Changing Roles in Changing Times: Scholarly Communication and Research Support.

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Outline of the Presentation

- Definition and Background of and Scholarly Communication Process.
- Libraries and Scholarly Communication Process
- Factors and Drivers of Change
- Current Research and Publishing Practices
- Survey of Research Institutes in Mumbai
- Key Findings
- Associated Issues
- References

Definition and Background

Scholarly communication is the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. (Association of College and Research Libraries, 2002).

- Researchers, Publishers, Librarians and Users were distinct players involved .

- Formal and Informal Means of Communication were used (Journals and Communicating amongst scientific community)

- Problems of Scholarly Communication due to "Serial Crisis" and "Permission Crisis"

- External Parameters- Rapid developments in technology and changing patterns of research

- System has adapted to the progression of disruptions and will continue to evolve, propelling scholarly communication into a "complex sociotechnical system" (Borgman, 2007)

Basic research life cycle

Development of research idea

Literature reviews, archival material, e-mails, face-face meetings, conferences, networking
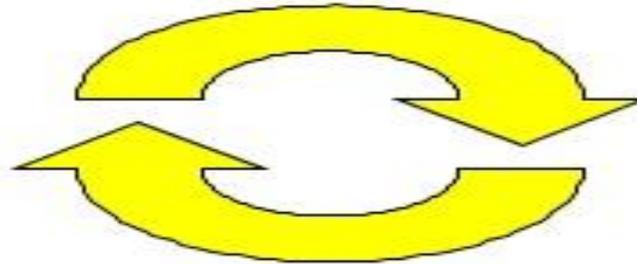
Post-publication distribution

Conferences, seminars, Personal communications, technical reports, grey literature, popular literature, newspapers, grant applications, networking

Research Production

Bench research, field research, conceptualizing

Publication

Peer reviewed high impact publications (journals or monographs)

Pre-publication dissemination

Conferences, meetings, departmental seminars, personal communications, emails

Challenges for Libraries

- Abundance of digital information in myriad formats.

- The costs of access outpacing inflation

- Rapidly changing technologies and the use of the Internet as the primary distribution method in many fields. (Resources directly accessible to the end user.)

- The complexity of research in the 21st century

- The evolution and transformation of traditional publishing models

Research

Archives Mendeley, Connotea, Times Researchgate, Economists online,

Development of research idea

Literature reviews, online data bases, online archival material, online discussions

Mendeley, Conneta, citeUlike, Connotea, Twitter, Omeka, ScholarPress, academia.edu, Friendfeed, open humanities press, Researchgate
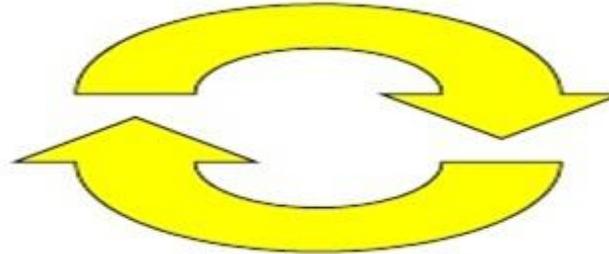
Publication and distribution

Peer reviewed outputs (E-journals, e-books, open access publications), subject specific repositories, Blogs, wikis, online-forums, networking sites, slideshare, Flicker, YouTube, institutional repositories, reference sharing sites, subject specific repositories, Society web pages

Research Production

Text mining, virtual lab equipment, online-analysis, reuse of existing data

Friendfeed, Researchgate, academia.edu, arXiv

Pre-publication dissemination

Blogs, wikis, networking sites, on-line forums, databases

Hide,Badwen : The changing Nature of Research RIN

Libraries and Scholarly Communication

- Rapid changes in technology and associated shifts in research and scholarly communications are profoundly changing the role of libraries in the 21st century.

- Digital technology and the advanced communication networks have considerably influenced the way research is conducted and research methodologies are adopted by scholars.
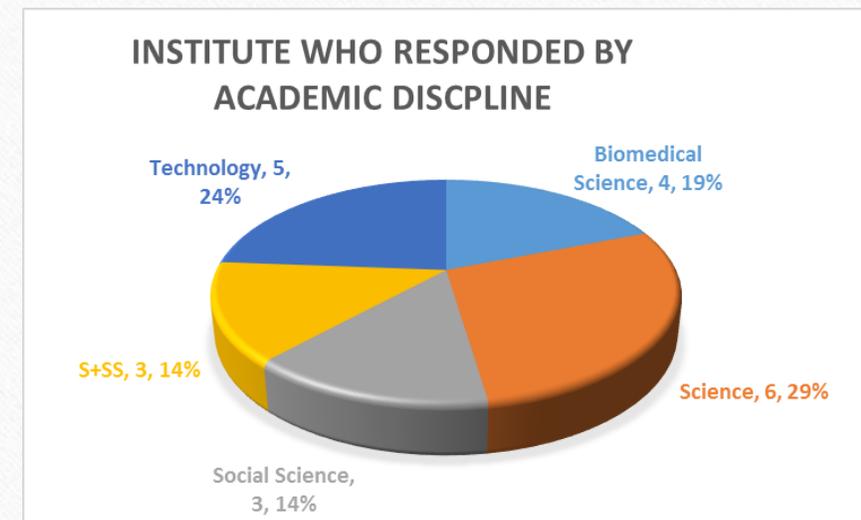
Librarians need to build research services and to embed in research teams and scholarly communications initiatives

On this background the a survey was carried out to understand the perception of the librarians towards the changing scholarly communication process, the services, and the changing role of the libraries an the librarians

Survey

Part of a broader survey on Scholarly Communication. Research Institutes in Mumbai .

- Change in Library Services

- Services important in changing scenario

- Role of Library

- Role of Librarian

INSTITUTE WHO RESPONDED BY ACADEMIC DISCPLINE

Technology, 5, 24%

Biomedical Science, 4, 19%

Science, 6, 29%

S+SS, 3, 14%

Social Science, 3, 14%

Survey
Changes in Library Services in last 5 years

- Increase in

1. subscription to Electronic Journals ,
2. Cataloguing of digital materials
3. Information Literacy trainings Library
4. creation of digital materials for research)

- There was a sharp decrease in subscription to print journals There was a case where a library had discontinued all print journals.

Survey
Changes in Library Services in last 5 years

- A few libraries had newly introduced

1. Acquisition of E-Books ,

2. Copyright Related advice

Survey- Services currently provided

- Service on Portable Platforms topped the list(76), followed by provision of ICT enabled working place.(71) 62 librarians acknowledged that they Supported the research and discovery of Researchers by working with them individually. Assisting in Publication process and ETD repository emerged in case of 48 libraries, while IPR related advice and Orientation of Citation management and Altmetrics was carried out by 43 libraries.

- 43 Institutions had their Institutional repository in process

- Research Data Management is a new and challenging area for the librarians . Only two libraries had the same in process 2 cases

- Libraries were having IR and Research portal in pipeline (33.33)

Survey-Roles of the Library perceived Important

1. Gateway for locating information for research

2. Facilitator of research and teaching activities

3. Supporter that helps to increase the productivity

4. Repository of resources – in other words, it archives, preserves, and keeps track of resources

5. Payer for resources needed, from academic journals to books to electronic databases

Role of the Librarian in changing in Scholarly Communication Process

1. Facilitator

2. Digital Data Manager and Manager of IR

3. Technology Specialist

4. Subject Expert

5. Custodian

Important Services for a Scholarly Communication Programme.

1. Facilitating in-depth Discovery through various search tools (indepth)
2. Creation of research focused materials
3. Effective dissemination of Research output
4. Information on Funding Sources and Policies and Plagiarism and Citation Management and Style Guides
5. Assistance with publication process
6. Impact Factor(Metrics) Individual and Author and Altmetrics

Important Services for a Scholarly Communication Programme.

7. Research Data Services - Curation (Archiving Research Data for Long Term preservation)

8. IPR (Copyright and Author Rights)

9. Advocacy of Open Access and Alternative forms of Publishing and Guidance on Ethics in Research

10. Digital Rights Management

Areas where Libraries can contribute (based on ACRL Scholarly Communication Toolkit)

Facilitating Access through various tools	Scholarly Publishing	OA and Publisher Mandates	Copyright
IR	Research Data Management	Library Engagement with Researchers	Research Impact

Competency Mapping

- Librarians will need to have a broad perspective and understanding of the traditional and evolving nature of Scholarly Communication
- Collection development considering the current trends of the discipline and the formats individually or through consortia
- Current trends and issues in open access and scholarly communication
- Copyright and licensing issues pertaining to scholarly content Creative commons etc
- IR Management
- Research Data Management and Funder's Mandates
- New ways of measuring impact

Key Findings

- Scholarly communication has changed profoundly and irrevocably.

- A shift from print books to e-books appears to be occurring at a more measured pace

- Importance attached to role of librarian as custodian is diminishing

- Gateway role of the Library is the most important role

- Facilitator role of the librarian is considered most important

- Research Data Management is a new area for librarians

- Services which required specialized trained staff like Copyright Related advice and RDM was not available in most libraries.

Associated Issues

- Librarians need to acquire new skills and also reskill themselves to meet the needs and challenges of the changing information landscape.

- Existing library staff has to shoulder more responsibilities

- Important to understand the disciplinary differences in the area of scholarly communication.

- Move from being consumers to creators of information

- E- Research and Open Science

References

- "Intersections of Scholarly Communication and Information Literacy"[1]
- **2016 top trends in academic libraries A review of the trends and issues affecting academic libraries in higher education**

Thank You