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Impact on Libraries - knowledge and E Resources Management.

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Abstract

A brief discussion of the concepts of data, information, and knowledge is provided in this article, as well as an overview of knowledge and e-resources management practices in libraries. It also highlights how knowledge and e-resource management may be used to improve library services, records, and information, as well as the vital role that knowledge management plays in helping users to learn by providing them with an approach that is user-friendly in all activities(Com et al., n.d.).

The ideas of knowledge management and electronic resources are the primary emphasis of these studies.

Keyword -Knowledge management, E-Resource,Libraries,Electronic Resource.

Introduction -

One of the most significant changes in twenty-first century libraries has been the acquisition of the most effective resources for library facilitation of the aims of users. Organizational performance may be improved via the use of different management procedures that assist in the identification of knowledge sources as well as the capture of information, its storage and dissemination, as well as its renewal in an era of growth and growing global competitiveness (Abdelghaffar, n.d.).

In the context of knowledge management, this refers to the process of gathering, creating, sharing, and utilizing information efficiently. Knowledge is categorized and transformed via the use of a procedure(Shaba hat Husain, 2022).

What is management?

It is not that the art of administration was absent previously; rather, it was present at all times in various ways in a variety of organizations. The only difference is that this art system, practice, and experience were not generally recognized until relatively recently, as a result of numerous communication channels, when it transcended the borders of people organization..

Definition:

Management is a district process that includes the steps of planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling, all while using science and art to achieve a predetermined goal. Management is a district process that includes the steps of planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling.

- George R. Terry

Informally structured groups are used to accomplish tasks, and management is the skill of getting things done through and with them.

Harold Koontz.

Knowledge man't

A talk given at a European management conference in 1986 was the first time that the phrase "knowledge management" was mentioned (American productivity and quality center, 1996). Management of data acquired into information directed at a certain approach is what knowledge management is all about. This in turn assists in the continued development and distribution of knowledge. It helps to increase the value of intellectual property and the productivity of any firm (Baker &Badamshina, n.d.).

Knowledge management is the basic assumption is valuable knowledge exists and it is to be distributed in the organization to prevent invitation of wheel or to do the same mistake Knowledge management also focus on creation it production of New knowledge.

Definitions

The authors of Davenport and Prusak argue that knowledge is a fluid mixture of framed experience, contextual information, and expert insight that serves as a framework. New experience and knowledge must be evaluated and incorporated into the system(Professor Dr. Ali M. Al-Khouri, 2014).

Knowledge management can be defined as an evolving process specifically applied to a system of topics and viewpoints which can in turn, evolve major thoughts and trends.

Electronic Resources Management:(ERM)

Electronic resources are digital objects specifically made to be read with reading application operating on either a handheld device like a tablet, Smartphone, E-books, E-journals library management systems which enables the procurement storage, retrieval and a

dissemination of license terms, holdings information, entitlements and other information related the resources,

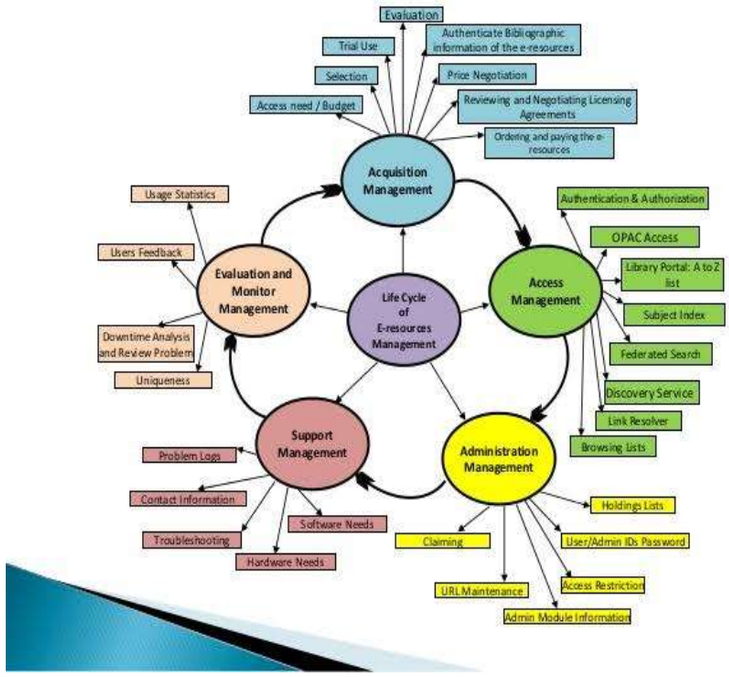

Figure 1 E-Resources (Kusturie Moodley, 2015).

When we talk about electronic resources management (ERM), we're talking about the practices and software systems that libraries employ to maintain track of vital information about digital information resources. E-books, e-journals, databases, and other internet-based resources are examples of internet-based resources. Early development of ERM began in the early 2000s, when it became evident that traditional library catalogues and integrated library systems were not built to handle metadata for resources that were constantly changing, such as numerous online items, among other things. Developing a strategy for development management (Daniel Forsman, 2010).

This collection development section is the continuing rights to electronic content, keeping in mind the value for a single penny invested in buying e-resources and with a enhance e-collection. Separate policies for different type's g e-resources like CDS, DVDs, online books, on-line journals, online databases, and at other materials.

Now a day librarians all over the world consider freely available web resources as components of collection.

Some technology skills are so common wages in management and management of e-resources are still at the users know about e-resources.

Electronic Resource Management systems have a number of characteristics.

1. Providing assistance with the procurement and administration of licensed e-resources.
2. A standalone system or one that may be combined with other library system modules are both possible.
3. It is possible to have a public interface that is independent from or incorporated within the OPAC.
4. The ability to provide resource descriptions at the package (database) level, as well as to link package contents (for example, e-journals) to the package record
5. Incorporating licensed rights such as e-reservations, course packs, and interlibrary borrowing into an encoding and maybe public display system
6. Keeping track of electronic materials from the time of purchase to licensing and ultimate access.
7. The provision of information about data suppliers, cooperative arrangements, and the access platform.
8. Providing contact information for all content creators and distributors
9. Problems with resources and service providers are being recorded.
10. Making configurable email alerting systems available (for example, sending messages to managers when actions are expected or necessary)
11. Creating a link between licensing documents and resource records (Saha, 2017).

Impact of ERMs Database on Library and Information Services

In addition to revolutionizing the library system, the abundance of Internet e-resources is also changing the way we think about information sources in general, including books. Because of this, the acquisition of information sources has been simplified and hastened, which is vital for librarians who require instant access to books, journals, and electronic publications. Access to the internet is the most convenient and efficient method for all libraries of obtaining and updating documentation, as well as the interface of their cataloguing systems and catalogues. When the materials have been scanned and digitized, the request for Inter Library Loan (ILL) may be filed through e-mail, and the photocopies can be sent either by post fax or by e-mail once the request has been approved. When it comes to information intake, the growth of information technology, as well as the broad availability of Web-based settings, have had a considerable influence on human behavior in recent years. The workflows of electronic resources, from purchases to user services and beyond, as well as the life cycle of electronic resources, differ significantly from those of print resources, owing to the fact that electronic resources are defined by access rather than by physical possession of the physical items themselves.

Finding efficient strategies to manage electronic resources in libraries is becoming an increasingly difficult topic as the number of electronic resources in libraries continues to expand. Most libraries have witnessed a large rise in the number of electronic journals, citation databases, and full-text aggregations that they contain in recent years. All of these components of managing electronic resources, including providing easy ways for library users to identify and utilize these electronic items as well as the tools essential for library staff to keep track of them, are crucial parts of managing electronic resources. Most Library items have been made available in electronic versions in recent years, such as e-journals, e-books, databases, and other comparable resources, making them more accessible to users. Because of the advantages that electronic resources offer over print resources, libraries are making the shift from print to electronic resources, either by subscribing individually or through consortiums. Recent study has found that individuals prefer electronic journals over paper ones. This is consistent with previous findings. Libraries have struggled to maintain control over the information contained in paper files, integrated library systems, independent databases maintained on local computers, and networked computers as the number of electronic resources available for licensing has increased dramatically in recent years(Saha, 2017).

Conclusion

Knowledge management is a new field that is attracting the attention of librarians. It has been established in corporate America and is now making its way into public service and educational institutions across the country. Higher education and librarians can utilize knowledge management to help their organizations accomplish their objectives.

As more as libraries are marching towards E-Library, Future success of the professionals depends heavily on how efficiently and successfully they manage electronic resources.

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