Promoting Usage of E-resources with special reference to NKRC at DST Institutes

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E-resources, it is generally meant to address books/journals in electronic format, which are accessible through Internet.

Adonis, one of the first e-journal experiences, appeared in pilot form at the end of the 1980s and was finally launched as a commercial product in 1991. This is the earliest reference we found when were looking for the information on “First ever published e-Journal”.

Adonis provided page images of journals from few major publishers in Science and distributed them on CD-ROMS.
### Early Network Delivery Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Date Begun</th>
<th>Institutions Initially Involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comserve</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Communication Institute for Online Scholarship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpersonal Computing and Technology Journal (IPCT-J)</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Association for Educational Communications and Technology et al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Journal of Current Clinical Trials</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>American Association for the Advancement of Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postmodern Culture</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>University of Virginia's Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psycoloquy</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>American Psychological Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public-Access Computer Systems Review (PACS-Review)</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>University of Houston Libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Early Commercial Publishers of Electronic Journals

- Springer
- Elsevier
- John-Wiley
- Blackwell etc.

Initial Pricing Models

- Print Subscription included access to electronic version
- A cap on print subscription value would include access to Electronic version
Advantages of becoming e-only

- Access to multiple users
- 24x7 access
- No geographical barrier to access e-resources as VPN is enabled
- Reduced shelf space
- Real time access to published papers
- No Follow up to get missing issues
The first e-journal subscribed at RRI was “Science” in the year 1997.

By 2007, 50% of the subscription included both print and electronic.

Most of the core titles became e-only in 2012.

However following are the few core titles which are still requested to be continued as Print + online:

- Science News
- Nature
- Nature Physics
- Physics Today
- Astronomy Magazine
- Scientific American
Promotional activities of e-resources at RRI

A separate Web page for e-resources
NKRC Resources at RRI

As of 2015

- Number of Journals accessible - 1724
- Number of Relevant journals for core Research – 640
- Number publishers - 17
In house Meeting Poster

RRI Library and NKRC Consortia
by
Manjunath M & Manjunath D. K.,
Raman Research Institute, Bangalore

Abstract
Financial resource is a great cause of concern in these days of shrinking budget, cost escalation and information explosion for any given library. Consortia are a boon to librarians in the digital environment enhancing the power of online access to a variety of information resources. CSIR e-journal consortium started in the year 2002. DST funded autonomous organizations joined this consortium in April 2009. This CSIR-DST consortium was renamed as "National Knowledge Resource Consortium (NKRC)". Since RRI is a DST funded autonomous organization, RRI library has become a major player in this consortium activity. This poster discusses the functionality of NKRC Consortia with respect to Raman Research Institute. A projection of relevant journal titles for the research at RRI is a part of this presentation.

Introduction
Consortium is a Latin word, meaning ‘partnership', association or society and derives from consors 'partner' itself from cons- “together” + sors “late”, meaning owner of means or comrade. The concept of Consortia has been in vogue in library profession for quite some time. It has taken firm root in librarianship due to evolution and revolution of "Digital Information".

Library consortia is not a new phenomena. Its origin can be attributed to "library cooperation" or "library resource sharing" activities of 1960s and 1970s.

In addition to participating libraries, consortia encompasses another entity and that is the “publisher”. They have a major role to play acting as intermediaries amongst participating libraries bringing them together into a fold to get into consortium agreement.

Depending on various factors such as disciplines, funding agencies and types of libraries such as research/special libraries etc., consortia are formed. Some of the few important Indian consortia initiatives are:

INDEST-AICTE Consortium (Govt-funded)
CSIR-DST - NKRC Consortium (Govt-funded)
UGC Inflibnet Consortium (Govt-funded)
DAE Consortium (Govt-funded)
MCT Consortium (Govt-funded)
IIM Libraries Consortium

National Knowledge Resource Consortium (NKRC)
CSIR e-journal consortium started in the year 2002. DST funded autonomous organizations joined this consortium in April 2009. This CSIR-DST consortium was renamed as "National Knowledge Resource Consortium (NKRC)". Since RRI is a DST funded autonomous organization, RRI library is a participant in this consortium.

Stake Holders of NKRC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Libraries</th>
<th>Participatory Publishers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSIR Labs</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DST Institutions</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparative performance of NKRC and RJRL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>NKRC</th>
<th>RJRL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of e-Journals accessed</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Databases accessed</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inference on Usability of NKRC

It has been observed that out of 6000 journals available through NKRC, around 600 journals are useful to RRI Library.

The usefulness is not decided by usage statistics but on the basis of content of the journal.

Since NKRC is barely three years old, it is too early to analyze usage statistics and its benefits to RRI users.

In the coming years based on citation analysis of the papers published by RRI scientists and students, we can best ascertain the benefits of NKRC.
RRI library has been conducting workshop and training programs regularly, once at least annually.

- Workshop by Web of Science
- Training program by SciFinder
- Training program on IEEE Explore
This is an annual event from the library to introduce new research scholars to the library services and resources.

A power point presentation of 45 minutes, followed by the physical tour of the library is the scheduled program.

RRI library uses this platform generously to promote e-resources.
Raman Research Institute (RRI) was founded in 1948 by Sir C V Raman, Nobel Laureate to carry out his personal research in selected areas of physics. After Professor Raman's demise in 1970, the institute was reorganized in 1972 to become an autonomous research institute funded by Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. RRI is engaged in fundamental research in the areas of Astronomy & Astrophysics, Light and Matter Physics, Soft Condensed Matter, and Theoretical Physics.

The RRI Library has been developed having Sir C V Raman's personal collection as its base in the core areas of research.

**Print media**
- 26560 books
- 76 print journals
- 15 popular magazines
- 39385 bound volumes

In addition to the core areas of research, diverse interests of the Institute members are met by the collection of scientific biographical works, and a few selected books on computer science, electronics, fine arts, general science, photography and travel.

**Electronic Media**
- Subscribes to 83 e-journals, and provides access to 4000 full text journals through NKRRC and FORSA consortia
- Has access to 109 e-books from Cambridge University Press, 358 Lecture Notes in Physics, and 205 Annual Reviews
- Provides access to Web of Science, SciFinder Scholar, and LiqCrytst 4.6 databases.
- Provides access to ACS Journal Archives, IEEE/IEE Electronic Library Online, IOP Science, Journal de Physique Archives, ISTOR, Nature Archives and PRLA.

The library has about 1500 non-book materials comprising of CD-ROMs, DVDs, Charts, Maps, and Slides etc.

**Users**
- Faculty, Research students, Post Doctoral Fellows, Scientific/technical staff and visiting students and scientists

**Lending Limit**
- Faculty: 10 books
- Students: 10 books
- VSP/ISP/TPS & Visitors: 2 books
- Other essentials available for lending include laptop, digital camera, projector and universal adapters.

**Updates**
- Fortnightly display of new book arrivals
- Daily display of journals
- Fortnightly photo exhibition

**Literature Survey**
- The library supports faculty and students in conducting literature survey.

**Document Delivery Service**
- Supplies photocopies of scientific literature on request
- Maintains close liaison with neighbouring academic/R&D libraries as well as libraries of DST/CSIR funded organizations in India
- Mutual resource sharing with FORSA Library and other selected libraries on regular scale
- Quick ILL service

**Membership**
- FORSA Consortium
- NKRRC Consortium
- British Council Library
Promotional Activities - A survey of DST Institutes

- Number of DST Labs/Institutes - 25
- Number of Labs/Institutes having full fledged Library services - 18
- Surveyed Institutes - 17
- Response received - 8
- Response rate is <50%

(*e-mail was sent to all the nodal officers followed by telephone calls*)
## Survey result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab/Inst. Name</th>
<th>Web Page</th>
<th>Training to use e-resources</th>
<th>Library orientation to students</th>
<th>Email alerts</th>
<th>Library Blog</th>
<th>Social media</th>
<th>Brochure/poster/Bookmarks</th>
<th>Personal contact/One to one</th>
<th>Reported no activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bose Institute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centre for Nano and soft matter Sciences</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Association of Cultivation of Science</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Institute of Astrophysics</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Institute of Geomagnetism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Advanced Study in Science and technology</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jawaharlal Centre for advanced research</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wadia Institute of Himalayan geology</td>
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</table>
Analysis

- Most popular promotional activity is conducting training programs
- Creating a separate web page with links to e-resources and e-mail alerts are the next two popular activities
- Indian Institute of Astrophysics has done maximum promotion
- Bose Institute has reported “No activity”
Downloads & downloads: a bane or a boon?

- Less Downloads
  - Moderate usage advised
  - Take corrective action
  - Find Cause for More Downloads
- More Downloads
  - Promote Usage
  - Consortia at Risk
  - Publishers enhance their fee based on usage statistics

Moderate usage advised
Find Cause for More Downloads
Moderate usage advised
Take corrective action
Find Cause for More Downloads
# CSIR Downloads in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>India CSIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Download</td>
<td>102 Mil</td>
<td>3.9 Mil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download per User</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>558*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Downloads 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Downloads 2007</td>
<td>39,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles/Journal</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles/Journal/Lab</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. articles/Journal/Year</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Usage Per Journal (all Years)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NEERI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>URDIP</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CSIO</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IICB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NISCAIR</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CLRI</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>NCL</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>CSMCRI</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CSIR HQ</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>NPL</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ITRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>CCMB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investment in e-resources is enormous

Promotion of e-resources is a necessary segment in research institute.

Existence of e-resources for the past two decades has brought in lot of awareness amongst Users.

More downloads in initial years could be attributed to the curiosity of librarians and user community.

Downloads should stabilize with the progression of time
A recent taskforce meeting of CSIR directors has brought in a discussion on increased percapita downloads per scientists per year in one of the CSIR laboratories.

This is a cause of concern as e resources are no more novice to CSIR labs.

What could be the cause??
- Any systematic downloads observed?
- Institutional repository is being built? At times this may lead to more downloads
- Extensive downloads for Inter Library loan?
Conclusion

- “Promoting e resources” and “Analysis of the usage” are the two sides of a coin
- Promotion is done basically to enhance usage
- Unrealistic usage like systematic downloads is questionable
- Downloads and page views could be misleading in usage analysis
- Evidence based usage analysis is the most appropriate method
- Wherever Possible advocate users to use Institutional repositories to download In house Publications and many other open sources
Thank You