

## Use of E-Resources in college Libraries: A study

Mr. Gajbe Sumedh Shamrao

---

### Abstract:

E-resources is a broad phrase that encompasses a wide range of file formats. Instant access is quite possible with E-resources within a fraction of a second. The impact of E-Resources is the ability to access knowledge via E-books, E-journals, online resources, CD-ROM, and the Internet with connected databases. The purpose of this paper is to understand the awareness and use of e-resources in academic libraries and to find out the problem faced by the librarians and users for the acquisition and access of e-resources respectively.

**Keywords:** E-resources, E-Book, E-Journal, College Library, Online Resources.

### Introduction:

The web has radically adjusted the manner in which individuals and foundations work. It has brought about critical changes in the manner libraries work and offer types of assistance to their supporters. Libraries are currently effectively obtaining, arranging, showing, and giving electronic variants of books, diaries, papers, propositions, and theses. This is additionally because of a change in purchasers' data looking for propensities. Clients of the new age lean toward online assets since they need all data readily available. E-assets contain a few intrinsic attributes that make them helpful to

### Definition:

According to Ellis and Oldman (2005) "The use of electronic resources, researchers and students, have an access to global

information resources, particularly the internet for their scholarly intercourse.”

**The objective of the study:**

The main objective is to promote E-Resources used in libraries.

1. Examine various types of resources and services existing in the library.
2. To study the diverse forms of E-Resources
3. To find out why people use electronic resources and how often they use them.

**Literature Review:**

Information stored and accessed digitally through electronic systems and network. Immediate access is possible in fractions of a second with E-resources. E-Resources have an impact on knowledge of e-books, e-journals, online resources, CDROMs, and the internet with linked databases. In this document, they identify the provision of the E-resources facility and the access method within the technical facilities in Tamilnadu. A well-structured questionnaire was distributed to library professionals from engineering institutions in Tamilnadu to evaluate E-resources facilities. **(Dhanav & Tamizhchelvan, n.d.)** The purpose of this study was to discover the primary problems that tutorial librarians experience when selecting and obtaining e-resources at Mumbai University. According to the report, e-journals dominate the e-collection of school libraries. Librarians utilize a variety of strategies to choose e-resources, according to the findings. Library staff required their skills update with the assistance of coaching. **(Benny, n.d.)** The global acceptance that e-resources are contributing to postgraduates student's research work, in this study determined how influential library user education

is on the use of e-resources by postgraduates students in Nigerian university libraries. User education has positively inclined post-graduate students to the use of e-resources in their libraries. As a result, libraries should use all available tools to educate their users. (Abubakar & Adetimirin, 2016)

**Types of E-Resources:**

1. **E-Book:** Adobe PDF, Microsoft Reader, E-reader, Mob pocket Reader, EPUB, Kindle, and iPad are all examples of e-books. These are digital text and image compressions that a computer or other device can read. In the Initial stage of Gutenberg, an e-book was written, a domain digital library where users can access books in the public domain. To read e-books, cell phones, computers, smartphones, and other sophisticated electronic devices can be used. The Kindle version available on Amazon is also a popular way to read e-books, most e-books can be read as PDF files.
2. **E-Journal:** Electronic Journal is also known as an online journal. Electronic journals published on the Internet. Electronic journals can be obtained through electronic media such as floppy disks, CDRoms, DVDs online databases, and Gopher, FTP, Telnet, e-mail, or discussion lists. There are two types of journals published on the internet one is paid version and the other is free to use. The most common format for electronic journals is PDF.
3. **E-mail:** Email is a way to exchange digital messages from contributors to one or more recipients. E-mail uses technology to forward digital messages over the internet. Users use e-mail differently depending on what they think. It can variety of emails used for sending and receiving messages like Gmail, Hotmail, Webmail, Yahoo, Outlook,

and many others. The mark @ is a part of any Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) email address. Another purpose of email to support e-resources management communication is that the individual email messages of the Union Search Tool are for user email, communication with multiple individuals in e-resources management, employees.

4. **Full-Text databases:** A full-text database, also known as a complete-text database, holds the entire text of books, dissertations, journals, periodicals, newspapers, and other types of textual publications. The full-text database is a compilation of documents or other information in the form of a database. Wherein the full text of each reference document can be used for online viewing, printing, or downloading.
5. **Digital Images:** A digital image is an image composed of picture elements, also known as pixels, each with finite, discrete quantities of numeric representations for its intensity or grey level that is output from its two-dimensional functions.
6. **E-Clippings:** The main objective of e-clippings is to review searches and a complete analysis of new elements. It can help users to retrieve new clips with a simple click. The source of the clips must use a suitable program to simplify to speed up the process. News items are archived on the served and users can select to view for specific data, duration, keywords, or new sources.
7. **Blogs:** A blog is a type of private diary where entries and events are listed in opposite linear order. They have a very easy layout, and there is no very strict writing mode. Therefore, they completely changed the concept of network publishing. Another reader can also post comments and

followers on the blog.

**Utilities of E-Resources:**

- The electronic environment enables the library to integrate with other libraries.
- E-publication may be less expensive than traditional publishing.
- Text, audio, video, and image files can all be used to build e-resources.
- They give users access to information faster, more conveniently, and at any time, whether they are at home, on campus, or in the library.
- Advanced search and retrieval systems can be used to access e-resources.
- E-resources are accessible 24 hours a day and help libraries conserve space.
- Due to the user-friendly layout, finding E-resources is simple.

**Selection Procedure of E-Resources:** Most of the libraries following the method adopted e-resources selection.

- Recommendation of college faculty.
- Reviewing the electronic journals provided by other libraries and subject experts.
- Publisher advertisements
- It depends on the price
- Negotiating Vendor
- Complementing the license agreement
- Allocation of funds

**Characteristics of E-resources:**

Because of their characteristics, these resources are more useful in libraries under pandemic. The following are characteristics of the E-Resources

1. Anyone can access electronic documents from anywhere and provides global access to documents on any subject.
2. Information retrieval from electronic resources is faster and more accurate than printed resources.
3. Easily search in Text using different search techniques and tools.
4. By providing links to similar and related documents, users can be directed to these documents.
5. Space and cost constraints are not a problem in the search strategy.

**Advantages of E-Resources:** The following are the advantages of E-resources.

- To allow multiple users to access an information source.
- E-Resources can be instantly searched.
- The user may find resources quickly and easily.
- Resources can be kept in huge quantities.
- Use of E-Resources takes up more time.
- Respondents' reasons for adopting e-resources
- To gather, store, and arrange data in a digital format.
- E-resources may be accessed from anywhere and anytime.
- Journal articles are published online before they are published in print.
- Audio, video, and animation content is available in electronic resources that are not available in print.
- Libraries can save space by subscribing to e-resources.

**Disadvantages of E-Resources:**

- The more use of e-resources reading on the screen is harmful too.
- The patrons need to access the internet to read the e-resources.

- If the library cancels the subscription of journals, all back volumes will not access by the library. Whereas print volume is kept in the library.

**Selection of E-Resources:**

1. E-resources can be selected according to the requirements of the users.
2. To subject and scope of e-resources
3. To research the nature of e-assets and their hunt.
4. To keep the cost-effective
5. At the time of purchase, determine whether the service is subscription-based or web-based.
6. To examine a licensed copy
7. To ensure that compatibility and technical support are both available.

**Issues Related to E-Resources:** E-Resources are more beneficial to all but there are many issues and challenges.

- **Low Budget:** The library is a non-profit organization, so they cannot purchase and pay for expensive electronic resources, because the budget is very limited and will not increase. Even in the environment, the budget cannot meet the needs of users.
- **Awareness of E-Resources:** Librarian has taken no of orientation program but users should improve their knowledge and use of resources. There is a great need to improve the use of resources by registered users.
- **Lack of Infrastructure:** If academic libraries are supported by powerful ICT components, the use of electronic resources libraries is the most effective. According to observations, many libraries have the insufficient infrastructure.
- **Intellectual Property rights:** Due to the ease with which e-resources

can be copied and transferred to users, librarians must be aware of IPR issues when delivering material.

**Skilled manpower:** To manage electronic collection properly, additional skills are required among the staff but existing manpower is lacking desired skills.

**Evaluation of the E-Resources:**

1. **Licensing Agreement:** A license is an official permission or permit to do use, or own something as well as the document of that permission or permit.
2. **Content:** Examining and assessing the content of e-resources to look at areas such as full-text.
3. **Updates:** The frequency of the e-resources should be checked for updates.
4. **Accessibility:** It should be easily accessible.
5. **Cost Factor:** Cost factor is most important for e-resources subscription for eg. monographs and periodicals
6. **Technical Support:** Technical support is also important to smoothly work and Training is also required.

**Conclusions:**

Due to the unique characteristics of electronic resources, libraries are becoming increasingly involved in their creation and acquisition. The user and library managers can use numerous search possibilities provided by the e-resources. A developing number of libraries have e-diaries and digital books on their racks, and a chosen handful have online data sets and CD-ROM data sets.. Using e-resources allows the library to save space and time for its users. E-resources are beneficial to libraries as well as other members of society who need a wide range of knowledge from all over the world. The current advancements in information and communication technology services have had a significant impact on library



operations. Its benefits are that it improves the user's knowledge, which is beneficial to technocrats.

### References:

1. Abubakar, D., & Adetimirin, A. (2016a). Postgraduate Students' Use of E-Resources in Nigerian University Libraries: What is the Influence of User Education?
2. Abubakar, D., & Adetimirin, A. (2016b). Postgraduate Students' Use of E-Resources in Nigerian University Libraries: What is the Influence of User Education? *Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice*, 4(3), 43–56. <https://doi.org/10.1633/JISTaP.2016.4.3.3>
3. Abubakar, D., & Kmc, K. M. C. (2017). Relationship of User Education, Computer Literacy and Information and Communication Technology Accessibility and Use of E-Resources by Postgraduate Students in Nigerian University Libraries. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4474&context=libphilprac>
4. Adeleke, A. A., & Olorunsola, R. (2010). Training in the use of e-resources in academic libraries: one university's approach. *Library Hi Tech News*, 27(6/7), 16–19. <https://doi.org/10.1108/07419051011095872>
5. Adu, T. L., & van der Walt, T. B. (2021). Management of e-resources in academic libraries in Ghana: Copyright implications. *IFLA Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/03400352211027188>
6. Ahmed, A., & Al-Reyace, S. (2017). Knowledge and Use of Electronic Information Resources by Medical Students at Al-Jouf University in Saudi Arabia. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal)*, 52(1), 83–115. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1524>
7. Amankwah, P. B. (2014). Use of Electronic Resources by Undergraduate Students of the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) [University of Ghana].

- <http://197.255.68.203/handle/123456789/6989>
8. Atuase, D. (2016). The Use of Electronic Resources by Postgraduate Students of the University of Cape Coast [University of Ghana].  
<http://197.255.68.203/handle/123456789/21464>
  9. Bartol, T. (2013). Information Literacy and International Capacity Development Initiatives in Life Sciences: AGORA, OARE, HINARI, ARDI (Research4Life - R4L) (pp. 338–344).  
[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-03919-0\\_44](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-03919-0_44)
  10. Benny, L. (2015). Selection and Acquisition of E-Resources in Academic Libraries : Challenges. International Journal of Digital Library Services, 5(2). [http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vol-5\\_issue-2.124-137.pdf](http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vol-5_issue-2.124-137.pdf)
  11. Dhanavandan, S., & Tamizhchelvan, M. (2012). An Evaluation of E-Resources in Academic Libraries in Tamil Nadu. Journal of Emerging Trends in Computing and Information Sciences, 3(3), 421–426.  
<http://www.cisjournal.org>
  12. Dolo-Ndlwana, N. (2013). Use and value of library's electronic resources by academics and postgraduate students at Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) [University of Cape Town].  
<https://open.uct.ac.za/handle/11427/10336>
  13. Ellis, D., & Oldman, H. (2005). The English literature researcher in the age of the Internet. Journal of Information Science, 31(1), 29–36.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0165551505049256>
  14. Gajbe, S. S., & Sonawane, S. S. (2015). Authorship Pattern and Degree of Collaboration in the Leprosy Research: A Scientometrics Study. An International Peer Reviewed Bilingual E-Journal of Library and Information Science, 2(6), 249–260. [www.klibjlis.com](http://www.klibjlis.com)
  15. Gakibayo, A., Ikoja-Odongo, J. R., & Okello-Obura, C. (2013). Electronic Information Resources Utilization by Students in Mbarara University Library. E Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal).

16. Ibrahim, B. D. (2019). Effects of Ease of Use and Usefulness of E-Leaning Management System among Students of Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Jos, Nigeria. *KIU Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(1), 215–222.
17. Edwin Iroroeavwo, A., & Benjamin, A. (2020). Awareness and Use of Electronic Resources by Undergraduate Students at Kabale University, Uganda. *Islamic University Multidisciplinary Journal (IUMJ)*, 7(1), 2020. <http://idr.kab.ac.ug/handle/20.500.12493/423>
18. Jose, J. (2018). Awareness and use of e-Resources in Academic Libraries: A study. *Research Review International Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 3(8). <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.1341786>
19. Ndor, M. B., & Okpokwasili, N. (2017). Maintenance as a method for effective e- resources management in Federal Universities in south-south zone, Nigeria. *Information Technologist (The)*, 14(2), 124–130. <https://doi.org/10.4314/ict.v14i2>.
20. Omeluzor, S. U., Akibu, A. A., & Akinwoye, O. A. (2016). Students' Perception, Use and Challenges of Electronic Information Resources in Federal University of Petroleum Resources Effurun Library in Nigeria. *Students' Perception, Use and Challenges of Electronic Information Resources in Federal. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal)*. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac> <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1428>
21. Pandya, C., Boricha, S., & Naikale, B. (Eds.). (2018). Internet of Things and Current Trends in Libraries. In *Internet of Things and Current Trends in Libraries: International Conference*. Gujarat Power Engineering and Research Institute. [www.gperi.ac.in](http://www.gperi.ac.in)
22. Pattar, V., Kumbar, B. D., Kanamadi, S., Kadli, J. H., & Hadagali, G. S. (2012). Barriers for Effective Implementation of Information Literacy Programmes at Engineering College Libraries: A Case Study. *International Journal of Library Science*, 6(2), 43–52.

<http://ceserpublications.com/index.php/IJLS/article/view/158>

23. Saundankar, S. S. (2021). Open Educational Resources: An Awareness Program for Faculty Members during Covid 19 Pandemic. International E - J o u r n a l o f L i b r a r y S c i e n c e , 9 ( 1 ) .  
<https://www.imperialpublications.com/image/catalog/Vol9 Issue No 1 - Jan-Jun 2021-30-44.pdf>
24. Sejane, L. (2017). Access to and use of electronic information resources in the academic libraries of the Lesotho Library Consortium. [University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg].  
<https://researchspace.ukzn.ac.za/handle/10413/14345>
25. Sontakke, S. N. (n.d.). E-Resources and Digital Academic Libraries.