

**Sustainable Development of Library and
Information Science Profession**

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Dr. D.V. Singh**

**Editors
Dr. Pardeep Rai,
Dr. Dharam Kumar,
Dr. N.S. Shokeen,
Dr. O.N. Chaubey,
Dr. M.P. Singh**



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Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009
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spirit of adoption to changes. These changes demand new services and to manage the new information and knowledge resources to suit the changing needs of the users. The impact of ICT on libraries and the growth of web and digital resources needs to augment the users with relevant skills and the demand for information literacy is growing from a very early stage. The quality of services needs some benchmarking and to adopt best practices. The papers included in this volume and the authors of these papers have addressed these issues and this International Conference has provided them a suitable platform for proposing these issues for discussion by the learned delegates.

The Organizers of this conference, especially the ILA and the Department of Library and Information Science and Gautam Buddha Central Library, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, need special mention for selecting this wonderful and thought provoking theme for 63rd Conference of the ILA. It is time to look forward on this auspicious occasion to see the transformation of library and information Science Profession in the digital age as its future has many challenges and equally opportunities to discover new professional avenues.

The Editorial Committee has spent their useful hours in reviewing/editing the papers and offering their support to organize the papers theme-wise. The Editors acknowledge their help and thank them profusely in this context. We thank all the authors for contributing to this 63rd International Conference of ILA and enriching the professional knowledge with their scholarly papers.

Thank you one and all

Place: Delhi

Date: 23rd November, 2017.

Editors

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10. CONCLUSION

The University library provides the pin pointed Document Delivery services in proper and very short time service to the user. This is one of the most important services in present era and this service has helped to save the time of research scholars/students of the University library. The University libraries have to take this facility to their user, and encourage to others. In the recent information technology era, where a user asks for pin pointed information of resources, Document Delivery service can be provided to be an important service to be provided to the users.

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A National Biotechnology Consortium of 'Department of Biotechnology (DBT)': A Historical Perspectives about the 'DeLCON Consortium'

Dr. D. D. LAL

(DeLCON Coordinator & Administrator)
 DBT's Electronic Library Consortium (DeLCON Consortium)
 Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India,
 National Brain Research Centre, NH-08, Nainwal Mode, Manesar,
 Gurgaon, Haryana. Pincode : 122050, India.

Email : ddllal.delcon@nic.in
 Website : https://www.delcon.gov.in

Abstract : This paper describes the concept of 'Consortia' highlighting the advantages and disadvantages. The growth of Information Technology, Proliferation of information, increased demand of users, financial constraints, inflation in Indian Currency etc. makes the library impossible to acquire all the information resources to fulfill the needs of information seekers self sufficiently. It presses librarians and information providers to seek help from other libraries for sharing of information resources and formation of consortia for cooperation, coordination and collaboration amongst national and international level. The growth of consortia with an emphasis on "DeLCON Consortium" in the area of Life Sciences, Biotechnology and Bioinformatics are discussed and shown that how the NBRC have taken an initiatives and lead for constituting and managing the 'DeLCON Consortium'.

1. Introduction :

Now-a-days access to resources is gaining more importance than collection building. Library consortium are sharing of available resources with the member institutional libraries. Through library consortium, the collective strength of resources of various institutions available to it, can be achieved. The Consortium facilitates the libraries to get the benefit of broader access to electronic resources at reasonable cost.

Library consortium is an association of a group of libraries to achieve mutually the joint benefits. Two or more libraries / information centres or agencies under a formal agreement coordinate, cooperate or consolidate certain functions to achieve shared objective.

4. Purposes behind Library Consortium :

1. Maximizing the utilization of existing information resources / collection by sharing
2. Providing speedy access to information resources to members located at different places through communications channels for mutual benefits.
3. Collection control and specification
4. The escalating cost of information resource materials, increasing cost of processing documents and their information contents, decreasing budgets in terms of real worth and wide use of computers have also contributed to the development of consortia.

5. Need and requirement of a Consortium for Libraries

Access to resources is now measured more important than collection building, particularly, if the access is perpetual in nature. The Consortium facilities, the libraries to get the advantage of wider access to electronic resources at reasonable cost and at the best terms of licenses. Technological changes also take place day-by-day. Information is more and more available in e-format rather than in print format. The significant of information published uncontrollable. Though consortia deal with several aspects like co-operative book acquisition, common cataloguing, inter-library-loan (ILL), document delivery services, sharing of expertise, joint training of staff etc. It has now come to mean consortia for combined e-Journal acquisition and access. A Consortium with its collective strength of resources of various institutions available to it, is in a better position to address and resolve the problems of managing, organizing and archiving the electronic resources.

6. Benefits of Consortium for Libraries:

There are a number of benefits of consortium for libraries such as, Resources Sharing – Access to non-subscribed journals, possibility for electronic archives favorably for future, availability of usages statistics, better discount on account of joint-subscriptions, reduced storage costs, ability to develop joint resource databases, effective document delivery systems via single inter face, enhanced search facilities, scope for union catalogue preparation and benefits arising out of larger scale of process.

The main objective of library consortia are for better resource sharing, to reduce information costs, for speedy delivery of documents to keep abreast of new developments and also to coordinate in development of library facilities and services. Library consortia allows maximum utilization of resources at a reduced cost, time and space. In modern digital age, library consortia provide a way of sharing of resources in electronic format such as e-journals and e-databases.

It is essential that each participating libraries of a consortium is equipped with necessary and sufficient technology to support sharing the resources across. The cooperative utilization of electronic networks, allows provision of seamless access to electronic information resources while sharing the cost of access. Internet connectivity is an essential component in establishing the consortium & network.

2. Meaning of Library Consortia :

Library consortia is a collective activity of a group of libraries towards a common goal of sharing resources. The Library consortium is a cooperative effort of two or more libraries which have formally agreed to coordinate, cooperate or consolidate certain functions to achieve the mutual objectives. It is an association of a group of libraries to achieve mutually the joint benefits. Consortia may be formed on a local, regional, national or international basis, on a functional or formal basis, or an a subject basis. As per Oxford English Dictionary "Consortia means temporary cooperation of a number of powers, companies, or Institutions etc. for a common purpose". It is not only about sharing the resources but also about improving access to information. It refers to co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration between and among libraries for the purpose of sharing information resources.

3. Aims & Objectives of Library Consortium :

The major aims and objective of library consortium should be :

1. To provide reliable access to document collection of libraries by generating online Union Catalogues.
2. To provide document delivery service by the centres and to enhance information resources utilization
3. To implement computerization of operations and services in the libraries and information centres, following a Network Standard
4. To enable the users to have access to academic information

7. Growth and Future of Library Consortia :

The tremendous information revolution and proliferation have brought about extreme changes to the function and service in all types of libraries in India during last two decades. Many libraries in India till today are not in a position to afford to acquire all documents and subscribe to essential journals in major disciplines. Following are Scenario for the Library consortia development in India for e-Journals subscription.

In India, the biggest academic library consortium was the UGC-INFONET with a membership of 142 Universities. The largest science, engineering & technology consortium in the country was the INDEST (Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology), which was funded and fueled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India. INDEST was had 120 Institutions participating members in it. There were Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) Consortium, Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISERs) Consortium, which were also funded by MHRD, Govt. of India.

Presently, the latest and largest Library Consortium is 'e-Shodh Sindhu', which was shaped by Ministry of Human Resources and Development (MHRD) with merging of these major library consortia, namely UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST, ISSERs, NITs, IISCs, IIMs and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The 'e-Shodh Sindhu' is providing current as well as archival access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and a number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators to its member institutions including centralized-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act.

The 'eSS consortium' currently providing access to current and archival 15,000 e-journals and databases and extending the benefit to 139 - State universities, 40 - central universities, 22 - deemed universities, 15 - law universities, 6 of IUCs of UGC, 72 - AICTE funded colleges, 4000 colleges and IITs, IIMs, IISc etc. Available in the e-Shodh Sindhu Collection 1,35,000 e-Books, 40 Resources, 16 databases and 15000+ electronic resources.

At present, there are many other Library Consortium working at national level (e.g. NKRC-CSIR (National Knowledge Research Consortia) Consortium, DAE (Department of Atomic Engineering) Consortium, DRDO Consortium, DeLCON Consortium, HELINET (Health Sciences Library and Information Network) Consortium, FORSA Consortium for the Astronomy & Astrophysics Library, MCIT (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology) Library Consortium, ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization) Consortium, ERMED Consortium, CeRA Consortium, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences and the ICICI etc.).

A number of regionally focused (some as in metropolitan areas e.g. ADINET in Ahmedabad, and PUNET in Pune) and city level consortia are also scheduled to occur, having been convinced of the success rates of the ongoing library consortia in the Country.

8. DeLCON Consortium :

The Libraries of the DBT Institutions in India were facing challenges due to crisis of budget, un-sufficient library staff, depreciation of Indian Currency, abrupt hike in conversion rates of foreign currencies, and boom in fee of publication. Because of these factors, the DBT libraries were finding it difficult to subscribe to scholarly scientific journals and databases for their users. Such a situation has adverse impact on the research and development programmes. As well known, it is impossible for individual library to procure all the documents and subscribe to core journals which demanded by the users. Realizing the requirement for scholarly scientific journals in teaching, learning and research the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has launched 'DBT's Electronic Library Consortium' in the year 2009, which is now widely known as a 'National Consortium for Biotechnology' i.e. 'DeLCON Consortium'. Under this DeLCON consortium, access is provided to 1171+ full text scholarly e-journals from 21 International publishers.

To meet the increasing R&D information needs of the DBT Institutes, the DBT's Electronic Library Consortium (DeLCON), a big National Project of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) to bring qualitative alteration in its research institutions was hosted in the January 2009. It is a national inspiration for providing access to scholarly electronic resources including full-text and bibliographic databases in all the life science subject disciplines to DBT organizations in the country to improve teaching, learning and research.

The access to all major e-resources was given to 10 DBT Institutions in the commencement of the year 2009. It was prolonged to 17 more DBT Institutions in the 2nd phase in the year 2010 and another 7 members were included in the 3rd phase the year 2011. The DeLCON offers current as well as archival access to more than 1171 core and peer-reviewed journals in different disciplines of the Life Sciences from 21 International publishers and some of aggregators.

The DeLCON Consortium offers integrated library services and enable other cooperative projects that yield outstanding quality and value to its members. The DeLCON consortium continuing to strive to bring together a partnership of DBT Institutional libraries of all types to enable patrons to access and gain high quality

information resources they need to enhance and enrich their lives. The DeLCON consortium also continuing to bring new technologies, new services, and new resources to its member libraries to enabling the communities that they serve to achieve their economic, educational, and cultural goals. The DeLCON patron's demands are more efficient, easy to use resources and services. The DeLCON consortium experiments with new models of service and resources in response to that need and to keep pace with the ever changing technology in the library environment.

This DeLCON consortium provides current and archival access to core and peer-reviewed journals in diverse disciplines of life sciences. The aim of this DeLCON consortium is to provide the scholarly scientific literatures, papers, articles to the entire scientific communities through single point administration and subscription.

9. Main Benefits of 'DeLCON Consortium'

Major benefits of the DeLCON consortium are as given below :

1. Consortia-based subscription to electronic resources provides access to wider number of electronic resources at substantially lower cost;
2. Optimum utilization of funds.
3. Facilities to build up digital libraries
4. Helpful to provide better library services like CAS and SDI
5. Cost Sharing for Technical and training support
6. Electronic Journals demand neither library space nor shelving costs nor can they be stolen from the library
7. The DeLCON consortium have been offered better terms of licenses for use, archival access and preservation of subscribed electronic resources, which would not have been possible for any single institution; and
8. Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week i.e. called 24X7 access
9. Economy in maintaining

The DeLCON comprises the currently following 34 Member Institutions :

10. DeLCON 34 Members:

- National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar
- Department of Biotechnology (DBT), New Delhi
- National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR) – New Delhi
- National Institute of Immunology (NII) – New Delhi
- National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS) – Pune
- Institute of Life Sciences (ILS) – Bhubaneswar
- Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (ISBD) – Imphal
- Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD) – Hyderabad
- Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB) – Thiruvananthapuram
- International Centre for Genetics and Engineering Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi
- National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad
- Dibrugarh University (DU), Assam
- Assam University (AU), Silchar
- North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology (NERIST), Arunachal Pradesh
- North East Institute of Science & Technology (NEIST), Assam
- Mizoram University (Mizo Univ), Mizoram
- D. M. College of Science (DMC), Manipur
- Sikkim University (SU), Gangtok
- College of Veterinary Science, Assam Agricultural University (CVSAAU), Guwahati
- St. Anthony's College (SAC), Meghalaya
- Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Program (BIRAP), New Delhi
- Gauhati University (GU), Assam
- Manipur University (Mani Univ), Imphal
- College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry Central Agricultural

University (CVSAHCAU), Mizoram

- Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU), Arunachal Pradesh
- Nagaland University (NU), Nagaland
- North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong
- Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati (IITG), Guwahati, Assam
- National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, Punjab
- National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBHG), Kalyani, Kolkata
- Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB), Gurgaon
- Tezpur University (TU), Tezpur, Sonitpur, Assam
- Transnational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon
- Sikkim State Council of Science and Technology (SSCST), Gangtok, Sikkim

In terms of number of users, the DBT's Electronic Library Consortium (DeLCON) is the largest Consortium in India constituted in the area of Biotechnology and life sciences with a vision and plan to reach out to all DBT Institutions departments, Research Institutions, Universities, and their colleges affiliated to the DBT, over a period of time.

11. Coverage of DeLCON Consortium

The DeLCON Consortium subscribes to e-resources covering all most important Life Science & Biotechnology subject discipline being taught in the DBT research Institutions, Universities & Colleges. It includes wide variety of materials e.g. e-journals, bibliographic databases, reviews published by scholarly societies, university presses, institutional and commercial publishers. The DeLCON Consortium subscribes to 1171+ full-text e-resources with 21 renowned International foreign publishers. The member institutions are provided differential access to these resources based on their needs and activity profile as per the recommendation of the National DeLCON Steering Committee.

The complete list of full-text resources (e-Journals) and bibliographic databases subscribed under the DeLCON Consortium is given below :

12. List of Covered Journals under DeLCON Consortium

Name of Publishers → Journals → Hyperlink of the publishers → No. of Journals

- American Association for Advancement of Science (AAAS) → <http://www.sciencemag.org> → (3 Journal)
- American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) → <http://www.aacr.org> → (9 Journals)
- American Chemical Society (ACS) → <http://pubs.acs.org> → (47 Journals)
- Annual Reviews (AR) → <http://www.annualreviews.org> → (23 Journals)
- American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB) → <http://www.jbc.org> → (2 Journal)
- American Society For Microbiology (ASM) → <http://www.asm.org/> → (17 Journal)
- Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (CSHL) → <http://www.cshl.edu> → (4 Journals)
- Taylor & Francis (T&F) → <http://www.informaworld.com> → (40 Journals)
- Lippincott William & Wilkins/ Wolter Kluwer / OVID → <http://ovidsp.ovid.com> → (11 Journals)
- Mary ANN Liebert (MAL) → <http://www.liebertonline.com> → (92 Journals)
- Nature Publications → <http://www.nature.com> → (36 Journals)
- Oxford University Press (OUP) → <http://www.oxfordjournals.org> → (22 Journals)
- Springer India → <http://www.springerlink.com> → (339 Journals)
- Society for General Microbiology (SGM) → <http://mic.sgmjournals.org> → (3 Journals)
- American Society for Hematology (ASH) → <http://bloodjournals.hematologylibrary.org> → (1 Journal)
- Wiley-Blackwell → <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/home> → (84 Journals)
- Elsevier Science (ScienceDirect) → <http://www.sciencedirect.com> → (432 Journals)
- American Society of Plant Biologist → <http://www.aspb.org/> → (2 Journals)

- American Association of Immunologist (AAI) → <http://www.aai.org/> → (1 Journals)
- Scopus Database → <http://www.scopus.com> → (1 Database)
- The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) → <http://www.nejm.org> → (1 Journal)
- Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) → <http://www.pnas.org> → (1 Journal)

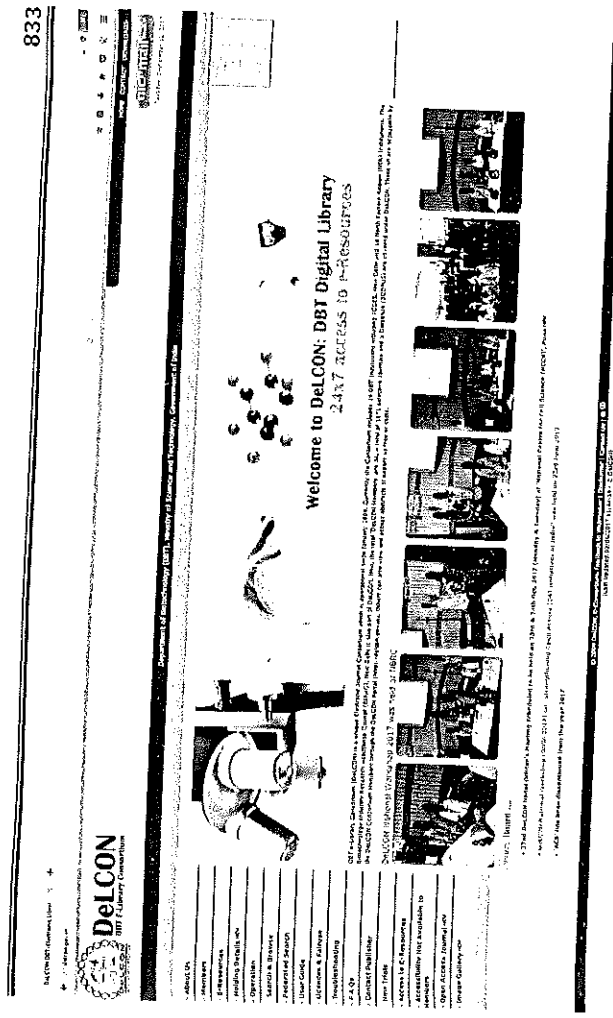
13. Area Coverage of the DeLCON

The DeLCON Consortium cover-up all the disciplines and subjects coming under Life Sciences i.e. Biotechnology, Bioinformatics, Biochemistry, Biology, Chemical Biology, Sciences, Immunology, Neuroscience, Plant Genome, Plant Biology, Microbiology, Physiology, Psychology, Physiotherapy, Psychotherapy, Genome, Gene, Genetics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Radiology, Medicines, Computational Biology, Cell Biology, Cell Sciences, Molecularbiology, Molecular and Cellular Biology, Computational Neuroscience, System Neuroscience etc.

14. The DeLCON Consortium Offer & the Webpages of DeLCON

The DeLCON Consortium offers combined library services and enable other cooperative projects that yield outstanding quality and value to its members. The DeLCON consortium continuing to strive to bring together a partnership of DBT Institutional libraries of all types to enable users to access and gain high quality information resources they need to improve and enrich their lives. The DeLCON consortium also continuing to bring new skills, new services, and new resources to its member libraries to allowing the communities that they serve to achieve their economic, educational, and cultural goals. The DeLCON users needs are more well-organized, easy to use resources and services. The DeLCON consortium trials with new models of service and resources in response to that need and to keep pace with the ever changing technology in the library environment.

The Webpage of the DBT's Electronic Library Consortium (DeLCON Consortium):



The above screenshot the DeLCON Consortium taken from the Website page : <http://delcon.gov.in>). The website of the DeLCON Consortium is very-very impressive, transparent and attractive designed by the INFLIBNET Scientists and all the information about the DeLCON Consortium are reflected in the home page of the DeLCON.

15. Conclusions :

Due to the budget crises faced by all the DBT Institutions, the DBT constituted a DeLCON Consortium and this DeLCON Consortium has come as a consequence helpful solution for the DBT Institutions.

The DeLCON Consortium is actually very-very useful & appreciated by the DBT Institutions as well as their faculties, scientists, researchers, students and other user community of the member Institutions. All the patrons of DBT Institutions are extremely benefitted.

After formation of the DeLCON Consortium the NBRC and other members were discontinued maximum online journals & print journals as the member were getting 1172 resources through DeLCON Consortium. Now, currently some major & time journals are being subscribed with own Institutional Budget which were not

covered under the DeLCON Consortium. Due to DeLCON Consortium the members have saved their own Institutional budgets. A wider range of major journals have been covered under DeLCON Consortium, which fulfill the requirements to the member institutions and their Scientists & researchers for their research areas. The DeLCON resources helps to improve the growth of the member Institutions in the terms of quality of research works as well as publications. It would not be possible for any single institution to negotiate better terms for subscription, archival access and preservation of licensed e-Resources, which the DeLCON Consortium currently providing with lower cost, suitable terms and a wider range of journals to the DBT Institutions.

Since the year 2009, the DeLCON consortium growth was extremely extended very high. The DeLCON consortium is now became most popular Consortium in the area of biotechnology and life sciences in the country.

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Authors Profile



Dr. D. D. LAL is working as Officer In-charge for Library at National Brain Research Centre (Deemed University), Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana, since inception (Year 2000) as well as he is working as "DeLCON Coordinator" for the DBT's Electronic Library Consortium (DeLCON Consortium) since the year 2009. He obtained his Ph.D. Degree in LIS from University of Calcutta. He holds M.L.I.Sc. and M.Phil. in LIS Degrees. He has established a "Digital Library Concept" at "National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar as well as other DBT Institutions. He is having 17+ years of professional library experience for managing the Digital Library of NBRC, which is a Deemed University of Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India. He has taken initiatives for constituting the National Biotechnology Consortium i.e. DeLCON Consortium and single handedly managing the DeLCON National Consortium since the year 2009 to till date. He has organized various meetings for the 'DeLCON Consortium' as well as a DeLCON National Seminar (DNS-2013) and a DeLCON National Workshop (DNW-2017) on 'Open Access Initiatives in India'. He participated as a member of Panelist in various conferences & seminars and also chaired sessions for the Conferences. He is an active member of "National Negotiation Committee" as well as "National Licensing Committee" for the various National Consortium such as eSS (e-Shodh Sindhu) INFLIBNET Consortium, DRDO Consortium, NKRC-CSIR Consortium and CeRA Consortium. He has more than 10 publications to his credit. He has participated and involved in many national and International conferences. His areas of specialization are Library Networking and Library Consortium. He is life member of Indian Library Association and IASLIC. He has visited Hong-Kong in the year 2016 and represented India in the OCLC Conference & Asia Pacific Regional Council Meeting (APRC-2016) on "Libraries at the Crossroads" and contributed a lecture about managing NBRC Digital Library as well as DeLCON National Consortium. E-mail: dd.lal.delcon@nic.in, dd.lal.g@gmail.com