Assessment of the Need and Utilization of Consortia-Based Resources in NCR Libraries: A Literature Review

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Abstract*: This article's primary goal is to investigate the literature that is available in relation to the utilization of consortium-based library resources. The conclusion of this essay, which discussed several consortium-based resources from both India and outside, was to determine the purpose of these resources and the reasons for implementing them in our libraries. This article discusses the several challenges and problems encountered while forming consortia. In conclusion, we may also hear the benefits and drawbacks of consortium-based resources..*

Keywords: library, partnerships, resources, electronic journals, collaboration, and coordination

I. INTRODUCTION

Finding current problems and concerns that are emerging in connected study fields is the primary goal of a literature review. It aided in our comprehension of the kinds of challenges and difficulties that arise when deploying consortium-based resources and how to resolve them. We may determine a framework for our study, including the current state of affairs and potential areas for change, with the aid of a literature review. Literature has grown tremendously in all fields nowadays. There is a wealth of literature on consortium-based resources in the field of library and information science. Numerous primary and secondary sources have gathered the published material on library consortia that researchers have attempted to examine. The researcher used a variety of information sources, including LISA, DOAJ, Google, emeraldinsight.com, and libraries to gather relevant articles from printed journals in order to locate relevant material.

Need of the study:

For any kind of study, we must be aware of what has already been done and what kind of research has been done in the past. A literature review is the process of locating relevant material for a research subject that details an output and the different disadvantages of the research activities related to the issue. This gives us the proper direction for our investigation. I have searched a variety of periodicals, seminar/conference proceedings, online articles about consortium-based services, etc. to discover the relevant literature on the issue at hand.

Purpose of Literature Review

This article's primary goal is to investigate the literature that is available in relation to the usage of consortium-based resources in libraries. In order to determine the purpose of consortium-based resources and the reasons for implementing them in our libraries, this article finished with a selection of research papers and articles on consortia-based resources from both India and beyond. This article discusses the several challenges and difficulties that arise throughout the consortia's formation. In conclusion, we may also hear the benefits and drawbacks of consortium-based resources.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Researchers mentioned the following headings for articles for review of literature and they are:

1. Library resources sharing, cooperation, use and need

2. Cost effectiveness of library consortia

3. Problems, issues and challenges of library consortia

Library resources sharing, cooperation, use and need:

Mishra and Ramesh (2016) suggest a successful consortia paradigm. All libraries should coordinate to build successful consortia and maintain quality, according to the author. Devi, Sharma, and Nirmala (2015) appreciate library consortia. By sharing resources, collaborative libraries help us. We briefly studied UGC-Infonet, CSIR, INDEST IIMs, and FORSA Indian library consortia. Kumar, Sharma, and Lal (2015) address library consortia. The author described library consortium as coordination, cooperation, and collaboration. Library consortia's qualities, requirement, kind, international, Indian, and advantages and negatives are covered in this article. According to Sinha and Gautam (2015), information technology and the internet impact many aspects of life, including libraries. All libraries acquire these items to enhance their holdings due to e-publishing. Libraries are sharing resources to cover escalating e-journal prices. Libraries exchange resources in a consortium. Also discussed: UGCInfonet library consortium, e-journals, e-resource characteristics, consortia advantages, limits, and format. Author suggested e-resource optimization. Borah (2015) examined how libraries have the same budget yet electronic journals, books, and other printed materials cost more. These factors foster library resource sharing, collaboration, and consortia. Consortium requirements, E-Resources, northeast university libraries, Indian consortia initiatives, and DeLCON are all covered. Poor countries develop library consortia, according to Moghaddam and Talawar (2009). This article addresses consortia's benefits and drawbacks. This article highlights library consortia implementation issues include insufficient technological communication infrastructure, finance, culture, attitude toward consortia, and limits in impoverished countries. Rogani (2007) demonstrates how digital services improve information access and satisfy California university library consortium users. The author studied frequency, non-use, and impact on users and their research using consortia-based resources. Vasanth and Mudhol (2007) describe why Indian libraries require consortium base resources and how they adapt. Rising basic resource costs make consortia essential for all libraries, according to the author. Library workers share materials, lend between libraries, and collaborate today. Price tactics, silent characteristics, and FORSA/INDEST consortia are covered. Rajgoli, Birdie, and Karisiddappa (2006) address consortia advantages for Indian and worldwide initiatives. Services, quiet characteristics, FORSA consortium, and future aims are discussed. Pandian, Jambhekar, and Karisiddappa (2002) provide a framework for constructing a single online window intranet-based approach for participating libraries or institutions. Any member library may use any other member library resource. Materials may get cheaper and the gap between rich and poor libraries narrow. 4.2 Library consortium cost-effectiveness: Fernandes and Waydande (2016) show growing worldwide publication costs. This makes it hard for the authorities to discover all library materials and magazines. Member libraries pool resources in consortiums. This promotes library expansion and resource exchange.

Machovec (2014) examines library consortium fees and deals. Consortia application pricing and distributor discrepancies are discussed here. Bashirullah and Jayaro (2006) describe Venezuelan university libraries as unstructured and unautomated in the 1960s and 1990s. However, high money worth enabled libraries to subscribe enough publications. The national consortium may pool resources, save money, improve efficiency, and engage library members for mutual benefit. Turner (2014) examined how university libraries buy and license electronic books, journals, and databases. Consortia materials save member libraries money, author said. The author examined how library consortia are altering processes and concerns. Machovec (2013) covers library consortia and cost-effective management. Consortium procurement, technology sharing, and library service enhancements are covered. Multinational coalitions and successful consortia funding are also covered. According to Tripathi (2013), several Indian consortia operate. How consortia save money also interests the author. The author discussed how consortia-based resources might assist libraries deliver scholarly publications and databases on a budget. The author advocates merging all Indian consortia. Library consortia help libraries acquire materials on a budget, according to Salisbury (2013). The author also shows how e-books acquired value without scanning, mailing, or duplicating. Consortia hurt publishers that want to sell multiple journal copies. This article discusses how libraries are struggling financially due to resource acquisition, technology disruption, staff recruitment, and more. Another option is to leverage a library consortium of any one library. This 2005 Sreekumar and Sunitha article explores about fundamental resources' significance.

Consortium tools aid libraries with shrinking budgets and rising journal costs. Library consortia share resources. Back problems, pricing, licensing, and copyright concerns with consortia-based resources were discussed. Quiet ejournals, large Indian consortia, and consortia base resource pros and downsides are discussed. Schlimgen, McCray, Perry, and Flance (2001) addressed health library consortium. This article addresses library consortia's benefits. Libraries may collaborate, share ideas, and tackle new problems via consortia. We can provide new technology, resources, and information services via consortia. Electronic resources altered library collections, according to Thornton (2000). Current librarian selection tasks are also included in this research. Since funding agencies appreciate consortia, they should be cheaper. 4.3 Consortium problems, concerns, and challenges: Ahmed, Suleiman (2013) This article examines the financial and management hurdles a library experiences in acquiring library resources, the issues and challenges library members encounter during consortia creation, the advantages of consortia, how to construct one, and a road map for establishing one. Malhana and Rao (2012) discuss Indian library consortia's e-resource access issues. This research addresses how e-resources effect consortiums. The author suggested concentrating on successful consortia. Kunwar and Singh (2008) say consortia are growing globally. ICT has led developing countries to use consortia-based resources to better serve users than interlibrary loan. The author proposes authorities consider user preferences and obstacles while building partnerships. Mjin and Maurer (2006) show how current consortia complicate library agreements. The author analyzes consortia's merits and drawbacks. The author found that consortia partners want the greatest power and authority in libraries to establish agreements and limit them. The consortium committee should have time for long- and short-term strategic planning. Bhattacharya (2004) describes India's digital library implementation. INDUST consortia discover the Indian government is moving in that direction. Author discusses future digital concerns. Peters (2002) describes how to use electronic resources and find rights in networking and information environments. How service providers negotiate software packages with consortia is also covered. Brooks and Dorst (2002) analyzed state-funded academic library consortia like Illinois Digital Academic Library. Author also noted full-text database and content searching issues. The article finishes with Illinois Digital Academic Library consortium member libraries' benefits. In 2002, Birdie & Alladi examined publisher electronic journal access offerings. This article suggests solutions for library consortia to sustain these offerings. The author also discusses consortia success for similar organizations. This article by Hirshon (1999) examines US academic library issues. Author covers change management methods. The author stresses library consortia. Hasan (2015) discusses Indian library consortia, focusing on INDEST-AICTE. Indian consortia initiatives are discussed in this article. Why member libraries must collaborate and coordinate to build a successful consortium is also explained. Chauhan and Mahajan (2013) show libraries collaborating to enhance profits. Consortium is another library cooperation level. Indian library consortia and UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortia are briefly discussed in this article. UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium e-resources influence member universities' research and output, according to Arora, Trivedi, and Kembhavi (2013). This article spans humanities, social science, and science. The author examined these topics to determine which customers use UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium e-resources most. Banasthali University's UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium consortia-based resources and document delivery were detailed by Bhatt (2013). Consortia-based resources with document delivery are wonderful for users, author said. Author suggests improving consortia service utilization. University of Delhi researchers utilize UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium, according to Ahemed, Basha, and Fatima (2012). This consortium has online journals the author found. Additionally, university social science students' consortia awareness and utilization are evaluated. E-journals are also available in university libraries, computer laboratories, and departments. Specifically, Mukherjee and Kumar (2010) investigate UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium users' online journal demands at Banaras Hindu University. The author found that extensive consortia base resource availability and usability training helps users utilize them. This Bavakutty and Azeez (2006) article highlights important Indian library consortia. FORSA, CSIR, INDEST, IIM, MCIT, UGC-INFONET. Technology, consortia concerns including hardware, software upgrades, copyright, and mergers speed up electronic journal preservation, the author said.

Findings form study:

1. The study recommends that the authority establish a training program for library employees and patrons. It will provide consumers a clear process for using resources based on consortia. This truth should be the organization's main priority.

2. The study recommends that we create a single consortium for all libraries at the national level. This means that if an institution offers any topic, it should be able to meet the requirements of a certain library by providing all e-journals in a single consortium. In this manner, a single gateway to consortium-based materials for all libraries may be found.

3. The resources used by the consortium should be economically sound. This implies that the consortiums must to be simple to acquire for any kind of library, whether they are financially robust or not.

4. This research also suggests that because there are several consortiums operating both domestically and outside, the Indian government has to take steps to facilitate cooperation and coordination between the Indian library consortium and other international library consortiums. Libraries may gain from more foreign journals with Indian journals for users thanks to this.

5. Member libraries should find the licensing procedure for library consortia to be simple. Consortium rules need to be easily implementable and well-defined.

6. Quality-based consortia should contain e-resources that are highly sought after by users and of the greatest value.

7. When creating policies and guidelines for library consortia, the authorities of the consortia should consider the interests of member libraries and consult with representatives of those libraries.

III. CONCLUSION

In today's information-based society, the function of consortiums and their basic resources is crucial. Since we are all aware of the financial difficulties libraries are now facing, it is important that they collaborate and coordinate in order to share resources. In this situation, libraries may access a robust collection for their library and patrons while finding additional resources for their budget. Libraries collaborate and coordinate with other member libraries via consortia, and they get the newest technology as a result of their interactions or get-togethers, which keeps them current. According to the research, people are using consortium-based resources and reaping several advantages from them. However, a survey of the literature reveals that there are several issues with deploying consortium-based services. First of all, libraries are not interested in forming partnerships inside their own libraries. Furthermore, if a library has consortium-based resources, patrons are not interested in utilizing them. This is mostly because patrons are not properly informed about consortium-based resources and are not well-versed in how to utilize them. All postgraduate students and research scholars who do not use consortium-based resources will benefit from the study. Numerous opinions and suggestions from various writers were identified on consortium-based resources during this investigation. The study's future directions and recommendations are listed below.

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