

COMPARISON OF E-RESOURCES COLLECTION IN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: SPECIAL REFERENCES OF GUJARAT STATE

Research Guide:**Dr. Saiyed Faheem Ali**

Associate Professor

Department of Library and Information Science

Madhav University, Pindwara, (Sirohi) Rajasthan

Research Scholar**Alka Jaidatt Gajre**

Department of Library and Information Science,

Madhav University, Pindwara (Sirohi), Rajasthan

ABSTRACT:

The paper focuses on the various aspects of Comparison Of E-Resources Collection In Gujarat State University Libraries. India has a large higher education system. The growth rate of educational institutions in India was very slow before independence in 1947. Education aims to impart knowledge and makes good citizens. Libraries are the repositories of knowledge and form an integral part of education. Libraries have a long history, starting with the chained and closed-access libraries of earlier times to the present-day hybrid, digital, and virtual libraries that use the latest technology for provision of information through various services. Traditionally the library as a storehouse of books and other reading materials and learning resources and the librarian as a custodian of these resources has been a significant skill of any educational institutions. Data is required regarding respondents 'information of non-printing resources. This data is collected using questionnaire. Scope of this study is University Libraries and it is limited to such universities which are running its courses. The proposed universities are not part of this study. At present Gujarat state have 68 universities as per the record of UGC website. Out of 68 universities researcher tack 8 educational universities for this study.

Keywords: *E-Resources collection, Printing Collection, E-Resources Collections of Gujarat State University Libraries*

INTRODUCTION

The digitization of information in print media has brought a new concept altogether in all the . An electronic resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it referring to full text bases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on CD ROM, on tape, via Internet and so on. These are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, savings in storage and maintenance etc. ansometimes the electronic form is the only alternative. The developments in scientific publishing and the pricing policies of publishers posed new challenges and opportunities for academic libraries in purchasing and managing the serials within their restricted budget. The library and information services of the 21st century are fast changing. With the rapid development of electronic publishing, libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed books and journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form. The web resources and the use of web as a tool is changing the way users live and learn. While in the early phase, the World Wide Web was mainly used for push type applications to provide information and resources to users, the development of Web 2.0 and the spread of open sources and shared use concept have focused on user generated content and applications for sharing. This has led to the rapid development and popularity of electronic resources. E-Resources are occupying a significant portion of the global literature. They refer to information sources in electronic form. The different types of e-resources are, E-books, E-journals, Databases, CDs/DVDs, E-conference proceedings, E-Reports, E-Maps, E-Pictures/Photographs, E-Manuscripts, E-Theses, E-Newspaper, Internet/Websites – Listservs, Newsgroups, Subject Gateways, USENET, FAQs etc

The electronic books are helpful because of their easy portability and its feature of incorporating more than one book in a single hand held device. The published materials are also available on open access platform. This helps the poorer also to get the information required free of cost and bridge the digital divide. They need not worry for licensing and usage of the information. According to Dr.S.R.Ranganathan, in his fifth law Library is a growing

organism. Library is not a store house of books, it is a knowledgecenter. Every reader visits the library with the intention to get the solution for his problem. Library should fulfill the needs of user community.

Definition:

According to AACR2, 2005 Update, an electronic resource is: "Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g., CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet)." This definition does not include electronic resources that do not require the use of a computer, for example, music compact discs and videodiscs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1. Know the highest E- resources collections of Universities of Gujarat State*
- 2. Know the lowest E- resources collections of Universities of Gujarat State*

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Trivadi, Mayank and Joshi, Anuradha (2009). Author conduct a survey on usage of electronic journals versus print journals by healthcare professionals in H. M. Patel Centre for Medical Care and Education (HMPCME), Karamsad, Gujarat, India. He found that most of the research scholars (Physicians, Interns, Medical Officers, Residents Doctors and Post Graduate Students) refers electronic journals and print journals from their departmental libraries. He found that the users referring the journals for the getting information for dissertation, research, seminars, presentations, lectures, treatments and update their knowledge. He also found some problems and challenges while accessing electronic journals such as computer illiteracy, inability of accessing relevant information, and lack of computer knowledge/training.

Zhang, Liyi; Ye, Pinghao & Liu, Qihua (2011). The researcher conducted a survey to identify the use of electronic resources at seven university in china. Therefore they were using questionnaire. The questionnaire includes questions related to respondents and their requirements such as basic information, requirement, information service, educational level,

jobs, retrieval method and literature use etc. The researchers concluded that further research work is needed for the construction of electronic resources in libraries.

Alison, KinengyereAnnet; Kiyingi, George William and Baziraaake, Bernard Bamuhiiga (2012).The researcher set this paper to examine their objective–investigate factor influencing utilization of electronic resources in universities of Uganda. They collected the data through interviews, questionnaires and citation analysis, and data were analyzed in ATLAS.ti and Excel programs. They found significant relation between usage and information literacy. Some factors found which affected usage of e-resources such as poor searching skills, limited number of resources, and low internet speed.

Bagudu, AminaAdamu and Sadiq, Hauwa (2013).Author conduct a casestudy on student's perception towards digital resources available in university library of The International Islamic University, Malaysia. In this study author use survey method and questionnaire as a tool to collect the necessary data. He choose 164 sample through random sampling. The target sample are post-graduate students of the faculty of Engineering. The data analysis shows high level of awareness and utilization of digital resources. He concluded that university library provide good number of digital resources, and it is being utilized by library users.

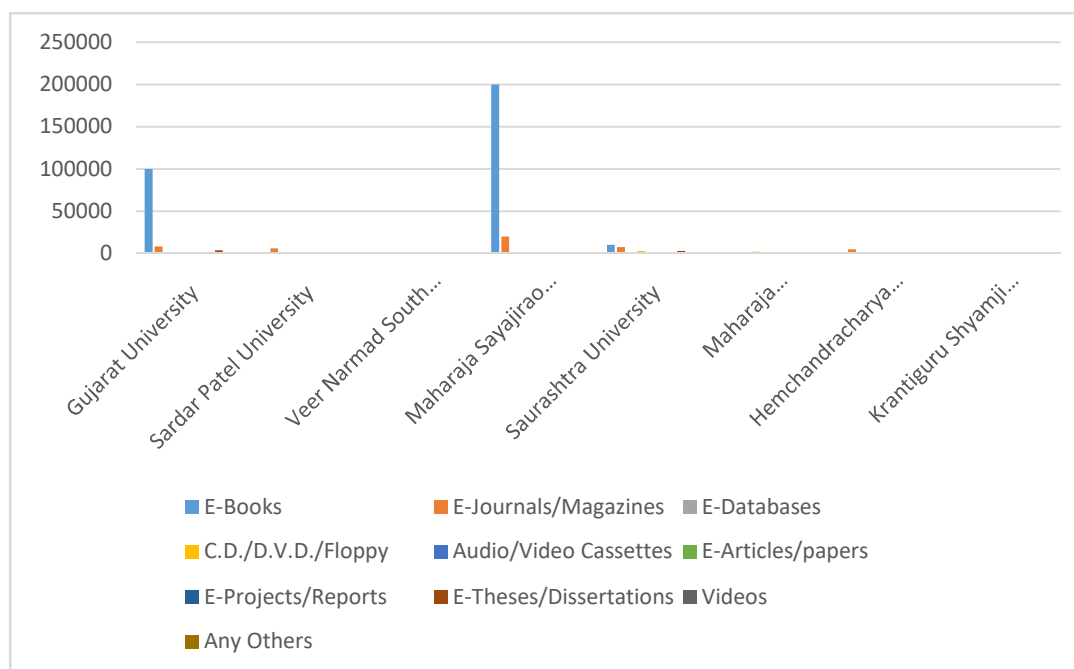
RESEARCH METHODS

The study is mainly focused on Comparison Of E-Resources Collection In Gujarat State University Libraries, survey method was found more suitable for the study. Hence, Survey method was endorsed for the present work. There are two commonly used tools for collecting the data in survey research; the Questionnaire method, and the Interview method. Primarily questionnaire is used as a major tool in this study. However, this has been complemented with the informal interviews as and when required. The questionnaire were distributed to 8 libraries of State Gujarat Universities out of 68 State Gujarat Universities libraries .

DATA ANALYSIS**Availability of E-Resources Collection in State University Library**

Sr. No	No. of State Universities Library	E-Books	E-Journals/Magazines	E-Databases	C.D./D.V.D./ floppy	Audio/Video Cassettes	E-Articles/s/papers	E-Projects/Reports	E-Theses/Disser-tations	Videos	Any Others
1	Gujarat University	100000	8500	11	1000	1000	0	0	3579	0	0
2	Sardar Patel University	1100	6000	3	475	186	0	0	603	0	12
3	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University	144	16	5	1034	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University)	200000	20000	23	1400	0	0	0	270	0	0
5	Saurashtra University	10000	7537	10	3005	0	0	0	3005	0	0
6	Maharaja Krishnakumarsi nhji Bhavnagar University	0	250	1	2200	27	0	0	1300	0	0

7	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU)	450	5000	5	250	1209	0	0	0	0	0
8	KrantiguruShyamji Krishna VarmaKachha University	800	95	10	400	150	0	0	0	0	0



Availability of E-Resources Collection in State University Library

E-Books: 100000 of total collection of E-Books were available in Gujarat University, followed by 360322 in Gujarat University, 2000 in Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University), 1100 in Sardar Patel University, 1000 in Saurashtra University, 800 in KrantiguruShyamji Krishna VarmaKachha University, 450 in Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU),

144 in Veer Narmad South Gujarat University and Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University is not having any e-books.

E-Journals/Magazines: 8500 of total collection of E-Journals/Magazines were available in Gujarat University, followed by 7537 in Saurashtra University, 6000 in Sardar Patel University, 5000 in Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU), 2000 in Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University), 250 in Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University, 95 in Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Varma Kachha University and 16 in Veer Narmad South Gujarat University

E-Databases: 23 e-databases subscribed by Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University), followed by 11 e-databases subscribed by Gujarat University and GUL, 10 e-databases subscribed by Saurashtra University and Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Varma Kachha University, 5 e-databases subscribed by Veer Narmad South Gujarat University and Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU), 3 e-databases subscribed by Sardar Patel University and only one e-database subscribed by Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University.

C.D./D.V.D./Floppy: Compact Disk (CD), Digital Video Disk (DVD) and Floppy Read Only Memory are concerned, 3005 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Saurashtra University, 2200 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University, 1400 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University), 1034 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, 1000 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Gujarat University, 475 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Sardar Patel University, 400 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Varma Kachha University and 250 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU)

Audio/Video Cassettes: In respect of Audio/Video Cassettes are concerned, 1209 Audio/Video Cassettes were available in Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU) followed by 1000 in Gujarat University, 186 in Sardar Patel University, 150 in Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Varma Kachha University, 27 in Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University and other 3 state university libraries are not having collection of Audio/Video Cassettes. These state

university libraries are Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University) and Saurashtra University.

E-Articles/papers:All 8 state university libraries are not having collection of e-articles/papers.

E-Projects/Reports:All 8 state university libraries are not having collection of e-projects/reports.

E-Theses/Dissertations:3579 of total collection of e-theses/dissertations were available in Gujarat University, 3005 in Saurashtra University, 1300 in Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University, 603 in Sardar Patel University, 270 in Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University) and other 3 state university libraries are not having collection of e-theses/dissertations. These state university libraries are Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU) and KrantiguruShyamji Krishna VarmaKachha University

Videos:All 8 state university libraries are not having collection of videos.

Any Others:The category of library e-resourcescollection “Any others” means other than the fields mentioned in the questionnaire, therefore, under the “Any others” category only one state university library had mentioned this collection of Micro Films. A total of 12 micro films are available in Sardar Patel University.

FINDINGS

1. Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University is not having any e-books.
Highest E-Books are available in M S University.
2. 20000 of total collection of E-Journals/Magazines were available in Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University) Only 16 in Veer Narmad South Gujarat University.
3. 23 e-databases subscribed by Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University), only one e-database subscribed by Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University.
4. Compact Disk (CD), Digital Video Disk (DVD) and Floppy ReadOnly Memory are concerned, 3005 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Saurashtra University, 250 CDs/DVDs/Floppy are available in Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU)

5. In respect of Audio/Video Cassettes are concerned, 1209 Audio/Video Cassettes were available in Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU). Three state university libraries are not having collection of Audio/Video Cassettes. These state university libraries are Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Maharaja Sayajirao University (M.S. University) and Saurashtra University.
6. All 8 state university libraries are not having collection of e-articles/papers and e-projects/reports and video collection .
7. 3579 of total collection of e-theses/dissertations were available in Gujarat University, Three state university libraries are not having collection of e-theses/dissertations. These state university libraries are Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU) and Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Varma Kachha University
8. The category of library e-resources collection “Any others” means other than the fields mentioned in the questionnaire, therefore, under the “Any others” category only one state university library had mentioned this collection of Micro Films. A total of 12 micro films are available in Sardar Patel University.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University need e-books collection
2. Veer Narmad South Gujarat University need E- Journal and Magazines collection.
3. All 8 state university libraries are need collection of e-articles/papers and e-projects/reports and video collection
4. Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University (NGU) and Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Varma Kachha University need collection of e-theses/dissertations.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of above points we can say that e-resources are one of the important requirements in this present ICT environment. A library must subscribe e-resources for better and latest information resources.

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