

Mahidol University Libraries Network and Involvement in the Collaboration on Electronic Resources Development of University Libraries in Thailand

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Mahidol University

Thailand





Introduction

The Library mission is to support the University strategies on information resources, services and technologies for the core functions of learning, teaching, research and innovation, social engagement, and internationalization.



- Mahidol University (MU) is one of Thailand Research Universities founded from medical school at Thailand first hospital-Siriraj Hospital
- 1943 University of Medical Sciences
- 1969 was renamed Mahidol University

by H.M. King in memory of his father H.R. Prince Mahidol of Songkla who was widely known as "Father of Modern Medicine and Public Health in Thailand"



 MU expand into multi-disciplinary university offering expertise a widerange of subjects included science, medicine and health sciences, social sciences and humanities.



 One of Mahidol University's main strength lies in its research excellence with high performance ranking of scientific papers on the main subject of medicine and allied health sciences such as microbiology and immunology disciplines.



- MU now encompasses six campuses, three of which are located in Greater Bangkok.
- Three provincial campuses are established in Western, Central-Northern, North-Eastern of Thailand.



Facts and Figures

Mahidol University now home to

 17 faculties (responsible for both research and teaching): 2 Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Environmental and Resource Studies, Graduate Studies, Information and Communication Technology, Liberal Arts, Medical Technology, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physical Therapy, Public Health, Science, Social Sciences and Humanities, Tropical Medicine, and Veterinary Science



Facts and Figures

Mahidol University now home to (Contd.)

- 7 institutes (mainly focusing on research)
- 6 colleges (mainly focusing on teaching)
- 9 centers plus several centers of excellence
- 5 hospitals (two of which are the most prestigious hospitals)



Facts and Figures

20,312 Undergraduate student

9,151 Graduate student

3,975 Academic staff

29,690 Support staff (including hospital staff)



University Strategies

- Research excellence
- Transformative education
- Services excellence
- Social engagement
- Internationalization















Libraries

The University libraries home to 25 libraries linked by a library automated system across all campuses providing access to over one million books, theses, research reports and bound journals. More than one hundred thousands of e-Books, e-Journals, e-Theses plus more than 90 e-Databases are accessible anytime anywhere.



Collection

The total collection consists of

- 1,583,874 volumes of books and monographs
- 1,041 printed journals
- 55,768 electronic journals
- 79,123 electronic books and a numbers of non-printed materials

Mahidol University Library and Knowledge Center (MULKC) has its foundation from the medical school library at Siriraj Hospital. The library had its origin in 1925 and served as the central library of the university while each faculties had their own libraries house special subject collections supported by their own faculties budgets. As a result, many duplicate acquisition on books and journals occurred in between libraries.

- in 1986, the University reorganized the library management into centralized budget and man power of all libraries under the Mahidol University Library and Information Center (MULIC)
- MULIC comprised of 16 faculty libraries located at Bangkok Noi, Phayathai and Salaya campuses and were central supported for resources and services through the application of the Innovative Integrated System for library automation in 1990.

 The advantages of centralized administration was able to reduce the duplicate subscription to almost 400 journal titles so the budget during that 2-3 years of MULIC had been 40% cut. Nevertheless, later due to the increase price of journals subscription, the inadequacy of budget became the major constraint of libraries budgeting. As a result, the new policy on library administration was implemented again.

 In 2009, two decades after the Mahidol University Library and Information Center system established, four major faculty libraries were re-organized to be autonomous and fully supported by the faculties as well as new nine colleges and institutions established their own libraries. At the same time, MULIC was renamed MULKC (Mahidol University Library and Knowledge Center).

 However, MULKC still be host of library technical services while the automation integrated system and MUC-Net or Mahidol University Campus Network are still the main linkage of all these libraries to provide services and access resources available and acquired by all libraries of MU.



 Due to the separate geographical environment of MU campuses and some similar curriculums among faculties of the university, along with the library organization structure, a large amount of budget are required for the collection development in order to provide seamless library and information services for the research and education communities as well as hospital services.



 Refer to our previous library management system when every library depends on the faculty budget, many special subject core collections had been built. These core collections become the assets of renowned Faculties i.e. the 2 Faculties of Medicine, the Faculty of Science. Strategic partnerships with key libraries need to be developed to ensure long-term sustainability of critical resources and services for our users.



 Cooperation and collaboration among MULKC and faculty librarians are the important methodology to cope with students and researchers demands. The close relationship between the University library, the Faculty and Departmental libraries to offer a comprehensive and coherent approach to pedagogical support services are another effort to maintain our service excellence.



 By this strategy, we can continue to conserve and develop our world class collections of unique and highly specialized material, at the same time providing wider access, increasingly via digitization and networking.



 By means of sharing resources policy, no matter what sources of fund to support e-Books, e-Journals and e-Databases subscription, every authorized users of every library are enable the accessibility to all electronics materials available by the libraries. Apart from the collection development and the infrastructure development, the promotion of usage is another team player activity.



 Specialists from various faculties perform the training for all kind of library materials both formal schedule and individually.



 At this 21st century, rapid advances in technology offer exciting opportunities and previously unimaginable ways of working. At the center is the user, with individual requiring customized support and services i.e. Today's undergraduates have an expectation of "anything, anytime, anywhere" and mobile technologies are an essential part of systems that meet their expectations.



 It is known that life sciences and allied health sciences are the most libraries budget consumption. Seeking source of funds through collaboration with faculties is one of strategies to continue to deliver high-quality core services. Mahidol University Library and knowledge Center has set up a deduplication policy in line with the University sharing resources policy



- "E-Journals and Databases Approval Committee"
- The cooperation with our partnership, MU Division of Information Technology, to provide facilitation on the accessibility to 90 e-Databases subscribed by MULKC and faculties support is another library mission.



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Resources Sharing at National Level

- The Office of Higher Education Commission (OHEC) or formerly The Bureau of University Affairs.
- Establish and develop partnerships among institutions to deliver ways of sharing costs and resources to sustain and improve highquality library collections and services.

Resources Sharing at National Level

 UniNet (University Network for Educational promotion) and ThaiLIS (Thai Libraries Integrated System) which were established in 1997 by merging Thai Library Network-Metropolitan (Thailinet) and Provincial University Library Network (PULINET).

Resources Sharing at National Level

Three projects of ThaiLIS are related to resources and services sharing:

- (1) Union Catalog + ILL (UC),
- (2) Institutional repositories in academic libraries: Digital Collection (DC),
- (3) Consortia: Reference Databases (RD) or e-Databases subscription.

Resources Sharing at Regional Level

 MULKC was designated to be National Focal Point of WHO/SEARO: Health Literature, Library and Information Service (HELLIS) in Thailand. Providing EDDS is the main activities along with creating local health literature databases (IMSEAR).

Resources Sharing at Regional Level

- The objectives of HELLIS Network is to make better use of the existing resources in the countries, the information resources in other countries of the region and in other regions. The network covers the countries of WHO Southeast Asia Region:
 - Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Resources Sharing at Regional Level

AUNILO (ASEAN University Network Inter-Library Online)

 ASEAN University Network (AUN) include 10 countries in ASEAN region: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Resources Sharing at Regional Level AUNILO (ASEAN University Network Inter-Library Online)

Mahidol University has become a member of AUN since 2007, so the University Library has been added in to the network automatically. Resources sharing is one of the main purpose of the network for collaboration among member libraries. Regulation and standard of the sharing resources including in strategic planning of AUNILO and will be the issues to develop for implementation further.





Thank You for your attention