

Bridging the Gap: College Libraries' Journey towards Remote Access and Digital Transformation

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Abstract: The internet is being used by many educational institutions to provide online learning services. The ultimate objective is to make it easier to comprehend how and why libraries are changing and to put the library in a better position to satisfy the demands and expectations of college library users. Libraries have moved their emphasis from information ownership to the paradigm of "anywhere" "anytime" access to information in order to keep up with the demand for remote access to electronic resources. By offering access to a physical place in the library for intellectual and interactive work as well as technical support and well-designed library websites, libraries are enabling access to the resources. But some Libraries find it difficult to adapt to students' transition to remote access throughout the digital generation.

Keywords: Open access, Traditional publishing, online resources, Information services, Publication

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I. Introduction

Working with a traditional publisher to manage the production and distribution of the book is known as traditional publishing. There are few differences between Open access and subscription publishing other from the financial strategy. The same peer review, production, and publication standards apply to open access journals as they do to subscription-based journals. The same standards used to evaluate subscription-based journals also apply to open access publications' impact factors. As soon as they are published, authors can also upload the final version of their open access publications to any institutional repository.

In comparison to traditionally published articles, papers published in open access journals are typically read and downloaded more frequently. The number of citations may increase as a result of this enhanced visibility.

II. Objective of the study

Providing electronic materials is the library's main problem. As more people use libraries remotely, demand for remote access as well as technology to distribute library information are growing. It is critical to have a solid understanding of distant users' requirements.

The new trend of libraries have emerged as a portal to the information highway, librarians should provide dynamic, flexible and user oriented ways with carefully mapped directions to the desired information to the users.

III. Hypothesis

Whether users are satisfied with the service provided by means of distant access. They found themselves incapable to use the facility. Libraries need to fully understand the developments in education system.

IV. Methodology

The questionnaire method was applied to gather thorough and pertinent data for the investigation. From the 100 staff and student users, data was gathered. The objectives of the study were taken into consideration when creating the questions analysis of data

V. General opinion on traditional and open access publishing

According to 45% users say that, they have complete creative control when traditional publishing, including layout, cover design, and other aspects. It is a better until they are familiar with open access. The users may get help from mentors while accessing the library physically. In open access the unfamiliar software are complicated and the cost is more for undergraduate level.

VI. Advantages and Disadvantage of traditional publishing

Because open access journals might not be as well known as some of the bigger, more prestigious journals in a specific sector, 77% of users are more reluctant to publish in or use them. Indeed, worries about the perceived calibre of OA publications are the main justification given by writers in the humanities and social sciences for choosing not to publish in an OA journal. inadequate connectivity is a difficulty for obtaining resources. Information search is tough without reference assistance. 10% of people favour conventional publishing and physical access.

Because it is too late or too early to visit the library, 23% of respondents claimed they frequently cannot access the materials they require from there. There is not enough time for them.

VII. Advantages and disadvantages of open access publishing

Simply because more individuals will have access to it if you publish your paper in an open access journal, more people are likely to see it. In fact, the usage analysis revealed that compared to subscription-access publications, full-text downloads of open access papers were 87% higher, PDF downloads were 20% higher, and unique visitors were 13% higher.

At the time of submission, both traditional and open access journals may levie a nominal fee to pay expenses for editing and peer review. Authors may occasionally request complete or partial waivers of publication fees, depending on their financial capacity, if they actually lack the funds to do so.

71% of respondents appreciated the time savings and 75% the convenience of getting information online at any time.

In reality, clients had to wait over two days when the server was offline. They were unable to fulfil their request as undergraduate students since their required books were not available in e-format, despite the introduction and growing availability of e-books, which were suitable for remote access.

Suggestions

Prior to developing a critical and suitable reaction to pervasive, quick changes in higher education, it is necessary to comprehend and evaluate library usage patterns and progressions in development.

The library loses access to the digital volumes if an electronic subscription is discontinued. The preceding volumes are still available if a print subscription is discontinued.

Even though the information they are obtaining may be easier to get and less time-consuming to obtain than information from other sources, such as books at a physical library, it may not be as specific.

Conclusion

Compared to traditionally published articles, papers published in open access journals are typically downloaded more frequently and are viewed more frequently. The number of citations may increase as a result of this enhanced visibility. By using open access publishing, readers no longer face financial restrictions, making the study accessible to more people.

Based on the studies, open access articles have a shorter waiting period than traditional journals. Although we may not be able to forecast the exact timing because the paper must go through revisions, peer review, comments, and other difficult-to-predict processes, opinions show that open access journals publish articles more quickly than traditional journals do after acceptance.

In comparison to the past, librarians now need to work with a wider spectrum of professionals, such as computer scientists and graphic designers. These new duties and responsibilities are not represented by physical usage.

Building flexible and adaptive systems, educating teachers about the types of resources and services available, and encouraging the use of electronic resources through library websites are the ultimate goals of libraries. To improve the appropriate and current technological understanding, a shift is required. Because the remote access depends on updating software, physical access will continue to be important.