

Concept and types of digital resources, What are the benefits of consortia approach in collection development?

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Abstract

Sharing resources is nothing more than sharing library resources by certain participating libraries between them on the basis of the principle of cooperation. This is applicable when sharing documents, labor, services, space and equipment. This document mainly highlights what are you sharing resources? Why share resources? Forms, means and methods: definition, Objectives, needs, areas of cooperation and exchange of resources, components, requirements, Concept, advantages, criticism, barrier, steps to promote the exchange of resources through the network, Library Consortium and its types and functions. Advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: Digital resources.

Introduction

The library and information services of the 21st century is changing rapidly. With the rapid development of electronic publishing, libraries not only acquire reading materials such as print books and magazines, but also organize access to various learning resources in electronic form. Web resources and the use of the web as a tool are changing the way users live and learn. During the initial phase, the World Wide Web was mainly used for push applications to provide information and resources for users, the development of Web 2.0 and the spread of open source and the concept of sharing centered on user-generated content and shared applications. This led to the rapid development and diffusion of electronic resources.

Digital resources are occupying an important part of world literature. They refer to information sources in electronic form. The different types of resources are electronic books, electronic magazines, databases and CD ROMs, etc.

Digital Resource

A digital resource is defined as a resource that requires access to the computer or any electronic product that provides a collection of data, be it text referring to full-text databases, electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia and media-based products. numerical, graphic or temporal values, such as a commercially available title that was published for the purpose of commercialization. These can be delivered on CD ROM, on tape, over the Internet, etc. In recent years, a number of related techniques and standards have been developed that allow you to create and distribute documents digitally. So, to cope with the current situation, librarians are moving to new ones means of communication, that is, digital assets for their development of compilation of documents from users who are better satisfied. Digital assets in magnetic and optical media have a major impact on the collections of university libraries. These are most useful due to the inherent capabilities of manipulation and investigation, provided that access to information is cheaper to acquire information resources, savings in terms of conservation and

maintenance, etc. and sometimes the electronic format is the only alternative.



Fig. 1:

Need for Digital Resources

Digital assets allow the librarian to better serve the user community.

The few relevant points are mentioned below:

1. User can access digital assets from any remote location on their desktop.
2. Users can use the same resources at the same time anywhere.



Fig. 2:

Searches Effective searches can be performed to retrieve particular information

1. Easily copied, archived, and broadcast
2. The presentation of information through digital resources can be carried out within a

Reasonable time quickly and easily

1. Access to information is immediate.
2. Easy to edit, manipulate and merge.

Advantages of Digital Assets

Digital assets offer numerous benefits not only to booksellers, but also to users, authors, editors, publishers and archivists. The advantages are:

1. Low production cost compared to printed documents.
2. The cost of publication and distribution is less than in the printed versions.
3. Allow interactive functionality.
4. Data can be easily manipulated at regular intervals and can always be saved updated in electronic media.
5. Multiple access and local networks become easy.

Disadvantages of Digital Resources

The following are some of the disadvantages of digital assets.

1. They require high costs for technological infrastructure.
2. Lack of compatibility between different editors.
3. Hardware and software compatibility problem.
4. The initial cost is very high. As a result, many publishers are forced to calculate

The expected benefits before adopting the publication product (economic barriers).

Types of Digital Assets

Digital assets basically divided into two main types are:

I. Online digital sources, which may include:

Electronic magazines

Electronic books

Online database

II Other electronic resources may include:

CD ROM

Offline database

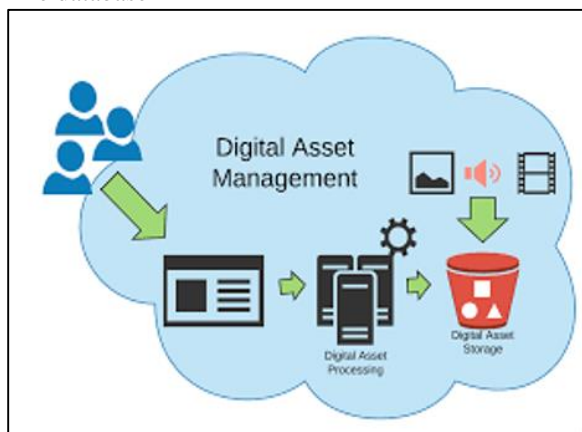


Fig. 3:

Electronic magazine

A journal available in electronic format; a physical and printed version can also be available. (Harrod Librarians Glossary and Reference Book, 10th ed.) The simple electronic representation of a newspaper. In most cases, they replicate exactly the printed version of the newspaper, which occasionally includes additional information (such as interactive graphics or external links), but in some cases there are no parallel print sources like the newspaper "was born digital". Any newspaper available on the Internet can be called e-journal. "It may or may not have a printed equivalent.

E-Book

"Electronic Book" or E-Book, a term coined by Van Dam of Brown University during the 1960, is very popular today. The electronic book is nothing more than an electronic book. However, the electronic book differs from a printed book in that it requires some kind of electronic device to read.

Thousands of free e-books can be downloaded from the Internet. According to Harrod Librarians Glossary An eBook is "A generic term for electronic products and Multimedia publication, available directly from the Web or in physical format at Optical disk.

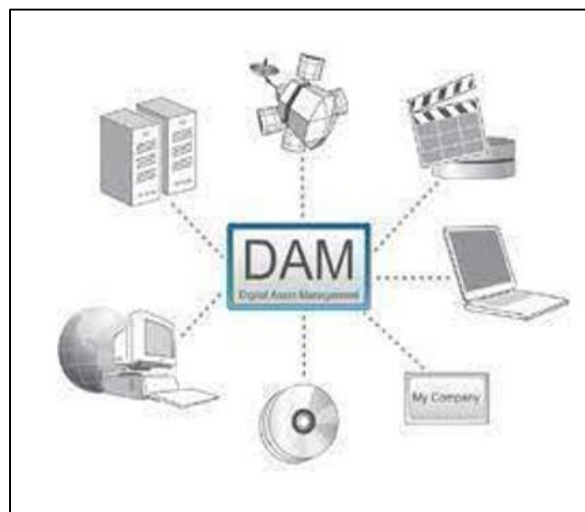


Fig. 4:

Online Database

Online databases are of various types; Complete indexing and abstraction databases Text databases, reference databases and statistical databases. Indexing and abstract databases provide bibliographic information about the journal included summary of articles. for example. SCOPUS, LISA, LIST, etc. Full text database containing a organized collection of information on a particular multidisciplinary topic or theme 6 6 areas, e.g. ScienceDirect. There are many dictionaries, almanacs and encyclopedias, that are available on the Internet in electronic format, are called references databases Statistical databases contain useful numerical data for the mass. community, p. IndiaStat.

CD ROM

A CD-ROM is a preprinted optical compact disc that contains data. The name is Acronym for "read-only compact disc memory". Computers can read CD-ROM, but it is not possible to write to non-writable or erasable CD-ROMs.

Approach of consortia in the development of collections

The library consortium is an association of a group of libraries to reach each other common goal. A consortium could be described as a group of organizations that come together to achieve a combined goal that usefully requires cooperation and sharing resources. And they must have a clear mutual objective to guarantee them success. The objective should be to provide "more than the sum of the individual parts". A Library The consortium formation can be local, regional, state, national and inter-institutional. level.

Need for a Library Consortium

The consortium is necessary for libraries due to,

1. Explosion of information
2. Diversity of user needs
3. Financial crisis
4. Impossibility of self-sufficiency

Advantages of consortia

1. Consortium-based subscription to electronic resources provides access to broader resources. amount of electronic resources at substantially lower costs.
2. Optimal use of funds.
3. Facilities to create digital libraries.
4. Useful to provide better library services like CAS and SDI.
5. Participation in the costs of technical support and training, and
6. Better license, use and filing conditions were offered to the consortium. access and conservation of subscribed electronic resources, which have been possible for each individual institution.

Disadvantages of Consortia

Consortia require high initial investments in licensees and information.

Communication technology.

1. Copyright problems.
2. Unreliable telecommunications connections and insufficient bandwidth.
3. Lack of archive and availability of backup files.

Consortium Models

The types of consortia identified are generally based on various models developed in India in a variety of ways depending on the affiliation of the holdings and the sources of financing.

The various consortium models are shown below

Open Consortia

This type of consortium is very flexible and it is the desire of the consortium members to join and leave at any time. Shodh Sindhu is an example for open consortia.

Closed Group Consortia

It is within a defined group. This type of consortium arises either by affiliation and collaboration between them as CSIR, DAE, IIM Consortium, IISER Consortium. And the formation and operation of the guidelines of the consortium and its administration are fair simple and easy.

Centrally Funded Model

In this model, the consortium will depend exclusively on the main body. National knowledge The CSIR Resource Consortium (NKRC) is an example of this model.

Shared Budget Model

In this model, participating libraries take the initiative and form the consortium.

IIM Consortium, IISER Consortium and FORSA are examples of this model.

Publisher Initiatives

The Emerald full-text library published by Emerald Publishing Group (formerly MCB University Press) is a recent example. Here, the consortium members will delve into discount price for participating libraries.

Benefits of Consortia

1. Field of application for electronic files.
2. Availability and monitoring of usage statistics.
3. Get big discounts through joint price negotiations, therefore reduce unit costs of information.
4. Effective document delivery systems.
5. Greater possibility of developing a union catalog among participating libraries.

Conclusion

Digital resources are useful for libraries and for all users of society. They are starving to get a variety of information around the world. Developments in Information and communication technology services are available at present made wonderful changes in library operations. Its advantages are for technocrats, The use of electronic products improves the user's knowledge.

Source of Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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