



IJCSPUB PUBLICATION (IJCSPUB.ORG)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT SCIENCE (IJCSPUB)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Assessment Of E Resources Utilized on E Learning by The Teachers and Students A Study

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Abstract: The primary goal of this research is to examine the teachers' and students' reliance on electronic resources, as well as the perceived influence of these tools on their academic efficiency and the challenges they encounter when utilizing them. This study was designed to evaluate the advantages of electronic resources versus traditional sources of information. user-friendly, with a straightforward search technique and quick connectivity.

Index Terms - Digital Libraries, Digital Repository, Information Age, E-resources, Library Consortia, college Libraries, user survey, teachers & student etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Electronic resources and services are extremely important in engineering college libraries because they allow the user to experiment with new tools and apps for finding information. Prior to the consortium developments, Indian libraries experienced severe cost difficulties in subscribing to printed international intellectual periodicals. The Internet and electronic publication have altered the role of libraries around the world in providing users with access to electronic resources (such as journals, e-books, and other online e-resources). Small or recently created universities and institutions could only subscribe to a few scholarly international publications in print subscription mode, but users' information needs in any field were nearly identical. In comparison to large or established academic institutions. The barrier between information rich and information poor libraries has been dissolved thanks to consortium-based e-resource access. Engineers require the most up-to-date information in their fields to support their learning, teaching, and research needs. To address the information needs of their users, library professionals working in these institutions should priorities acquiring relevant and need-based literature in those areas.

Several authors have studied the purpose and usage of information resources by students, faculty members, and academic researchers in the Engineering College. Because of convenience, reliability, and ease of use, respondents prefer print resources to electronic resources. Faculty and research scholars use the OPAC to find required reading materials, while students seek assistance from the library personnel. The internet is primarily utilized to keep up with current events, support research, and prepare for teaching. In several studies, all respondents from institutions highlighted the need for libraries to conduct literacy training programs to enable them to use information resources more efficiently and effectively. The World Wide Web (www) is an important and versatile platform for delivering needed information and laying the groundwork for the transition from physical collection ownership to access on demand. The Internet's ability to send real-time information has made CD-ROM distribution a reality. The transformation is occurring not only in the knowledge center, but also in all aspects of academics at an Engineering college. This is due to changes in syllabus structure, the availability of distant education, and the delivery of instruction via virtual classrooms on the internet platform.

E-Resources: -

A commercially available title that has been published with the intention of being marketed is defined as an electronic resource that 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. These can be transmitted by CD-ROM, cassette, the internet, and other means. A number of approaches and related standards have been established in recent years that allow documents to be authored and transmitted electronically. To deal with the current scenario, librarians are turning to online media, specifically electronic resources, for their collection development so that users' documents are effectively met. E-resources on magnetic and optical media have a significant impact on university library holdings. These are more beneficial owing to inherent modification and searching capabilities, offering information access is less expensive than acquiring information resources, savings in storage and maintenance, and sometimes the electronic form is the only option.

"E-resources (electronic resource) is defined as "information (typically a file) that can be kept in the form of an electrical signal on a computer but is not required."

Types of e-resources: The e-resources are basically divided in two major types are:

1. Online e-resources, which may include:

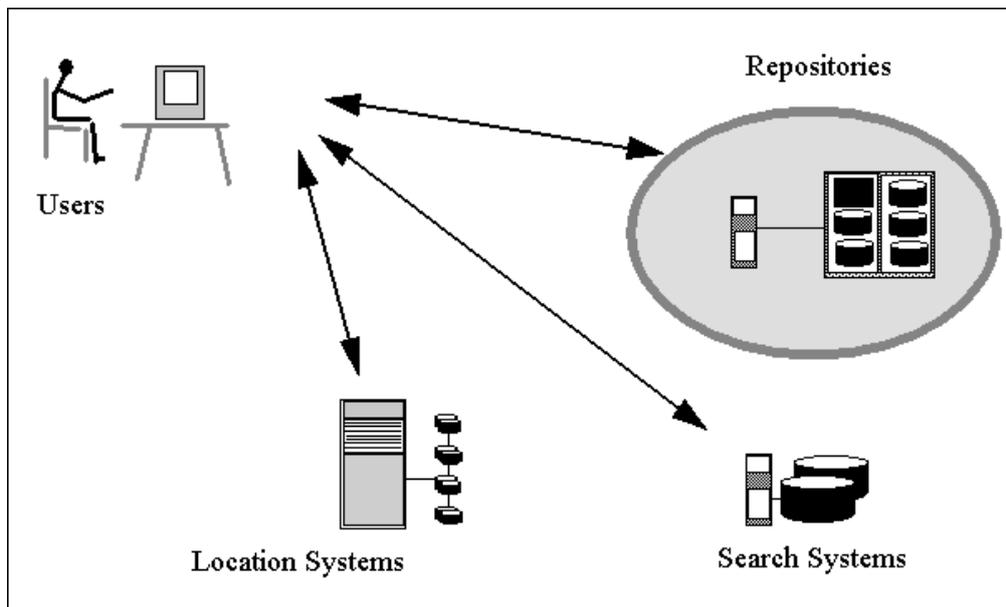
- E-journal (Full text & bibliographic)
- E-books
- Online databases
- Web sites

2. Other electronic resources may include:

- CD ROM
- Diskettes
- Other portable computer databases.

Requirement of Digital Library: -

- Some of the requirement for digital libraries is:
- **Audio visual:** Colour T.V., V.C.R., D.V.D., Sound box, Telephone etc.
- **Computer:** Server, P.C. with multimedia, U.P.S. Etc
- **Network:** LAN, MAN, WAN, Internet etc.
- **Printer:** Laser printer, Dot matrix, Barcode printer, Digital graphic printer etc
- **Scanner:** H.P. Scan jet, flatbed, Sheet feeder, Drum scanner, Slide scanner, Microfilming scanner, Digital camera, Barcode scanner etc
- **Storage devices:** Optical storage device, CD-ROM, Jukebox etc.
- **Software:** Any suitable software, which is interconnected and suitable for LAN and WAN connection.



Advantages of the Our E-Library

A digital library is not restricted to a single location or so-called building; rather, it is electronically scattered throughout the world. The Internet allows the user to receive information on his own computer screen. It's actually a network of multimedia systems with access at your fingertips.

- **No physical boundary:** A user of a digital library does not need to physically visit the library; instead, as long as an Internet connection is accessible, people from all over the world can access the same knowledge.
- **Round the clock availability:** Digital libraries are available at all times, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
- **Multiple accesses:** Multiple users can access the same resources at the same time.
- **Structured approach:** We can simply travel from the catalogue to the specific book, then to a specific chapter, and so on, thanks to the digital library, which allows access to much richer content in a more organized manner.

- **Information retrieval:** The user can search for any word or phrase in the full collection using any search keyword. The digital library will have extremely user-friendly interfaces with easy access to its resources.
- **Preservation and conservation:** Any number of precise copies of the original can be manufactured without sacrificing quality.
- **Space:** Traditional libraries are constrained by storage space, whereas digital libraries have the capacity to store far more data simply because digital data requires very little physical room to store. When there isn't enough space in the library for expansion, digitization is the only option.
- **Networking:** A particular digital library can readily link to any other digital library's resources, allowing for seamless resource sharing.
- **Cost** - Keeping a digital library is substantially less expensive than maintaining a traditional library. A traditional library needs spend a significant amount of money on employees, book maintenance, rent, and new books. These costs are eliminated with digital libraries.

Disadvantages of the Our E-Library

Computer viruses, a lack of standardization for digitized information, the rapid degradation of digitized material, different display standards of digital products and their associated problems, the health hazard nature of monitor radiation, and other factors make digital libraries a hindrance at times.

- Fig. 1. **Speed of access:** - As more computers become connected to the Internet, the speed of access is expected to decrease. If new technology does not emerge to tackle the problem, the Internet will be flooded with error messages in the near future.
- Fig. 2. **Initial cost is high:** - The cost of digital library infrastructure, such as hardware, software, and communication circuit leasing, is typically very high.
- Fig. 3. **Band width:** - The transfer of multimedia resources from a digital library will require a high-bandwidth connection, yet band width is shrinking owing to overuse.
- Fig. 4. **Efficiency:** - Finding the correct material for a certain task is becoming increasingly challenging as the volume of digital information grows.
- Fig. 5. **Environment:** - The environment of a traditional library cannot be replicated by digital libraries. Reading printed material is also easier for many people than reading content on a computer screen.
- Fig. 6. **Preservation:** - A digital library can quickly become out-of-date and its data inaccessible due to technological advancements.

OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the present study are:

- Research the purpose and use of e-resources.
- To determine which electronic devices are used to access e-resources.
- Determine faculty members' understanding of various types of electronic resources in engineering education, as well as their availability and use of these e-resources.
- To learn about the challenges users, experience when accessing and using electronic resources.
- To find out how satisfied consumers of e-resources are. To make appropriate recommendations for improving e-resources-related facilities and services.

Suggestions and Findings

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations are made:

- For speedy access to available e-resources, the internet and intranet connection speeds should be enhanced.
- Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies: An International Journal.
- Students must use and understand electronic resources on a regular basis.
- Academic libraries have a high tendency to utilise electronic resources.
- The OPAC, bibliographic data, internet searching, and full text sources were favoured by the majority of students.
- The familiar search of significant reasons expertise, relevancy subject information user friendly, simple search strategy, and quick connectivity are the greatest considerations for favoured.
- Academic libraries must take steps to provide various training and orientation programmes for students and faculty members on how to use the electronic resources that are available.

Conclusion:

The college library should play a key role in facilitating the use of the internet, e-resources, and other library and information services by students and professors alike. The college library should host awareness and training programmes, as well as seminars, to educate users on how to find information from electronic resources and how to get the most out of library resources and services. In order to manage and spread information and knowledge, the institutional library should create an electronic institutional repository and encourage postgraduate students to use open access resources, which will improve access to and sharing of critical information.

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