

## **Development of Library Consortia in India: A Study of National Knowledge Resource Consortium**

**Divya Mishra**

Research Scholar

Department of Lib & Information Science

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University Lucknow

### **Abstract:-**

The present study is an about the Development and Current Status of Library consortia in India from the perspective of a successful organization (NKRC). The purpose of this paper is to describe the development of e journal consortium to National Knowledge Resource Consortium, which isthe successful resource sharingnetwork and information provider in India. NKRC plays a vital role in facilitating resource sharing in India and is expanding its role services rapidly.

*Keywords: - Consortium, Research, Budget, Electronic Journals, Resource Sharing, India etc*

### **Introduction**

The explosion of information is assisted by the information communication technologies that have been change the life of common peoples much better and comfortable, and considered as a main cause of information and knowledge resource explosion.

This is a well known fact that the growth of research has traditionally been dependent on information available in articles published in scholarly journals. So due to the advent of technologies and explosion of knowledge resources the nature of R & D has drastically changed because resources available earlier in print have now been mostly converted into electronic format.

The change in the nature of information documents effected the subscription and Budget of libraries. As compare to the escalation of knowledge resources and their cost the budget of libraries not grows, then libraries experienced the insufficient skills to managed ever increasing number of knowledge resources both financially and physically;however That unmanageable skills leads, and Necessity of consortium formation was felt;Right since the first Consortium formed, the consortia of all sorts of libraries have been formed and are playing a very constructing role in acquiring resources at reasonably lower cost as well as by having better coordination in terms of resource sharing.

India also, a significant number of Library Consortia have come during the last decade. National knowledge resource consortium (NKRC) is one of them, serving to the CSIR and DST libraries which are important constituent of S & T information system in India. With the name of **CSIR e Journals consortium**, it started in the year 2002 with access of 1200 electronic journals of M/s Elsevier science to all its laboratories. In 2004 it converted into network Project of CSIR, and after gaining continuous success its name has been changed as **National Knowledge Recourse consortium** in 2009.

### **Purpose of the study**

In the scenario where quite a few Consortia have been working, NKRC is counted on few of them consortia's that are managing the information requirements of a large group of users, we thought of making a preliminary study to know how it can function and what kind of resources and services provide by them.

We initiated a study to evaluate the development of consortia in India. To counter the increase/decrease in the number of members, usages and resources subscribed by consortia.

### **Material and Methods**

In order to view the work and development of Library consortia in India, We have chosen the National Knowledge Resource consortia which is mainly dealing with Science and Technology

Data related with consortia are collected through Predesigned Questionnaire regarding the activities consortium and websites. Thus, we have collected and collated the data in order to find out information with an aim to the following:

- Year wise Increase in consortium Members
- Geographical Distributions of Member institutes
- Year wise Journals accessed in Consortium
- No of Resources in Consortium
- Publisher wise no of resources in consortium
- Usage of Resources in Consortium

### **Result and Discussion**

After all the resources were collated and the tabulated we have found the status to be as follows:

**Table No 1**

<b>S.no</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Member Institutes</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>All CSIR Labs (40)</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>"</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>"</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>"</b>

5.	2009	All CSIR + DST Labs (24)
6.	2010	"
7.	2011	"
8.	2012	"
9.	2013	"

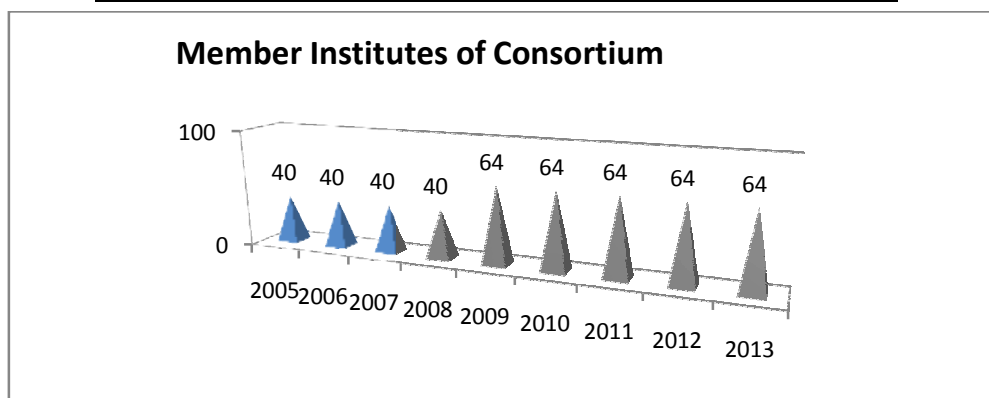


Fig No 1

Table and fig no 1 shows that CSIR e journal consortium begins with 40 CSIR libraries. In a year 2009 24 DST (Department of Science and Technologies) institutions joined National knowledge resource Consortium, and presently 64 institutes are the member of NKRC.

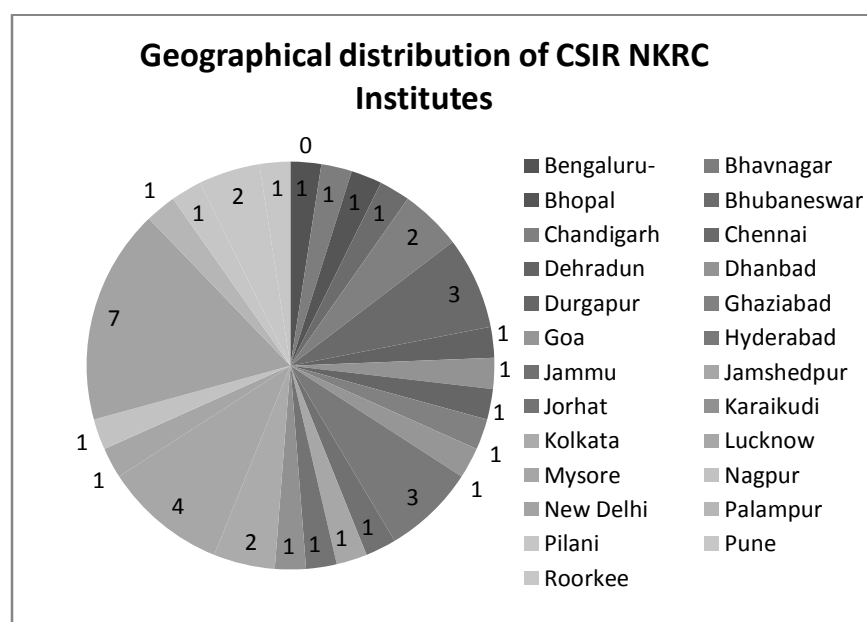
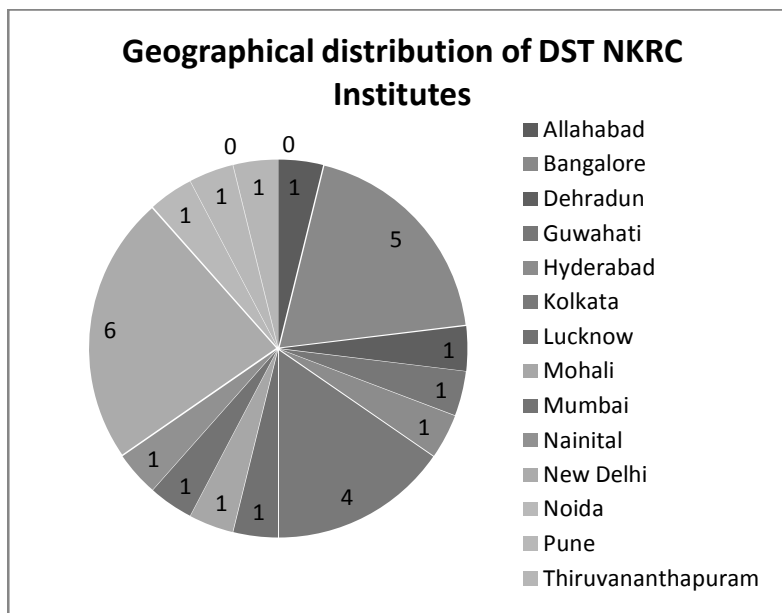


Fig no 2.1

Fig No 2.1 Indicates the Geographical distribution of CSIR institutions in India ,According to the fig maximum no member 7 labs libraries in New Delhi and after that 4 in lucknow city



**Fig no 2.2**

Fig 2.2 Indicates the Geographical distribution of DST institutions in India , which joins NKRC in year 2009. According to the fig maximum no member 6 labs libraries in New Delhi 5 in Bangalore, and 4 in Kolkata city.

**Table no 2**

Sl. No	Year	Journals Accessed
1.	2005	4001
2.	2006	4195
3.	2007	5390
4.	2008	3695
5.	2009	4184
6.	2010	5123

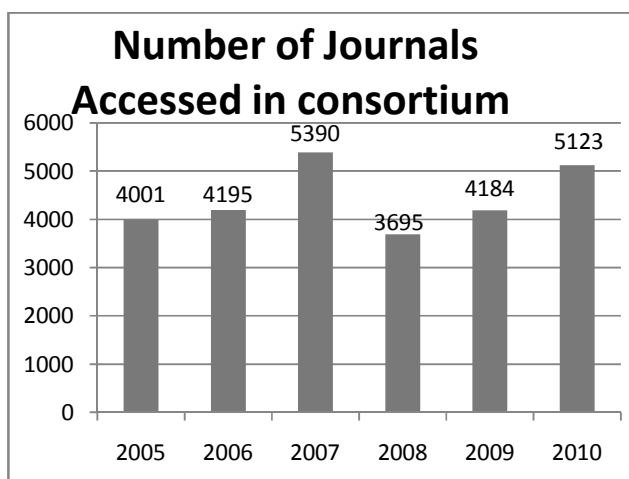


Fig no 3

Table no 2 and fig 3 shows the year wise total no of journals accessed in Consortium

Table No 3

Sl. No	Year	No of Resources in Consortium
1.	2005	11
2.	2006	11
3.	2007	16
4.	2008	16
5.	2009	31
6.	2010	32
7.	2011	32
8.	2012	36
9.	2013	22

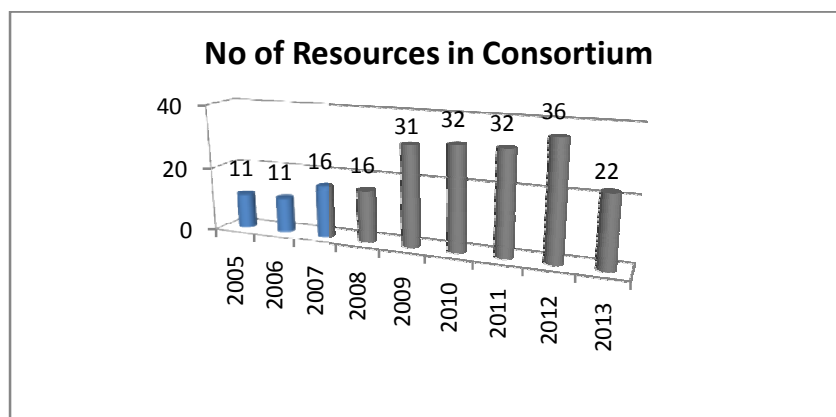


Fig no 4

The year wise increase in the number of resources subscribed by consortium shown in the Table no. 3 and fig no 4, the minimum resources 11 subscribed in year 2005-06 and maximum 36 in 2012

**Table no 4 Publisher wise Number of Title Subscribed in NKRC**

Sl. No	Name Of Publisher	Total No Of Titles Subscribed
1.	ACM	1577
2.	ACS	40
3.	AIP	18
4.	Annual Reviews	30
5.	ASCE	31
6.	ASME	23
7.	ASTM	1
8.	CSIRO	25
9.	CUP	87
10.	Elsevier	1866
11.	Emerald	144
12.	ICE	23
13.	IEEE	151
14.	Indian journals	211
15.	IOP	59
16.	Maney	27
17.	NPG	34
18.	NRC	16
19.	OSA	16
20.	Oxford University Press	99
21.	RSC	73
22.	SAGE	102
23.	Springer	2019
24.	Taylor & Francis	471
25.	Wiley	754
26.	World scientific journal	41

Table no 4 list the name of publishers and their number journals subscribed in consortium. maximum 2019 is from Springer after that 1866 is from Elsevier and so on...

**Table No 5**

Sl. No	Year	Usage of Resources in Consortium
1.	2005	2162713
2.	2006	3385873
3.	2007	4304310
4.	2008	2783539
5.	2009	6946658
6.	2010	6314863
7.	2011	3037603
8.	2012	3428525
9.	2013	3031066

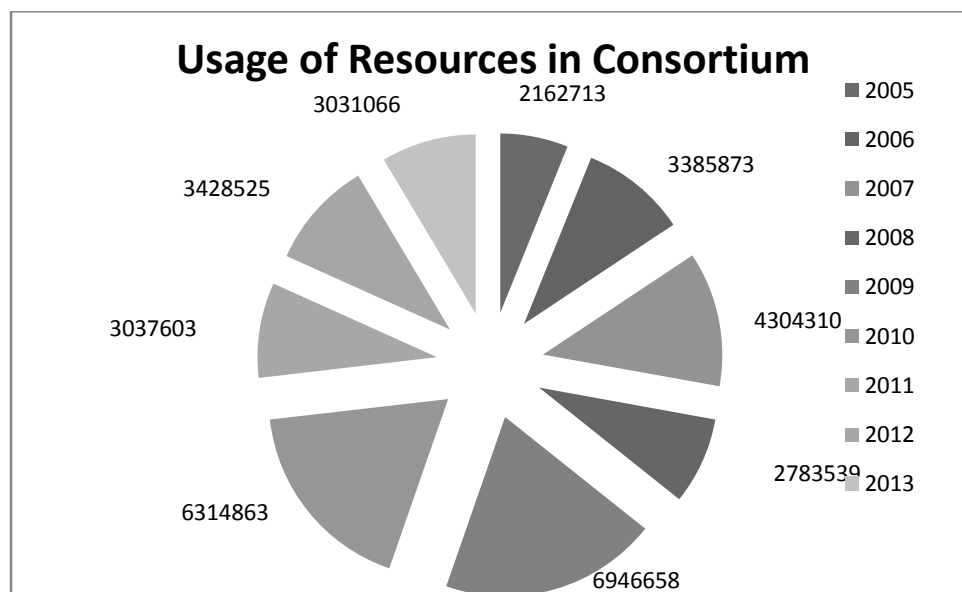


Fig no 5

Table no 5 and fig 6 shows the year wise increase in usages of consortiums. The minimum no of downloads 2162713 counted in 2005 and maximum 6946658 in 2009

## Conclusion

There are a number of consortia in operation in India. The CSIR e-journals consortium was in the country to consider the need for taking into account the interest of researchers and scientist, it began as a consortium for access e journals in CSIR institutes have gone on to emerge as an e- resource consortium, which includes journals databases (bibliographic, patent, citation etc).

NKRC synergistically function with other consortia and as a consortium with a national stature, it facilitate access to maximum resources, enable greater resource sharing thus focussing at greater return on investment.

NKRC also plays a proactive role to form a federation of all major consortia in country to suggest better ways and means for acquisition and management of electronic resources.

### References:-

1. Busha, C. H. (1990). *Research Methods in Librarianship*. New York: Academic Press.
2. Darch, C., Rapp, J. & Underwood, P.G. (1999). Academic library consortia in contemporary South Africa. *Library Consortium Management: An International Journal*, 1 (1-2), 23-32.
3. Dorner, D.G. (2004). The Impact of digital information resources on the roles of collection managers in research libraries. *Library Collections, Acquisitions & Technical Services*, 28, 249-274.
4. Evans, G. E. (2002). Management issues of consortia. *Library Management*, 23 (6-7), 275-286.
5. Francis, A. T. (2005). Library Consortia Model for Country Wide Access of Electronic Journals and Databases. International Conference on Multilingual Computing and Information Management in Networked Digital Environment. Cochin (India)
6. Jackson, M. (2005). Re-examining the future of resource sharing. *Interlending & Document Supply*, 33 (4), 212-213.
7. Narayana, P. (2004). Emerging Pricing Models for E Journals Consortia and Indian Initiative. ICDL. Bangalore.
8. (2013) How Much Science Is There? *Science*. Vol342: 6141.58
9. <http://nkrc.niscair.res.in/index.php>