



E-Resources in Library and Information Centre

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Introduction

In the fast-emerging and ever-growing information explosion it is very difficult to retrieve particular information without try to improve the services of libraries. The impact of technologies such as CD-ROMs, multimedia, computer networks, internet, etc. have led to a paperless society. With the availability of computers, capable of computing at very high speed and having large disc storage space, it is possible to digitize and store information in the form of high quality graphics, color images, voice signal and video clips at a relatively affordable cost.

The role of mass media like newspapers and radio communications in bridging information awareness to the people has been praiseworthy. However this was limited to print media or hard copy format. As change is eternal, new awareness methods to match the knowledge explosion came into existence in the form electronic media to disseminate the information. Electronic revolution has transformed the society of people into information savvy. To facilitate electronic media to work knowledge resources have necessarily to be converted form print media to machine carrying out necessary tasks is based on personal experience. The knowledge and experience gained from dealing with e-resources is often vested in few people, sometimes only one, libraries are left at risk. Furthermore, the provision of meaningful metrics, such as detailed cost analyses and statistics on performance and usage, remains problematic, but without such metrics, managers cannot make fully informed decisions. As the spending on e-collections increases, so does the need for a better solution: “a system that supports management of the information and workflows necessary to efficiently select, evaluate, acquire, maintain, and provide informed access to electronic resources in accordance with their business and license terms” (Anderson et al., 2004).

In the presence of comprehensive commercial solution, some instructions themselves developed systems that deal with various aspects of e-source management. Now, a number of vendors are working on providing complete. Solution that will help librarians not only maintain collections but also develop then further. The offering of some vendors consist of an ERM system that forms an integral part of their integrated library system. The integration with system that already support various aspects of the e-resource life cycle is likely to be the key to success for e-resource management solution

NEED OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Electronic publishing has led to new era of communication and information sharing. It creates opportunities for users as well as authors and publishers. Many of the electronic books or electronic publishers ‘website freely permit and encourage readers to provide feedback on works, often directly to the author rather than to the publisher, nevertheless users may establish their own accounts, charge services to credit cards or pay by prearranged method, and have requested material delivered directly to them by fax, e-mail, etc. today, libraries of all kinds have been spending larger and larger shares of their budgets to adopt or



gain access to electronic resources from publishers and vendors, this is due the face that electronic resources have enabled libraries to improve services in a variety of ways. First, most, e-sources come equipped with powerful search and retrieval tools that allow users to perform literature searches more effectively and efficiently. Users can access the information with multimedia (i.e. sound, video, animation, graphical form and so on)

DEFINITIONS: E-RESOURCES

An e-resources is defined as a resource which requires 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, 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 (Bajpai, mal & Bajpai, 2010)

ERM is the practices and software systems used by libraries to keep track of important information regarding electronic resource, especially internet-based resources such as e-books, e-journals, e-newspapers, databases, information resource that you can access on the web, on or off campus, you can get the information you want, when you need it, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Simply we define to electronic resources than we define like information resources in electronic form that's call electronics resources (electronic resources) many definitions are available on-line some definition like "term used to describe all of the information products that a library provides through a computer network. This includes electronic books and journals, bibliographic databases and library websites pages" and online tools that index, abstract, or provide electronic access to articles, books, dissertations and other types of content. Many of these databases offer limited full text.

TYPES OF E-RESOURCES

E-journals, e-books, e-databases, CD & DVD, e-theses and dissertation, e-reference sources, e-zines, e-newspaper, etc. are come under electronic resources (singh, 2010)

1). E-Journals: E-journals (Electronic journals) publishing on the web is a flourishing field, providing users with online access to various journals. The advent of electronics full text journals affords the opportunity to take a fresh approach, recognizing that any risk to publishers in new electronic age is likely to fall on small and medium size libraries, which are operating on restricted budgets. Many e-journals are available on-line. Some publishers provide free on-line access to journals published by them against print subscription of library. One of the most important benefit is that multiple users at one location can access the same article at the same time. However, many publishers require libraries to subscribe to their print version in order to access the electronic version. Selection of E-journals guidelines includes the following:

- Content: comparison with the print versions.
- Added value: wider access, search ability, potentially greater currency.
- Functionality: usability, searching limit functions, linking.
- Technical considerations: hardware and software requirements.
- Licensing arrangements: license restrictions, ongoing access rights, costs.
- Service impact: documentation, publicity, staff training needs.

2) E-newspapers: it is the online accompaniments of established newspapers where news articles and the latest updates are published on the web .i.e. [http:// www.newslink.org](http://www.newslink.org)

3) E-Magazines: E-Magazine is equivalent to e-newspaper but published by established print magazine publishers. Many magazine titles such as the economist, times,



national geographic and so on, have also established online websites i.e. <http://WWW.world-newspapers.com/>

4) E-databases: E-databases may consist of books, periodicals, reports & these etc can be converted to electronic form that allows access through network. More and more online databases in bibliographic as well full text sources are available and also added up frequently with the growing demand of users. Some databases are web enabled and some are networked solution. Web enabled databases are easily accessible from the user desktops through the web easily browser while the networked solutions may require special installation at client side.

5.E-Thesis and Dissertation: it is an electronic document that explain the intellectual works or research of a researcher.

6.CD-ROM: it has provide new dimension for information for information storage and retrieval. Now a days most of the work on e-journals has concentrated on distribution via the internet and CD-ROM as well.

7. E-reference sources: it is an electronic version of references sources, such as Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Biographics, etc, i.e [http:// www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com).

8. Research Guides by subject: subject guides are web resources designed by university of Chicago librarians, which provide an overview of resources in a subject area. They include staff contacts, print collection, electronic resources, as well as links to other relevant websites subject. Guides are a good place to start when you are beginning research on a specific topic. You can locate subject guides from our databases finder page or go to our website and select research guides by subject.

9. Indexes: an index is a reference source which provides bibliographic information about journal articles, as well as other types of material . while indexes have long existed in print, online indexes have expanded the type of work done by researches. More options than looking for materials by subject, author or title. Online indexes allow you to look beyond subject, author, or title. They allow you to look for keywords or phrases throughout the bibliographic information-including the abstract. sometimes people refer to indexes as “Article Databases” since they are mainly used to search for articles in journals, many also include the full-text of an actual articles online. However, it is important to realize that many indexes cover other research materials such as conference paper, book chapters, dissertations, research studies, etc. you can locate indexes for your subjects area through the databases finder page of go to our website or by selecting research guides by subject

10. E-Books: an E-book or an electronic book is an electronic or digital equivalent of a print book. E-book is either read on personal computer, or on dedicated hardware device known as E-book device or E-book reader, since 1970, the development of electronic version of printed books (E-books) has become as a part of the whole electronic publishing phenomenon. E-publishing of books is a major development that is quickly causing changes in the industry. E-books technology is faster and can be implemented without the need for expensive print jobs. Traditional concept of a book includes novels, dictionaries, textbooks, anthologies, instruction manuals, proceeding of meeting and directories, whereas the term “ electronic books” has been applied to some type of CD-ROM systems, palm-top CD players, on demand text, electronics document systems of various kinds and nearly any kind of computer-based text. E-books are changing the fundamentals of reading. They may become a significant, Enduring part of culture, society and the life of the mind

11. library catalogue: most libraries now provide access to the catalogue from there websites many others provide information about there holding into larger basses such as world cat, or the RLG catalogue the library provides links these catalogue under “ catalogue” section on it websites



12. Statistical sources: the library access to a variety of subscription on databases, which provide economic data or statistic. You can locate this sources through the libraries databases finder, the library catalogue, or through many of the libraries research guides by subject. Be aware that there are many statistical available in print, which cannot be found online.

13. sound recordings: there are only a few libraries databases, which provide access to sound recordings. If you are looking for music online, start at the music subject guide for the resources.

14. image databases: (art, maps, medicals, etc.) : some databases includes graphics or image, such as photos, printings or maps. You can use the database finder page to locate these. The art subject guide also provide extensive information about locating images.

FEATURES OF E-RESOURCES

These are various features of some ERM system include

- 1) Supporting acquisition and management of license e-resources.
- 2) May be integrated into other library system. Modules or maybe stand alone system
- 3) May have a public interface, either separate or integrated into the OPAC.
- 4) Providing description of resources at the package (database) level and relate Package contents (Journals) to the package records.
- 5) Encoding and perhaps publicly displaying license rights such as e-reserve, course Packs and inter library loan.
- 6) Tracking electronic resources from point of order through licensing and final access.
- 7) Providing information about the data providers, consortia arrangements, Platforms.
- 8) Providing contact information for all content providers.
- 9) Lodging problems with resources and providers.
- 10) Providing customizable e-mail alerting systems (e.g. notices to managers when Action are expected or required).
- 11) Linking license documents to resource records.
- 12) Supports retrieval of sushi uses statistics.

THE MOST POPULAR PUBLISHERS OF E- RESOURCES:

Sr. No	E-Resources	websites
1	All Ebscohost Resources	https://search.ebscohost.com
2	American Chemical Society (ACS)	https://pubs.acs.org/
3	American Institute OF Physics Generals(AIP)	https://journals.aip.org/
4	American Physical Society (APS)	https://www.aps.org/
5	ASME	https://asmedl.org/journals/doc/ASMEDL-
6	Cambridge university press (CUP)	https://cambridge.org/
7	Decker	https://www.deckerpublishing.com/
8	Emerald	https://www.emeraldinsight.com/
9	Ice virtual library	https://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/
10	IEEE/IEE/electronic library (IEL)	me.jsp



11	IGI Global	https://www.igi-global.com
12	ISI web of knowledge	https://www.webofknowledge.com
13	J-store	https://www.jstor.org/
14	Nature	https://www.nature.com/
15	Ovid	https://ovidsp.ovid.com/
16	Oxford university press (OUP)	https://www.oup.com/
17	Project muse	https://muse.jhu.edu/
18	Royal society of chemistry	https://www.rsc.org/
19	SAGE online journals	https://online.sagepub.com
20	Science direct	https://www.sciencedirect.com
21	Sic-finder scholar	https://sci-finder scholar
22	SCOPUS	https://www.scopus.com/home.url
23	Springer link	https://www.springerlink.com/
24	Taylor and francis	https://www.taylorandfrancies.com
25	Thieme-e-journals journals	https://www.thieme-connect.com/e-
26	Ulrich web	https://ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com/login
27	Wiley-black well	https://eu.wiley.com/wileyCDA/brand/id-35.html

Conclusion:

It is perceived that patrons will be in favour of electronic resources management and demand for a simplest most direct path to information irrespective of the methods that are being adopted. Portability, sharing and convenience are increasing important for end users. Libraries need to manage electronic resources effectively to the optimum utilization by overcoming the issues and challenges. Growth of electronic resource even though slower than what is expected will force the libraries will switch to more and more electronic resources in future. However, with innovative approaches to solve these issues and with the high degree of emphasised on standardization, the task on managing electronic resources will become less complex in the future

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