

*Acquisition and collection development
policy for electronic resources: Issues
and challenges*

Presented by

Ms. Puspita Mishra

Assistant Librarian

National Institute of Technology, Rourkela

This Presentation Includes....

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Types of Electronic Resources
- ❖ The life cycle of an e-resource
- ❖ Collection development policy for E- resources
- ❖ Conclusion
- ❖ References

Introduction

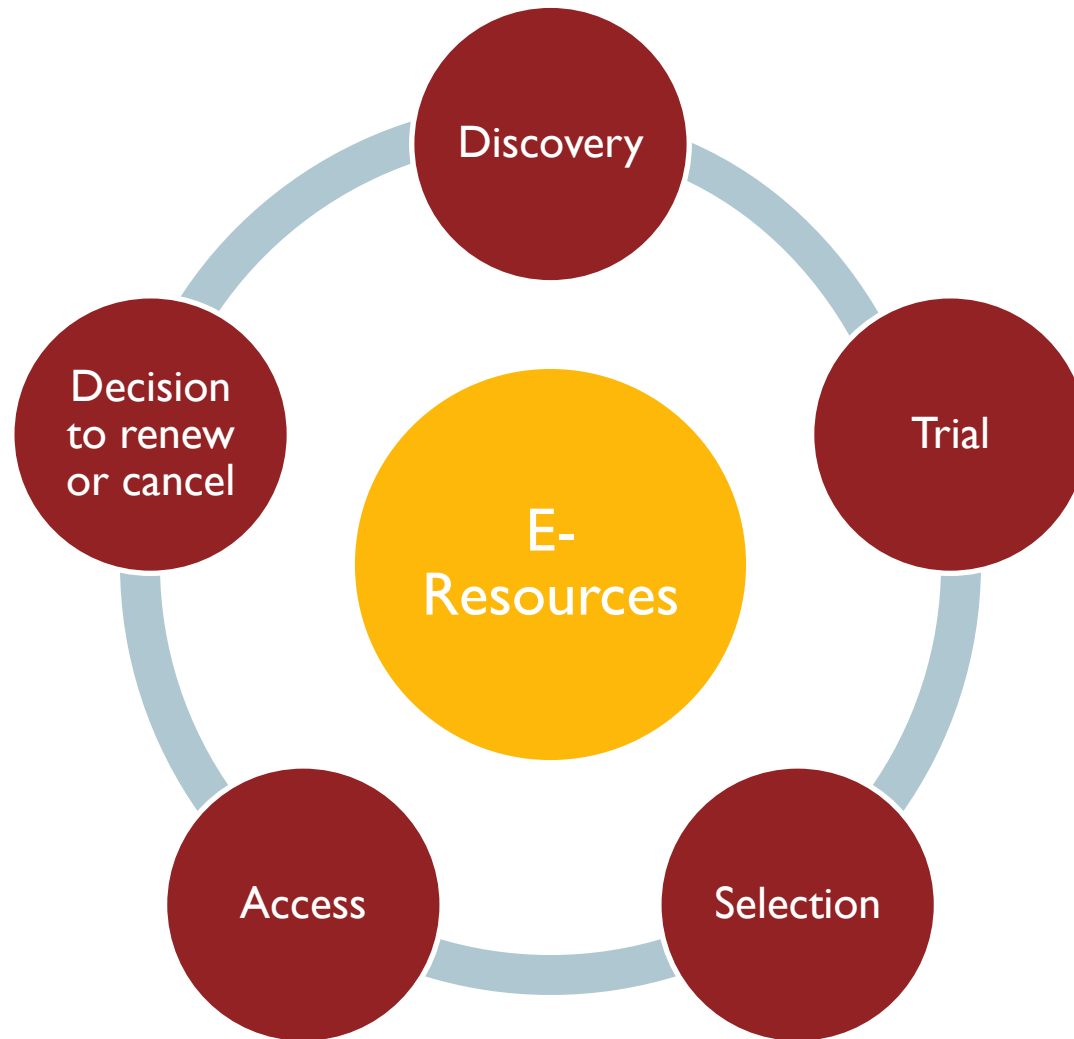
- Today in national scenario, the library funds are decreasing, while the cost of the electronic resources has continued to increase as the availability of e-journals has increased exponentially over recent years. Practically, all associate investigated science, technology and medicine journals are presently accessible electronically.
- As the electronic resources are growing exponentially day by day, the librarians are facing challenges because they are involving in the selection /acquisition of the endless variation of the packages offered by the different publishers, aggregators and the subscription agencies where large budgets are involving .

Types of Electronic Resources

Electronic resources defines to “ those materials that require an electronic device to be accessed, whether through a personal computer, mainframe, or handheld mobile device”. They may be accessed remotely via the Internet or locally. These are more useful due to inherent capabilities for searching, accessing, acquiring, storing and maintaining the information in very smooth and cheaper way . Some of the useful resources in this category are:

- E-books
- E-journals
- Full-text (aggregated) databases
- Indexing and abstracting databases
- Reference databases (biographies, dictionaries, directories, encyclopaedias, etc.)
- Numeric and statistical databases
- E-images
- E-audio/visual resources

The life cycle of an e-resource



Discovery

- The awareness of a new e-resource originates from a faculty member's request, a recommendation from a subject librarian, an advertisement, a message in a forum, or any other source.
- The librarian then locates information about the e-resources information that might include, for example, the bibliographical details of an e-journal, the coverage period available, the packages that include the e-journal, and the interface or interfaces through which such packages are offered.

Trial

- In many cases, a librarian will want to try out an e-resource before deciding whether to purchase a license for it.
- A trial enables the librarian to offer the e-resource to some or all users – who may include patrons and librarians alike – and then based a decision on their feedback.
- During the trial process, the librarian activates the e-resource in the desired areas of the library environment, notifies the relevant audience, and obtains feedback. Librarians pay considerable attention to specific issues when testing an e-resource.

Selection

- Once the trial is over. The librarian decides whether to acquire the e-resource. A decision not to purchase the e-resource results in its deactivation in the library environment (if it were activated previously as part of the trial process).

Access

- If the librarian decides to go forward and subscribe to the resource, he or she carries out an acquisition process that somewhat resembles the process for print resources; however, an additional level of detail is required, such as information about the license and the availability of the resource to various populations of users. Also, when a library is acquiring e-journals as part of a package from an e-resource aggregator, such as EBSCO, the librarian needs to know which journals are covered by the package and for what period of time; ideally, the librarian would have the option to pay one lump sum of the entire package or to pay separately for each title.
- Access, of course, is a major issue when dealing with e-resources. Once a library has acquired an e-resource, the librarians want to ensure that it is well used. First, they need to make certain that users can access it easily.

Decision to renew or cancel

- An e-resource membership is normally substantial for a characterized time period, usually in the majority of the cases the calendar year is emulated. Just before the period closes, the librarian should either renew the subscription or scratch off it. Dissimilar to the case at the determination stage, this choice is focused around measurable information, for example, the genuine use of the e-resource while it was accessible, the dependability of the interface, and the responsiveness of the supplier. Whatever the conclusion of the choice – renew or retraction – the framework needs to help it.

Collection development policy for E- resources

- Obviously accumulation advancement in collection development criteria, for example, subject, the target target user applies to the determination of most e-resources, the administration of the electronic arrangement is more complexing and, all things considered, it is great practice to create a supplementary policy which addresses particular configuration related issues. Such a strategy ought to be utilized as a part of conjunction with the more customary gathering improvement approach

Technical feasibility

- Availability, e.g., Remote access/ remains solitary access.
- Authentication, e.g., IP base or login watchword.
- Hardware and programming similarity and capacity.
- Storage and support, e.g., Remote facilitating/
neighbourhood facilitating.
- Platforms which facilitate access to e-resources

Functionality and reliability

- Search and retrieval strategy, e.g. -More advance facility
- Exporting and downloading (by requiring portion not systematic)
- Interface, e.g., System intuitiveness, navigation, help and tutorials.
- Integration.
- Reliability and availability, e.g., Response times, 24/7 access

Vendor support

- User orientation and training support.
- Trial access and product demonstrations.
- Technical backing and framework notice process.
- Statistical reports.
- Customization
- Provision of bibliographic data, e.g., MARC records.
- Data security and archiving policies.

Supply

- Purchase model, e.g., Purchase/ subscribes.
- Pricing models, e.g., Select / package.
- Access options, i.e. Single user/multiple users/all users
- Archiving and post termination rights.
- Maintenance fees.
- Cancellation rights.

Licensing

The licensing agreement includes the following points as:

- Standard license format.
- Rules and the governing body.
- accountability for illegal use.
- Definition of authorized users.
- Definition of authorized sites.
- “Fair Use” Provision.
- Termination.
- Refunds.
- Period of agreement.
- Observance with the governing laws of the library’s or consortium’s legal authority (province, state, country).
- Language of the license.

Conclusion

- Innovative advancement of technology has immensely affected on the exercises of libraries, creating a significant ideal model transformation which challenges librarian and the profession. However, when it comes regarding the matter of gathering e-resources or upkeep of a hybrid collection various related difficulties go to the forefront. These incorporate the expense and financing justification for selecting e-resources, recognizing the utilization level also. Arrangement of compelling gathering criteria on approach which will direct the determination and securing choice with a specific end goal to accomplish an offset in between the print and electronic media focused around the utilization.

References:

- <http://edu-helpline.blogspot.in/2014/01/the-life-cycle-of-e-resource.html>
- Johnson, B. S., Evensen, G., Gelfand, J., Sipe, L., Zilper, N., Fronty, J., ... Schmolling, R. (2012). Key Issues for E-Resource Collection Development :A Guide for Libraries.
- Kiondo, E. (2004). Around the World to: The University of Dar es Salaam Library: Collection Development in the Electronic Information Environment. *Library Hi Tech News*, 21(6), 19–24. doi:10.1108/07419050410554861
- Sadeh, T., & Ellingsen, M. (2005). Electronic resource management systems: the need and the realization. *New Library World*, 106(5/6), 208–218. doi:10.1108/03074800510595823
- Xu, F. (2010). Implementation of an electronic resource assessment system in an academic library. *Program: Electronic Library and Information Systems*, 44 (4), 374–392. doi:10.1108/00330331011083257

Thank you
for your
kindness.

