Study of E-resources of Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Libraries in India

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the study of e-resources in the libraries of institutes of management in India. The main objective is to determine the availability of different types of e-resources, viz., subscribed e-resources through consortium, memberships of library networks and collaboration with libraries. Based upon the findings, some suggestions for strengthening the services pertaining to e-resources have been given. A resource sharing model has been proposed which promises the maximum availability of e-resources and also increases their reach and access.

Keywords: Electronic resources, Indian Institute of Management, library network, consortium, library portals, education networks

1. INTRODUCTION

The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) libraries, with their wide range of collection of electronic resources, fill an essential requisite in the intellectual pursuits for the users. IIM are public autonomous institutes of management education in India. They are considered to be prestigious business schools of India. Libraries of IIMs are located at Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kozhikode, Lucknow, Indore, Shilong, Rohtak, Ranchi, Raipur, Tiruchirapalli, Udaipur, and Kashipur. These institutions are recognised as premier management institutions, comparable to the best in the world for teaching, research and interaction with industries. All the IIMs are registered societies governed by their respective Board of Governors.

The e-resources are playing the most important role in the area of education to provide better services and easy access. Due to explosion of information and knowledge, the e-resources have become more powerful tools that allow users to search the information more effectively and efficiently. Libraries use ICT for better services and satisfying diverse user needs. They have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals, and magazines have changed into e-books, e-journals, and e-resources.

Libraries need ICT infrastructure for e-resource management, i.e., computers, LCD projectors, CD net servers, CD-Rom towers, back-up devices, UPS, multimedia kit, internet connection, servers, ERM, software, etc. Libraries should use publicity methods for e-resources through e-mail, telephone, notice on the library website, poster, orientation day, social network media, etc. Barriers in procurement of e-resources are maintaining backup files of the e-resources, frustrating interfaces, requirement of technical expert staff to maintain e-resources, etc. E-resources can be accessed only within the campus of the institution and user must be aware of e-resources and should also be able to access that format properly[7].

Challenges in managing of e-resources are keeping track of varying access conditions, changing licensing terms and conditions, subscription and renewal dates, authentication, resource sharing limitations, usage data collection, etc.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Haridasan & Khan[1] focused on the impact and use of e-resources by social scientists pursuing research in the NASSDOC library. The study indicates that respondents were aware of the e-resources and views computing literacy a majority of users

were satisfied with the e-resources available at the NASSDOC library. Vashishth, C.P.[2] highlighted some constrains of e-resources in learning process. The problems like adverse effects of computer screens on human eye, disposal of e-infrastructure, etc., have been discussed. The impact of e-resources on learning and scholarship is discussed in detail. A study conducted by Madhusudhan[3] found that e-resources have become an integral part of the information needs of research scholars at Kurukshetra University and they can be good substitutes for conventional resources, if the access is fast. Zhanng Liyi[4] examined the relationships among the factors of users' educational level, disciplines and purpose in using e-resources. The results showed that there was an increasing demand for literature written in English in the disciplines of natural science, medicine, and engineering. Sakshi & Singh[5] conducted a survey to find out the use of e-resources by chemists and physicists at Punjab University, Chandigarh. The study revealed that all the faculty members and research scholars were familiar with e-resources. Hussain[6] examined the use of e-information resources and services among the teachers and students of Sir Chhotu Ram Institute of Engineering and Technology, Meerut, India. He found that majority of teachers and students were aware of e-information resources and services. Baikady[7] et al., examined the implementation of off campus access to licensed e-resources of library using EZ Proxy remote login. They concluded that the remote login facility brought about convenience in use and access for the users. Mendhe, & Dhandore[8] conducted a study to find out the awareness of e-resources in the scientific community of agriculture engineering and their ease of use. They observed that the availability of e-resource on the campus is almost sufficient for all the existing disciplines but the infrastructure to use these resources is not adequate and can hinder the ability to meet the requirements of users.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are to:
* Find out information about e-resources available in the libraries of IIMs
* Available e-resources
* Know the available online databases, memberships of these libraries
* Know the members of library networks and their collaboration with libraries

4. METHODOLOGY

The study is restricted to surfing the website of the 13 IIM library e-resources. The list of the

websites and portals that have been the primary source of information for IIMs libraries is given Table 1. The websites of the institutes have been the main source of data collected for analysis the internet for tracing the IIM' library e-resources. Sources for data collection are tracing data of search engines and collecton from URLs.

6. DATA ANALYSIS

6.1 Libraries of IIMs

Table 1 provides the basic information of the IIM libraries in India, 3 libraries were established in 2010, 3 libraries were established in 2011. 2 libraries were established in 1962. The date of establishment of parent organisation is assumed to be the date of establishment of its library, wherever separate date of establishment of library is not given.

6.2 Available Electronic Resources

From Table 2, it is observed that all the libraries (100 %) e-journals, databases, and CDs/DVDs with books libraries have 76.92 % e-books. 8 libraries have (61.53 %) JSTOR. AV material was available in 53.84 % and e-newspapers (38.46 %). Also (30.76 %) libraries have e-dissertation have and (15.38 %) have e-theses and e-magazines its their portal (Fig.1).
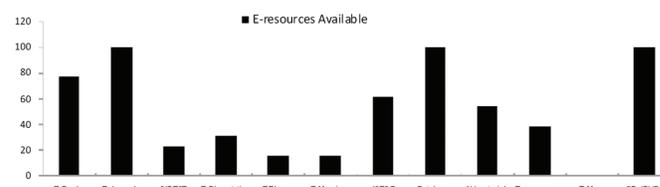

Figure 1. E-resources (%) available.

During observations of the IIM libraries portals, it is found that most of the e-resources are accessible through IP addresses, while some require log-in ID and password. In two IIM libraries, e-resource accessible mode is restricted to internal users only, i.e., in IIM Ahmedabad and IIM Indore. Rest of the institutes are providing access through IP address, log-in ID and password and within campus. IIM Kozhikode and IIM Udaipur libraries have membership of NASSCOM. Some IIM libraries like IIM Ahmedabad, Kozhikode, Indore, Shilong, Tiruchirapalli, Udaipur and Bangalore provide specialised tools like EBSCO Discovery, institutional repository and remote login. Some IIM libraries formed a consortium in 2000. Currently, resources available through IIM library consortium are Informaworld, Sage (HSS collection), Wiley, Springer links and Wiley-Blackwell (HSS collection).

6.3 Subscription Via Consortium E-resources

Table 3 shows that only EBSCO is available in 13 studied libraries. It was found that eleven libraries have ABI/inforn, Science Direct, Emerald, Sage, Wiley e-resources. Springer link and Taylor & Francis have been available in ten libraries. India state.com, CAPITALINE, INSIGHT, Prowess have been available in eight libraries. ISI emerging market is available in seven libraries. Industry outlook, State of India and data stream is available in three libraries.

Table 1. Libraries of IIMs in India

S. No.	Name of the library	Location	Year of establish-ment	Abbreviation	URL
1.	B.C. Roy Memorial Library	Calcutta	1962	BCRML	http://library.iimcal.ac.in/
2.	Vikram Sarabhai Library	Ahmedabad	1962	VSL	http://www.iimahd.ernet.in/library/
3.	Indian Institute of Management Library	Bangalore	1973	IIML	http://www.iimb.ernet.in/library
4.	Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode Library & Information Centre	Kozhikode	1996	IIMKLIC	http://www.iimk.ac.in/libportal/
5.	Indian Institute of Management, Learning Resource Centre	Lucknow	1985	IIMLRC	http://www.iiml.ac.in/?page_id=909
6.	Indian Institute of Management, Indore Learning Centre	Indore	1998	IIMILC	http://www.iimidr.ac.in/iimi/index.php/facilities/library
7.	Indian Institute of Management, Knowledge Centre	Shilong	2007	IIMKC	http://www.iimshillong.in/iim-shillong/knowledge-centre.asp
8.	Indian Institute of Management, Knowledge Resources Centre	Rohtak	2010	IIMKRC	http://www.iimrohtak.ac.in/facilities/knowledge-resources-centre.html
9.	Athenaeum–The Learning Resource Centre	Ranchi	2010	ALRC	http://www.iimranchi.ac.in/?page_id=195
10.	Indian Institute of Management Library	Raipur	2010	IIML	http://www.iimraipur.ac.in/resour_library.htm
11.	Learning Resource Centre	Tiruchirapalli	2011	LRC	http://www.iimtrichy.ac.in/learning-resource-centre
12.	Indian Institute of Management Library	Udaipur	2011	IIML	http://iimu.ac.in/campus/library-journals.html
13.	Learning Resource Centre	Kashipur	2011	LRC	http://www.iimkashipur.ac.in/en/resources/library

Table 2. Electronic resources

S. No.	E-resources	IIM, Cal.	IIM, Ahm.	IIM, Kozh.	IIM, Ran.	IIM, Roh.	IIM Rai.	IIM, Tiru.	IIM, Kas.	IIM, Uda.	IIM, Ban.	IIM, Luc.	IIM, Ind.	IIM, Shi.	Avail-able	%
1.	E-books	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	10	76.92
2.	E-journals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13	100
3.	INDEST-AICTE E-resources								✓		✓		✓		3	23.07
4.	E-dissertation	✓			✓				✓		✓				4	30.76
5.	E-theses	✓									✓				2	15.38
6.	E-magazines			✓					✓						2	15.38
7.	JSTOR		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		8	61.53
8.	Databases	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13	100
9.	AV materials	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	7	53.84
10.	E-newspapers	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓						5	38.46
11.	E-maps														0	0
12.	CDs/DVDs with books	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13	100

Table 3. E-resources subscription via consortium

S. No.	E-Resources	IIM, Cal.	IIM, Ahm.	IIM, Kozh.	IIM, Ran.	IIM, Roh.	IIM Rai.	IIM, Tiru.	IIM, Kas.	IIM, Uda.	IIM, Ban.	IIM, Luc.	IIM, Ind.	IIM, Shi.	Available	Not Available
1.	ABI/Inform	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		11	2
2.	ACM Digital Library	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		8	5
3.	EBSCO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	12	1
4.	Elsevier (Science Direct)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		11	2
5.	Emerald	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		11	2
6.	IEEE Xplore	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓				6	7
7.	INFORMS		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		8	5
8.	Springer Link	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	10	3
9.	Project Muse		✓	✓									✓		3	10
10.	Sage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		11	2
11.	Taylor & Francis	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	10	3
12.	Wiley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	11	2
13.	JCCC	✓		✓							✓		✓		4	9
14.	India State. Com		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		9	4
15.	Manupatra							✓	✓		✓				3	10
16.	ACE Knowledge		✓				✓						✓		3	10
17.	ACE Equity		✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		5	8
18.	ACE MF		✓					✓					✓		3	10
19.	CAPITALINE		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		9	4
20.	CaPEX		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		8	5
21.	Commodities		✓	✓				✓							3	10
22.	Economic Outlook		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		6	7
23.	Industry Outlook		✓	✓											2	11
24	India Trade		✓								✓		✓		3	10
25.	Prowess		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	9	4
26.	State of india		✓					✓							2	11
27.	CRISIL Research	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		8	5
28.	DataStream		✓								✓				2	11
29.	CRIS Infac			✓					✓		✓				3	10
30.	INSIGHT	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		9	4
31.	ISI Emerging Market	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	7	6

6.4 Membership of Library Network

Table 4 reveals that two libraries have the membership of the library network, DELNET, only one library has the membership of INFLIBNET, and one library has the membership of NICMAN. Also, one library has membership of the AACSB, and one library has membership of National HRD network.

Table 4. Library network membership

S. No.	Library Network	IIM, Cal.	IIM, Ahm.	IIM, Kozh.	IIM, Ran.	IIM, Roh.	IIM, Rai.	IIM, Tiru.	IIM, Kas.	IIM, Uda.	IIM, Ban.	IIM, Luc.	IIM, Ind.	IIM, Shi.
1.	INFLIBNET									✓				
2.	DELNET			✓									✓	
3.	ERNET													
4.	NICNET													
5.	NICMAN		✓											
6.	AACSB													✓
7.	Nation Network			✓										

Table 5. Collaboration

S. No.	E-Resources	IIM, Cal.	IIM, Ahm.	IIM, Kozh.	IIM, Ran.	IIM, Roh.	IIM, Rai.	IIM, Tiru.	IIM, Kas.	IIM, Uda.	IIM, Ban.	IIM, Luc.	IIM, Ind.	IIM, Shi.	Available	Not Available
1.	IIM Library Consortium	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	7	6
2.	The American Library Calcutta	✓												✓	2	11
3.	British Council Library Calcutta	✓												✓	2	11

6.5 Collaboration

Table 5 shows that seven libraries have the collaboration with the IIM library consortium, two libraries have the collaboration with the American library Calcutta, and two libraries have collaboration with the British Council Library, Calcutta.

7. PROPOSED RESOURCE SHARING MODEL FOR IIM LIBRARIES

The detailed study shows that none of these libraries can be called as self-sufficient or complete in itself. Since these libraries share common goals and also since the demands of users in these libraries are also mostly similar, their library services and reach to users can be maximised by implementing the resource sharing model as proposed in the Fig. 2.

In the proposed model, all the common e-resources of libraries of IIM will be provided through consortia thereby minimising the redundant costs. These consortia will be accessed through high speed internet VPN supporting bandwidths from 1 GBPS to 10 GBPS. The unique e-resources of each library like e-books purchased by them, e-thesis, institutional repositories, AV material, etc. will be shared by all the participating libraries through library networks like INFLIBNET, DELNET and also through information networks like SIRNET, NICNET, etc. The user community which comprises of students, research scholars tand faculty should be provided with single window search tools made available
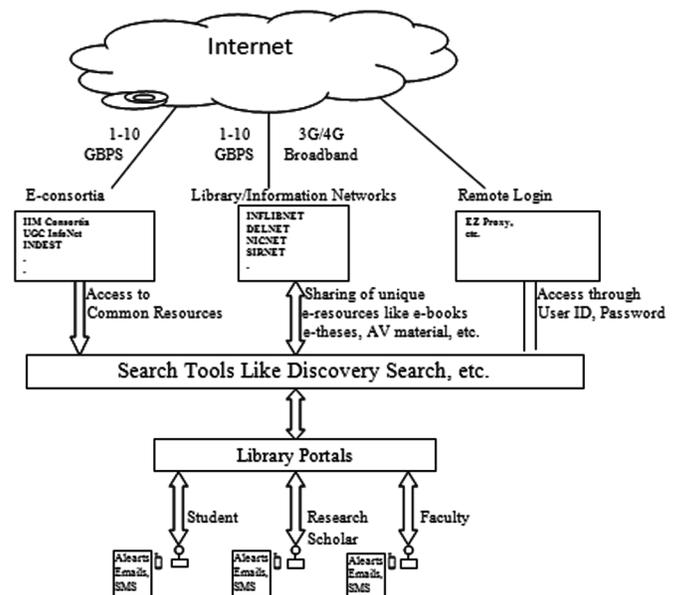
Figure 2. Proposed resource sharing model for IIM libraries.

on library portals. The librarians and information professionals will provide list and hyperlinks of all the e-resources accessible through consortia, various library networks and their own institutional repositories on their library portals. The users will be empowered with remote login facility also. The alerts, e-mails, SMSs, etc. regarding new arrivals will be sent to the users which they can view on their mobile phones/laptops. This model will ensure that all users get access to all types of e-resources anytime, anyhow and anywhere.

8. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the study following are some of the suggestion for improving the library further:

- Libraries should provide virtual tours for e-resources collection.

- Libraries should provide online training to users and staff on how to access e-resources, how to get printouts, how to maintain e-resources on websites.

- Each library should maintain e-resource webpage on library portals.

- Collaborative research needs to be boosted in the use of IIMs' libraries.

- Remote access to all the e-resources should be provided by the IIMs' libraries.

- Users should be informed about the new e-resources added to the library collection.

9. CONCLUSIONS

In the present study, some IIM libraries are not maintaining separate library portals. They have given information about e-resources on institute webpage, e.g., IIM Lucknow, and IIM Ranchi.

Also, some libraries have not given list of e-journals, databases and consortium e-resources. Library e-resources may be maintained on intranet so that all the departments could access the e-resources.

E-resources are available in different types and the study found that only e-journals, databases and CDs/DVDs with books were accessible in all studied libraries. Librarian can create more awareness on e-resources among the users so that they can make better use of the resources. The libraries of IIMs should come on a common platform so that they could share common as well as unique e-resources held in each library through high performance library and information networks and the same should also be accessible via remote login.

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