



11. "E- Resource and its use with special reference to Ayurveda"

Miss Swati Ashokrao Jagtap¹ and Dr. Ajay Pandit²

¹Researcher student, Department of Library Sci, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune E-Mail-
swtidesai76@gmail.com Contact – 9975334791 / 9158607378

² Associate Professor, Department of Library Sci, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

Abstract:

Now a day's traditional concept of library has changed. Library becomes information centres and repositories. Library is growing organism and its main aim is to fulfil demands of users. Ayurveda is oldest and traditional branch of Medicine in India. The concept of Ayurveda is based on traditional references, such as Veda s, Up Vedas, Samhitas, Nighantus, and Slokas. Now these old references are transferred in to electronic forms and e-resources are developed. To see the use of these e- resources by post graduate students of Ayurveda is necessary in this research area.

Keyword's: E-resource, Ayurveda, Traditional, Electronic media.

1. Electronic media –

Most of the academicians today have become internet dependant, electronic resources are some of the most important aspects of a digital library.' In Information technology, internet is useful for efficient retrieval and meeting information needs E-resources are encoded and made accessible through computer online or in physical format.' [1] Especially, the internet has profoundly changed the way of publishing newspaper, magazines and periodicals, they all now available in digital form. such as e-books, e-journals, online database etc. It is the contribution of information, communication technology, and impacts of internet that information processing, searching, storing and disseminating have become expeditious,

easy and user friendly. The users of academic libraries require most of variety of information Electronic information is become an integral part of library, so it is the responsibility of the librarian to keep pace with technological developments and cope with the user's demand. Electronic resources are found more helpful for easy access and saves time for users. As a result, E-resources of a library play a vital role in distribution of information resources in a library E-resources provides excellent opportunities to access scholarly information, which were previously beyond the reach of libraries due to geographical constraints. E-resource possess many added features for the facilitation of libraries and its users. The study was undertaken to find out the level of use of e- resource and print resource by postgraduate medical students and faculty as well they hindered or improve their academic career. Students acquire various skill sets and capabilities when they are learning.' Technology makes people to get wide range of knowledge and make opportunities to get knowledge.' [2] Time is the main consideration beyond the



technology to create active searching about information in this competitive environment stable knowledge requires to move ahead in one's life among others. Therefore, there is a need to search perspective of student to words internet and related technology. Internet is a main platform for establishing new cultures among society because of effective learning process.

2.Importance of E-Resource:

'E-resource is an electronic form of information that delivers a collection of data, that may be in a text referring to full text data base. '[3]E-books, e-journals, e-graphs, other multimedia products and numerical data is included under e-resources. These may be delivered to the users via the Internet. These may deliver on CD-ROM. Over the past few years a number of techniques and related standards have been developed which allow documents to be created and distributed in electronic form. Hence to cope up with present situation libraries are shifting towards new media to fulfil demands of users in the new era. The electronic form of resource forms a vast impact on collection and development of universities and college libraries. E-resources are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, information. Extent use of e-resource is more satisfactory and is referred to more user friendly, as a result e-resource appears as a vital component of information and play an essential role in distribution of information. In this era of information explosion libraries will need to curate and preserve the developing convolution of digital content and build value added services.

E-resource is a valuable research tool which help us in learning and teaching system. e- resources are that much important as traditional print resources. Library is changing its concept from only store of book collection to a service station. the library collection will depend upon user's needs, now they are service providers, in this changing era most of the library collection will be in an electronic form and new technology helps in this collection that is computer and internet. The internet provides vast collection of databases from which user have to select important one. the un-ability to search user's important information from this vast collection of data base libraries provides service facilities in selection of information, in that sense collection of e-resource plays vital role. Electronic resource provides access to current information as they are often updated frequently. Through various tools and search techniques library can provide various forms of e- information. Search engines, portals web sites provide many more e- information, through which one can find out his needs.

3. Advantages and disadvantages of e- resource:

Following are major advantages of e-resources: -

1. Speed – The speed of e-resource is much faster than print resource and it also reduce time gap between resource centre and user so communication get faster.



2. saving space – E-resources are saved in short space., like internet CD, ROM, pen drive, hard disc, etc. E- resource saved space of shelve. Due to e- resource missing of pages and coping of pages can be avoid.
3. Multiple access: Main advantage of e- resource is that at a time it can be used by many users. It can present and use in presence of many persons.
4. Distribution – E- resource can distributed by many sights by hyperlink, the ability to access from different sights and ability to use it is always beneficial.
5. Archiving: - Using print medium papers can used to restore information many more papers were used through this method and it was time spending factor, but due to electronic form – documentation can easily store, images can simultaneously use and statistical data can be added simultaneously.
6. Printing and Downloading; - Electronic media provide printing and downloading facility to users. Due to this one can easily search and find out useful information.
7. Interactive: - Due to electronic media e-resource can rapidly distributed, one can read and access the information quickly, one can download it and get print of it rapidly. Through e- mail one can send information within a minute.

Disadvantages of E-resource: -

1. Difficulty in search: - It is not easy to find out useful information through available data base and many sights. Much more information has to search, so time may get wasted Many unused information can be read, downloaded.
2. Difficult to read: - Print resource can easily read and easy to handle, but e-resource have to read on screen only and it is not portable ...
3. Authenticity; - It is difficult to assure certain authenticity of e-resource, it is easy to copy of text and image in digital form so from many sights' user have to search authentic sight and get useful information.
4. Technical problem: - Availability of internet, lights, and opening of sights are some of problems faced by users, storing of digital information and software used for manipulation may create problem. Handling of e-resource is not so easy computer and screen have available for this. Maintenance of electronic media is costly than print media.

4. Ayurveda as old resource:

‘An analysis of ayurvedic Samhitas indicate the importance of the different aspects of Ayurveda, how they were evolved and documented from time to time in the form of texts or compendia. For instance, the Charaka Samhita an authentic source of internal medicine emphasizes on philosophy of life and line of treatment for different diseases.’ {4] Susruta Samhita added a complete systematic approach to surgery and diseases of eyes, ear, throat nose, head and dentistry. Madhava Nidana, authored by Madhavacharya



is a work on diagnosis of the diseases. Bhava prakasa written by Bhava Misra gives additional emphasizes on medicinal plants and diet. Sarngadhara Samhita focused on pharmaceutics and Ayurveda was enriched with addition of more formulations and dosage forms subsequently these Samhita's were commented, updated and systematically written by many authors from time to time in form of text from the commentaries on the Samhitas by scholars it is clear that while the theoretical framework of Ayurveda remained more or less the same, the knowledge about drugs and techniques of therapy got expanded. 'The old concepts and descriptions were reviewed and updated in light of contemporary understanding by the commentators in their commentaries thus reviewing Ayurveda into an applied form. '[5] Present form of Ayurveda is outcome of continual scientific inputs that has gone into the evolution of its principles, theories and practices.

5. E – resource in Ayurveda:

Some of e-resources are available here, students use these as reference tool.' Many Publishers convert old copies as a e- resource, but central ministry of Ayurveda had provided some e- resource that is more authentic than any publishers.

Now a day's central council for research in Ayurvedic medicinal science had collected and preserve many old references in the form of e- resources. The central council for Research in Ayurvedic Science is an autonomous body of the Indian Ministry of (AYUSH) Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy. It is apex body for formulation, co- ordination development and promotion of research on scientific lines in Ayurveda. The council so far has published 245 books including research monographs, technical reports and IEC material for database on medicinal plants Also e-portal is available. Nearly 33,700 references are collected out of these approximately 22000 reprints and abstracts could have been collected and stored. E publications are; i) E- book on charaka Samhita. ii) E- book on Sushrut Samhita. iii) E- book on Madhav Nidanm. iv) E- book on Nighantus. v) E- book on Ayurvedic Encyclopaedia .vi) E- book on ayurvedic pharmacopoeia of India total vol 6.

Publications of central council in research journal in ayurvedic sciences: i) Journal of Drug research in ayurvedic science

ii) Journal of Research in Ayurveda and siddha

iii) Journal of Indian medical heritage.

Some other E- collections by central council for research in ayurvedic science are as follows:

1. a check – list of Sanskrit medical manuscript in India (English)
2. Abhinav Chintamani (Sanskrit and Hindi)
3. Amchi Pharmaco therapeutics (tibetian)
4. Ashtang Hrithyum vol 1-6 (Sanskrit and Tamil)
5. Ashtang sangraha Indutika part I, A and B, II (sanskrit)



6. Bhel Samhita
7. Bshajya kalpah (Sanskrit)
8. Charucharya (sanskrit and hindi)
9. Chikitsarnav (purvardh and uttarardha in Sanskrit)
10. Descriptive catalogue of medical manuscripts vol.I,II,III
11. Dhanvantari sara nidhi (Sanskrit)
12. Nanavidh Vaidyam(Sanskrit)
13. Kumartantram Part I, II
14. Ayurveda Encyclopedia. Vol. I, II, III.
15. Collection and Digitization of Medical Manuscripts from South India, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Vol I, II.

In this way AYUSH helps in forming many Electronic resources and managing it for the use.

6. Data Analysis:

For this research work, researcher took sample of 180 post graduate students and 60 faculty members in department of Medicine and Ayurved Samhita from 28 Ayurveda colleges in Maharashtra. The seats are allotted to this colleges are by CCCIM. (central Council of Indian Medicine) Ministry of AYUSH.

Researcher adopt learning method to see use of e-resource by student and faculty members **Learning method for usage of E- resource:**

There are 180 (100%) respondents available for study, out of these 39(21.67%) PG students and 14 (7.77%) teachers, total 53(29.44%) respondents use E-journal for their studies. Followed by this 16(8.89%) PG student and 12(6.67%) teachers, total 28(15.56%) respondents use e-books. 12(6.67%) PG students and 11(6.11%) teachers, total 23(12.78%) respondents use CD, and DVDs for their study. Like this 25(13.89%) PG student and 10(5.55%), total 35(19.44%) respondents use online data bases, and 28(15.56%) PG student and 13(7.22%) teachers, total 41(22.78%) respondents use internet for getting their information. for study.

Table: [1] Learning method for usage of E – resources

Method	Student	Teacher	Total
E - journals	39(21.67%)	14(7.77%)	53(29.44%)
E - books	16(8.89%)	12(6.67%)	28(15.56%)
CD and DVDs	12(6.67%)	11(6.11%)	23(12.78%)
Online databases	25(13.89%)	10(5.55%)	35(19.44%)
Internet	28(15.56%)	13(7.22%)	41(22.78%)
Total	120(66.68%)	60(33.32%)	180(100%)



Findings: Given table shows learning method of e-resource and it has been found that 53 (29.44%) respondents consider e-journals as useful resource for updating their knowledge, followed by this 41 (22.78%) respondents consider internet as useful source for updating knowledge, followed by this 35(19.44%) respondents consider that online- database as useful resource and 28(15.56%) respondents consider e-book as useful source for updating knowledge.

7.Conclusion; Study shows more than 50% of students use e- resources for their study

References:

1. Jeevan V.K.J. (2011), E-Resources and Digital Services, New Delhi: Ess Ess Publications, (pg no 2,3,4,15)
2. Layton and Gorman G.e.(2006) ,Managing Information Resources in Libraries , New York : Paperback Publications .
3. Rao K Jagannatha (2013) Research in Information Technology, Delhi: Pacific Books International.
4. Kumar Ranjit (2011): Research Methodology, New Delhi: Sage Publications. P-3
5. Shukl ,S.B.(2015) ‘,Sankhipt Chark Samhita , Varanasi: Chaukhambha academy. P-24
6. Table [1], Jagtap Swati, (2019) Use of Information Resources in Ayurveda with special Reference to Medicine and Samhita, [Ph.D. thesis] Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

Other references:

- 1.. Vidyanath R. (2013), A Hand book of History of Ayurveda Varanasi; Chaukhambha Prakashn.
2. Sharma Rajendranath (2013), Ayurved Granthavli , Delhi; Nag publishers.
- 3.Reddy, Sudhakar P. (2017), Swasthavritta, Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanscrit Pratishthan .
4. Sharma Jai N (2013), Research Methodology, New Delhi: Deep and Deep publication Pvt ltd.
5. Kashyp Samhita, (1994), Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan .
6. Yadavji Trikmji ,(1920) ,Madhav Nidan , Mumbai :Nirnay Sagar press .

Web References:

- 1.www ayush e -portal,
2. www.nmpb-mpdb.nic.in.
3. En.wikipedia.org/wiki/content-analysis
- 4.www.inflibnet.com