



ISSN: 0975-833X

REVIEW ARTICLE

PLANNING OF ELECTRONIC SERVICES IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARY

***Milind Labhsetwar**

Librarian, Jawaharlal Darda Inst. of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 18th December, 2013

Received in revised form

20th January, 2014

Accepted 16th February, 2014

Published online 25th March, 2014

Key words:

Electronic Services, Engineering College
Library, Consortium, Planning of
Electronic Services.

ABSTRACT

Electronic resources play a vital role in the field of science, medical, engineering and Commerce etc studies. Electronic access to technology journals has become important and valuable tool for researchers, students and faculty. The user community is becoming more and more familiar with these tools and now they have started using them very regularly. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), has set up the "Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST) consortium." and UGC Infonet by UGC and so on these monitoring body also want to promote use of electronic services. Electronic Services are also more demanding by the library users so it's important to planning these sources for maximum utilization of these sources.

Copyright © 2014 Milind Labhsetwar. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

The growing emphasis on use of information Technologies, libraries have undergone major structural changes in terms of their collections, organizations, and services. The traditional concepts of libraries are becoming obsolete day by day with emergence of new digital and virtual means of storage and dissemination of information. In such environment libraries have to take initiative, introduce and implement digital library to keep pace with the changes. Digital libraries basically store materials in electronic format and manipulate large collection of those materials effectively. The academic library is not only the connecting link between teaching and learning, but where students are intelligent the library can supplement from its rich resources what the class room has failed to supply. The new technologies have made a deep impact on the academic libraries.

Electronic Services in Engineering College Library

Electronic Resources is one of the emerging environment in libraries & Information communication in the competitive service. E-Resources usually consist of e-books, e-Journals, articles, newspaper, thesis, dissertation, databases and CD-ROMs, which are likely to be the alternative to the print media. Emerald, Ebsco, Scopus are some of the examples of online databases. All updated information is published in these e-resources. The familiarity and use of electronic information resources in the libraries for rapid development is necessary and important.

**Corresponding author: Milind Labhsetwar,
Librarian, Jawaharlal Darda Inst. of Engineering and Technology,
Yavatmal, India.*

Digital Library Based Services

A digital library is not simply a "digitized library." but it achieving new human goals by changing the way that information is used in the world. Digital libraries are about new ways of dealing with knowledge preserving, collecting, organizing, propagating, and accessing it not about deconstructing existing institutions and putting them in an electronic box. Digital library is defined is a focused collection of digital objects, including text, video, and audio, A web based digital library helps to distribute the contents worldwide. The contents shall also get top search result in Google. The library staff may save time in issuing many documents as they are in digital library. Users can also save their time for searching and selecting many items

CD / DVD Based Services

Optical disc storage technology is among the most recent computer technology to enter the library community. CD ROM has ability to represent various media such as text, graphics, and animation, video clips and sound files into a digital environment. Digital video disk or digital versatile disk (DVD) is the next generation of CD. The main feature of DVD is the compression technology and storing data on multi layer sides, stores 17 GB data is currently the only credible true multimedia format. CD's and DVD's have become ultimate storage devices due to high density storage, low cost, inexpensive hardware requirement. CD/ DVD based services play important role for supporting academic activity and the research and development. Services are provided through Intranet and Internet. Syllabus based lectures CDs are prepared and provide the services by multimedia computer for these we also used the CD Towers and server.

Library Homepage Based Services

Developing a website is one of the best tools to integrate and communicate all the library's resources and services effectively to a wide range of users irrespective of the place and future trends. Engineering college library by developing homepage can disseminate a wide range of information to users community. It is best way to keep users abreast about latest developments of library resources and services with the introduction of pictures, graphics, 3D images, audio and video.

Consortia Based Subscription

"Shared Subscription" or "Consortia-based Subscription" to electronic resources is a part of "Library Consortium", and it can be a viable solution in order to increase the access to electronic resources across institutions at lower cost.

Other Electronic Services

Network Communication Services: services use fast-paced communication tools (internet, e-mail, telephone, facsimile, videotext /teletext, video and audio, etc) for information transfer and delivery.

E-Current Awareness Services: These e- services (in the form of current contents, Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), alert, new arrivals, newspaper-clipping) notify latest documents of various disciplines of user interest.

Electronic and Web-based Document Delivery Services: This services provide documents electronically in order to share resources held either by local or remote locations among internal and external users or libraries.

Electronic Theses and Dissertations Services: Services disseminate newly created knowledge and intellectual research out of the institute or university.

Multimedia Database Services: Services as medium of storage and retrieval, offer mixed media (CD-ROM and audio/video, etc) materials of user interest.

Planning of Electronic Services

A Criteria for selection for e Services: The following important issues should be taken into consideration while selecting an Services:

- User Need and Demand.
- As required in norms
- Awareness of Library Staff
- For the beneficial of users
- Motivation for using the other library services
- Ease for users
- Budgeting Factor

Collection Development: The process of planning, selecting, acquiring a balanced collection of Library materials in a variety of electronic formats such as e-books, e journals, media and online resources.

Steps of E Resource Collection Development

- i Selection and Deselect ion of current and retrospective e resources based on user needs
- ii Planning strategies for continuing acquisition of e resources looking into financial constraints and their usage
- iii Evaluation of e resources collections to determine how it serves user's need.

Acquisition of e- resources

The selection and acquisition process itself is often far more complex for electronic materials and includes liaising with suppliers, organizing trials and demonstrations, and formal evaluation. Once a decision has been made, it is ironic that the acquisition of e-resources can often take longer the paper ones. Sometimes just getting a price from suppliers can take several weeks. Perhaps the reason for these delays is due to the inexperience both of publishers and libraries. It can however sometimes frustrate the expectations of users.

Management of e-services

Once material has been acquired it needs to be managed. The management of e-journals and e-services is, for example, a particular problem. It is not possible to buy an e-journal package, make it available and then forget about it. There is always an ongoing maintenance problem. Packages seem to add and subtract titles on a regular basis. Access problems occur very frequently. Libraries have begun to develop in-house databases to streamline e-journal management for staff and delivery to users. Commercial products are also now being released. Perhaps there is a role here for subscription agents. Libraries will certainly welcome opportunities to hand over some of the laborious administration associated with e-journals to a reliable third party.

Access Agreement

Now that acquisitions have taken the form of licenses rather than purchases, there are critical differences between traditional and electronic acquisitions. Licenses represent permission or authorization for one party to use the property of another under a prescribed set of conditions. These licenses may limit the number of users for a database at any given time, they may limit the range of authorized users, and they place a temporal limit on access. Typically, full text providers, particularly e-book databases, place a limit on the number of users at any given time. This is analogous, they argue, to the traditional model. There can be only as many users of a print book as there are copies of the book at any given time.

Archiving

The users are also not ready to move to e-journals and cancellation of print version, the reasons for which are not known. Although library managers strongly prefer e-journals with back files, but the choice is very limited with regard to the users. Archiving issues appear to be a major problem there as what to archive and what not to archive.

Conclusion

Electronic services are in a period of rapid transition. Information organizations are undergoing redefinition. New forms of digital libraries and information collections are providing more information to more users more easily and on demand. These changes are being felt and responses are being made by information professionals throughout the world. The value of information is more appreciated than ever. Changes in copyright law have been pushed by and have left many new challenges in the e-world. Libraries are going to be expected more than ever to be fast-moving, innovative organizations which can still deliver stable services. Achieving this will involve energetic technical and content development. But it will also involve developing organizations with the right staff with the right skills working in the right structures. It is in this way that we will be better able to support the needs of our users.

REFERENCES

- Birdsall, W. 1994. *The myth of the electronic library: Information management and social change in America*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Bjoernshauge, L. 1999. *Consortia building and electronic licensing as vehicles for re-engineering academic library services: The case of the Technical Knowledge Center and Library of Denmark (DTV)*. *Issues in Science and Technology Information Management*. .
- Bringsjord, S. and Ferrucci, D. 1999. *Artificial intelligence and literary creativity: Inside the mind of Brutus, a storytelling machine*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Gessesse, K. 2000. *Collection development and management in the twenty-first century with special reference to academic libraries: an overview*. *Library Management*, 21(7): 365-72.
- Guthrie, K. 2001. *Archiving in the digital age*. *EDUCAUSE Review*, 36(6). (Online). Available: <http://www.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/erm0164.pdf> (28 March 2002).
