

Electronic Knowledge Resources in Library Management

Sandeep Vithalrao Pawde

Librarian

Shri Datta Arts, Commerce & Science College, Hadgaon

Introduction:

The ever - increasing volume of electronic resources requires the modern library to deploy new solutions for managing electronic materials and providing access to them. New paradigms differing significantly from those used in the traditional paper-driven environment allow patrons to maximize the advantages of electronic media while providing staff with the tools to effectively manage these resources.

The new role of libraries in the 21st century needs to be as a learning and knowledge centre for their users as well as the intellectual commons for their respective communities where, to borrow the phrase from the Keystone Principles, "people and ideas interact in both the real and virtual environments to expand learning and facilitate the creation of new knowledge."

Library occupies a place of honour in the institute and is an essential component of the institute's outstanding research and education mission. It is a most lively place on the campus providing a safe, comfortable and friendly environment that enables learning and advancement of knowledge. The mission of the Library is to facilitate creation of new knowledge through acquisition and dissemination of knowledge resources and providing for value added services. The Library collections serve as the foundation for teaching and research in the institute. The library's development is unique and changing. Now, the Library collections comprise books, journals, magazines, CDS, DVDS and e-journals dealing with teaching strategies, ideas and research in Management. As a learning organization, libraries provide a strong leadership in knowledge management. Unlike organizations whose goal for knowledge management is for competitive advantage, most public, academic, and research libraries, the most

important mission of public, academic, and research libraries is to expand the access of knowledge for their users. Charged by this mission, libraries should aim their knowledge management goal high. Below are examples of what libraries can do to improve their knowledge management in all of the key areas of library services.

Electronic Knowledge Resources :

The exponential growth in human knowledge in a variety of formats, libraries needed to develop their resources access and sharing strategies from printed to electronic and digital resources. Restricted by limited funding, technology, staff, and space, libraries carefully analyze the needs of their users and seek to develop cooperative acquisition plans to meet these needs. The changing concept from "ownership" to "access" and from "just in case" to "just in time" is the goal of a sound resources development strategy.

Meaning of E-Resources:

Reproductive Health Electronic Library ,Online bibliographical resources and internet, which can be access the around the globe, through computer is called as Electronic Resources. Electronic publication is a process where the manuscript are prepared submitted in electronic format, edited and transmitted to the end users by computer and also by applying telecommunication technologies in electronic publication. This type of publications contained moving picture and sound.

Types of E-Resources:

- 1) E-Books
- 2) E-Journals
- 3) E- Databases

Web based Information Resources

E-Books:

Electronic books are the text of printed books in electronic form read on PCs, laptops, tablet PCs and PDAs with multimedia features ,these are inexpensive

portable can be purchase any ware in with no shipping cost. There are a growing number of hardware device available for reading e-books data.Example are Nuvomedia's Rocket e-books and soft book press's soft books. E-books connect a hardware software combination use to read electronic data on a portable electronic devices. The electronic book market consist of two distinct components i.e. (i) electronic books consisting digital material or content and (ii) electronic books hardware including e-books reading appliance. The digital material or content that make an electronic books are simply textual and graphical files consisting of bites that can be transported any digital storage media or deliver over the network connection.it is designed to be view on some combination of hardware and software ranging from dumb terminal to the web browser.

E-Journals:

Electronic journals or e-journals”, are used for those journals and newsletter that are prepared and distributed electronically. Electronic journals may be defined very broadly as any journals „magazine e-magazine , webzine, newsletter, or types of electronic serial publication which is available over the internet and can be access different technologies such as WWW, Gopher, ftp, telnet, email. Several traditional journals are now being publish both on the web and in print .content lists for most the journals are available on the web or distributed to subscribers as an email text massages or through technologies like RSS Atom.

E-Databases:

An Electronic database consist of electronic resources integrated in highly organized fashion so as to provide controlled access to it by their commercial provider. The first database were bibliographic in nature and were online version of existing indexing and abstracting services such as Bibliographical abstracts, Index Media, Chemical Abstract etc. By the year 1988 only half all database were bibliographic in nature. With introduction number of online database containing textual information ,news ,statistics commodity prices etc. a third type of databases holding text of full length documents started appearing several full-text of encyclopedia, Directories and articles from journals are now available online. most of the publishers now provide access to their full-text journals through their website or through other electronic publishing platforms. While these are a numbers of

public domain databases ,most online databases required annual subscription for accessing them. Thousands of databases are now available on compact discs (CD ROM)as well on the web.

The Internet:

There are some technological changes which revolutionise education. It is difficult to imagine how we coped before the advent of the photo-copier! The same is true of the Internet. It is an unparalleled mechanism for making available to anyone, almost instantly, and at nearzero cost, anything that is expressible on a PC. Thus we can define the Internet as **“The worldwide Network of computers that can be used for sharing resources”**

The internet is most popularly used in research libraries. The first duty of any research library is to make available the Periodicals, Trend Magazines and other advanced material to the researchers. This can be easily made available with the help of internet. With the help of online services available on the internet the researcher can have questionanswer session with the expert sitting anywhere in the world of his subject.

In India 123. India dot com is the favorite search engine. In this search engine information is available about the universities located inside and outside India as well as information about the libraries and courses available there.

The other search engines are:

- 1) www.yahoo.com
- 2) www.webcrawler.com
- 3) www.altavista.com
- 4) www.excise.com
- 5) www.ftpsearch.com
- 6) www.planetearth.com
- 7) www.infoseek.com
- 8) www.lycos.com
- 9) www.whowhere.com
- 10) www.appolo.com
- 11) www.google.com
- 12) www.alltheweb.com

The services available on the internet are:

- 1) E-mail or Electronic mail
- 2) Electronic Commerce
- 3) Electronic Banking
- 4) Electronic Book
- 5) Electronic Journal

- 6) Online Tourism
- 7) Medical services
- 8) Online Education
- 9) Online Employment
- 10) Translation services
- 11) Tele Conferences
- 12) World Wide Web

Intranet:

An intranet is a private network that is contained within an enterprise. It may consist of many interlinked local area networks and also use leased lines in the wide area network. Typically, an intranet includes connections through one or more gateway computers to the outside Internet. The main purpose of an intranet is to share company information and computing resources among employees. An intranet can also be used to facilitate working in groups and for teleconferences. An intranet uses TCP/IP, HTTP, and other Internet protocols and in general looks like a private version of the Internet. With tunneling, companies can send private messages through the public network, using the public network with special

encryption/decryption and other security safeguards to connect one part of their intranet to another.

The Library Intranet provides access to documents and tools in support of the Library's internal operations. Documents, procedures, policies and forms that assist students and faculty in use of the Library's services and resources are accessible from the Library's Web Page.

Electronic knowledge Resources:

This is a good collection of e-knowledge resources containing free encyclopedia, free e-books and digital libraries. Here you can quench your thirst for knowledge; you can refer to an encyclopedia such as Wikipedia, the Encyclopedia of Life and Medpedia, you can read classic literature, you can find a lot of science and technology books.

References:

E-RESOURCES FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING by Dr.S.Rajasekar

- 1) www.eje.situedurnd.org
- 2) www.innovationsinindianeducation.150m.com

