

ACQUISITION OF E-RESOURCES IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract: - *The present paper focuses on acquisition of e-resources in libraries. In the preceding pages of this chapter, this paper defines introduction to the acquisition policy, explanation of important terminology, and objective of acquisition. In this paper explained method of acquisition and function of acquisition. In this paper highlighted factors of E-resources*

Keywords : Acquisition, e-books, e-journals, e-resources, Information, Multimedia, Organism Requirement, Subscribe.

Introduction

The concept of acquisition in the branch of library science comprise with reading material, maximum users and minimum possible cost. Main objective of Acquisition section is to provide the reading material of highest quality to the maximum number of readers at a minimum cost. Acquisition librarians are acquiring traditional material like books and journals but they also have to deal with new format of information in the form of video, graphical, multimedia files. etc. (Tomar, 2008)³

With the changing dynamics of today's world, the world has become digital and it is all connected with creation, sharing, and using information. The most rapidly changing aspect of present library environment is the use of electronic resources. E- resources available in the form of e-journals, e-books, online databases etc. The ultimate goal of any library is to provide quality information services for complete user's satisfaction through optimum utilization of the resources in the library. Libraries of various institutes generally develop their own e-resources acquisition policies which they follow for

acquisition of e-resources. The main objective of evolving this policy is to provide easy access to all the e-resources, providing Authentic Information to users and make it available everywhere available. The e-resources acquisition policy should follow the Library Standards like BSI (Bureau of Indian Standards), ISO (International Standards Organization) etc., Law of IPR and Copyrights should be applicable. For acquisition of e-resources and for its uninterrupted optimum utilization, libraries develop their own acquisition policy which provide safeguard while acquiring e-resources and also in the event of dispute or odd situation. E-resources are acquired by libraries by various ways available, viz. through publishers, information/service providers, vendors, etc. in India, individual or associates of institutes, and institutional access to e-resources.(Sinha, 2012)²

Acquisition section of the library has the basic task of executing the function of collection, procurement, or acquisition of books and e-resources for the library. Some strong policies are formulated for this. Following consideration should be kept in mind while acquiring books and e-resources for the library.

- 1) Usefulness of the books, e-resources and reading material
- 2) Taste and demand of the readership,
- 3) Available financial resources. (Tomar, 2008)⁵

Now these days, the world has changed from physical to virtual. E- Resource is easily

accessible anywhere in the world and it does not require people or place or any specific time. Moreover, it saves time of user, service provider, librarians and is the fastest mode of transmitting acquired information from one to another. The requirement of e-resource becomes most important when same information is to be accessed/ required by many readers, users, persons located at various places in the world that too even at the same time; in that situation, e-resources play very important role to provide access to each and every user. The two main types of electronic resources are electronic journals and electronic books, differs to a large extent in terms of their utility value. As such, the policies of the publishers in selling them also differ. Most of the commercial publishers started bringing out digitized version of their journals along with the print. Initially, the access to electronic version was offered free to subscribers of print version. However, a couple of years later the publishers started charging additionally certain percentage (varying between 10-20%) of amount for electronic access. This pricing model further got modified and one can currently find three options – ‘print only’, ‘online only’ and ‘print + online’. Generally, the online subscription prices are either lower or equal to the print subscription, but the prices for print + online are relatively higher. (Gajendragadkar, 2010)¹

The basic function of E- resource is to fulfil the need and requirement of readers and users who need requirements of study material, published papers, e books etc. E-resource’s

availability should provide alternative awareness of learning to users on a 24*7 basis from on and off campus so that new users, students are attracted towards use of e-resources.(Sinha, 2012)⁶

Dr. S. R. Ranganthan's five laws

1. Books are for use
2. Every user his or her books
3. Every books its user
4. Save the time of the user
5. Library is growing organism.

Today is digital Dr. S. R. Ranganthan's five laws to WEB

1. Web resources are for use
2. Every user his or her WEB
3. Every web its user
4. Save the time of the user
5. WEB is growing organism



Figure No. 1.1: Traditional E-resources in digital way

1.1 Definitional analysis of important terms

Acquisition Policy

The proper execution of the Acquisition policy in library is commonly used to designate several facts of library work focuses on the techniques of acquiring library material which makes library as a collection centre.

E-resources

In modern days, library is supported by application of electronics resources. Electronic resources means materials that require electronic devices for access of data i.e. through microcomputer, mainframe or other type of computers or devices. The data (e-resources) may be stored at a remote server in electronic form and could be accessed electronically using internet.

1.2 Factors in E-resources selection

It is always debatable that E-resources selection is an art and not a science. The following factors must be born in mind in e-resources selection for the library.

- The amount of funds available
- The adequacy of the e-resources collection.
- The nature of the curriculum
- The nature of Institute programme
- Availability of Technical support
- The size of library

E resources and books are available for the users by collected, systematically arranged properly listed for the necessary reference of the users. The type of books collected in a library depends on the nature of the library, its objectives and the kind of its readership. For example, the objectives and the kind motivation of the citizens

to develop their knowledge by reading the books, to induce a higher degree of social awareness and to provide relaxation by way of enjoyable book etc.

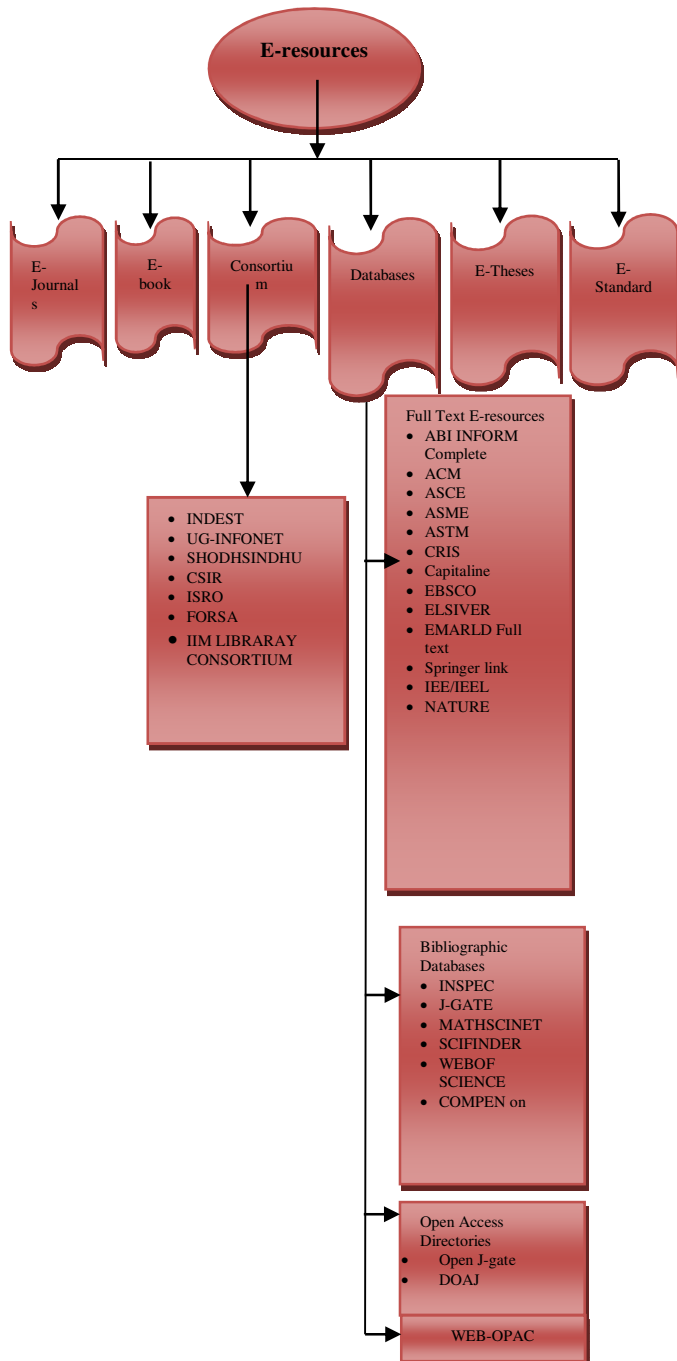


Figure 1.1 Flow chart of E-Resources

1.3 What is Acquisition?

In library science, the term acquisition simply means systematically acquisition .The term “acquisition” means in library parlance the process of acquiring books and periodicals and other reading materials in a systematic manner.

The necessary task of acquisition involves careful selection, methodical ordering and regular procurement of materials by means of purchase, gift, exchange or deposit. (Venkatesan, P. & Usha Krishna, 1979)⁴

1.4 Method of Acquisition

There are two principal methods of acquiring periodicals in a library depending upon the size and nature of the collection and the financial resources available for their procurement. These two methods are:

- 1) Through agent
- 2) Direct from Publishers

Of the other methods of procurement of periodical mention may be made by

- a) Centralised procurement through STC
- b) By Membership
- c) By exchange/ gift
- d) By deposit

The basic function of acquisition section of the library is to execute the work of collection, procurement, or acquisition of books for the library. Some solid policies are formulated for this. Following considerations should be kept in mind while acquiring books for the library:

- 1) Usefulness of the books and reading material,

- 2) Taste and demand of the readership,
- 3) Available financial resources.

1.5 Objectives of Acquisition Section

The main objective of this section is to provide the reading material of the highest quality and accuracy to the maximum numbers of readers with minimum cost. Thus, the main objectives of this section are:

- 1) To make available useful books to the deserving readers as and when required by them.
- 2) To facilitate easy access to education and knowledge for all.
- 3) To keep the general population engrossed in the path of duty for welfare of the Country and the world as a whole.
- 4) To maintain continuity of philosophical thought process in scholars, scientist and thinkers.
- 5) To ensure widespread and steady flow of knowledge through above efforts.

1.6 Functions of Acquisition Section

Acquisition section procures the books for the library. Procedures followed by the acquisition section for the acquisition of books are as follows:

I Ordering Books:

- (a) Appointing Supplier of Books,
- (b) Placing purchase Order.

II.Receiving Supply:

- (a) Tallying with Order and making entries of receipts in

Order- Letter or Order card,

(b) Detection and Correction of Possible Discrepancies,

(c) Inspection of Books.

III. Accession Work:

FLOW CHART OF PURCHASE PROCESS

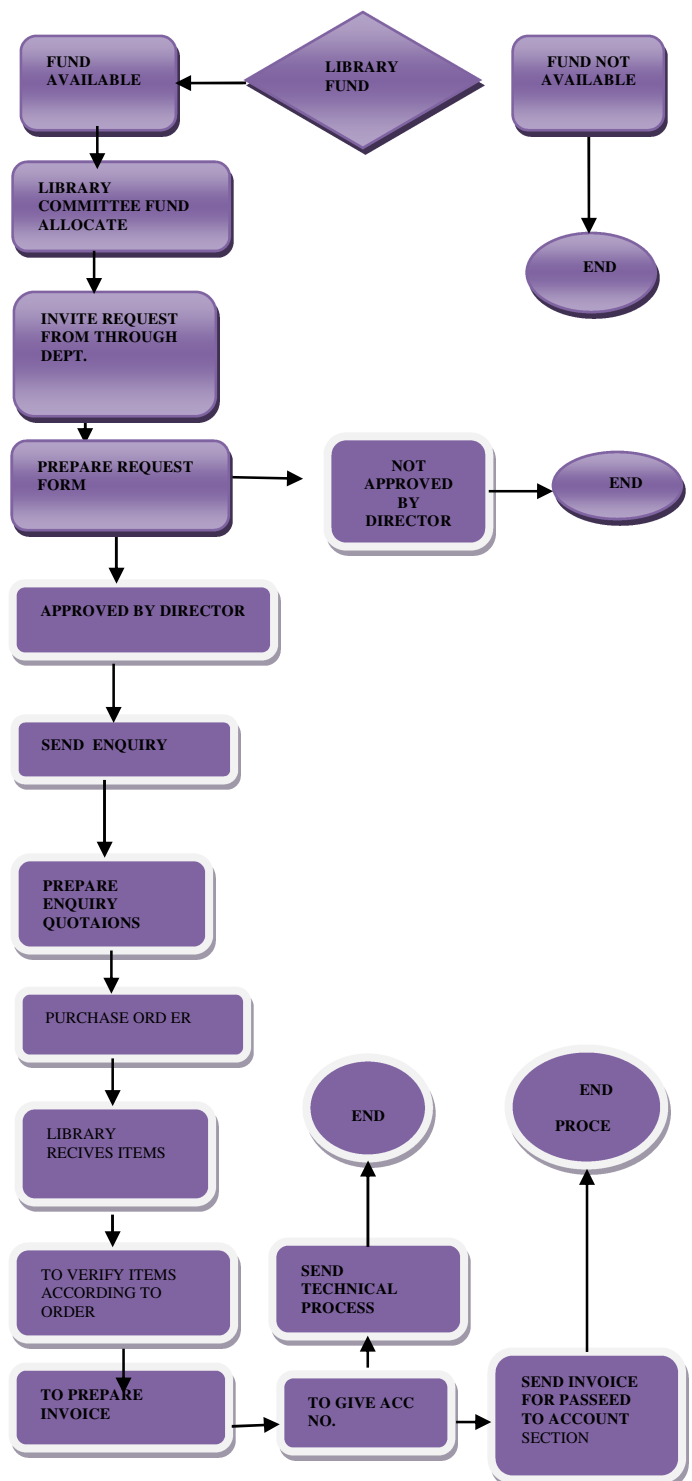


Figure 1.2 Flow chart of Purchase process

Conclusions:

- *Acquisition is main function of libraries.*
- *The acquisition purpose of library is to collect, store and process information and knowledge for dissimulation.*
- *Acquisition policy provide reading material of highest quality to the maximum number of users at a minimum cost.*
- *Acquisition section of the library executes this function of collection, procurement or acquisition of books/e-resources for the library.*
- *Library is to increase the knowledge of the users of libraries.*

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