

Exploring Innovation Research Methodologies in a Variety of  
Multidisciplinary Fields and Their Prospective Future Impact  
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**A STUDY ON USE OF E-RESOURCES IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF  
UTTAR PRADESH**

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**ABSTRACT**

The use of E-Resources through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is increasing day by day for latest Information. E-Resources focus on the various aspects. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. The advent of technology has made the libraries to add new things to its collection. Print sources are more digitalized. E-resources information sources are very important for the academic community i.e. college library Paper presentation an overview of these resources few advantages and some disadvantages and address of few web sites. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research; betterment and overall development of the society. Electronic resources are easily accessible in remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information. E-Resources is the most important resources for present scenario.

**Keywords:** E-Resources, E-Books, E-Journals, E-Thesis, E-Newspaper and ICT.

**1.INTRODUCTION**

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data refer to full text bases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on CD ROM, on tape, via Internet and so on.

These are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, savings in storage and maintenance etc. and sometimes the electronic form is the only alternative. The web resources and the use of web as a tool is changing the way users live and learn. 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 rapid development and popularity of electronic resources. E-Resources are occupying a significant portion of the global literature E-Resources is increasing day by day.

**. The different types of e-resources are:**

- ☐ E-books,
- ☐ E-journals,
- ☐ CDs/DVDs,
- ☐ E-conference proceedings,
- ☐ E-Reports,
- ☐ E-Maps,
- ☐ E-Pictures/Photographs,
- ☐ E-Manuscripts,
- ☐ E-Theses,
- ☐ E-Newspaper,
- ☐ e-Databases
- ☐ e-Journals, e-Magazines
- ☐ e-Books/
- ☐ e-Audio/
- ☐ e-Images,

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- ☐ Digital Library Projects
- ☐ Electronic Exhibitions
- ☐ e-Subject Guide
- ☐ e-newsletters
- ☐ E-conferences proceedings

The e books are help easy portability and its feature of incorporating more than one book in a single hand-held device. The published materials are also available on open access platform. This helps the poorer also to get the information required free of cost and bridge the digital divide. They need not 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 centre. Every reader visits the library with the intention to get the solution for his problem. Library should fulfill the needs of user.

### 2.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).

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

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.

### 3. NEED OF E-RESOURCES:

E-Resources enable the librarian to provide better service to the users. The few considerable points are mentioned below;

- (a). To get access to an information source by the more than one user.
- (b). E-Resources can be searched quickly.
- (c). Found easily by the user.
- (d). Resources can be stored in huge amount.
- (e). Amount of time spent on the E-Resources use.
- (f). Analyses the purpose of using e-resources by respondent
- (g). Know different types of e-resources commonly used by respondents
- (h). To collect, store, organize information in digital form.
- (i). To promote efficient delivery of information economically to all the users.

### 4. TYPES OF E-RESOURCES

No.	E-Resources Type	Description
1.	E-Book	E-books is the many formats competing for prime time, including Adobe
2.	E-Journal	e-journal is very important part of every library collection. E-journals are one application of information technology.
3.	E-Newspaper	An is also known as online newspaper or web newspaper that exists on the World Wide Web or internet.
4.	E-Magazines	An E-Magazine is very important part of every library collection. E-Magazines are one application of information technology.
5.	E-newspaper	These are the reference sources which provide bibliographic information about journal including abstracts of the articles
6.	Indexing and Abstracting Databases	Today are either free or with charges. E-databases is an organized collection of information of a particular subject or multidisciplinary subject areas, information within e-databases can be searched and retrieved electronically.
7.	Full text database	These are many Dictionaries, Almanacs, and Encyclopedias, which are available on internet in electronic format.
8.	Reference database	These databases contain the numerical data useful for the mass community.
9.	Image collection	Multimedia products.
10.	E-Thesis	These databases are contained with PhD thesis and Dissertation published through e-format

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11.	E-Clipping	The main objective of e-clipping is retrospective search and comprehensive analysis of new items.
12.	E-Patents	E-patents is the exclusive right granted by the government to make use of an invention for a specific period of time.
13.	E-Standards	Written definition, limit rule, approved and monitored for compliance by authoritative agency.

### 5. SELECTIONS OF E-RESOURCES

The selection of E-Resources should be done according to the need and demand of users. As a librarian one should consider the following steps at the time of selection.

- ☐ To know the needs of users.
- ☐ To know content and scope of e-resources.
- ☐ To examine quality of the e-resources and search facility among them.
- ☐ To maintain cost effectiveness.
- ☐ To check either subscription based or web based at the time of purchasing.
- ☐ To check the license copy.
- ☐ To evaluate educational support and training.
- ☐ To check the compatibility and technical support.

### 6. CHARACTERISTICS OF E-RESOURCES

- The software can help the users in retrieving the desired information.
- e-resources is quicker than print resources
- Users can be guided to the document by providing a link.
- Text easy search.
- Electronic format can be collection of any media.
- Ownership not that important
- Access to every document by anyone; from any where
- In electronic environment the interaction between user and librarian is frequent.

### 7. E-RESOURCES ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

E-resources It has made simple and speedy purchase of information sources 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. 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. Most of the Library resources in the recent past are being made 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. As licensing electronic resources has greatly increased in recent years.

### 8. UTILITIES OF E-RESOURCES

- ✓ E-publishing may be less costly than paper.
- ✓ E-Resources are created in any file format like text, audio, video and images.
- ✓ E-resources are available for 24 hours of a day and save library space.
- ✓ The E-resources search is easy because of user friendly interface.
- ✓ They provide users faster, more convenient and anytime access from home, campus or library.
- ✓ E-resources can be accessed by the support of advanced search and retrieval system
- ✓ The content can be reproduced, forwarded, modified and leading to problem with copyright protection and preserving authenticity.
- ✓ The electronic environment enables to library to integrate with other libraries and make use of their resources also.
- ✓ Those who have limited time to access to the libraries can effectively access to the libraries by dialing up process.
- ✓ The libraries provide access to very large amount of information resources.
- ✓ Libraries are focused on providing access to primary information.

### 9. E-RESOURCES ISSUES

- (a). Licensing: E-Resources need the license from the publisher to the library.
- (b). IPR: E-Resources can be easily copied and forwarded to another person so librarian should be alert about IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)
- (c). Standards of metadata:  
There are standards for metadata description like MARC21 but the available e-resources in the market are not standardizing by MARC21.
- (d). Low budget:  
Libraries are non-profit organization so they cannot purchase and afford the costly electronic resources.



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(e). Skill manpower:

to handle the electronic collection the proper skills are required among the staff but libraries are lacking of skill manpower.

(f). Lack of infrastructure:

Electronic collection is supported by Information and communication Technology components.

### CONCLUSION

E-resources is an important role for users. E-Resources helpful to ensure exhaustive and pinpointed information. The e-resources provide themselves various search options to the user and library manages. Using of e-resources enable the library to save space of library and time of the users. E-resources are useful for libraries as well as each and every users of the society who are starving to get a variety of information through the globe. The Developments in the information and Communication Technology services are available in the present made wonderful changes in the library operations. Its advantages are for technocrats, usage of the electronic products improve the knowledge of user. E-mails and RSS alerts carry the information for the individual to become aware of the user. Enhancement in Infrastructure like high-speed network, wi-fi in the campus, LAN portals at various rights to use points in the campus and also in departments can be prepared to improve the practice effectively. Now a day E-Resources is increasing rapidly.

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