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Effectiveness of E-Library in Library Management

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Abstract

Library resource management has changed dramatically in the present age. The wide spread use of new technology in the publication of information through the Internet and World Wide Web meant that libraries must begin to develop web based information collections. This created a massive shift in the creation of information, its publication and dissemination of electronic information. Gradually the concept of library has changed very fast due to the impact of information communication technologies. Libraries possess now printed as well as e resources. They have moved from print based environment to electronic environment. As the information environment has changed rapidly from traditional libraries to electronic libraries, electronic publishing has almost replaced print on paper publication. It offers an alternative medium for readers. Dissemination of information at low cost and high speed that could not be obtained through paper has been achieved through electronic means. This resulted in the emergence of consortia that enabled libraries to have electronic access to professional literature included research journals, abstracts, review publications databases in science and technology social sciences and humanities. Thus electronic resources have become the vital part of university library collection in 21st century.

Keywords: E- Library, Library Management

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Introduction

Teaching and research in universities is E-resources based nowadays. Modern world would be equal to dark-age without E-resources. It is a faster, reliable and easy mode of information transfer. So UGC /NCTE/State govt. are stressing on the need of E-resources based teaching and research in universities. In the present era, information is being recorded, published and disseminated through several media, though the print media still dominates in universities teaching and learning including research. Nowadays, scholar's work requires the application on broader scale of new methods and meanings of searching, processing, storage and transfer of information for research in Humanities which is provided by E-resources. Controlling information has a direct relation with the information explosion, which is one of the ever-growing phenomena in the universities to speed up teaching and research activities.

The even expending field of education among the human race has necessitated a continuous modification and innovation of it's technology. The new technology has been adopted for the library management. Educational researchers have indicated the need for a systematic approach for the effective maintenance of library resources.

Not all libraries can afford all the resources like journals book, report etc. due to spiraling cost of information. The way out to disseminate the required information to the needy is to consider in a haste way the concepts like distributed data bases, library co-operation, interlibrary loan, resource sharing. Since, computers and telecommunication have entered into libraries; it is possible to achieve maximum result in information dissemination through E-resources. .

Another objective of new technologies is to develop the student's interest in learning activity. E-resources can make learning more interactive and enhance the enjoyment to learning and teaching. E-resources can individualize and customize the curriculum to match learner's developmental needs as well as personal interests. E-resources may transform the educational content and motivate students towards life-long learners. E-resources is likely to be more successful when the software, the purpose for instruction and learning objectives matches teachers understanding of learners need, to memorize and respond to predetermined answers. Equally important is an appropriate matching of the levels of student's knowledge and prerequisite skills and expectations of the software.

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E-resources management is one of the greatest innovations of the science in the present era. This was originally owned only by the wealthiest industries and now. It has become common equipment, which is used in various organizations for computer and hence it has been taken to the classroom in universities. The western scenario manifests the use of computer in every walk of their daily life needless to emphasize the condition of Indian educational setting, which has a very big constraint of economic recession. However, these constraints have not hindered the introduction of E-resources in universities in India.

1.1 Meaning and Definitions of E-resources

E-resources is collective name of resources in electronic form.

According to Sukula (2010), "an electronic resource in an electronic information resource that can be accessed on the web, on or off campus. User can get the information what he or she wants, when it is needed".

According to Liu (2006), "electronic resources are those electronic products that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text basis, e-journals, image collection, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available till that has been published with an aim to being marketed. These may be delivered on CD-ROM or on tape or via internet and so on".

According to Barker (Devi and Devi, 2005), there are three types of documents used in digital resources: static, dynamic and living.

Static are the most basic, they contain fixed information and never change their form (such as traditional online data); b. Dynamic-Dynamic documents also contain fixed information but also able to change their outward form, the way embedded material is presented to users (such as multimedia CD-ROMs); Living documents are able to change both their form (outward appearance) and these embedded information (such as information contained on the web).

1.2 Effectiveness of E-resources

E-learning has replaced the text book based learning. This has brought a great revolution in academics from school education to university education. Earlier text book based method was traditional, time consuming, costly and out of reach for many in society due to geographical distances from cities, schools, colleges and Universities. In the remote

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villages and towns there was no library and schools. E-learning is more effective in comparison to traditional method due to its easy availability in most parts of the country as compared to physical existence of libraries in selected urban areas. Most significantly through E-resources the matter is available at the click of mouse in comparison to traditional method. Through shodhganga and various search engines one can easily find the required information in a fraction of second. Hence it is more effective and saves time. Moreover, various international Journals, Libraries, research labs etc. can be searched through E-resources. This was not feasible by the traditional method. Now the physical distance has become meaningless. In this regard great amount of time and energy is saved while exploring learning and research activities. E-resources has drastically reduced the cost of learning and research as the most of contents are available free of cost or at nominal charges. In this way E-resources are more effective as more people can afford it due to reduced cost. Easy availability of E-resources has also created more awareness among people regarding literary activities as the percentage of literacy in the country has increased. Moreover it is more creative and user friendly in comparison to traditional method. Traditional method of accessing libraries was time bound but this barrier has broken down as the E-resources can be accessed at any time. E-resources are also faster mode of getting Information. E-resources have special attraction for the children and youth and adults due to its convenient mode of availability. In this way E-resources have made the world a global village due to its easy access and availability crossing national boundaries of countries greatly benefitting the human race. This has brought great revolution in academic atmosphere.

1.3 Importance of E-resources

Electronic publishing has led to new era of communications and information sharing .It creates opportunities for users as well as authors and publishers. Many of the electronic books or electronic publishers ' web site freely permit and encourage readers to provide feedback on works, often directly to the author rather than to the publisher. Nevertheless, users may establish their own accounts, charge services to credit cards or pay by prearranged method, and have requested material delivered directly to them by fax, e-mail, etc. Today, libraries of all kinds have been spending larger and larger shares of their budgets to adopt or gain access to electronic resources from publishers and vendors. This is due the fact that E-

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resources have enabled libraries to improve services in a variety of ways. First, most E-resources come equipped with powerful search-and-retrieval tools that allow users to perform literature searches more effectively and efficiently. Moreover, since most relevant eresources are now available through the web, users can have desktop access to them 24 hours a day. And also the users can navigate directly from indexing databases to the full text of an article and can even follow further links from there. Nevertheless, the emergence of e-books and e-journals followed the widespread adoption and use of electronic mail, list servers and discussion groups to disseminate information quickly to large audiences. The followings are few important points mentioned by Vijaykumar and Das (2000) for the need of E-resources:

- The explosive growth of all forms of literature;
- Increasing reliance or demands on information;
- Inflation in the cost of materials;
- Increasing cost of information;
- Reduced or stagnated budget provisions;
- Impossible to be self-sufficient to meet increasing demands of its users from own collection and it is not desirable to develop huge collections anticipating future demands. .

To access E-resources, we need a personal computer (PC), a telephone connection, a Modem (Modulator Demodulator) and access to anyone of the ISP (Internet Service Provider) such as VSNL, Mantra Online, Tata Nova. The following are the most commonly used services available with internet:

1. Email
2. Voice mail
3. Instant messaging
4. File Transfer
5. Remote Login
6. News Groups
7. Gopher (Downloading information
8. Video Conferencing

The popularity of E-resources has changed every sphere of human life. With the help of internet we can get information regarding share market position, latest news, whether,

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examination results, admission status employment notification, college details, University details, company details, subject matters through Wikipedia, global map, sports events, wars between countries, history of great personalities, etc. Online auction, online trading, online shopping, online banking, online teaching, e-commerce, m-commerce are some of the initiatives towards "cashless society" due to the advancement of internet.

Review of Related Literature

Dahl (2013) conducted a study on patron-driven acquisition (PDA) and the humanities assessing the fit through an examination of the literature on humanists and e-resources. And purpose of the study was:– As patron-driven acquisition (PDA) becomes increasingly popular we must consider its impact on academic libraries and their communities of researchers. Of particular interest is how successfully e-book PDA programs serve humanities scholars, as traditional representations of their information-seeking behaviours suggest that e-books are largely unsuitable for their needs. More recent investigations into the research practices of humanists suggest that this perception is not completely accurate, making it important to assess the potential fit between PDA and the humanities based on available information. This paper seeks to address these issues.

Patil and Parameshwar (2009) explained about the electronic resources and their use by the faculty members and research scholars in the Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. Further, the data is collected through a questionnaire to study the information needs of the faculty members and researchers in various PG departments in Gulbarga University. The paper revealed that the electronic resources available in the Gulbarga University Library are much helpful in fulfilling their information needs.

Sirisha, *et. al*. (2009) described the development of a personalised information support system to help faculty members to search various portals and e-resources without typing the search terms in different interfaces and to obtain results re-ordered without human intervention. There are practical constraints in the implementation stage. There is considerable difficulty in getting real and correct user interests and mapping them effectively into the products and services offered by the library. Also the interests of users change continuously. If multiple users share the same PC, it is difficult to identify the user as there is no one-to-one mapping between user and IP address

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Swain and Panda (2009) identified at the prolific growth of electronic resources during the last decade. This survey attempts to measure the quantum of e-resources accessed in the academic ambience of business school libraries in Orissa (India). The paper arrives at the conclusion that the internet-based e-resources are being well used compared with CD-ROM databases. Premier web search options like Google and Yahoo are the most frequently used search engines, while the other searching options are less used. Availability of some key online databases are exclusively confined to only a selected few B-school libraries of the state.

Findings

Electronic library services cover informational sources and to meet the requirements of different ways to users by providing various information resources databases, personalized services, consortia, electronic resources, work abilities of users through the adoption of new search methods, understanding the value of information for research, library spaces near learning, increase educational performance of the college by achieving high levels of professional performance. For professional development librarian includes aspects that identifies directions for development in the field, the implications of information technology plan, but especially, underlines the formation of new working habits of librarians. libraries are open to new developments and information resources, human and services are factors for progress.

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