

**STATUS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN
THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA**

Edited by

Baban Chavan

**S.N.Arts, D.J.M.Commerce and B.N.Sarda Science College,
Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar (M.S.)**

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Sangamner, Dist-Ahmednagar, Maharashtra- 422605
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I, Principal, Dr.K.K.Deshmukh declare that all the information given above is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Dr. K.K. Deshmukh, Principal

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E-RESOURCES

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Abstract

The Library and information services of the 21st century are fast changing. The services of most of academic libraries are not confined within the four walls but are integrated into local, regional, national and even international networks. With the rapid development of electronic publishing, libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed book and journals but also arranging access to various learning resources in electronic form. The role of library professional has become more dynamic and challenging in the modern world. This paper covers the information about electronic resources, need and importance of e-resources, use of e-resources, pricing of e-resources.

Keywords: E-resources

Introduction

In ancient age, the libraries were considered as storehouse of book and other reading material whereas the librarians were considered merely as the custodian of these documents. Most of academician libraries today have become Internet dependent. It is the contribution of information and communication technology and impact of internet that information processing, storing, searching, disseminating and use have become expedition, easy and user friendly. Today digital technology is available at our doorstep capable of effectively creating and capturing information in various formats making these available to others. Information technology has made a profound impact on availability and accessibility of e-resources. To provide quick and comprehensive access to resources by using best possible tools and techniques is the multiple resources in the present electronic environment can be seamlessly integrated with a single login gateway which makes it user friendly.

E-resource

E-resources in an electronic document is the result of integrating classical book structure or rather the familiar concept of a book, with features that can be provided within an electronic environment is referred to as electronic book, which is intended as an interactive document that can be composed and read on a computer. Any information sources published in electronic form is e-publishing, electronic publishing process not new publishing concept. It is new delivery concept of publishing material, it is electronic delivery, electronic publishing can cover space and time, geographical boundaries, rural

and urban area information access. It creates certain challenges for the librarian in the areas, acquisition and development. Library environment is rapidly changing traditional publishing to electronic publishing environment. The resources library basically includes e-journals e-books, e-thesis, and e-dissertations, e-database which should be acquired by library as per needs infrastructure facilities financial provision etc. any electronic product that delivers a collection of data it may be text referring to full text databases e-journals image collection and other multimedia collection. These may be delivered as CSROM on tape the internet.www and e-resources that are available over the internet can. e-resources play a vital in creation and dissemination of knowledge.

Type of e-resources

1. CD-Rom & DVD-Ram Database
2. On-line Database
3. E-Journals
4. E-Books
5. Internet or web resources
6. Library Catalogue (OPAC)
7. Reference Sources
8. Sound Recording
9. Image Database (Art, Maps, Medical etc.)
10. E-thesis & Dissertations

Need & Importance of E-resource

1. Cost sharing for technical and training support.
2. E- Resources Available 24 hours.
3. Increasing tendency to use e-information sources in academic libraries.
4. The consortium have been offered better terms of licenses for use archival access and preservation of subscribed electronic resources, which would not have been possible for any single institute.
5. Some publication only published electronic forms.
6. It can be read anywhere in the world.
7. Easy to Access. No necessity of space for shelving.

Use of the electronic information resource

The license should permit fair use of all information for educational, instructional noncommercial and research purposes. The following considerations regarding fair use, user statistics and liability for unauthorized use should be addressed in any licensing agreement which a library, its governing institution, or its consortium signs.

- Pay-per-view – Service to access articles which are not available in the library's print or online collections. It should be possible for the library to purchase the article and send it to the patron via email. Pay-per-view is not a replacement for ILL.

- Interlibrary loan (ILL) - Interlibrary loan should always be permitted. At a minimum, FAX or postal dispatch of photocopies of printed electronic articles should be allowed. Use of secure ILL software, such as Ariel or comparable systems, for lending to other libraries should be allowed.
- Viewing, downloading and printing - Authorized users should be allowed to view and print copies and to download electronic copies of single articles from the electronic resource for private use, in line with 'fair use' provision in the applicable governing copyright law
- Course packages - Use of the information content from the electronic resource should be permitted in course packs and other material of an educational nature, as compiled for a restricted set of authorized users.
- Course reserves - Electronic copies of articles or a discrete portion of the information content from the electronic resource should be permitted to be included in a library's course reserves (print or digital), as requested by an instructor for a restricted set of authorized users, in conjunction with specific courses.
- User statistics - The information provider should provide statistics for each library's use directly to the library whether participating individually or as a member of a consortium. In the case of a consortium, aggregated statistics for the consortium should be delivered to the consortium's administration.
- Liability for unauthorized use - The license should reflect realistic expectations regarding the library's ability to monitor and trace unauthorized

Pricing of E-resources

Price is generally speaking in this context is the cost of the electronic resource. Annual Fee One-time. Time based fee - monthly, quarterly, etc Content based fee - by titles, by articles, by pages, current, archival, etc z Access based like one user or multi-user. The greatest enigma of e-resources is pricing which are not fixed as in case of printed material. In subscribing printed journals and purchase of printed books, there are hardly any such problems. There are fixed prices and subscription rates subject to verification if required. There is no standard pricing model for e-resources. Different publishers have different policies which go on changing from time to time. There are different subscription rates depending upon various factors like number of users availing of interlibrary loan,, duration of subscription, level of use on standalone system on local Area Network with IP Address or proxy server etc. Here discuss some pricing policy of e-resources.

• Pay-per-view

Some publishers like OVID science Direct allow users to purchase as many articles as required using their card by opening an account. Science directs charges \$31.50 per view pay per view or pay per use creates barrier that affects the frequency of online access and downloads, observes tenopin. Consortia prices are much different that subscription rates as subscription rates purchase are not fixed. Terms and conditions of the license of different publishers are also different Publisher want to protect their own interest which may not suit

the librarian, so these terms and conditions also shall have to be negotiated. Librarians still have to negotiate to settle good deal with its publishers or vendors as the case may be. Service to access articles which are not available in the library's print or online collections. It should be possible for the library to purchase the article and send it to the patron via email. Pay-per-view is not a replacement for ILL.

● **Bundle Pricing**

Bundle pricing has its own problems in which many titles are aggregated into a single product based upon subject areas which then is marketed and sold as an all-or-none or all. Bundle pricing for e-books is equally complex in which thousands of title are puttogether under bundle price for all their are put together under bundle pricing model. Publishers are interested to offer bundle price for all their publications. it is not easy to make the exact assessment of the usage of the package and take right decision whether to go for bundle pricing or purchase selective titles by paying more for individual title. No doubt, that this pricing model gives access to a wide range of collection but usability of all the resources contained therein cannot be ensured in advance. Suitable of pricing model is important for acquisition of e-resources. The summary of the pricing models/conditions of different publishers is given below.

1. Subscription may vary on the size of the library users, number of users accessing the database at a time and size of the network FTE/Concurrent users etc.
2. Access to back volume may be given up-to a particular period of time along with current subscription depending upon the availability of back file.
3. Some publishers may offer subscription of print journals along with e-version at 10-20% addition price.
4. Some publishers may extend their access to the resources being subscribed for different period of time as per their policies after the expire of the subscription or license period of using database on concessional basis.
5. Some publishers offer bundling of e-journals with the collection to buy all or none, some, some may also offer selective titles with higher price. Some allow inter library loan and sharing through e-mail or by other channels.
6. Some may deal with e-journals only; some may give offer for both journals and e-books together. Some offer access bases upon annual subscription or perpetual access.

In the absence of standard pricing model librarian have to negotiate with the publishers or vendors to arrive at mutually agreed prices and the terms and conditions of accessing the resources. So far as evolution of the package is concerned, trial and demonstration would be necessary to take the opinion of the users about the usefulness of the product.

Conclusion

E-resources represent many challenges at every level of their selection acquisition, preservation, maintenance and management. These resources have also come with many advantages given solutions to many professional problems like solution to space problem, providing remote access convenient in use, increased readership with improved services.

leading to more opportunities for productive resources output and academic excellence within shortest possible time. Technology has been behind the evolution and development of e-resources and the same technology may be able to provide better solutions and more opportunities to have complete bibliographical control over world literature which is impossible in case of printed resources. Library professional shall have to cope up with new emerging digital environment and devise best possible technique and methods of managing these resources efficiently and effectively for their improved availability and accessibility.

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