

A MODEL OF E-RESOURCES ORGANIZATION AND ACCESS



Mrs. V. Uma & Mrs. V.J. Suseela

I.G.M. Library

University of Hyderabad

E-Resources

- Material (data and/or program (s) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device”.
- In the 1980's e-journals were mailed through FTP in textual format.
- Invention of Gopher technology facilitated access to web based publications without the commercial and other intermediaries through World Wide Web.
- By 1997 most of Scientific Societies could provide e-journals and also the universities had the platform to receive them

E-Resources –characteristics

- 24/7 is the strongest selling point
- Does not disturb access in the middle
- Needs little maintenance from the library or provider
- Contents owner's intellectual's rights are protected.
- Privacy of users is protected.
- Security of content is guaranteed
- Multimedia objects
- Speed
- Archiving
- Open access facility

E-Resources – Access Management

- **NETWORKING:** Internet and Intranet facilities with high bandwidth and monitor the uninterrupted access.
- **LICENSES:** varies
 - IP authentication, Password authentication.
 - campus wide licensing.
 - Limited user licenses. e.g. Scifinder and IEL online etc (can be accessed at limited identified IP address.)
- **ACCESS PERIOD:** varies from publisher/database to another
 - e.g. IOPP offers online access to their archival collection for a period of 10 years to their print subscribers.
 - ELSEVIER offers 5 years content to their print subscribers at an additional cost of 12.5.%

E –Journals Consortium

(UGC Infonet – a Gift to University Academics)

- In the consortium members in a group cannot achieve individually can achieve collectively. Consortium member libraries More and more libraries join the prices come down in the long run.
- This consortium provides full text resources and Bibliographic databases for 50 universities initially since 2003 and 50 are further added.
- Proposed to cover colleges
- The first set of journals and databases that would have costed Rs.32,87,02125 as per their list price.
- The total consortium price comes to Rs.6,04,66616 which amounts to an overall savings of Rs.26,82,35516.

UGC – Infonet: Model

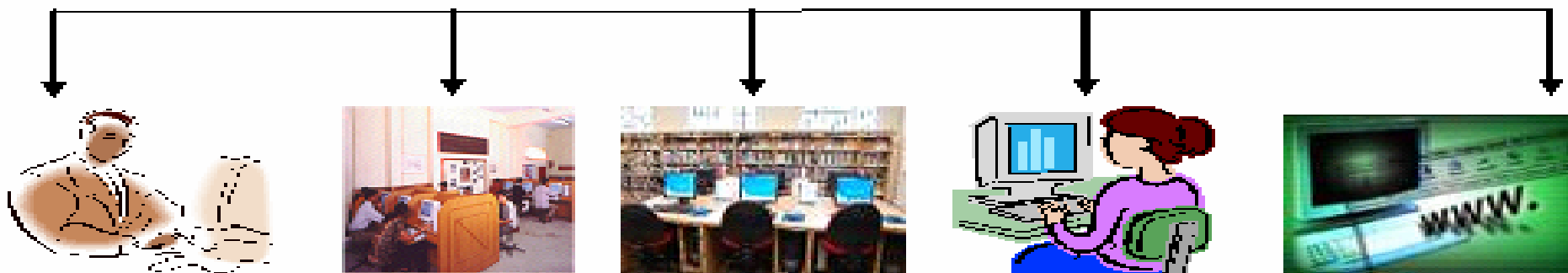


Publishers

INFLIBNET Centre



User Universities (5 Samples)



E-Resources - Organization

- Cataloguing
- Maintaining Library portal displaying the electronic resources
- Linking through OPAC, WebOPAC and Library webpage
- Sending communications
- Posters

E-Resources- Cataloguing (MARC 21)

- supports the cataloging of electronic resources with their specific features by rendering in respective bibliographic tags or fields.
 - ISSN (Tag 022)
 - Source of Acquisition (Tag 037)
 - Journal title or Database (Tag 245)
 - Physical Distribution (Tag 300)
 - Subject heading (Tag 650)
 - Linking Tag (856) i.e. Electronic Location and Access\Uniform Resource Identifier.

E-Resources- Cataloguing Options

- Link to electronic version through bibliographic record available through -
 - Intranet (CDs / DVDs, Institutional/Digital Repositories, Content Pages, Digitized Monographs)
 - Internet / www
- Link electronic/web version of print
 - Through same bibliographic record
 - Provides separate bibliographic record for print and electronic journals which provides full cataloguing description for each work

E-Resources- Cataloguing Options

SEPARATE RECORD OPTION

- When exists only in e –form.
- If the content of e-resources is different from print resource
- When the resources changes in format from print to e-form
- To catalogue exclusive electronic resource database (either full text or abstracts or citations)
 - e.g. Ebsco, Sciencedirect, Web of science
- When the resource contains new material than the print version.
- When the original text cannot be identified.

WebOPAC

- Online Public Access Catalogs (OPAC)
 - card catalog – is limited to library premises
 - computerized form is not limited to the Library premises but
- Accessible at the desktops of campus users via Local Area Networks.
- The advanced form of catalog which is linked to Internet is Web OPAC, facilitating the off campus search across countries.

CONCLUSION

- Libraries experienced that sharing e –resources is simpler than print resources
- Updating IP changes, if any should be promptly notified to the vendors and publishers. Some gateway services may be used to handle the maintenance of URLs and IP addresses.
- Consortia favor library acquisition by acquiring extensive resources at reduced prices and it is beneficial as more and more libraries come together. The consortium trend poses a challenge to the pricing patterns of the publishers.
- Academic Libraries should also develop necessary infrastructure to receive abundant e-resources being offered by UGC level Consortiums like INFONET and also open access resources

Thank you



- V. Uma