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BIHAR SPECIAL LIBRARIES ELECTRONIC RESOURCES AND SERVICES: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

IT applications and the reinvention of existing applications, and the process of organisational innovation, which consists of the actual adoption and implementation of an IT application in an organisation, the use of these applications, and the effect that this has on the work and communication in the organisation. The use of information technology in organisations is a dynamic interaction between these two processes. Libraries get "material" from many different sources in many different formats. Although the catalogues of the library have traditionally been the tool for searching for information owned by the library, catalogues typically do not include the capability of searching at the article level for materials that have appeared in magazines, journals, newspapers, and other collected works. While the catalogues have traditionally been the tool for searching for information owned by the library, this is no longer the case.

keywords: Libraries, Electronic, Resources.

Introduction

Libraries have long been recognized as playing an important part in the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of information. Without the assistance of information

technology, libraries would have been unsuccessful in their endeavours at every stage along the road (IT). A dynamic interaction occurs between the process of technological innovation, which results in new IT applications and the reinvention of existing applications, and the process of organisational innovation, which consists of the actual adoption and implementation of an IT application in an organisation, the use of these applications, and the effect that this has on the work and communication in the organisation. The use of information technology in organisations is a dynamic interaction between these two processes.

Libraries get "material" from many different sources in many different formats. Although the catalogues of the library have traditionally been the tool for searching for information owned by the library, catalogues typically do not include the capability of searching at the article level for materials that have appeared in magazines, journals, newspapers, and other collected works. While the catalogues have traditionally been the tool for searching for information owned by the library, this is no longer the case.

In addition, in the recent decades, there has been an increase in the availability of electronic resources, which has presented academic libraries with the ongoing challenge of ensuring that these resources are both freely accessible and widely utilised. In order to make these resources easily accessible, it is necessary to develop a discovery layer that incorporates a degree of simplicity comparable to that of Google coupled with a wider scope for accessing information resources. Moving to a single search box where users may submit their queries, faceted browsing, and relevance rating on the results page are all components of the discovery layer strategy. These features are more widely known as discovery services. The discovery service is composed of a pre-assembled index that covers a large number of electronic resources held by the library; a single search box that contains advanced search features to limit, sort, and refine searches; and finally, a display of consolidated search results, where the results are organised according to their level of relevance.

Google has established a standard among library patrons thanks to the accessibility of its user interface, the depth of its information, and its capacity to deliver relevant search results. At comparison to Google, the structure of research in libraries, with its compartmentalised content that is dispersed over hundreds of databases and has dozens of distinct user interfaces, appears archaic and intimidating. Because they were aware of the issue, libraries have been looking for ways to provide users with access to the library's resources through a system that is comparable to Google's One Search. This will eliminate the need for users to search for information by searching through a particular database or the library catalogue. Federated search was utilised

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by academic libraries such as the one at Marist College in order to compete with the ease of use and widespread appeal of Google, all while giving users access to a greater variety of intellectual materials .

Additionally, Grand Valley State Institution (GVSU), a comprehensive university located in Allendale, Michigan, with roughly 24,000 students, had adopted two separate federated search solutions since the year 2004. The overall effect of discovery layers is considerably more inviting to customers of the library, and it is more inclusive of the large amount of information resources made available by the library, both licenced and unlicensed.

The back end of the current library system will stay in place, but there are major ILS vendors and open-source choices available to make the front end of the system more appealing. Encore is an add-on that is available for Innovative Interfaces' Millenium ILS. Serials Solutions is now offering its Summon Service for purchase as an add-on to a variety of different platforms. EBSCO Discovery Service is another resource that may be implemented successfully in a number of contexts. WorldCat Local is an add-on that is offered by OCLC, while Primo is a product that is offered by Ex Libris. On the open source side, there is VuFind, Apache Solr, and Blacklight, all of which make an effort to alter the appearance of the conventional catalogue. However, for a developing nation like India, the implementation of these technologies requires technical expertise in addition to financial investment. The current article is founded on this background and seeks to determine the extent of influence that CUB E-journal One Search has had on the utilization.

electronic publishing is gaining a significant impetus from the publishing business as well as libraries and information centres as a result of the rapid growth of technology and the introduction of the internet. The rise of electronic resources such as e-books, e-journals, e-magazines, and e-conferences, among others, has become the dominating force in the publishing industry and is paving the way for the eventual replacement of print media by electronic media. The quick shifts that took place in information and communication technologies have had an excessively far-reaching impact, which can be seen in many spheres of life. There are no exceptions to this rule, including libraries and information centres. There has been a discernible shift in the management libraries, which has also led to the user population adopting newly developed approaches and procedures. Because of all of these factors, it is necessary to transition to various contemporary methods in the field of information storage, retrieval, and dissemination. At the turn of the century, practically all fields of study, along with their consumers, made a significant transition away from the conventional method

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and toward a new scenario. 1 This is observable in a very clear and distinct manner in the management facilities, in particular in the several management institutions that are connected with Bharathiar University.

Operational Definitions Of Terms Used In The Study Use

USE In the context of this investigation, the term "use" refers to activities such as searching, browsing, inspecting, and acquiring information from e-resources that are made available by the library and on the Internet.

E-Resources

Refers to a piece of content that is made up of data or computer programmes that have been encoded for the purpose of being read and edited by a computer using the peripheral device that is either directly linked to the computer or remotely over a network like the Internet. E-resources are a broad category of digital information that includes resources such as databases, e-journals, e-books, websites, full-text articles, and any other material that is accessible digitally. This phrase is also sometimes shortened to e-resources.

Concept Of E-Resources

An electronic resource, often known as an e-resource, is a source of knowledge that may be shared electronically on the web or on campus. This requires access to a computer or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data in the form of full-text bases, electronic journals, electronic books, image collections, and other multimedia products that are numerical, graphical, or time-based and are commercially available titles that have been published to be marketed as an e-resource. These can be provided in a variety of formats, such as on CD-ROM, cassette, or over the internet, amongst others. E-books, e-journals, databases, websites, CD-ROMs, and other portable computer databases are all examples of possible electronic resources. E-resources that are stored on magnetic and optical media have a significant influence on the collections that are housed in university libraries. These are more beneficial because to their skills for modification and searching giving information access is cheaper to purchasing information resources, savings in storage and maintenance, and other savings, and sometimes the electronic form is the only option available.

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Meaning Of E-Resources

An information source to which the library gives patrons access in the form of an electronic document is referred to as an electronic resource. The library has paid for subscriptions to a wide variety of online informational resources in order to make them available to users at no cost. The term "e-resource" refers to a variety of publishing models, some of which are OPAC, online databases, e-journals, e-books, internet resources, print-on-demand (POD), e-mail publishing, wireless publishing, electronic link, and web publishing, amongst others. This all falls under the umbrella of the more general term "e-resource." In this setting, the phrase most commonly refers to "any electronic product that gives a collection of data in text, numerical, graphical, or time based form, as a commercially available resource."

Definitions Of E-Resources

There does not appear to be any uniform definition or application of the phrase "electronic resources." There is a possibility that a mention may be made of electronic information services (EIS), electronic information resources, or electronic library resources, just to name a few examples of the terminology that is readily available. Therefore, "electronic resources have been generally described as, material retrieved by a computer that may be valuable as bibliographic pointers to possible sources but which may also appear as cited references in their own right." (Graham, 2003; pp.18-23) An "electronic resource" is a "bibliographic resource that is added to or altered through updates that do not stay isolated and are incorporated into the whole," according to one definition of the term "electronic resource." (AACR2) (http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/bibco/documents/irman.pdf) The term "electronic resource" refers to any piece of work that has been encoded and then made accessible via the utilisation of a computer. It encompasses information that may be accessed directly as well as remotely (fixed media). To put it another way, when we talk about "remote access" to electronic resources, we are referring to the utilisation of electronic resources through the usage of computer networks. (AAC(2002), edition from 2002; glossary). The term "direct access" refers to the usage of electronic resources that are stored on physical carriers (such as discs/disks, cassettes, and cartridges) that are intended to be inserted into a computerised device or its associated equipment.

Research Methodology

The processes, techniques, and instruments that are relevant to achieving the intended aims of

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the study that was carried out were the primary focus of the methodology that was used for the current research endeavour. This chapter provides a description of all of the systematic processes that were used during the course of the research that was conducted and is presented here for your perusal. In it, the methodology of the research that was performed and the steps that went into carrying out the study are broken out in great depth. This was done so that the validity of the findings that were obtained could be evaluated. In this chapter, the major research procedures that were utilised are discussed. These approaches include sample strategies, data collection methods (primary and secondary), scale items that were utilised, data processing techniques, and means for presenting the results. Additional sub headings can be found in the following:

Questionnaire Design

The study makes use of a questionnaire, which is a research instrument for data collection and is applied for the research. E-resources use, information access, database use, user study, benefit of accessing information from the e-resources and problems in their use, status of weakness & strengthens of e-resources and specialised services offered by special libraries, satisfaction level of users, etc. are some of the topics that the structure of the questionnaire is intended to cover. Other topics include: satisfaction level of users; e-resources use; information access; database use; etc. Other themes include the use of e-resources, access to information, the utilisation of databases, user research, and the advantages of gaining knowledge through e-resources.

Objectives of the study

1 The purpose of this research is to investigate the necessity and significance of e-resources in special libraries.
2 Identifying the challenges that consumers encounter when utilising a range of electronic resources and the services they provide.

Data Analysis And Result

Since the country gained its independence, there has been an increase in the number of specialised libraries as a result of the commitment of the Central Government to meet the demand for higher education, as well as the vital importance of higher education and the role of libraries in the development of educational opportunities. The actions that have been made

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by the Central Government have contributed to this expansion, which may be witnessed. It is often stated that the library is the "heart" of a university, and its function as the primary location for educational activities makes it an indispensable component of every institution of higher learning. There has been an increase in the significance of the role that special libraries play in the transmission and dissemination of information and knowledge as a direct result of the improvements made to the system for continuing education, which have contributed to the rise in importance of this function. E-resources and the services offered by university and college libraries have taken on an even greater significance in the state of Bihar. This is due to the fact that the vast majority of students in the state are unable to acquire the reading materials and e-resources that are regarded as being the most important. The current research was conducted to evaluate the services provided by libraries and the impact those services have after first gaining an understanding about the function of libraries as well as the accessibility of electronic and digital resources within regular libraries as well as special libraries. This was done after the researchers had gained an understanding about the accessibility of electronic and digital resources within regular libraries as well as special libraries. The research was carried out with the assistance of the data collected from 230 different respondents who are users of various library locations.

Demographical Profile Of The Users

In order to achieve the goals of the data analysis, an initial study of the demographic profile of the respondents was carried out. The following is a list of the responders' profiles, with each classification shown in the order in which it appears in the responders' names:

Table 1 : Designation-wise respondents

	Frequency	Percent	uestionnaire distributed	No. of responses received	Response rate %
Faculty	5	2.2	5	5	100
Research Scholar	31	13.5	45	31	68.88
PG Student	74	32.2	100	74	74.00
Any Other	120	52.2	150	120	80.00

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Total (N)	230	100.0	300	230	76.67

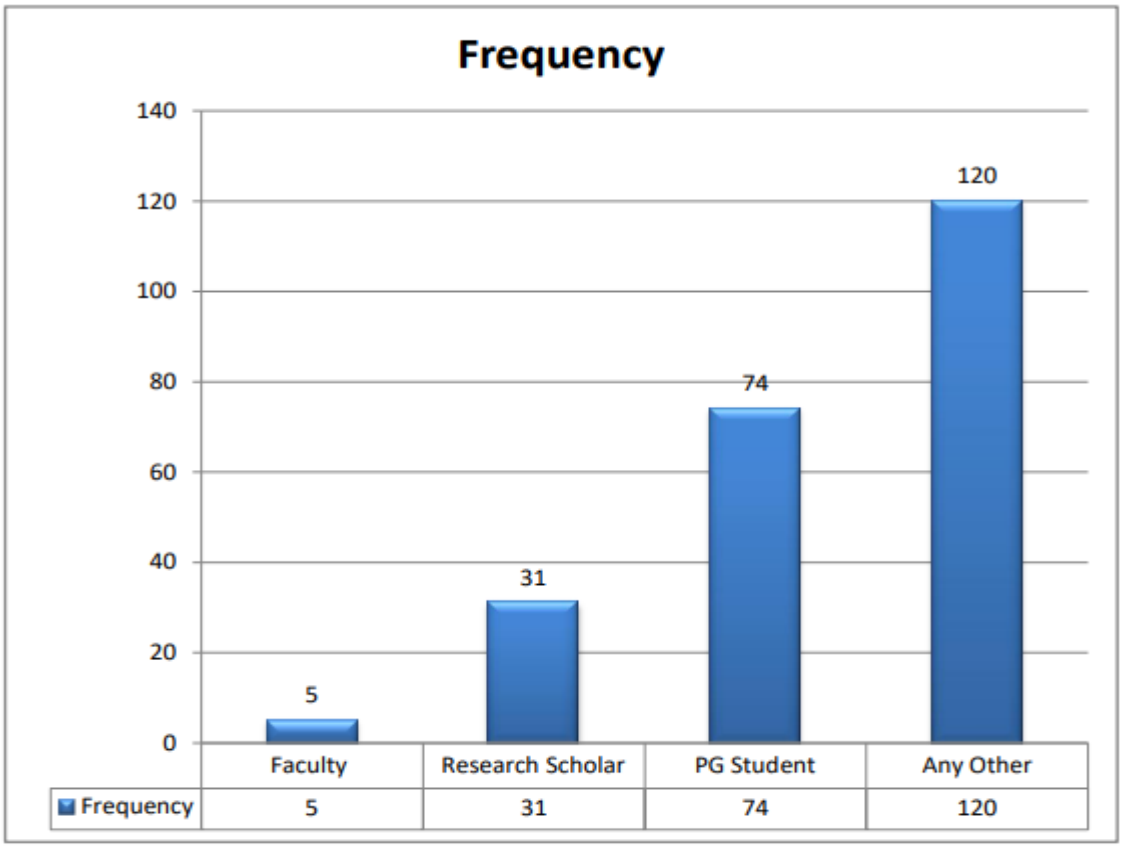

Figure 1 : Designation-wise respondents

According to the distribution of the respondents according to their designation, it has been found that the majority of respondents come from various categories of graduate degree holders, followed by postgraduates and research scholars. This was discovered through the distribution of the respondents in the survey.

Table 2: Institute name

	Frequency	Percent
SKRAU, Bikaner (SKRAU)	29	12.6
IIM Udaipur(IIMU)	27	11.7
LNMIIT Jaipur (LNMIIT)	25	10.9
IIT Jodhpur (IITJ)	23	10
RNT Udaipur (RNTU)	22	9.6
Highcourt Library (HLJ)	21	9.1
MBM Engineering College (MBMEC)	21	9.1
Cazri Research Institute (CAZRI)	21	9.1

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SMS Medical College (SMSMC)	21	9.1
MNIT Jaipur (MNIT)	20	8.7
Total (N)	230	100.0

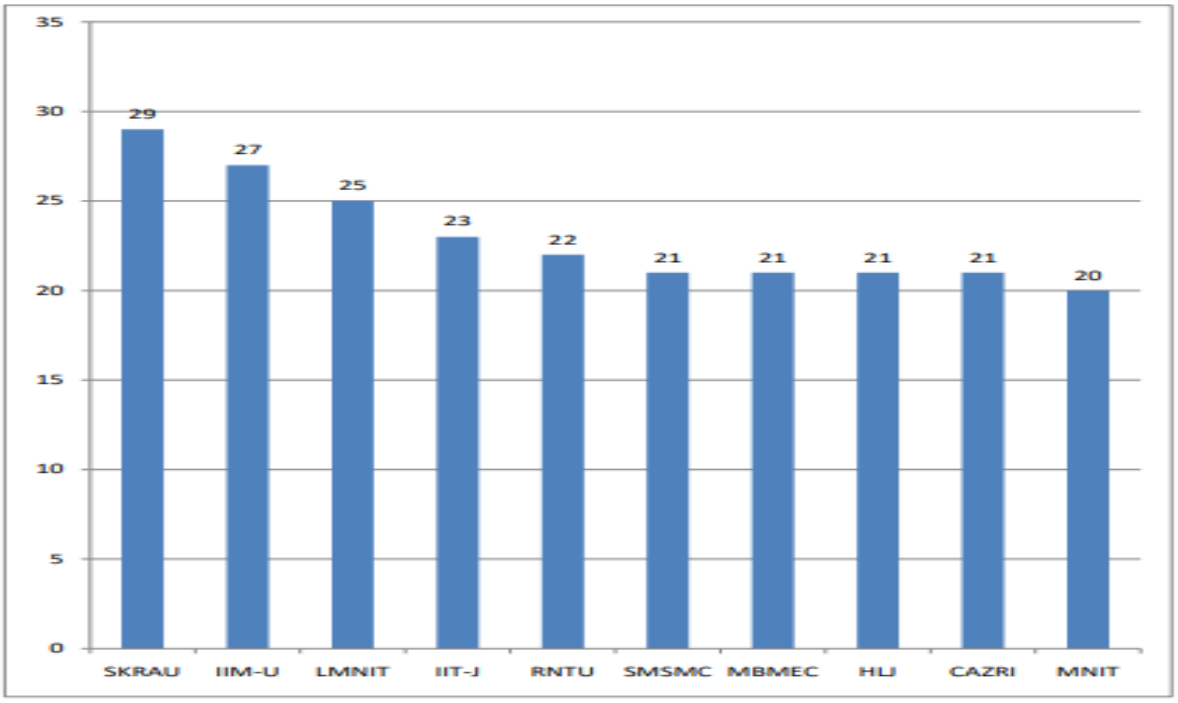

Figure 2 : Institute name

A very good and less deviated sample was selected as the differences are only 9 between the various libraries, and represents sample in a better way. The distribution of the respondents according to their Institute name has revealed that the maximum respondent belongs to SKRAU college Bikaner followed by IIM Udaipur. However, the distribution of the respondents has also revealed that IIM Udaipur has the second highest number of respondents.

Table 3 : Gender wise classification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	155	67.4	67.4	67.4
	Female	75	32.6	32.6	100.0
	Total (N)	230	100.0	100.0	

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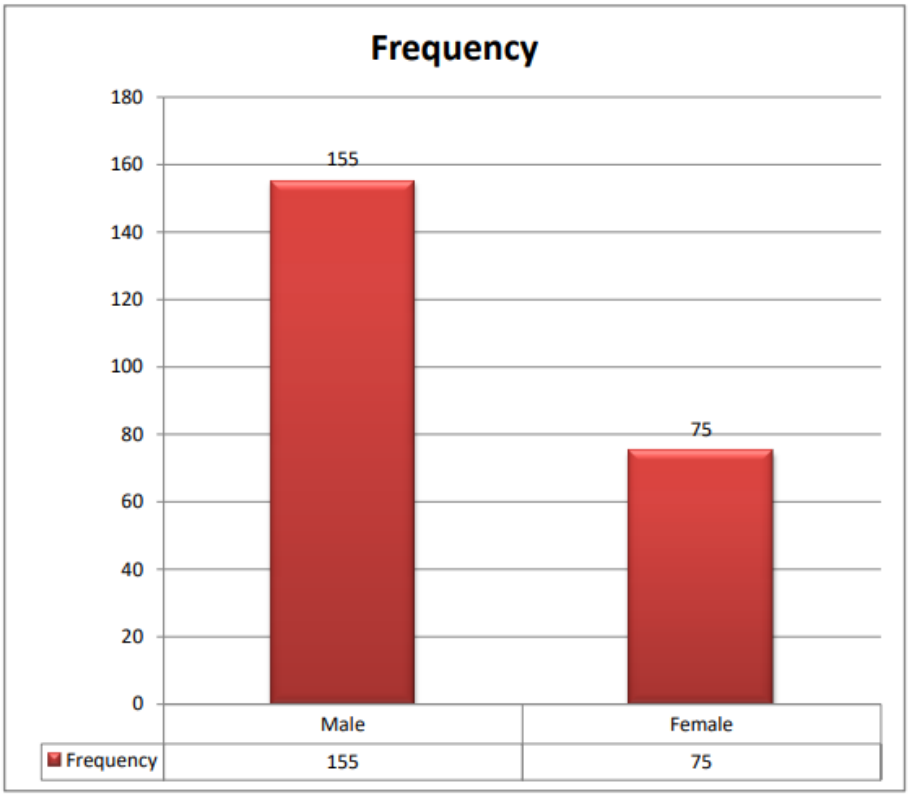

Figure 3 : Gender wise classification

It has been determined, based on the distribution of the respondents according to their gender, that the majority of the respondents were males (67.4 percent), followed by females. This is due to the fact that there were a greater number of male students present in the libraries than there were female students. This number of responders was obtained with the best efforts of the scholar.

Table 4 : Age wise classification

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	40-49 years	6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	30-39 years	35	15.2	15.3	17.9
	20-29 years	189	82.1	82.1	100.0
	Total (N)	230	100.0	100.0	

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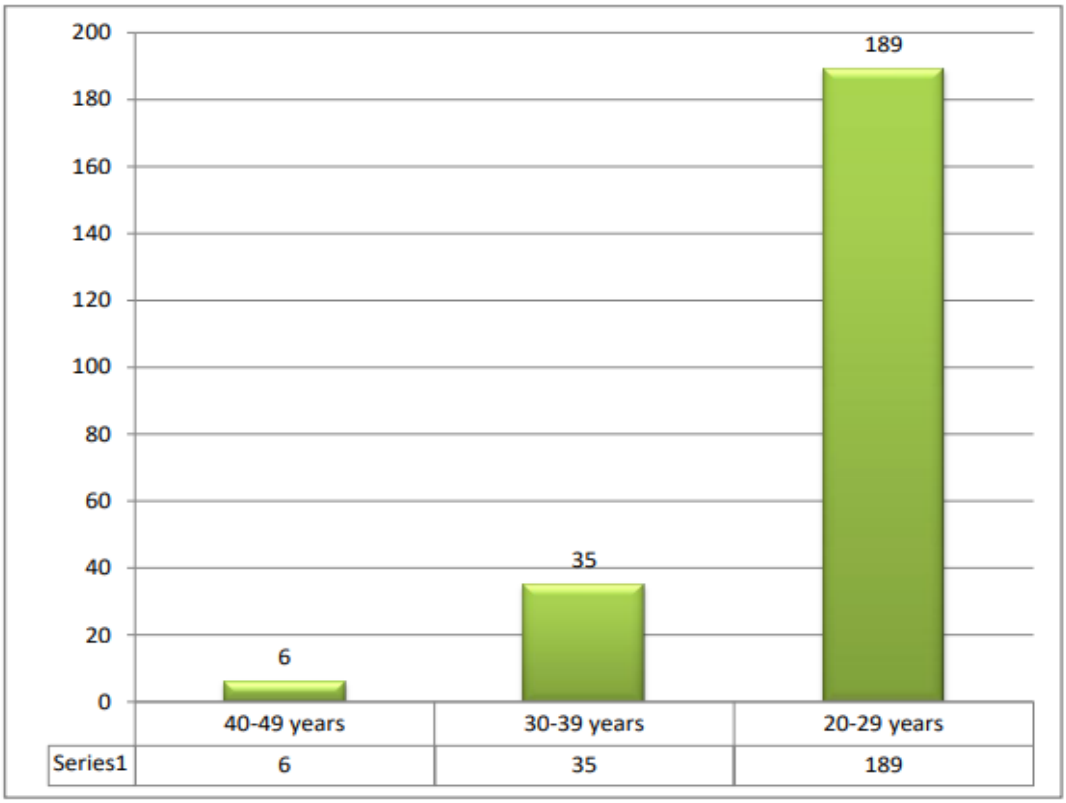

Figure 4 : Age wise classification

CONCLUSION

The phrase "special libraries" refers to the libraries that are a part of distinct kinds of organisations, such as learned societies, research organisations, industrial and commercial endeavours, government agencies, and educational institutions that come into the "special" category of organisations. These libraries are distinguishable from others by having a collection that is uniform and arranged in accordance with a theme, having a small footprint, and having knowledgeable staff members. In addition to this, they offer specialised services in order to fulfil the requirements of knowledgeable customers. In general, special libraries are concerned with the literature of a particular subject or range of subjects and give their resources to a certain type of user. These libraries may also focus on a particular geographical region. In this day and age of rapid technological growth, it is hard to argue against the value of specialised libraries in the intellectual, social, and political realms of existence. According to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there have only been a few number of studies conducted in the setting of India that have attempted to capture the user and library position on the importance of specialised libraries.

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