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E-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FROM ACADEMICS LIBRARIES

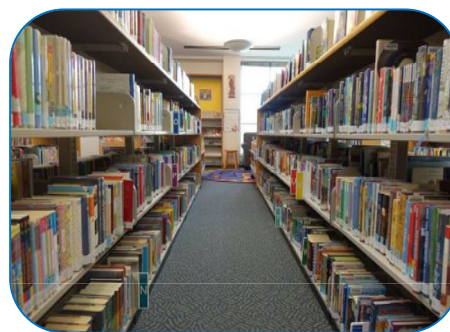
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ABSTRACT:

This Paper discusses about e-resources, major features of e-resources, type of e-resources and management of e-resources. Modern Libraries are increasingly being redefined as a place to get access information in many sources. In the changing scenario, libraries and librarian will have to play a vital role of in handling electronic resource. The revolution of computer has caused dramatic changes in library environment and the role of librarians has changed accordingly in this information age. E-Resources are very powerful, dynamic and convenient for the library as well as its reader for education, research and entertainment. Electronic resources are very much essential for any organization.



KEYWORDS: E-Resources, E-journal, Academic Library, Electronic resources management(ERM).

INTRODUCTION :-

The library and information services of the 21st century are fast changing . The advent of technology has made the library to add new things to its collection. The more prominent among them is the resources. Electronic resources are easily accessible in remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information. Print sources are being digitized. Electronic information sources are becoming more and more important for the academic community. Now a day

E-Resources play a significant role in providing quality education in higher education. Libraries are enriched with recent and innovative information. Many challenges are standing before the libraries. Advance and new technology is emerging nowadays. E-resources helps the teachers to teach the particular topic with great interest and the students are such technological equipments.

The Concept of E-Resources and Its Definition :-

It is nothing but which delivers a varied collection of data. We can call it as an umbrella for all digital resources. It plays a significant role in creation, transmission, and

storage of information. Electronic resources encompasses genre, formats, storage and delivery mediums. The importance of electronic resources in academic institutions is continuously growing. Its primary aim is to provide access rather than ownership. Electronic resources located and remotely accessed by librarians is characterized by continuous, incremental growth products and services. There are many definitions give by various writers. According to AACR2 , defined E- Resources as” a material encoded for manipulation by computerized devices. Thus material may require the use of a peripheral

directly connected to a computerized device (e.g. CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network, (e, g. the internet)". This definition does not include electronic resources that do not require the use of computer, for example, music compact discs and videodiscs.

C. Tenopir has defined e-resources "as those electronic information resources and services that user accesses electronically via a computer network from inside the library or remote to library."

GENESIS OF E-RESOURCES:-

The genesis of e-resource can be traced back to the 1960s when libraries found the availability of documents in electronic formats. The development of MARC format in 1996 laid the foundation bibliographic data for libraries. Commercial publishers started to develop bibliographic and full text databases and provided services through CD-ROMs. Subsequently, on line systems were introduced that enabled the libraries to instantly access the databases for retrieval of information. The OCLC in 1971 introduced a shared cataloguing database now called world cat to support major academic libraries. Subsequently the system of On-Line Public Access Catalog was developed that could be able to directly search its library control system. The introduction of e-journals harnessed the concept of e-resources in bigger ways. The Internet has revolutionized the use of e-resources through the web-technology. Libraries started to use web-based catalogues, bibliographic and full-text databases, electronic journals are freely available through net for a wider circulation and use. From machine readable catalogues to open access journals system, there is long passage of using e-resources in libraries.

Why E -Resources:-

The subscribed e-resources use for academic research, learning and teaching purposes only. Mostly use reason for below

* **Updated information** - e-resources (publisher/vender/agency) provide updated information on time to time so updated information useful in research work for research scholar, faculty, and students.

* **Multi access and wide range**- several users access e-resources at any time anywhere without any hinders. Electronic resources make information available 24 by 7.

***Easy and Quickly**- We get require information by online easily in a short minute.

***Comfortable**- today user access information online and they are satisfied and comfortable with e-resources

***Time saving**- e-resources are various benefits, one of it save the time of user. User have not sufficient time they want earlier get information. In a physical library long process searching for accurate information.

***Space**- e-resources can be stored in a huge amount with micro space but traditional library requires more space for storage of print material.

TOOLS OF E-RESOURCES:-

Faculty recommendation-when library going on subscription of e-resources that time communicate with our faculty member and get feedback from about e-resources which is useful in a subject and curriculum. Which e-resources is complete need to researchers daily useful in research work, which e-resources capable in teaching to faculty member, faculty and researchers want update information so first discuss with them.

Student's recommendation-e-resources provides current information. Which e-resources give support in learning and consisted in e-resources image, audio, videos, graphics, text it is mostly usefully in study for students. So we give trial version for accessing them. And get feedback after some day.

Publisher/vendor Catalogue- Publisher / vendor catalogue is best tool for help in selection of e-resources. in selection of e-resources., the catalogue describe details about of e-resources like as pricelist, title list period, offer of year, number

SELECTION OF E-RESOURCES

- To identify library needs.
- To identify content and scope of the e-resources.
- To evaluate quality of that particular resource and search capabilities.
- To estimate the cost.
- To check either subscription based or web when acquiring.
- To review licensing agreements.
- To check the facilities for educational support and training.

Advantages of E-Resources

- 1) It provide multiple accesses
- 2) Animations and graphics can also be accessed.
- 3) It is cost saving.
- 4) Wide ranges of journals article are searchable.
- 5) Information access can be made without wasting any time.
- 6) Desired information can be retrieved within few minutes at learning desk.
- 7) Economy in maintenance.
- 8) Its not cover space in library.
- 9) E-Resource can be down loaded instantly.
- 10)Space saving in Library.

Demerits of E-Resources :-

- High speed of communication is required.
- Causes more concern about copyright.
- Need special equipment to access.
- Efficient manpower is required
- Computer knowledge is must to access.
- User cannot read it continuously on compute
- Electricity is always required for E-Resources.

The Different types of e-resources :- E-books, E-journal, Data-bases, CDs/ DVDs, E-conference proceedings, E-Reports, E-Maps, E-Pictures/Photographs, E-Manuscripts, E-Theses , E-Newspaper, Internet/Websites-, Newsgroup, Subject Gateways, USENET, FAQs etc.

Current Trends And Industry Initiatives:-Traditional integrated library management system where designed for managing print resources and are not well suited to managing electronic resources, for ex. Library systems typically lack the ability to describe the hiera5rchical nature of electronic resources that an e-journals is part of package, and the package is supplied by an interface provider. Nor do traditional library system have the means work flow required specifically for e-resources management, such as a trial work flow and to deal with archival rights and the restriction of access to specific location and specific communication. Lacking such capabilities many libraries have been looking for solution to help them manage this new form of resources.

Evaluation of E-resources :-Large number of e-resources is available on the Net so evaluation of these E-resources has greater importance. For evaluation of e-resources Authority, currency, Intended audience, Ease of use and Accuracy are some responsible criteria. Also Extensiveness of the content, Accessibility, Quality of technical , support, Cost, Conditions of licensing agreement are other responsible factors which should take into account. With the evaluation of E-resources the followings should be considered:

- To identify the electronic version have the retrospective data as mostly electronic resources do not include data prior to some year.
- To determine particular source of information of E-resources may offer some special features which are not available in other print version.
- To check the content of the E-resources with relevant to the users also to the collection as a whole.
- To check whether the information is often update or not.
- To determine the E-resources have affordable price or not through offered diverse pricing system by the publishers .
- To identify and select the E-resources needed to maintain and redesign the library website,
- To check the staffing needs for training with the existing technology.

E-Resources in Academic Library:- The information resources available in different formats, and produced by using different types of hardware and software, for example, the text in MS word, PDF or HTML format, images available in GIF or JPEG formats,. These information resources reside on a number of different servers local as well as remote and they have been indexed differently. All these issues make the information retrieval process very complex. Today, users of digital library may have access to a variety of textual information resources. The following represents the most common choice of format that a user may have today in a digital library.

Need and purpose at E-Resource Management:- The main purpose of e-resource management is to improve the efficiency of library, to render services to end users, and to provide effective information services to faculty, research scholars and achieving their goals ,the transition of research articles ,books and journals has compelled to use latest technologies in libraries. The library and information resources centre are fast changing with the rapid development of electronic publishing libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed books and journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form. In the new situation, the role of library professionals in collection development and management has become restricted. In fact they are now playing the new role of access manager of e-resources rather than acquisition manager and custodian of scholarly resources in print form. Therefore libraries need to manage e-resources effectively to the optimum utilization by the users.

Electronic Resource Management :- ERM is the practice and software system used by libraries to keep track of important information about electronic information resources, especially internet based resource such as electronic journal, database and electronic books. The development of ERM became necessary in the early 2000s as it became clear that traditional library catalogs and integrated library systems were not designed to handle metadata for resources as many online product.

Libraries can use Electronic Resource Management as a standalone solution or as an integrated part of Millennium. Innovative trusted integrated library management platform. Electronic Resources Management brings the online catalog to the center of library information seeking by expanding patron knowledge about e-resources. This powerful tool ensures that e-journal titles will appear in the online catalog, not just those the library has time to catalog separately. Patrons find up-to date instructions for where and how these sources can be used as part of their natural search process. This eliminates dead-end searches and facilitates direct links to full-text content.

Challenges of E-Resources Management:- The adoption of e-resources has made great advantage over the library services. Most of the users are satisfied as they can easily retrieve their required information within a short period of time with the facilities given by the library. However, libraries face a number of challenges as they seek to continue offering the high level of services to their users. Some of the challenges facing with E-resource management are discuss below.

- 1) Preserving access to electronic information possess a great challenge as the E-resources are enabling information to be created, manipulated, disseminated and located with increasing ease. The information will become inaccessible due to changing technology platform and media instability which enable preservation of digital information.
- 2) The library professionals are not able to handle the E-resources due to lack of technical skills and management. So as to work in rapidly changing digital environment the professional staffs will have to update their own knowledge and skills.
- 3) Libraries are at a disadvantage when acting alone in this environment and there is need for cooperative purchasing through library consortia. As most of the libraries have inadequate fund for acquiring E-resources and so the users do not get their information at the right time.
- 4) Libraries in the digital age need to enhance and upgrade current technical architecture to accommodate E-resources. In a digital information service system ,infrastructure such as software ,hardware, internet facilities and other physical equipment's are required to provide easier, faster and comprehensive access to information.
- 5) In a digital environment support and cooperation of staff members, programmers and technical staff are very essential to provide effective service. As such , the library staff should be technically competent and also posses user-friendly-approach.

CONCLUSION :-

There is no doubt that libraries need a system to manage their electronic resources throughout the resources life cycle. Such a system should not only deal with the daily tasks related to e-resources but also provide comprehensive analyses related to a library's expenditure on electronic material. Furthermore, ERM can open up new horizons related to collection management, in which information about the global market place and also about the institutions collection and expenditures can serve as decision-making tools for library staff.

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