

THE MAIN DIRECTION DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATON
OF LIBRARY SYSTEM IN MODERN INTEGRATION CONDITION

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The article main development trends of library system in modern integration condition are considered. In the end of the article for providing development perspectives of analyzing field efficiency suggestions and recommendation are also given.

Keywords: *integration, globalization, national economy, student library, development, library.*

Introduction

Technology has changed users expectations, their patience and their willingness to accept services that the library provides only at its own convenience. Now a days, libraries and information centers are increasingly being called upon to provide more relevant, up-to-date and timely information to a wide range of users. To satisfy the varied needs, they require availability and accessibility to a variety of information resources and formats (such as digital, full text, sound, graphics, images, multimedia, and hypertext as well as printdocuments). Unfortunately, there is a scarcity of adequate information resources in the libraries. The libraries suffer from inadequate funding or stringent budget cuts. This has affected the level of services offered to users both in terms of quality of collections and the degree of staff support provided [1]. Only a few libraries afford to have a wide range of information resources within their budget. Consortia among libraries seem to be the only solution to the lack of resources. Consortia can become an excellent way in the process of collections, digitizing, organizing and making accessible the electronic resources [2].

Consortia are regarded as an effective strategy to increase the buying power of individual library over the short term and as an opportunity to maximize opportunities for cooperative collection building and for resources sharing over the long term. They offer libraries the ability to give users the access, they are coming to expect and demand to a much broader range of materials than any one library could possibly offer.

Consortia mean a group of libraries with common interest to increase the availability of resources and to offer automated services. The main purpose of library consortia is to facilitate easy access to resources and services to a wider category of users. Consortia can be formed on a local, regional, national or international basis.

A library consortium is a formal association of libraries, not under the same institutional control, but usually restricted to a geographical area, number of libraries, types of materials, or subject interest, which is established to develop and implement resource sharing among members. The objective of library consortia is to control and reduce information costs, to improve resource sharing, to develop a network information environment (e.g. via campus systems, campus networks and the internet) and to share licensing issues with each other [3].

There is scarcely an academic library left in the world that has the financial resources to purchase all the journals it needs for its users alone. Therefore the library consortia attempt to rationalize the building and use of information resource collections through sharing and by granting access more than ownership. Few factors that necessitate the need for building library consortia are as follows [4].

- The continuous increase of cost of journal subscription combined with lack of adequate funding are leading academic libraries to seek collaborative acquisitions strategies and to consider the potential of electronic resources;

- The exponential growth in the production of knowledge has made it more and more impossible for the individual library to purchase all the relevant resources. The effect has been that libraries have become more and more dependent on inter lending in order to fulfill the requirements of their users;

- The rapid technological developments have resulted in a constant reassessment for new hardware, software and education and training of library staff;

There is a need to share staff expertise as a means of keeping up-to-date in an ever-changing social, political, managerial and technological environment;

- The overwhelming application of new technologies, new methods of information retrieval / dissemination has contributed to rapid escalating user expectations in the sense that the users expect library information to be delivered as fast as any other information they need.

Writing about the recent trends in academic library consortia, identified following reasons for formation of consortia.

- Better sharing of existing resources and jointly acquiring new resources at great savings;

- Identifying and addressing common needs arising from development in information technology;

- Providing enhanced library services with an emphasis on access to new electronic resources including databases, and services offered through the Internet and the World Wide Web;

- Expediting interlibrary borrowing, which has evolved into providing as many electronic resources as possible at the lowest cost to consortia members.

In modern conditions indicated that new library consortia developed primarily for three reasons.[1]

To leverage resources by sharing existing collections or resources through virtual union catalogues;

- To reduce the cost of member library operations by obtaining a group purchase price for information products; and

- To bring pressures to bear on information providers, especially publishers to reduce the rate of rise in the cost of purchasing information.

Following issues are to be considered while building library consortia.

- Identification and negotiation of publishers / vendors to provide access under consortia purchase;

- Legal issues involved in contracts and usage of materials within the consortia;

- Identifying the necessary infrastructure for access to electronic resources.

- Users of all libraries of the consortia to get equal access to all the information at all time;

- Shared transactions of costs and time among participating libraries;

- Documentation and training of library staffs.

Modern role of libraries consortia in globalization word

- Consortia look for opportunities to reduce costs and increase access by evaluating products and negotiating directly with publishers;

- Consortia achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness in fulfilling the libraries responsibility for providing, managing and maximizing electronic access to information resources of the region through online catalogue and other means of access;

- Consortia simplify library subscription, purchasing of all electronic journals, eliminate the need for different passwords for each title, simplify management of access to these periodicals, supply standard, provide searching facilities, assist librarians in electronic archiving, and enable electronic document delivery to users;

- Consortia can serve as a clearing-house or as a sponsor for library staff exchanges and to develop monitoring programs;

– Consortia can help libraries to improve their operating process and there by improve the ultimate quality of the services that are provided.

There will be investments to be made in hardware set up, mounting of data, development of interfaces, and administration of access.

In modern condition pointed the following uncertainties for consortia building:[2]

– Absence of awareness about the legal points relating to the access, ownership, and preservation of electronic resources;

– Absence of well defined national laws dictating the access and archival procedures of electronic resources;

– Absence of representatives of many of the publishers, which causes serious difficulties while negotiating any consortia deals.

Consortia Initiative in world countries

Consortia in are still in their infancy. Many academic libraries have yet to experience the power of information technology applications to library and information services. In world countries it is the right time to develop consortia, so that the academic libraries can take the advantages of electronic information easily accessible to its users community.

Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy (FORSA) was established in 1981 in the world. It is a typical example of a homogenous group of members joined together in order to negotiate consortium licensing for different journals. It consists of five members. It has identified a subscription agent as a supplier of journals. Subscription for both print and electronic journals is paid through the supplier. The agreement is meant for only astronomy journals published by a particular publisher. The supply has agreed to be a negotiator between the members and the publishers to provide access to the licensed materials.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR in Europe) has 40 laboratories involved in research and developments in science and technology. Each laboratory has well-established library and information centre. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resource (NISCAIR) and other CSIR laboratories have worked to form CSIR consortium. The major objective of CSIR consortium is to strengthen CSIR library resources by sharing electronic access to scholars and scientists of CSIR labs. NISCAIR has made an agreement with M/s. Elsevier Science to access its 1,500 e-journals.

The Human Resource Development (MHRD in Europe) has set up National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST) consortium. The consortium subscribes to full text electronic resources and bibliographic databases for 38 institutes including IISc, IITs, NITs, RECs, IIMs and a few other institutions funded by MHRD.

The expenditure on electronic resources proposed for subscription under the consortium for selected institutions would be met from the funds made available by

MHRD. The consortium, being an open ended proposition, welcomes other institutions to join it on their own for sharing maximum benefits it offers.

The University Grants Commission (UGC in Europe) has initiated a programme to provide high speed internet connections, electronic access to scholarly literature and the development of multimedia contents to supplement conventional teaching and learning. The programme is named as UGC-INFONET consortium. All universities, which come under UGC's purview, will be members of the consortium. The programme will be executed by Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) centre.

A gateway portal has been identified to provide access to electronic resources and also access to resources of participating university of UGC-INFONET consortium. The portals play an important role by providing access to table of contents, abstract to the major collection and link to full text journals.

Consortia should continue to work at the short-term goal (obtaining as much content as possible at the best price) while contributing substantially to the support of emerging initiatives in affordable scholarly communication.

As consortia become a major force in information delivery, they need to focus on their obligation to further the common aspirations of libraries and librarianship to provide equitable and affordable information to all. They need to become real players in the creation and dissemination of scholarly communication. To ensure long-term changes in the affordability and availability of scholarly information, consortia need to become partners in inventing new ways of information creation and delivery.

Government should also make attempts to provide the necessary infrastructure such as high speed network connections to access the electronic resources. Also it should make arrangements to conduct some training programme for the librarian on latest trends in librarianship and information technology.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ БИБЛИОТЕЧНО-ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В УСЛОВИЯХ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Ключевые слова: интеграция, глобализация, национальная экономика, студенческая библиотека, развитие, библиотека.

В статье рассматриваются основные направления развития библиотечной системы в условиях современных интеграционных процессов. В конце статьи даны предложения и рекомендации в направлении обеспечения перспектив развития исследуемой сферы.

MÜASİR İNTEQRASIYA ŞƏRAİTİNDƏ KİTABXANA-İNFORMASIYA SİSTEMİNİN ƏSAS İNKİŞAF İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ

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XÜLASƏ

Açar sözlər: integrasiya, globallaşma, milli iqtisadiyyat, tələbə kitabxanası, inkişaf, kitabxana.

Məqalədə müasir integrasiya şəraitində kitabxana sisteminin əsas inkişaf istiqamətləri baxılmışdır. Məqalənin sonunda tədqiq olunan sahənin inkişaf perspektivlərinin təmini istiqamətində təklif və tövsiyələr verilmişdir.