



## Effectiveness of E-Resources and its Utilization: An Approach

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### ABSTRACT

The paper focuses on the various aspects of E-Resources and describes a few advantages and Disadvantages. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research; betterment and overall development of the society. Electronic resources are easily accessible in remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information. Print sources are being digitized. Electronic information sources are becoming more and more important for the academic community. The advent of technology has made the libraries to add new things to its collection. The more prominent among them is the e-resources.

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**Key Words:** *Electronic Resources, Electronic Services, Organization and Management of E-resources.*

### Introduction:

Libraries of all sizes and types are embracing digital collections, although most libraries will continue to offer both print and digital collections for many years to come. New purchases and purchases of journals, magazines, and abstracting and indexing services are heavily weighted toward digital, while digital books (e-books) are only beginning to become a presence in library collections.<sup>[1]</sup>

An E-Resource means electronic resource, which are available in electronic/digital form. The e-resources are very useful in academic libraries. This is most important part related to e-resources. The quality has replaced the quantity of library collection during the present days. The quality has direct link with the types of library collection as it depends upon the requirement of the users. An e-database is an organized collection of large information, of a particular subject or various subject areas. The information of an e-database can be searched and retrieved electronically. Contents include journal articles, newspapers articles, books reviews and conference proceedings, etc. e-databases usually updated on a daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly, half yearly or yearly basis. Full text databases contain the whole content of an article such as citation information, text, illustrations, diagrams, charts and tables. Bibliographic databases only contain citation information of an article, such as author name, journal title, publication date and page numbers. <sup>[2]</sup>