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USE OF E-RESOURCES TO RESEARCHERS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

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Abstract:

Uses of e-resources have been discussed in this paper. Role of research Library in maintaining the quality of Research Library and changing the concept of librarianship in the present "Information age" are also discussed. In changing environment library has to think to reach up to the users other than its own researchers. Researchers are the main users of research library. Libraries give all information and facilities to its users. The present paper defines the term of e-resources. E-resources are useful for Research Libraries. There are many advantages of e-resources.

KEYWORDS:

Research, Research Libraries, e-recourses .

INTRODUCTION:

Technology is one of the foundations of today's library. From last few years dynamical changes in libraries. Libraries are currently playing role very different from before. Not only libraries continue to collect and provide access to printed material but also they have to manage the electronic resources. E-resources can be seemed as the most recent development in information technology. The e-resources are become more and more important for the academic community in accessing information at the right time and in the right form. In modern Educational System several Institutes of higher learning and research centers have become excellent. The academic research libraries being the nerve center of higher education play vital role in support of all activities; such as Teaching, Learning and Research etc. Higher Education system is passing through a lot of problems due to economic recession. Research libraries face various challenges to meet the user requirements.

RESEARCH

Research is an investigation that is based on theory and existing literature. It answers a question that is demonstrated from theory to be of general interest, as well as by analysis of what is known in existing literature to be an unanswered question.

RESEARCHER

In recent times, the body of knowledge is ever increasing. It is essential to study new problems and find solutions. This will bring about necessary progress. The findings to the problems are useful for progress. Hence, this can be done through research, which is carried out even in the educational field. An individual who carries out research is a researcher.

Researcher should know-

- existing knowledge
- principles and theories
- research methods and techniques to be used
- significant controversies
- inconsistencies in the findings
- unanswered research questions,

For this knowledge Research Libraries need to provide the information about it.

There are Primary, Secondary, free and subscribed sources for getting Information. They are either in print format or e-print format.

a. Primary Sources- These sources are very important than Secondary sources. i.e-

- Journals
- Subscription based
- Free
- Conference proceedings
- Research Reports
- Theses and Dissertations

b. Secondary Sources

- Subject Encyclopedias
- Wikipedia
- Glossaries
- Annual reviews <http://www.annualreviews.org/>
- Critical evaluation and good organization
- Indicates gaps in research
- Exhaustive bibliography

c. Free Research Sources

- DOAJ doaj.org/ (Directory of Open Access Journal)
- Near about 10000 full text scholarly journals of different subject are available.
- Open JGate openj-gate.com/
- Google Scholar
- Books, articles, theses
- Abstract + Full text + citation
- NISCAIR Online Periodicals Repository nopr.niscair.res.in/
- Free Access to 17 full text research journals (11000 articles)
- ICSSR open access journals icssr.org/
- ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews-
Economics, Geography, Political Science
Sociology and Social Anthropology

d. Subscribed based Research Sources

- UGC Inlibnet <http://indcat.inflibnet.ac.in/indcat/>
- Catalogues
- Books : one crore +
- Theses: 2,50,000 +
- Journals 35000 +
- Digital library consortium
- Publications of Associations, university presses
- Bibliographic databases
- ILL Libraries & Article Delivery

USE OF E-RESOURCES TO RESEARCHERS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS



- SciFindier
- Shodhganga
- N-LIST <http://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/>
- 3000 Journals
- 75000 E-books
- Ebsco (4 databases) <http://www.ebsco.com>
- Academic Search Premier
- multi-disciplinary
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- searchable cited references : 1,000 + titles
- GreenFILE
- Literature listing all aspects of human impact on environment
- Sub covered: global warming, green building, pollution, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, recycling, etc.
- Four lakh records : abstracts + full text
- Science Direct <http://www.sciencedirect.com>
- Peer reviewed full text articles, chapters,
- Disciplines covered
- Science
- Social science
- Humanities
- Business management
- Web of Knowledge <http://wokinfo.com/>
- Leading citation database: over 100 years citation data
- Provides access to conference proceedings, patents, websites
- Jstor jstor.org/
- 1000+ journals
- Subscription based + lists free articles
- Manupatra manupatra.com
- Lexisnexis lexisnexis.com
- Law, risk management, corporate world, government, accounting, and academic markets.
- PsycArticle proquest.com
- Nature nature.com Physics, Material, Nanotechnology
- SciFinder Scholar cas.org
- Scopus <http://www.scopus.com>
- World's largest abstract and citation database
- Annual Reviews <http://www.annualreviews.org/>
- Collection of critical reviews
- Disciplines: Life and biomedical sciences, physical sciences, social sciences
- Databases of individual publishers
- ACS, OPU, CUP
- ETD: ELECTRONIC THESES AND DISSERTATIONS
- Vidyanidhi <http://www.vidyanidhi.org.in/>
- OpenThesis <http://www.openthesis.org/>
- ProQuest <http://search.proquest.com/> From 1861 Full text from 1997.
- Govt. of India publications 77k
- Maps National geographic

These are the sources of getting information. So it is important that the research libraries provide these facilities to their users.

Sources of Financial Assistance

There are several agencies which give financial assistance for research work. They are as follows:

- UGC (MIRP/MJRP) <http://www.ugc.ac.in/>
- ICSSR www.icssr.org/



- Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute <http://www.sici.org/grants/>
- CSIR <http://csirhrdg.res.in/>
- DSIR <http://www.dsir.gov.in/>
- Dept. of IT <http://www.mit.gov.in/content/schemes-and-policies>
- Scholarship-Positions.com

E-resources-

The University of Glasgow delivers the term e-resources as any resources that are available over the internet can be called on E-resources. In the context of educational system electronic resources means materials which are basically available in the digital format in the form of a single monograph or multi volume set of digital books which could be visualized with use of various types of monitors, devices and personal computers.

E-resource are available in HTML and PDF format for online reading.

It includes software application, electronic text, bibliographic database, institutional repositories, website, e-book, e-journal.

TYPES OF E-RESOURCES –

1. Databases: Data base is a collection of records or a file or a collection of files brought together as a single file commonly accessible by given set of program.

2 Audio-Visual Resources –Now any audio and visual aid to education has become, substantial, so many libraries are going for them. Librarians are extensively using audio and visual form. Sound recording on tape, cassette and audio cassettes are of great helps in the libraries.

3. E-forms-Now days in e-forms information is very popular information sources. The e-forms Sources can be categorized in to E-documents,. E-books., E-journals.

4. Internet –

Internet is super highway of information it comprises of a collection of a large number of data network connections. It contains mines of information, which can be downloading any destination with the help of TCP/IP Protocol internet connectivity is backbone of a library because libraries now have better and speedier ways of providing acquit reference services (CAS) and SDI services. Internet has enhances operational efficiency, improved quality of service and just come major course of change.

E-Mail – Electronic mail has crossed all barriers as space and time as one can communicate at an amazing speed through computer network is very economic way of the transmitting the message speedily as such it has revolutionized the filed of Library and Information Science and proved very effective in supporting reference service, documents acquisition and document delivery. It has further facilitated resource sharing and interlibrary loan services now libraries do not need to wait for days and months to gather to provide a document or article to the uses.

5. Online Public Access Catalogues- (OPAC)-

The availability of online public access catalogues and network databases has turned in the dream of union catalogue reality. The library catalogues of various libraries can be searched without the move out of their homes or information seekers and researchers may not move out of their homes or Institutional libraries for shifting through bulky catalogues and long series abstracts of different libraries. The trade catalogues of the various leading publisher and book sealer are available online. Even the bibliography searches and completion of bibliographies have been facilitated as libraries have access to library catalogue reputed libraries. Such as a library of Congress in Indian DELNET has developed National Bibliographic Data base, which emerged as a leading operational network.

ADVANTAGES OF E-RESOURCES –

An electronic resource offers enormous benefits.

The following are the advantages of e-resources over the print media.

Available as soon or even before the print version is published

E-Publishing may be less costly than paper accessible via internet on the computer.

Available for 24 hours a day.

USE OF E-RESOURCES TO RESEARCHERS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS



Economy in maintenance (Replacement wear and tear).
Able to make hyper link.
It saves printing and mailing costs.
The content can be reproduced forwarded, modified and reading to problems with copyright protection & preserving authenticity.
No risk of damage.
Space saving to libraries.
Non limits to fair use of information (printing, e-mailing).

CONCLUSION:

In adoption of e-resources proves true to the age old principle that every user should get information on proper time. Research library faced the problem increasing prices of printed documents and not a sufficient budgetary provision, and information explosion and modern users demand in these situation e-resources is the best solution for Research libraries.

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