CHAPTER 3

E - RESOURCES
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E-resources are important and very much needed by the libraries for the advancement of research. There are many e-resources which are costly. Each library is facing financial constraints, because of continuous growth and exponential rise in the subscriptions drastically. Limited grants are available in each technical institute. It is hardly increase each year while the subscription increase by 10% each and every year. This has resulted a cut in the number of journals. It is also necessary to think over and taken care while bridging the digital divide to ensure that all parts of country get the access to e-resources irrespective of their geographical location in it.

In this respect, several efforts have been made to facilitate access to online journals and databases. This is not limited to any certain state or city but such initiatives are followed in whole of the country and this has proved more useful.

3.1 OPAC

The OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) have recently applied worldwide, During last decade OPAC’s have developed into a rather crude finding list, often with only one or two access points, into a sophisticated retrieval system, perhaps providing more than two techniques, including multiple access points. Most of the libraries are involved in the installation, introduction, training and use of OPAC, today but in India, it is slowly emerging in the major R&D and special and technical libraries.

OPAC was first time introduced in the early 1980,s after numerous ‘users survey’ and ‘use studies’ have been conducted. The principal among these was the federated studies conducted, under the aegis to the council on library resources (CLR) using questionnaire, transaction log analysis, and focus group interviews to determine catalogue pattern. Substantial research work is being carried on both concerning the implementation of OPAC and in assessing their impact on libraries and heir users. Information retrieval users are more experienced searchers. End user of OPAC’s lack familiarity with the latest technology i.e., Boolean logic, search techniques etc. Better it should be measured under the larger umbrella of information seeking behavior, which is based on psychological motivation of end users.
3.2 CD-ROM

Today CD-ROMs are one of the largest data memories available for a commercial PC application. They are unlike ‘hard disks’ very light, small in size, and easy to transport. Previously all the PCs were restricted to only one medium that is text, whereas the latest ones are able to handle other media elements such as sound, graphics, pictures, colors etc. Presently, most of the CD-ROMs are available, as large size textual databases such as reference books, trade directories, catalogues, bibliographies, indexing and abstracting periodicals, full text journals, bibliographical databases etc.

Moreover, the present version CD-ROMs, have integrated the text with graphics, sound and pictures; with the result they become more interactive information systems than the earlier ones. Networks allow people to share resources throughout an organization. When CD-ROM is used with networks, the resulting CD-ROM networking would be much more effective, than individually working. The basic task of CD-ROMs networking is to share the existing information resources with the users of that network. CD-ROM networking offers an opportunity to make vast amounts of data/information available simultaneously and provides greater speed and independence. The CD-ROM technology is increasingly popular with more and more users, having to make decisions about how best to go about the task.

CD-ROM was introduced in 1985. It is the one of the derivatives of compact audio disk. The disk is normally made out of polycarbonate, in between two layers there will be a metallic film on which the actual data will be recorded in a ‘pitted language’. For the present, all the CD-ROMs are single side recorded disks and the efforts for both sides recording are still going on. Reading is done by a non-contact method which is free of wear.

These CD-ROM has become one of the best, powerful tools for storing and retrieving of huge amount of information in libraries and information centers. CD-ROM is an inexpensive medium but this could distribute a large very easily. Moreover it supplements other medias also.

**Special Features**

(a) High storage capacity,

(b) Fast and random access of information,

(c) Very low publishing cost,
(d) Easy to distribute,
(e) High data integrity,
(f) More durability,
(g) High archival life,
(h) More reliable,
(i) Effective standardisation,
(j) More resistance to damage, and
(k) Easy to use.

Disadvantages
(a) One cannot write, store or alter the data after mastering since it is Read Only Memory.
(b) A CD-ROM workstation could run only one application at a time.
(c) Its production is too expensive.
(d) Careless use of disks causes damage and also incorrect reading of data,
(e) Though it is user-friendly but a minimum basis training or knowledge is required to use, and
(f) Lack of market stability.

Application of CD-ROMs
CD-ROM is an effective tool to provide instantaneous reference services to their users. All the prominent libraries in the developed countries had already started using CD-ROM effectively, for providing various types of services to their users.

Other CD-ROM Sharing Products
(a) NLM Based Products
Novel Netware is the commonest networking operating system for networking CD-ROM drives. There are a number of third party vendors who have designed a lot of products for networking CD drives on Netware such as SCSI Express, Corel Driver, NLM versions of OPTI-NET and CD-Net. Now Novell brought out Netware 4.0 and 3.12 versions, with built-in support to CD-Rom networking.

(b) Server-Independent Attachment Hardware
(i) **Micro test Discport**: Technocom has brought out a plug-in-and-play print CD-ROM print servers for Nature (3.11 and above) users. Discport is supported with Windows and DOS-based software, for installing and managing from a PC on the network. It supports both Netware 3.11/3.12 and 4.0, and does not repair any redirector or TSR to load. It at the client workstation.

(ii) **Digital Solutions CD Share**: CD-Share is a very inexpensive software tool for sharing CD-ROM drive access on any NetBIOS LAN. It works with any mainstream peer-to-peer networks, as well as LAN Manager and Netware (under NetBIOS not IPX). Up to F32 MP of EMS Cache memory is supported on each server running CD-Share, and upto CD-ROM drives are supported on a single server, with unlimited servers on a single network. Its LAN-Wide license is $ 350.

(iii) **Coral SCSI Network Manager**: Corel’s SCSI is inexpensive software used for providing CD-ROM access across a network. It works under Netware 386 as an NLM program at the server, and supports all the usual SCSI controllers. Up to 28 CD-ROM drives per server are supported with an unlimited number of servers. Up to 100 concurrent users can attach to the CD-ROM drive. For DOS or NetBIOS users, Corel has provided its own CDEX extension software.

(c) **LAN Software**

(i) **CD Net LAN Software**: Meridian Data’s CD-Net supports a variety of CD-ROM devices on LANs including Netware 3.11 (using a NLM) and on most NetBIOS LANs using a dedicated CD-ROM server. CD-Net is licensed on a concurrent user basis to grow with application needs. NLM NetBIOS version for dedicated CD-ROM server is available for $1161 for 10 concurrent users.

(ii) **CD Connection**: It is software allowing CD-ROM users to access multiple drives simultaneously over a LAN. It is run on Ethernet, ARCNET, Token Ring and other networking systems and provides networking capabilities to CD-ROM drives.

(iii) **SCSI Express 600 CDX**: SCSI Express is a software-based CD-ROM, searching solutions which enables multiple devices to be integrated on
a single SCSI host adopter. It runs on a shared file server but performs better from a dedicated system. It consists of several modules including support for WORM and CD-ROM. The latest module support ISO 9660 standard CD-ROM formats. The most popular version of SCSI Express is the one that runs as an NLM on Netware 3.11 or 3.12 file servers. Up to 28 CD-ROMs are supported on a single server.

**Optical Disk Libraries**

Optical disk technology solved some of the problems of storing and retrieving of huge amounts of data on a very small optical disk, but they are single user only, CD-ROM system allows the user could manipulate a vast amount of data according to his needs. Nowadays a few CD-ROM systems could be networked and shared by several users in the networks, with the result the cost of information searches have gone down. The users in that network are able to keep vast amounts of information at their fingertips which is very much cost-effective to any organization. It is one of the amazing developments in the field of CD-ROM technology, which is economical than online systems. By connecting all the optical disk systems together, the retrieving time can also be reduced enormously, say to a fraction of a second. But here we need to connect in a network, which is again an expensive process where lot of hardware and software is required. Moreover all the disks may not be used by the users all the time in that network\(^2\).

### 3.3 Journals

There is a globalization development in education and competitive research, it has caused the demand for journals dunces last few year. Libraries have been forced to cut subscriptions of journals due to lack of funds. UGC has turned its efforts to use Internet to cover the gap and supply by way of e-journals to subscribe online. Most of the journals are available in electronic form. UGC has also taken steps to enter into alliances with publishers for adapting a consortia-based approach for subscription of e-journals. These journals are available to all the college and universities through its consortium UGC-INFONET.
INFLIBNET, has taken the responsibility of uniplementation and operation of UGC, INFONET being an autonomous inter university center of the university grants commission of India. INFLIBNET is providing a variety of services to the Universities and colleges of the country and is helping libraries in their automation efforts. There are 282 engineering college libraries have come forward on the way to computerization.

(1) **JSTOR**

It is a not-for-profit organization with a vision of automations and dual mission to create and maintain a archive of scholarly journals, and to provide access to these scholarly journals for its maximum use. JSTOR facilitates researchers the ability to retrieve high-resolution, scanned images of issues of journal and its pages as similar as they were originally designed, printed, and illustrated.

(2) **Nature**

Nature Publishing Group (NPG) aims to provide the world’s premier information resource for the basic biological and physical sciences. The journal under nature group includes Nature Biotechnology, Cell Biology, Genetics, Immunology, Materials, Medicine, Neuroscience and Structural and Molecular Biology which are published monthly. Nature publishing groups aims to communicate the latest ground-breaking and original scientific discoveries across all disciplines of science.

(3) **Project Muse Journals**

Currently, Project MUSE offers nearly 250 titles of quality journal from 40 scholarly publishers. It is one of the primary electronic journals resources, of academic community project MUSE cover the fields of literature and criticism, history, the visual and performing arts, cultural studies, education, political science, gender studies, economics, an many others. And also setting the standard for scholarly electronic journals in the humanities and social sciences. Project MUSE provide services only to institutions on subscription basis.

(4) **Royal Society of Chemistry**
The Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC) is the Professional Body and deals with chemists and the Learned Society for chemistry. It is an independent scientific organization and one of the most prominent and influential organization of Britain. It has 46,000 members, including academics, teachers and industrialists, It also promotes beneficial to chemical science.

(5) **Science Online**

It is a collection feature groups having availability of research papers and news stories and published it science from 1954 to the present under broad subject categories. If you finds new feature useful select a subject category from those listed to view a citation list of all content published in science in the selected area by e-mail.

(6) **SciFinder Scholar**

SciFinder Scholar is a Z39.50 Windows-based interface that provides easy access to the rich and diverse scientific information contained in the CAS database including Chemical Abstracts from 1907 onwards. It offers a variety of pathways to explore CAS databases as well as MEDILINE. It interface provides the most accurate and comprehensive chemical and related scientific information including: journal articles and patents together in one source, substance data, chemical reactions, chemical regulatory data, chemical suppliers biomedical literature. It covers chemistry, Agriculture, Biology and Life Sciences, Engineering, Food, Geology, Medicine, Physics, Polymer and Material Sciences.

(7) **Indian National Digital Library in the branch of Engineering and Technology (INDEST-Consortium)**

The government of India Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) set up the “Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science and Technology, known as INDEST Consortium”. The Ministry also provides funds required for providing differential access to electronic resources subscribed for the consortium to its core members through the consortia headquarters set-up at the IIT Delhi. The total membership has increased to 125 members including few Engineering College libraries. The INDEST Consortia subscribes to over 5000 electronic journals from a number of
publishers. *Self-supported Universities, Engineering Colleges and Institutions.* The consortium, being an open-ended proposition, invites AICTE-accredited and UGC-affiliated institutions to join hands with the leading engineering and technological institutions in India and share the benefits it offers in term of lower subscription rates and better terms of agreement with the publishers.

### 3.4 Electronic Resources and Consortium

Electronic resources subscribed by the INDEST consortium can broadly be categorized as under-

#### 3.4.1 Full-text e-Resource

##### 3.4.1.1 ABI/Inform Complete

The ABI/Inform is one of the world’s first electronic databases. It has been a premier source of business information for more than 30 years. The database contains content from thousands of journals that help researchers track business strategies, and industry specific topics worldwide. It comprises about 1700 full-text journals and 2100 journals that are indexed and abstracted. The resource is available on websites and CD-ROM backup.

##### 3.4.1.2 ACM Digital Library

The ACM Digital Library incorporates digital versions of works published by ACM since its inception. The major components of the resource is an enhanced version of the ACM Digital Library plus an extended bibliography database, consisting of more than a quarter-million citations of core works in computing. The ACM Digital Library hosts over 103,000 full-text articles from Articles from ACM journals, magazines, and conference proceedings and half million bibliographic information and 70,000 further links to full text resources.

##### 3.4.1.3 ASCE Journals

The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) is recognized globally for their significant contribution and dedication to the advancement of science and education in the civil engineering profession. The ASCE publisher 29 journals, periodicals and translations that cover a comprehensive range of the civil engineering profession. ASCE journals are highly cited and are most relevant to the civil engineers for exchanging technical and professional knowledge. Information
published in the journals of ASCE forms archival records not only of the technical advances of the ASCE but of the civil engineering profession as a whole.

### 3.4.1.4 ASME Journals (+ AMR)

The “American Society of Mechanical Engineers” is a nonprofit technical organization with academic pursuit serving mechanical engineers. Worldwide the ASME conducts one of the world’s largest technical publishing operations. The Society holds more than 30 technical conferences and 200 professional development courses each year. The ASME promotes and enhances the technical competency and professional well-being through quality programs and activities in mechanical engineering better enable its practitioners to contribute journals to the well being of humankind through its publications.

### 3.4.1.5 EBSCO Databases

EBSCO database have been designed specifically for business schools libraries. It is the world’s most comprehensive index of journals covering business world, it also covers magazines and other sources. This file contains indexing and abstracts for more than 3,800 business-related periodicals with coverage back as far as the first half of the 20th and 21st century for many leading scholarly journals. It also includes business thesaurus as well as searchable citations for more than 1,100 academic journals.

This database provides full text for more than 3,000 periodicals, including nearly 1,000 full text peer-reviewed journals, which is roundly found in any business database. It offers hundreds of thousands of peer reviewed business articles in PDF prior to 1985. Post-1985 coverage is also unparalleled with current full text from leading journals in every area of marketing, management, MIS, POM, accounting, finance, econometrics, economics, international business, and more.

### 3.4.1.6 Elsevier’s Science Direct

Science Direct is the web-based interface to the full-text database of Elsevier Science journals and Academic Press (Ideal). It is one of the world’s largest providers of scientific, technical and medical, bibliographic database and reference works. The database offers more than 1500 scientific, technical and medical peer-reviewed journals, over 59 millions abstracts, over two million full text scientific
journal articles, an expanding suite of bibliographic databases and linking to another one million full-text articles via CrossRef to other publishers’ platforms.

3.4.1.7 Emerald Full-text

It is a specialized database publishes the world’s widest arrange of journals covering management and library and information services, as well as engineering, applied science and technology journals. This electronic database allows instant access to the latest research and global thinking. This provides the information, ideas and the opportunity to gain insight into your key management topics. Emerald was established in 1967 by a group of senior academics formed MCB university press, a publishing house that focused on niche management disciplines of strategy, change management, and international marketing.

3.4.1.8 IEEE/IEE Electronic Library Online

The IEEE/IEE Electronic Library (IEL) covers almost thirty percent of the world’s current computer science and electrical engineering literature, providing incomparable access to publications from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE). The resource covers more than 951,000 documents from over 12,500 publications, including journals, magazines, proceedings transaction, conference, IEE Standards. More than 25,001 new pages are added per month. It provides access to more than two million full-page PDF images, including all original charts, graphs, diagrams, photographs, and illustrative material.

3.4.2 Indian Standards Database

This database includes collection of 18,000 odd Indian Standards. The database is updated once in two months/six months, based on subscription order. The search engine allows identifying, viewing and printing Indian Standards by Standard Number, Standards title, Text in the Scope of the Standards, and search-in-search (Nested search). Segments of Indian Standards are Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electro technical, Food and agriculture, Electronics and Telecommunication, Basic and Production Engineering, Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning, Management and System, Mechanical Engineering, Petroleum, Coal and
Related Products, Metallurgical Engineering, Water resources, Transport Engineering and Textile.

3.4.3 Other Electronic Sources

3.4.3.1 Insight

The J-Gate is an Internet gateway and portal set up nearly two-years ago by Informatics (India) Ltd. It offers affordable access to global electronic journal literature. It provides seamless access to journal articles through database interface of 10,000 + e-journals. Currently J-Gate offers the following types of products/services:

- “Directory of e-journals” that includes more than 10,000 journals listed with link to journal/publishers site.
- Table of Contents (TOC) for an equal number of journals.
- A comprehensive searchable database consisting of more than 10 Lakhs + articles added every year across all disciplines.
- More than 10,000 journals including 1200 + free journals and 22 Lakhs articles across all subjects areas.
- Send e-mail to Authors requesting reprints of articles for journals not subscribed by your library.
- Locate a local library that has the journal.
- Search Database - By Author, Title Abstract, Keywords, Author Address, Broad Subject Categories.

3.4.3.2 Nature

Nature is a flagship magazine of Nature Publishing Group (NPG). Launched in 1865, it is the World’s most popular weekly scientific journal. Genetics was the first Nature research journal. Now, in 2004, NPG publishes nine nature research journals.

3.4.3.3 Pro Quest Science (ASTP)

This database provides applied science and technology plus (ASTP) in CD-ROM database (with access to the Web). Pro Quest Science database provides indices and abstracts to more than 600 key science and engineering titles and farther includes full-image of 162 titles. These titles are indexed from 1994 onward; this database is updated monthly basis. The resource is available on website with
CD-ROM backup. The Indian institutes, IISc and IITs have online access to ASTP. The other institutes, like ISM, NITs, SLIET, and NERIST get online access and back up on CD-ROM.

**Springer Verlag’s Link**

The Springer’s Link is the online e-books and e-journals service from Springer Verlag. It is one of the best world’s leading scientific publishers. It provides subject areas cover, Computer Science, Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geosciences, Engineering, Chemistry, and Medicine. The resource includes over 450 current journals of the highest quality, as well as more than 25 block series. Currently over 3,45,000 full text articles are available on Springer Link.

### 3.5 Bibliographic Databases

#### 3.5.1 Compendex on EI Village

The Compendex is the most comprehensive bibliographic database of engineering research available today, containing almost seven million references and abstracts taken from over 5,500 engineering journals, conferences and technical reports. The brand subject areas of engineering and applied science are comprehensively represented. Coverage includes bioengineering, transportation, nuclear technology, chemical and process engineering, agricultural engineering, light and optical technology, and food technology, applied physics, computers and data processing, electronics and civil mechanical communications, control, aerospace materials, petroleum, and automotive engineering as well as narrower subtopics within all these and other major engineering fields.

Approximately 255,000 new records are added to the database annually from over 178 disciplines and major specialists within engineering. Compendex is updated weekly to ensure access to critical developments in your field.

#### 3.5.2 INSPEC on EI Village

The INSPEC, an organization of the Institute of Electrical Engineers (IEE), is the world’s leading database in the fields of electronics, Physics, electrical engineering, computers and information technology. It comprises citations with abstracts of literature in electronic, physics, and electrical engineering, and computer fields. Its covers journal articles and papers, significant books, technical reports, and dissertations. Its sources include more than 4,300 journals and more than 2,100 conference proceedings, books, and reports corresponding to the following
publications: Physics Abstracts, Electrical and Electronics Abstracts, and Computer and Control Abstracts, as well as to the Online INSPEC database. The INSPEC would be accessible from the EI Village. The EI Village, besides providing access to Compendex Plus and INSPEC, also provides access to US patents, abstracts and links to web sites, online reference services, standards, etc.

3.5.3 J-Gate Custom Content for Consortia (JCCC)

The J-Gate Custom Content for Consortium (JCCC) is a virtual library of journals literature created as customized e-journals access gateway and database solution for the INDEST consortium. It acts as one-point access to 4,000+ subscribed currently by all the IITs and IISc and available online.

J-Gate Engineering and Technology is an Internet gateway setup by Informatics (India) Ltd. For integrating e-content and e-commerce for journal literature in engineering and technology. It envisages providing seamless access to journals articles at publisher’s site, local sites of the libraries, or at J-Gate archive, through table content (TOC) and abstract database as the search and link interface. It will also support online subscription to journals, and other related services.

3.5.4 MathSciNet

MathSciNet is a comprehensive database covering the world’s mathematical literature since 1940. It provides Web access to the bibliographic data and reviews of mathematical research literature contained in the Mathematical Reviews Database. The MathSciNet has signed reviews, powerful search functionality, and timely updates; it fosters the navigation of mathematics literature by providing links to original articles and other original documents, when available, and by encouraging links from journal article references to MathSciNet.

The MathSciNet offers World-wide access to mathematical literature through multiple mirror sites. The MathSciNet offers free access to Featured Reviews, those reviews from the Mathematical Reviews database that were especially commissioned for some of the books and papers that are considered particularly important in the areas that they cover.

3.6 PRINT COLLECTION

The type and the scope of electronic journals are influence by the type of library and type of users. The subject coverage, the target audience, and some of the titles in e-journal collection will be the same as print collection. The size of the
existing print collection and other local collections will be a factor in the decision making for these reasons:

- Publishers often use the library’s existing print subscriptions as the basis for pricing a collection of e-journals. Libraries with large print collections generally pay a large price for their electronic journals packages.
- Users already have access to journal literature whether the library moves quickly or slowly into the electronic journal environment.
- Package deals and other aggregations are attractive to libraries with a small print collection because access to journals will be greatly increased.
- If the library has a very small print collection, the libraries have to pay a “buy-in” fee to participate in consortia deal.

If users have been clamoring for electronic journals, it will be in a better to drop print subscriptions in favor of online access to more journals. If users prefer e-journals on the other hand if users seem content with print journals and rarely a request for e-journals, let them accustomed to the new format before removing the old format. The days are numbered for the print format; this is one of those times when the library may be required to lead its users into new territory.

3.6.1 Archiving versus Access

Despite the challenges that lie ahead in archiving electronic journals in such a way that the content will be preserved and will remain accessible to those who will use future technologies, some libraries are choosing electronic-only access to journal literature. Other libraries believe it is necessary to acquire and retain a paper backup for their electronic journals until the archiving challenges are met. Chances are good that e-journals from major publishers will remain accessible “in perpetuity,” but chances are not so good that similar attention and expense will be devoted to the preservation of specialized, obscure, and independently published e-journals.

3.6.2 Budgetary Factors

The condition of library budget will influence e-journal collection policy. An expending budget gives the freedom to experiment with new formats, but a shrinking budget also gives an opportunity to justify uncomfortable changes based on cost-effectiveness (i.e., to implement “emergency measures”), and sometimes the budget woes will allow to negotiate for a lower price from a vendor that wants library’s business. Replacing print journals with electronic journals can save library money,
and in a budget crisis, users (and your staff) brary money, and in a budget crisis, users (and your staff) should be able to understand the need to make a quick transition.

An important consideration is whether the budget can absorb a shift of priorities. Most libraries need a few years of overlap between their print and electronic collections as they solve access problems and acclimatize users. During those years, extra funds are very helpful, whether they have been reserved for the occasion or reallocated from other parts of the collection budget, the library budget, or the institutional budget.

3.6.3 The speedy Transition

Most academic libraries will face some resistance from faculty during a sudden switch from print journals to electronic journals, so if library don’s have years to prepare them, plan for a robust public relations initiative, and line up support from college administrators.

3.7 CONSORTIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Participating in consortia deals will enhance your library’s ability to acquire e-journals, and it will also disrupt your orderly approach to the selection of electronic journals. IF you belong to a statewide or national consortium with central funds for statewide licenses, library may be the beneficiary of electronic journals and databases the library would not have otherwise chosen. You may want to seek the opportunity (which can also be a burden) to participate in the selection process.

3.7.1 COLLECTION POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Policies and procedures will change as electronic journals and libraries change, but it is important at the outset to have a consensus on a clear set of selection criteria that fits into an overall plan. A written collection policy for electronic journals is the best way to establish consistency and avoid conflicts, and it is useful for communication with others, responding to requests, and educating users.

Some libraries adapt their regular collection policies to include electronic resources; other develops separate selection criteria for electronic journals. These policies can be brief.

3.7.2 ESTABLISHING CRITERIA

A collection policy should help a library decide whether or not to offer electronic journals based on standard criteria:
3.7.3 Cost and value

The main selection criteria is based on the cost in relation to the value of electronic journals. It is always difficult to determine the cost and to measure value, but for electronic journals. Pricing models for electronic journals are complex and inconsistent. Pricing may be per database; by title; or for each article that is viewed, printed or downloaded. It may vary depending on the number of simultaneous users allowed to access a publisher’s collection of journals. The price might be tied to the cost of the library’s print subscriptions or tied to the cost of print subscriptions must be factored into the cost of a package of e-journals if the license does not allow you from canceling some subscription that you do not want to maintain.

3.7.4 Publisher:

Libraries usually consider the image and reputation of a publisher and also journals itself before taking a decision to add a journal. With e-journals, package have entered the publishing arena. So you must keep the policy flexible enough to allow to support the efforts.

Indexing is not so much of important for consideration. A journal, when start for a takes some time to build a track record in order to be included in an indexing database. Not only this but sometimes online-only publications are sometimes excluded as a class from abstracting and indexing databases. The selection process could include checking and pricing the lists of the journals that are linked from databases.

3.7.5 Accessibility

A traditional library collection policy will not apply to the access considerations in acquiring electronic journals. The criteria for the modes of access to accept and support is one of the most important sections of an electronic journal collection policy. The library needs to develop a stance on the following:

- Authentication requirements (Passwords, IP addresses)
• Geographical limitations (library or campus)
• User definition (bonafide users or walk-in users)
• Browser, reader, or client requirements
• Simultaneous use
• Usage statistics
• Interoperability with other products
• Catalog records

When there are choices of access providers, the policy should be able to help you make a decision. This part of the policy will need to be updated frequently to accommodate changes in technology and products.

3.7.6 License Restrictions and Consortial Considerations

List the conditions which are if some conditions in license agreements that would be unacceptable to the library, list them in the policy statement. For example, library may not want to offer electronic journals that cannot be used in course packs or electronic reserves. If the library is active in a consortium, specify how that might affect your selection of electronic journals. For example, it will not independently acquire any journals or packages of journals that are on consortium’s agenda for future consideration.

3.7.7 Selection Decisions

The process of collection building of electronic journals in a mid-sized to large library bears little resemblance to the process of adding print journals. In the print environment, subject bibliographers are generally given some autonomy to manage a distribute budget according to a collection policy and the needs and wishes of the users they serve. New interdisciplinary journals sometimes elicit creative internal-funding strategies.
there is bundling of journals that serve many subject areas. Your library may afford a new package if impose unaccustomed limits on the acquisition of individual new subscriptions that will add a considerable number of new journals in all subject areas. The new package may not quite fulfill the wishes of all the users of specialized field. A group’s highest priority journal might be available electronically only in a prohibitively expensive package or with terms that are unacceptable to the library. The complexity of the electronic marketplace can be frustrating for library staff as well as users.

### 3.7.8 Building the Collection

Once the libraries have a policy for selecting electronic journals. Some e-journals will find you-through lists from your subscription agent, advertisements, direct offers from publishers, or by way of proposals through a consortium. They could come from a variety of sources:

- Subscriptions of individual journal
- Electronic access to your print subscriptions
- Electronic access to a group of journals collectively held by a consortium
• Packages offered by publishers
• Full-text aggregator databases

Web sites are not always the most reliable sources of information about subscription prices and terms and also, a search engine may also help you to a superseded page that is still around. Furthermore, library tools such as Ulrich’s International Periodicals Directory also have incomplete and outdated information (even the frequently updated online version), especially inaccurate URLs. You may need to consult several other sources also to get more and detailed information about journals.

After gathering all the information you can gather from the Web, you may need to contact the publisher or vendor for more information before you can make a selection decision. In some libraries, all phone calls and e-mail inquiries are conducted by the acquisitions department in order to keep communication simple and to have one point of contact in case in inquiry results in an order. Subject specialists also play an active role in the information-gathering stage.

3.7.9 Online Access to print Subscriptions

Many publishers offer both print and online access to their journals in consortia package but pricing models vary. Sometimes online access is free to print subscribers; while on the other hand there is an additional “access fee” for both print and online subscriptions. There are still other ties when an electronic subscription might cost as much as a print subscription—or somewhat less—regardless of whether the library already subscribes.

A publisher’s design the pricing model to encourage migration to online-only subscriptions or to safeguard print subscriptions, or it may be format-neutral. Some publishers provide access at their sites, whereas others require you to work out an arrangement with another e-journal hosting service. Agent can arrange the activation of online access to journals of a publisher and also send information of other publishers.

3.7.10 Major publishers:

• Science Direct Web Editors offers free online access to the most recent 12 months of your Elsevier print Subscriptions on a rolling basis. Elsevier now provides at least 1,8000 titles, including several recently added through the acquisition of other major publishers. Electronic-only access for your print
titles at a discounted subscription price is another option. See www.sciencedirect.com/web-editions.

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### 3.7.11 Free Electronic Journals

There are thousands of reputable, Web-based, free journals that can be added to your collection. These free e-journals are of many types:

- Archives
- Popular Magazines with print counterparts, such as computer magazines, often supported by online advertising
- Company-produced newsletters or technical publications
- Association newsletters or magazines
- New, born-digital journals; often subsidized by universities or special-interest groups, often experimental or multimedia, sometimes peer reviewed
- Government periodicals
- Long-lasting free trials

Many of these free journals are scholarly and peer reviewed. Some have innovative features that take much better advantage of electronic possibilities than
do page images of familiar print journals. But you have to find them. Their publishers generally do not have marketing teams or sales representatives.

3.8 Scholarly Open-Access journals

An impressive number of freely available, high-quality scholarly journals have recently become available as the result of a favorable conjunction of several efforts:

- Organized activism in the library community against the conditions that have caused the “crisis in scholarly communication”
- An international movement organized by scientists and governments to use the capabilities of the Internet to make the results of scientific research more immediately, freely, and openly available to other scientists
- The development of standards and technologies for publishing on the Web.
- Independent efforts of individuals and institutions to create high-quality niche outlets for the dissemination of scholarly work, particularly in new fields of inquiry.

3.8.1 Publisher Packages

Both commercial publisher and society publishers have seized upon the bundling model as a way to get more of their journals into more libraries without losing their profit margin. Bundled journals and library consortial buying clubs developed symbiotically. In the early days of e-journals, publishers often touted the searchability of their full-text journal database as a selling point. User studies have proved what public services librarians already knew: most users do not remember journals by their publishers, and if their only mode of access is through a publisher’s database, they are not well served.

3.8.2 Commercial Publishers

The unprecedented number of buyouts and mergers among scholarly publishers in recent months is likely to continue, so any list of publishers with portfolio pricing is bound to be inaccurate as soon as it is published:

- Science Direct, Elsevier’s e-journals distribution service, contains the full text of more than 1,800 journals. Individual institutions or consortia can license the entire collection of Elsevier journals. “Pricing is on a custom basis,” according to the ScienceDirect Licensing Options page. “Subject collections” of Elsevier journals are also available. Elsevier recently absorbed Academic Press and Harcourt publishers.
• The publishers Springer (700 journals) and Kluwer (650 journals) were both purchased by a third company in 2003. In 2004, the merged publishing operations, which took the Springer name, will be the second largest journal publishers. Since both publishers have offered bundled licenses in the past, and since the appointed CEO was a former Elsevier CEO, it is likely that consortia (and perhaps individual libraries that can afford it) will have the option to license the new Springer titles as a package.

• Taylor and Francis is now in third place with 800+ journals after acquiring Dekker, Swets an Zeitlinger Publishers, Frank Cass and Co. and CRC Press in 2003.

• Blackwell Publishing offers a package of 650 journals to consortia. “We have developed a range of online-only offers for libraries in purchasing consortia, giving you a choice of purchasing access to our complete list, selected subject area(s), or a selection of individual titles at a discount.

• Wiley’s InterScience offers the Enhanced Access License for Consortia, which allows individual consortium members to access the subscribed journals of all participating consortium members at no additional cost beyond the individual collections. Although information is not available on the Interscience Web site, Wiley does offer is complete package of 400+ journals to consortia.

Text database from a vendor such as EBSCO, ProQuest, or Gale. Some libraries have come to think of the full-text content of these databases as their electronic journal collection, and even sometimes adjust their print collection accordingly.

Full-text databases, have evolved from abstracting and indexing services such as Reader’s Guide to Periodical literature. Once periodical indexes became electronic, first on CD-ROM and then on the Web, full-text was added as an enhancement, usually as ASCII text without graphics, or with graphics as separate files. Neither indexing nor full text was provided on a cover-to-cover basis. Users searching the databases naturally preferred retrieving articles to retrieving citations to articles, and database vendors continued to compete with each other on the number of full-text journals in their databases, especially scholarly, refereed, full-text journals.
When publishers began offering browsable access to online images of articles in their journals, aggregator database vendors responded by adopting some of the features of these new products: facsimile article images (generally PDF format) with more comprehensive coverage of journals and a volume/issue, tables-of-contents structure with durable links so that libraries could provide direct access to the individual journals from outside the database, providing access through the library catalog or Web listings.

References: