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REINVENTING LIBRARIANS: ASSISTANCE IN THE SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION PROCESS



The Scientific Data Department.



Librarians are able to effectively support (or at least take a chance to effectively support) learning, teaching and research. Giving this presentation I will only focus on librarian roles in providing services for research / librarians activities in scholarly communication.



Scholarly communication that is defined as the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated, disseminated, and preserved for future use is not isolated from the development and transformation.



In scholarly communication case, technologies are a very important factor. It influences and changes practices how scholars communicate and disseminate their research.



In the past, libraries focused largely on capturing the end products of scholarship, and the bibliographer model was designed to fulfill that goal. Then the liaison model involved, recognizing the need for advanced library research assistance within the disciplines and instruction in general library research processes for students.

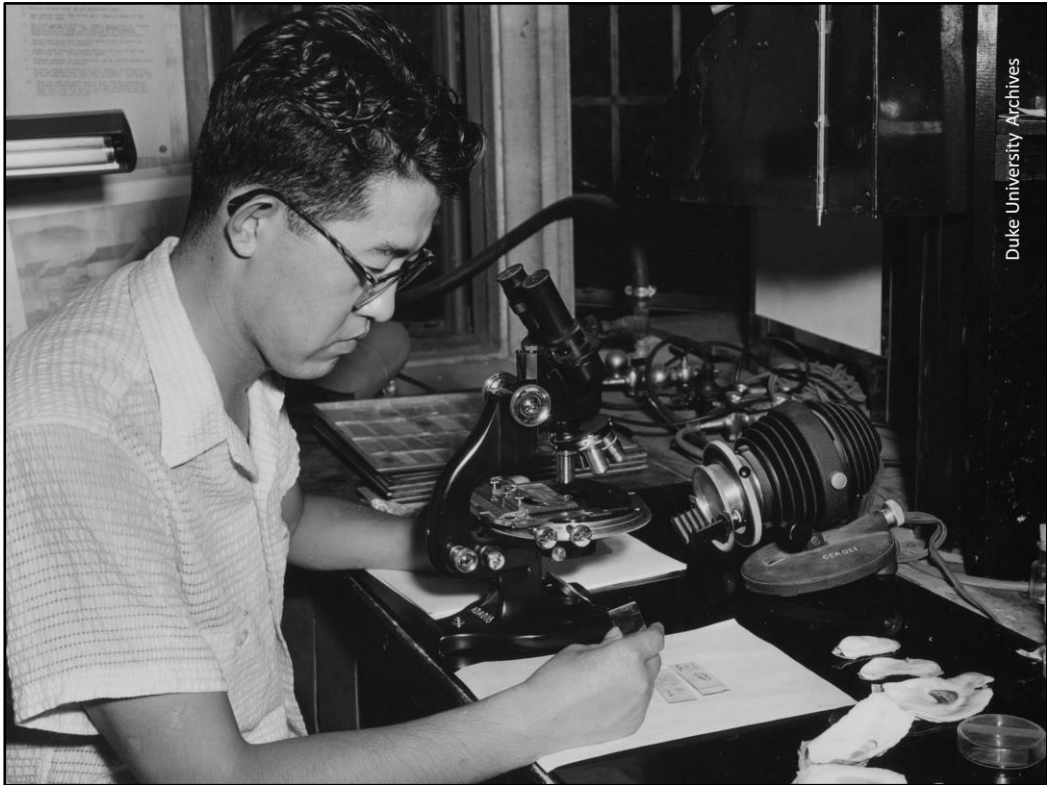
(The term “liaison” suggest collaboration and partnership with faculty. Liaison - someone who helps groups to work effectively with each other.)



With increasing pressure on researchers to plan and manage their output, and a growing adoption of open access publishing, research libraries are now compelled to understand and support all processes of instruction and scholarship, which calls for an engagement model. Librarians must be proactive.



Librarians should partner with researchers. In scholarly communication liaison librarians play an essential supporting role. As advocates, they have become a research library's "sales force", speaking on a wide range of topics and trends in higher education, influencing and persuading campus stakeholders on important issues, and serving as ambassadors of change.



As consultants, librarians identify faculty needs and then make referrals to colleagues with more specialized, often technical, expertise. (Scholars need for liaisons to support: Information discovery, Management, Creation, Dissemination; also support interdisciplinary research and assist in understanding and managing the data lifecycles.)



The organizational structures should be in place to support scholarly communication activities within research libraries and the roles of librarians who participate in them. Solo communication librarian.



As primary structures, specialized teams and committees could be identified. Let's look which librarians activities in scholarly communication are covered in Vilnius University Library.



Research output registration. Soon will be different – new system “eLABa”.



Duke University Archives

Bibliometric analysis/altmetrics. Web of Science.



Open access. Advocacy for open access publishing. Open Access Week. News.



Institutional repository. Possibility to catch up to 100% of output.

BRONIUS

Publishing



Useful information:

http://www.librarypublishing.org/sites/librarypublishing.org/files/documents/LPC_LPDirectory2014.pdf

JONAS

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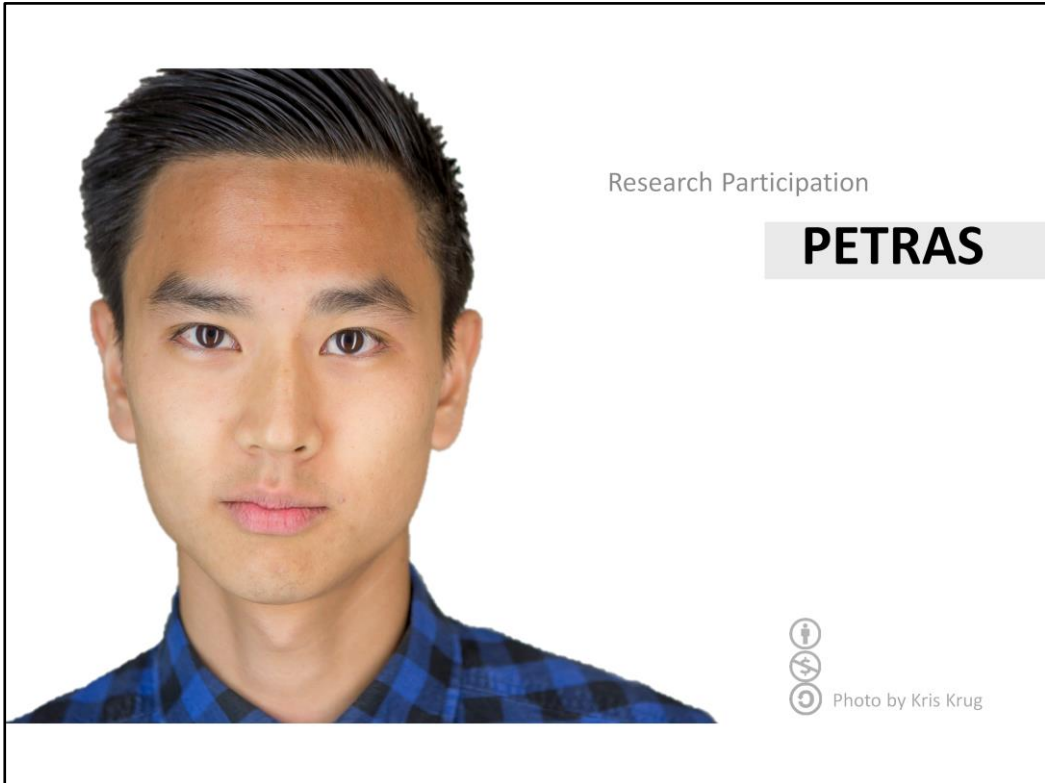
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Data Management

STASYS



Co-author funding bids, advise on information sources and search methods, conduct literature searches, manage research data, write up search methodology in a final report, co-author publications, and advise on dissemination, IP, and copyright.

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THANKS!

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