



## The Impact of Electronic Library Services on Libraries

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**Abstract:** Academic libraries have important factors in the process of learning among other factors of education and research. Due to the new electronics technology development and new electronics storage media for storage and dissemination of information, Libraries are reengineering its services; we speak about electronic references, full text data access, Web resources, that are integral part of education in the electronic environment. This paper focuses on the Library as the part in learning and e-learning with electronic services that it provides. The librarians also have to adapt to this new development for e-delivery and storage and dissemination of information, to form and to inform about the e-resources for learning. We have to develop added value services to the role of library as a key factor in learning.

**Key words:** Library, Library services

### I. INTRODUCTION

In the age of information technology and information explosion era, the information communication technology (ICT) plays a vital role in the development of libraries and also help to improve the quality of services. Managing the development and delivery of electronic library services is one of the major current challenges for library and librarian. This is a practical view of e-library issues. The term 'electronic library' is being used here in broad terms to mean a collection of networked digital information resources and associated technical and managerial infrastructure. The electronic library is assumed to include data in various formats which are created or assembled in order to provide a service to end users.

Over the last decade a growing the numbers of libraries adopted e-services to provide their users with electronics access like e-mail, web, mobile phone to wide range of services. E-service promise the cost saving, time consumption, increasing the operational efficiencies and improve the services for users.

### II. ICT AND LIBRARIES

Libraries which were considered only as place of storing of information and knowledge in paper form, have got a new outlook in the modern Information Communication Technology era. The activities which were carried out manually in libraries with so much of strain are being carried out smoothly with the help of ICT with greater effectiveness. Library organization, administration and other technical processing have become easier and more quantum of work can be done in relaxed mood.

### III. INFORMATION SERVICES

Some of the important changes that developments in ICT have brought about in information services are:

Changes in formats, contents and methods of production & delivery of information products, This requires procedural and infrastructural changes and cost implications in Libraries.

- Emergence of Internet as the largest repository of information and knowledge.
- Extinction or significant transformation of some of the conventional information services such as press clippings, contents pages, company information etc.
- Use of new tools and technologies for dissemination of information.
- Transformation of role of LIS professional as the subject specialist and end-user gets directly involved in the information work and consequent need for new skills.
- Shift from physical to virtual services that offer convenience of time and location for access to services.

### IV. ELECTRONIC SERVICE

The concept of e-service represents one prominent application of utilizing the use of ICTs in different section of libraries. However, providing an exact definition of e-service is hard, The different researchers have been using different definitions to describe e-service. Despite these different definitions, it can be argued that they all agree about the role of technology in facilitating the delivery of services which make them more of electronic services.

Rowley (2006) defines e-services as: "...deeds, efforts or performances whose delivery is mediated by information technology. Such e-service includes the service element of e-tailing, customer support, and service delivery". This definition reflect three main components- service provider, service receiver and the channels of service delivery.

#### A. Resources sharing through networks :

The libraries are also using information technology for resource sharing. Libraries having computerized their working and services can be linked with each other through a suitable telecommunication technology. The systems enables the participating library to obtained material from each others collection in the form of list of books, indexes and abstracts of required article, required documents, by using computer terminals with printing facility. Information can be scanned first on the screen, and if required, relevant information can be obtained in the print out form.

### **B. Literature search Services:**

Library in providing the e-service for Literature search through various information sources within the library, outside the library or at national or international level, in a short time with accuracy. CAS and SDI services have become easy and it can be provided without causing any delay by using the new IT. Thus e-services is showing its impact on the time, accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness of the various library and information services. Due to advantages of e- devices, it has inevitable to adopt such technologies by the library and information centers for academic study and research.

### **C. Institutional repository:**

The definition of [www.enwikipedia.org](http://www.enwikipedia.org) “a repository is central place where data is store and maintained. A repository can be place where multiple data based or files are located for distribution over a network or repository can be located that directly accessible to the web cases without having to travel across a network.” [college](#), include their materials such as digital versions of [research](#) articles, digital versions of [theses](#) and [dissertations](#), but it might also include other [digital assets](#) generated by normal academic life, such as administrative documents, course notes, or [learning objects](#) to retrieved and use of this material as their educational or research needs. The objectives of institutional repository are:

to provide open access to institutional research output by [self-archiving](#) it;

- a. scholarly publishing paradigm for research;
- b. to collect content in a single location;
- c. to store and preserve other institutional digital assets, including unpublished literature (e.g., theses or technical reports).

### **D. Email Publishing:**

Email publishing is designed for delivering regular content-based email messages. Email publishing is a popular choice among readers who enjoy the ease of receiving news items, articles and short newsletters in their email box. Newsletters are also widely used by media companies to complement their web and print offerings. Many authors and writers publish their own newsletters in order to attract new readers and to inform their fans about new books and book signings.

### **E. OPAC:**

Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) give access to the user for searching available reading material in library through a computer terminal. OPAC allows searching the entire catalogue online, conveniently and quickly, using one or more search technique. for example, search by author, title, keywords, class number etc. free text search, Boolean search or one or more of these combined together. OPAC even shows the current status of a book, whether it is issue, or available on the shelf. Another advantage of OPAC is its ability to display catalogue records in a variety of formats such as AACR2, MARC etc, and the records can be displayed in a desired order and save the time of users.

### **F. Bibliographic Service:**

Compilation of bibliographies, is parts of Library work, particularly in research and academic libraries. Browsing through the manual indexes and abstracts is a tedious and

time consuming work, and does not always produce up to date result. Availability of databases in electronic form on CDROM or online, offers convenient, efficient and cost effective information retrieval. Electronic databases also provide unique search facilities such as key-word, subject, author, source, classification code, year of publication, language etc., and variety of display formats & styles. Web based services facilitate full text searches and link to full text of the documents. NISCAIR, ‘LISA plus’ are Bibliographic databases containing details of documents including abstracts and Emerald full-text database of journal articles Ei Compendex Bibliographic Database provides coverage of the world’s significant engineering and technical literature. some of the popular database companies that offer bibliographic and reference databases on CDROM and Online platforms.

### **G. Video Library Services :**

The Libraries have are kept a collection of video CDs. in the computer Application Division. the video CDs collection in the Library consists of video recording of series of class room lectures delivered by the our institution faculty ,IIT faculty or other renowned faculty of any institute to the students

## **V. ACCESS TO WEB BASED RESOURCE**

We have know the many types of library materials such as journals, books, patents, newspapers, standards etc. are now available in digital form. From the user’s and library point of view digital resources are many advantages such as time and place convenience, timeliness, ability to search directly on text ,ability to link to further reading material, and ability to disseminate and share information. From the library’s point of view digital format offers convenience of storage and maintenance, cost advantage, ability to target global users, etc. In this section, we will briefly discuss various some types of library materials such as journal, books, theses & dissertations, etc.

### **A. e-Journals:**

In the “information explosion” era Libraries have face the problems of increasing prices of the journals, space requirements and decreasing level of usage. However, libraries are required to maintain back issues of the journals, usually in bound form. Electronic Journal helps the librarians in addressing these problems to a great extent without significantly affecting the service levels. Electronic Journals can be accessed through internet also offer benefit of full text searching and downloading of articles. Many publishers of electronic journals offer their journals through consortia of libraries at much lower rates like *INDEST (Indian Digital Library of Engineering, Science and Technology)*, and *INFLIBNET* Access to articles in electronic journals can also be made through aggregator services which offer searchable databases of contents of e-journals from several publishers, and links to journal site for full text. Emerald, OCLC and J-Gate are some of the example of e-journal aggregator services.

### **B. e-Books:**

E-Book has been described as a text analogous to a book that is in digital form to be displayed on a computer screen. E-books can be read just like a paper book. There are also

some newer technologies developing such as electronic paper, which is much like paper. E-book offer advantages like portability, 24 hours access, text search, annotation, linking, and multimedia and self-publishing possibilities.

In you library number of CDs come with printed books , if you have upload this CDs on library server or library website. Library members can now download its books for free. All you need is a computer with broadband access and you can download the selected e-book, play it on your PC, or transfer it to your MP3 player, iPod, or even your mobile phone also.

### C. *Electronic Theses and Dissertations :*

Dissertations and theses are important sources of information and knowledge for further research. Thus it has converted into digital form and have made it available on Internet or Intranet for access. A number of universities have also implemented Electronic Theses and Dissertation programmes, where researchers submit theses in electronic format.

## VI. IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC LIBRARY SERVICES

The services rendered with the help of ICT are faster and more effective. Moreover, it creates faith and confidence about the products and services of an organization among its customers. The electronic services have changed the procedure of information handling with the help of development of ICT. The e-service facilities easy and instantaneous access of required information. It provide opportunities for libraries to increase the scope of their resources , traditional services and increasing their users.

The purpose of e-services is to enable the user to access the information required for knowledge enhancement. e-services include information about all the services, collections, digital resources, library instruction sessions. The specific services of e-services include providing remote access library resources service deliveries and generation information on library. Depending upon the by laws or regulations of the individual organizations, the access could be limited to members, or limited to certain resources like commercial database, where only members can access them through password.

The option for an analysis of electronic library services it is found , it is use full for study and research, the libraries provide access to information in together with the syllabus and keeping the traditional material of novelty the library adds information, offering users new ways to information and documentation. It is rooted in recent years the expression” learn anywhere and anytime”, which obviously leads to the thought of alternative information. college and the college library made its services in accordance with the needs of the beneficiary users i.e. teachers, students and researchers. The current user is facing a main problem about the modification of information. Due to “information Explosion” user get number of relevant references, they cannot justified which is healthy. Thus, an optimal structure of education must provide a curriculum with clearly defined learning objectives, consistent, counseling and library provide the reference library services. If the educational and research process allows adaptation of new technologies should mention that not the same happens with the adjustment of context information and education.

The effects of these services outline the role of the library as a factor of instruction in the national context and within the educational policies. The emergence of electronic formats reflects the changes taking place in libraries and centers of information and documentation, the trend towards the size of digital services.

All libraries keep the traditional services of information, gradually adding elements of remotely electronic access. Such a feature is Web-OPAC (online public access catalogue), which users can access from anywhere: from the library or from a terminal connected to the web page. which subsequently allowed bibliographic data linking of full-text documents. Any user, teacher, student or researcher, who access bibliographic data in such a manner, can make other types of search on certain keywords, topic, author, title, area. Thus, a bibliographical structure can be organized by clear criteria.

Library providing access to resources, One of the objectives of library for collection development is the reference collections, acquisition of database and also the achievement of consortia in order to purchase online periodicals and providing access of resources to the users.

## VII. CONCLUSION

Electronic library services cover informational sources and to meet the requirements of different ways to users by providing various information resources databases, personalized services, consortia, electronic resources, work abilities of users through the adoption of new search methods, understanding the value of information for research, library spaces near learning, increase educational performance of the college by achieving high levels of professional performance. For professional development librarian includes aspects that identifies directions for development in the field, the implications of information technology plan, but especially, underlines the formation of new working habits of librarians. libraries are open to new developments and information resources, human and services are factors for progress.

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