

## E- Resource management

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***Abstract** - Information communication technology like internet and WWW changes the function and format of library and information centre. The progress of E-Resources and their increased use changes the library from physical to virtual. Due to electronic publishing many E-resources like E-Journals, E-books, online database are published etc. In education field academic libraries are purchase such type of E-Resources for students and scholars. Users also give preference to E-Resources instead of physical library. The main barrier in academic library is availability of fund for purchasing E-Resources. Most of the E-Resources are highly recommended by AICTE/UGC committee. The consortia model accepted by the academic libraries for purchasing and accessing E-Resources. The paper is discussing about the E-Resources advantage, issues and challenges for management of E-Resources.*

***Keywords:** advantage, management of E-Resources*

### Introduction

Library is changes its old format, library and information centre has changes from traditional view to modern technological view. Some of libraries are in transforming process. As the libraries are changes from old format to digital, technological format, the collection development policy have changes very fast from last few years. Now in virtual/digital library the ideal policy for collection development is to procure printed and E-Resources both online and offline and procure as per the users demand. E-books, E-Journals have great demand among the students and internet technology providing E-publishing among the users and academic organization. In the world of technology librarian and libraries are playing important role for using both conventional and electronic resources and familiar to library users with its. The world of technology affect the library profession and library users. The main purpose of electronic publishing is to provide fast and easy way to access the information. It is not possible for traditional library to provide information as fast so today libraries changes its shape and developed as a information centre which have electronic and digital resources and provides access to the users. The main purpose is as per the Dr. Ranganathan Fourth Law "save the time of user". E-resource and E-publishing has been called as the great revolution in the field of academic knowledge. Elsevier who is popular in services of electronic resources and one of the largest publishers of journals. Multiple E-resources integrated in the present time and provides single login gateway for accessing E-resources o users like EBSCO, E-Bray, Science Direct, ASME, ASCE etc. Resources are changes printed format to electronic. The role of library and librarian must to be changed for providing best service to the library users. Also in the selection process it is important to select best Electronic resources as per users demand. The electronic resources are access through Internet, on the basis of ownership. Some printed journals also provides online access after subscription. Electronic resources like electronic books, electronic journals, CD/DVD, On-Line Databases etc. There is a new trend in academic libraries to purchase consortia model for purchasing to electronic resources. The consortia trend for subscribing to

e-resources are new in India These e-journals consortia are, FORSA Consortium UGC-INFONET, Digital Library Consortium, CSIR Consortium and IIM Consortium .INDEST Consortium

### **Advantages of E-Resources :**

Following advantages are observed for subscribing e-journals/ digital resources/ e-resources, which are listed below

- E-Resources are having 24 x 7x 365 access ;anytime and anywhere access.
- It can be used by many users simultaneously. It allows remote access.
- Available before print version .
- Require less physical space for storage.
- CD/DVDs take less space for storage of electronic documents .
- Save printing expenditure.
- It provides improved access through full-text searching .
- Problems of missing issues can be solved easily.
- Login / Password or IP based access check the illegal access.
- Do not require physical processing for access.
- It is available as soon as the print version is published over the Internet.
- Electronic publishing is cheaper than the print version.
- Journal articles can be searched by the combination of search strategies by titles, author, subject
- Allow library users to give online feedback of the articles to the author through e-mail.

### **Disadvantages of E-Resources**

Following disadvantages are observed for subscribing e-journals/ digital resources/ e-resources, which are listed below

- Initial high infrastructure & installation cost of hardware and software.
- Need special equipments to access.
- Excessive printings of documents by the users.
- Difficulty in continuous viewing of data on screen .
- Digital Rights / Copyright issues.
- Uncertainty of permanent access.
- Renewal of subscription on annual basis for regular access.
- Needs Training for LIS professionals and users for and managing and access to E-resources;
- Issues of Plagiarism;
- Pricing policies ;

### **E-Resource management :**

Librarians play a vital role for the management of E-Resources. E-resources are born, and at times they also die Following things are important for the management of E-Resources are as follows :

**(1) Discovery** – Librarian have important work to search new e-resources, also take faculty members recommendation for special subjects e-resources recommendation Then librarian search information about the electronic resource like bibliographic information of electronic journal, the subscription period, the package of electronic journal.

**(2) Trial** – Librarian must get trial of electronic resources which they want to purchase for library and users. Also the librarian trial the electronic resource with all users and take their feedback for purchasing, then librarian subscribed the electronic resource for the library.

**(3) Selection** – The discovery process and trial process is completed, the librarian decides to purchase the electronic resource.

**(4) Acquisition** – If librarian decides to subscribe the electronic resource, then they go to an acquisition process that similar to print resources process also librarian have the information about license, copyright policy and the availability of the source is important. Also, when library is purchasing electronic journals package, the librarian know how many journals are under the package and also the subscription period.

**(5) Access** – Access of e-resources is very important, when library has purchased an electronic resource, the librarians must know that it is well used by users and it can easily access by library users. Librarian are must ensure that during access network setup and proxy set up are well. Librarians also solve the routine problems like temporary networking problem of internet also electronic resource.

**(6) Decision** – electronic resource subscribed for a said period. Before the subscription period ends, the librarian must renew the subscription or cancel it. The decision depends upon the actual usage of the e-resources by library users, research scholars and faculties.

### **Conclusion:**

It is must that libraries have system to manage their electronic resources The main purpose of the library is to provide quality services for to satisfy users with right information at the right time. Its necessity of time for library to upgrade with new technologies. New technology like E-Publication, e-resources provide easy, fast and suitable information related library to users.

### **Reference :**

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