PREFACE

Digital revolution promises to lead a new world. The success of the revolution depends on the construction of computer networks that can move enormous quantities of bits reliably, and with the quality of service needed by each type of information. Information super highway is an international conglomeration of computer networks offers access to data through ftp, gopher and the World Wide Web and supports communication through electronic conferencing.

Information has become wider in present day research, covering non-print materials. For research it is essential to use information in print as well as electronic information. Both are available in various sources crossing the boundaries of a specific library. Library and information centres are required to support teaching, learning and research by incorporating electronic and digital information and professional skills.

With the increasing use of electronic resources, a changing pattern of usage is evident. The ability to connect to library services through the Internet and to access information services from other sources has reduced the capacity to characterize and categories users. The electronic resources have become a very widely used format of choice for academic library patrons as they offer today’s users many opportunities which was not available to their predecessors.

The transition to electronic resources in academic libraries is gaining momentum in the opening years of the 21st century. Every academic institution is purchasing e-resources in record numbers for their users. Finally, the library electronic resource services are not useful unless the end-users perceive the value.

The present study has been divided into six chapters. The first chapter is the introduction which discussed higher education system in India, University libraries,
objectives of university libraries, services, new dimension, collection development, information technology review of the literature, aims and objectives, limitations, research hypothesis and methodology. The second chapter is accessing of e-resources which discussed about digital divide, OPAC, CD-ROM and Indian networks. The third chapter is presented with profile of the university and the e-Resources in which the present status has been highlighted. The forth chapter presented with an evaluation of e-Resources in U.P. State university libraries as how e-Resources have been used and proved useful for the better library services. The fifth chapter discussed the development of e-Resources and their collection models applied in university libraries. The sixth chapter is based on conclusion and suggestions for improvement.

This topic is ultra modern and hardly any research work has been undertaken on e-Resources. I feel adventure to enter this field and tried to make justice with the theme as it involves quality, equity, access to information, information literacy, integration, communication and cost effective elements to be considered.

However, e-Resources processes and service is the slogan of the day and we should apply it in our society. I am not a perfect professional and hence may occur some mistakes which may kindly be excused.

(Bidyut Kumar Mal)

Research Scholar