

LIBRARIANS IMPORTANCE IN E-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: *Libraries are the Knowledge house and are changing as per to the needs of their patrons. The library environment has undergone a tremendously change to new generation of libraries with an emphasis on e- resources. Moreover, as the popularity of e-resources increases, the librarians and staff are also concerned about e-resources, their methods accessing, evaluation, selection, organization etc. This paper mainly focuses on librarian role in modern age and also the requirements, advantages, limitations, needs, and types of e-resources...Etc.*

Introduction:

The library and information services of the 21st century are changing with the rapid development of E-Publishing, Due to information explosion, modern education system and modern technological changes the choice, requirements and demands of the users are changing and increasing in rapid way in 21st century. The traditional, conventional and old pattern of accessing information and knowledge is becoming out-dated as it is more time consuming, troublesome and dependent on the place, person and availability concerned person and resources whereas the electronic resource is easily accessible from anywhere across all geographical boundaries. E-resources add value while conducting R&D and consultancy activities. It saves time of users, service provider, librarians and is the fastest mode of transmitting acquired information from one to another. E-resources are becoming increasingly important to libraries of all types and sizes.

Today's the information and communication technology is growing in such a way that it is not possible for traditional library system to provide information at a speed comparable to e-resources. Thus, today's libraries have not just remained libraries, but have developed in to an information centre. E-resources should be well managed. An electronic resource management system is basically a tool for librarians, but its impact also relates to end users. The information gathered in electronic resource management system can serve as a starting point for users' interaction with e-resources. Most of the E-Resource is now providing more useful linking facilities where in citations are linked to their full text, at least abstract of the cited documents.

Electronic Resource Management (ERM) is the practices and techniques used by librarians and library staff to track the selection, acquisition, licensing, access, maintenance, usage, evaluation, retention, and de-selection of a library's electronic information resources. These resources include, but are not limited to, electronic journals, electronic books, streaming media, databases, datasets, CD-ROMs, and computer software. As they attempt to maintain some control over their e-resources, librarians find themselves lost in a mire of

spreadsheets and e-mail messages, and responsible for dealing with a variety of independent systems and data containers that are not integrated with each other.

Too often, librarians rely on their memory alone to coordinate systems such as the acquisition module of their integrated library system, their alphabetic list for electronic journals and databases, their meta search tool, and their local link server. In addition to the initial effort of setting up information in multiple places and the potential lack of consistency between systems, considerable duplication of effort is likely to occur. Much of a librarian's success at carrying out necessary tasks is based on personal experience; however, because the knowledge and experience gained from dealing with e-resources is often vested in too few people- Sometimes only one -libraries are left at risk.

Definition E-resources is that, "Information (usually a file) which can be stored in the form Electrical signal usually, but not necessary on a computer"

Resource Management History:

Following the advent of the Digital Revolution, libraries began incorporating electronic information resources into their collections and services for electronic technologies made access to information more direct, convenient, and timely. In January 2000, the Digital Library Federation (DLF) conducted an informal survey aimed at identifying the major challenges facing research libraries regarding their use of information technologies. The survey revealed that digital collection development was considered the greatest source of anxiety and uncertainty among librarians, and that knowledge regarding the handling of electronic resources was rarely shared outside individual libraries. As a result, the Digital Library Federation created the Collection Practices Initiative and commissioned three reports with the goal of documenting effective practices in electronic resource management.

In his 2001 report entitled 'Selection and Presentation of Commercially Available Electronic Resources', Timothy Jewell of the University of Washington discussed the home-grown and ad hoc management techniques academic libraries were employing to handle the acquisition, licensing, and activation of electronic resources. Through the efforts of Adam Chandler of Cornell University, a web site was created to host the information emanating from that study. Furthermore, a meeting held at the annual ALA conference in June 2001 led to establishment of an informal steering group that presented a workshop on ERM standards at a May 2002 meeting sponsored by the DLF and NISO (NISO-DLF workshop, 2002). The participants, who included not only librarians but also library system vendors and serial publishers, agreed that standards are a key element for ensuring the successful development of ERM systems and that to achieve this end, a more formal and collaborate organization should be formed. As a result, the Digital Library Federation Electronic Resource management Initiative, or DLF ERMI, was established soon after as well as two reactor panels to provide expert advice.

E-Resource:

Electronic resources can be defined as resources that include both document and non-document in electronic or e-format that provide information or a link to the information. Electronic resources are those electronic products that deliver the collection of information in electronic format. According to LC, Collections Policy Statements: Electronic resources, 1999: 'Electronic resources' is defined as "any work encoded and made available for access

through the use of a computer based device". The University of Glasgow the term E-Resources as any resources those are available over the internet. (Kumar, 2014)

Types of E-resource:

E-journals: These are the more useful digital e-resource. Thousands of e-journals are made available by commercial agencies, academic institution and open access initiative. The whole contents of the journals including the back files could be search for any topic. They are available instantly and could be browsed in the 24X7 modality. Some Journals subscription rate is very high this most critical issue related with the e-journals by the publishers. Therefore also the package offered by them may not be very convenient to the libraries. Library professionals must speak wisely in the terms and conditions of the license. Types of e-journals – online journals, CDRom Journals, Network Journals.

E-Zine: The online magazines disseminated through World Wide Web are called E-Zine, which means electronic magazine and it is also describe web- Zine. This kind of articles is stored in server and it will be accessed through computer network. Through bulletin board systems or other public network may publish this online magazine via internet. The user can get the magazines through online at any time, at anywhere, they can also download and the main advantage is that the user can give comment to the authors for the particular article.

E-book: In simple we can say an electronic book displayed or read on a computer or on a hand held electronic device, instead of being printed on paper. User can purchase an E-book on diskette or CDs. Generally many people can be download e-book from various websites within five minutes.

E-Database: A database that can be accessed by Internet linked computers. E-database is an organised collection of information is of a particular subject or multidisciplinary subject areas; information sources within e-database can be searched and retrieved electronically.

Cd Rom/Dvd Rom: Electronic information resources available in CD format include indexing, abstracting, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, yearbook and others readable materials. It use for store large amount of structured data, bibliographic information full text information and images. Various video, audio, photos also store in CD /DVD format.

E-News Papers: An electronic newspaper is a self-reliant, reusable, and refreshable edition of a conventional newspaper that obtains and holds information electronically. The e-newspapers is refreshed everyday by the concern editorial boards, it may be video, audio and text news. In previous days today's news may come in the next day by paper but at present the technology has changed the entire world, the e-newspaper is very convenient to all those who have computer with internet facility. This kind of paper is refreshable, every important news may uploaded in the e-papers by the editor, and the user can read and download the news at any time. The e-newspaper is alternative of normal printed papers, through this e newspaper user can receive the instant news at any time, it is available in all languages, the user can also get previous newspapers from the internet by date wise, so the readers need not to wait for the newspapers, and it is available in the internet at any time.

E-Reference books: The number of reference books are liberally available in the internet, the information is planned to be originate quickly when needed. Reference works are typically referred to for scrupulous portion of information, relatively than read opening to end. The inscription method used in these works is instructive. Many reference works are accumulating by a panel of donor whose work is synchronized by one or more editors rather than by an entity author.

Others: Other many more reading materials available in electronic format like...E-thesis, e-dissertations, e-manuals, e-reports, E-Patents, E-Document, E-Courseware E-Standards etc...

Requirement of E-Resources:

Today's we are seeing many writers are interested in self-publishing but Publishers are interested in publishing changing readership and user expectations. Libraries have the challenges to provide new content and new consortia have become more effect through cooperative purchasing and negotiation of licences. They are concerned with assured access and rights management and archiving therefore these are the reasons to acquire the web resources in libraries.

Advantages of E-Resources:

- Maximum utilization of funds
- Available 24/7
- Instant Access
- Easy updates
- Less Bulky
- Customizable
- User Friendly
- No need to purchase multiple copies
- No warehousing/Transportation/Distribution
- Avoid bonding, shelving and ease of preservation/archiving
- Helpful to provide better library services like CAS and SDI
- Facilities to build up digital library
- Multiple users can access the same e-resource at the same time
- Save the user time
- Provide quick information
- Solve the problem of missing issues of journals/books
- Easily searchable
- Save space

Limitation:

There are some limitations of e-Resources:

- Technological demands
- Hardware and Software
- Networks
- User Attitudes
- Archival access

- Copyright management and royalty issues with authors are adding their might to problems of marketing

Needs of E-Resources:

- Speedily access
- Easy to access
- No, necessity of space, shelving cost
- It can be read anywhere in the world
- Some publication only published electronic forms
- Increasing interdisciplinary research
- Electronic documents need to supports parallel supports and electronic method of knowledge disseminating
- Application of academic activities such as syllabus, teaching and learning
- Increasing tendency to use e-information sources in academic libraries

Importance of E- Resources:

The E-resources plays a vital role in the all over world, every user must knew the importance of E-resources, it is accepted by all kind of people because of its accessibility, affordability, usability and readability.

- The information preserves at standard interval and can be reserved always up-to-date in electronic media.
- Smooth the progress of easy replication into new media and sharing the data.
- Incorporation of special media (Image, Sound, Video etc.)
- Afford hyper links to related additional resources.
- The electronic resources unresponsive to environment exposure and if handle with care, it will prove huge stability which cannot be attain on paper based print media.
- Saves massive time by providing easy and immediate access without slaying time for processing, printing, binding and delivery.
- It also saves the space of the library.
- It gives awareness to the user community such as PG students, research scholars, faculty, staff etc.
- The user can get all the data in digitalized format, so there is no need for printing and binding.
- The cost of e-resources is less than the print version.
- It allocates the interactive facility.
- Have possible to preserve delicate / valuable unique materials.
- To access and recover appropriate articles, number of search engines is available
- It facilitates concurrent access to huge number of users.
- Numerous access and through limited networks become easy
- Smooth the progress of access to physically challenged persons.
- It consents to remote access from anywhere at any time.

Conclusion:

The role of E-resources has become very important in the today's ICT age. Due to the development of ICT and its application, information is available in the electronic format very commonly. Preservation of digital resources requires a long term strategy and appropriate technology adoption. There is a need to improve efficiency and workflow for e- Resources management. Since technology continues to evolve, the evaluation and implementation of new technologies become significant. It is understood that patrons will be in favour of e-resources and will demand the easiest direct route to information regardless of the method that is important to the end user. access and services. Academic Librarians need to be critical in developing their own competencies as well as discover how to develop professional competencies in general. The Subject Matter is gaining importance in the library.

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