Impact Of Electronic Resources In Academic Libraries Of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract:
Almost every aspect of library services has been significantly and widely impacted by the introduction of information technology. A new generation of libraries with an emphasis on electronic resources has emerged as a result of the quick changes in the library environment. The growing prevalence of Electronic Resources has raised concerns among librarians and staff regarding these resources, their techniques, accessibility, assessment, organisation, and selection. This study has uncovered the current state of Electronic Resources in a few academic libraries located in Uttarakhand. The study also demonstrates the benefits of using Electronic Resources, the challenges users have when trying to access them, and how academic library users view the influence of Electronic Resources. Electronic resources have completely changed library services and operations today. Today, most people can sit down at a computer and conduct online information searches. Ten years ago, most searches took place in libraries and information centres and were mostly tied to scientific and technical bibliographic databases. However, today, these searches are much more popular in the office and at home.

Keywords: Use, Impact, Electronic Resources, Academic Libraries, Uttar Pradesh.

Introduction:

The way information is gathered, organised, accessed, and used has drastically changed since the development of computers and the Internet. Although electronic materials are widely available in university libraries today, there remains disagreement on how best to use them. Traditional library systems have been changed by electronic resources since they are now available to everyone, everywhere, and at any time. Electronic Resources have a significant impact on students, staff, and researchers that utilise the library for their studies or research since they offer more current information and do not require the user to be in one place. Libraries have become smaller as a result of the introduction of information technology, according to Crawford, John C. and Daye, Andrew (2000). These tiny, contemporary libraries actually provide a wealth of knowledge. The information's digitization has made it feasible. Paper-based records have gradually been superseded by electronic data, which forms the basis of digital and electronic information. These days, with the increasing popularity of visual information systems over text-based information systems, traditional libraries are evolving into hybrid libraries as they digitise their holdings and transition to electronic library status.

Any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, whether it be text (referring to full text databases), electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products, and numerical, graphical, or time-based, is defined as an electronic resource. It can also be any commercially available title that has been published with the intention of being marketed. These can be sent over the internet, CD-ROM, tape, and more. Day, J.M. and Walton, G. and Edwards, C.E. (1995). Documents can now be prepared and disseminated electronically thanks to a variety of methods and standards that have been developed. Librarians are therefore turning

to new media, specifically electronic resources for their collection improvements so that the demands of users are more satisfied, in order to deal with the current circumstances. The university libraries' holdings are greatly impacted by the electronic resources available on magnetic and optical media. These are more beneficial since they can be altered and searched more easily, giving information access at a lower cost than obtaining information resources, saving money on maintenance and storage, and in certain cases, the electronic version is the only option.

Electronic resources are defined as "information (usually a file) that can be stored in the form of an electrical signal, though it's not always necessary to do so on a computer." E-resource categories: There are essentially two main categories of electronic resources:

Internet-based resources, such as:
- Electronic Journal (text plus bibliography)
- Online databases;
- e-books
- Online platforms

Additional digital materials could be:
• Diskettes;
• CD ROM;
• Additional portable computer databases

Objectives of the Study:
The study's primary objective is to assess how academic libraries use and are affected by electronic resources. The following are the study's additional goals:
- Examine how users' academic works are affected by electronic resources.
- Recognise the different types of electronic resources that libraries offer.

- Examine why and how often people use the electronic resources that are available in the libraries.
- Determine the obstacles users encounter when attempting to access and utilise electronic resources.
- Evaluate the advantages of electronic resources over traditional information sources.

Methodology

The study's methodology was based on qualitative techniques, such as questionnaire surveys given to teachers and students who utilise the academic college libraries that were chosen. There were no open-ended questions on the survey. This study included both primary and secondary sources of data. Using a questionnaire, the primary data was gathered from the patrons of the chosen libraries. Previous publications, including theses, reports, books, journals, and other electronic sources, were among the secondary sources of the data. In order to give a clear picture of the use and impact of electronic resources on academic libraries, the objective was to get qualifying user surveys. A total of 200 questionnaires—50 for each of the chosen College libraries—were sent out to patrons in order to gather data. wherein a hundred user-completed questionnaires were successfully gathered, and fifty of those questionnaires were chosen at random for data analysis.

Table 2: Category of User

Sl. No	Category of User	Frequency	age
1	Students	41	82%
2	Faculty	09	18%
	Total	50	100%

Electronic Resources and Academic Library

Electronic resources are becoming more and more crucial in today's libraries. Books and periodicals are becoming more widely available in electronic format as a result of the

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digitization of printed resources. Ahmed Elhafiz Ibrahim. (2004) The ease of portability and flexibility to combine multiple volumes into a single handheld device make electronic books beneficial. The open access portal also has the published materials available. This closes the digital divide by enabling the less fortunate to obtain the necessary information for free.

Electronic Resources: Documents in electronic or e-format that are accessible over the Internet in a digital library setting are considered electronic resources. E-resources are electronic products that are commercially accessible for use in libraries and information centres. They can be text, image collections, or other multimedia products like numerical or graphical mode. These can be distributed over the internet, CD-ROM/DVD, and other media. (2010, Sinha). "Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form of electrical signals, usually on a computer; Information available on the Internet" is what is meant to be understood by "Electronic Resources," according to Wikipedia. "Term used to describe all of the information products that a library provides through a computer network," according to the Library and Information Technology Glossary.

A computerised device may manipulate material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation, according to Dadzie, Perpetua S. (2005), who defines an electronic resource. This material might need to be used with a computer network or a peripheral that is directly attached to a computerised device (such a CD-ROM drive).2. As stated by Ray, Kathryn, and associates (1998) "A digital publication that needs to be saved and viewed on a computer system. Two categories exist: Direct access: these are tangible items that hold text, pictures, software, and other data, like CD-ROMs, diskettes, computer tapes, and computer cards.5." E-Resource Requirement: The user community can receive better service from the librarian thanks to e-resources. The following are a few noteworthy points:

- To allow several users to access a source of information.

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- E-resources are easily found by the user and can be searched fast.
- There is enormous storage capacity for these materials.
- The duration of time spent using electronic resources.
- Examines the reason for the respondent's use of e-resources;
- Recognises the many e-resource types that the respondent frequently uses;
- To gather, store, and arrange digital information.

Features of Electronic Resources: Designed primarily to assist users, electronic resources are a vital component of the educational system. Users benefit from electronic sources because they may express their information demands and receive information quickly. Information can be supplied directly to them. Compared to print sources, electronic information also has a variety of benefits, such as quick and simple access, particularly for users conducting retrospective searches. Erin T. Smith (2003). Since they can now access information outside of the library, remote users with limited time to visit the library will benefit the most.

The following are some traits of electronic resources:

- They can be used at any time and from any location.
- Multiple users can access the same database or electronic records at once;
- There are no time or location restrictions.
- Electronic resources are quickly accessed, organised, altered, rearranged, archived, and retrieved. They don't require physical space, and hyperlinks direct users to relevant content.

Impact of Electronic Resources on Library User:

- The user can access the library from anyplace, at work, or at home, thanks to electronic resources.
- Provide full text browsing and searching, making it simple to locate information.

- The user can access up-to-date information because it is updated frequently.
  Because they are in electronic format, electronic resources are always available and are never lost, misplaced, or stolen. They can also reduce use costs and save time and money.

Limitations of Electronic Resources

- Licencing: In order for a library to use e-resources, a publisher licence is required.
  • Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): Since e-resources are easily duplicated and sent to another individual, librarians should be aware of these rights.
- Metadata standards: Although there exist standards for describing metadata, such as MARC21, the market's available e-resources are not standardised by MARC21.
- Technological obsolescence: One of the main risks associated with employing electronic resources is the obsolescence of hardware and software.
- Limited funding: Because libraries are non-profit institutions, they are unable to finance the more expensive electronic materials.
- Skill manpower: Staff members need to possess the necessary abilities to manage the electronic collection, but libraries are deficient in this area.
- Inadequate infrastructure: Information and communication technology components enable electronic collecting.

Academic Library:

An academic library is one that is a part of a university or other higher education establishment that serves the curriculum as well as the faculty and student research of the institution. It is not practical to create comprehensive collections, so academic libraries must choose a priority for collection development. In order to accomplish this,

librarians must ascertain the requirements of the faculty, the student body, the college or university's mission, and its academic programmes. (From the free encyclopaedia Wikipedia)

An academic library is one that is connected to a higher education institution that awards degrees. Academic libraries offer the following services and can be recognised by the post-secondary institution of which they are a part:

1. A well-curated assortment of printed materials, other materials, or a mix of them.

2. Employees that have received the necessary training to provide and interpret the informative, cultural, recreational, or instructional products to clients.

3. A set timetable that specifies when clients can access staff services.

4. The actual buildings required to accommodate such a gathering, personnel, and timetable.

Major Findings:

Based on the aforementioned observations and analysis, it appears that all respondents—students, researchers, teachers, and academicians—are aware of the electronic resources available at the chosen library. The following summarises the study's main conclusions:

- E-journals are the favoured electronic resource among all university library users, over other electronic resources.
- It's encouraging that the majority of users use electronic resources on most days.
- The majority of consumers use electronic resources for study and education.
- Because they may get data fast and receive up-to-date information, consumers greatly benefit from using e-resources.

- The majority of users find it challenging to locate pertinent information, which is a significant issue when using online resources.
- Although some libraries offer orientation programmes, a maximum of users must attend in order to receive IT instruction and a presentation of various resources.
  • The majority of users believe that accessing e-resources has a significant positive impact on their ability to save time, money, and obtain current information.
- A significant portion of users report that they use e-resources with great success in their academic and research endeavours.
- The majority of users find using electronic resources comfortable.

Conclusion:

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