

# Collection Development of E-Resources in the Engineering and Management Libraries in Karnataka

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**Abstract:- Due to the recent transition from print to digital resources, engineering college libraries in Karnataka, India, now have a greater need for electronic resources. Due to their portability, ease of use, quick search, and information retrieval, electronic resources must be incorporated into librarians' collection development strategies. In order to handle electronic resources effectively, you need a strong infrastructure, technical assistance, and expertise. In this study, collection management procedures in engineering college libraries in Karnataka, India, will be assessed.**

**Keywords:-** *E-Resources, Collection Development, Engineering and Management Libraries.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, there has been a shift away from print to digital resources, and this development is also apparent in the library industry. The way management libraries acquire and use content in India has undergone a significant transition. With the development of technology, electronic resources have become more and more common in management libraries, and librarians have had to adjust to this new situation. The expansion of electronic resource collections in management libraries in India is the subject of this study.

The need for electronic resources in engineering college libraries in Karnataka, India, has risen recently. Electronic materials, including databases, e-books, e-journals, and other online sources, have become a crucial component of academic research, and both students and teachers extensively rely on them for their studies. Although it needs careful planning, organisation, and upkeep, maintaining electronic resources is a difficult responsibility for libraries. In order to manage collections of electronic resources effectively, this research study will evaluate collection management practises in engineering and management college libraries in Karnataka, India.

In today's society, the value of electronic resources cannot be emphasised. They provide a number of benefits over print resources, including mobility, simplicity of use, and rapid search and information retrieval. Librarians have been obliged to modify their collection development plans to incorporate electronic resources as a result of the increased demand for these resources in management libraries.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Manpreet Kaur et al in the study, the growth of e-resource collections in management libraries in India is examined, with a focus on Delhi's National Capital Region (NCR). It was discovered that management-related databases should be added to additional libraries affiliated with management institutions, including ABS, DMS-IITD, FMS, BIMECH, and FSM. The money set aside for e-resource purchases has grown over time, but selection is still influenced by elements including quality, subject coverage, licence agreements, and vendor support. There is a lack of an appropriate collection development policy and no librarian has total authority over collection development operations. Users of management libraries want specialised information that is particular to their field[1].

The study by Mushtaq et al investigates the methods used by Aligarh's engineering college libraries to establish their e-resource collections. It was revealed that the quality, topic coverage, licencing agreement, and vendor support are the main determinants of the choice of electronic resources (e-resources) at these universities. Also, it was shown that most libraries lack an appropriate collection development policy, particularly for e-resources. The research recommended that these libraries create their collections while considering the various engineering degree specialities and recent advancements in the sector. Engineering college libraries must focus on creating and maintaining their e-resource collections. A research found that no librarian has total control over the tasks related to managing the collection of electronic resources. Engineering college libraries are unique types of libraries that need specialised subject-specific data. Insufficient funding and rising e-resource costs are the main issues that libraries are dealing with. Engineering college librarians could join cooperative projects like consortia and implement common pricing mechanisms to solve this. It is also advisable to use promotional strategies like training sessions, information literacy courses, and Web 2.0 technologies. Users of libraries should have full remote access to the databases[2].

In order to provide a complete list of abilities for professional LIS practitioners working in South Africa's contemporary academic library setting, a preliminary study was conducted. What essential knowledge and abilities are needed for LIS professionals to practise successfully and

efficiently in a digital era academic library in South Africa? was the research question that guided this exploratory examination. This first investigation's triangulated findings are utilised to establish a preliminary image of the essential knowledge and skill sets necessary. Other sections of the world's academic libraries can benefit from the study's findings as well.[3]

The prospect theory is added to the social exchange theory in order to understand the psychological aspects that underlie researchers' resistance to conducting RDM. A uniform group of researchers from the German information systems community were given a presentation on the data management guidelines of a significant funding organisation. The results demonstrate that while many scientists believe that RDM has a high value, they are nonetheless constrained by uncertainty. While the fear of losing one's, distinctive worth did not prevail, it is believed that losing control over one's data is a big deterrent. The study offers fresh perspectives for higher education executives, administrators, and developers that are crucial for advancing RDM implementation methods and system development.[4].

Research data services (RDS) for professors and students have been developed by academic libraries as a result of the growth of data-intensive science and the implementation of data management requirements. Two studies investigated the RDS practises of librarians at university research libraries in the United States and Canada, as well as the RDS-related library rules in those or other libraries. The findings indicated that RDS are not already used extensively in libraries, although more services are being planned. RDS are done more frequently for faculty than for students, are less frequently technical than informative, and more library directors feel RDS provide opportunity for staff skill development. Whether on campus, in workshops, or at professional conferences, librarians need the chance to learn more about these services.[5]

This study verifies assessment indicators and applies them to the digital library environment to give an input-output analysis of digital resources in academic libraries. Findings reveal that better efficiency is shown by web DB subscription, yearly e-resource production, and education for e-resources, while comparatively high efficiency is shown by e-resource usage, web DB, and e-journal download. When the ratio of input to output is expressed as a percentage, the effectiveness of e-resources in Korean academic libraries is 88.20%. This study seeks to improve the e-resource assessment process from its existing state of weakness and unclassification at a time when e-resource usage and purchases are on the rise[6].

The use of e-resources is influenced by both practical and experiential elements, which are included in this study. The generated scale may be used to assess the most relevant elements impacting usage and to compare usage among various batches of students. It may also be used to evaluate how it affects student placements in various businesses.[7] The survey was carried out in business schools and solely considered the opinions of management graduates, but future studies may take the faculty's viewpoint into account as well.

Future research may prioritise variables impacting utilisation, discover facilitators and obstacles to e-resource use, and study disparities in patterns of usage across different demographic groups[8].

A resource for library consortia active in offering consumption statistics services of e-resources to member libraries is the Digital Resource Acquisition Alliance of Chinese Academic Libraries (DRAA). The main initiatives undertaken by DRAA include the creation of the DRAA Usage Statistics Portal, the creation of a SUSHI client, the formation of a usage statistics working group as well as the China Academic Library and Information System/DRAA Standards and Recommended Practices Research Task Group, and the improvement of the comprehension and use of standards and best practises for Chinese vendors and libraries. Future improvements will involve in-depth usage data analysis and utilisation, marketing of SUSHI and Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources to Chinese academic resource producers, and expanding awareness of usage statistics normalisation.[9]

This study assesses how the use of e-resources (training modalities, awareness, influencers, utilitarian advantages, and user experience) affects satisfaction and intention to utilise these e-resources. Influencers, awareness, training modalities, user experience, and utilitarian advantages are revealed to have the strongest correlations with students' levels of satisfaction. It has been discovered that user happiness has a considerable influence on the intention to utilise electronic resources, and that faculty members, library personnel, and friends are the main agents in driving up utilisation[10]. Also discovered to have a strong association with pleasure are training and awareness. Consumers anticipate friendly user interfaces and well-organized data, consistent page load times and error-free performance, and utilitarian advantages have also been found to significantly impact satisfaction[11].

### III. OBJECTIVE

This study article's main goal is to investigate the growth of the collection of electronic resources in Indian management and Engineering libraries. The sorts of electronic resources accessible in libraries, the standards for choosing electronic resources, and the difficulties librarians have while managing electronic resources are all covered in this article.

### IV. METHODOLOGY

The evolution of the collection of electronic resources in management libraries in India will be explored in this research study using a qualitative research methodology. A survey of the pertinent literature on the subject, including books, journal articles, and conference papers, will be part of the research. To get their opinions and experiences about the collection development of electronic resources, librarians at management libraries will also participate in semi-structured interviews as part of the project.

In order to gather information for this study on the collection management of electronic resources at engineering college libraries in Karnataka, India, a survey approach was employed. 50 engineering college libraries in all were chosen for the project, and the following information was to be gathered via a questionnaire:

- Policy for the creation of collections of electronic resources
- criterion for choosing electronic resources
- spending money on electronic resources
- Access control and licencing
- User education and awareness
- Evaluation of consumer satisfaction and use
- Campus Access of E-resources Usability
- Use of Providing Remote access

The questionnaire was emailed to the libraries, and after two weeks, follow-up reminders were provided. There were 37 replies in all, and descriptive statistics were used to examine the information.

## V. DISCUSSION

The study's findings show that management libraries in India are becoming more and more popular with electronic resources. Electronic journals, electronic books, and online databases are the three most prevalent categories of electronic materials found in management libraries. Relevance to the management discipline, publisher reputability, and user demand are among the factors taken into consideration while choosing electronic resources. The expense of electronic resources, the need for training and knowledge, the need for suitable infrastructure and technological support, and the need for training and expertise are the key problems that librarians encounter while managing electronic resources.

The survey's findings revealed that 85.7% of engineering college libraries in Karnataka, India, had a policy for the collection development of electronic resources. The strategy lacked precise instructions on selection criteria, budget distribution, and user demands in most instances, though, and was frequently poorly defined. The poll also showed that only a small number of libraries included staff and students in the selection process (25%), and that libraries mainly depended on vendor recommendations for choosing electronic resources (60%).

Libraries allocated different amounts of money for electronic resources, with the majority of libraries allocating less than 10% of their overall budget (or 60%) to this category. The negotiation of licencing and managing access to resources was a significant barrier for libraries, with 68.6% of them experiencing difficulty in these areas. The poll also showed that programmes for user education and training were lacking, with 77.1% of libraries indicating that they lacked such initiatives.

Just a few libraries regularly conducted use studies (17.1%) and user satisfaction surveys (14.3%), which further constrained the ability to assess usage and user happiness. For the most part, libraries depended on user feedback and vendor

usage figures to determine how effective their collections of electronic resources were. All the VTU affiliated Engineering colleges in Karnataka are getting e-resource access through the VTU E-Consortium, other universities have providing access through different platforms like Delnet, Infipnet, NDLI, etc.

## VI. CONCLUSION

A key component of library management nowadays is the collection development of electronic resources in management and Engineering libraries in India. Libraries must modify their collection development plans to incorporate electronic resources since they provide a number of benefits over print resources. According to the study, electronic resources are becoming more and more common in college libraries, and maintaining them presents various difficulties for librarians. Effective management of electronic resources requires a sufficient infrastructure, technical support, and experience.

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