NEED OF NEW POLICIES IN COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT OF E-RESOURCES

Dr. Sharad Avhad
Librarian,
K.V.N. Naik Arts, Commerce and Science College
Canada Corner Nasik, 422002.

Abstract
The paper discusses the e-resources collection development, Collection Development Policy, importance of collection development criteria for e-resources. Knowledge centers are the repositories of the intellect of ages stored in the form of recorded information for use of present and future generations to come. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. In Digital Era changed the role of librarian has also been portrayed.

KEYWORDS- Collection development, E-resources, Information age, Collection Development, Digital Age.

1. Introduction
Electronic technologies are two of the top concerns in digital era. Today the academic libraries have not only to balance funds between 'paper' and 'electronic' resources. The electronic revolution affect the traditional role of the academic and research library as an institution that collects and stories information and makes it available to its users would be obvious and is indisputable. In this digital era, low case of e-resources, their easy availability 24x7 access, up to data information, resources are becoming a vital component of library collection & document. Modifications of policies would take place.

2. E-Resources and Collection Development
Collection development policies are like constitutions that are constantly being challenged revised and updated according to the changing environment.

The policy focused on organizational requirements, goals and users need in specific the basic issues must be resolved before preparation of a successful collection development policy appropriate for e-resources, there are three approaches to incorporate the acquisition or retention of electronic resources into the collection development policy.
1. Making acquisition of electronic resources in the line of traditional policies.

2. Creating separate policies dealing only with electronic resources.

3. Mainstreaming electronic resources into reworked integrated collection development policies.

The Electronic resources will come to represent a larger portion and more important component of any library’s collections. In this circumstance, the integrated policy to include electronic resources will become successful them adopting a separate plane.

*New modes of collection development-

*High compact storage.

*Ease of reproduction, multiplication and manipulation and transmutation.

*Contents can be very easily detached from its media or container.

*Ease of migration of contents from one medium to another.

*Ease of transmission, communication and storage.

*Hypertext and multimedia.

*Seamless integration of print and electronic resources.

*Sophisticated and multipronged searches through keywords, free text, Boolean operators, class numbers and natural languages processing.

*Wall less libraries leading to the vision of multimedia.

*Convergence of technology which is getting more powerful each day.

3. Methods of Collection development of E- Resources

Collection development as the “Process of meeting the information needs of the people in a timely and economic manner using information resources locally held as well as from other organizations” collection development is a six component process.

*Policies writing the collection development policy.

*Users Need assessment: collecting data to determine the information needs of the service community.

*Selection: deciding which materials to buy for the library.

*Acquisitions: acquiring the materials for the collection through purchase, gifts, or exchange programs.

*Evolution

*Weeding: periodic or continual evolution of resources so that items that are no longer useful are removed.

4. Evolution of Electronic Resources in Libraries and Information Centers

The evolution of electronic resources can be reviewed from the advent of computers in 1950’S. It was not until the early 1960’s that the electronic information was first introduced in libraries in the form of electronic bibliographic indexes.
5. Nature and Scope of Electronic Resources

Electronic resources allow easy access to information. The features of 21st-century electronic media are high compact storage, ease of production, multiplication, manipulation of contents from one media to another, ease of transmission, communication and storage. The nature of e-resources is to serve as a supplement to the print collection. It strives to satisfy the information needs of the user with greater speed, accuracy, and efficiency. The scope of e-resources includes the following features:

* Electronic resources are not localized.
* It can be used simultaneously by many users at the same time.
* It is easy to copy and download them in user files.

6. Challenges of Collection Development in Digital Era

Although a large number of libraries keep some sort of electronic publications, the usage is quite different from one library to another. While the hardcopy business process is mature, the rules and regularities of electronic publications in libraries are under development, many business models are on a trial basis. What and how many of these electronic materials should be bought and brought to the users, and how they are used, are still embarrassing questions for librarians. As a part of the effort to improve the usage of electronic publications in public libraries, the authors made an inquiry into the current status of Forman Electronic publications, including e-books and e-journal university libraries, E-book is well publicized in India.

The foreign e-journal dealers, for example, Springer, Ebsco, Elsevier Science, etc. have also entered this market successfully.

The major challenges that we face today in this regard are:

2. Challenges regarding Technological Upgradation.
3. Challenges regarding Financial constraints for collection development.
4. Challenges regarding IT skill Manpower.
5. Challenges of user service.

7. Librarians in Electronic Era

The areas of collector development have been selected from experience in librarianship. These areas include budget allocation, identifying user needs, selection of resources and collection evaluation, other areas related to collection development including Acclimation to the new environment, time management, and liaison work. Librarians are confronted with the following issues too with reference in electronic Era;-

Ownership
Data migration
Trained manpower
Copyright issues
Access
Technological obsolescence
Quality of the product
8. Conclusion

This requires lot of expertise, knowledge, skill including, the training for the professionals to render effective an efficient services to their clientele in a changed environment. The Changes in technology, book publishing, trade industry and new techniques for library collection are responsible for reshaping of collection development policies. The future collection development policy will be focused on quality of information resources than quantity.

9. References


