wide ranging scope of electronic resources for general communication information retrieval and instructional delivery to support teaching and research activity in tertiary educational in situations is acknowledged worldwide.

7) Conclusion:

Librarians deals with e-resources will be confronted by questions about equipment requirement pricing polices bibliographies control, archival access staffing implications and users needs librarians
need to balance various elements demands constant adjustment in provision of cost effective services one has to keep up-date on changing technology changing players in market place, user needs and wants.

E-resources is the wave of future if will be an ongoing challenge to Libraries for year to come by engaging in careful panning including preparation of e-collection offers possibilities for expending access as well as changing learning behavior and academic research trends.

References: