

Skills And Competencies for Scholarly Communication: An Indian Perspective.

Hello!

Good Afternoon

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'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)



Competence has been defined as the interplay of knowledge, understanding, skills and attitudes required to do a job effectively from the point of view of both the performer and the observer

(Murphy, 1991).

Outline

- ▶ Background
- Dobjectives, Research Design
- > Services extended by Libraries for Scholarly
 - Communication
- > Skills and Competencies Assessed
- > Training needs of Librarians
- ▶ Reflections

Background

- Society publications the scholarly communication pattern in India was parallel to global developments.
- Establishment of universities, national level documentation centers and Information systems like NASSDOC and NISSAT, NIC enhanced research output in India.
- Advent of ICT and dynamic and interdisciplinary nature of research triggered libraries to reinvent themselves to serve researchers.

Background

- ➤ Further establishment of INFLIBNET and its taking up under its umbrella of E-Shodhsindhu gave further responded to overwhelming pace of changes in research activity.
- To meet the changing needs of researchers libraries have to extend new services or realign existing services.
- > Therefore the need for newer skills and competencies

Objectives



- ➤ To examine the current research support services extended by the university libraries in India.
- To identify skills and the level of their proficiency and competencies needed for scholarly communication services.
- To ascertain the training needs in the area of scholarly communication.

Research Design

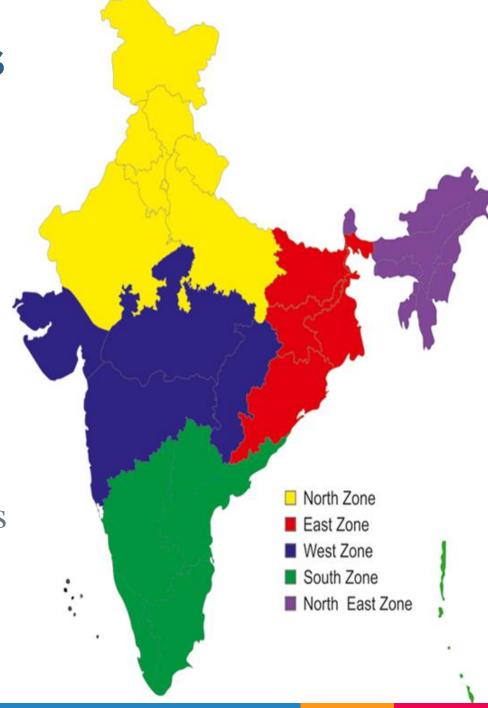
- Questionnaire (Online Survey Software :Survey Monkey)
- ▶ Research Lifecycle Model with four stages used to identify services extended for each phase.
- Skills and Competencies List based on CILIP and NASIG guidelines
- Sample represented Indian University Libraries from East, West, North and South India



Profile: Universities

45 university libraries

- > 23 state universities
- > 8 deemed universities
- > 7 central universities
- > 5 Institutes of National Importance
- > 2 state private universities



Research Life cycle

Services extended by libraries identified on the basis of model.



Services - Curation

(Archiving Research

Data for Long Term

preservation

Style Guidance
Copyright and IPR
Improving Visibility

Management and

(IR/Web 2.0)

·Research Metrics

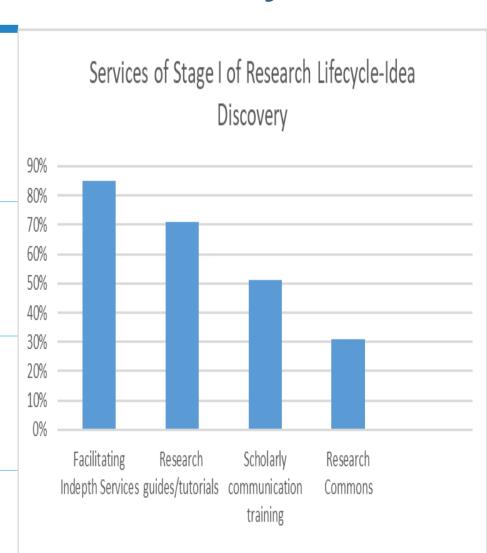
Services for Stage I: Idea Discovery

Facilitate indepth discovery services

Research guides/tutorials

Scholarly communication training

Research Commons



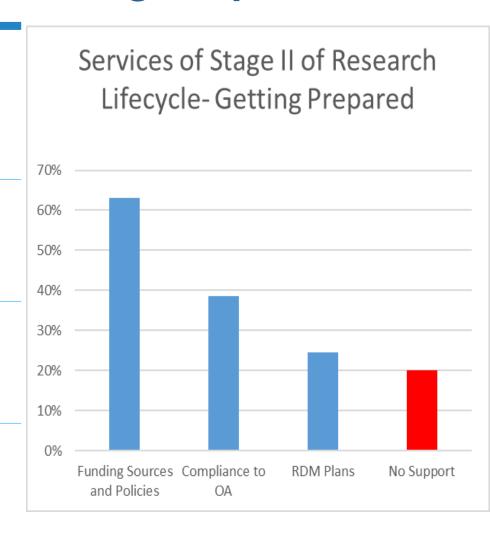
Services for Stage II: Getting Prepared

Funding
Sources and
Policies

Compliance to OA

RDM Plans

No support



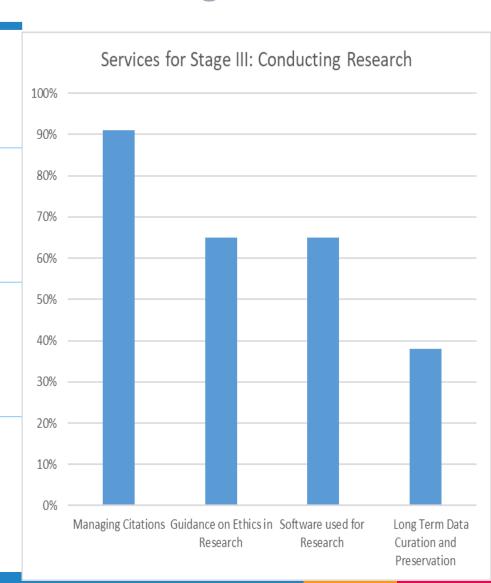
Services for Stage III: Conducting Research



Guidance on Ethics in Research

Software used for Research

Long Term
Data Curation
and
Preservation



Services for Stage IV: Dissemination

- ▶ Anti-plagiarism Software
- ▶ Assisting in Publication
- □ Building and maintaining IR and ETD
- ▷ Identifying predatory publishers
- > Assisting with OA publication
- Compliance with copyright conditions laid down by publications
- ▷ Improving visibility of the publications
- ► Helping researchers with their author profiles and research evaluation metrics

Skills and Competencies

Self assessment of skills and competencies and training needs identified

Personal Strengths







ICT Applications

Social Media applications

Designing Online and Offline IL programs







Communication

Collaboration

Adaptation

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Skills- Collection and Retrieval

Information retrieval from databases and search engines Most of the staff possessed advance level skills

Negotiations with the publishers & Licence agreements

Basic and Intermediate Level

Digital RightsManagement skills

Majority lacked this skill

Skills- Funder Mandates and Data Management Plans

Skills in the area of Funder Mandates and RDM

Lower as compared to other skills. Majority lacked this skill

 Information about funder Mandates find mandates.

Basic Level Skills

Research DataManagement

Very Few possessed skills in the area of RDM

Skills-IR and ETD

- Selection and Implementation
- Applying PublishersPolicies aboutarchiving
- Contribution toPolicy Developmentfor the Institution

Majority Librarians possessed Advance Level Skills

2/3 possessed Intermediate and Advance level Skill

Intermediate

Skills- Publications

Use of different style guides and citation Management Tools Most possessed
Intermediate or
Advance level skills

Evaluation of Journals Most possessed Intermediate or Advance level skills

Author Rights

Very few possessed skills

Skills-Metrics and Visibility

 Skills for use of social media for increasing visibility

Highest among
Among skills in this
area

Knowledge of emerging metrics

Intermediate Level of skills.

Author Profilingsystems

Basic and Intermediate level skills.

Training Needs of LIS Professionals

RDM

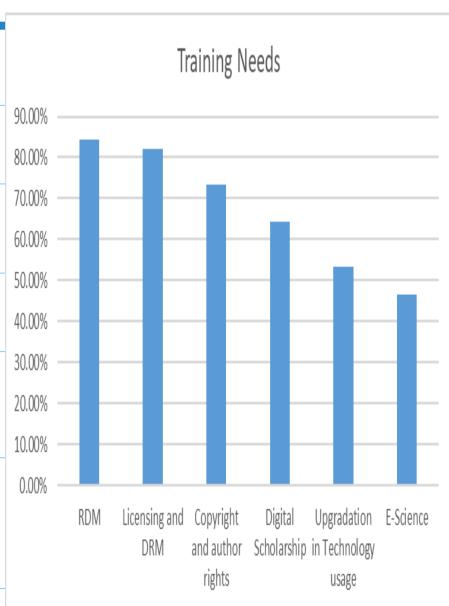
Licensing and DRM

Copyright and author rights

Digital Scholarship

Upgradation in Technology

E-Science



Methods of Skill Development

- Majority of the skills were acquired through Self directed learning
- > IR Management was the exception.
- It was acquired through attending CEPs
- Possession of Advance level skills among Librarians in IR/ETD Management was thus evident.

Reflections

- Skills in the areas of RDM, Copyright and author rights, Licensing and DRM, digital scholarship and OA mandates need to be inculcated
- ▶ Indian LIS associations expected to play leading role
- Schools & Departments of LIS -design skill oriented training programmes
- ▶ HRD UGC centres Courses for University Librarians
- ▶ Research on researchers' expectations
- > Bright and promising picture



