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MLIS semester II
(paper –III)
Information source and System
topic – electronic resources,
its various type and evaluation

ELECTRIC RESOURCES

An electronic resources is defined as a resources   which require computer access or any electronic product that deliver a collection of data, be it referring to full text database electronic journal, image, collection, other multimedia product and numerical, graphical etc. these may be delivered on CD-ROM, TAPE, via Internet and so on.

 The library information services of the 21st century are fast changing with the rapid publishing of electronic content libraries are not only acquiring reading material such as printed books and journal but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form

 The development of web 2.0 and the spread of open source and shared use concept have focused on user generated content and application for sharing. E-resources are occupying a significant portion of the global literature. They refer to etc information sources in electronic form.

NEED OF E-RESOURCES

- To get access to an information sources by the more than one user.
- It can be searched quickly.
- They can be stored in huge amount.
- These can be found easily by user.
- To promote efficient delivery of information economically to all the user.

TYPE OF E-RESOURCES

- E books
- E journals
- E News paper
- E Magazine
- Indexing and abstracting database
- Full text database
- Reference database
- Statically database
- Image clipping
- E- Patent
- E- Standard
- Multimedia products

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES ARE OF DIFFERENT TYPES

- **Primary sources of information**

A. Electronic journal electronic conference e.g.- organised by IASCIC, IFCA etc.

B. Patent & Standard – The patent office provide full text of patent registered in their respective country. A free e mail after service is also available for the people interested in patent e.g.- WIPO

C. Technical reports- It is a document written by a researcher detailing the result of a project.

D. Electronic theses and dissertation – It insist of master or doctoral research work that in submitted by any institution.

E. Software – there are a large number of free software and script of all kinds and types are available on the internet.

- **Online Database**

- **Bibliographic database-** It contains reference to article but not full text article.

- **Full text database** – In addition to citation they also contain actual content of the item . E.g. – Elsevier science direct.

- **Numeric database** – They contain numeric data such as statistics, financial data, census etc.

- **Reference source** – A wide variety of reference sources are available now a days on web. E.g.- encyclopaedia, directory, dictionary, biography, thesaurus handbook.

- **Libraries and subject gateway** – Digital library, virtual library contain collection of book and reference material like traditional library. Subject gateway typically focus on a related set of subject. They typically contain list of simplest set of web pages containing list of link to resources.

- **Institutional Repositories** – It may contain any digital work generated by the institution student, faculty, non faculty etc.

Various e-resources in Science & Technology

- **Dictionary & Encyclopaedia**

  * **Access Science** – it is an online encyclopaedia that e…… all the major scientific discipline. It contain 8500 scientific articles 115,000 scientific figure. The resource include the Mc. Graw Hill Encyclopaedia of science & technology and Mc. Graw Hill of science & technology.

  * **Britannica Academic** – it is an online encyclopaedia for general reference and research comprehensive in scope. It contain article on subject in humanities, so science & technology . It also provide access to thousand of additional resources.

  * **Oxford Quick Reference** – It is a database of over 140 academic subject , language and quotation dictionary published by oxford university press. The dictionary can be browsed or searched and cover subject like art, history, language, law, literature, medicine, science & technology updates regularly.

- **Book & E-books**

  * **E Book collection** – It is a searchable online database containing thousand of multidisciplinary e-book title. The broad range of academic disciplined centred by the collection include art, engineering, math, science and technology. For each e-book the database provide access to the full text of the publication

  * **Pro Quest E-book central** – It is an multidisciplinary database that provide full text access to more than 120,000 eBooks on a wide range of subject they include law, language, life , science, religion , social science , science & technology.

- **Top free online journal and research database**
  - Science Open
  - DOAJ
  - ERIC
  - PLOS
  - Bio Medical Central
  - JURN
  - PUBMED
  - ar Xive – Print

- **Important database**
  - Science Direct
  - SCOPUS
  - Web of Science
  - AGRICOLA
  - MEDCINE
  - INSPEC

Evaluation of electronic resources

❖   Evaluation is a process that critically examine a program. It involves activities, characteristics and outcome.

❖   Electronic information sources offer many advantage. The www playing a big role in accessioning but it has led an exponential increase in the amount of information available on the internet. As a research tool, however the web lacks the quality assurance, after e.g.- some website are out of date, based or inaccurate. It is very critical for information professional to learn how to critically evaluate the material they find.

❖   There is an extremely wide variety of material on internet, ranging in tits accuracy reliability and value. There are no universal quality control for the information that is published on the internet. The researches job to evaluate the information that is located in order to determine whether it suit their needs.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

1) **Scope** – It is measure of the intended coverage of the source, the actual coverage of the topic, scope include the examination of depth of the article, book, website or other material.

2) **Purpose & Audience** – Most websites are not designed with the student and researchers in mind. Special interest group create sites for select audience and scholars may publish research on the web for professional academic audience

3) **Authority -** Verifying the authority of web document is one of the most challenging aspect of evaluating resources. We should examine header, footer, and the site address to see who is producing or sponsoring the document

4) **Accuracy** – The goal of the accuracy test is to assure that the information is actually current up to date, factual, comprehensive, etc. You can check this against other resources or by checking some information about which you have special knowledge.

5) **Objectivity -** A good writer should be able to control his or her biasness. It should not be biased toward any other.

6) Quality of writing – Text should be well written. Hypertext linking and multimedia are important elements of web. The quality of writing is important

7) Context – Try to determine whether the source offer something new. Original sources always carry more weight than citation.

8) Timeless – When the sources published? When was it's last updated? We must remember to check or recheck our date from time to time.

9) Design – The design feature, used through out the resource should be consistent and helpful. Audio, video, virtual reality modelling etc are used.

10) Cost –There are numerous paid basis resources / database and other services for which user pay fee if they want to use them. Libraries have a role in negotiating subscription and site licenses and payment for organisation access to charged services.

Thank You