

Modernization of Libraries: Use of e-resources in the academic library

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Abstract

This paper describes the use and use of e-resources in the academic library and analyses the status of use of e-resources. Information technology (IT) has made rapid changes in the field of education. Along with this, librarians will also have to adapt to this new development for storage and e-delivery and dissemination of information.

Keywords: E-Resources, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), Internet Protocol (IP), Database, Electronic Services, Access, Information technology.

Introduction

Nowadays the dynamics of the library have changed by adding a relational aspect to all its processes. In this way, modern libraries are moving away from focusing on transactional services, while libraries of the past were defined by transactional (issuing and returning of books) services. The first change to happen to the academic library was a change in the way collections were curated and developed. Computer and Internet have played an important role in the development of the library, through which users have become easier to use library resources. Technology has been game changer here and the developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), computing and networking that have paved the way.

E-Resources

An electronic resource, also known as an e-journal, e-book, and online databases in varied digital formats, webpages (.html, .asp, etc.), adobe acrobat documents (.pdf), etc. E-resource is a book publication made available in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both readable on the flat-panel display of computers or other electronic devices.

Users are subscribed to e-resources (e-books, e-journals, and databases, etc.) by the higher educational institution to provide current information within the stipulated time. Most major publishers prefer to publish e-editions before the print edition arrives. In the case of journals, the e-edition is published one month before the publisher of the print edition.

The abundance of URLs and web sites on library portals and library sites makes it difficult for information professionals to manage them. Currently, many different access models are being offered by publishers for e-resources.

E-Databases

1. EMBASE
2. Web of Science
3. Science Direct
4. Wikipedia
5. Springer Link
6. J-Gate
7. Capital Line

8. EBSCO
9. Info Track
10. SCOPUS
11. UpToDate
12. Clinical Key
13. Jaypee Digital
14. DOAJ
15. Nature
16. Mathscinet, etc.

E-resources mainly include e-books, e-journals, e-reference works, scholarly databases, online e-book libraries, value-added information portals, etc. (Fig. 1).

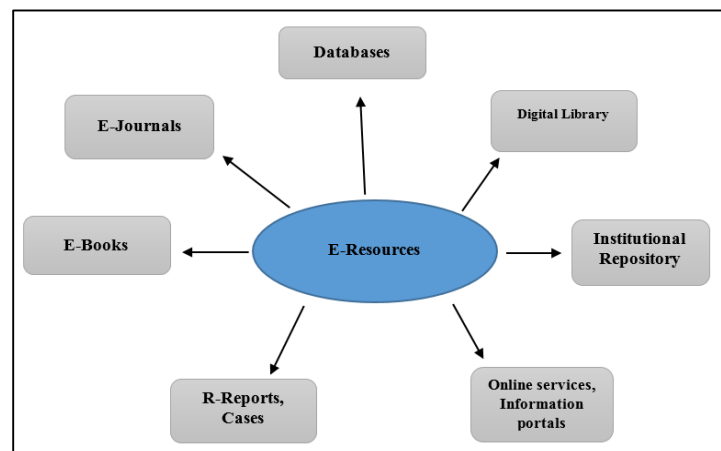


Fig. 1: E-resources and Services

Type of E-Resources: E-resources are basically divided into two parts:

1. **Online electronic resources:** E-books, E-journal, E-Newspaper, E-Magazines, E-Image Collection, E-Thesis, E-Clipping, Online databases, etc.
2. **Other electronic resources:** CD ROM, Diskettes, Other portable computer databases, etc.

Access to E-Resources:

- 1- **IP (Internet Protocol) Based Access to E-resources:**
When subscribing to e-resources through internet

protocol, you can access e-resources on all computers, iPad, etc., connected on that internet protocol.

- 2- **Remote access to E-resources:** When you are out off campus, whether at home or abroad, you can access library e-resources (electronic journals, e-books, databases, etc.) through remote access from a computer.
- 3- **Mobile access to E-resources:** Many library resource providers, such as UpToDate, EBSCO, Westlaw, Clinical Key, Science Direct, Ref Works, etc. have mobile apps or mobile sites that can provide more wired users

Selections of E-Resources:

In the present times, e-resources are getting expanded day by day, due to which academic libraries are moving towards the use of e-resources in which e-journals are the main ones. While selecting e-resources, care should be taken that the selection is made according to the need and demands of the users. As a librarian, the following considerations should be taken into consideration when choosing e-resources.

1. To get information about the content and scope of e-resources.
2. To find out the need of users.
3. Checking the quality of e-resources and search facilities.
4. To evaluate educational support and training.
5. Technical and compatibility testing check.
6. Subscription based or web checking at the time of purchase.
7. Maintaining cost-effectiveness.
8. Verity the license copy.

Impact of E-Resources on Library and Information Services:

At the present time, Information Technology (IT) has undergone rapid changes in the field of education. Traditional teaching and learning is moving towards online. The development of electronic resources is providing many benefits not only to libraries but also to writers, editors, users, publishers and collectors. As the use of electronic resources increased, so did the concept of digital library, virtual library and electronic library.

Electronic services have changed the process of information handling with the help of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The required information can be used easily and immediately by using e-service facilities. This is to enable libraries in its scope so that the user can access the information required for knowledge enhancement and provides a special opportunity.

Advantages of E-Resources

The use of electronic resources in academic libraries is constantly increasing, which is generally accepted due to readability, accessibility, and affordability. The advantages of e-resources are:

1. The library saves storage space.
2. Eliminates binding, printing and postage costs.
3. Saves time by providing easy and quick access without wasting time.
4. Can be used from anywhere anytime with the help of remote access.
5. The cost of publishing and distribution is less than the cost of print editions.
6. Can provide multi access on a network product.
7. Electronic resources are readily available in remote areas.

Conclusion

According to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, in his fifth law- **Library is a growing organism**. Digital technology has made this law very easy. Digital technology has contributed significantly to the development of libraries, making it easy for users to access the library. Digital information sources are being made by digitalizing print sources. Which is more important for educational institutions.

Conflict of Interest

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