Utilization of Electronic Resources and Its Impact: A Study

Manjula Baruah, Librarian
Sadiya College, Sadiya,
Assam, *786157*
Email-baruahmanjula@gmail.com

Abstract

As a consequence of advancements in software for computers, the methods of getting information, storing it, managing it, accessing it, retrieving it, and utilising it have all been significantly streamlined. The use of computers in the field of information processing has led to the creation of a significant number of goods and services as a direct consequence. The Internet and the World Wide Web have a considerable influence on the creation of new modalities of academic communication. This is due to the fact that they are not restricted by the geographical limits that are imposed on print media. The length of time that elapses between the publishing of a product and the delivery of that product has been cut down by a significant margin. Internet is a resource that may be utilised to effectively obtain information, and it is often known as the internet. This is highly significant for university libraries, which are in dire need of more research materials. Because of this fact, a lot of libraries are making the switch to digital e-resources, which are easier to use, take less work, and are more cost-effective. This is advantageous for distance learners who only have a limited period of time to dial-up to electronic resources, such as CD-ROMs, OPACs, and the Internet, which are progressively replacing print media. This is because electronic resources can be accessed much more quickly than print media.

Keywords:*Electronic Resources, Electronic Services, Organization and Management of E-resources*

Introduction

The use of electronic resources for research and development has increased dramatically since the advent of the Internet, whereas the use of print resources has progressively dropped over the previous several years. As a matter of fact, no intermediary medium is required for digital documents. Data is retrieved by connecting straight to the host machine. In today's ever-changing world, technology's impact on education can be seen in every discipline. Developed nations' higher education institutions, on the one hand, recognise that growth in the sector promises excellent new chances to incorporate technology advances into the classroom. However, developing countries are making concerted efforts to catch up to wealthy countries in terms of competitiveness by bolstering

their educational infrastructures. The academic library is a complex organisation that serves several purposes and has developed many support services throughout the years. Their core role, though, has been consistent: providing easy access to information that may have an impact. In light of this, academic libraries, along with their commercial and governmental counterparts, have for a long time remained unchallenged around the world as the primary creators of recorded knowledge and historical information, especially within the context of higher education.

Review Of Literature:

Padma and Ramasamy (2017) analyzedattorneys in the know use the Madurai District Court Library to their full potential. Information was gathered from 152 attorneys using a questionnaire. In light of the findings, we may say that: Ninety-one percent of the 137 responders are male attorneys. Seventy-one (46.71%) of the attorneys polled fall into the over-40 demographic. Of the whole sample, 97 (63.82%) have earned their B.L. in three years, while another 52 (34.21%) have done so in five. Nearly half (46.09%) of attorneys (70 respondents) have chosen to focus on civil matters, while nearly 40% (62 respondents) have done the same for criminal cases. Of them, 43 are Senior Lawyers (28.29%) and 63 are Junior Lawyers (41.45%). 19 people (12.50%) say they have 16-20 years of experience.

Nwabueze and Urhiewhu (2015) surveyed recent college grads in Delta and Edo states, Nigeria, to find out how they utilise the internet and other informational tools. The majority of digital information resources were discovered to be available in university libraries in Delta and Edo states. The study also revealed that all university libraries suffer from problems including epileptic power supply, a shortage of computers, inadequate bandwidth, disorganised storage, an inability to access digital information resources, and an absence of proper Internet training.

Alam (2014) discussed the impact of ICT on information product structure and methodology for sharing judicial research materials. The Declaration of Montreal is one legal consequence of the open access movement. The Legal Information Institutes (LIIs) throughout the world have benefited from the efforts of the Free Access to Law Movement

(FALM). The University of National Law in India has donated to the Federation of Asian Law Libraries (FALM) by establishing the Indian Legal Information Institute..

Bhardwaj and Madhusudhan (2013) *pinpoints the most popular open-access materials used by Indian lawyers. The vast majority of responders in this study were already familiar with open access materials. Finding relevant case law is the primary goal of utilising such sources. The vast majority of respondents identified poor organisation of legal information as a major impediment to using open access resources.*

Mandal et al. (2012) *discussed the Special libraries have several obstacles in today's information age; knowledge management and the library information professional's role are crucial to the survival of the profession, as are the development of relevant expertise and a capable workforce. It is expected that Mlearning, the next generation of e-learning that makes use of mobile technology and libraries, would have to accommodate similar developments in the future.*

Parvez (2011) brings attention to the importance of information and communication technologies in libraries and enumerates the advantages of using these technologies to run and provide services to patrons' libraries. He discussed how the impact of information and communication technology (ICT) is changing the library industry and the services it provides. The research was conducted based on the author's work experience in a variety of library settings. He emphasised the value of ICT-based services for advanced technology consumers.

Objectives

The Purpose of The Paper To Discuss About Utilization Of Electronic Resources And Its Impact In Library Ans Information Centers

Electronic Resources

An "electronic resource" may be any digital file. Electronic versions of these resources are widely accessible and may take many forms, such as books, digital libraries, online journals, e-learning guides, and e-tests. E-resources, or online resources, have lately come into their own as reliable informational tools thanks to their sophisticated use of

multimedia presentation techniques. Full-text databases, electronic journals, picture collections, multimedia in the form of CD, tape, internet, web technologies, e-discussions, e-news, data archives, e-mail, and online chatting are just a few of the electronic resources that libraries gather and make available to their patrons. The widespread accessibility and practicality of digital materials greatly facilitates scholarly investigation.(Lois, 2009) They do this by making it easier and more efficient to find the information you need online rather than at a library. Data and/or computer program(s) encoded for reading and modification by a computer via the use of a peripheral device attached to the computer or accessed over a network, such as the Internet, are examples of electronic resources (AACR2). Here we include things like computer programmes, electronic texts, scholarly libraries, and the like.(Padma, Ramasamy, & Selvam, 2015)

Lifelong education is not only a fleeting trend, but rather a crucial part of contemporary life. The first step was the rise of the working class, sometimes known as the "labour movement." Its use in the United Kingdom's many technical institutes and other organisations dates back to the British period. WEA (Workers Educational Association) was one organisation that made available online resources for e-learning and social activities with the aim of improving workers' economic and social status. (Carolyn, 2015)The training and education of employees was also a priority. A shorter product life cycle has helped drive a greater focus on e-learning and progress during the last 30 years. The initiative aimed to increase connectivity speeds in the workplace via the use of cutting-edge technologies. As an added bonus, it kept employment insecurity at bay in fast-growing sectors. The primary motivation for this was to ensure that they would always be able to improve their educational and technical competencies via the process of lifelong learning.(Bhardwaj & Madhusudhan, 2013)

A law library is a special library designed to aid anyone studying law, practising law, interpreting the law, or influencing the law in any way. Because of the unique services they provide and the specific demographics of their clientele, law libraries fit the definition of a specialised library. There is usually a legal library on campus, or at least a component of the main library, at many law schools across the globe. The courts, government agencies, private legal companies, and barristers' chambers are just some of the other places where law libraries are put to good -use .(Congress, 2014)

Reporters and legislative compilations are now obsolete because to the proliferation of online legal research sites such as SCC Online, Westlaw, LexisNexis, Indian Kanoon, and Manupatra. As a result, several law libraries have reduced their print collections in favour of increasing their patrons' access to the internet.(Dina, Akintayo, & Ekundayo, 2013)

Electronic Resource

Anything that can be accessed digitally falls under the umbrella term "electronic tools," and although they may be useful as bibliographic suggestions to potential sources, they are still seldom utilised as references in and of themselves. Digital versions of books, papers, and other library holdings that can be accessed through the internet are often referred to as "electronic resources." Electronic resources have surpassed their print-based counterparts as the major mode of information collection and analysis due to the greater readability that can be accomplished via the use of current multimedia capabilities. Online retailers sell a wide variety of the latest and greatest electronic toys. The librarian has a variety of responsibilities to ensure the library's customers are getting the most of the library's electronic resources, including evaluating the quality of e-journals before to purchase and conducting regular evaluations of the library's online e-resources. If you do your homework on a regular basis, you may find methods to save costs without compromising the experience your online students have or the electronic information you provide. Librarians and other information workers could use a push like this to lay the framework for efficient e-learning support. An investigation of this scale into the electronic holdings of academic libraries has not been made before. However, a limited but intriguing body of research on the effect of e-resources on UP universities has developed in recent times, with findings and ideas that will almost certainly lead to enhanced e-services at academic libraries in the near future. (Otike, 1997)

Importance Of Electronic Resource

The electronic information framework enhances not only the speed of assistance and the quality of that assistance, but also the number of people that may be assisted, as well as the amount and comprehensiveness of the information that is provided. Because of this, there had been shifts in both the consistency and the volume of the services offered by the

libraries, which made use of a wide range of e-resources.The librarian needs to address a number of key issues in order to ensure quality procurement of electronic resources, including careful evaluation of the electronic journal standard before placing orders, periodic evaluation of online electronic resources, and careful evaluation of the standard of electronic resources in order for its patrons to get the most out of it. By doing regular research, it is also feasible to construct an effective online learning environment, with the goals of lowering costs and improving the productivity of electronic information services. Information professionals will get the boost they need to establish the appropriate goals and strategies for providing support for e-learning within the library setting as a result of this.(Graham, 2003)

Impact Of E-Resources In Libraries And Information Centres

Various justifications for using the library's E-Resources are provided. These may be summed up as follows:

- Quickly retrieved using whatever means necessary.
- It is imperative that technological progress be accelerated.
- Unpredictability in publishing schedules and the lengthy lag time between a journal's publication and its commercial release.
- The print journal industry is seeing a rapid price increase.
- Benefits to your time spent looking are little.
- Issues with the fluctuating exchange rate of international currencies.
- No cost to the user or a reduced cost.
- Access to a plethora of electronic resources

E-Resources On Library And Information Services

E-resources It has made getting hold of scholarly resources more easier and faster. Libraries need to have easy access to books, journals, and electronic publications. The documentation and interface of catalogue of all libraries may be easily accessed and kept up to date via Internet access. Requests for ILL materials may be received electronically, and scanned copies of the requested materials can be sent or emailed. The electronic collections of a library must be managed in a way that allows simple access for users and

provides librarians with the tools they need to maintain track of the collection. Journals, books, and databases that were formerly solely available in print format are now widely available in electronic form via libraries. By acquiring individual subscriptions or forming cooperatives, libraries are gradually replacing print with digital resources. Libraries have had a hard time keeping track of all the new information generated by the proliferation of electronicresource licencing agreements, whether it be in paper files, integrated library systems, or independent databases on local computers or networks.(Madhusudhan, 2015)

Conclusion

A concerted effort has been made over the years by the higher education system in India to establish colleges and universities as centres of culture and education. This has been accomplished by ensuring that the institutions' doors are always open to new students and, more importantly, by stressing the significance of continuing one's education throughout one's entire life. This study's objective is to get a deeper comprehension of the manner in which academic institutions in India make use of digital resources and information by analysing their practises. The fundamental purpose of this investigation is to ascertain whether or not the libraries of national law universities make use of the Electronic Resources, services, and facilities that are at their disposal. The results of the study led the researchers to the conclusion that students should be accountable for independently locating Electronic Resources and Information. This conclusion was reached in light of the findings of the study. It has been suggested that in order for law libraries to improve the facilities and services they provide, they should start the practise of collecting feedback from customers. This recommendation was made in light of the fact that There is little doubt that this will make a positive contribution to the general quality of the library's collection.

References

1. Bhardwaj, R., & Madhusudhan, M. (2013). Open Access Legal Information Sources and their Use by Students of National Law University. Annals of Library and Information Studies.

2. Carolyn, E. (2015). Guest Editorial: Importance of Research and Publication by Community College Librarians. College & Research Libraries .

3. Congress, T. L. (2014). Guide to Secondary Legal Resources. Available at: http://www.loc.gov/law/help/secondary-rsrcs.php .

4. Dina, Y., Akintayo, J., & Ekundayo, F. (2013). Hauser Global Law School Programme: Globalex- update- Guide to Nigerian Legal Information. Available at: http://www.nyulawglobal.org/Globalex/Nigeria1.htm.

5. Graham. (2003). Historians and electronics resources : a citation analysis. Jahc. 3 (3).

6. Lois, B. (2009). Information Sources in Library and Information Science Doctoral Research. In *Library & Information Science Research* (pp. 21, p 227–45).

7. Madhusudhan, M. (2015). Use of Electronic Resources by Research Scholars of Kurukshetra University. The Electronic Library.

8. Otike, J. (1997). Legal information needs of the general public. Library Review.

9. Padma, P., Ramasamy, K., & Selvam, K. (2015). Digital Information Seeking Behaviour of Lawyers of Madurai. In K Karunai Raghavan, etc, ed. Library and information services : Advancing with Technology. SALIS, Chennai.