

**PAPER M-110 (B): ACADEMIC  
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION  
SYSTEM**

**UNIT-IV: INFORMATION  
SERVICES**

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# UNIT-IV: INFORMATION SERVICES

- ◉ CAS
- ◉ SDI
- ◉ Abstracting and Indexing Services
- ◉ Library Bulletin
- ◉ Newspaper Clipping Services
- ◉ Computerized Services
- ◉ Resource Sharing and Networking:  
INFLIBNET, UGC-INFONET Digital  
Library Consortium, etc.
- ◉ Information Literacy Programmes

CURRENT  
AWARENESS  
SERVICE

# CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICES(CAS)

- ◉ The information services provided in anticipation are termed as alerting services.
- ◉ Alerting services usually referred to as Current Awareness Services- important means for keeping the users up to date in their areas of interest.
- ◉ Current awareness refers to a way to stay up-to-date on the latest information, to receive automatic alerts about new information/articles in a specific research area and using modern technology that helps a user to organize and mediate the information that is required to user.

# DEFINITIONS

- ◉ **Ranganathan** defined CAS as  
“Documentation periodical, listing the documents appearing during the period covered, and without being, selected to suit the requirements of a particular reader or of a specific topic under investigation. This is of the nature of a general appetizer. It endeavors to keep the clientele informed promptly of all the nascent thought created in their fields of work and related fields.”
- ◉ According to **Alasdair Kemp**  
CAS is ‘a system for reviewing newly available documents, selecting items relevant to the needs of an individual or group, and recording them, so that notifications may be sent to those individuals or group to whose needs they are related’.

# DEFINITIONS (2)

- ◉ **Guha** defines it as

'A device of the information system through which the users of information can be informed promptly, as soon as possible after publication but before absorption into the comprehensive secondary sources of current literature on a road subject field or an area in which a group of persons are interested, and presented in a manner, a volume, and rhythm indented to facilitate or cultivate current approach to information. In the context of a library, the time limit should be after the receipt of the publications but well before the receipt of the secondary publications contains them.'

According to him, CAS is 'a system of informing the users as soon as possible after publication.'

# CHARACTERISTICS OF CAS

- ◉ It alerts the user about recent developments in his area of interest.
- ◉ It does not answer any specific query.
- ◉ It is a generic browsing tool at a very broad level.
- ◉ Its contents vary according to institution, customers, resources etc.
- ◉ It is an announcement mechanism.
- ◉ It is aimed at a large group of users and not single person based.
- ◉ Speed, currency and ease of use are important.
- ◉ No feedback or correction mechanism of input document selection criteria is present.
- ◉ Service has to be quick within reasonable period of delay.
- ◉ Selection has to be made from different types of documents.
- ◉ The service is generic.
- ◉ Currency of information is important.
- ◉ Developing current approach is the main goal of CAS.

# ADVANTAGES OF CAS

- ◉ The CAS has several advantages over other information services, which are:
  - ❖ Keeping users better informed.
  - ❖ Providing access to needed information/documents.
  - ❖ Supporting academic, professional and managerial tasks.
  - ❖ Automating the process of searching for retrieving relevant information
  - ❖ Providing information in a preferred format.

# FACTORS INFLUENCING ON CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICE

- ◉ CAS is influenced by the following factors:
- ❖ **Current Approach:** It is necessary for every information professional to keep abreast with the current literature or the latest development of subject. He/she must know all the important areas of research in a subject as soon as published or generated.
- ❖ **Continuous need:** CAS is very much required where there is continuous need of current affairs and developments by the users. More the continuous need, more Current Awareness service.
- ❖ **Direct demand:** For many specific research areas the user may not be immediately interested but some of the references may be demanded by them later on urgent basis. For such needs, some of the references are recorded in diaries or persona files kept with the library or information professionals, so that when need arises they may be supplied with latest developments.

# STEPS IN CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICE

- ◉ Review or scan documents immediately upon receipt.
- ◉ Select information and record individual documents pertinent to the information requirements of the individual users or groups being served. This may be done by comparing the documents / information with the needs of users being served.
- ◉ Send notification to the users about items or information of interest to them.

# NEED

- ◉ The need for Current Awareness Services are:
  - Growth of literature
  - Interdisciplinary nature of research
  - Types and forms of documents
  - Users' help

# CATEGORIES AND TYPES OF CAS

- There are generally two kinds of Current Awareness Services:
  - **CAS for all the users:** These services include a list of recent additions in the libraries, compilation of bibliographies, indexing and abstracting services, table of contents of journal received in the library, etc. This may be provided in the following forms:
    - Contents pages of journals
    - Library bulletin
    - List of new additions or accession list
    - Newspaper clippings
    - Routing of periodical
  - **CAS for homogeneous group of users**

# TYPES OF CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICES

- ◉ Main types of current awareness services offered by most of the libraries are:
  - ❖ Title announcement services
  - ❖ Announcement of research in progress
  - ❖ Notification of forthcoming conferences
  - ❖ Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
  - ❖ Newspaper clipping service
  - ❖ Current awareness bulletin

# TYPES OF CAS

- ◉ Different kinds of current awareness services are offered depending upon the requirements of individual user.
- ◉ Title announcement services
- ◉ Announcement of research in progress
- ◉ Notification of forthcoming conferences
- ◉ Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
- ◉ Current awareness bulletin

**SELECTIVE  
DISSEMINATION  
OF  
INFORMATION (SDI)**

# SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION (SDI)

- ◉ SDI is a type of CAS which keeps the users in touch with the latest developments in the field of users' interest.
- ◉ It is a personalized service meant for the individuals or a group of users having identical information needs.

# CHARACTERISTICS

- ◉ The characteristics of SDI service are:
  - ❖ It is concerned with the published information.
  - ❖ The source of current information may be available both within and outside the organization.
  - ❖ It is a computerized assisted service.

# OBJECTIVES: SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

- To provide current information on a particular subject, and to receive, scan and provide the literature to right users.
- To notify the latest information about the particular subject clearly and to delegate the computer base technique for relating current profile of information to the interest of users.
- To achieve current requirements through the scan of journals, current awareness bulletins, and other important resources, and expeditious service/time saving.

# COMPONENTS OF SDI

- ❑ **User profile:** It contains a file describing the subject field of the researcher by indicating proper indexing terms as keywords. ii.
- ❑ **Document profile/database:** It is a bibliographical record of the documents related to user's information needs and areas of interest.
- ❑ **Matching user profile with document profile:** It consists of matching the user's profile (UP) with the document profile (DP), i.e., contents of the DP with those of UP with the help of a computer. iv.
- ❑ **Notification:** It is based on the match between the user's interest profile and the document profile. The notification may be sent by taking printouts along with the covering letter and feedback form. The same may be sent by e-mail or by using Bulletin board service, if the request from users is common.
- ❑ **Feedback:** The user is expected to provide feedback to the SDI providers- indicating whether the documents/information notified is most relevant, relevant but not needed, or not relevant at all.
- ❑ **Modification:** The SDI provider takes action to modify the profile on the basis of the results provided by the user.

# BENEFITS OF SDI

- ⦿ The following are benefits of SDI service.
- ❖ In view of user's interest, it encourages the research scholars to utilize current literature.
- ❖ Satisfies the researchers requirements and their information needs.
- ❖ Enables access to latest and particular subject information very quickly.
- ❖ Motivates research mindset and knowledge skills.
- ❖ Provides quality and current awareness literature.

**NEWSPAPER  
CLIPPING  
SERVICE**

# NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SERVICE

- ◉ Newspapers are considered as a valuable source of current information as these are the current awareness media.
- ◉ It consist news of recent happenings in various fields such as in politics, health, sports, business, etc.
- ◉ Some newspapers specialize in particular subjects such as in Economics and allied fields, for example, Economic Times, Financial Express. They contain an in- depth knowledge of industry, trade, banking, etc.
- ◉ Important information available in the newspapers may be useful to the users.
- ◉ Clip means to cut out an item from a newspaper, magazine, etc.
- ◉ Newspaper clipping covers the clippings of daily newspapers, weeklies, current magazines, etc.
- ◉ When libraries and documentation centers provide information services based on these newspaper clippings, known as the newspaper clipping service.
- ◉ Each of these newspapers is scanned and any items of interest to the user groups are clipped.

# STEPS IN NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

- ◉ Selection of items
- ◉ Clipping
- ◉ Pasting
- ◉ Assigning Subject Heading and Location
- ◉ Distribution of the Clipping
- ❖ Newspaper clippings are of great importance for researchers, scholars and other users of library.

# LIBRARY BULLETIN

# LIBRARY BULLETIN

- ◉ It is a most popular form of current awareness service provided by libraries.
- ◉ Simply a library bulletin is a list of recent additions.
- ◉ The typical library bulletin may contain all or some of the items like, Library publicity and announcements in general.

# LIBRARY BULLETIN: NEWS ITEMS

- ◉ Announcements of forthcoming conferences/seminars and meetings.
- ◉ List of current acquisitions (such as books, periodicals)
- ◉ Details of contents of recent periodicals.
- ◉ Publication details from the secondary sources in original or as the reproduced one.

# OBJECTIVE & SCOPE: LIBRARY BULLETIN

- ◉ **Objective:**

To abreast the users with the current developments in the library and in their field of interest.

- ◉ **Scope:**

Depends on the need of the organization and the resources made available to the library.

# COMPUTERIZED SERVICES

# COMPUTERIZED SERVICES

- ◉ By using application of a computer to provide different information services in a library are called computerized services.
- ◉ There are many services which library can provide by using computer or by applying the application of computer:
  - ❑ Current Information Services
  - ❑ Selective dissemination Services
  - ❑ Indexing & Abstracting Services
  - ❑ Inter-Library Loan
  - ❑ Online public access catalogue (OPAC)
  - ❑ Bibliographic services
  - ❑ Information literacy

# COMPUTERIZED SERVICES

- ◉ RSS feeds
- ◉ Translation Service,
- ◉ Online reference service,
- ◉ Document Delivery Service,
- ◉ Alerting Services
- ◉ Email service
- ◉ Table of contents Alerts
- ◉ Search Alerts
- ◉ Citation Alerts
- ◉ New Publication Alerts

# INDEXING & ABSTRACTING SERVICE

# INDEXING & ABSTRACTING SERVICE

- ◉ Index word derived from the Latin word 'indicare' that means to indicate or point out the information where it is available. It is a location tool.
- ◉ According to **American National Standards Institute**  
"Systematic guide to items contained in or concepts derived from a collection. These items are derived concepts are represented by entries arranged in a known or stated searchable order."
- ◉ Indexing is a technique or a combination of techniques of preparing an index.

# FUNCTIONS & TYPES: INDEXING

- ◉ These are the following functions of indexing:
- ◉ It facilitates subject, author and title approach to seek information.
- ◉ It provides information on contemporary or current information.
- ◉ It also reveals trends in the growth of a subject.
- ◉ **Types of Indexes:**
  - General
  - Subject
  - Citation indexes
  - Abstracts
  - It represents the original information as brief summary.

# ABSTRACT

- ◉ According to **Robert L Collinson**
- ◉ An abstract as an abbreviated, accurate representation of the contents of a document, preferably prepared by its author for publication with it.
- ◉ **Types of Abstract**
  - ❑ Title only Abstract
  - ❑ Annotated Abstract
  - ❑ Indicative Abstract
  - ❑ Descriptive Abstract
  - ❑ Informative or comprehensive Abstract

# FUNCTIONS OF AN ABSTRACT

- ◉ Abstracting serves three functions
- ◉ a) Dissemination of information
- ◉ b) Selection of information by the end-user
- ◉ c) Retrieval of information

# ABOUT: INDEXING & ABSTRACTING SERVICE

- ◉ Indexing and abstracting services bring together all or significant current publications, that lie scattered in a number of source documents.
- ◉ Indexing and abstracting services may be pertaining to a subject or discipline, irrespective of the country from which a document originates, language or form

# MAJOR FACTORS FOR INDEXING & ABSTRACTING SERVICE

- ◉ Enormous growth in published literature
- ◉ Diversity of publication
- ◉ Language barrier
- ◉ Scatter of published information etc.

RESOURCE  
SHARING  
AND  
NETWORKING

# RESOURCE SHARING AND NETWORKING

- The concept of resources sharing was propounded to help the academic faculty by providing maximum information and knowledge.
- **Definition:** resource sharing is a mode of library operation whereby all or part of the library functions are shared in common among several libraries, as the goal of resource sharing is to maximize the availability of materials and services at a minimum expense.
- Library resources comprise manpower material, function, method and services.
- Development of the concept of resource sharing  
Inter Library Loan → Library Cooperation  
→ Library Networking → Library Consortia

# NEED OF RESOURCE SHARING

- ◉ Proliferation of literature in each and every field of knowledge
- ◉ Development of new subjects and subject proliferation
- ◉ Diversity of user groups and their information need
- ◉ The quantity and cost of current publications has increased to such an extent that libraries cannot be self sufficient
- ◉ Limited budget of a library for acquisition of documents.

# OBJECTIVES OF RESOURCES SHARING

- ◉ To optimize the utilization of information resources through shared cataloguing, inter library loan services, collection development and avoiding duplication in acquisition to the maximum extent possible.
- ◉ To encourage cooperation among libraries
- ◉ Stimulate the improvement of library facilities and services.

# AREAS OF RESOURCES SHARING

- ◉ Inter library loan
- ◉ Cooperative acquisition
- ◉ Specialized purchasing programmes
- ◉ Centralized processing
- ◉ Centralized periodical collection for loan purposes
- ◉ Cooperative microfilming
- ◉ Preparation and maintenance of union catalogue and union list of periodicals.

# RESOURCE SHARING NETWORK/ LIBRARY NETWORK

- ◉ **Definition:** A library network is broadly described as a group of libraries coming together with some agreement of understanding to help each other to satisfy the information needs of their clientele.
- ◉ **According to Raynard C. Swank**
- ◉ A concept that includes the development of cooperative system of libraries on geographical, subject, or other lines, each with some kind of centre that not only coordinates the internal activities of the system but also serves as the system's outlet to and inlet from the centers of other systems.

# OBJECTIVES: LIBRARY NETWORK

- ◉ To promote and support adoption of standards in library operations.
- ◉ To create databases for projects, specialists and institutions.
- ◉ to provide online information services
- ◉ To improve the efficiency of housekeeping operations.
- ◉ To coordinate with other regional, national and international networks for exchange of information and documents.

# RESOURCES SHARING THROUGH LIBRARY NETWORK

- ◉ There are many common resources and services which can be shared among the libraries like:
- ❖ To provide a national platform designed to bridge the gap among various types of libraries and establish links among organizations, professionals and users in the country.
- ❖ Establish local, regional, national and international cooperation for exchange of information and expertise.
- ❖ To build information resources, prepare union databases and to develop relevant information handling tools and techniques.
- ❖ Enhance access to the collection of the participating libraries
- ❖ Sharing of resources and services
- ❖ Consultation on professional issues and promotes cooperation among libraries.

# ADVANTAGES

- Library networks provide several advantages to user organizations/institutions, which are:
  - Facilitates data communication amongst geographically dispersed nodes
  - Networking permits the sharing of computing resources available at geographically dispersed locations.
  - Provides stand by backup option to its nodes.
  - Use of networking allows a very flexible working environment.

# MAJOR NETWORKS FUNCTIONING IN LIBRARIES

- ◉ Major networks functioning in libraries are:
- ❑ **ADINET-** Ahmedabad Library Network- inaugurated in 1995.
- ❑ **BALNET-** Bangalore Library Network- was set up in 1995 with support of JRD Tata Memorial Library with the collaboration of Bangalore University.
- ❑ **BONET-** Bombay Library Network was set up by the Department of Electronics at the national Centre for Software technology, Bombay.
- ❑ **BTISNET-** Biotechnology Information System- set up by Department of Biotechnology
- ❑ **CALIBNET-** Calcutta Library Network- inaugurated in 1993 with support of NISSAT
- ❑ **MALIBNET-** Madras Library Network- was set up by Indian National scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) in 1991.
- ❑ **DELNET-** Developing Library Network- was set up in 1988 at the Indian International centre Library with the objective to promote resources sharing, develop a network of libraries and to collect, store and disseminate information among its member libraries.
- ❑ **INFIBNET**

INFIBNET

# INFIBNET

- ◉ Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre
- ◉ Is an autonomous Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India. A major National Programme initiated by the UGC in March 1991
- ◉ Head Quarters: Gujarat University Campus, Ahmedabad.
- ◉ Initially started as a project under the IUCAA
- ◉ Became an independent Inter-University Centre in June 1996.

# OBJECTIVES: INFILBNET

- ◉ To promote and establish communication facilities to improve capability in information transfer and access that provide support to scholarship learning, research and academic pursuit through cooperation and involvement of agencies concerned.
- ◉ To establish a network for linking libraries and information centers in universities
- ◉ To facilitate academic communication amongst scientist, engineers, social scientists, academics, faculties, researchers and students through electronic mail, file transfer, computer/audio/video conferencing, etc
- ◉ To undertake system design and studies in the field of communications, computer networking, information handling and data management.
- ◉ To establish appropriate control and monitoring system for the communication network and organize maintenance;
- ◉ To collaborate with institutions, libraries, information centers and other organizations in India and abroad in the field relevant to the objectives of the Centre;
- ◉ To promote R&D and develop necessary facilities and create technical positions for realizing the objectives of the Centre;
- ◉ To generate revenue by providing consultancies and information services.

# MISSION & VISION

- ◉ Build and strengthen ICT infrastructure in educational institutions with value-added services.
- ◉ Develop tools, techniques and procedures for secure and convenient access management enabling users to access information in electronic format from anywhere, anytime.
- ◉ Develop resource selection guides and online tutorials for effective delivery and usage of e-resources.
- ◉ Facilitate creation of open access digital repositories in every educational institution for hosting educational and research contents created by these institutions.

# ACTIVITIES

- The Centre, on behalf of the UGC, has taken-up a number of new initiatives for the benefit of the academic community. These initiatives include:
  - **Shodhganga:** a reservoir of Indian Theses and Dissertations;
  - **Shodhgangotri:** a repository of approved synopsis submitted to the universities for registration under Ph.D. programme;
  - **OJAS@INFLIBNET:** An open access journal publishing platform;
  - **e-pgPathshala:** E-content for PG Courses
  - **IndCat:** Online Union Catalogue of Indian Universities
  - **INFOPORT:** A comprehensive gateway to all Indian electronic scholarly content;
  - **SOUL 2.0:** Integrated Library Management System
  - Research project database: it contains more than 13600 research project's information funded by various funding agencies viz. UGC, ICAR, ICMR, DST and DBT etc.
  - **e-Shodh Sindhu:** Consortium for Higher Education Electronic Resources
  - **Vidwan database:** premier database of profiles of scientists / researchers and other faculty members working at leading academic institutions and other R & D organization involved in teaching and research in India
  - **INFLIBNET's Institutional Repository:** consist articles published in all conventional proceedings of INFLIBNET Centre, and various training material, press clippings, newsletters, etc.

# GOVERNANCE & CONVENTIONS

- ◉ The Centre is governed by its Governing Board and Governing Council.
- ◉ The Finance Committee, a subcommittee of the Governing Board, looks after the financial aspects of the Centre.
- ◉ The Centre organizes two major **conventions** namely International CALIBER and PLANNER on alternate years.
- ◉ **CALIBER:** Convention on Automation of Libraries in Education and Research Institutions
- ◉ **PLANNER:** Promotion of Library Automation and Networking in North Eastern Region

# PUBLICATIONS

- The INFLIBNET Centre publishes following publications regularly:
  - ❖ **Annual Report:** Current Report.
  - ❖ **INFLIBNET Newsletter:** It is a quarterly publication on the INFLIBNET's activities.
  - ❖ **Proceedings of Annual Conventions PLANNER and CALIBER:** the articles published in these proceedings
  - ❖ **INFLIBNET Directory:** includes information about the UGC funded universities and Inter-University Centers with year planner.

# LIBRARY: INFILBNET

- ◉ The INFLIBNET Library plays a vital role in the collection development and dissemination of scientific and technical information to meet the present and future needs of the Centre.
- ◉ INFLIBNET Centre has a small, specialized library consisting of 2000 documents on computer, communication, information and library science
- ◉ **Library Services**
- ◻ The library provides following services to its users:
  - Reference Service
  - Document Delivery Service
  - Current Awareness Service
  - Inter Library Loan Service
  - Electronic Information Service
  - Photocopy Service

# LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

# LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

- ◉ Library Consortium is a form of cooperation for resource sharing.

## **According to Chartron**

- ❖ The term 'consortium' is derived from the field of economics.
- ❖ Refers to the grouping together of different independent companies in order to bring together financial or material resources under a single managing body for the joint performance of specific operations.

- ◉ **Definition**

- ◉ A consortium is a group of libraries coming together with common interest. One of the libraries or agencies works as coordinator for each publisher, negotiation, legal matters, etc.
- ◉ "Library Consortia are basically, organizations formed by several libraries coming together with some kind of formal structure to do things none could do effectively on their own".

# SALIENT FEATURES: LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

- ◉ Salient Features of Library Consortium are:
  - ❑ To eliminate problems faced by libraries to provide various services to users.
  - ❑ To meet the thrust of information of people due to rapid growth of population all over the world.
  - ❑ To collect all documents published at the national and international level, because of the library financial crunch.

# NEED:

## LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

- ◉ Required to reduce the cost of collection development, particularly the cost of electronic indexes and journals
- ◉ Provide more, better, faster cheaper services for less money.
- ◉ Indian universities are finding it hard to maintain subscriptions to core journals due to ever increasing cost of the journal subscription and also shrinking budgets.
- ◉ Improving the quality and standard of research in Indian Universities by improving the access base of literature to them is essential
- ◉ Reduction in staff strength and cost savings for library budget.
- ◉ Increase in user demand for quality services.

# PURPOSE: LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

- ◉ **Library perspective:** Enable libraries to purchase and provide access to more resources than they currently have, with lesser spending than what they currently spend and gain net savings in current spending.
- ◉ **Publisher Perspective:** Publisher looks at an instant mass-market opportunity to expand their market base in many times both in terms of client base and revenues.

# OBJECTIVES: LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

- ◉ Rational utilization of funds.
- ◉ Increase the access base-more e-journals.
- ◉ Ensure continuous subscription.
- ◉ Maximize the cost benefit per subscription.
- ◉ To provide more coverage of collections and facilities to provide wider access to users.
- ◉ To avoid duplication of resources among libraries of interest.

# ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

- ◉ Important **activities** and **services** promoted by many **library consortiums** are:
  - ❑ Co-operative collection development among member libraries
  - ❑ Co-ordinate purchasing and inter-library lending of printed material.
  - ❑ Shared cataloguing, cooperative cataloguing and building of online union catalogues, or virtual catalogues, etc.
  - ❑ Pooling of expert manpower and promoting professional development
  - ❑ Sharing of expertise on library automation, networking, digitization, managing digital information assets, etc.
- ◉ Creating content by digitization of valuable and rare collections and providing wider access.

# CONSORTIUM MODELS

## 1. Organizational models

- ❖ **Proposed models:** eminent experts of consortia proposed these models:
  - ⦿ Allen & Hurston Model, Loosely Knit Federation, Multi – type/ Multi – State Network, Tightly Knit Federation, Centrally funded statewide consortia , Hlemer model
- ❖ **Observed models:** simply based on observation
  - ⦿ By sector , By Funding Source, By Governance or Organizational Structure, By Degree of Integrity or Affiliation, By specific interest , By Geographical location
- ❖ **India-Specific models**
  - ⦿ Open ended Model, Closed group model, Shared budget model, Centrally funded model, Publisher initiated model, National Venture model, Headquarter executed model

## 2. Licensing Models

- ⦿ Title-by-title subscription model, 'Print Plus' model, 'Electronic Plus' model, 'All-you-can-Eat' model, 'Pay-by-the Drink' model

# BENEFITS OF CONSORTIA

- ◉ Foster Resource Sharing.
- ◉ Enhance the services to users.
- ◉ Improves quality of library services.
- ◉ Increase financial benefit.
- ◉ Encourage for discussion, collective thinking and leadership.
- ◉ Demonstrate reduced cost.
- ◉ Facilitates the better management.
- ◉ Protects from duplication.
- ◉ Accelerates sustainable growth of libraries.

# HURDLES IN LIBRARY CONSORTIA

- ◉ Consortia without legal entity.
- ◉ Problems in budget allocation and funding.
- ◉ Problems in transfer of funds.
- ◉ Lack of awareness and understanding..
- ◉ Problems in local decision-making and control.
- ◉ Speed of decision making.

UGC-INFONET  
DIGITAL  
LIBRARY  
CONSORTIUM

# UGC-INFONET DIGITAL LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

- ◉ The UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium is major initiative of University Grants Commission (UGC) to bring qualitative change in academic libraries in India.
- ◉ It was formally launched in December, 2003 by Honorable Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, the President of India.
- ◉ It is a national initiative for providing access to scholarly electronic resources including full-text and bibliographic databases in all subject disciplines to academic community in India.
- ◉ It facilitates access to high quality e-resources to academia in the country to improve teaching, learning and research.
- ◉ The access to various e-journals started from January 1, 2004.
- ◉ The Consortium provides current as well as archival access to more than 5,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and nine bibliographic databases in different disciplines from 23 publishers and aggregators.
- ◉ Access- all major e-resources was given 50 universities in first phase (2004).
- ◉ Extended to 157 universities in three different phases.

# AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

- ◉ To provide access to a high-quality and scholarly electronic resources to a large number of academic institutions
- ◉ To promote rapid and efficient access to scholarly content to the users
- ◉ To create and promote use of ICT in teaching and learning in universities in India;
- ◉ To extend the benefit of Consortium to its associate members
- ◉ To impart training to the users, librarians, research scholars and faculty members of the institutions in use of electronic resources
- ◉ To promote use of e-resources with gradual decrease in print subscription;
- ◉ To increase the research productivity of the institutions both in terms of quality and quantity of publications

# ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

- ◉ The resources subscribed by the Consortium can broadly be divided into the following two categories:
- ◉ i) Full-text Electronic Resources
- ◉ ii) Bibliographic Databases
- ◉ iii) Open access resources
- ◉ In 2015 UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium merged and form **e-shodhsindhu** by MHRD.
- ◉ The e-ShodhSindhu will continue to provide current as well as archival access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and a number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators to its member institutions including centrally-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges

# INFORMATION LITERACY

# INFORMATION LITERACY

- ◉ Information is a source of instant power for information society.
- ◉ It is a constellation of skills revolving around information research and use forms the basis of lifelong learning.
- ◉ In 1974 it was first coined by Paul Zurkowski.  
According to **Paul Zurkowski**
- ◉ It is the ability to apply information resources to work.  
According to **Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)**
- ◉ Set of abilities to 'recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate and use needed information effectively.
- ◉ To be "information literate" means one must be able to know why, when, and how to use the information sources and tools with critical thinking.
- ◉ Information literate people can access the information efficiently and effectively, evaluate it critically and competently, and use information accurately and creatively.
- ◉ **Who can impart Information Literacy?**
- ◉ Teachers and library professionals impart the IL competency to the learners through ILP.

# AREAS OF INFORMATION LITERACY

- ◉ Media Literacy
- ◉ Visual Literacy
- ◉ Computer Literacy
- ◉ Digital literacy
- ◉ IT Literacy

# NEED AND PURPOSE OF IL

- For utilization of resources in teaching, learning and research.
- It makes the end users competent enough for retrieving precise and relevant information as per their need.
- Essential to educate the users as how to determine his/her information need; what are the different information sources, their coverage and features; how to find out relevant and precise information.
- Helps to know about ethics and legalities in using information sources.

# IMPORTANCE

- ◉ To become an independent lifelong learners
- ◉ Important for a strong democracy
- ◉ Develops a critical thinking approach
- ◉ Important to access and filter the information in the electronic environment.
- ◉ Important to respect the ownership of information, especially in the digital environment to avoid the 'copy-paste' and culture.
- ◉ Important for ethical use of information sound decision making and personal empowerment.

*Thank  
you*



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