

# Open Source Online E-Resources in Library and Information Science

## Abstract

This paper mainly describes about various aspects of E-Resources, its purpose, need, features and benefit of E-Resources. This paper also emphasized on some of the open access E-resources in library and information science. Twenty five open access online e-resources in library and information science are analyzed.

**Keywords:** E-resources, Open Access Resource, Open Access E-resources in LIS, Library and Information Science, Electronic Information.

## Introduction

Open access online information source can be accessed on internet without paying any subscription charges to the publishers and the user does not need to have any membership in the organization. User can access and download needed information available on these source and can be use for their academic, research and educational purposes. Since emergence of the web in 1990s, there has been a continuous increase in the volume of open access E-resources, these resources have been providing a scope for researcher and author in various disciplines. Library and Information science is no exception to this. Libraries have witnessed that print medium are increasingly giving way to the electronic form of material. Open access online E-resources is most helpful for researcher to search a specific information.

Use of information and communication technology has marked a tremendous impact over all function and services created by the traditional library and information science professionals. Information source in a given discipline are referred to as "Literature" that includes all definitive sources of information. World wide web (W3) is the best alternative medium to searches for scholarly literature and to use web resources to support their research work and productivity. Recent past have witnessed a considerable growth in digital information resources like the traditional library system is transforming itself into hybrid information system having a mix of digital and traditional paper resource.

The hi-tech development in science and technology coupled with information and communication technology has led to the drastic change in the library and information product and services. The user community is becoming more familiar with the new medium over time and has started to actively bid for alternative form of access. Technology improvement in the communication network paired with the decreasing cost of hardware creates greater incentives for innovation. Several traditional journals are now being publishes both on the web and in print. Online subscription of e-resources is becoming very popular now a day (Chauhan & Mahapatra, 2013).

## Objective of the Study

The main objective of study aims:

1. To consolidate the Information on e-resources.
2. To find out the facilities provided by e-resources to their users.
3. To know the purpose, need, features and benefit of e-resources.
4. To know the e-resources of information
5. To know some web pages in open access online e-resources in LIS.
6. To know the open access online e-resources in LIS.

## Methodology

For data collection methodology, the main source of data collection are various observations which are from primary (journal and conference paper) and secondary source (Books and Handbook) of information and different type of search engine such us Met crawler, Google, yahoo, msn, 123, and other type of search engine.



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For retrieval of data about the journal's details (Year, Volume and Issue) visit the websites of all journal respectively.

### **Electronic Resources**

An electronic resources is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product or device that delivers a collection of data, full text data bases, electronic journals, image collection, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to market. E-resources are basically distributed of information in any electronic form such as CD-ROM, floppy disk, magnetic disk or magnetic tape or across a computer network like E-journals, E-books, E-magazine etc.

AACR2 Rule 9.0A1 states "electronic resources consist of data (information representing numbers, text, graphics, images, maps, moving images, music, sounds, etc), programs (instruction, etc., that process data for use), or combination of data and programs "

### **Purpose of Electronic Resources**

The main purpose of e-resources is

1. Providing current and latest information.
2. Updating information for project and research work.
3. Saving the time of information user/seeker and information professional /Staff.
4. Solving the space problem in libraries and Information centre.
5. Easy to use, storage and disseminate.

### **Need of Electronic Resources**

The main purpose of e-resources is to provide current and latest information to the information seeker/user. We need e-resources so that-

1. E-resources can be downloaded instantly.
2. User can read an e-resource any time and any places.
3. Due to portability one place to other places.
4. Font size and font name can be changed suitably.
5. Physically disabled users can hear audible Electronic resources.
6. E-resources do not require bindery and repair.
7. E-resources save human resources and manpower for shelving and rectification of information.

### **Features of Electronic Resources**

The main features of e-resources is following:

1. Text can be searched, except when represented in the form of images.

2. Hundreds or thousands may be carried together on one device. Approximately 500 average e-books can be stored on one CD.
3. Type size, name and type face may be adjusted.
4. E-resources can be used with text-to-speech software.
5. Distributed at low cost.
6. Distributed instantly, allowing readers to begin reading at once, without the need to visit a bookstore.
7. No risk of damage, vandalism, etc. on the pages.

### **Benefits Of Electronic Resources**

#### **Accessibility and Availability**

Rapid advances in ICT have resulted the researchers being able to access information resource from all over the world.

#### **Cost Effective**

The cost of electronic journal is decreased because of eradication of paper printing, postage etc.

#### **Better Storage and Retrieval**

Digitally available information has eradicated the problem like- binding, shelving, storage, maintenance etc. and gives opportunity for better retrieval.

#### **Time Saving**

The time is saved in terms of digitally submission of research work to the publisher, the same is the same for peer review, selected rejected or return to authors for necessary amendments in electronic form and finally by providing the electronic access to the libraries.

#### **Excellent Searching Techniques**

The user can search the information by using and, or, not, between, up to, after etc. phrases. The publisher provide hyperlink to connect the related work.

#### **Multi-User Access**

This is a wonderful gift of electronic publication that by subscribing the electronic journals, books, databases etc. many users can access the same material at the same time from different places connected through intranet/internet.

#### **Electronic Resources of the Information**

E-resources of the information are also called types of e-resources:-

1. E-database
2. E-book
3. E-magazines
4. Newsletter and other e-resources
5. E-thesis and dissertation
6. Electronic news paper
7. E-reference books
8. CD-ROM
9. E-journals

**Structure of Open Access Online Electronic Resources in Library and Information Science****Table 01 - E-resources in Library and Information Science**

No.	Title	Uniform Resource Locater (URL)	Archive	Free Full text
01	Digital Library of Archives	<a href="http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/VALib/">http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/VALib/</a>	Vol. 30 No. 01, 1984 To Vol. 61 No 01, 2015	1984-2015
02	Webology	<a href="http://www.webology.org/">http://www.webology.org/</a>	Vol. 01 No.02, 2004 To Vol. 14 No. 01, 2017	2004-2017
03	The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries	<a href="http://jrul.libraries.rutgers.edu/index.php/jrul/index">http://jrul.libraries.rutgers.edu/index.php/jrul/index</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 1937 To Vol. 68, No. 02, 2016	1937-2016
04	South African Journal of Information Management	<a href="http://www.sajim.co.za/index.php">http://www.sajim.co.za/index.php</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 1999 To Vol. 19 No. 01, 2017	1999-2017
05	Practical Academic Librarianship: The International Journal of the SLA Academic Division	<a href="https://journals.tdl.org/pal/index.php/pal/index">https://journals.tdl.org/pal/index.php/pal/index</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2011 To Vol. 07 No. 01, 2017	2011-2017
06	Partnership: the Canadian Journal of Library and Information Practice and Research	<a href="https://journal.lib.uoguelph.ca/index.php/perj/#.U9ti z1fXihp">https://journal.lib.uoguelph.ca/index.php/perj/#.U9ti z1fXihp</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2006 To Vol. 11 No. 02, 2016	2006-2016
07	North Carolina Libraries	<a href="http://www.ncl.ecu.edu/index.php/NCL">http://www.ncl.ecu.edu/index.php/NCL</a>	Vol. 60 No.03, 2002 To Vol. 74 No. 01, 2016	2002-2016
08	New Knowledge Environments	<a href="http://journals.uvic.ca/index.php/INKE">http://journals.uvic.ca/index.php/INKE</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2009 To Vol. 01 No.01, 2009	2009-2009
09	Library and Information Science Research e-Journal	<a href="http://libres-ejournal.info/">http://libres-ejournal.info/</a>	Vol. 06 No.01, 1996 To Vol. 26 No.02, 2016	1996-2016
10	Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)	<a href="http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/">http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2005 To Vol. 01 No.01, 2017	2005-2017
11	Library and Information Research	<a href="http://www.lirjournal.org.uk/lir/ojs/index.php/lir">http://www.lirjournal.org.uk/lir/ojs/index.php/lir</a>	Vol. 17 No.59, 1993 To Vol. 40 No.123, 2016	1993-2016
12	LIBER Quarterly	<a href="http://liber.library.uu.nl/index.php/lq">http://liber.library.uu.nl/index.php/lq</a>	Vol. 09 No.02, 1999 To Vol. 23 No.04, 2014	1999-2014
13	Journal of the Medical Library Association	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/93/latest/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/93/latest/</a>	Vol. 90 No.01, 2002 To Vol. 105 No.02, 2017	2002 – 2017
14	Journal of the Canadian Health Libraries Association	<a href="http://pubs.chla-absc.ca/journal/jchla">http://pubs.chla-absc.ca/journal/jchla</a>	Vol. 25 No.01, 2004 To Vol. 35 No.01, 2014	2004-2014
15	E-JASL: The Electronic Journal of Academic and Special Librarianship	<a href="http://southernlibrarianship.icaap.org/index.html">http://southernlibrarianship.icaap.org/index.html</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 1999 To Vol. 10 No.03, 2009	1999-2009
16	Journal of Medical Internet Research	<a href="http://www.jmir.org/">http://www.jmir.org/</a>	Vol. 01, 1999 To Vol. 16, 2014	1999-2014
17	Journal of Library Innovation	<a href="http://www.libraryinnovation.org/">http://www.libraryinnovation.org/</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2010 To Vol. 06 No.02, 2015	2010-2015
18	Journal of Information Literacy	<a href="http://ojs.lboro.ac.uk/ojs/index.php/JIL/index">http://ojs.lboro.ac.uk/ojs/index.php/JIL/index</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2007 To Vol. 11 No.01, 2017	2007-2017

19	Journal of Information and Organizational Sciences	<a href="http://jios.foi.hr/index.php/jios">http://jios.foi.hr/index.php/jios</a>	Vol. 30 No.01, 2006 To Vol. 41 No.01, 2017	2006-2017
20	Journal of Health Informatics in Developing Countries [JHIDC]	<a href="http://www.jhidc.org/index.php/jhidc/index">http://www.jhidc.org/index.php/jhidc/index</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2007 To Vol. 11 No.01, 2017	2007-2017
21	Journal of Digital Information	<a href="https://journals.tdl.org/jodi/index.php/jodi">https://journals.tdl.org/jodi/index.php/jodi</a>	Vol. 07 No.01, 1997 To Vol. 13 No.01, 2012	1997-2012
22	Information Technology and Libraries	<a href="http://ejournals.bc.edu/ojs/index.php/ital/index">http://ejournals.bc.edu/ojs/index.php/ital/index</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 1968 To Vol. 36 No.01, 2017	1968-2017
23	Information Research	<a href="http://www.informationr.net/ir/">http://www.informationr.net/ir/</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 1995 To Vol. 22 No.02, 2017	1995-2017
24	Evidence Based Library and Information Practice	<a href="http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP">http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/EBLIP</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2006 To Vol. 22 No.01, 2017	2006-2017
25	The Electronic Journal of Knowledge Management (EJKM)	<a href="http://www.ejkm.com/main.html">http://www.ejkm.com/main.html</a>	Vol. 01 No.01, 2003 To Vol. 15 No.01, 2017	2003-2017

**Findings**

1. It gives a wide area of searching information.
2. This facility is available easily anywhere and anytime.
3. This can be access by many numbers of peoples at one time.
4. The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries has provided LIS open access e-resources of 79 years from 1937-2016.
5. New Knowledge Environments has least number of LIS open access e-resources of only one year 2009.
6. There are twenty LIS open access e-resources websites which provide up-to-date information.
7. There are two LIS open access e-resources website which have not added new information after 2009, one LIS open access e-resources website which have not added any information after 2012 and three LIS open access e-resources website which have not added any information after 2014.
8. The Journal of the Rutgers University Libraries and Information Technology and Libraries has most number of information available.

**Conclusion**

From the above data we can conclude that open access online E-resource in library and information science is a major tool for searching information. If it is utilized effectively, then it will be very much helpful for different types of users for using and disseminating information as well as knowledge.

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