



Resource Sharing in Libraries

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Abstract

The term "resource sharing" refers to the practice of sharing library resources among participating libraries on the basis of cooperation. Sharing documents, personnel, services, space, and equipment are all examples of this. The primary focus of this paper is on "What is Resource Sharing?" Why Share Resources?, Methods, Means, and Means: Definition, Objectives, Needs, Areas for Co-Activity and Asset Sharing, Parts, Prerequisites, Idea, Benefits, Analysis, Boundary, Moves toward Advance Asset Sharing through Organization, Library Consortium and their sorts and works, Benefits and hindrances.

Keywords: Resource Sharing, Steps to Promote Resource Sharing through Network, Library Consortium.

Introduction:

The multifaceted growth of published documents in recent years, the rising cost of books and subscriptions to periodicals, and the development of new technology for information processing and dissemination are some of the fundamental factors that necessitate information resource sharing among libraries. These factors have altered the object of resource sharing in modern times. From quite a while, libraries were rehearsing data asset sharing among libraries. In addition to participating in the practice of inter-library loan, libraries considered resource sharing in light of the proliferation of information caused by the rapid growth of publications and their limited budgets. They are attempting to incorporate resource sharing cautiously into their principle of collection development. Participating libraries should collaborate in two main areas for collection development:

- Developing the collection on shared basis
- Developing services for exploiting such collection

Information communication obstacles like the lending library's indifference, conservatism, distance, language, cost, time, and other factors have a significant impact on traditional libraries. for loan between libraries. The computerized inter-library loan system has the potential to eliminate these obstacles. The print environment's resource sharing has been constrained in a number of ways up until recently;

- Open access to shared resource not possible & Service depends upon library performance
- Access to shared resource at a cost & Authenticity of collected information resources on internet



The resource sharing program's ability to effectively and efficiently provide access to shared resources is also dependent on reader services. It is important to take care of the majority of libraries, which are not well-organized or fully equipped to provide users with satisfactory services.

The sharing of resources is now a very simple and convenient process thanks to modern information technology. This new technology is used in the library's products and services, transforming the traditional library's goals and operations into revolutionary changes in the information industry. These advances are called PC

innovation and telecom innovation. With these, the library can quickly and cost-effectively implement a resource sharing program and provide services to users. The development of library consortia is a very encouraging step in this direction.

Why Resource Sharing?

According to Allen Kent, "the success and survival of big libraries will depend on how much and to what extent libraries co-operative with each other in the future": Increasing cost of documents and tremendous growth of literature; Declining library budget and reducing the operational cost of libraries; Technological solutions and users' satisfaction; Optimal utilization of existing records The objective of resource sharing is to provide convenient access to information in whatever form and manner it may take, wherever it may be located, at as little expense as In order to accomplish these fundamental objectives, network resource sharing is planned; Shared catalogue service, shared circulation, and interlibrary loan services, as well as links to other automated library systems and services and shared database services like abstracting, indexing, and full text services, all contribute to maximizing user satisfaction and computerized union service.

Areas for Co-Operation & Resource Sharing:

- ☐ Co-Operative acquisition
- ☐ Co-Operation in technical processing of books
- ☐ Inter-library loan at various levels
- ☐ Local, Regional, State, National, International levels
- ☐ Co-operative storage centers & Union catalogs
- ☐ Documentation centers & Document procurement
- ☐ Centralized acquisition of periodicals
- ☐ Sharing of staff & Regional centers

Components of Resource Sharing:

Resource sharing, directories, communications, users and management, and the network are all mentioned by Parket.



The resources component may include existing collections of books, journals, special collections, and non-book materials, depending on the native or resource sharing activity.

For users of the library network, the resource component's index, also known as a detailed listing, is part of the directories component.

The user component of a library network varies depending on the nature of the resource sharing activity. The fifth component, referred to as a "network," will be provided by an administrative entity and will carry out four fundamental functions. At least five network components may be identified during the resource sharing process.

Documentation, personnel and technology, management, and users are all examples of these. To successfully manage the processes involved in networking, special skill is required.

The Sharing of Resources Idea:

Some of the factors that have necessitated resource sharing include the rapid growth of published documents, the rising cost of information sources, techniques, and advancements that provide newer methods of information processing, retrieval, and dissemination. The library co-activity is an extremely old idea and a type of asset Sharing. Libraries recognized the necessity of sharing resources a long time ago. Libraries considered resource sharing in numerous other areas, including cooperative acquisition, cooperative cataloging, cooperative classification, and so on, in addition to participating in inter-library practice.

One of the most common ways that libraries share resources is through inter-library loan. In a traditional library, information communication barriers like distance, language, time, and apathy among lending libraries have a significant impact on inter-library loan.

These restrictions are removed by a computerized interlibrary loan system. The participating libraries must cooperate in two areas in order to share resources:

- collaborating on the collection's development.
- creating administrations for taking advantage of such an assortment.

Prior to developing shared resources, minimizing acquisition duplication among the participating libraries is the primary goal. As a result, the shared resource development efforts of participating libraries focus on two distinct areas.

Conclusion:

Sharing resources has become important or necessary as a result of the explosion of knowledge and financial constraints. In addition, the current state of librarianship has been exacerbated by issues like a lack of space, standardization, staff professional development, the difficulties posed by emerging technologies, and drastic budget cuts for libraries. Resource sharing in its true sense has not yet advanced significantly in India. NISSAT was established a few decades ago, and several library networks, including CALIBNET, MALIBNET, DELNET, INFLIBNET, and others, were launched with much fanfare. Today, NISSAT has been taken down, and none of the networks have been able to become the effective means of sharing resources for which they were designed. Only DELNET and INFLIBNET have a better track record, but they still have a long



way to go before they can be trusted with the work that has been assigned to them. Fortunately, some consortia have begun to function. E-journals are now being shared among these consortia. It is necessary to implement a three-pronged strategy in order to increase resource sharing activities in the country:

Creating new consortia and networks for resource sharing on a suitable basis; linking the consortia-based networks to create a nationwide network of libraries; strengthening and reengineering existing consortia to transform them into true vehicles for sharing resources rather than merely e-journals.

However, once completed, effective national resource sharing will be possible. This will expedite research at all levels and greatly contribute to national development by ensuring maximum savings on money spent on information resource acquisition across the nation.

Library consortia are the best option for everyone in today's information-hungry academic society, which demands information in any format, at any price, or from any location.

Every library has the common goal of providing the "right information to the right user, at the right time" in order to satisfy its patrons, which is aided by library consortiums.

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