

AMLEE-2019

**National Seminar on Access & Availability
of Medical Literature in Electronic
Environment**

Theme: Digital Transformation in Medical Libraries

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Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Director Message</i>	<i>xi</i>
<i>DG, ICMR Message</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>Dean (Academics) Message</i>	<i>xiv</i>
<i>Dy. Director (Admin) Message</i>	<i>xv</i>
<i>Professor In-charge/Library Message</i>	<i>xvi</i>
<i>Organizing Secretary Message</i>	<i>xvii</i>

S. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Information Needs and Health Information Seeking Behaviours of Rural Women in Perambalur District of Tamilnadu <i>R. Balasubramani and M. Jeyaprakash</i>	1
2.	Unified Library Services: An architecture to Improve Research Evidence through Digital Medical Libraries <i>Alvet Miranda</i>	8
3.	Establishing ETD Digital Library at AIIMS, New Delhi: An Occasional Paper <i>S. Siva Chidambaram</i>	26
4.	Book Purchasing Module Information Requirement in Electronic Environment with Special Reference to Christian Medical College Vellore, India <i>I. Azariah Jeba Kumar</i>	33
5.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Research Publications in Web of Science <i>Abu K S & Pratibha Jaiswal</i>	37
6.	Sharing is Caring : Role of Digital Library Services in Quality Service & Patient Care <i>Swati Dagar</i>	46
7.	Searching the Medical Literature in Evidence Based Practice <i>Neelima Chadha, Pranita Pradhan & Meenu Singh</i>	48
8.	Research Productivity of ICMR - Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC): A Scientometric Study based on the Research Publications <i>Pramukha S P and Sunil Babu</i>	55
9.	Mycorrhiza Network at TERI: a Digital Gateway to the Mycorrhiza Information Resources. <i>Reeta Sharma and T P Sankar</i>	65
10.	MOOCs through SWAYAM: A study of Biological Sciences & Bioengineering Education	71

Pooja Jain and Parveen Babbar

11. An approach to the Cognizance and Utility of Social Media Relevance among Medical Fraternity in Digital Era (Rayat Bahra University Chandigarh: A Survey)
Seema Sharma 88
12. Trends in Research Data Preservation in Health Science Libraries: A comparative Analysis
Prashant Shrivastava 95
13. Systematic Review to Living Systematic Review: Ought a Medical Librarian to Know
S. Siva Chidambaram 106
14. Accessibility of ICT among Faculty Members of Science Colleges in Sitapur affiliated to CSJMU, Kanpur
Ramreek Kumar Pandey 117
15. Application of Semantic Web Technologies in Libraries of Medical Science Literature
Anand Kumar & B. P. Singh 122
16. A study of Access Medicine an E-Book Data Base
Ajay Kumar Saroha 129
17. Changing Role of Librarians in Biomedical Libraries: An overview
Vandana Chandre & R. Lakshminarayanan 134
18. Perceptions and Expectations of Academic and Research Fraternity towards Usefulness of E-Journals: A Case Study of Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Pundibari, Cooch Behar (WB)
Priyanka Neogi & Bhanu Partap 142
19. Library and Information Services for Specially Challenged Persons
Shalini Varshney & D.D.Lal 150
20. Myth and reality of predatory journals- A threat to scientific publishing
N. C. Jain and Ginu Suhail Khan 157
21. A Comparative Study of Web Enabled Information Services of Selected Central University Library Information Centres of Delhi and NCR
Rajni Jindal, Javed Khan & Projes Roy 162
22. Online Search Strategies and Information Sharing Prospects in the Libraries
G. N. Singh, K. K. Singh and Mohammad Asif 171
23. Sharing of Resources in the Digital Era : A Role of Library Consortium
D. D.Lal 177
24. Digital Right Management (DRM) for Electronic Text Book (ETB): Present and Future Prospective
Mayadhar Barik 182

Sharing of Resources in the Digital Era : A Role of Library Consortium

D. D. Lal

Abstract

Cooperation between institutions for sharing their library assets is being practiced for decades. Traditionally, the principal purpose of establishing a consortium is to share bodily resources which includes journals / periodicals and books amongst members. However, the mode of cooperation has below long gone a transformation with infusion of new records technological know-how from usual (print-based) surroundings to digital environment. Shared subscription or consortia-based subscription to electronic sources through the consortia of libraries, on one hand, allows profitable deployment and laptop get right of entry to digital assets at fairly discounted rates of subscription and on the other hand, it meets with the growing pressures of diminishing budget, multiplied user's demand and rising price of journals. The library consortia, on the basis of sheer electricity of the variety of institutions, offer healthful commercial enterprise boom possibilities to the digital publishers and hence appeal to the exceptional feasible fee and phrases of agreements.

Keywords: Resource Sharing, Consortium

Introduction

In digital surroundings records is originating in massive quantity and being widespread, due to the digital publishing and open access, there is records explosion on internet. In this digital era libraries are unable to satisfy to customers data need in all aspects. However library includes huge quantity of literature matching with users want and associated to a number of field, however it is still remains to satisfy absolutely to its users. Libraries are transforming itself normal to digital via enriching with electronic and digital collection and libraries are digitizing its regular and print literature into digital format. It is going on due to the revolution of facts verbal exchange technology in order to acquire the goal of library. Libraries are adopting the notion of useful resource sharing to share resource, services, expertise and also manage space. Information verbal exchange science had mode ease to create situation database, Institutional Repositories. Storage of data and faraway access, that also helps to libraries to serve better to its user. These advanced technological know-how resulted the notion of library consortium.

Open access and internet access emergence dramatically changes library functioning and efficiency. Now libraries are facing arrangements for change in these days. Digitization has removed library limits and the accessible resource within the library collaboration, sharing the resource's essential function in serving libraries and serving consumers better.

In libraries, data is not only feasible with human resources to handle the intervention, it also needs different instruments. ICT has introduced a range of parts to prevent, a gadget that enables libraries to create collections and then also to manage them. Internet-dwelling users should also have to quickly access libraries to handle the

users request and respond to them instantly ; in this resource sharing activity. The library collaboration and consortium of libraries are best suited for libraries. Historical Contextual

Present day consortia are metamorphosed through many forms, like lay Library loan or library cooperation or Resource Sharing type, yore, with associate degree aim to produce higher services to their user community. Its roots are often copied to 200BC once Alexandria Library shared its resources with Pergamon Library. in line with Krous, there existed library co-operation among religious residence libraries within the thirteenth Century. there have been exchanges of agreements among the schools of Lund, Aboriginal and Greifswald as early as 1740. the primary library cooperation activity in Asian country is according to be the Catalogue of Manuscripts compiled by Whitney Strokes in 1868.

The Development of formal library consortia occurred during 1960's with the induction of automating processes into libraries in the U.S. For many libraries joining the consortia was the only way they could afford expensive integrated library systems.

Resource sharing is a concept which contains group of activities between library and Information Centres. Advancement of the technology made easy to cooperation among the library and reduces the physical activities. Document Sharing is the basis of inter library cooperation and it helps to develop collection. Resource Sharing and library consortium aimed to use and share information resources effectively and to manage resources such as collection, staff and services efficiently and effectively.

Need for Consortium

Access to resources is now viewed more important than collection building. The consortium facilities the libraries to get the advantage of wider get right of entry to digital sources of low-cost value and the best terms of licenses. A Consortium with the collective power of resources of more than a few establishments available to it, is in a higher function to tackle and get to the bottom of the trouble of managing, organizing and archiving the digital resources. Moreover, expectations of researchers, their persistence and their willingness to be given offerings that are reachable on demand. The internet primarily based electronic assets are on apt reply to the expectations of researchers.

Methodology

Various literatures on the above topic has been studied and reviewed to explore the Consortium concept of Library; objectives; functionality; barriers, and some relevant studies are covered and mentioned in this paper. This study is based on literature review and related studies.

Resource Sharing

The word 'Resource' refers to anything, individual or action that is turned to in moment of need for assistance. The term ' sharing ' refers to allocating, allocating or contributing to benefit others, something that is owned. Resource sharing 'involves reciprocity in its most beneficial elements, suggesting a relationship in which each member has something helpful to contribute to others and is prepared and able to make accessible when necessary. However, 'Library Resources' was described in a number of respects. Resource sharing in libraries is not just about sharing resources among libraries, it's wider than that, resource sharing in libraries is about sharing content that could be library collection or data resources accessible in libraries, either or all of them.

It is therefore very evident that sharing resources in libraries means sharing content or function or services between two or more libraries. Resource Sharing in libraries are as given below:

- Experience and expertise of library personnel,
- Library Collection or other materials other material may include.

Areas of Resource Sharing

Keeping in view the need of stake holders of the management institutes as well as the potential information needs of the users of library and information support services provided by management institutes, it is essentially required to identify the various areas for resource sharing activities so that the management of management institutes as well as users are able to enjoy the fruits of resource sharing equitably.

Library Consortium:

Consortium literally mean group of organizations or union it also means temporary cooperation of several assets for common purpose among the organizations. A Consortium is an association of two or more individuals, organizations with the aim of participating activities and their resources for mutual goal. Library consortium is a large group of libraries that agree to pool their resources, services and personals between two or more libraries to achieve the mutual goals of the organizations.

Library Consortium's Models

Across the world there are nearly as many models used as there are consortia themselves. Each consortium has grown out of the surroundings in every country or region, without any imposition of a specific structure from outside country. Librarians have truly used the ride gained in different consortia to regulate the shape of their personal consortia, but there is no single consortium that has been copied throughout the world. Like clever the evaluation of the success of a precise consortium has to be made within which the consortium has grown.

There are many motives why libraries are turning to the consortium model :

1. To attain consistency of resources to guarantee equity of get entry to amongst a unique group of libraries (sectoral or regional). Consistency in this case can mean both in phrases of statistics access, and additionally technological development or advancement.
2. For financial incentives - a consortium deal can be greater cost-efficient for the library, with lower administration charges for the vendor, as a result lower administration costs for the vendor, as a result lower walking costs overall.
3. IT can lead to advantages of shared knowledge, talent and ride amongst the libraries.
4. IT offers the libraries with accelerated lobbying energy with providers for product development
5. There can be an extend in stop user autonomy and reliance on get rid of mediated reference services particularly in poorly resourced and/or remote geographic areas.
6. It can be seen as a way of enhancing business overall performance and customer satisfaction.

Forms of Library Consortium

Library consortium can be categorized as various levels as Local level consortia, National level consortia and International level consortia. There are some models in India depending upon Institutional affiliation and funding sources.

1. Open Consortium : Open Consortium can be consider as very flexible consortium because in open consortium member organization are free to join and leave wish out any library interference. For an example, INDEST Consortium which was an open consortium and now it has been merged in eSS Consortium.
2. Closed Group Consortium : It is within defined group either by recognition and collaboration, like DeLCON Consortium, NKRC Consortium, ICSSR Consortium, IIM Consortium.
3. Centralized Funded Consortium : In this type of consortium will funded by their parent organization like eSS Consortium funded by UGC/MHRD, DeLCON Consortium funded by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), NKRC Consortium funded by Department of Scientific Industry and Research (DSIR), ICMR funded by Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
4. Shared Budget Model of Consortium : In the Shared Budget Consortium, member organization or libraries take lead on budget and form this kind of Consortium. FORSA is the model of this model.

5. Publishers Initiatives : In the type, Publishers create databases on various subjects and offer a deep discount price to the participating libraries.
6. National Consortium : National Consortium are National Level licensing of products and centrally best its activities like UGC-INFLIBNET, eSS Consortium.
7. International Consortium : International Consortium provide cooperation to the various countries like OCLC and provide the facilities to all libraries of the world.

Functionality of Library Consortium

1. Acquisition or cooperation collection development
2. Processing
3. Cataloguing services
4. Cooperative storage
5. Space Management services
6. ILL (Inter library loan) services
7. Equipment's Sharing
8. Services Sharing
9. Creation of virtual libraries etc.

Existing Library Consortium in India

There are various library consortium established in India, which are given below:

- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| 1. Forum for resource sharing in Astronomy (FORSA) | - | 1982 |
| 2. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) Consortium | - | 1999 |
| 3. ISI Library Consortium | - | 1999 |
| 4. STI Network for Resource Sharing amongst S&T Libraries | - | 1999 |
| 5. Department of Atomic Engineering (DAE) Consortium | - | 2001 |
| 6. Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Library Consortium | - | 2001 |
| 7. JCCC & VIC | - | 2002 |
| 8. CSIR e-Journal Consortium | - | 2002 |
| 9. RGUHS – Health Science Library and Information Network (HELINET) | - | 2003 |
| 10. MCIT Library Consortium | - | 2005 |
| 11. BJ Medical Consortium | - | 2006 |
| 12. CeRA (Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture) Consortium | - | 2007 |
| 13. ERMED (Electronic Resources in Medicine) Consortium | - | 2008 |
| 14. NKRC (National Knowledge Resources Consortium) | - | 2009 |
| 15. DeLCON (DBT's Electronic Library Consortium) | - | 2009 |
| 16. DRDO Consortium | - | 2009 |
| 17. eSS Consortium | - | 2016 |

Conclusion

The Library Consortium is a good approach, whereby more number of institutes join together and get maximum benefits with little investment and they share their resources. The Library Consortium controls and reduces the information costs, improve resources sharing develop a networking information environment and to encourage the facilitate inter library communication, education and resources sharing within it. Consortium plays a vital role in Indian University libraries and success of consortium totally depends on the members of Consortium.

Consortium with its collaborative and collective characteristic, providing great assistance and cooperation to various organizations and libraries, so libraries should walk together by subscribing library consortium as per their need. Now Consortium has become a tool rather to an organization which helps libraries to enriching itself with collection and services efficiently. In India resource sharing has not yet developed in high

way but INFLIBNET, CSIR, DeLCON, CeRA, DELNET and other major networks are performing good to fulfill the gap between libraries and library consortium.

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