## LIST OF RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS
(in International Journal)
Published By Research Scholar - Tejas H. Shah & Guide Dr. Kirit H. Shukla of Singhania Univeristy-Rajasthan

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<thead>
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<th>Sr.</th>
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**IJERT Online Access:**
http://www.ijert.org/browse/may-2012-edition?start=10

| 2   | AES Journal of Information, Knowledge and Research in Humanities & Social Science | E-Books, Views and Reviews in Academic Environment                                               | 0975-601     | Nov-11 to Oct-12, V-2, I-1|

**AES Online Access:**
http://www.ejournal.aessangli.in/HumanitiesandSocialSciences.php

| 3   | International Journal of Information and Communication Technologies (Serial Publications) | Digital Resources of V.V.P. Engineering College Library-Rajkot                                  | 0973-5836    | July to Dec-2012, V-5, No.3-4|

**Online Information:**
Need and Importance of Networking in Engineering College Libraries of Gujarat: A Plan

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Abstract: This paper is reveals the importance of the networking, sharing resources and standards of various engineering college libraries of Gujarat. I have also try to give some definition and strategies for resource sharing and networking in engineering libraries of Gujarat. I have given the attention to GTU to take the initiative for same.

Key Words: Resource Sharing, Networking, Library Automation,

Introduction:

Global information technology and communication capacity is escalating, and India, with its population of more than a billion, is fast emerging as a knowledge hub. The growth of Indian telecom and IT skills subsequently developed leave India well-placed to use infrastructures to create centers of excellence that unite universities, colleges and research institutes as well. Libraries play a vital role to explore the large number of data and information with the use of ICT and networking with the emergence of knowledge in an education world.

Libraries are no longer the storehouse of knowledge in the form of books and other reading materials; they have now become the crux of major research activities going on in the country. Now in days an importance is given to the R & D to develop indigenous technology. In this scenario, Academic libraries, especially Engineering Libraries are playing a vital role in information production processing and dissemination to meet the needs of the search workers. Hence library and information professionals should adopt the latest technologies to meet their user demands as well the library’s own demand. To fulfill such requirement, the libraries should have networking with each other. If networking is there, it would be very cost effective which will really beneficial to the management of Self Finance Institutions which ultimately benefited to the Librarian and library staff also.

Before understand the Needs of Networking, we should understood that; what is Resource Sharing, because resource sharing is the base of Networking of Libraries

What is Resource Sharing?

The concept of resource sharing involves two words i.e. Resource and Sharing. Resource means wealth or available assets and Sharing means giving, to have or use with others. Thus, resource sharing means sharing ones assets with others. Resource Sharing in libraries means sharing material or function or services; any of the two; or all.

Benefits of Resource Sharing:

- The reading material can be accessed which are not available in our library.
• To have access different services which are not available in the library.
• To economize the cost of organization and management of libraries.
• To have integration of library and information services of a system, or of a geographical area.
• Reciprocity leading to better interaction among libraries.
• Can have better and quality library services.
• Saves time, money, space, man power and effort.

What is Network?:

Network can be defined as a group of individuals or organizations that are interconnected. The advent of computers and new developments in telecommunication technology made networking a global phenomenon. Library and information institutions are forming networks to achieve better resource sharing and to provide better service to the users.

Need of the Networking:

Network based services are very cost effective and offer many opportunities for providing useful services to the member library users which are not possible manually. Some of the important needs for network based services are given below:

• Library Network offers great potential and new areas of sharing information among different engineering college libraries.
• Online access and dissemination of information is possible without physical presence in library.
• e-journals can be accessed by many users at a time in a networked environment.
• Sharing of on-line e-journals can be made among many users at a time among member library users in the networked environment.

Objectives:

• To find out the availability of library resources in different subjects in the engineering college libraries in Gujarat State.
• Exchange of documents and data.
• To promote sharing of resources.
• To build bibliographical databases.
• To build various types of databases like final year projects of the students, thesis, presented paper of seminar and workshops, etc.
• help in the establishment of referral service, online retrieval of information and online union catalogues
• To be done electronic mailing, file transferring
• evolve standards and guidelines in techniques, methods, procedures, hardware, software, services and so on.
• To know the fund allotment for procurement of various library resources by their management.
• To find the various types of information services.
• To know the existing staff pattern among the member libraries.
• To identify IT Facilities available in the libraries to find out the interest to the authorizing of colleges of sharing their resources.
• To develop the professional relation with giving best services with the use of networking.

Hypothesis:

• There are 84 SFI Colleges and 16 Government Colleges in Gujarat as per the website of GTU as on 14-05-12.
• Total 100 Engineering Colleges are there affiliated with GTU. Most of the colleges have good infrastructure of library and they spare enough budget for library.
• Engineering College Libraries have unique and large collection of books on all branches as AICTE ruled to purchase a books in terms of title and volume.
• Engineering College libraries have large collection of periodicals in physical as well online as they have to obey the rules of A.I.C.T.E.
• Most of the colleges have good collection of Non Technical books also.
• Large collection of CD/DVD’s of related subjects
• A Collection of Video Lectures like NPTEL.
• A Collection of e-books also.
• Enough Library funds for library development expect newly opened college.
• Engineering College Library have unique library staff pattern.

Methodology:

We can collect primary data through a questionnaires and interview method. We can also ask directly with our library professionals with our relation. The questionnaires can be administered personally and distributed to all engineering college libraries in Gujarat through which we can gather the data for resource sharing. After getting such handsome data, we can proceed further for Networking of Libraries.

Resource Sharing and Networking of Libraries:

As explain benefits of resource sharing, resource of libraries is becoming inadequate day by day, not only the increased number of users, but also due to the increased cost of the materials and the inadequate allocation of funds. The number of learned periodicals in the field of science and technology alone has now increased to triple in size at a rate of 1000 periodical per year.

Several commissions like Radha Krishna commission of 1948 and the Kothari Commission of 1964 had recommended that 6.25 % to 10.0 % of the over all education budget of each college should be allotted to library. Besides lack of manpower, paucity of space and inadequate of collection owing to financial crisis, improper management and facility makes no library as self sufficient one.

Under these baffling circumstances, engineering college libraries are needs to forming networks for better resource sharing to provide their level best services to the
users. It is also beneficial and useful to library administration and the management of college also.

**Such Library Networks in India:**

The automation and networking of many universities, national institutions and other institutions of higher learning has been initiated by the national agencies dealing with information and library networks like NICNET, INFLIBNET, DELNET, CALIBNET and other metropolitan and city networks which have started developing various bibliographic databases of their holding. NICNET and ERNET have made email/internet service available to the academic as well as in government sectors. Some of the metropolitan and city library networks like ADINET, MALIBNET, CALIBNET, FUNNET, BONET etc. have been initiated and couple of them have started functioning and providing various online service through these networks.

**Use a:**

We know that now all engineering colleges are comes under G.T.U. i.e. Gujarat Technological University. If GTU takes initiative to join all these engineering colleges through the network and make available the resources of libraries to each other, then it will be the great step for GTU. And we can avail the under mentioned facilities:

- online retrieval of bibliographic, numeric, as well as full text databases
- Compilation of reading lists, topical bibliographic etc.
- to have bibliographic control by integrating GTU library catalogues
- Automatic book requesting system
- Access of online international journals, e-books, standards etc...
- Use of CD-ROM products and services
- Remote data enter facility
- Downloading of information
- Library mailing, interlibrary requests and lending etc.
- Document delivery
- Access to public domain information/data/software

**Suggestions :-**

- It is suggested to the librarian of every engineering colleges to make automation of library for further resource sharing services
- AICTE and GTU should insist the colleges to automate their libraries as a basic requirement for recognition
- Almost all the libraries should have high-end computers for quick services
- The management should allocate sufficient funds to the libraries for networking
- GTU should establish the networking of engineering college libraries. And librarians have to pay attention and take follow-up for start the same.
- Based on the above suggestions, it is proposed a cost effective plan to establish GELNET (GELNET-Gujarat Engineering Library Network) with the help of Gujarat Government, GTU and Librarian and principled management of all the engineering college libraries of Gujarat.

**Some Questions to be answered :-**

- What are the benefits of the users? What are the benefits of the library?
- Will the Project save the money, effort? How?
- How will you measure success?
- At first glance, how easy/difficult will maintenance and administration be?
Prerequisites for Networking of Libraries:-

- Paper work and planning for initiate the same.
- Agreement for implementing cooperation with proper format.
- Establishment of facilities for sorting little used materials
- Agreement to share the currently owned materials, with protocols, limitations and priorities carefully spelled out
- Schemes for intelligent organization of data/documents
- Methods of adequate delivery of resources to users (the output media)
- The subject interest area should be a common one among the centers being connected
- Compatibility between the computing systems available with the organizations to be networked is essential
- To ensure the ability of network among the resource sharing libraries, a compatible record format is highly desirable
- Standardization of policies and procedures across the network and adhered to by all participants in order that these tasks could be performed and shared in efficient manner.
- Adequate means of information dissemination
- Formal established organizational cooperation
- Established and functioning communication links (telephone, telex, fax, satellite communication channels, or any high configurered communication facility through which communication can be done easily)
- Deep study of copyright law for resource sharing the reading material.

Conclusion:-

Network resource sharing is an important factor in the growing era of information explosion. As we know that from this year AICTE has made mandatory rule for all the Engineering Colleges to subscribe online journals of reputed publishers which costs near to 15 lakh rupee per year. Engineering Colleges of Gujarat can minimize their expenditure and maximize their facilities if they plan to make networking of their libraries with the help of GTU, Gujarat Government and Library Professionals together. Thus we can say that if we can make the different portal of engineering library network of Gujarat, it would be very fruitful to the students, staff and management of the institutions and course to the library professional.

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(8) http://gtu.ac.in/affiliation/BE.pdf
E-BOOKS: VIEWS AND REVIEWS IN ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT: This paper highlights the power that electronic books provide to academic libraries. How librarians can make the effective use of their resources by improving the quality of their collections and access, while saving on the expense of maintaining paper-based books. I have tried to explain the views and reviews of e-books with definition, advantages, disadvantages, barriers etc. in academic environment and try to identify the pros and cons. I also provide some e-book readers details which preferred worldwide to use by an academicians now in a days. I have taken a overview of such engineering colleges regarding the awareness of e-books.

Keywords—E books, Book Readers, digital library, Barriers etc.

I: INTRODUCTION
A book is a medium for communicating information. The medium, as we commonly understand nowadays is paper, but included all other medium like clay, stone, birch, bark, palm leaf, metal sheets etc. The information includes facts, teaching material, discursive writing, a poetry or fiction, etc. An e-book is an equivalent with a change of medium. It is a digital medium. The paper is replaced by light screen be it TFT or LCD of its future. The ink is replaced by digital inscription. E-book is an example of new developments evolved from conception to a reality with more to come. As a greater number of electronic resources become available, retrieving relevant and authoritative information has become progressively more challenging and time consuming. Locating relevant information in a timely manner is critical for both the researcher and the information professional. Electronic Books(e-books) are one way to enhance the digital library with global 24-hours-a-day and 7-days-a-week access to authoritative information, and they enable users to quickly retrieve and access specific research material easily, quickly, and effectively.

II: E-BOOK DEFINITION
An e-Book is based both on emulating the basic characteristics of traditional books in an electronic format, as well as leveraging internet technology to make an e-Book easy and efficient to use. Thus we can say that e-book stands for electronic book. It is a text and image-based publication in digital form and it is readable on computers and other digital devices. e-books may or may not have a printed equivalent. e-books are usually read on dedicated hardware devices known as e-Readers. It should allow searching for specific information across a collection of books and within a book. For example: Amazon Kindle, Personal computers and smart phones can also be used to read e-books.

III: TYPES OF E-BOOKS
Many types of e-books can be recognized, viz.

1. A print book issued or re-issued in e-format. It can be called a hybrid book.
2. An e-only book which could just as easily have been issued in print format.
3. A book created through e-feedback and revision, but whose formally-issued version is in print format.
4. A print book with URLs directing readers to the web for supplementary material or material that completes the print version.
5. An e-only production that enhances text with images, audio, and video.
6. An e-only production that is primarily focused on images, audio, and video, with text enhancement.
7. An e-reference book with text, images, audio, and video, which is updated continuously, as warranted. It can also be considered as a series combines the excitement of latest information.
8. A web site that is the e-"u" ber"-text for an
V: DISADVANTAGES OF E-BOOKS

The disadvantages are due to shortcoming of current e-book technology, its derivatives and resulting costs, and the incongruence with current user expectations about handling of books. Following are the issues that make e-books less user friendly.

1. The screen resolution, contrast and brightness are major factors that want improvements in display.
2. The physical dimensions of an e-book are fixed and cannot be changed individually for each title. The hardware for e-books is fragile, non-flexible and the battery life determines access to material.
3. The dedicated e-book readers are expensive. There is a high risk in buying a technologically obsolescent e-book reader.
4. Some titles are available for downloading but are costly.
5. There is no compatibility across different hardware/software for using titles.

VI: BARRIERS

The important barriers are,
1. Choice between e-books and printed books at same cost naturally curb print books preference.
2. User’s current reliance on printing neglects the benefit of e-book and additional cost.
3. Purchase / subscription policy are different and difficult to understand.
4. E-book purchase is not a simple purchase as it is in case of printed books, but continues to send annual access fees.
5. The cost of foreign e-books for single use is very high for Indian readers and Internet payment is a complex method.
6. Like many things available free online, readers can be achieved by direct contact with readers suspect free e-books.
7. Pricing models are varied from publisher to publisher and vendor-to-vendor which are difficult to understand.
8. The awareness for e-books is very little due to lack of information literacy programmes.
9. Readers do not understand various technologies adopted by various e-books.
10. Administrators are reluctant to pay for e-books since they do not make part of the shelves.
11. Wide diversity of software causes confusion.
12. There is lack of common platform for e-books.
13. There are complex metadata issues of e-books.
14. e-book supply chain is imperfect.
VII. E-BOOK READERS: WHAT TO LOOK?

Elements that we considered important to study regarding academic use of e-books reader are:

1. Content
2. Software and Hardware Standards and Protocols
3. Digital Rights Management
4. Access
5. Archiving
6. Privacy
7. The Market and Pricing
8. Enhancements and Ideal E-Book Features

VIII. TYPES OF E-BOOK READERS

There is a number of e-book reader available in the market. Which are categorized as under e-book readers.

(Old crappy ones not included)

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<th>Files</th>
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<th>Battery</th>
<th>App Price</th>
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<td>7.5 flips</td>
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IX. E-BOOK CHALLENGES FOR LIBRARIANS:

The integration of e-Books into the digital library has not created opportunities for librarians, but also created several challenges. Full-text access and retrieval of e-Books combine library-based theories and principles with web search and retrieval techniques. Librarians must develop innovative policies, procedures, and technologies to accommodate the publication of and access to e-Books. e-Book challenges for librarians can be grouped into three categories:

(i) Acquisition and collection development.
(ii) Standards and technology, and
(iii) access.

Within each of these categories are subcategories. Acquisition and collection development challenges include budget allocations; usage and distribution models; and collection development strategies. Standards and technology challenges include not only cataloging and metadata standards and schemes, but also e-book hardware and Software technologies, digital rights management software, and user and staff training. Access challenging include the cataloging and the indexing of e-Books, Circulation models for the electronic environment, and preservation and archiving of e-Books and the resources linked to them.

Thus, to maintain the above three categories we can give the maximum utilization of e-books if we have it.

X. ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS’ EXPERIENCES WITH E-BOOKS: A REVIEW

To get perspective, I have asked on telephone randomly to the librarians of engineering colleges of Gujarat which comes under GTU (Gujarat Technological University) to investigate academic institutions’ experiences with e-books and their thoughts about the future of e-books. Most institutions are still in the trial stage with e-books, with only one or two years experience with e-books, and the institutions are still tentative about development of future collections.

- There is a 102 engineering colleges in Gujarat State which comes under GTU (Gujarat Technological Institution). Total 82 colleges are SF1 and 19 colleges are Government colleges and 1 college is under PPT (Public Private Partnership) banner.
- All institutions stated that acquisition of e-books has little or no impact on their
purchase of titles in print. Some commented that they felt the role of e-books was not to replace print but to serve as a duplicate copy. One commented that e-books are not the panacea for book storage or archiving.

- The most common method of publicity used by the institutions was a link or announcement on the library’s website or on FTP server of the institution for e-book. Other ways included writing articles for faculty or campus newsletters; creating flyers; sending targeted emails; and including e-books in bibliographic instruction. Libraries commented that promotion and education of users is still a factor in evaluating use.

- Most institutions had no formal user feedback mechanisms. Many noted that it was too early in the process to gather patrons’ impressions. Those who did gather feedback used surveys to do so. Some had anecdotal evidence that users liked having online access, especially the 24x7 aspect.

- I found that none of the respondents had been working with Questia or Ebrary.

- Most libraries had not purchased portable reading devices; of those, two institutions were considering it for the future. The two institutions offering portable reading devices reported that doing so has been a positive experience.

- What kinds of books and content are most useful in electronic format? What will content look like? Most of the users don’t know initially and spent much time after that.

- What collection strategies will be most useful: creating a “critical mass” of titles in a given subject area, or acquiring titles regardless of subject on an as-needed basis?

- What value-added features will increase the role of e-books in research?

- How are e-books being used in the academic environment? Not enough is known about how e-books are actually being used, and what potential scholarly and instructional uses may be developed.

- What changes need to be made to local library procedures and policies for acquiring e-books?

- How will e-books be preserved or archived?

XII. CONCLUSIONS

The role of e-books in academic libraries is still not clear. There is considerable development of standards, technologies and pricing models needed to make the market for e-books viable and sustainable for the libraries and other sectors. Technologies for reading and using e-books are not yet convenient enough for the longer text format to have made much market penetration. It is not clear that academic libraries can replace print with e-books as a long-term collection goal. There are still concerns about adequate rights to information to support the academic mission of open scholarly communication. The e books can be use for ready reference at the time of such crucial stage and save the storage space also but it can not take the place of print books. “Print has many rights and powers that e-books don’t. We like e-books but we must not allow ourselves to be locked into technology or legal/social paradigms that impair our ability to support open research, teaching, and public discourse of our community.

Ultimately we can say that e-books can became more effective if the related resources can be facilitated and technically skilled person should initiate the same. Definitely we can save the space, store more data, retrieve the books fast from anywhere at anytime, no need to make photocopy of it, handling and transferring is easy, but the real knowledge and internal happiness should only comes through the reading of printed books that I personally believe.

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TECHNOLOGIES

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Digital Resources of V. V. P. Engineering College Library-Rajkot

Tejas H. Shah and Kiran H. Shukla

Abstract: The rapid developments in I.C.T. (Information and Communication Technology) have brought revolutionary changes in information retrieval, processing and dissemination in libraries. As we know that with the constant development in I.C.T. field, librarians are using more I.C.T. tools and techniques in libraries like library automation, digitization, use of e-resources as e-books, e-journals, emails, internet, networking etc. Librarians and library professionals are using to learn and adapt I.C.T. tools in their libraries.

For any engineering college library, there is a need and importance of reference materials for both i.e. students and faculty. Such kind of reference material can be obtained through e-journals only because of its latest content and research papers. I have tried to explain such digital resources which V.V.P. engineering college library are subscribing since last five years like IEEE, Science Direct, ASME, ASCE, ASTM, Springer, McGraw Hill, DELNET, J-Gate etc. I have focused much on e-journals starting from recommendations of faculty, quotations, negotiations, permission of higher authorities, payment terms, agreement form of publishers, accessibility resources, how to activate it, what are the requirement of hardware/software, steps of how to use, usefulness, skill required for librarians, etc. and tried to explain such complex e-process in easiest way. Also I have tried to mention such digital resources other than e-journals with necessary details.

Keywords: Digital resources, e-journals, digitization, networking.

INTRODUCTION

The academic library has been described as the 'heart' for learning and teaching community in the 21st century. In today's world of Information Science and Technology, the need of information is extreme. To satisfy the needs of these smart users, there is a requirement of computer and networking technology with the high speed internet connectivity. Today, with the concept of print to paperless, library and information professionals are facing challenges to provide users demand regarding availability, storage and access of e-resources. User wants such kind of e-resources at their own destination whether it is home, lap-top or laboratories with easy and fast retrieval. To fulfill such kind of users need; I have tried to provide better e-resources in our college.

SCOPE

- The scope of the present paper is to explain the e-resources available in V.V.P. Engineering College library.

Moreover, the study provides the details of the e-resources which will be helpful to the librarians and the users of the academic community.

I have focused more on e-journals as a part of e-resources which is a essential and important source of information for the students and faculty.

OBJECTIVES

- To discuss the issues and problems in subscribing e-journals.
- To provide the necessary details for having e-journals.
- To create awareness among the librarians to use the e-resources in the libraries.
- To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of e-resources.

Definition of e-resources: In the changing environment of Information and Communication Technology, the production and dissemination of electronic/digital information resources are growing day to day by its number and content. In simple terms we can say that any type of information resources that is accessible through computer, networking, internet calls e-resources.

DIGITAL RESOURCES/E-RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT VVP ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARY

- e-journals: various subscribed e-journals
- e-books: e-books of various branches are available on FTP i.e. ftp:\\192.168.112.250
- Video lectures: NPTEL available on IP i.e. 192.168.112.251
- CD/DVD collection: 4000
- e-database: SOUL
- OPAC: SOUL online through college website i.e. www.vypedu.ac.in/library
- e-status: transaction details, attendance details etc. with username-password
- back years questions papers: scanned question paper of GTU
- licensed software: Microsoft OS window 7, PDF maker, Team view for teleconference or online demo or video calling), utility tool (for registry cleaner, temp. file deletion).
JOURNALS AS DIGITAL RESOURCE

With the emergence of ICT applications in libraries and particularly with the introduction of the internet, traditional methods of library are now moving from print to paperless concept. So, the e-journals take place instead of print journals. E-journals are being preferred by libraries and their users as they offer tremendous possibilities and advantage compared to the printed journals like multi-access, shareable across labs, hyperlink to related articles, searching facility, report generation, downloading and printing, instant availability, etc.

PURPOSE OF USING DIGITAL RESOURCES

• study and teaching
• research work
• paper writing
• seminar/workshop presentation
• current awareness

STEPS TO SUBSCRIBE E-JOURNALS

Step 1: What to subscribe, where to subscribe?

First of all, we should be very clear that through which supplier/publisher we want to subscribe our e-journals. For that, A.I.C.T.E. (in AICTE Handbook 2012-13) has suggested the packages of e-journals for various streams like engineering, pharmacy, management etc. (for more details, see http://www.aicteindia.org/downloads/approval_process_12_13_031011.pdf).

The main criteria for selecting and using e-resources should be Reliability, Currency, Authenticity, Usability and Objectivity.

Step 2: Communicate with publisher/supplier to ask for invoice and rules.

There are number of publisher through which we can subscribe e-resources/e-packages. The details of some of them are as under as per engineering colleges are concerned.

We have subscribed such e-journals from under mentioned publishers for the period of Jan 2012 to Dec 2012.

Publisher Details

Global Information Systems Technology Pvt. Ltd. (GIST)
Ph. No. : 0154-4614032,
E-mail: sales@gist.in

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Informatics (India) Limited
Ph. No.: 080-40387777
Email: info@informatica.co.in

Step 3: Check the quality of journals.

We should check the quality of journal. As a librarian, we request them to provide trial version. In trial version, publisher provides us username and password for one week, or 15 days. We have to forward the details to our concern faculty members for check quality and facilities of particular package for further decision. For example J-Gate has provided us trial version of same. For other packages we should go through their websites.

Step 4: Recommendation.

After getting full details of such packages, we have to get recommendations from HOD and Library committee members which further put up to principal and management for sanction of amount. The amount of subscription depends upon the package of multi-user and single user subscription.

Step 5: Payment.

After getting approval from higher authorities, we have to prepare D.D. of individual publisher and send them in advance. With the forwarding letter, we have to provide our institutional details and range of I.P. address.

Step 6: Formalities.

Before execution of our e-journals, we have to send the filled license agreement form of publisher. There is two type of agreement form, first is online form which we have to fill up online and other is off line form which we have to filled in paper and sent back to the publisher in hard copy. These forms are available from the websites of the publisher. The important details covered in agreement form is institutional information, A.I.C.T.E. unique ID, Range of IP address, details of I.T. person, details of administrative officer, librarians details etc.

Step 7: How to use?

This is the most important question for the entire user who wishes to access online e-journals. It is a duty of librarian also to explore such kind of resources in such easiest way for the user. We have made such important steps for easy usage of e-resources. For example how we can access IEEE?

(1) IEEE How to use it?

• go to - http://ieexplore.ieee.org Or http://www.ieee.org/ ieexplore

• After clicking above link, you can see our college name on the left side of the homepage of IEEE
Digital Resources of VVP Engineering College Library - Rajkot

- Click on "what can I access?" displays on left side under the name of our college
- Click on IEEE Journals, Transaction and Magazine, so It Displays A to Z Category wise Journals List which we have subscribed.
- Click on any Title to open the Journal.
- Click on "VIEW ARTICLES", You will appear the pdf file of an article which you can download as full text.

**Step 8: Usage Report**

**USAGE REPORT OF SCIENCE DIRECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Jan-12</th>
<th>Feb-12</th>
<th>Mar-12</th>
<th>Apr-12</th>
<th>May-12</th>
<th>Jun-12</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>2,740</td>
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<td>VVP.Engg. College</td>
<td>Total Searches Run</td>
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<td>90</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Step 9: Sources of Information on digital resources**

As such e-journals are very useful and also very costly; we provide the usage details at various ways for maximum utilization. They are...

- through orientation
- college websites
- library notice board
- in email of every faculty and students
-bulletin boards
- notice board of every department

**ADVANTAGES OF ACCESSING DIGITAL RESOURCES**

- simultaneous usage
- less time in searching
- easy accessibility
- downloading facility
- archival facility
- saves the space

**REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION ON AVAILABLE DIGITAL RESOURCES**

For our faculty, we have no reason at all for dissatisfaction as we have enough infrastructures with Wi-Fi enabled campus providing good internet speed and required facility. But in some colleges it may happen that there may not have such facility like ICT infrastructure is not good, e-resources are not as per need, single user only, library time is not suitable, library staff are not cooperative and less skilled, internet speed is not enough.

**SUGGESTIONS**

- Study on the use and usability of e-resources by the faculty members needs to be made on regular basis.
- Higher speeds Wi-Fi campus needs to be developed with good internet speed.
- Besides e-journals and e-databases, e-books and other e-resources should be acquired by the library.
- Networking facility, high configured Server and P.C. should be provided in the library.

It is very important to take the report of our subscribed e-resources to know the fruitfulness of our resources. Report generation of various resources can be available through email on demand or through the website of the publisher.

We ask regularly to publisher to send us the usage report of particular e-packages so that we can know the usage and return of our investment after e-resources. Publisher has sent us the usage report from which we can take decision for continue or discontinuation of e-journals for next year.

**CONCLUSION**

The value and use of ICT tools, particularly digital resources have increased with the time. It takes a mandatory space in engineering college library. The advantages of digital resources have drawn attention of the library users to a great extent. Faculty members and students are seeking such kind of e-journals/e-resources for their required information and to keep them up to date in their subject areas. So, the librarian and its professionals have to motivate and aware the users for optimum usage of digital resources putting their level best efforts after that.

**REFERENCES**


