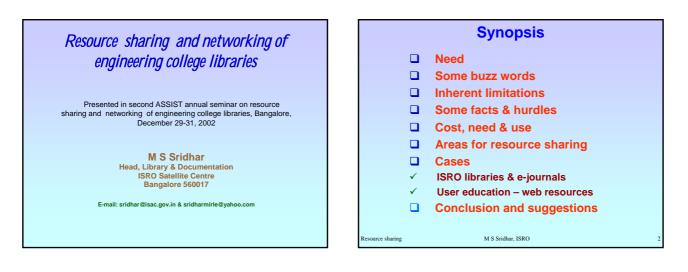
Resource sharing



Why resource sharing?

- 1. Need for enhanced access to information
- 2. Non uniform distribution of resource wide disparity in availability of resources
- 3. Need for optimisation of under-used resources - measures of use, spare capacity, identification of less used resources & cost consideration become necessary
- 4. Diverse, inter-disciplinary and ever expanding requirements of users
- 5. Avoid <u>unnecessary</u> duplication of resources
- 6. Economy in cooperative common operations

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- divide up work and share results7. New technologies open up new avenues
- ource sharing

Some buzz words

- A. E-revolution related:
- > Paperless society & scholar's workstation
- Library as a window for access than a fortress; Shift emphasis from ownership to access; Pay for use of information
- > Library without walls & the traditional library will not scale into the next decade
- B. Cooperation related:
- Collective/ joint ownership of information resources
 Starve and die individually in the information drought (or hang together in the network !)
- Exchange of notes and rationalisation of acquisition
- Common borrower cards for libraries
- Consortia approach

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Inherent limitations

- 1. Local non availability of item being shared (a) affects 'current approach' of primary users *(b) leads to loss of browsability and serendipitous value
- 2. Delayed document delivery is inevitable
- 3. Duplication of resources is inevitable
- 4. 'Resource rape'
- 5. Difficult to measure use and identify less used material
- 6. Sharing shortens life through physical wear
- 7. Lack of up-to-date access tools
- 8. Not always cost efficient

Note: Digital collection can overcome some but pose its own limitations like DRM, format, user acceptance, etc.

Resource sharing : facts & hurdles

A. Ownership related:

- Ownership paradigm `Ownership' continued to be the most effective means of bringing user and information together
- More is better' belief and self sufficiency goal i.e., the more information owned the better the chance of meeting needs of users
- The less important the subject the more likely to agree for relying on others i.e., inter library cooperation than inter library threat
- Mc Donald's mentality of wanting fast & immediately i.e., Urgency of user requirements

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Resource sharing : facts & hurdles (2)

- B. Cooperation process related:
- More talked and less acted area
- Psychological and egoistic barriers passive resistance is more difficult to overcome than active opposition
- More the number of people involved in decision making, the more difficult it becomes to achieve agreement
- Social loafing & `Something for nothing' syndrome
- Abuse of potential for access i.e., power acquired through network resource & covert move for centralisation

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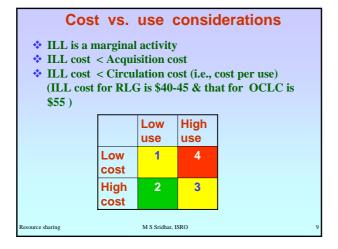
source sharing

Resource sharing : facts & hurdles (3)

- Institutional competitiveness & size and status consciousness
- Fear of centralisation vs. Desire for autonomy
- **External interference/ impositions often fails**
- Difficulties of mutually agreeable collecting responsibilities
- Discouragement from past efforts
- Traditional bureaucratic/ procedural/ institutional
- Physical, geographical, political and legal

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tree sharing



	Weak needs	Strong needs	Cost of networking
Rich resources	1	4	libraries vs. Volume of resource sharing transactions
Poor resources	2	3	
	<u>0</u>	CLC tra	nsactions
≎1146 m	message	es / year	
8.7 m	online IL	L transa	ctions / day (96 /sec in peak)
		ا ال مم امم	fee menement luces
\$7.2 m	transterr	ed as ill	L fee management / year

Areas for resource sharing

- 1. Physical, bibliographic, full text & e-access
- 2. Lending (ILL) & document delivery
- 3. Reference, referral & literature search
- 4. Collection development
- 5. Processes : data capturing/ entry for OPAC/ databases, processing
- 6. Abstracting, indexing & publications
- 7. Expertise, consultancy, continuing education
- 8. User education (case)
- 9. Storage/ archiving

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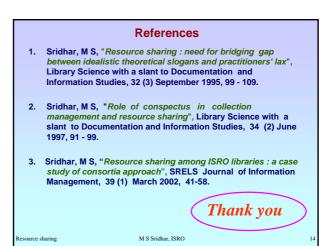
Conclusions

- Healthy skepticism is better than cheap cynicism
 Any effort is neither first nor final but evaluation & consolidation of past efforts necessary for incremental growth
- 3. Bibliographic access alone is not enough, access to full texts/ documents, 'courtesy visitation rights' & handling access restrictions necessary
- 4. Cooperative collection development and 'conspectus' are *proactive* whereas elimination of duplication (rationalisation) is *post-mortem* & just exchanging 'profiles' will not serve the purpose
- Every participating library must have infrastructure
 Need an ILL Management which can create, send & handle ILL requests, manage fee, monitor document delivery, etc.
- 7. Need common 'courier service' for quick document delivery

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Some suggestions

- Networking of minds is more important than technology
- Segregate large part of not-to-be shared resources like textbooks
- Concentrate on process cooperation like development of databases (textbooks, project reports, etc.), TOC service, user orientation module, harnessing web resources
- o Let some one not make decision for you
- What is not used in print is unlikely to be used in e-version except reference tools, databases and the likes
- O Do not get carried away by large chunk of irrelevant made available in 'bundles' source sharing M S Sridhar, ISRO



About the Author

ource sharing

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