USAGE OF E-RESOURCES IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

E-Resources are increasingly critical to all aspects of education from teaching and learning. In this investigation primary spotlight is on assessing the use and needs of the users and furthermore accessibility of eResources in libraries of medical and engineering colleges in Goa. In this manner information collected from students and employees of Engineering and Medical colleges is assessed to discover use of e-Resources by them just as need. The information about accessibility of e-Resources from libraries is additionally analyzed from these professional academic colleges. The information is provided by every one of the curators who helped in breaking down awareness of status of present library collection, services and securing of e-Resources, use of Internet etc. In the present research study e-Resources are defined and term used in broadest sense that includes, e-books, e-Journals, databases, web 2.0 technologies, Internet resources, e-thesis , reports, patents etc. The researcher has used mixed and different methods of research like surveys, interviews (Student, Faculty, Libraries) documentary investigation and even case studies of institutes of Engineering and Medical.

Keywords: E-Resources , Engineering, College, Libraries

INTRODUCTION

Education is key factor in development and advancement of society. The need for data in education is unlimited. Researchers, educators seek and use data from different sources and organizations for a variety of tastes. The data generally used for enhancing knowledge in the profession and education just as decision making, discovering new concepts, new technologies by directing research utilizing technologies. In short data assumes a part in reshaping human reasoning. Tremendous development in knowledge is reported just as technological advancement and quick changes led to necessity and awareness of data published in all arrangements. Academic, professional, research organizations assume a key part in society by generating knowledge for future generations. The libraries associated with academic institutes serve as backbone and serve to variety of users like students, workforce, researcher, executives etc. having diverse need of data. Libraries collect variety of published

data and offer library services to help informative, teaching and learning, study material, resources and learning activities. Importance of libraries in academic, professional, research foundations is considerable and termed as backbone of educational system.

The utilizations of data technology have achieved expansive changes in the data society just as Library and Information Centers (LICs). Data is regarded as fundamental source for development of country and building solid data society. Data society has advanced new demands and expectations to libraries and data centers. There is an influence of technologies in the overall set up of libraries. Due to enhanced use of technologies, it is presently possible to satisfy the needs and needs of the users from libraries to user‟s greatest fulfillment. The fundamental point and functions of every library and data center is to make effective use of library resources for prosperity and generating new knowledge base. Data is a significant and imperative in any fields including e-learning and teaching, which has added values to formal education. Libraries are treated as nerve system and backbone, and occupies leading place in supporting the data needs of education, research and academic sector. There is an acute need of utilizing data technology to provide latest data to users via developing data products and data services.

Libraries and data centers have to go about as mediator of data supporter and provide data to academic help to users. The changing faces of libraries and their activities fundamentally observed due to advent and use of ICT, advanced contents, consortium, databases, internet resources, search engines, meta search engines, and increased e-Resources (e-books, e-diaries, databases etc) are the principle elements in changing of libraries. The data society is completely aware of this load of developments and utilizing these facilities in practice due to its merits. Library professionals and users from any technical schools, colleges, and universities research associations use e-Resources for delivering better data to academics by giving need based data to users and supports studies. However for offering better help to the benefactors structure huge data, there is a need to assess user needs at regular intervals to understand their demands and needs. One of the fundamental methods of working on the quality of insightful research work is to facilitate and uphold the processes of creating, accessing and utilizing qualitative data and knowledge procurement for the users in limited assets. The universe of grant and academics has changed drastically over the most recent couple of decades as they are utilizing Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) extensively. E-books e-diaries and advanced resources, internet resources have provided the power to data and helped in delivering data properly, timely and managed data more effectively which removes barriers in data usage and offered equity of access to worldwide knowledge and data.

Libraries are functioning as a significant and crucial connection in higher education system. Academic libraries in India are confronting issues of budgets allocated for procurement of resources and exponential hike in prices of data resources. Libraries are confronting issues of dynamic revolution and leading towards new generation libraries with the advent of ICT, e-

Resources, internet resources, web apparatuses, databases etc. Use of ICT in educational sector is increasing to most extreme extent and libraries as backbone to this system. Custodians have to alter to help the changing environment in the data society. The professional education systems are more prone towards utilizing technologies and e-Resources. S and T libraries are more prone towards ICT and eResource and resources are additionally equally more available. Medical and Engineering are professional primary disciplines and the institutes dealing with these courses are exceptionally advanced and invest more assets for giving advanced and modern facilities to the two faculties and students. In the era of data explosion the available data in these areas are overloading.

Library resources are inadequate to meet the needs and requirements of users since their expectations from the libraries are increasing. The users are more technology smart and expecting more services and backing from the libraries. The potential for delivering data anytime (24X7) anyplace, developed challenges in libraries to re-examine and re-engineer libraries according to user needs and demands. Since resources are available from different places over the web and internet, users might want to refer these sources utilizing internet from libraries, to meet their data needs (on demand or in expectation). Besides this need users additionally expect to get comprehensive data in their disciplines. Medical and engineering college libraries need qualitative collection in their disciplines to meet user needs which are specialized. The professional disciplines are more advanced and have more resources on paper and electronic structures.

More resources are available now in e-structure in professional education systems. Hence libraries related to medical and engineering are securing more electronic resources monetarily and saves considerable assets for procuring more resources for their users. More qualitative resources can support to develop more qualitative services in same budgetary arrangement. The securing of the e-Resources helps in easy connecting and developing library networks for resource sharing too developing collaborative projects like consortium of libraries. However e-Resources are economic as compared to print yet additionally needs gaining the required data sources for users interest. To enhance the use of e-Resources in the users there is a need to develop e-Resource literacy among the users, all things considered, and develop awareness of available literature in e-structure in subject fields. For proper and qualitative resource management there is a need to assess the need of users.

Medical and engineering libraries are currently changing their securing policies and obtaining resources from print to computerized and getting e-Resources as e-books, e-diaries and databases. They are additionally becoming members of consortia in their field like IEEE, INDEST etc. to achieve economy and furthermore provide most extreme access to data generated on the subject and offering better types of assistance to users structure the different free and paid resources. There is likewise a need for the library professionals to get themselves aware of resources available in e-Resources and internet resources and different resource sharing projects available for their users. The library professionals presently need to

develop and adjust abilities necessary for e-Resource dealing with and management. To manage effective collection for users, custodians including medical and engineering areas have to assess user needs and evaluate the resources available in the area. Examination of needs and resources helps curator in proper collection development in libraries and provide services. Use and user studies, ISB studies are very useful apparatuses for identifying the needs and felt necessary.

e-Resources: Role and Importance:

E-distributing plays played a significant part in data industry, due to factors like economy, easy distributing and circulation method, easy documenting and preserving just as accessing and retrieving, free progression of data utilizing computer networks, comfortable for resource sharing projects etc. Electronic resources are accepted by all data society, due to merits of e-Resources like ease in ease of use, readability, moderateness and accessibility. The prominent advantages of e-Resources are:

a. Multi access: e-Resources can be accessed by multiple users (more than one all at once) at the same time @ 24x7

b. Functionality: e-Resource permits the users to move toward the distributions and analyze its content in new manners by clicking mouse.

c. Accessibility: Global access right away for both paid and free resources.

d. Contents: The e-resources are generated in large volume comprising of different multimedia i.e. advanced contents, images, videos, sound activitys and furthermore linked to each other (Hyper connecting and hyper texting)

e. Speed: Electronic/advanced resources are easy to browse or search and extract data speedily just as disseminate data speedily at worldwide level.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

[1] To study on Role of Libraries in Digital Era:
[2] To study on e-Resources: Role and Importance:

Role of Libraries in Digital Era:

Since inception the role of libraries is to acquire process, preserve and disseminate data to the users structure the collection in systematic methods. The customary methods used for

overseeing and dealing with data in libraries become troublesome due to data explosion and exhaustive needs of users. The data collection and dissemination preserved in customary media gets difficulties for custodians. The change in libraries due to use of technologies and distributing trends solved difficulties in overseeing resources. The role of administrators is additionally changing in dealing with and overseeing advanced media. The role of bookkeeper in obtaining e-Resources and overseeing is an expertise. The functions of libraries however remain same yet the management methods are different since resources are in electronic structure. The procurement and processing systems are modified. The procurement policies of e-Resources are different than the print media. At present in developing countries the two media are being acquired and overseeing half and half collection in libraries yet the trend in obtaining e-Resources are increasing gradually especially more in scientific and professional education institutes. The inception of elearning and teaching in education system is progressive due to accessibility of more eResources. The proper education system is gradually replacing to e-learning. This change is for the most part due to generation of e-Resources in all sectors of education branches. More accessibility of e-Resources likewise changed the collection development policies in libraries to help the education system. In developed countries the collection development in eform is more prominent and the same trend is relocating towards developing countries. The libraries are likewise changing their roles and backing the systems in overseeing eResources effectively. This change is currently inevitable. The libraries of the future are based on overseeing e-Resources and developing advanced services utilizing e-Resources. The practices in librarianship additionally change to manage and handle e-Resources.

e-Resources and Use of e-Resources:

An electronic resource is any data source that the library provides access to them in an electronic organization. The library has purchased/paid memberships to numerous electronic data resources to provide access to users free of charge. e-Resources include full-text e-Journals, newspapers, organization data, e-books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, economic information, advanced images, industry profiles, market research, career data, databases, internet resources etc. in e-frames as it were

Library of Congress in it collection development strategy defined "electronic resource" as any work encoded and made available for access using a computer. It includes electronic information available by (1) remote access and (2) direct access (fixed media). In other words: Remote access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources through computer networks. (AACR2, 2002 edition; glossary). Direct Access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources through carriers (e.g., plates/circles, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its helper equipment. (https://www.loc.gov/acq/devpol/electronicresources.pdf) "Acquire" refers to any electronic resource, remote or direct access, which (1), the library provides access to through official authoritative, licensed, or other agreements (any of these electronic resources might possibly

be owned by or housed at the library) or (2), the library receives through its acquisitions processes (e.g., purchase, present, exchange, copyright deposit, ISSN requests, and transfer)."Collect" refers to electronic resources owned by the library and selected for the permanent collections. It might likewise include resources stored elsewhere for which the library has permanent ownership rights."Link" refers to pointers from the Library's web resources or bibliographic records to remote access data."Archive" refers to that process of maintenance in a secure and permanent computerized repository managed by the library or for the benefit of the library.

Use of e-Resources in Engineering Sciences:

Archana and Kabir (https://dyuthi.cusat.ac.in/) pointed out that resources have become a fundamental piece of an academic library especially in universities and higher education foundations. The accessibility of electronic resources and the acceptance of the configuration among the academics are rising step by step. Taking everything into account, they are a lot of techno-wise and are more used to electronic resources. It has become necessary for the libraries of engineering establishments to subscribe and provide access to electronic resources to fulfill its user local area. Many studies have identified that academic users are a lot preferring online diaries and databases than their print. The creators additionally listed out few publishers who brings out more useful to engineering resources for users viz. IEEE, Springer, ASME, Wiley, Blackwell, ASCE, McGraw-Hill, JGate and ASTM. Merugu and Bandi (2014), in their correspondence indicated that emerging field of eResource management offers engineering college libraries the chance to improve effectiveness, both for them as well as their parent establishments. Creators summarize eResource management theory and furthermore electronic data and its services. Utilization of ICT, on e-resource management in engineering college libraries and eservices is described. The management of e-services in engineering college is troublesome undertaking for curator because they are time sensitive. With a stale or declining library budget, technical college libraries have to improve their operational efficiency by applying knowledge management to meet the challenges. The correspondence fundamentally focused on concept of e-Resource management and its role in engineering college libraries in the present environment.

Use of e-Resources in Medical Sciences:

Haribhai (2015), presented an investigation of use of e-Resources in medical colleges in Gujarat, medical colleges and reported that libraries are moving towards mechanization and eResource services on account of medical college libraries. Generally medical college libraries are positive towards mechanization and the use of IT in library operation and e-Resources services. Utilization of IT helps to provide more advanced effective and efficient services in medical college libraries. Medical college libraries are utilizing advanced e-Resources for accessing and retrieving data. This research study presented effect of e-Resources and services of medical college libraries in Gujarat. The e-Resource use by

personnel, researchers and students in medical college library has discussed well and concluded that medical college users are more interested in useful eResources. Creator further stated and concluded that a large portion of the medical college libraries are buying e-Resources for their users. There are numerous e-Resources available even over internet like e-diary, e-book, database, blog; gateway etc. however, resources for the most part used are e-Journals and e-books.

Use, User and ISB Studies:

Stuart Hannabuss, (1987) in his examination stated that the connection between data donor and customer is a crucial measure of efficiency. In commerce subject the achievement of affiliation may be measured by market share, while in the non-profit sector like library, and data services, the success is measured by these criteria, for example, book delivery, library services and fulfillment of the user. The fundamental point of the curator needs to fulfill users as they continued looking for data need. The administrator has likewise to provide the latest data to its users in least time. Pazur, (2002), carried out investigation of scientists at the Rudjer Boskovic Institute (RBI) in Zagreb. The results indicated that a high acceptance and use of electronic resources is seen in the user local area. The RBI respondents stressed the accessibility of e-Resources before the print version and are most significant advantage of the electronic resources to users. Very few respondents opined that electronic resources have no disadvantages by any stretch of the imagination. The majority of the respondents preferred print version more than e-Resources in case the two versions were available to them. Be that as it may, many used the two versions equally.

Use of Libraries by Academics:

Amkpa (2000), in his article on the use of the University of Maiduguri Library revealed that a large portion of the university students are not utilizing library properly and exhaustively, as they are unaware with regards to the library systems. The bookkeepers have to give proper orientation to use library effectively which might encourage students to visit the library and use the library to its best. This clearly indicates that due to ignorance users are not properly utilizing libraries in academic institutes. Creator additionally suggested that orientation may help to enhance the use of libraries in academic areas. Felicia Yusuf and Juliana Iwu (2010), in their examination examined the measure of exploit of library e-Resources in Covenant University Library, Nigeria. Two different questionnaires have been used to collect information. 400 permanent library researchers were selected utilizing the stratified irregular inspecting method. The discoveries of the examination has clearly revealed that 88% of the users have visited the library to read for exam purpose while most employees have visited the library to read e-Journals, or print. Users have likewise used OPAC more than library indexes. Writers suggested to the employees for enhancing the use of libraries by student's local area to give reading projects that might help users to refer and counsel diaries and resources from libraries just as other e-Resources, only for examination purpose as well as for

enhancing the knowledge. Further were likewise suggested to initiate "library week" every semester to show the resources available in the library. Artisan (2010), suggested, bookkeepers have to be compassionate and be consistently ready to help all users on the one side and on the other side, users likewise realize that that custodians and employees are there to educate the use of library and satisfy their data needs. The administrators additionally be in the know regarding the knowledge to give the latest data to its users even however it isn't in the library and available in any organization.

CONCLUSION

Libraries, all things considered, all sizes are presently walking towards computerized collections due to its many overlay uses. At present numerous libraries continue to subscribe both print and computerized or e-collection for another few years. Certainly in future more memberships in e-structures (ejournals) may increase. The e-resources have made effect on users of libraries. The use of e-resources are analyzed by curators leading surveys, exchange logs investigation, observation, interviews etc. The present research studies a depiction of use of e-resources by the users from engineering and medical colleges in Goa state. e-Resources are increasingly essential to all aspects of education from teaching and learning through the collection of information from students and employees of engineering and medical colleges. To understand the current status of these libraries, researcher has collected information from these colleges utilizing descriptive research and questionnaire as an instrument. Researcher analyzed library collection, services and obtaining of e-resources, use of Internet and e-resources etc.

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