



## E-RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

**Shri. Dadpe Devidas Eknathrao**

(Librarian), Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Wadwani Tq. Wadwani Dist. Beed (M.S.)-  
431122

### *Abstract*

Now days we are living in an era of great technology and today's academic Libraries have accepted modern forms of library techniques. The digital resources are readily available from many sources and those content are available by the teachers and learners through the internet A digital Library is also known as a distributed text based computer raised in form system and services. In the modern digital era most of the library collecton will be E-resources so all collection of electronic resources is to provide specific pin pointed exhaustive expeditious of information services to their users The efficiency of library services largely by the quality and quantity of its collection

**Keyword:** Digital library information communication, E- Resources, E-Books , academic libraries, E-Documents, collection Development .



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### **Introduction:**

Libraries are playing a vital role in developing nation by giving better services to their user. Collection development is defined as the planned purchase of materials in various formats to match the instructional and research needs of the campus with in the current fiscal environment and resources sharing opportunities. The heart of a library is its collections. The buildings house them. The process of collection development should take into consideration of certain important factors like analysis of community of users and their needs evolving documents selection policies acquisition of relevant document weeding of documents basing on the changing needs of the users and provide evolution. To develop collection & to meet future requirement. The formulation a production of a collection development policy is essential.

### **Electronic Resources Concepts and Characteristics:**

It is an umbrella term for all digital resources. These resources play an important role in the creation transmission and storage of information. Electronic resources encompass many genre, formats storage and delivery mediums. It is a combination of those resources that are born digital and made digital. The storage refers to the medium used to store and reveler contents to the users. The delivery medium may be a CD-Rom a magnetic tape or a served that is accessed through the internet. Thus is accessed through the internet. Thus electronic information area involves resources covering a wide variety of materials including infesting and abstracting services electronic books and serials & electronic databases offered by information aggregator documents delivery services and website. Many of these resources may be locally mounted on a library's server or they may be accessed remotely by modem or through direct internet connections maintained by the library. The importance electronic resources in academic institutions are ever growing. Their primary motto is to provide access rather than ownership. Electronic resources located an remotely accessed by librarians have been characterized by continuous, incremental grown thin products a services.

### **Importance of collection Development Policy of E-Resources:**

It is one of the primary functions of any library and information centre S.R. Ranghnaths 5 lack have profound implications for policies regarding collection development. CDPS all library personnel have to develop proper collection based and provide value added services to users.

### **Selection criteria for E-resources:**

E-Electronic resources presents a number of hurdles not encountered with traditional library materials. In addition to the criteria that apply to analog material, electronic publications raise complete issues around licensing, access, networking pricing ownership, and rapidly changing technology and standards.

### **E-Clipping:**

The main objective of E-clipping is the retrospective search and comprehensive analysis of new items it helps the users to retrieve new clips by simple clicks. The new items from different sources are identified and scanned at the earliest. The routines for scanning storing the clips. In other words the sources for the clips have to be made easy with suitable programmers that would speed up the process. The new items are archived into server and users have the options to views them by specific data duration keyword or new sources.

**E-books:**

Residing the importance of books which is an indispensable document to meet the needs of academic and the general needs Guttenberg the best known publishers of electronic books started publishing E-books in 1977. The electronic publishing is the process of production of typeset quality documents containing text graphics image tables equation etc., with the help of the a data processing system. In order to achieve quick publishing of dissemination the publication of book electronically is encouraged and well received among the academicians and researchers. E-books are being produced globally and are becoming available on the web many universities have began to produce them.

**Digital Library Resources:**

Digital library resources can be fully utilized by the information user. Resources in digital libraries can be etc divided in two categories.

- 1] Resources which are originally crested in a digital format such as electronic books or electronic journals and data sets. There are so many E-books E-journal, E-newspaper, metadata, data based on the various websites.
- 2] Such documents which are to be digitalized such as manuscripts printed materials and other non digital resources.
  - a) Digitalization or conversion of data by the library.
  - b) Acquisition of groined digital library resources created by publishers.

**Online Resources:**

- 1) Local database of traditional book in S-Singh S.P. Digital library technology, New Delhi Omega Publication.
- 2) E-books, electronic fax map image sound video and multimedia.
- 3) E-Journals.
- 4) LAN WAN MAN for Web browsing email etc.

**Use of Digital Library:**

- 1] It gathers and analyze information that reveal how and why library use is changing.

**Need of E-Resources:**

- a) Easy to access.
- b) Speedily accessed.
- c) It can be read anywhere in the world.
- d) Number of users can read at a time.
- e) Speed of publication.

**Features of E-Resources:**

- a) Advanced search and retrieval can be used simultaneously by more than one user.
- b) Any change in E-resources can be made available quickly.
- c) E-information through E-commerce.
- d) E-Resources are available only in electronic form using different formats.

**Advantages of E-Resources:**

- i) Quick Searching.
- ii) Speed of latest information.
- iii) Downloading to any device.
- iv) To provide access and not cover space.
- v) To update the information time to time.
- vi) Remote and concurrent and 24\*.
- vii) Access to textual aspect.

**Disadvantages of E-Resources:**

- a) Computer knowledge and trained staff are required.
- b) Electricity and connectivity is required.

**Evaluation of electronic Resources in library information center:**

**1] E-Journal:**

Electronic journal may be defined broadly as May journal, magazine, ezine, website, news letter or type of electronic serial publication which is available over the internet and can be accessed using different technologies such as world wide web (www), gopher, FTP, Telnet, E-mail or lister.

User how have online accepts to a very large number of journey, through the internet. These include IEFIE journals, Elsevier's science direct, Springer verlag's link, ACM digital library ABI/Inform and applied science and technology plus etc.

User can access all the INDEST consortia Journals, as well as IISC libraries free against print journal online subscription journals and completely free online access journals through E-journals information service (E-JFS) the NCSIE journal. Using E-JTS you can select access from Nineteen Thousand online full text journals.

**2] CD-Rom:** The library CD-Rom collection includes pirogues applied science and technology plus (ASPT) full text image data base institute. These full text (PDF) image database certain (in progress) CD-Rom database of few journal. Books received with the

journals issues and books respectively, sizeable number of stand at one CD-ROMs in various fields like art, music, science and technology etc.

**3] WEB OPAC:** Library maintains network accessible database such as online catalogue i.e. books holding available in the main library periodicals, holdings Library weekly list of additions are accessible on web as well.

**4] E-Books :** E-books on computer technology engineering life a physical science etc. Electronic books available to their user in electronic form and its large structured collection births transported on storage media on delivered over a network connection.

**5] Non Bibliographic Database:** It is also referred as data bank of fact banks, databank is used by a number of Indian institute further information storage, processing and retrieval purpose.

**6] E-thesis dissertation (ETD):** ETD's are digitized version of thesis a dissertation research for graduate students why are writing these or dissertation and jointly published in online are called e-thesis a dissertation.

**7] Other electronic resources:** E-paper open a new paradigm for paperless society though e-papers it is possible to broad cost the documents to large number to recipients through online communication system.

**8] E-Reference resources:** E-references resources like maps, atlases encyclopedias, directories, bibliographical sources and translation services.

**9] E-content pages:** provide desktop access to the digitalized content pages of books conference, proceedings journals etc.

**10] Multimedia digital services:** Multi media digital sources are the resources in combination of two or more media such as text image and animation, audio and video.

**11] Utilities of E-resources:** Current Awareness Services. Selective Dissemination of Information E-documents Delivery Service EDDS online public access catalogue (OPAC) mobile libraries (M. Libraries).

#### **Evaluation of Electronic Resources in Libraries information centers:**

The evolution of electronic resources can be reviewed from the advent of computers in 1950's. it was not until the early 1940's that the electronic information was first introduced in libraries in the form of electronic bibliographic indexes. These bibliographic records occupied large amount of disks space. Each technological development during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century gradually led to the development of online catalogues. One of the major developments was mach me readable catalogue (MARC). In 1967 the Ohio college

association established. The onion college library centre which is the world's first computerized library network. In 1971 OCLC introduced shared cataloging database. It supported 54 academic libraries in Ohio. This online cataloging.

Allowed libraries to share bibliographic records. During 1890's library card catalogues were replaced with online catalogues. Librarians began to select e-resources in the mid 1980's when CD-Roms were offered on a subscription basis. Earlier many CD-Roms were versions of paper products and the online indexing and abstracting databases were accessed through terminals. By the mid 1990's many libraries had operational CD Rom networks with many access terminals and many CD Rom electronic publications.

### **Conclusions**

The information management in libraries with electronic resources has good prospects for development and a bright future ahead although there are problems and challenges to overcome and issues to improve E-resources are made up to computer based material of enduring value that should be kept for future generation.

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