

USE E-RESOURCE AT COLLEGE LIBRARIES AFFILIATED TO DR. BABA SAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, AURANGABAD (M.S.) : A STUDY

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ABSTRACT - :Advance information technologies and communication system pose challenges for libraries. The information environment is changing at high speed throughout the world. In libraries printed resources are being converted into digital resources. Librarians have changed themselves according to the demands of users. Shift from human dependent operations to machine dependency, stand alone system to network computing, print resources to digital resources have compelled the present libraries to adopt new tools and techniques to satisfy the user in the digital age. The present paper describes the use of Electronic resources used in the college libraries affiliated to Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar University, Aurangabad (M.S.).

Keywords: E-Resources, electronic information resources, e-journals, e-books.

1. INTRODUCTION

Information technology has thrown a new challenge to the libraries. The technology has shown a great impact on the services of the libraries. The access to information through Internet has changed the role of libraries. Libraries now have both printed document as well as electronic information resources in their collection. The electronic documents can be stored, accessed, and delivered as and when required, therefore the services of the libraries are not confined within the four walls but are integrated into local, regional, national, and international networks. Academic libraries too are now becoming hybrid libraries.

2. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

1. To find out use of e-resources at college libraries.
2. To find different types of e-resources used in college libraries.
3. To find out criteria of selecting e-resources

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Amudhavulli (1997) studied the problems of electronic sources such as integrating them with traditional forms, costs of acquisition versus access, determining what collection development really means in the electronic environment regarding collection development in traditional libraries and how it can be tackled in IT environment. He also studied the problems those are facing by the collection development issues like finding out what is available, evaluating the sources available and acquiring and serving the sources required. He pointed out that „collecting electronic information is more problematic than collecting printed documents. Also collecting printed documents is not without its problems as well.“ Nevertheless, collection development, whatever form it takes, still requires policies and strategies governing the acquisition program.

Dalve Daya & Sutar Manisha (2015) had discussed importance of electronic resources in academic libraries. E-resources are extremely important part of modern culture and contain many materials that should be preserved for future. Electronic formats cause libraries to concentrate on overall operations of the library services.

Zhang, Vino (2001) in his paper entitled “Scholarly Use of Internet-based Electronic Resources”, made an attempt to know how scholars use, cite and evaluate e-resources during the research. Three approaches were used to collect data for the investigation (a) a longitudinal analysis of e-journals from 1991 through 1998, (b) a survey of editors of the eight journals and (c) a survey of 201 authors with articles to be published in the eight journals. The results of this study showed that there has been a notable increase in the number and proportion of authors who cite e-resources in their research articles over an eight year period but e-resources were still cited much less frequently than print sources. E-resources are increasingly used among scholars also becoming an important component in their research.

Venkadesan, Jagannath & Puttabasavaiah (2004) stated that the library environment is currently undergoing a rapid and dynamic revolution on leading to new generation of libraries with an emphasis on e-resources. On one side, there is an increasing demand for good library collection in terms

of large amount of data/information and on the other hand, the publishing media is striving hard to support this demand at lightning speed by way of e-publication as well as online access. As a result, a large number of e-resources are published all subject areas. Therefore, library needs to adopt electronic media for its collection development in a better way to fulfill the requirements of users. He also described in details, the steps taken by the library for a comprehensive e-resources access package model so that the researchers reap the maximum benefits by giving access to reasonable level to meet their information requirements for academic and research activities.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the present paper is to highlight use of e-resources at college libraries affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad academic Science, Arts & Commerce colleges.

5. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive methodology is used for the present study

6. TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION

For data collection, the present study uses questionnaire for data collection. The questionnaire whose data collection comprise the 14 questions with an option to express any comment by the user regarding the use of information resources and services.

7. SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The questionnaire was sent to 108 colleges affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. The questionnaire was sent along with self addressed and duly stamped envelope with return postage by researcher and also by personal visit. Out of 108 questionnaires I could get 80 questionnaires (74.07%). Thus the total responses

8. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

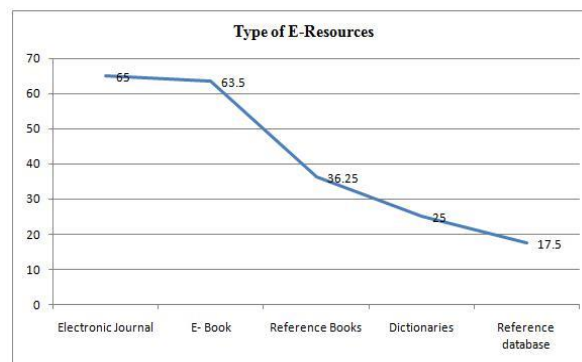
Following results have been drawn by analyzing the data collected.

8.1 Types of E- resources used in library

Sr. No.	Type of E-Resources	Responses Received	Percentage
1	Electronic Journal	52	65.00
2	E-Book	51	63.50
3	Reference Books	29	36.25
4	Dictionaries	20	25.00
5	Reference Database	14	17.50

Tabel 1 : Types of E-resources

The different types of E-resources available in the library is shown in the graph-1



Graph1 : Type of E- Resources

Many Libraries are considering adding e-resources to their collections because they represent a less costly and faster means of collecting scholarly Information.

From the responses received it is observed that 52 (65%) College Library provide Electronic Journals, 51 (63.50%) Libraries E-books as e-resources, 29 (36.25%) of the College Libraries provides reference books, 20 (25%) Libraries provides dictionaries, where are 14 (17.50%) provide e-resources as reference Database in there Library.

7.2 Remote access of data to users

Remote Access is the ability to get Access to a Computer or Network from a Remote distance. Many College Libraries provides e-resources only off Campus for Remote Access use. To Access e-resources a user ID and Password is issued to the user from the Library.

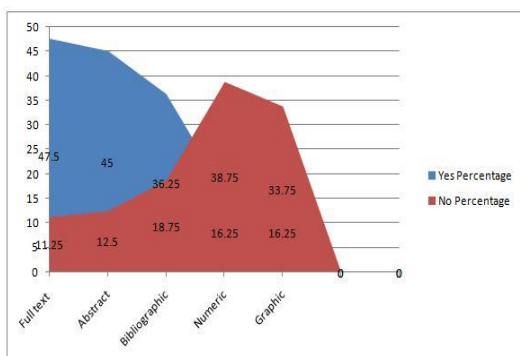
The respondents were asked to mention wheather Library provides Remote Access of Data to the users, from the responses received it is noticed that 37 (46.25%) provides the Remote Access of Data to the Library users 23 (28.75%) do not provides Remote Access of Data to users

7.3 E-Resource selection

Sr. No.	E-Resource Type	Yes Responses	Percentage	No. Responses	Percentage
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
(1)	Full Text	38	47.50	09	11.25
(2)	Abstract	36	45.00	10	12.50
(3)	Bibliographic	29	36.25	15	18.75
(4)	Numeric	13	16.25	31	38.75
(5)	Graphic	13	16.25	27	33.75

Table 2 : Selection of E-resource

How the Library is selecting the E-resources in the Library is shown in the graph 2



Graph 2 : Selection of E-Resources

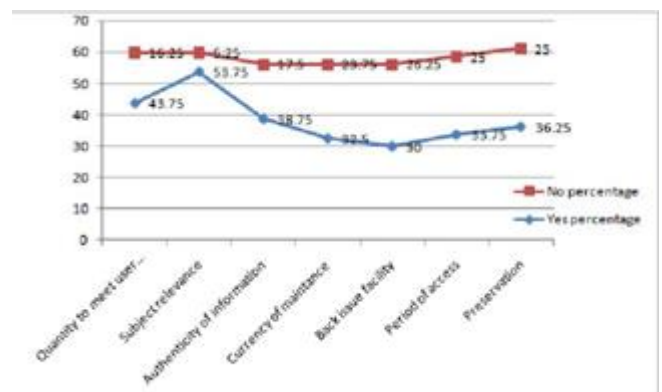
From the responses received it is observed that major Colleges subscribe full text type of e-resources 38 (47.50%) subscribe full text e-resources and 9 (11.25%) do not subscribe full text e-resources. 36 (45%) of the College Libraries subscribe Abstract type of e-resources and 10 (12.50%) do not select obstruct bring e-resources 29 (36.25%) of the College Libraries subscribe Bibliographic type of e-resource where as 15 (18.75%) Colleges do not subscribe Bibliographic type, 13 (16.25%) College Libraries select Numeric type of e-resources and 31 (38.75%) do not provide numeric e-resources, 13 (16.25%) provides e-resources in the Graphic form where as 27 (33.75%) do not provide e-resources in Graphic form.

7.4 Criteria of selecting E- Resource

Sr. No.	Criteria of E-Resource	Yes Responses	Percentage	No Responses	Percentage
1	Quantity to meet user need	35	43.75	13	16.25
2	Subject Relevance	43	53.75	05	06.25
3	Authenticity of Inf.	31	38.75	14	17.50
4	Currency of Maintains	26	32.50	19	23.75
5	Back issue facility	24	30.00	21	26.25
6	Period of Access	27	33.75	20	25.00
7	Preservation	29	36.25	17	25.00

Table 3 : Criteria of selecting E-Resource

The crietria by which the Library select the E-resources is shown in the graph 3



Graph 3 : Criteria of selecting E-Resources

From the table of responses it is observed that the College selects the e-resources based of the criteria as shown in the table. It is noticed that 35 (43.75%) of the College have the criteria of selecting e-resources based on quantity to meet the users need where as 13 (16.25%) do not select resources to meet quantity to meet user need.

- 43 (53.75%) select resources based on subject relevance. It is also observed that more than 50% of Colleges select e-resources which covers the subject relevance and 5 (06.25%) do not see that subject relevance to be covered while selecting e-resources.
- 31 (38.75%) College Libraries select e-resources which have Authenticity of Information where as 14 (17.50%) do not consider Authenticity of Information while selecting e-resources.
- 26 (32.50%) Libraries wants the currency of maintance while 19 (23.75%) do not select e-resources based on the currency of maintance.
- 24 (30%) of the Libraries select e-resources which have the back issue facility of the journals while 21 (26.25%) do not consider the back issue facility while selecting e-resources.
- 27 (33.75%) of the responses take care of the period of access of e-resources and 20 (25%) do not consider period of Access of e-resources.

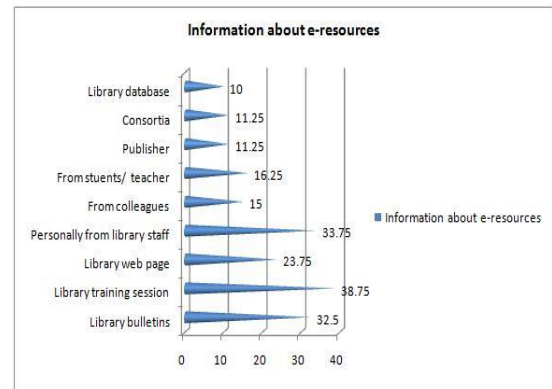
7.5 Sharing of E-resources through Consortia

From the collected Data of responses it is observes that **15(18.75%)** of the college Libraries share the resourcesthrough Consortia and **43 (53.75%)** do not share there E-Resources through Consortia.

S.No	Information about the E-Resources	Responses Received	Percentage
1	Library Bulletins	26	32.50
2	Library training session	31	38.75
3	Library Web Page	19	23.75
4	Personally from Library Staff	27	33.75
5	From Colleagues	12	15.00
6	From Students/Teachers	13	16.25
7	Publisher	09	11.25
8	Consortia	09	11.25
9	Library database	08	10.00

Table 4 : Information about E-Resources

Information about E-resources is shown in the graph 4



Graph 4 : Information about E-resources

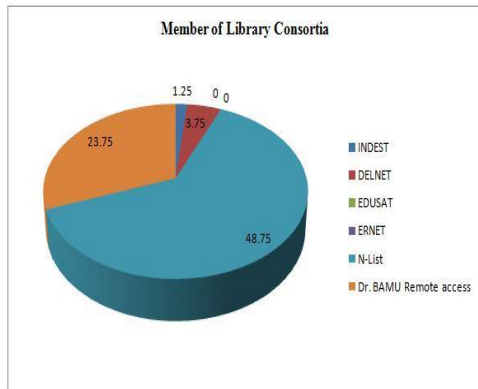
From the responses received it is observed that most of the Library professionals obtained the information of the Library resources from the Library training session i.e 31 (38.75%), on the other 27 (33.75%) of the Library Staff received the information about the e-resources personally from the Library Staff, 26 (32.5%) of the Colleges obtained the information from the Library bulletins, 19 (23.75%) of the College Staff obtained the information about e-resources through Library Web page, 13 (16.25%) of the Colleges gets the information about e-resources from the college staff and teacher, 11% obtained the information about e-resources from publisher and consorti respectively, where as 8 (10%) of the Library professional obtained the information about e-resources on the Library Database.

7.7 Member of Library Consortia

S.No	Name of Organization	Responses received	Percentage
1	INDEST	01	01.25
2	DELNET	03	03.75
3	EDUSAT	Nil	00.00
4	ERNET	Nil	00.00
5	N-LIST	39	48.75
6	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad Remote Access	19	23.75

Table – 5 : Member of Library Consortia

The libraries which are member of library consortia are shown in the graph 5



Graph 5 : Member of Library Consortia

It is observed from the table of Library Consortia that most of the Libraries are the member of Consortia given through N-List, N-List consortia for e-journals and e-books is organized by the INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad and the annual subscription for the N-List consortia is Rs. 5000/-, it is noticed that 39 (48.75%) of the College Libraries share Online Journals on the N-List. 19 (23.75%) of the College Libraries shares the Online Data base of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University Library, Aurangabad. The annual subscription of Remote access of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University is Rs. 10,000/-.

Where as very few College Libraries are connected to INDEST and DELNET (Developing Library Network), it is observed that 3 (3.75%) College Libraries shares the e-resources on Delnet, the annual subscription of DELNET is Rs. 16,500/- and 1 (1.25%) is connected to INDEST for consortia.

It is also observed that no College Libraries shares the e-resources on ERNET and EDUSAT.

7.8 Access of open access journals to students

The respondents were asked mention to which online journals the Libraries give open Access Journals. From the Data collected it is observed that 27 (33.75%) Colleges give access to DOAJ. 17 (17.5%) Colleges gives Access to J-Gate and 6 (7.5%) gives open Access to Consortia on the Internet.

7.9 Do library digitize document

From the responses received it is observed that 25 (31.25%) of the College Libraries Digitize then Document where as 36 (45%) do not digitize Documents of Libraries.

Further the respondents were asked to specify the method of Digitization the Document in the Library. From the responses received it is observed that 24 (30%) College Libraries

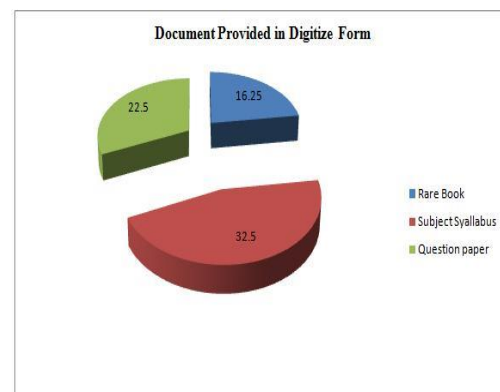
digitize their Documents by using scanner and 7 (87%) College Libraries digitize their Document by taking Photograph of the Document.

7.10 Documents provided in digitize form

Sr. No.	Digitize form Document	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Rare Books	13	16.25
2	Subject Syllabus	26	32.50
3	Question Papers	18	22.50

Table 6 : Documents provided in digitize form

The documents which are available in the digitize form are shown in the graph 6



Graph 6 : Document provided in Digitize form

From the collected Data of responses it is observed that very less percentage of Documents are provide in digitize form 26 (32.50%) of subject Syllabus are provide in digitize form 18 (22.50%) Documents i.e. Question papers and produces in digitize form and Rare books are digitize only 13 (16.25%) in the College Libraries.

9. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- 65% of the college libraries provides E-resources in the college libraries affiliated to Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

2. 47.50% college libraries select the E-resource which is available in full text.
3. 53.75% look for subject relevance.
4. 38.75% of the college libraries get the information about E-resources from the library training sessions.
5. 48.75% college libraries share E-resources through consortia at N-List.
6. 33.75% college libraries access open access journals DOAJ.
7. 31.25% college libraries digitize the document in their library.
8. 32.50% college libraries provides subject syllabus in digitize form.

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9. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Improved information services and e-resources are the major need and expectation of information users. A big challenge for the librarians is to cope up with the increasing demands of users. Librarians should always be ready to adopt the new technology and to interact with users to learn about their requirements and expectations to serve the users through the complex maze of information resources in every format whether print or digital.

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