

RECENT TREND IN CONSORTIA, ITS MODELS, RESOURCES AND
BENEFITS: A STUDY

DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT OF THE GOA UNIVERSITY FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE

BY

ANISHA ARJUN VELIP

ENROLMENT NUMBER

21P034022

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

DR. CARLOS M. FERNANDES



DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

GOA UNIVERSITY, TALEIGAO PLATEAU, GOA

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*Presented for viva-voce
on 17/5/2023*



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2021-2022

Certificate

This is to certify that dissertation entitled **Recent Trend in Consortia, its Models, Resources and Benefits: A Study** submitted by **Anisha Arjun Velip** in partial fulfilment of the requirement of the degree of Master of Library & Information Science of Goa University is her own work carried out under my guidance and worthy of examination.



Dr. Carlos M. Fernandes

Research Guide

Department of Library and Information

Science

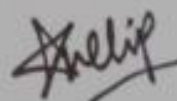
Goa University

Declaration

I state that the present dissertation **Recent Trend in Consortia, its Models, Resources and Benefits: A Study** is my original contribution and the same has not been submitted on any occasion for any degree or diploma of the University/Institute. To the best of my knowledge, the present study is the first comprehensive work of its kind from the area mentioned. The literature related to the problem investigated has been cited.

Place: Taleigao

Date:



(Anisha Arjun Velip)

Department of Library and
Information Science

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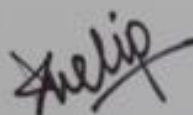
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(Anisha Arjun Velip)

Department of Library and Information Science

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CHAPTER -1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Library are the pioneering bodies in the human society in implement the innovation ideas and techniques to render better services to their users.

The tremendous growth as well as diversity of explicit knowledge of practitioner's expertise, increased user demand and drive towards technological advancement combined with diminished budgets, soaring price for periodical subscription have resulted in the development of share subscription or consortia based subscription strategy to libraries resources procurement. Hence need of consortia is to resolve issues.

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Singh Jasmer (1997) emphasized that library networks and library consortia as a useful tools for resource sharing and content management. Library consortia can be used for extending their purchasing capabilities to compensate reduce budget.
2. Bankapur Vinayak and Mansur Sunil (2002) laid stress on emerging trend of consortia and concluded that consortia approach is a must for future libraries to meet the information requirement of the users.
3. Singh Shankar (2002) proposed the consortia among the libraries of power sector and initiated a proposal to form the consortia among State Electricity Board and private libraries of power sector having the common objective such as function, network architecture, network management, technical requirement etc. to have a collaborative venture.

1.3 OBJECTIVE

1. To understand the latest trends in library consortia.
2. To examine the various services provided by the library consortia.
3. To study the need for library consortia and to support academic studies.
4. To understand the different pros and consortia and preparedness among the member

5. To evaluate of library consortia and impact of consortia on academic libraries.

1.4 SCOPE OF STUDY

The study focuses on the maximizing the benefits available under the consortia to the user at all levels. It also focuses on the expertise required to retrieve the information at different levels. This will lead to enhance the quality of services with reduction in cost and minimizing duplication of collection. The scope of study will also include.

1.5 HYPOTHESES

1. The library consortia among the libraries in the Goa is poorly developed.
2. Technical support for consortia enhances the quality of library services.
3. Awareness of library consortia will increase the use optimally.

1.6 LIMITATION

Study is limited to the college libraries functioning in South Goa

1.7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- The researcher will browse all the literature available on the topic.
- Further the researcher will also visit all the website related to the topic.
- The researcher will visit the different stakeholders and experts asserting the opinion.
- The researcher will conduct interview with all librarians regarding use of mobile technology.
- The investigation will discuss with experts to analyse the functioning of the topic.
- The investigation will try to collect different information by using different tools such as questionnaire, interview and personal discussion.
- This investigation will make the use of suitable statistical techniques in finalizing the data with required charts and graphs in presentation to make the interpretation clear and precise.

1.8 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

This study will be conducted of 10 major libraries functioning in Goa.

1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Review of Literature

Chapter III: Recent trends in consortia concept

Chapter IV: National and International level of Consortia

Chapter V: Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter VI: Observation, Findings, Suggestions, Conclusion.

1.10 CONCLUSION

Consortia in library is a need of a hour a consortia brings a lot of benefit to reader and attempt to be made to study the implementation of consortia to all perfective to enhance the facilities to be provided under consortia.

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CHAPTER- 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review

Introduction

A literature review is critical for conducting any research studies. Literature assessment offers an idea to researcher what is already posted in the area of research. Literature review builds new principles within the thoughts of researcher and also useful to help the fact deduced in research on the opinion given by others in the literature. Similarly literature review can help in avoiding duplicate of research principle and help to supports to view of researcher to record firmly.

It is vital for each investigator to study the literature for higher presentation of the work. Research literature evaluation act as supporting evidences to the fact deduced from the study. It also help in building and designing research method and concluded with new approaches. Internet resources also used in this study by researchers. The literature referred is properly cited by the researcher in the text and bibliographies.

while conducting the present research study an attempt was made to identify literature posted in various kind of information like research report, articles, books, thesis and other information sources related to the topic of research. The secondary source of discipline are also reviewed related to the similar topic which helps in developing new concept to researcher and stating the different nature of the research covered in the study.

1. **Singh (1990)** has conducted out a survey using questionnaire to know about the prevalent situation of libraries and problems being faced by librarians in managing the college libraries in Punjab.
2. **Cleve and Maguire (1993)** in their study have concluded that although individual factors in library environment do effect users perceptions, but it is the total library environment that makes greatest effect.
3. **De Gennaro (1983)** discussed the benefits of library automation and networking. The author narrated the experience of automation and developing networks as well as maintaining the networks. Hildreth (1987) also highlighted issues related to library automation, development of networks and 'transition' of computerized library into networking based environment. The author suggested that decentralization and commercialization of the networking environment at regional and different levels is essential in information world.

4. **Pandey(1999)** in "Encyclopedia of Library Automation Systems and Network" highlighted applications of computer technologies for information management. The discussions are completely integrated presenting library automation and networking of libraries to achieve resource sharing.
5. **Aswal (2003)** discussed the revolutionary changes taking place in LIC's, and generation of library and information networks for resource sharing purpose. The author made a remark that electronic and telecommunication technologies have made an impact on the functioning of libraries by developing network at different levels and benefits of information networks to the information society are many.
6. **Benjamin P.N. (2006)** studied in detail the Google search engine and its impact on the library services and found that Google did not pose any threat to the manner in which traditional library services are delivered. The librarian may continue to function as mediator and facilitator between the patron and the information and Google can be acting as information repertoire useful within the library.
7. **Esmail and Kanakaraj(2008)** explained that in developing countries most libraries, including academic libraries face financial and resource constraints in building up adequate collections of information sources and therefore are not able to fully satisfy the information needs of their users. They gave solution of resource sharing using networking systems. In recent year libraries in India also have focused more on resource sharing using shared cataloguing, online searching etc. Due to increasing cost of serials, academic library networks in a consortia mode offer essential subscriptions to more journals to the participating libraries at a relatively lower cost. This paper discusses three models of networking and network design for engineering college libraries in Tamil Nadu (TECLIBNET) also.
8. **Abels (1996)**³¹ in his study describes different types of early stage pricing models which include connect time, computer resources, flat fee per search, subscription of flat fee- pricing per year, free with print version, differential by the time of day, etc. He also mentioned that free with print version was introduced only to promote electronic resources in early stage.
9. **Siar et al., (2005)**^{S2} explains three types of pricing models, "common variations on the traditional subscription", "tiered pricing", and "consortial pricing". The publishing industry has experienced the revolution in pricing models in last decade, from print only model, print plus free online model, print plus online with an up-charge model, standard online-only pricing model to tiered online pricing model, and custom online quotes per member institute, etc. At one side the pricing model is based on print

holdings, which includes the base price for a print subscription and electronic access, on the other side, pricing model depends upon characteristics of users, which includes the number of students and faculty in member institute, number of participating institutes, and/or the number of campuses of institutes, etc. (Anglada & Comellas, 2002). Hillson et al, (1999) in their articles presented 16 types of pricing models.

10. According to **Chandel& Saikia (2012)**S3 pricing models of electronic resources depends upon various factors such as total number of users, status of inter-library loan, period of the subscription, intensity of use, access on standalone system, etc.
11. **Marisa Scigliano (2002)**S4 conducted a survey on cost-benefit analysis to assess data on subscription to e-resources by Ontario Council of University Libraries Consortium for 14 member institutes. She found that from 2001 to 2002, the OCUL saved 0.03% or CA\$8.70 to move from a two-thirds print and one-third electronic model to full online access. Moreover, the consortium had saved time of its member institutes and fulfilled their needs. In this case, the costs of subscription were reduced by an almost imperceptible amount and funds were utilized in effective manner for the benefit of all member institutes of the OCUL consortium.
12. **Arora (2010)** evolved a highly innovative pricing model for the N-LIST Programme, launched in 2010 as a NME-ICT funded project, wherein one subscription is being paid for a set of 200 colleges. The target users of this initiative is 6,000 Govt. / Govt.-aided colleges and the equal number of private colleges which includes 73% of colleges having under-graduate programmes only.
13. **Ball and Wright (2000)**S6 in their study documented a new form of information procurement, a model in which purchasing decisions are made at the individual article level. The proposed model could create more intense competition between publishers on content, prices and terms of use. Print-based subscription to e-resources, which requires retention to print on the part of libraries, is a mode preferred by most of the publisher. However, the libraries increasingly prefer subscription to electronic versions only. Likewise, access to unlimited number of simultaneous users is preferred by the library, however, the subscription model based on limited number of simultaneously user could be a cheaper alternate. Freedom collections or bundled titles of a publisher could be advantageous in terms of price, however, this model takes away the right of libraries to pick and choose journals of their choice. The publisher and library consortia need to strike a balance and come up with a new business model using technology and data visualization techniques to match the price charged for content to the needs of individual institutes (Kenneway, 2011).

14. **Anglada & Comellas (2002)**⁵⁷ stressed upon the necessity to find new pricing models. While, exploring new models of electronic information, Peters (2003) suggested a scenario wherein a freelance broker play an important role that does not only read, but also identifies and introduce different parties to the deals.
15. **Hiremath (2001)** gives us in detail the aspects of resource sharing in the digital age through electronic consortia. It emphasises the need for consortia and the expectations of the patrons, cost of resources and need for technical expertise. The investigator argued that the development of the World Wide Web, libraries at every level have grown from storehouses of information to vigorous disseminators of information. In order to discharge their duties, libraries have no option than to form consortia. As members of a consortium the buying power, risk-sharing capacity, collaborative technical expertise and unified lobbying potential of libraries are exponentially increased. The author also discussed different types of major consortia initiatives of countries like USA, UK, Germany, South Africa and China. The author identified the consortia challenges as changing role of librarians, uncertainty in cost, uncertainty in pricing and lack of trust for centralized negotiation.
16. **Ojedokun (2003)** highlighted the consortia movement in South Africa among academic libraries. Gauteng and Environs Library Consortium was established in 1996 and managed by Foundations of Tertiary Institutions of the Northern Metropolis which caters to academic and technical institutes to foster regional collaboration. The author further discusses the consortium initiative such as Cape Libraries Cooperatives established in the year same year. The study further includes the cooperative activities in the region such as International Network of the Availability of scientific Publication (INASP), eIFL (electronic Information for Libraries) etc. The article further describes the strategic importance of the South African Bibliographic Network (SABINET) and Coalition of South African Library Consortia (COSALC) for cooperating libraries. The author also emphasises the cooperative initiatives can be a problem for some countries due to resource constraints.
17. **Singh Abahal and others (2006)** traces the origin of library consortia and highlights the reasons of formation of consortia amongst the libraries. It emphasises the initiative taken up in India towards the growth and development of different types of consortia.
18. **Bavakutty and Abdul Azeez (2006)** conducted a study of the major activities of Library consortia in India like FORSA, CSIR Consortium, UGC-INFONET Consortium, INDEST, IIM Consortium etc. Their study shows the concerns over archival of electronic journals due to unprecedented pace of technological

development, hardware and software updates, copyright issues, mergers, cessation and stoppages of publishing industry. The other issues of electronic archiving include shorter life span of electronic media. The authors argued that scientific journals are in existence for a long time in print medium and they are well preserved in libraries. Now the format is changed from print to digital. At present most of the e-journals are published in PDF format. As the technology advances, the present medium and format may change within a short span of time. In order to withstand the changes in the format it is suggested that the archives may be stored in open formats like XML. They contended that many of these problems will be sorted out by forming the National Archival Centres established in most of the developed countries. But in India we have not yet established a national centre for this purpose. Further the authors emphasise that the publishers or the aggregators can set up Archives for long-term access to E-journals, or consortia of libraries can also think in terms of setting up their own archives.

19. **Sreekumar (2012)** makes a strong case for an integrated model for access and management to all information resources in the library, including the licenced resources and suggest use of open source digital library technologies to make all the Library resources and consequently the library itself more visible and accessible. The author further argued that the library of today faces unprecedented challenge of managing an array of content spread across a host of publication types and in a rapidly proliferation mix of formats. The author maintains that a complete reengineering the practice and strategic positioning of our future direction towards information Management polices leading to E-Scholarship. The articles also deals the all-in-one-container approach to information management is therefore no longer feasible and advocated and suggest for a multi-system approach to knowledge technologies with seamless dissemination of scholarly information by means of content aggregation and content integration through robust automated library systems, into-rich scholarship library portal, componentized open digital libraries and through fast catching up scholarly electronic publishing mode of institutional repositories need to be adopted and practised.
20. **Singh Jasmer (1997)** emphasized that library networks and library consortia as a useful tool for resource sharing and content management. Library consortia can be used for extending their purchasing capabilities to compensate reduced budget.
21. **Singh Gajendra and Pal Kushal (1998)** discusses in detailed the structure, components and features of the network of Indian Council of Agriculture Research

(ICAR) network. The components of the Agricultural Research Information System (AIRS) are the creation of infrastructure for providing electronic connectivity and creation of Management Information System and computerized/electronic databases of Indian research findings in various fields of agriculture and allied fields. The important modules of ARIS are (1) Agricultural Research Personnel Information System (ARPIS), (2) Agricultural Research Financial Information System (ARFIS), (3) Agricultural Research Library information system (ARLIS) and (4) Agricultural Research Management Information System (ARMIS).

22. **Hema, Nagarajan and Vanathi (2013)** presented the findings of a study performed to investigate the different aspects of ICT based resources, user behavior of students, research scholars and teachers. The study identified purpose of use, awareness approach, experience of use and usefulness of ICT based resources among professionals and user. Education is an important and basic need for development of any society. The main role of management science is to provide managers, technologist for a business world and also includes management, business, mathematics, accounts, economics, marketing, human resource management, branding, advertising and many more subject disciplines in it. Management education is started from 1961 in India and progressed continuously due to globalization and industrialization. Management education has received prime importance in knowledge based Society. The libraries in management field are also well developed using ICT and supported the management education system, and libraries become heart of management education.
23. **Margaret MacNamara et al. (1990)** put stress on management education as management institutes are often criticized for focusing more on theory and on quantitative analysis while neglecting interpersonal relationship and quantitative finding. It is often stated that management education need to be experience-based, active, problem oriented and modified by feedback and action learning serves the purpose.
24. **Engwall and Zamagni (1998)**⁴³ in their book "Management Education in Historical Perspective" narrated the development of business schools in Europe, and assessed the role played by American business schools in the context of national models of management education. Authors highlighted a comprehensive view of development of managerial education in the various countries. The book also incorporates the latest assessment of American-type management education.

25. **Venugopal(1999)** discussed the role of networks in library management. He explained a summation of the contemporary professional thinking about historiography in LIS, innovations and modernization of LIS using IT.
26. **Agrawal (2000)** in his book explained the importance of libraries and their improvements using information technology and the infrastructures required for the development of networks.
27. **Bansode and Perirean (2000)**² in their paper A Survey of Library Automation in College Libraries in Goa State India 'studied and reviewed the status of automation, and impact on related areas. The authors suggested that automation in library is required to perform all the functions carried out in libraries. The authors also stated that the college libraries in Goa are automated to some extent and advanced technological systems need to be adopted.
28. **Whelan(2001)**" pointed out that the world of the library is rapidly evolving, and using new and emerging technologies, thus librarians and other information specialist's gets new opportunities to moderate libraries. No longer are library services (or library tasks) restricted to hard-wired connections and in-person activities. The wireless age has arrived, and offered many exciting alternatives for providing ever-improved service to library patrons. This defines 'wireless' as the transmission of data via the use of electromagnetic waves (radio or infrared) rather than wire. This is the indication to use technology in libraries.
29. **Satyanarayana(2003)** made an attempt to appraise the librarians, information workers, students of library and information science to become aware about the basics of new technologies and their applications to various activities in library and information centers, so that they can adapt the use of new technologies to their day to day work. The basic concepts of library automation and computerization have been explained in simple language with a number of illustrations and examples to initiate networking activity.
30. **Kumar and Kanamadi (2004)**³¹ evaluated IT based services on the basis of user requirements and satisfaction. Their study was conducted in the university libraries in the Karnataka state. In their findings, researchers noted that out of seven universities only three have full time librarians and further the existing staff strength, both professional and others, is electronic publishing, networking and continuing education activities are to be strengthened with the help of ICT.
31. **Rajasekaran (2010)**⁶ gave an importance to the digital library development issues, which may be a foundation for the network based information sharing. Acquiring

digital objects and retro conversion of print data is useful in network based environment. Hence author suggested that libraries must go on for the digital collections and organize them to make them accessible over the internet, anywhere, any time in the world (24/7). Digital libraries and e-document collection helps users in searching information online and easy for networking of libraries.

32. **Kadiri and Adetoro (2012)** described in their paper, the use of IT for the information and knowledge mergers in confronting the menace of the information explosion. ICT has helped in selection, ordering, process, preservation and packaging for delivering the information. Authors also pointed out that the drawbacks among different entities like awareness of ICT among knowledge users, limited knowledge of ICT, insufficient funding, infrastructure problem, high cost of information and communication facilities and lack of policies etc.
33. **Mairaj (2012)** described that automation or computerization is an important application of ICT in libraries. It facilitated speedy library operations, services, access to and delivery of information. Author has also described the different issues which affect automation and modernization of libraries like status of automation and the availability of internet, Higher Education Commission (HEC), digital library resources, and websites in medical libraries in Lahore. Lack of hardware, partial automation, absence of websites, inadequate funds, lack of cooperation from higher authorities, few training opportunities for medical librarians etc.
34. **Pradhan (2012)** in her study elaborated the modernization aspects of management libraries using technologies. The study is focused towards resource sharing and automated services in management libraries.
35. **Asproth (2012)** has studies few problem domains of long term preservation and how ongoing research matches these domains are presented in his communication. It shows that there are many challenges associated with digital preservation which are strategic, organizational and structural and not only technical, the research mainly solving the technical issues. Due to exponential growth in information and communication technology (ICT), more and more information is available to scholars today, more quickly than ever before. The development of the digital technology and its applications in library and information centres has changed the information management system.
36. **Raval (2013)** has discussed ICT tools like wikis, blogs, Web 2.0, information commons, instant messaging etc. The main challenges faced by libraries are acquisition, organizing, making available information, preserving the information and

providing effective services from libraries. Librarians have to change their practices to provide good service to students, researcher and users. Users need right information at right time in right format to increase their knowledge and develop their activities. Libraries are the places where one can fulfil the needs. To provide better and efficient services the libraries are adapting new technologies and hence libraries are changing their status from traditional to digital. The tools and technologies and hence library are computers and communication technology as well as many other technologies suitably used in it like library software's, OPAC, databases, networks and networking etc. ICT and e-documents are more useful and many libraries are connected with each other for achieving resource sharing. Many scholars communicated in different communications the changing roles and trends in libraries.

37. **Helmer (1999)** identified a large diversity in models of library consortia such as - those formed by the Government mandate, those who restrict their services to licensing of electronic resources, those offer other services in addition to licensing of e-resources, consortia who have legal status, those who have central office with or without manpower and consortium with or without central funding.
38. **Haavisto (1999)** grouped consortia based upon how it is managed and what requires to be verified at the time of signing consortia agreement. The consortium can be managed by "a member of the consortium", "a new legal entity founded by the partners or an outside agent"
39. **Dhar(2010)**¹⁵ in "Research and Technical Libraries "explained basic aspects of libraries,, development of resource sharing, networking and automation etc. along with planning and acquiring library equipments, personnel management, budget and finance etc.
40. **Peter(2010)** described in his paper changing face of librarians and challenges dealing with issues of the mediated space of social networking sites and its role in libraries. Five recommendations are given to assist librarians in expanding their traditional commitment to privacy into the realm of social networking sites.

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CHAPTER- 3

RECENT TRENDS IN CONSORTIA CONCEPT

3.1 Introduction

Library consortia is the sharing of resources among the participant's libraries. A consortium can be proper or in have enable library consortia to increase both in formal agreement between two or more libraries primarily based on a number and functions over their respected area. A history of library cooperation efforts for doing work. A regional and local consortium can be based also derived by the need to provide remote users on a geographical area. A consortium is an agreement, common platform other goal, aiming to reduce costs per unit through or group formed to undertake formation of purchasing consortia. Library common principle. For example, a consortium library consortium is improvement is rooted in the may be based on library type academic, special, public etc.

3.2 Definition of Consortia?

A Consortia is an association of two or more individuals, companies, organizations or governments with the objectives of participating in a common activity or pooling their resources for achieving a common goal. Consortium in Latin word, meaning 'Partnership, association or society' and derive from cons 'partner', itself from con- 'together' and sorts 'fate, meaning owner of means or comrade.

There are various definition given in different dictionaries on consortium but the meaning is same in the context of library. According to Biswas and Dasgupta (2001), the term 'consortium' can be defined as follows:

A consortium refers to a 'temporary cooperation of a number of powers, companies etc. for a common purpose. It is a association of similar type of organization/institution who are engaged for producing and servicing the common things/for providing services for a specific purpose of its users.

A library consortium is a community (a cooperative) of two or more information which have officially agreed to coordinate, cooperate or consolidate certain functions to achieve mutual targets and advantages. Consortia can be formed on a local, regional, national re international basis or on a subject basis.

The meaning of consortia is simply coming collectively of libraries having common interest and needs, to achieve a common goal that is beyond what an individual library could achieve on its own. The goal of consortium is to achieve what the member of the group cannot achieve individually. From the above definition it is clear that the consortium is an association of two or more individual, companies, organizations or government with the goal of taking part in a common activity or pooling their resources for accomplishing a common intention.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, Consortium means a "temporary cooperation of some of powers, groups etc. for a common purpose. It is an association of similar type of organization/institution who are engaged for producing and servicing the common things for providing services for a special purpose of its users.

3.3 Need and objectives of Library Consortia

Electronic publishing of scholarly journals, willingness of publishers for consortia has given new opportunities for libraries to provide quick access to information. It is important for libraries to form consortium due to the following reasons.

- The rapid growth in the production of information /knowledge has made it possible for the individual library to acquire all the relevant information. The libraries have become more and more dependent on mutual lending so as to meet the requirements of their users. A consortium can resolve the problems of managing, organizing and archiving the electronic resources.
- This approach has helped to get attractive discounted rates and most of publishes responded positively to the call of consortia and are enthusiastic to give the best possible offers. Another reasons for the eagerness of publishers to enter the Indian market, which holds very high future potentials.
- The speedy technological developments have brought libraries under pressure to have new hardware, software and education and training of library staff. With the explosion of information in many forms, it is difficult for every library to be fully sufficient to provide the information needs of its user. Financial constraints, space, human resources inadequacies are also the needs for the libraries to opt for the consortia approach.

- The technology provides greater speed, economy in the delivery of information. The application of new technologies i.e. WWW has helped the users in delivering fast information of their need.
- The research productivity of all institutions is expected to improve with increased access to international e-databases and full-text resources, so libraries are willing to add electronic resources to their collection and option for consortia approach.

3.4 Concept of library consortia

Library consortia concepts came first time from academic libraries formed consortia for the primary purpose of sharing printed materials. Recently, academic libraries are having consortia to provide common access to electronic resources across the internet, and they are forming these consortia on a statewide basis library this task is very difficult for a single library. However, by forming a consortium among libraries, it becomes possible to purchase information in stabilized add reasonable prices.

Historically the common platform of library co-operation become the sharing of union catalogue, document, Delivery service, facilities, collection development and human resources at local, national and regional level. Another form of co-operation become primarily based on inter library loan service where co-operation libraries agree to share their resources among the member libraries. This form of co-operation enable libraries to borrow books, periodicals and other reading materials which were not available locally. The sending of request and delivery of materials through the postal, fax and courier services.

3.5 Characteristics of Library Consortia

Consortia need simple, easy to purchase and easy to mount web based publications. The services of consortia must meet the requirements of individual libraries. The member of the consortia get a product as cheaper as possible if the consortia have central funding and lastly consortia buy products that are suited to bulk purchases and those that have a variety of popular titles in the bundles.

Consortia are complicated organization. Communication and decision-making, cumbersome and labor intensive process. Keeping system staff, catalogue, reference staff, instruction staff,

collection development staff and the resource-sharing groups updating the files on exactly how they function, how to report and fix problem.

The advantage a rise for the library consortia involve the vendors which can introduce products to new market but they can be also threatened in their profits. Or they can simply communicate, negate the licensing activities or payments terms. Further through consortia the same libraries may gain from sharing expertise and accessing new resources, receiving new funds and developing professional skills, but at the same time they can lose control, handicap decision making, reduce staff time and complicate administration relationship.

3.6 Features of library consortia

These are the features of library consortia following below:

- It provides each organization and institutions with the capacity to share their resources without sacrificing the individuality of each member library.
- Cooperative research and development in application of information communication and technology enhance service and realizes cost effectiveness.
- Staff development and interaction with quality of service.
- The collection of the consortium libraries enable each member library to support scholarly research for its users.
- To expanding inter library searching at less cost is possible.
- To advise library services are provided with an emphasis on access to new E-resources including databases and services offered through the internet and www.
- Uncertainties in legal issues are handled with more confidence.

3.7 Advantages of consortia

Some of the important advantages of library consortium are as following below

- Optimum utilization of funds.
- Facilities to build up digital libraries.
- Helpful to provide better library services like CAS and SDI.
- Improved access of information.
- Working relationship improvement among the co-operating libraries.
- Consortia-primarily based subscription to electronic resources provide access to the wider number of electronic resources at substantial decrease cost.
- The consortium had been supplied higher terms of license for use, archival access and preservation of subscribed digital resources which might now no longer had been possible for any single institution and available 24/7.

3.8 Disadvantages of Consortia

- Internet access is necessary.
- Copyright problems.
- Lack of archiving and back documents availability.
- Users aren't accepting e-journals as per with the printed journals.
- Require training of staffs in managing digital documents.
- Unreliable telecommunication links and insufficient bandwidth.
- It is not possible always to obtain best price.

3.9 Critical Success Factor of Consortia

Some of the critical success factors for library consortia building are:

- i. A well-focused organization.
- ii. The quality of response provided.
- iii. Ability adopt overtime.
- iv. Staff, skills, attitudes and commitments.
- v. A shared vision and philosophy.
- vi. Perceived cost effectiveness.
- vii. The depth and range of resources available.

3.10 Consortia Models

- Open consortia

This type of consortia is very flexible. Here member of consortia can join and leave the consortium at any point of time.

- Close group consortia

This type of consortia is defined group either by affiliation and collaboration, among them.

- National consortia

National consortia provide national level of licensing of product. For example INDEST as a national consortia in India.

- International consortia

This type of consortia may either by individual libraries or by bringing different national consortia together. Here libraries belonging to different countries participate.

Such federations are known as meta consortia. For example international coalition of library consortia.

- Centrally Funded Model

In this model, consortia will solely depend on the parent body. For example UGCINFONET.

- Shared Budget Model Consortia

In this model, the participating libraries take the lead and form the consortium. For example IIM consortia

3.11 Examples of E-Journals Consortia India

- UGC INFONET (<http://web.inflibnet.ac.in/info/ugcinfonet/ugcinfonet.jsp>)
- FORSA Consortium (Astronomy and Astrophysics Libraries) (<http://www.iap.res.in/library/forsa.html>)
- INDEST AICTE Consortium (<http://paniit.iitd.ac.in/indest/>)
- CSIR Library Consortium (<http://www.niscair.res.in/ActivitiesandServices/MajorProjects/majproj.htm#ejournalconsortia>)
- ISRO Library Consortium
- IIM Library Consortium
- HELINET (Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka) (<http://www.rguhs.ac.in/hn/newhell.htm>)
- ICMR Library Consortium

3.12 Benefits of E-Journals Consortia

- Articles include links to other cited journals, e-books, and other supporting materials making research more convenient.
- Reduced storage cost
- Developing common resources databases.

- Effective document delivery systems.
- A single interface and access point.
- Better scope for developing a union catalogue among participating libraries.
- Scope for electronic archives.
- Availability and monitoring of usage statistics.
- Getting deep discounts through joint pricing negotiations – hence lower unit cost of information.
- Can be read anywhere in the world, at any time, by any number of people as long as the readers have an internet connection.
- Also allow the inclusion of audio-visual material as well as the other formats and technological innovations that are available on the Internet, such as keyword searching.

3.13 E Resources and Consortia

E Resources includes wide variety of materials e.g. e-journals, bibliographic databases, reviews published by scholarly societies, university presses, institutional and commercial publishers.

The E-Journal has played a major role in the creation and transmission of knowledge as the primary medium of formal scholarly communication and has remained essentially unchanged in form and function for more than three centuries.

The developments in computers and communication networks, especially World Wide Web have facilitated creation of alternative electronic forms of the conventional paper journal. Some of the major e-journal databases are Science Direct, EBSCO databases, Proquest, Kluwer online, Springer LINK, Wiley Inter science, IEEE Xplore, Institute of Physics, MCB

Emerald Library, Cambridge Journals Online, Academic IDEAL, OCLC's First Search Service, UMI's Proquest, JSTOR, etc.

The consortia can be defined as a strategic alliance of institutions having common interest. The main aim of Consortia is to achieve what the members of the group cannot achieve individually. The developments in information retrieval system and faster access technologies have enabled the libraries to come together for licensing the information available in digital form.

3.14 Benefits of Consortia

The Consortia leads to cost effectiveness and better utilization of library resources. Libraries prefer digital collections for many reasons can be access from home or office. There are hundreds of S&T journals available electronically, most of them by way of the Internet. Some of the benefits of the Consortia are listed below.

- Consortia enhance the buying power of individual library.
- Helps to consolidate expertise and skills by sharing among consortia members.
- Consortia is a solution to avoid duplication.
- The Consortia acts as a single window service for a large number of universities.
- Through consortia a lot of common subscriptions can be avoided.
- Consortia lead to cost effectiveness of the library.
- Avoid unnecessary maintenance of archives at all places and also back up facility.
- The Consortia is offered better terms of use of electronic resources, which would not have been possible for any single institutions.
- Libraries can have access to wide range of journals from one license agreement.

3.15 Conclusion

Modern librarianship as defined by the last 100 years assumes an underlying resources sharing and cooperative work ethic. It has always been a profession of partners and not competition.

Development in modern resources sharing, whether they are document delivery services or computing services do not have to alter this ethic. Learn to keep your old traditions but apply them to new environments and your institution will grow and continue to provide useful services (Lunau 19

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Chapter IV

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL OF CONSORTIA

4.1 National and International Level

FORSA (Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy and Astrophysics)

It was established in 1980s, due to proliferation of information, library professionals working in the Institutes where astronomy was one of the main thrust areas of research felt the need to come together and to form a forum, which can act as a springboard for sharing and exchange of information.

The sheer necessity brought all like minded astronomy librarians in the country together and a first meeting was held on July 29 1981 at Raman Research Institute, Bangalore and informally launched forum for resource sharing in astronomy and astrophysics FORSA with a vision and mission to share resources held in each library.

Since 1989, FORSA members meet every year, in conjunction with Annual Meeting of the Astronomical Society of India. A noteworthy feature of such meetings is that FORSA members interact with the astronomers in the Joint Session, in which developments in library and information handling activities in the field of astronomy/astrophysics are presented and comments from users are solicited to improve and expand library services.

1. Below are the few objectives of the FORSA in terms
2. Collection development in IT environment Consortium.
3. Facilitate e-access to journals and books
4. Database merging of library holding (Books /journals) and facilities access to merged database.
5. Digitization of archival material of the institute and making it available on website for access by all.
6. To come forward for open access and to develop institutional repositories.

At present, there are eleven institute members, under this consortium.

1. Aryabhatta Research Institute for Observational Sciences (ARIES)
2. Bose Institute (BI), Kolkata
3. Centre for Advanced Studies in Astronomy, Osmania University (CASA-OU), Hyderabad
4. Harish Chandra Research Institute (HCRI), Allahabad
5. Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore

6. Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune
7. National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA), Pune

HELINET (Health Sciences Library & Information Network)

A Health Sciences Library & Information Network hosted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore. HELINET is the first medical library consortium launched in the country with an objective of networking the libraries affiliated to the University to promote resource sharing, especially with reference to international medical journals and databases. The health science education in India and the status of IT and Internet access infrastructure in the health science colleges. The Digital Library resources and activities at RGUHS are presented in detail. The formation and role of HELINET, the first resource sharing network and e-journal consortium in the medical education sector. As an imperative of e-journal access, HELINET required an e-journal access gateway to act as a common search and access interface for all the e-journals that HELINET would subscribe as part of its consortia licensing and the libraries might independently subscribe for the titles not available through consortium. Further, HELINET required a mechanism to develop and maintain a common database of journal literature for all the subscribed journals of 30 medical libraries which were largely in print subscriptions. HELINET adopted an indigenously developed and locally available e-journal gateway for its need. J-Gate enables online access to all the consortia members for the e-journals subscribed by the consortia. It further enables shared access to printed journals through its customized database service.

INDEST (Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology)

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set-up the "Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST) Consortium" on the recommendation made by the Expert Group appointed by the ministry under the chairmanship of Prof. N. Balakrishnan. The Ministry provides funds required for subscription to electronic resources for (37) institutions including IISc, IITs, NITs, IIMs and a few other centrally-funded Government institutions through the consortium headquarters set-up at the IIT Delhi. Besides, (60) Government or Government-aided engineering colleges and technical departments in universities have joined the Consortium with financial support from the AICTE.

The INDEST-AICTE Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken so far in the country. The benefit of consortia-based subscription to electronic resources is not confined to 38 major technological institutions in the country but is also extended to all AICTE-accredited and UGC-affiliated institutions. (161) engineering colleges and institutions have already joined the consortium on their own. Recently (462) engineering colleges and institutions joined under self support- new scheme.

CSIR Library Consortia (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research)

NISCAIR is the central organization for developing a "Consortium for CSIR Laboratories for Accessing e-journals". The activity shall range from creation to monitoring of the access facility of scientific periodicals published by leading international institutions. To start with, an agreement has been signed with, e-journal publisher, M/s Elsevier Science for a period of four years for 1200 journals.

Under this scheme, CSIR scientists shall be able to access these journals and download material for their respected subject. Such access to world wide journal resources will play a very vital role and strengthen research and development in CSIR laboratories, thus leading to knowledge generation useful for socio-economic development of the country.

The objectives are:

1. To strengthen the pooling, sharing and electronically accessing the CSIR library resources.
2. To provide access to world S&T literature to CSIR labs.
3. To nucleate the culture of electronic access resulting into evolution of digital libraries.

UGC-INFONET (University Grants Commission)

UGC-Infonet E-Journals consortium initiative was undertaken by the Indian University Grants Commission (UGC) to facilitate free access to scholarly journals and databases in all fields and disciplines by the research and academic community across the country. All universities who are under the purview of UGC have been provided UGC-infonet Connectivity and access to scholarly e-Journals and Databases. More than 2,000 scholarly journals and databases were made available during 2004 and this number has increased to more than 4,500 full text e-journals since January 2005. As of May 2006, 122 universities are

accessing resources from the programme. The access is based on IP range. This effort has had a noticeable impact on the research and academic community.

CeRA (Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture)

Consortium for e-Resources in agriculture (CeRA) was formed in November 2007 at the Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI), Pusa, and New Delhi. It was found by the national Agriculture Innovation Project (NAIP). It was set up to provide access to information in agriculture particularly the e-resources to researchers, teachers and scientist, student, extension workers and administrators in the National Agriculture System (NARS).

Objectives

The objectives of CERA are:

1. To subscribe e-journals and create e-access culture among scientist/teacher in ICAR institutes/Agricultural Universities.
2. "To upscale the existing R&D information resource base of ICAR institutions/universities comparable to world leading institutions/ organizations.

4.2 INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONSORTIA IN INDIA

EIFL (Electronic Information for Libraries)

EIFL a not- for- profit organization based in Europe to provide access to knowledge through a Global network to developing and countries in transition in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America Starting with providing access to e-journals libraries in Central and Eastern Europe in 1999, it has spread wings enabling access to knowledge for learning, teaching, research and Sustainable development into 60 countries.

CONCERT (Consortium on Core Electronic Resources in Taiwan)

The CONCERT was set up in 1990 to take advantage of the growing popularity of web-based Full-text documents It consists of members mainly from universities, colleges as well as research institutes in Taiwan As the coordinator of CONCERT, Science and Technology Policy Research Information Centre (STP) tries its best to fully exploit the economies from group-purchase and resource sharing. In the year 2002, CONCERT leased 22 international database systems, partly funded by the Ministry of Education and National Applied Research Laboratories.

Objectives

The main objectives of CONCERT include the following:

- To establish national integrated information service mechanism.
- To enhance sci-tech policy research and establish knowledge bank: major themes include critical national issues

ICOLC (International Coalition of Library Consortia)

ICOLC refers to International Coalition of Library Consortia. It is a Consortium of Consortia, and first met informally in 1997. It comprises over 200 library consortia across the world and the Coalition represents thousands of member libraries worldwide. The Coalition serves primarily higher education institutions by facilitating discussion among consortia on issues of common interest. Utilized for the investment.

CARLI (Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Illinois)

CARLI was formed in July 2005 to serve the consortia needs of academic and research libraries in Illinois. There had been consortia existing in Illinois since the 1980s prior to the formation of CARLI. These were:

- Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Program (ICCMP), formed in 1986, provided state wide collection studies and grants.
- Illinois Digital Academic Library (IDAL), formed in 1999 to provide centralized electronic resource licensing.
- Illinois Library Computer Systems Organization (LCSO), formed in 1980, provided the shared integrated library system Illinet Online which later became I-Share.

CARLI took birth as a result of consolidation of these three consortia. Its mission is to create and maintain a rich, supportive, and diverse knowledge environment to facilitate teaching, learning, and research through the sharing of collections, expertise, and programs.

SANLIC (South African National Library and Information Consortium)

SANLIC is a consortium of higher education and research libraries in South Africa. It works with a mission to provide high quality research materials to participating institutions at cost-effective rate. Its mission is to "facilitate, on a non-profit basis, affordable access to scholarly

electronic information in support to the learning, teaching and research activities of its members. This is achieved mainly through collective negotiations with publishers and aggregators. It also promotes the use of high-quality, open access electronic information resources". It offers access to e-Journals, e-books and open access resources. It also publishes regularly its newsletter SCANLiCTALK' informant its clientele about its activities and resources.

CALIS (China Academic Library and Information System)

The China Academic Library and Information System (CALIS), launched in 1998, is a nation-wide resource-sharing system among Chinese academic libraries. Its mission is to serve directly those universities, which are funded by the central government, by providing document and information services to the users through the China Education and Research Network. The CALIS also serves users in other universities and colleges so long as they have network connections to the China Education & Research Network (CERNET). The CALIS is just like a nation-wide academic library consortium in China, half supported by the government, half by the libraries themselves. At present, it provides service to 1251 academic libraries and 792 journal content users in China.

Aims and Objectives

CALIS aims to build a national information infrastructure along with CERNET. The priority of CALIS is to reveal what already exists in academic libraries in China and to increase its publication. Two main tasks of CALIS are

- to build an information service network that contains hardware and software; and
- to introduce and produce various databases.

4.3 CONCLUSION

It is well established fact at international level that the journals publishing is moving from print to Electronic. Many libraries depending upon their nature level subject interest and affiliation to apex India are slowly moving to consortia formation at least by adding journals of major publisher in the initial stage. In India the consortia success and sustainability depends on the networks, external partners, economic tightening, quality improvement, expanding motion universe and growth of information technology. Further the feedback

system like assessments, user surveys, focus groups and observation studies shape the consortia for optimum

CHAPTER V
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

(FOR LIBRARIANS' RESPONSE)

1. Do you have Electronic Resources in the library?

Table no. 5.1 Electronic resources available in the library.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
CD ROM	4	40
E-Journals	2	20
Online database	3	30
Book with CD	1	10

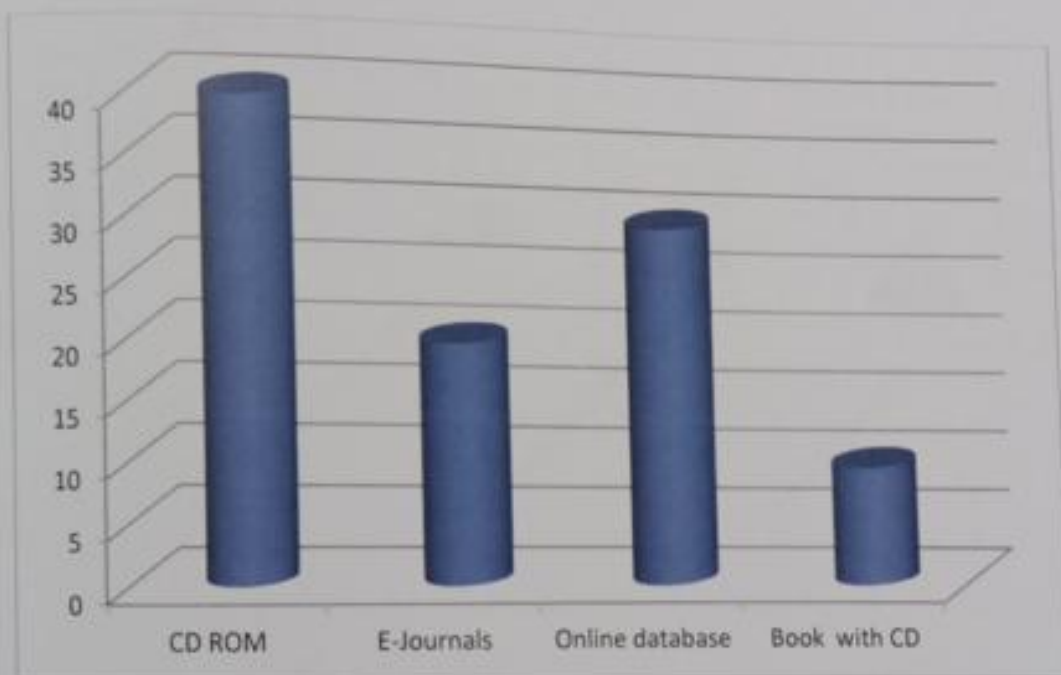


Figure No. 5.1

Analysis

The above column chart shows that 40% of the respondent said that they have CD ROM, 20% of the respondent said that they have E-journals, 30% respondent said that they have online database And 10% of the respondent said they have books with CD for the library which means CD ROM used widely.

2. Do you have Print Resources in the library?

Table No. 5.2 Print resources in the library.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Books	5	50
Current journals	1	10
Journal back volume	2	20
Thesis/dissertation	2	20

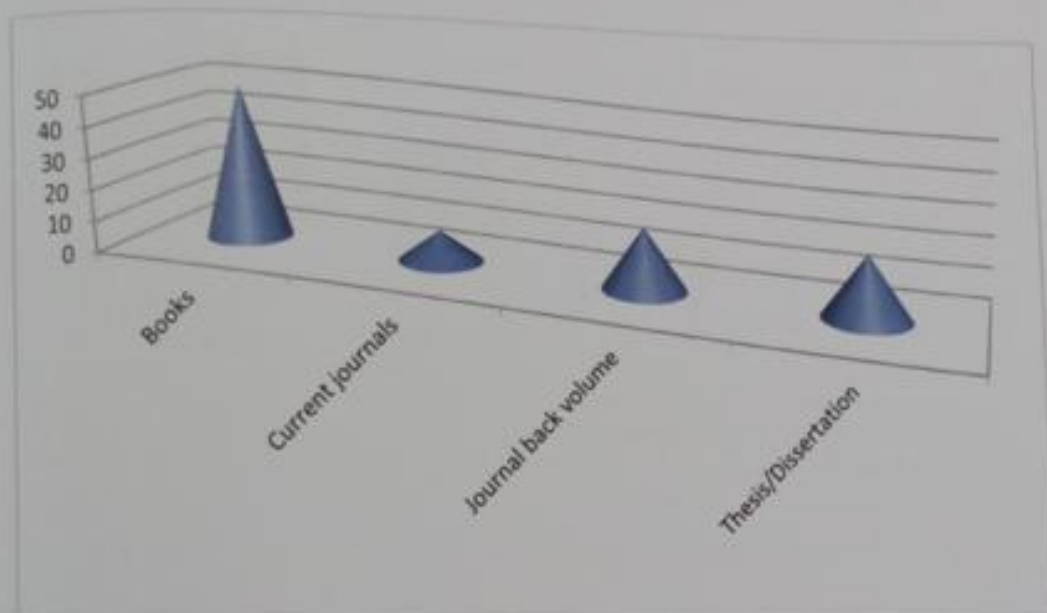


Figure No. 5.2

ANALYSIS

The above column chart shows that 50% of the respondents said that they have books resources. 10% of the respondent said that they have current journals and 20% of the respondent said that they have Journal back volume and Thesis/dissertation in their library collection.

3. How you subscribe journals to your libraries?

Table No. 5.3 Subscribe journals in library

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Direct from publisher	5	50
Through vender/agent	3	30
Through institutional membership	1	10
Through National and International Consortia	1	10

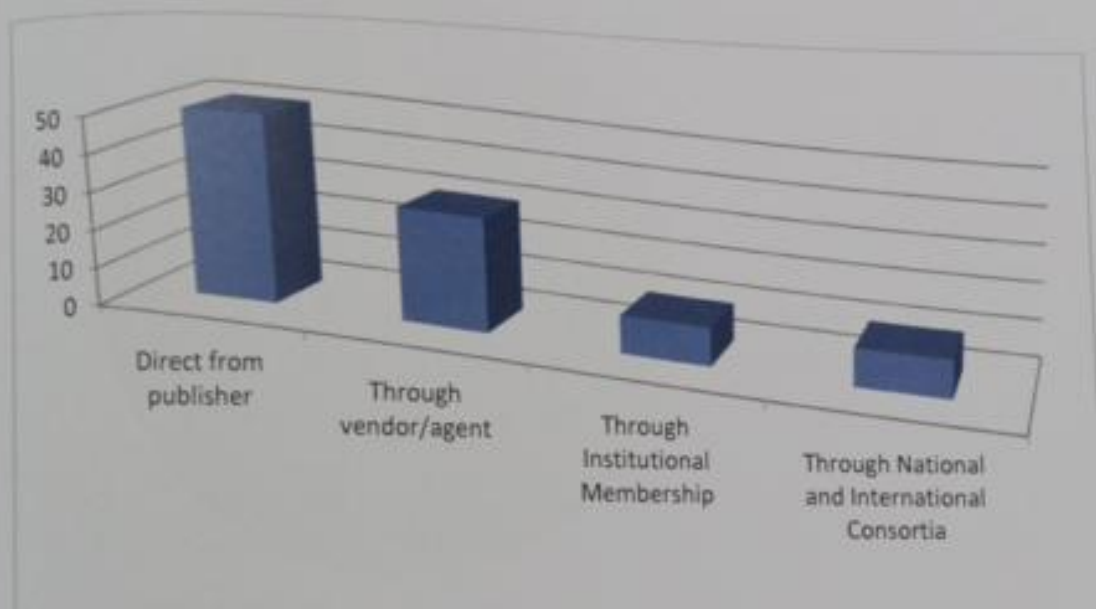


Figure No.5.3

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart show that 50% of the respondent said that they subscribe the journals directly from publisher, 30% of the respondent said that they subscribe the journals through vendor/agent and 20% of the respondents said that they subscribe the journals Through institutional membership and through national and international consortia.

4. Name the software or method used for library management and resource sharing?

Table No. 5.4 Software and methods used for library management and resource sharing.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Open source movement	0	0
Information technology	1	10
Open source software	9	90
Any other resources	0	0

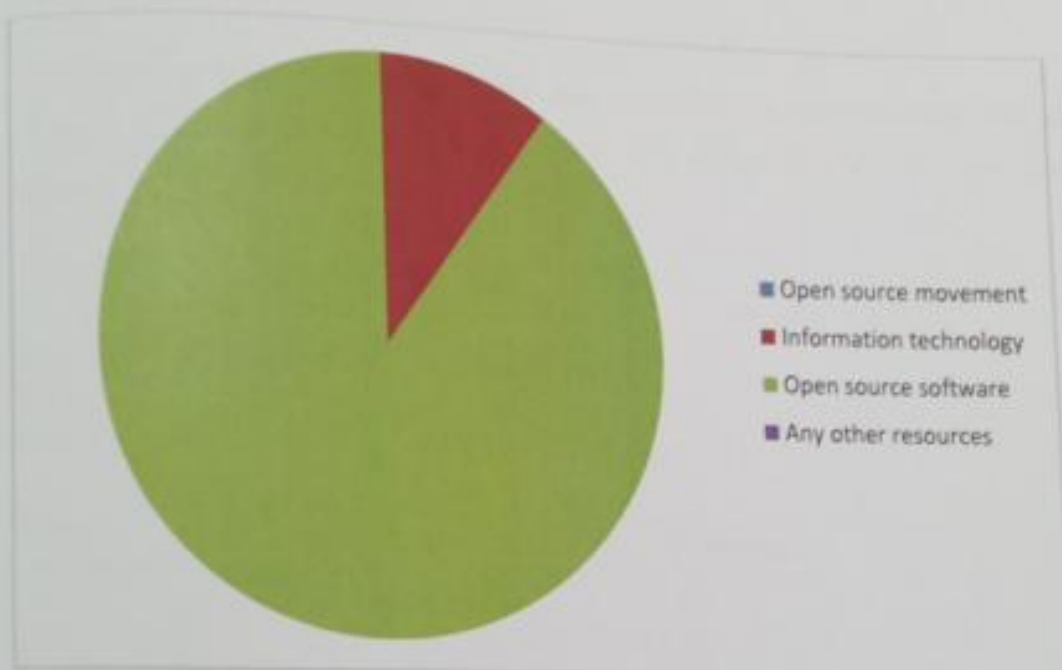


Figure No. 5.4

ANALYSIS

In the above pie chart shows that 10% of the respondent said that Information technology and 90% of the respondent used Open source software for the library management and resource sharing, which means Open source software used widely.

5. Name the hardware available in the library?

Table NO. 5.5 Hardware available in the library.

criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Scanner	5	50
Printer PCs	8	80
Terminals photocopy machines	5	50

ANALYSIS

In the above table show that 50% of the respondent have scanner and terminals photocopy machines in the library. And 80% respondent have Printer PCs which means printer used widely.

6. Internet service available in your library?

Table No. 5.6 Internet service available in the library.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
VSAT	1	10
BSNL	5	50
ISDN	1	10
Any other	3	30

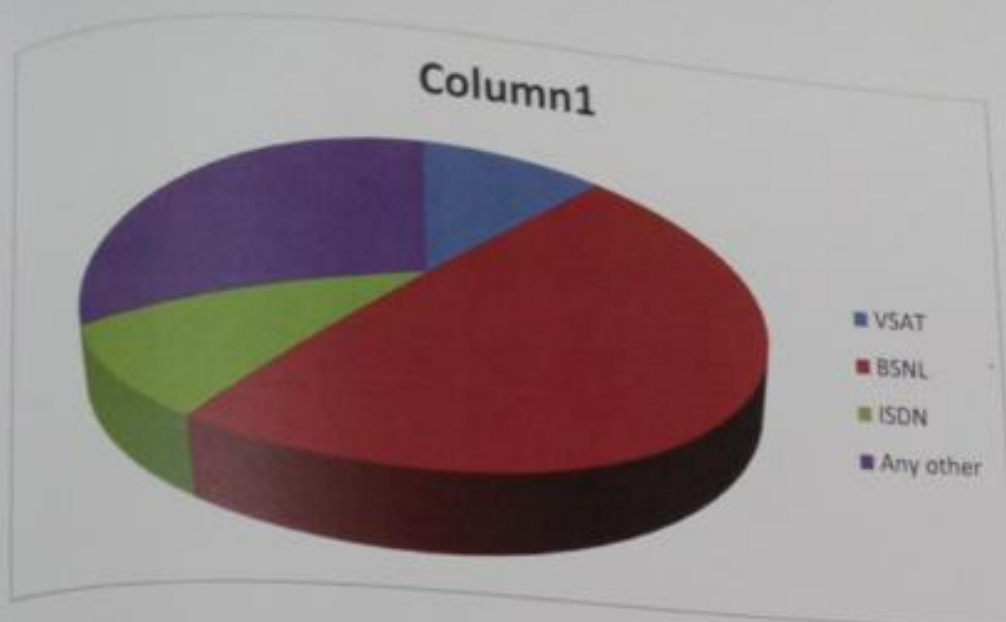


Figure No. 5.5

ANALYSIS

In the above Bar chart show that 10% of the respondent said that they have VSAT and ISDN internet collectionfor the library. 50% of the respondent said that they have any other internet services in the library with the above statement.

7. Does your library provide computer terminals to use library database/internet search?

Table No. 5.7 Library provides computer terminals to use library database/Internet search.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
YES	9	90
NO	1	10

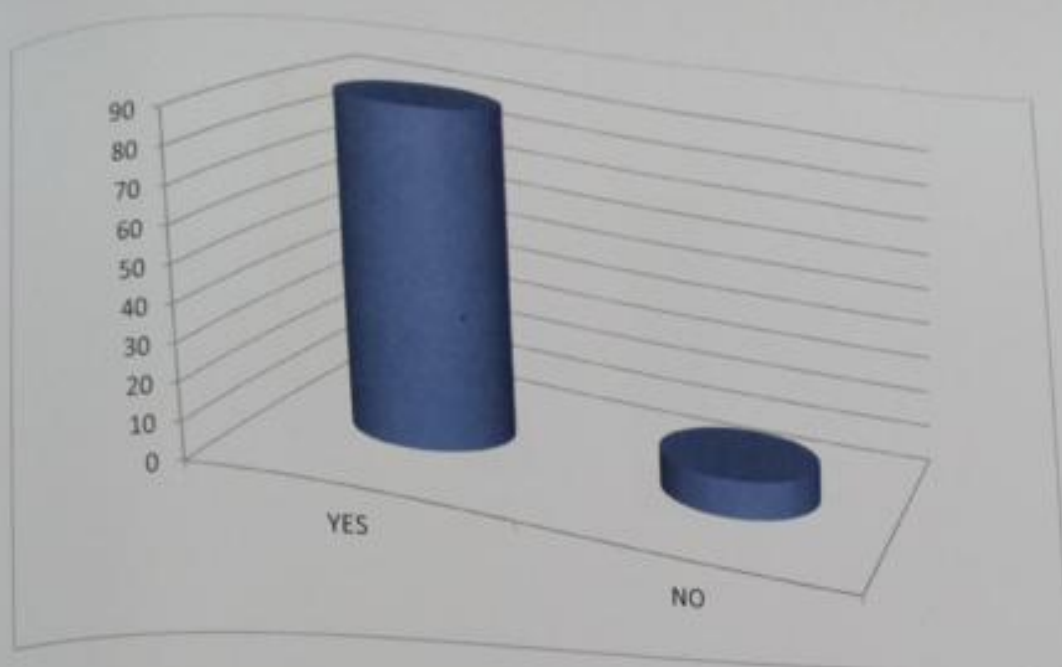


Figure No. 5.6

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 90% of the respondent said Yes, that they provide computer terminals to use library database internet search. And 10% of the respondent said No with the above statement.

8. If yes, how many times concepts library provide computer terminals to use library database/ internet search?

Table No. 5.8 Times of computer terminals to use library database/ Internet search.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
4-6	6	50
8-10	0	10
More than 10	4	40

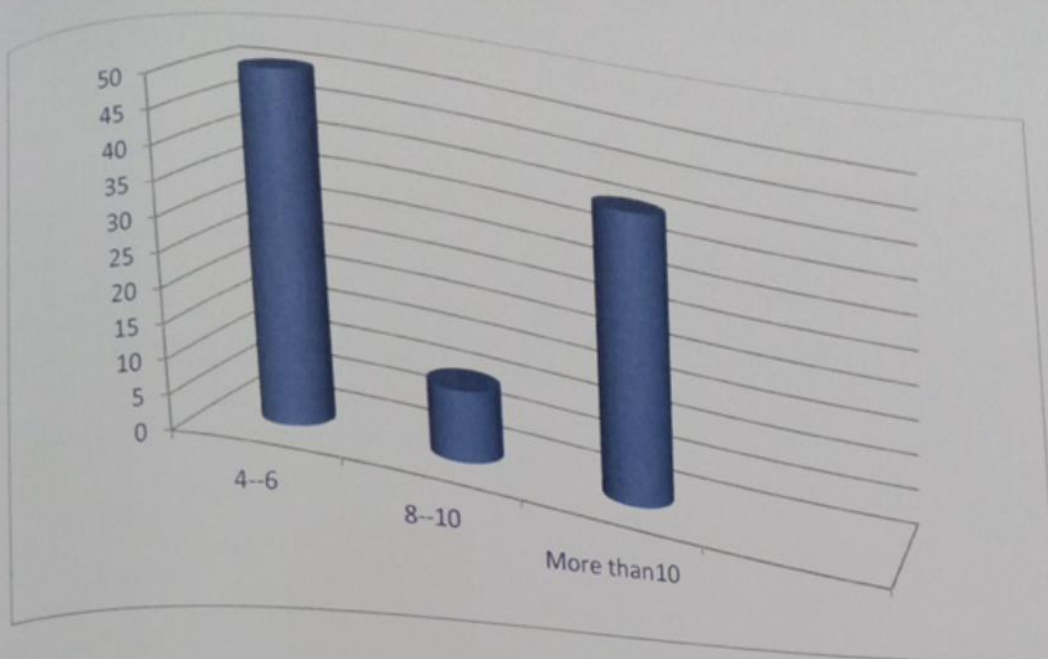


Figure No. 5.7

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 50% of the respondent said that they provide 4-6 times computer terminals to use library database/internet search in the library. 10% of the respondent said 8-10 times and 40% of the respondent said more than 10 with the above statement.

9. Which of the following service your reader uses frequently?

Table No. 5.9 Frequent library services used by readers.

Response	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage
E-books	4	50	0	0
Computer access	3	20	0	0
Study space	2	30	0	0

ANALYSIS

In the above table show that 50% of the respondent said yes, that the reader use e-books, 20% said computer access and 30% study space with the above table.

10. Do you have digital repositories for thesis report and faculty publication?

Table No.5.10 Digital responsibility for thesis report and faculty available in the library.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
YES	9	90
NO	1	10

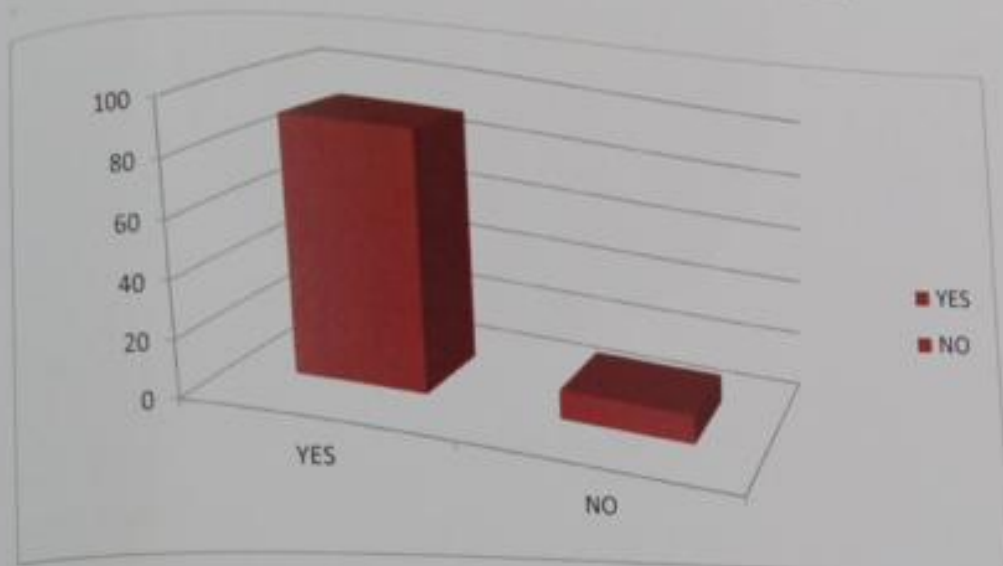


Figure no. 5.8

Analysis

In the above pie chart shows that 90% of the respondent said Yes that they have digital repositories for thesis reports and faculty publication available in the library and 10% of the respondent said No with the above statement.

11. If a consortium among western region of India is proposed for collection development and electronic sharing, would you like to join the consortia as data provider?

Table No. 5.11 Consortium among western region would you like to join the consortia.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
YES	10	100
NO	0	0

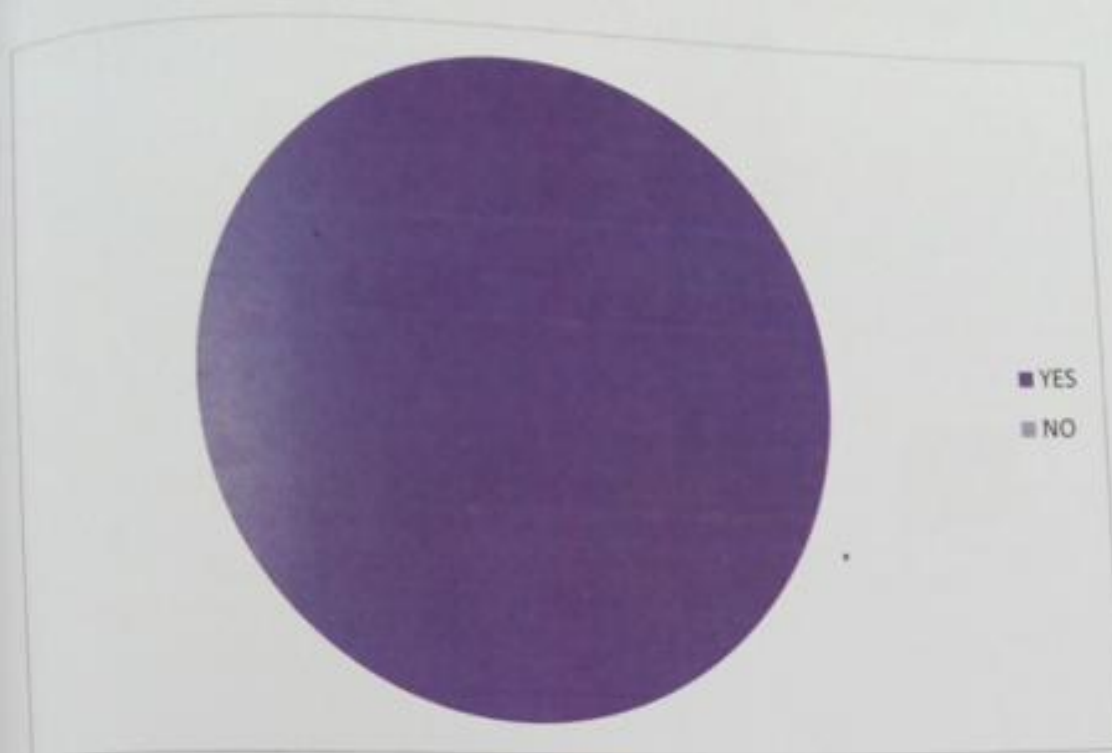


Figure No. 5.9

ANALYSIS

In the above pie chart show that 100% respondent would like to join the consortia as data provider.

12. Name the authority or the institution play a vital role to provide leadership to steer the consortium of library?

Table No.5.12 Vital role to provide leadership to steer the consortium in the library.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
ERNET	1	10
DELNET	2	20
UGC	6	60
Any other	1	10

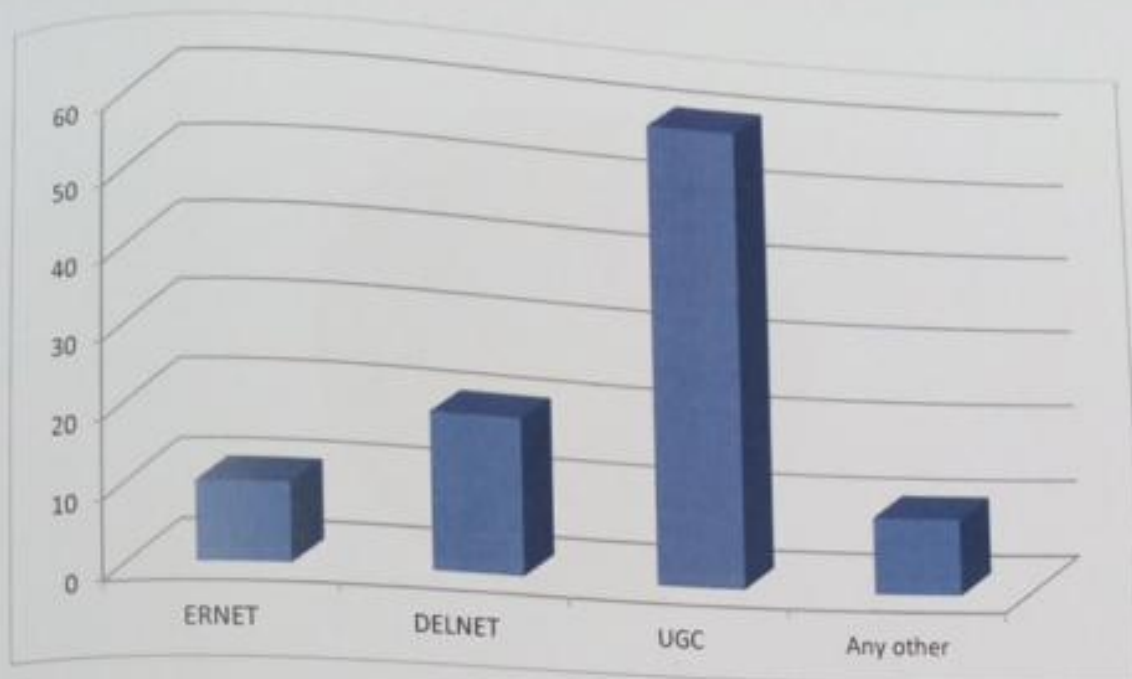


Figure No. 5.10

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 10 of the respondent said that they use ERNET and any other authority or the institution. 20% of the respondents said DELNET. And 60% of the respondent said that they use UGC to provide leadership to steer the consortium of library with the above statement.

13. Which format does your library follow for bibliographic description?

Table N. 5.13 Formats for the bibliographic description in the library.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
MARC	10	100
CCF	0	0



Figure No. 5.11

ANALYSIS

In the above pie chart shows that 100% of the respondent said that they follow MARC format for bibliographic description in the library with the above statement

14. Is it necessary to organise training programme for research or library staff?

Table No. 5.14 Training programme for research or library staff.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
YES	10	100
NO	0	0

ANALYSIS

In the above table show that 100% of the respondent said that the training programme for research and staff is necessary.

15. Do you organize training programme for library staff or users?

Table No.5.15 Training programme for library staff and users.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
YES	10	100
NO	0	0



Figure No. 5.12

ANALYSIS

In the above pie chart show that 100% of the respondent said that they organize training programme for library staff and users.

USERS' RESPONSE

5.1 Why you browse library consortia?

Table No. 5.16. Reasons browsing library consortia

Sr. No	Reason to browse library consortia	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Made it easy to get hold of the material	15	37.5
2.	Made it easy to find the material	20	50
3.	Expanded the resources available	3	7.5
4.	Improve quality of work	2	5



Figure No. 5.13

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 37.5% of the respondent said that they browse library consortia to made it easy to get hold of the material, 50% of the respondent said the browse to made it easy to find the materials 7.5% of the respondent said they browse to make it expanded the resources available and 5% of the respondent said that they browse to improved the quality of work. Which show that made it easy to find materials used more.

5.2 What is your reason for the usage of consortia resources?

Table No. 5.17. Reason of usage of consortia resources

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
For study work	26	65
For research work	9	22.5
For keeping up to date subject information	3	7.5
For appearing NET SET exams	2	5

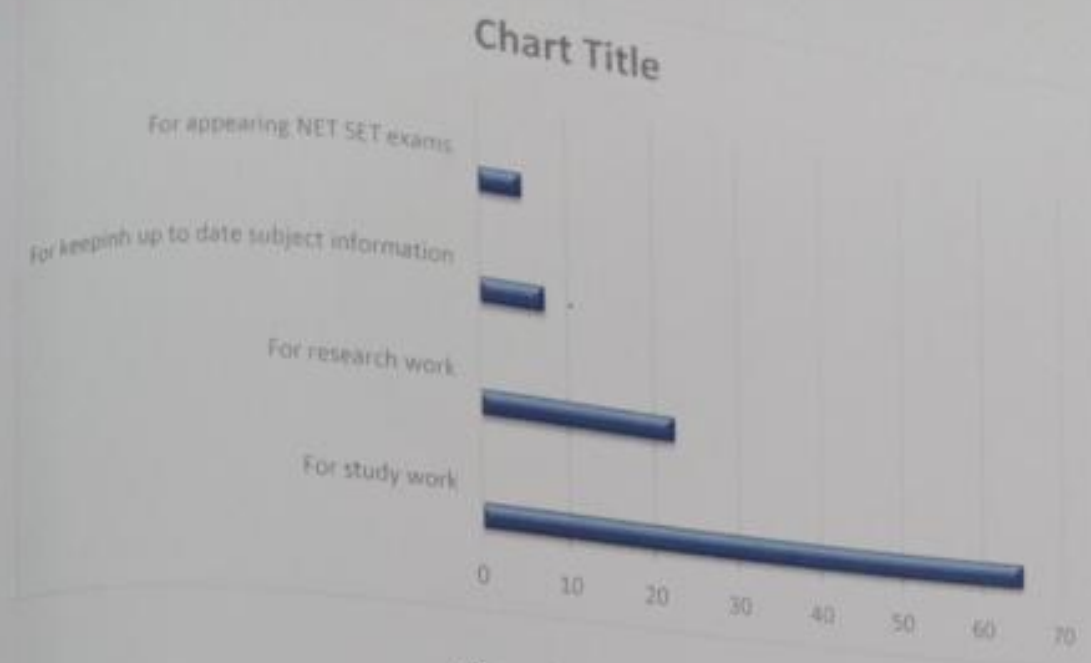


Figure No. 5.14

ANALYSIS

In the above chart shows that 65% of the respondent said that they use consortia resources for study work, 22.5% of the respondent use for research work, 7.5% of the respondent use for keeping up to date subject information and 5% of the respondent using for appearing NET SET exams. In the above statement which noticed that for study work took widely.

5.3 How frequently do you use resources?

Table No. 5.18 Frequency for using resources

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Once in a week	21	52.5
Daily	0	0
Times in a week	14	35
Occasionally	5	12.5

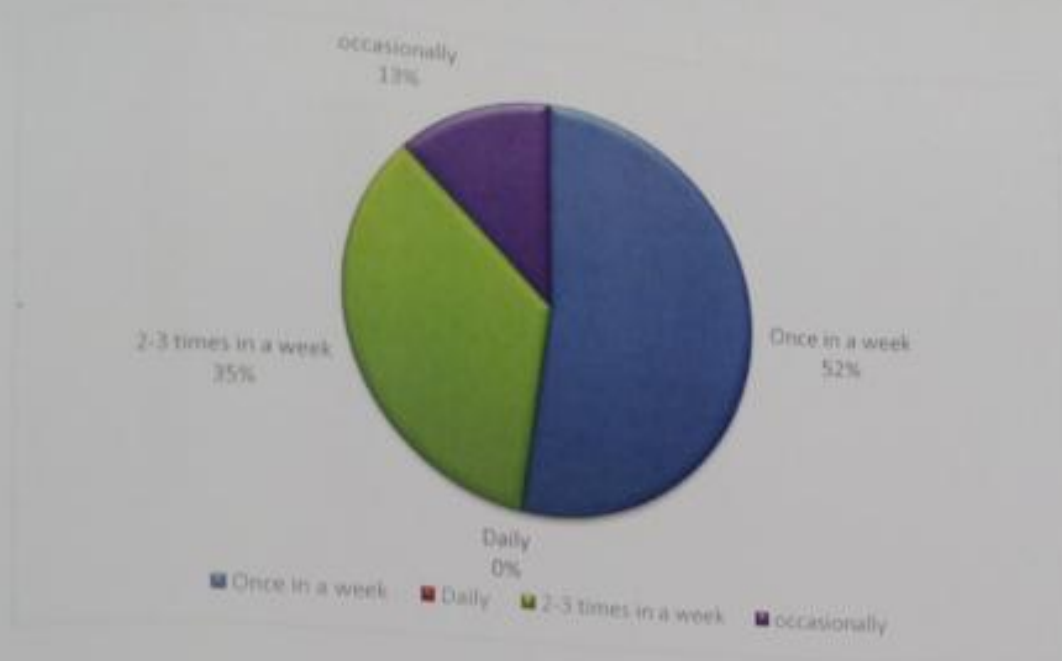


Figure No.5.15

ANALYSIS

In the above chart shows that 52.5% of the respondent said that they uses the resources once in a week, 32% of the respondent uses 2-3 times in a week and 12.5% of the respondent uses occasionally with the above statement.

5.4 Which method you used for such techniques?

Table No. 5.19 Various method used for Search techniques

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Phrases	14	35
Word	13	32.5
Sentences	11	27.5
Filled search	4	10

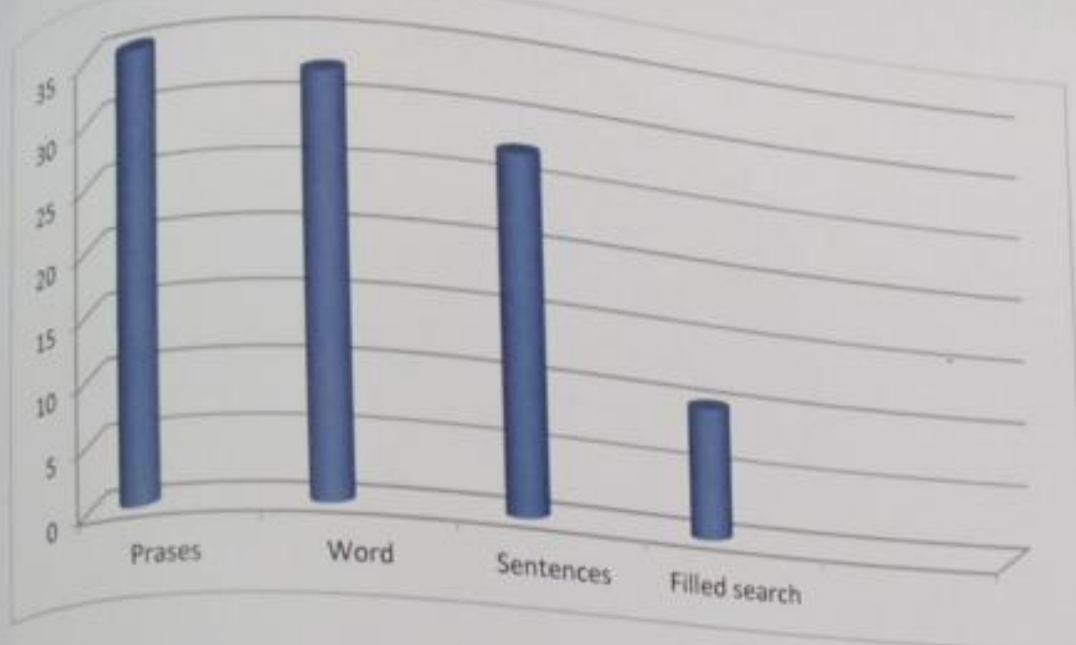


Figure No. 5.16

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 35% of the respondent said that they used Phrases Methods for such techniques. 32.5% of the respondent used for Word Methods. 27.5% of the respondent used for Sentences, and 10% of the respondent used for Filled Search with above statement which means Phrases used widely.

5.5 Do you feel that there is a need for printed journals in addition to e-journals?

Table No.5.18 Need for printed journals in addition to E-Journals.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
YES	32	80
NO	8	20

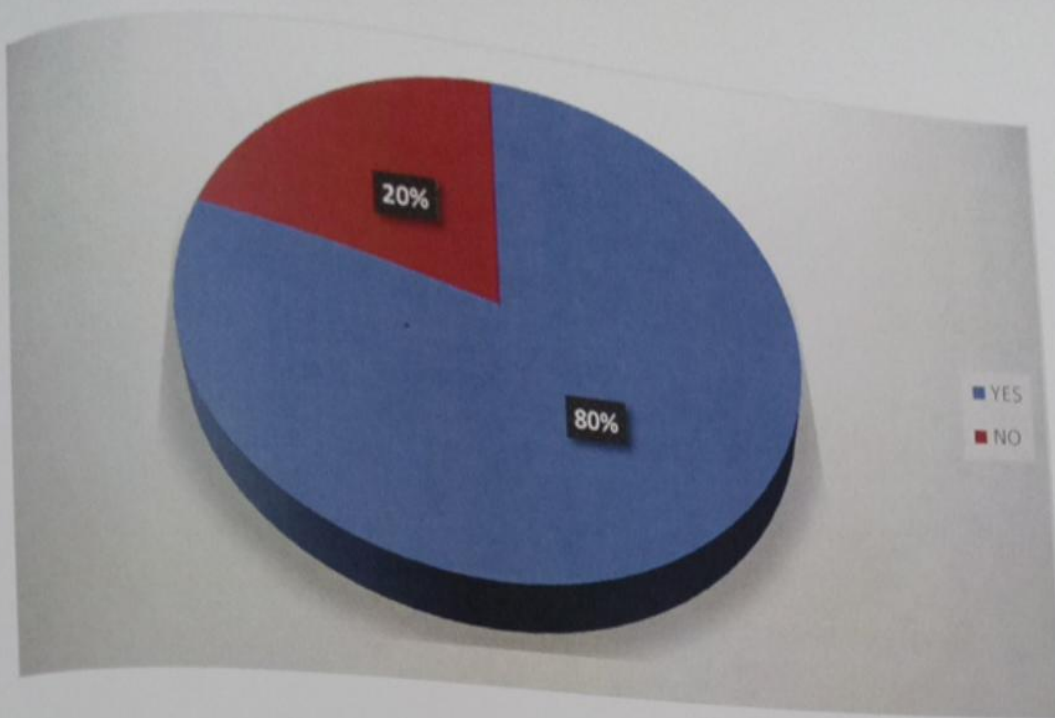


Figure No.5.17

ANALYSIS

In the above pie chart shows that 80% of the respondents said Yes, that they need printed journal in addition to E- journals and 20% of the respondent said No with the above statement.

5.6 Do you need user training programme?

Table No.5.19. Needs for user training programme.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	72.5
No	11	27.5



Figure No.5.18

ANALYSIS

In the above column shows that 72.5% of the respondent said Yes, that there is a need for training programme. While 27.5% of the respondent said No, need of training programme with the above statement.

5.7 Where do you access internet?

Table No. 5.20 Internet Access

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
In computer Laboratory	12	30
In Library	16	40
Others	12	30

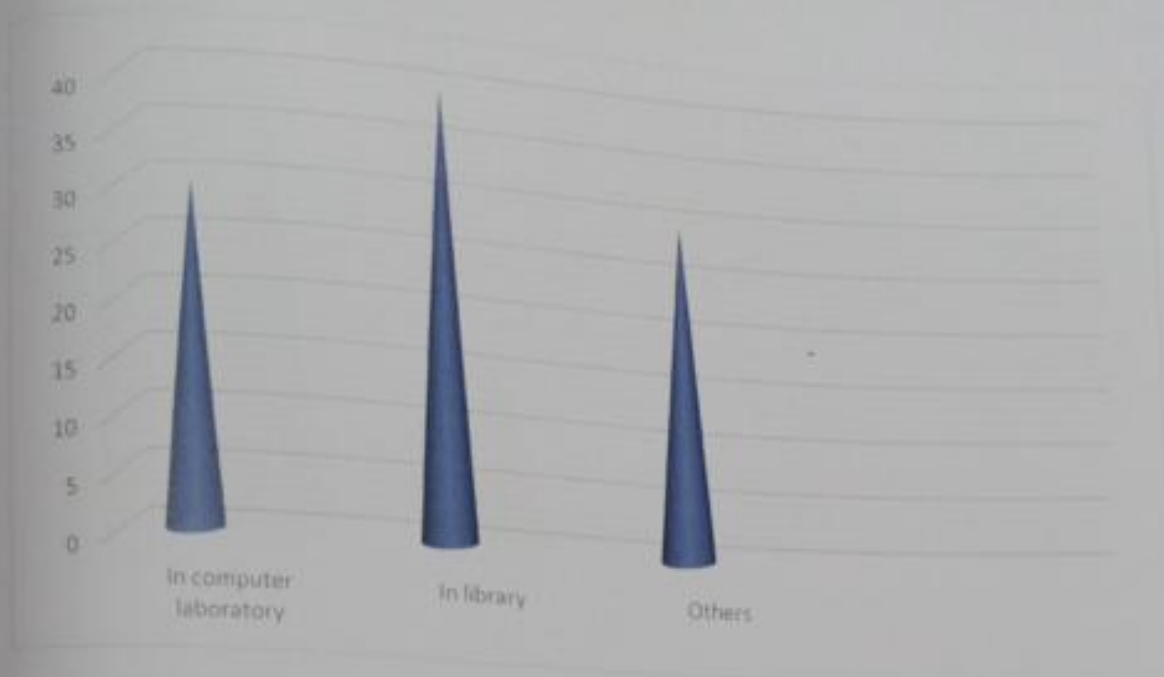


Figure No.5.19

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 30% of the respondent said that they access internet in the computer laboratory, 40% of the respondent said in library and 30% of the respondent said any other with the above statement.

5.8 Are you satisfy with your internet facility in your library?

Table No. 5.21 Satisfied with your internet facility available in the library.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	70
No	12	30

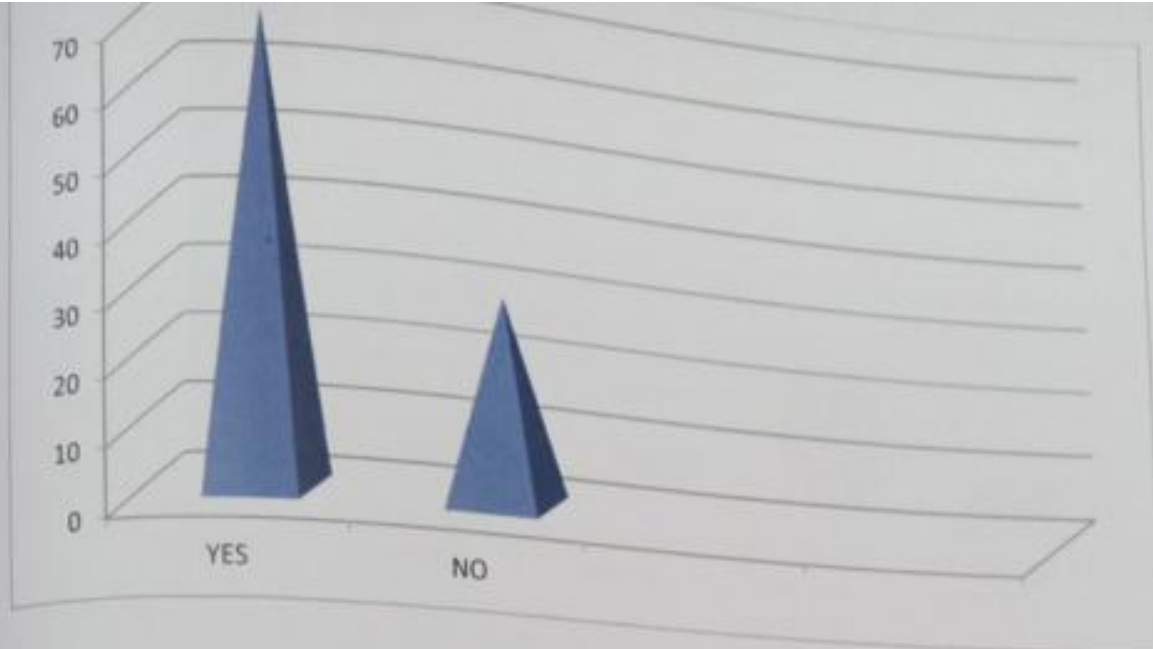


Figure No.5.20

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 70% of the respondent said Yes that they are satisfied with the internet facility available in the library And 30% of the respondent said No with the above statement.

5.9 Is any problem faced while accessing the consortia resources?

Table No.22. Problems faced while accessing the consortia resources.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Slow internet connectivity	28	70
Limited access terminals	7	17.5
Poor designed website	5	12.5
Insufficient time and training	8	20
Lake of proper hardware	3	7.5

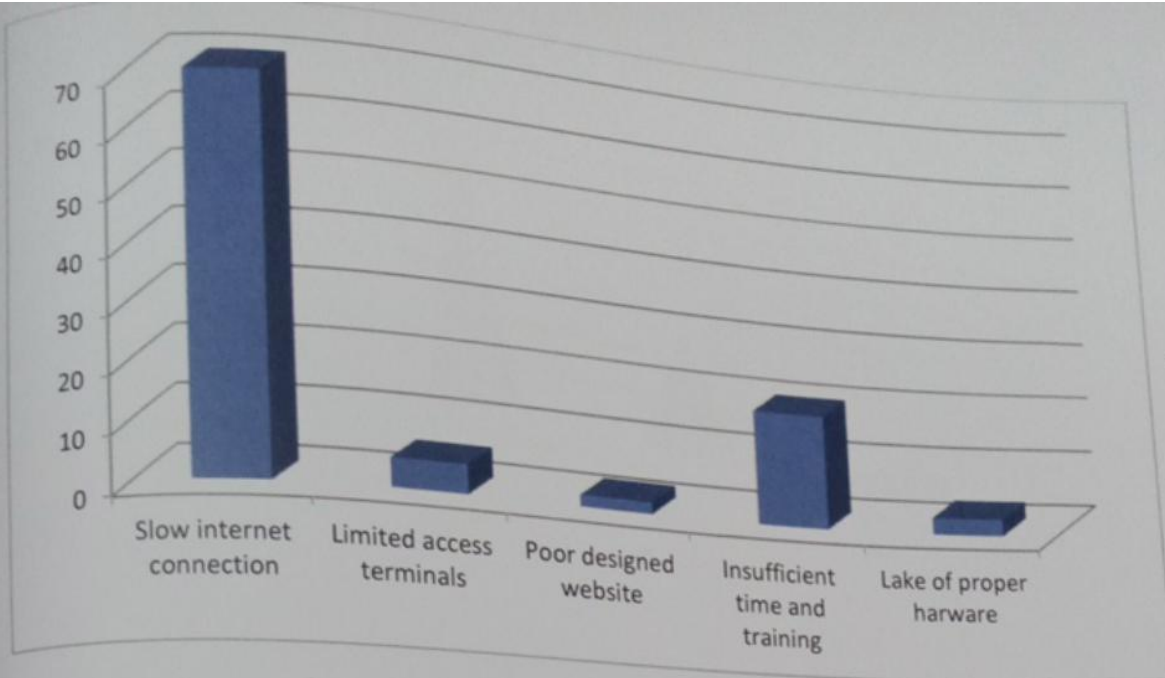


Figure No.5.21

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 70% of the respondent said that they faced slow internet connection problem which accessing the consortia resources. 17.5% of the respondent said that they faced limited access terminals. 12.5% of the respondent said poor designed website, 20% of the respondent said in sufficient time and training and 7.5% of the respondent said lack of proper hardware with the above statement.

5.10 How can you evaluate the consortia for study and research?

Table No. 5.23 Evaluation of consortia for the study & Research.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	9	22.5
Good	20	50
Very good	9	22.5
Poor	2	5

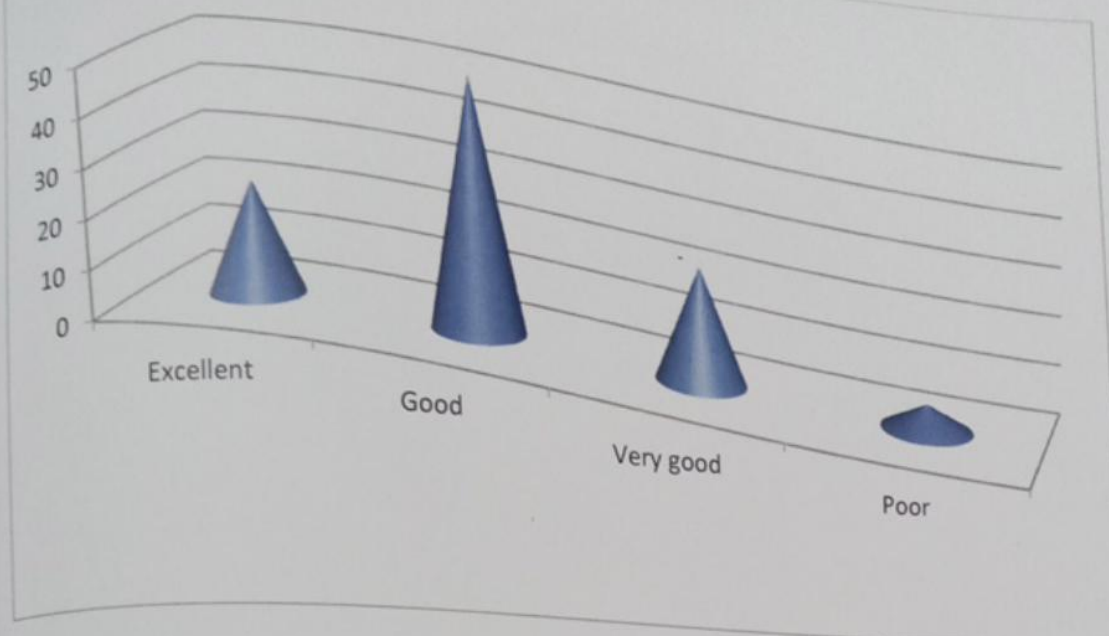


Figure No. 5.22

ANALYSIS

In the above column chart shows that 22.5% of the respondent said that it is Excellent for study and research purpose. 50% of the respondent said Good, 22.5% of the respondent said Very good and 5% of the respondent said Poor with above the statement.

5.11 Does your library is user friendly?

Table No.5.24 Library is user friendly

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	37	92.5
No	3	7.5

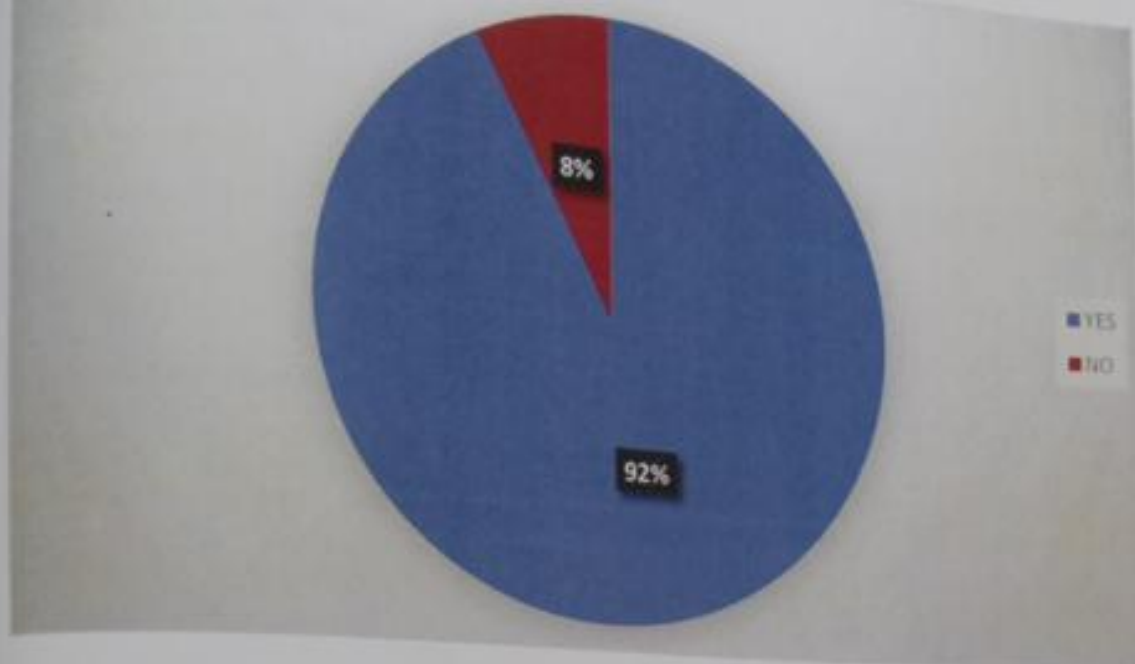


Figure No. 5.23

ANALYSIS

In the column chart shows that 92.5% of the respondent said Yes, that the library is user friendly and 7.5% of the respondent said No with the above statement.

5.12 What is your main purpose to visit your library?

Table No. 5.25 Purpose of visit to the library.

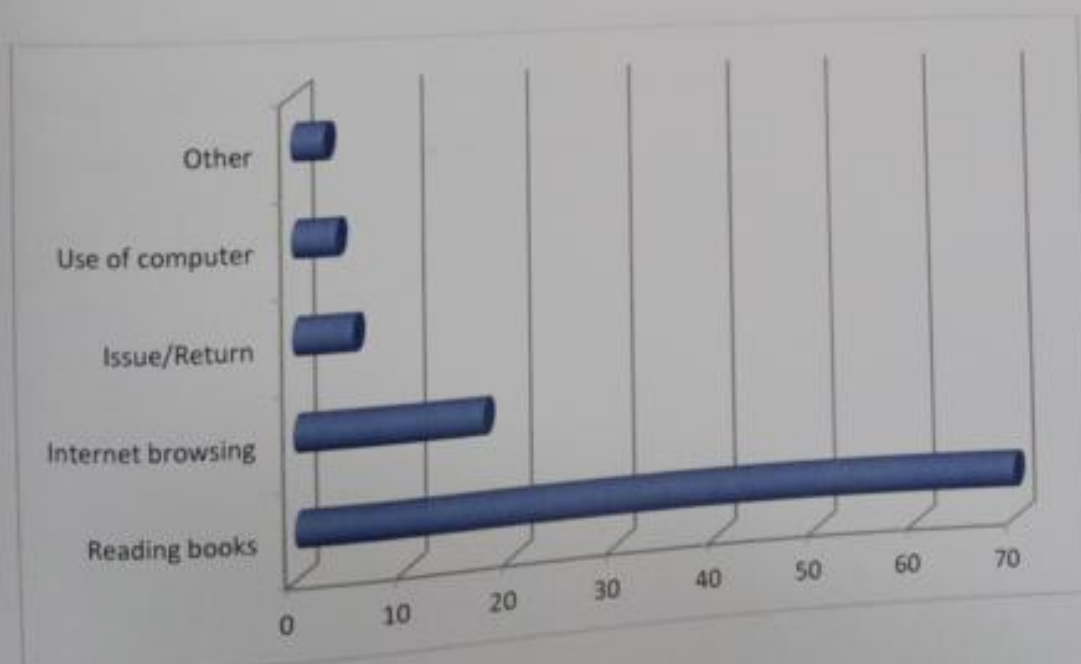


Figure No. 5.24

ANALYSIS

In the above bar graph shows that 70% of the respondent said the purpose of visit library to reading books, 12.5% of the respondent to internet browsing, 17.5% of the respondent to Issue/Return books, 12.55 of the respondent to do use of computers and 5% of the respondent to visit library fir other work.

5.13 How the information currently being delivered?

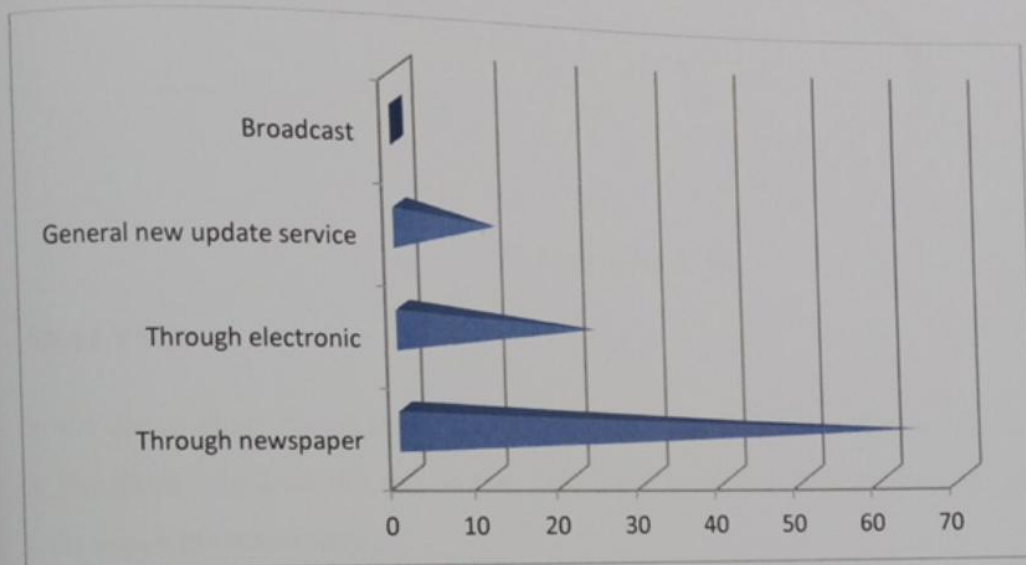


Figure No. 5.25

ANALYSIS

In the above bar graph shows that 65% of the respondents said that information is delivered through newspaper. 17.5% of the respondent said through electronic and 27.5% of the respondent said general new update service.

5.14 Mention the usefulness of consortium if you have used at any point of time?



Figure No.5. 26

ANALYSIS

In the above chart shows that 47.5% of the respondent said that the usefulness of consortium is Excellent. 20% of the respondent said Very good and 32% of the respondent said Good with above the statement.

5.15 Way the consortia have influence to the research efficiency?

Table No.5.28 Consortia have influence with the Research Efficiency.

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Faster to accessing information	23	57.5
Easy to access information	28	70
Profession competence	11	27.5
Expedite the research process	1	2.5

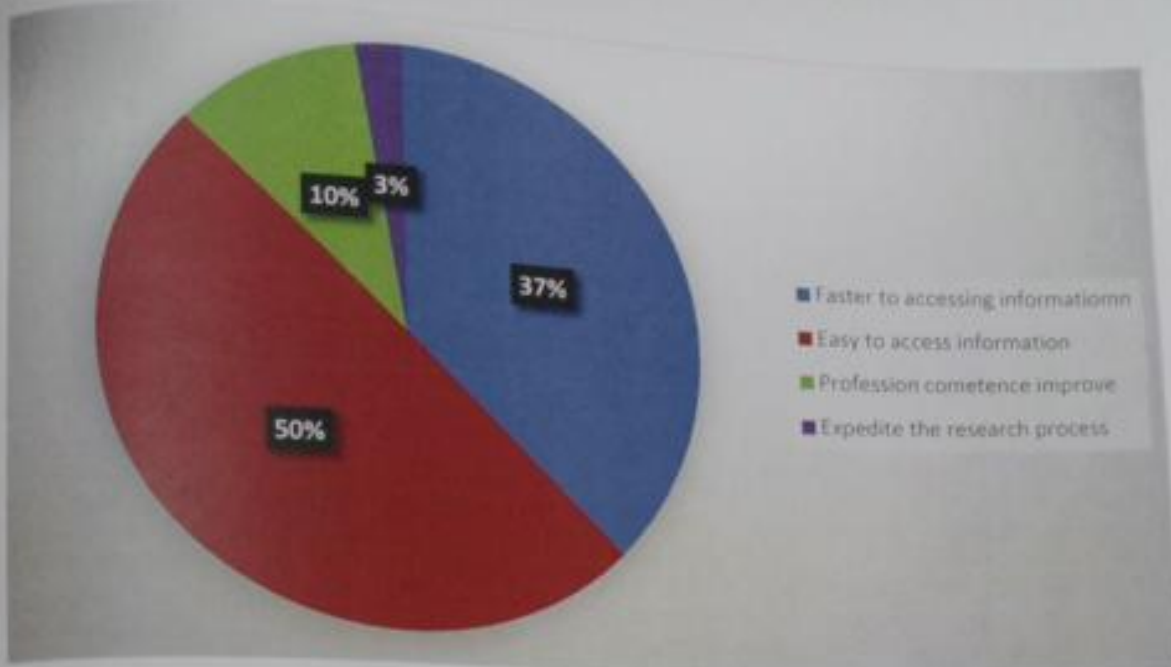


Figure No. 5.27

ANALYSIS

In the above pie chart shows that 57.5% of the respondent said that consortia influences with the search efficiency Faster to accessing information. 70% of the respondent said that Easy to access information, 27.5% of the respondent said to better profession competence and 2.5% of the respondent said Expedite the research process with the above statement.

CHAPTER VI
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 OBSERVATION

The present thesis is an attempt to analyze the most Recent trends in consortia, its models, resources and benefit: The Thesis aims to ascertain the different argument of library consortia. This chapter discusses the finding observation and conclusion on the basis of data presented. It also deals with the limitation and the centre research on the topic.

Having introduced the basic research problem in chapter I along with the objectives hypothesis, methodology, significance, scope and limitation of the study. Chapter II proceeds to give brief review of literature on various aspects reveal to the use of Library consortia. Chapter III and IV aims to analyzing the different concept of Library consortia and the latest tried in consortia at National and International levels. Data analysis and interpretation is done in the form of chapter V. The finding of questionnaire is presented in the form of chapter VI under the following components.

6.2 Findings based on Librarians' Response

1. The study researcher found that electronic resources are available most of the library and it is positive sign for academic pursuit.
2. The study researcher most of the resources available in the library like books which is widely used followed by journals and dissertations.
3. It is notice that it purchase of library are most done through publisher and it not available through vendor.
4. The study researcher found that most of the college libraries have open source software or Koha library management software further day today library activity.
5. The study revealed that most of the colleges under the study as require hardware to complete day-today activities of the libraries.
6. To query regarding internet services most of the libraries used BSNL provided internet services.
7. Further the researcher found that most of the college libraries has internet browsing facility to their student and faculty.
8. Further the researcher study found that around 8-10 computer terminals are available for users in the library for browsing of e-resources.
9. The study also found that e-books are widely refereed by student for their academic studies.

10. To a query regarding digital repository for thesis, it is notice that 90% of the libraries have started constructing a digital repository of thesis to their students.
11. If when ask about joining of consortia most of the libraries are interested in joining the library consortia.
12. To a query about training program all the respondent felt that there should be continuous training program to know about more crisis resources available in the concern library.

6.3 Finding based on Users' Response

1. The study found that the library consortia make easy for any researcher to search for any materials. It also makes easy to find the require information.
2. To a query for reason of usage of consortia the respondent were most academic pursuid.
3. The researcher notice that browse of consortia is more in a week compared to a daily or 2-3 times daily and the browsing is done by student community.
4. The researcher found that most of the student use phrases to retrieve the data for the academic study.
5. The study also revealed that 80% of the respondent felt printed journals is also be available for academic fraternity.
6. The study found that the student and the faculty mostly browse internet in library vemises.
7. The researcher also found that internet facility provided by libraries is up to date and respondent are satisfied with these facilities.
8. With a query the respondent said that the slow internet sometimes Hampus the research activity.
9. The researcher felt that provision of the consortia to libraries helps in many ways and the student community are happy with the system.
10. The respondent about 92% felt that library authority are friendly with the users and are ready to help.
11. To a query by raised by researcher by regarding purpose of visit library 70% of respondent visit the library for reading of book which is a positive of sign.
12. It is opined by the by the researchers that most of their visits are to the library to read books, journals, browsing the digital resources in consortia for their study and research.

13. The researcher found that 47% felt excellent facilities are available in consortia initiative.
14. The researcher noticed that 57% of the respondent use consortia initiative for information and also speedy and error free.

6.4 Suggestion

1. It is suggested that National Coalition Consortia (mega consortia) should be formed with common e-resource policy in India.
2. An archival policy should be formed for e-resources under consortia initiative.
3. The study symbolizes that the library authority should acquire the entire hardware and software requirement for smooth flow of information and services.
4. The study indicates that efforts should be made to subscribe journals to support research and academic studies.
5. The study opines that the OPAC of all libraries should be updated regularly with new content and this should be informed to the users by displaying the content in the prominent places in the library through SMS and E-mail services.
6. The study strongly suggested that all libraries should opt for UGC-INFONET consortia for enhancing educational activities.
7. The study informs that those libraries which have not followed MARC format should adapt for data preservation and sharing.
8. The study out that infrastructure facility should be in place for smooth functioning of IP and IT enabled services.
9. There is need to identify the maximum electronic resources options available for accessing consortia in a consortia mode, desire for the libraries, and to identify the possibilities of electronic content creation in a co-operative manner among the university libraries.
10. There is a need to induct and motivate the library peoples that the technology driven co-operative arrangements of electronic resources could accomplish the library services far more than they can individually. It is also necessary to organize the training for existing library personnel in turn with the new environment and regular flashing of messages, like sharing resources means sharing success.
11. The study advocates that all the librarians are fully aware of the improvement that is require in library consortia initiatives and their active participation can only benefit themselves and the stake holder.

12. The study opines the consortia facilities are used for expanded resources which will improve the quality of research and development.
13. The automation of the libraries will help in improving other library services including better collection management, accounting and reduce floor-space usage. demand usage can be tracked more accurately with new tools.
14. The study confirms that library has tried to acquire documents in digital form in joining the library consortia in near future.
15. The consortia agency should obtain national license for important e-resources with access spread out to as many educational institutions required.

6.5 CONCLUSION

Consortia have multifarious advantages which strengthen the R&D in an organization by providing up-to-date information and competitive edge for better negotiation with publishers. Librarian can save a huge amount in term of stopping the print subscription and subscribing the e-resource through deep discount in consortium.

The libraries must work on a new mechanism for evaluating new scholars for authoring publish in and researching. In the present era of information revolution, there is a need to expand the sharing of resources by using technologies advancement . Wider access to electronic resources at an affordable cost with less time at best possible terms and condition is only possible through consortia.

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To whom so ever it may Concern

This is to certify that Ms. Anisha Arjun Velip, P.R No. 201707706 student of Masters of Library and Information Science (MLISc) Department of Library and Information Science (LIS), Goa University, intends to complete her Dissertation "*Recent Trend in consortia, its models, Resources and Benefit: A study*" for the year 2021-2022.

It is a humble request to help the student to complete their academic Dissertation as a part of MLISc study.


Dr. Carlos M. Fernandes
Asst. Professor (Project Guide)
Teacher-in-charge
Dept. of LIS, Goa University

To,
Ms. Anisha Arjun Velip
Student of M.L.I.Sc., Goa University
(2021-2022)

RECENT TRENDS IN CONSORTIA, ITS MODELS, RESOURCES AND BENEFIT: A STUDY

Questionnaire for Librarians

1. Name of the college _____
2. Name of the librarian _____
3. Qualification _____
4. Total library staff _____

5. Do you have Electronic Resources in the library? (please tick)

- a) CD ROM ☐
- b) E-Journals ☐
- c) Online database ☐
- d) Book with CD ☐
- e) E-books ☐

6. Do you have Print Resources in the library? (please tick)

- a) Books ☐
- b) Current journals ☐
- c) Journal back volume ☐
- d) Thesis/Dissertation ☐

7. How do you subscribe journals to your libraries? (please tick)

- a) Direct from publisher ☐
- b) Through vendor/agent ☐
- c) Through Institutional Membership ☐
- d) Through National/International Consortia ☐

8. Name the software or method used for library management and resources sharing?(please tick)

- a) Open source movement ☐

- b) Information technology
- c) Open source software
- d) Any other resources

9. Name the hardware available in the library

- a) Scanner
- b) Printer PCs
- c) Terminals photocopy machines

10. Internet service available in your library?

- a) VSAT
- b) BSNL
- c) ISDN
- d) Any other

11. Does your library provide computer terminals to use library database /internet search? (please tick)

- a) Yes
- b) No

12. If yes how many times concept library provide computer terminals to use library database/internet search? (please tick)

- a) 4-6
- b) 8-10
- c) More than 10

13. Which of the following library services your readers uses frequently?

Responses	Yes	No
E-book		
Computer access		
Study space		

14. Do you have digital repositories for thesis reports and faculty publication ?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

15. If a consortium among Western Region of India is proposed for collection development and electronic sharing, would you like to join the consortia as data provider?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

16. Name the authority or the institution play the important role to provide leadership to steer the consortium of library?

a) ERNET ☐

b) DELNET ☐

c) UGC ☐

d) Any other ☐

17. Which format does your library follow for bibliographic description

a) MARC.

b) CCF

18. Is it necessary to organize training programme for research or library staff?

Yes

☐

No

☐

19. Do you organize training program for library staff or users

a) Yes. ☐

b) No. ☐

RECENT TRENDS IN CONSORTIA , ITS MODELS, RESOURCES And BENEFIT: A STUDY

Questionnaire for Users'

1. Why you browse library consortia?
 - a) Made it easy to get hold of the material ☐
 - b) Made it easy to find the materials ☐
 - c) Expanded the resources available ☐
 - d) Improve quality of work ☐
2. What is your reason for the usage of consortia resources?
 - a) For study work ☐
 - b) For research work ☐
 - c) For keeping up to date subject information's ☐
 - d) For appearing NET SET exams ☐
3. How frequently do you use resources?
 - a) Once in a week ☐
 - b) Daily ☐
 - c) Times in a week ☐
 - d) Occasionally ☐
4. Which method you used for such techniques?
 - a) Phrases ☐
 - b) Word ☐
 - c) Sentences ☐
 - d) Filled search ☐
5. Do you feel that there is a need for printed journals in addition to e-journals?
 - a) Yes ☐
 - b) No ☐
6. Do you need user training programme?
 - a) Yes ☐
 - b) No ☐
7. Where do you access internet?
 - a) In computer laboratory ☐
 - b) In library ☐
 - c) Others ☐
8. Are you satisfy with your internet facility in your library?

- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

- 9 Is any problem faced while accessing the consortia resources?
- a) Slow internet connectivity ☐
- b) Limited access website ☐
- c) Poor designed website ☐
- d) Insufficient time and training ☐
- e) Lake of proper hardware ☐

- 10 How can you evaluate the consortia for study and research?
- a) Excellent ☐
- b) Good ☐
- c) Very good ☐
- d) Poor ☐

- 11 Does your library is user friendly?
- a) Yes ☐
- b) No ☐

- 12 What is your main purpose to visit your library?
- a) Reading books ☐
- b) Internet browsing ☐
- c) Issue/return ☐
- d) Use of computer ☐
- e) Others ☐

- 13 How the information currently being delivered?
- a) Through newspaper ☐
- b) Through electronic ☐
- c) General new update service ☐
- d) Broadcast ☐

- 14 Mention the usefulness of consortium if you have used at any point of time?
- a) Excellent ☐
- b) Very good ☐
- c) Good ☐
- d) Poor ☐

- 15 Way the consortia have influence to the research efficiency?
- a) Faster to accessing information ☐
- b) Easy to access information ☐
- c) Profession competence improve ☐
- d) Expedite the research process ☐