

Effectiveness of E-Resources along with Print Resources in Academic Libraries

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Abstract -The resources that are used to display the information to users are often printed and electronic. In the years before this, most library resources were printed, but the rapid development of electronic resources can be attributed to the information technology age. E-resources have a variety of inherent qualities that make them beneficial to users. Today's information communication is being rapidly changed by information technology. This abstract examines the value of electronic resources in academic libraries and underlines their benefits over conventional print resources. This article discusses the value of electronic resources along with print resources in academic libraries as well as its characterises, types, and effectiveness.

Keywords: *E-Resources, Academic Library, Print Resources, Information Technology, Information*

I. INTRODUCTION

Many research on the use of print and electronic resources revealed that the user community is still centred on a traditional reading culture, and that tech-savvy users are gravitating towards electronic multimedia resources. In the modern world, when technology is an essential component of higher education, student perspectives on learning have undergone a significant transformation. In recent years, libraries and expectations for them have changed significantly. The size, inputs, and outputs of libraries—such as the number of volumes, transactions, and circulation—have historically been used to evaluate them. These measurements don't necessarily reflect how well a service is provided. Recent demands for greater accountability in higher education have prompted academic libraries to provide evidence of their performance and the degree to which library services are useful to students.

The modern library is a hub for the production, distribution, and storage of information to serve the requirements of its patrons. Users must be knowledgeable on how to fully utilise this library's resources to improve the effectiveness of each search. The information seeking tactics, on the other hand, show that users' search behaviours are topic specific, with the majority of users choosing what they view as a key phrase in a given topic and using it to search for the information they need.

Academic libraries are one of the numerous sorts of libraries accessible. An academic library is an imperative angle of any higher instruction institution. Academic libraries are found in schools, colleges, colleges, and other educate of higher learning. The essential work of a scholarly library is to supply instructive assets that can be utilized as an energetic instructive device. Understudies, workforce members/teachers, schools, analysts, and others can utilize it to extend their information. The unused era of clients favours online assets since they anticipate all data to be accessible at the touch of a button. E-resources contain a number of inborn characteristics that make them valuable to clients. Data innovation is quickly changing data communication nowadays. Data and communication innovation has made a modern entryway to e-resources. These materials are broadly accessible in electronic frame, such as CD-ROM, floppy plate, attractive tape, or over a computer arrange, such as E diaries, E books, ETDs, and so on.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to **McMaken (2019)**, the depth of print books as a result of e-resources has not occurred; rather, the two versions have existed side by side.

Greene (2018) discovered that many people still prefer a print version of a resource to a digital one. Numerous studies have consistently shown that consumers still prefer to use print resources over electronic ones because they feel they can concentrate and retain information more effectively.

Ankrah and Atuase (2018) did research on how Postgraduate students at the University of Cape Coast use electronic resources. They discovered that most of the students know that the library has these resources available. The students depend more on Google and other sources rather than the library database. The main problems are having a bad internet connection when trying to use online resources.

Guruprasad and his colleagues (2016) talked about how research scholars use electronic resources. The research checked how many people are using electronic resources. The research discovered that most people who use the library use electronic journals, electronic books, and electronic databases. It was found that most users knew about electronic resources, and they increasingly used virtual resources for their research.

The completeness, accuracy, and depth of print resources, according to **Dilevko and Gottlieb (2002)**, make them still essential components.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Objective of this paper is to examine different aspects of e-resources with print resources and understand them better. The study has the following goals:

- To study characteristics of e-resources and print resources
- To study comparison of print resources with e-resources
- To study effectiveness of e-resources along with print resources

IV. METHODOLOGY

This article was created after taking into account recently published internet literature and other pertinent sources. Although there have only been a few prior studies of a similar sort on the scope and possibilities of libraries as per the new education policy in India, an attempt is being made to appreciate and evaluate their usage as a critical component of our educational system.

V. DEFINITIONS OF E-RESOURCES AND PRINT RESOURCES

A. E-RESOURCES

According to Parthasarathy (2018), an electronic resource is a bunch of things that can be controlled by a computer. These things might need a special device, like a CD-ROM player, to work. They can be used with or without interacting with them.

According to Wikipedia, data is information that can be saved using electrical signals, usually on a computer. It is also any information that can be found on the Internet.

According to IFLA (2012), there are different types of digital materials that need internet access. These can be accessed from a personal computer, laptop, or portable mobile device. Some examples of these materials are e-journals, e-books, online databases, and reference databases. They can be accessed either locally or remotely through the internet. Other forms of digital materials include images, audio and visual resources, as well as numeric and statistical databases.

B. PRINT RESOURCES

Resources that are printed on paper are referred to as print resources. Print sources include publications like books, newspapers, magazines, journals, and any other hard-copy documents like government files. Nowadays, many previously printed resources have been converted to digital formats, giving us the choice of employing a printed or electronic copy of the same information. Generally speaking, any physical materials like audio or video recordings are considered print sources.

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF PRINT RESOURCES AND E-RESOURCES**A. PRINT RESOURCES**

- Print resources are simple to find and get because of the logical placement on the shelves.
- Print resources can be utilised without specialised hardware.
- The resources are simple to use in terms of page turning.
- These never change.
- Information is difficult to monitor or record.
- It is simple to consult multiple print resources at once.
- Print resources require you to search through each source individually in order to obtain the data you require.

B. E-RESOURCES

- Using electronic resources instead of print materials makes it easier to find information.
- Publishers of electronic resources provide access to information history. Publishers may allow you to access documents that are 10–15 years old or documents from the publication's inception.
- The demand for services from customers is growing, and traditional libraries cannot keep up. Therefore, in order to assist its users, the library must make use of modern tools and resources.
- The lack of room is no longer an issue for the library, though, because to the addition of electronic resources that can be accessed online and don't require much storage.

VII. COMPARISON BETWEEN PRINTED AND E-RESOURCES

The format, availability, searchability, interactions, preservation, and technology dependence of electronic against printed materials are different. Electronic resources provide users with the ease of remote access, sophisticated search capabilities, and interactive features, enabling speedy information retrieval and interaction with multimedia content. They are easily preserved and can be updated and kept digitally. The opportunity to annotate directly on the page and a tactile reading experience are provided by printed resources. On the other hand, they offer a physical presence that some people find more pleasant and do not rely on technology or internet connectivity. To accommodate a variety of user preferences and guarantee full access to a variety of information sources, libraries frequently maintain a balance between electronic and paper materials. The decision between using electronic or printed resources ultimately comes down to personal tastes, the needs of the research project, and the type of material that is required.

VIII. EFFECTIVENESS OF E-RESOURCES ALONG WITH PRINT RESOURCES

- Libraries can save space by subscribing to e-resources, whereas print resources are simpler to handle and can be read anywhere.

- E-resources are accessible via the Internet. The users are not obliged to make a physical trip to the library. Resources that are based offline don't need an internet connection. It is viewable and readable without this tool.
- Users can conduct a thorough search across a variety of resources using a single search interface. Print resources are independent by nature and unreliant on modern technology. These don't require any specialised tools to utilise.
- Usage data from e-resources helps librarians assess how frequently a given product is utilised.
- Journal papers are published online before they are available in print.
- Electronic resources include content that is missing from print resources, such as audio, video, and visual design. In contrast to virtual environment-based resources, print resources provide a factual feeling of reading.
- E-resource availability helps libraries save space. Resources in print are long-lasting and resistant to rapid degradation.

IX. CONCLUSION

In spite of living in the age of technology, most people in developing nations are still getting acquainted to the internet and other ICT devices, thus they choose to consult print resources over electronic ones. Users have a variety of alternatives for accessing and interacting with information thanks to the written and electronic resources that are included in library collections. While printed resources offer a feeling of permanency, historical context, and the gratification of interacting with real materials, electronic resources frequently incorporate interactive components, multimedia, and hyperlinks. Depending on personal preferences, study requirements, and the type of material looked for, one may choose between electronic and paper resources. The ultimate objective of libraries is to create a balance between these two forms so that their collections can accommodate a variety of user preferences and enable access to information in the format that is most convenient for each individual.

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