

Review of Web Based Library Services

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The Internet and World Wide Web (WWW) has revolutionized the ways in which information is stored and shared. Web-based library services are examined in this study, their necessity and their benefits also examined the advantages of web-based library services, which are becoming more prevalent as libraries transition to digital environments. It further illustrated the appeal of these services to users and highlighted the different web-based resources available.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The suggested study will be descriptive. The information was gathered from multiple libraries. A standardized questionnaire was individually distributed to librarians as part of a survey. The responses to the 14 questions are presented as tables and a straightforward percentage analysis is used to examine them.

Findings: This study pinpointed particular ways that the internet aids academic libraries in developing cutting-edge and imaginative web-based library services. It is critical to build dynamic library websites with relevant Web 2.0-based services, including web forms in each web-based library service, and to make use of semantic technologies, theories and provide content with multilingual support, to name a few key developments and improvements. This study demonstrates that many of the libraries have not yet fully utilized online. In reality, by observing what other libraries have done, librarians can come up with new concepts and learn how to create and implement these web-based library services

Originality/Value: The study's geographical scope was limited to 15 libraries in India. This review shows how Web 2.0 technologies enhance library services in its holistic conceptualization and how academic libraries are moving into a more robust, inclusive and adaptable phase in their service values and innovation.

Paper Type: Theme Based Paper

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Introduction

Due to the advancement and usage of new technology, particularly the Internet and online technologies, the conventional ways of providing library and information services have undergone significant change recently. Users' needs and expectations have also evolved significantly. In light of the current situation, an increasing number of libraries throughout the world are investigating and providing innovative web based library services, such as Web catalogues, "Web search engines, Web forms, etc. to satisfy the library and information demand of its users." Users like the services they may access from their computers at the library because they save time and expect to do so whenever it is convenient for them.

The web based information services are receiving a lot of attention because of their appeal with users. The appearance of Web-based ICTs, the globalization of networks, and the tremendous growth in new information have caused the use of traditional information management tools to decline, while the automation of information centers has become essential. This has led to a shift in the role of library professionals, requiring them to make use of the latest technologies to provide improved information services online. Library services include the supply of books and the dissemination of information to satisfy the needs of users. Cataloging, description, distribution, CAS, SDI, new titles, recent material acquired databases, newsletters, reports, publications, reference services, and more.

Online library services:

In the past, libraries were simply repositories of books and other written materials that were not accessible to the public. However, after some time, library services such as document delivery and circulation of materials became available.

Merits of web-based library services:

- The primary benefit of web-based services is that they help conserve the valuable time of researchers/users.
- There is a lack of personnel to perform the tasks and duties related to the library.
- Relying on the lesson the library personnel for obtaining the necessary information.
- Rapid and thorough data needs for research and development tasks.
- Access to data in a wide range of locations and in various formats.

Scope of web-based services

It is possible to conduct order-placement and procurement activities online, and this can be facilitated through email centralization and computerized public access cataloging via a Networking system.

Linking up with the union catalogs of multiple types of information is beneficial as it reduces duplication of holdings as much as possible. Reference service can be improved by using LAN and WAN with email and the internet.

Utilizing networks, services such as CD-ROM and multimedia can be provided efficiently. Through such systems, users can quickly fetch the references of their choice from an online database as Current Awareness service and SDI may be easily accessed. The internet is a powerful tool that brings a broad range of content and resources right to the doorstep. It facilitates communication, resource sharing, and data transferable between people located in any location of the world.

Web Based General Services:-

Certain services are frequently used and broadly applicable across all types of fields, including library and information science. However, not all of them can be utilized as library services.

- Subscriber list
- Compilation of topics
- Public information
- Government data
- Library list
- Shopping and other business dealings
- Document distribution
- Business Resources
- Message board
- Emailing
- Browsing
- Bibliographical and Cataloguing Aid
- Current Alerts
- Electronic Selective Distribution of Data

Research Methodology: -

15 library websites in India were investigated. The sample was picked because it could employ web-based library automation technologies to provide practical web-based library services via a library website. A standardized



questionnaire that was personally sent to 15 librarians was used for the study, and there was a 100% response rate. Below are tables that present the librarians' responses to the 14 questions, and they are evaluated using a simple mathematical technique.

Table 1: Librarians' Responses

Definition	Feedback	%
Distribution of documents digitally	12	85
Online Reference Resources	10	71
Online reference service	9	64
Electronic documents bookings	9	64
Online cancellation of document reservation	8	57
Rules of online publications	7	50
Interactive online customer account	9	64
Web repository	13	92
Electronic files	13	92
Online library instructions	9	64
Policies for web libraries	11	78
Electronic library articles	12	85
Virtual Files	13	92
Effective feedback form	11	78

Web-Based additional services

Details Regarding Patents

The fastest-growing platform for accessing patent information resources from numerous nations is the Internet. The most notable patent information services accessible through the web are

- Obtaining a patent requires general information, such as a complete text or citation list, articles, a directory of offices such as the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the Brazilian Industrial Property Office, and the Canadian Patent Office for services related to current affairs, which can be found in a bibliographic database.
- It is possible to look up information related to the investee's name, the applicant's name, and the classification symbols utilizing the search engine at <http://patents.cnidr.org>. This is a free service offered to the users, however, the full text of the patent is not available without cost via the Internet.

- The US Patent Trademark Office (USPTO) makes its patent databases available to the public on its website. Additionally, the Internet Patent News Service sends out a weekly newsletter by e-mail to all subscribers that include a list of every U.S. patent issued during the past week, free of charge.

Reference Services

Library services are typically seen as direct, individual help for library patrons who are looking for specific information. It is a type of library service that offers assistance to readers in locating resources associated with all sorts of topics, regardless of the library's collection size. In the past, library networking has concentrated on access to knowledge within and between physical libraries and research organizations.

However, Due to the increasing need to expand the reference desk beyond the library's walls, Internet-based reference resources are becoming increasingly common. In recent times, a lot of effort has been devoted to researching present-day library patrons' access to digital services. Almost all public libraries and academic libraries provide access to CD-ROM products. Additionally, the vast majority of university libraries have made it possible for users to access well-known online resources including DIALOG, Dow Jones, and LEXIS-NEXIS. Many of these records can be found either through the library's server or through online resources like OCLC's First Search, If you conduct a web search, you will discover that there are many libraries with homepages that provide a wide range of services, including book catalogs, commercial databases, local information like event calendars, political minutes, and other material that may be useful to the user. Many of these services make an effort to provide an administration that is identical to that found in libraries. In truth, When it comes to providing direct access to the whole material from a variety of sources in an electronic structure and making it all accessible 24 hours a day, many consumers and libraries feel that virtual access to advanced assets means that these assets should be self-service.

UseNet

Millions of individuals share information on Usenet, a vast global electronic forum, about just about every topic imaginable. It has thousands of newsgroups that cover a wide range of topics and is also known as "Netnews". Usenet newsfeeds can be accessed via a variety of newsreader programs, including "rn" on UNIX systems, "news" on VMS systems, "nuntius" for Macs, and "trumpet" for DOS platforms. Other than emails, Usenet newsgroup messages must be manually saved on the user's computer; this is not the case for emails.

Webcasting

Webcasting is the planned updating of information, climate, or other relevant data via regular, non-intrusive transmissions over the WWW on an online source machine. Simply explained, push technology, also known as webcasting, is a method of data transmission via the internet that sends information directly to the client's PC. The PointCast Network first launched webcasting in 1996. The majority of webcasters focus on news dissemination at the moment.

White Board Environment

Similar to newsgroups, several people can connect to a whiteboard environment to discuss a topic. It displays as a whiteboard on the computer screen, allowing users to draw pictures with the mouse and leave comments for other users to see in the comment box that also shows beside the whiteboard. The connected systems' ability to download Java applets must be enabled since it is a multi-user Java chat and graphics program.

Conclusion

Libraries are focused on delivering services, and web-based library services are becoming increasingly popular. The internet and online technologies are being fully utilized by libraries to transform their service delivery. Users are delighted to be able to access library services online because it saves them time and frustration when searching for information. Western countries have progressed far more in this regard than developing or underdeveloped countries. Special libraries have seen the most success with this new mode of service, although academic libraries have also seen improvements. Unfortunately, our country has been slow to catch up in this area. Although we have the national policy in place, there is little interest in the implementation of web-based library services. There is no infrastructure in place to make this a reality, and the government's policy of limited employment opportunities has hindered our ability to hire the professionals necessary to make this possible.

Last but not least, it should be mentioned that this study has some restrictions. It's possible that the librarians don't adequately represent the entire population because the study only included 15 librarians. Thorough research should be carried out in the future that includes additional libraries that offer the entire spectrum of web-based library services and reports the problems people find when using them to get a larger perspective on the growth of these services. It would be wise to include other libraries in the research.

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GJEIS Prevent Plagiarism in Publication

The Editorial Board had used the Turnitin – a Swedish anti-plagiarism software tool which is a fully-automatic machine learning text-recognition system made for detecting, preventing and handling plagiarism and trusted by thousands of institutions across worldwide. Ouriginal by Turnitin is an award-winning software that helps detect and prevent plagiarism regardless of language. Combining text-matching with writing-style analysis to promote academic integrity and prevent plagiarism, Ouriginal is simple, reliable and easy to use. Ouriginal was acquired by Turnitin in 2021. As part of a larger global organization GJEIS and Turnitin better equipped to anticipate the foster an environment of academic integrity for educators and students around the globe. Ouriginal is GDPR compliant with privacy by design and an uptime of 99.9% and have trust to be the partner in academic integrity (<https://www.ouriginal.com/>) tool to check the originality and further affixed the similarity index which is {05%} in this case (See below Annexure-I). Thus, the reviewers and editors are of view to find it suitable to publish in this Volume-15, Issue-2, Apr-Jun 2023.



Annexure 15.2.3

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Reviewers

Memorandum



Reviewer's Comment 1: The paper is based on a quite interesting theme. Web-based library services are examined in this study, their necessity and their benefits also examined the advantages of web-based library services, which are becoming more prevalent as libraries transition to digital environments.

Reviewer's Comment 2: The paper is descriptive in nature. Data was gathered from 15 libraries. A justification could be provided for selecting these particular libraries and future researches should be carried out that includes additional libraries that offer the entire spectrum of web-based library services

Reviewer's Comment 3: The paper has significant practical implications. It discusses particular ways that the internet aids academic libraries in developing cutting-edge and imaginative web-based library services.



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Editorial Excerpt



The article has 5% of plagiarism which is the accepted percentage as per the norms and standards of the journal for the publication. As per the editorial board's observations and blind reviewers' remarks the paper had some minor revisions which were communicated on a timely basis to the authors (Anita, Neeti and Aniket) and accordingly all the corrections had been incorporated as and when directed and required to do so. The comments related to this manuscript are noticeably related to the theme "Review of Web Based Library Services" both subject-wise and research-wise. The present research article discusses the Web based library services and their benefits. Overall, the paper promises to provide a strong base for the further studies in the area. After comprehensive reviews and editorial board's remarks the manuscript has been categorized and decided to publish under "Theme Based Paper" category.

Acknowledgement

The acknowledgment section is an essential part of all academic research papers. It provides appropriate recognition to all contributors for their hard work and effort taken while writing a paper. The data presented and analyzed in this paper by (Anita, Neeti and Aniket) were collected first headedly, and wherever it has been taken the proper acknowledgment and endorsement depicts. The authors are highly indebted to others who facilitated accomplishing the research. Last but not least, endorse all reviewers and editors of GJEIS in publishing in the present issue.

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