

Electronic Resources Collection Development in University Libraries in the Digital Period: A Theoretical Study

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ABSTRACT

University libraries are viewed as the sole focus of instructing, learning and exploration exercises, which primary destinations are to fulfil the data wants of its objective clients, and this can be conceivable just through the excellent assortment. In an advanced climate, an assortment improvement rule is going through representative unrest because of a variety of computerised assets, which are exclusively offered through the web. The current original copy challenge to complement on assortment advancement rules, web-based assortment and question in assortment working in computerised time. It illuminates drifts just as necessities of assortment improvement in an advanced environment.

Keywords: Collection development, Digital period, Digital resources, Electronic resources, Guidelines, Process

INTRODUCTION

There has been a substantial development of Knowledge over the past several years. This growth has led to a shift from one writing material to another. From ancient times, stone and tablets gave way to papyri and parchments, and finally, the invention of paper led to the printing of books. For many years, books have been dominant sources of information in libraries. However, together with the appearance of “Information and Communication Technology” (ICT), there has been a change of printed material to digital material. Because of the rapid proliferation of digital media, consequential changes took place in libraries from paper to electronic through the digitisation process. The term electronic resource came into usage in the late 1980s when the first electronic journal came

into origin. It was made available to the subscriber through FTP and strictly in plain – text format. These e-resources include books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, manuals, etc. in the hypertext format. The development of e-resources happened to enhance the print version with access and presentation of them. They contain and organise many forms of interactive media. Including text, still photographs, drawings, animation, audio-video materials, multi-media etc. (Pal, 2012). The 21st - Century has seen the development of ICT in all spheres of life. Libraries and library services are also fast transforming and changing with the advancement of ICT. The advancement in the technology, techno-savvy interest of the audience leads many academic libraries to transfer into the digital e-resources. Electronic resources can save time and energy of such users since a research scholar needs

mainly the latest and authentic information from libraries (Prakashe and Tayade, 2015).

Definitions of E-Resources

The digitisation of information in print media has brought a new concept of “electronic resources” all together that has marked the beginning of ‘information era’. “Electronic resources” are mainly concerned with those substances, which need computer access or then again convenient handheld gadgets, which might be available remotely by means of the Internet or locally (Johnson *et al.*, 2012).

As Reitz (2005) cited in AACR2, Electronic resources, are “materials comprising of information or potentially PC program(s) encoded for perusing and control by a PC by the utilisation of a fringe gadget straightforwardly associated with the PC or remotely by means of a system, for example, the Internet”.

Shukla “E-resources are electronic data assets that can be offered to on the web, on or off premises. Users can get the data what the individual in question needs when it is required”.

In other words, electronic assets might be portrayed as information securing apparatus which is available through the electronic gadget, for example, PC or Mobile, Pad and so on or any electronic item that conveys an assortment of information, be it content alluding to full content bases, electronic journals, picture assortments, other interactive media items and numerical graphical or planned base. These might be conveyed on external media, for example, CD-ROMs, tape, external drives and so on or made accessible by means of the web, etc. Hence, to adapt to the current circumstance, libraries are moving towards assets on new media to be specific electronic assets for their assortment improvement that with an intention to satisfy the developing requests of the more youthful library patrons who are more acquainted with these gadgets instead of printed books, periodicals or other

readable materials.

Libraries during the 1990s saw a sensational increment in the distribution of electronic assets and supporters’ enthusiasm towards e-assets. Conveying materials to a user’s PC work area in the computerised structure was simpler and with it came a large number of contemplations for suppliers of data in scholarly settings.

WHY ARE E-RESOURCES ADOPTED IN LIBRARIES?

This is the age of globalisation, industrialisation and liberalisation. The world has become a global community. Anyone can access information by sitting in the corner of his/her desired place by connecting through the Internet. Books in the libraries are now available in digital form. In this era, the libraries are undergoing changes. The libraries are providing information through electronic sources.

In the same way, books are also published in the digital form. Scholars and writers publish their research articles and books on the Internet. The users also prefer electronic books instead of hard copies.

Thus, the e-resources provide access to a huge number of online print resources, which the Library cannot be able to subscribe as the budgetary allotment is having its own limitation and the nature of proportional type. The e-resources provide access to its back volumes dated back to one or more decades of magazines, journal articles, newspapers etc., and the access to these resources is very simple, fast and quality is no less than the hardbound back volumes kept with dust and natural factors. The quality of search provides the articles on a particular topic from the entire journal archives, and all other archives can be retrieved frequently and ensure the authoritativeness, accuracy, and currency. The user-friendly search engines do not pose difficulties in locating information. The e-resources can be accessed any time on 24×7 basis, which does not require the Library to be kept open. It

can be accessed through the Internet and free for the library users who can access by the IP based ID from any corner of the world. As the e-resources are the piece of the undetectable web or the data available through the web, the importance is also clear so that it is also called as internet resources or databases, virtual libraries, electronic library products, e-libraries, e-materials, etc. (Sadeh and Ellingson, 2005).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of Literature is used as a base for developing a research topic because it tells about what has already been done in your research area. It also summarises the theory and base behind your research. It is observed from the literature consulted that a corpus of data is available on collections and library services in university or colleges. This carefully and thoroughly reviewed the subject of interest for key documents, and the research has been able to make some basic changes as given hereunder. The literature review is of value for the present investigation by helping the researcher to regard this study as a contribution to a large topic of which the inquiry at hand is only a part rather than as isolated or esoteric collections of facts. There is a rich literature on the management of e-resources and services in the university libraries, and the review of the literature clearly shows that the students and faculties are the most frequent users of the e-library services and management plays a vital role in the management of e-resources in the university libraries. In many surveys, the result shows that the users used the library services mainly for educational and research purposes rather than recreational purposes. Textbooks, Periodical journal, WWW and Email are the most well-liked service among the users.

The study of the review of literature pays a vital role in any parts of the research to be carried out. It aims to reanalyse the trends in the selected area of research. This exercise provides a base to shape the research problem and to formulate a suitable research

design. Some of the studies related to the review of the literature on topic are as follows:

Shukla and Mishra (2011) have discovered that the Post Graduate Students utilisation of e-assets successfully, 76% of the respondents study employments of e-assets every day, while 88% of the respondent utilises e-assets for their examination work by look into researchers at Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University.

Dafioghor (2012) overview on issues and prospects of electronic assets utilisation in Nigerian scholarly libraries found that 57% of understudies inspected could not utilise a PC, that the utilisation of database was poor, because of the absence of mindfulness.

Chen, Shunzhong (2013) this overview was directed under the title "Advancing asset sharing through consortia: a contextual analysis of Shanghai Library". The reason for this paper is to survey the connection between Shanghai Library and consortia in China and around the globe and analyse the impact those connections have had upon the Library's asset sharing administrations. Library consortia can improve and upgrade interlibrary advance and archive conveyance benefits by acquainting those administrations with new clients, expanding the pool of materials accessible for asset sharing, and expanding the essential ranges of abilities of ILL specialists. This paper analyses the encounters of the main Chinese Library to advance its assortments universally through OCLC World Cat or go into the first Sino-German report conveyance understanding.

Aubrey (2014) led an investigation was embraced to decide assortment advancement rehearses in some chosen private college libraries in Malawi with uncommon centres around University of Livingstonia Library and Adventist University Library. The examination has uncovered that the two foundations were predominantly supported by parent organisations, benefactor offices and random charges. The financing they got has to a great extent been lacking in spite of

the fact that it turned out plainly that the University of Livingstonia Library was more influenced than Adventist University Library. Lacking subsidising had adversely affected the acquisition of books, membership to print journals and electronic journals, book authoritative and fix, and staff preparing, and so forth. The two foundations gave web availability to their customers. However, the administration was temperamental, something which could have suggestions on assortment use. Adventist University Library had the option to do weeding and book fixes. Though, University of Livingstonia Library was not able to do any of these exercises because of the absence of staff and pertinent mastery.

Sasikala *et al.* (2014) this study conducted under the title “Pattern of Collection Development in Academic Libraries in Andhra Pradesh: A Study”. This reveals that 44% libraries are providing access to online databases, 33% of the libraries provide e-books, and 67% of the libraries are providing to e-learning materials to the scholastic community of the available e-resources. It is also examined that majority of the libraries are providing access to e-resources through their institutional websites (72%), AICTE-INDEST Consortia databases through UGC-INFLIBNET Consortia. This study also reveals that none of the libraries has a specific policy for developing e-resources. Most of the libraries are getting access to e-resources through publishers and vendors of e-resources. The Librarian also suggests that there should be a separate budget allocation for the collection development of e-resources in the libraries,

Prakash *et al.* (2015) entitled an article “Study of E-Resources of Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Libraries in India”. The study reveals that availability of e-resources in all the libraries (100%) “e-journals, databases and CD/DVDs with books libraries” have 76.92% e-books and 8 libraries have (61.53%) “JSTOR”. It is also found that AV material was available in 53.84% and e-newspapers (38.46%),

30.76% of libraries have e-dissertations. Whereas, only 15.38% have e-thesis and magazines in their portal. The majority of the e-resources are easy to get through IP address while some require login ID and password. During the investigation of the author, it is also found that some of IIM libraries provide specialised tools like “EBSCO” discovery, institutional repository and remote login and they have framed a consortium for resource sharing such as Sage (HSS Collection), Wiley, Springer links and Wilby-Blackwell (HSS Collection). Membership of library network is also found as “DELNET, INFLIBNET, NICMAN, AACSB and National HRD Network”.

Singh (2016) examined the use of E-Resources by the PG understudies of Doaba College Jalandhar: A contextual analysis, scholarly networks are the foundation of any organisations and particularly the achievement of any establishment relies on the utilisation of library assets. PG understudies use e-assets for the investigation, research and consultancy purposes. Libraries have been assuming an exceptionally active job in giving fair chances of E-assets to the clients. The examination concerns the use of electronic assets by the PG understudies of Doaba College Jalandhar. The examination centres around the job of e-assets in their investigation, explore direction, Level of fulfilment, nature of the search, number of e-assets, availability, administrations, preparing and help given by Library to the utilisation e-assets.

The need for e-resources

Libraries are aggressively switching over to the digital libraries by offering more and more electronic resources to their users. The web revolution has a tremendous impact on libraries in general and on the collection development in particular (Mandal and Panda, 2005). With the success of full text online journals and e-books, the users started demanding the addition of more and more electronic resources to the libraries. When libraries adopt Web technology, they are static.

Web 2.0 technologies like Blog, Wikis, RSS feeds, Mashups, Social Networks etc., had a significant impact on information communication technology (ICT) revolution, which resulted in library 2.0. Since library 2.0 is going to revolutionise the LIS profession, the libraries should start worrying if not done already about the electronic resources and their successful management, to keep pace with the technological development, due to following factors:

- Increase technological development.
- Problems related to the conversion rate of foreign currencies
- Low searching time.
- Easily searchable and accessible.
- Minimal cost for accessing/ freely availability.
- Availability of vast amount of the electronic resources

Purpose of using e-resources

The following are the factors driving the traditional Library towards the electronic environment:

- The rapid explosion of information.
- Fast ICT changes.
- Use of the Internet.
- Changing trends in educational and learning pattern
- Changing the attitude of users
- Changing the form of information resources
- Limitations of the library budget
- Limitations of library space
- Avoidance of duplication

Types of E-Resources

The different types of e-resources are listed below:

E-journals- An e-journal is a significant part of every library collection. Electronic journals or e-journals are online journals that are published at varying frequency. They are a specific type of electronic archive that gives material to educational research and study, and they are intended around like articles in conventional printed periodicals.

E-book- Digital books are the portrayal as content, identical to printed books which are in advanced structure to be shown on a PC screen. Digital books can be perused simply like a paper book, utilising devoted EBook per user, for example, GemStar eBook or on a PC screen in the wake of downloading it. There are additionally some more up to date innovations growing, for example, electronic paper, which is a lot like paper, then again, actually the content can be changed, and talking books in MP3 design. Digital book offers favourable circumstances like transportability, 24 hours get to, content search, comment, connecting, and interactive media and independently publishing conceivable outcomes. Advancement of the digital-book is still in the earliest stages, and issues like similarity, digital book perusers, accessibility and licensed innovation rights are to be tended to before it very well may be actualised on a huge scale. Propelled books are customarily pursued on submitted modernised book per clients or tablets utilising tablet applications like Adobe PDF, Microsoft Reader, E-Reader, Mobi-pocket Reader, EPUB, Kindle and iPad.

E-newspaper- It is produced in an electronic version which may be available online over the World Wide Web or Internet. Times of India, Hindustan times in India give most recent and most refreshed news electronically.

E-database- This is a structured collection of data or data of a specific branch of Knowledge. The data of an e-database can be explored and recovered electronically. It can without much of a stretch be gotten to, oversaw and refreshed from time to time. These are of two types: full text and bibliographic

E-thesis– It is an original record of a researcher which is available in digital form and can be Accessible to, and stored in digital format. Electronic postulations are typically encouraged by open get to stores, for example, the UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) institutional storehouse, CORA. In numerous nations, a move has been made as of late to submit a computerised duplicate of theories, in parallel with printed version accommodation, empowering proposals to be accessible and straightforward on the web.

Digital repository– An advanced storehouse is a system for overseeing and putting away the computerised substance. Vaults can be subject or institutional in their core interest. A vault can bolster research, learning, and managerial forms. Stores utilise open norms to guarantee that the substance they contain is available in that it very well may be looked and recovered for later use. Computerised Repository records are likewise findable through Primo One Search. This is a structure for sorting out the advanced substance and conveying the importance to its library patrons in helpful manners. An advanced store is an application or a lot of uses that enable library patrons to include, oversee and scatter computerised content (Mittal and Bala, 2013).

Aggregator- An aggregator is a database, assortment of electronic productions, most ordinarily an available variety of electronic resources. It gives access to numerous e-resources from the scope of various distributors. The aggregator has come as a big solution to the librarians as there is no need of contacting each publisher for making their publication available for use. It has caused it conceivable to show electronic substance as improved access to a scope of distributors and obtaining of an enormous assortment, to enable libraries to address the data needs of their benefactors rapidly.

Consortia- With the Information explosion, it is turning out to be intense for the curator to full-fill the expanding

data need of the library patrons. Because of financial explanation, no library can secure all such data in print or other structure. Because of cost viability, administrators are meeting up as consortia for resources sharing. In India, CSIR Consortia, FORSA, IIM Library Consortia, INDEST Consortium and UGC-info net e-journal consortium are some of the consortia serving the various kinds of the institution in the country.

E-reference sources- The e-reference sources collection includes almanacks, biographies, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, and statistical sources. Now various vendors and publishers are providing multiple reference sources in electronic form through their databases and web sites. Some of them are dictionaries online (WWW.dictionaries.com, www.dic.leo.org); yearbooks online (www.uja.org); directories online (www.people.yahoo.com) (Pawar and Moghe, 2014).

CD-ROM database– It is an optical disc in which data is recorded /stored by utilising the equivalent physical organisation, for example, sound, minimised circles, comprehensible by a PC with a CD-ROM drive. Different lexicons, catalogues, yearbooks are accessible on CD-ROM.

E-magazines– Electronic magazines/e-magazines is an online resource published over the World Wide Web (WWW). It is also often known as webzine or e-zine. It is more specialised for electronic information which is distributed by any electronic methods. E.g., e-newsletters/emails. This type of information is mostly used in social networking sites for chatting and so on.

Online database- Online databases are usually bibliographical as just as full-content sources are accessible and included habitually with the developing request of library patrons. A few databases are web empowered, and some are organised arrangements. Web licensed databases are effectively available from the library patrons to work areas through the internet

browser while the arranged meetings may require extraordinary establishment at library patrons side.

Indexes- It is a reference information source which gives bibliographic data about journal articles, just as different sorts of materials. While lists have since a long time ago existed in print, online lists have extended the kind of work done by looks into-a more significant number of alternatives than searching for materials by subject, creator or title. Online records enable you to look at past subjects, creators, or titles. They will allow you to search for catchphrases or expressions all through the bibliographic data-including the theoretical. Some of the time individuals allude to lists as “Article Databases,” since they are for the most part used to look for articles in resources. Numerous likewise incorporate the full-content of a real article on the web. In any case, it is imperative to understand that many lists spread other research materials, for example, meeting papers, book parts, expositions, the investigator thinks about, and so forth. We can find records for our branch of Knowledge through the Database Finder page or by Web webpage or by choosing Research Guides by Subject.

E-prints- In this 21st century, most of the research scholars, scientists and often library patrons consider it an essential electronic resource of a library, which contains reports, and distributes e-reports. These reports are filtered and changed over to accessible PDF archives-technical reports from yet another important and essential collection in the libraries. Technical reports are essentially the results of practical studies where theory and assumption are tested and implemented. Procurement of technical reports was a challenging task to libraries. Libraries used to put a lot of effort into locating the sources of origin and identity the suppliers for acquisition.

Library catalogue- Presently a day, the more significant part of the libraries gives access to their inventories from their sites/landing page about their possessions into more giant databases such as World

Cat or the RLG Union Catalogue. The Library likewise gives to these inventories under the “Indexes” area on their sites.

E-clippings- The fundamental reason for e-cutting is review quest and extensive investigation for the new data to the library patrons to get to the news cuts by necessary taps on the chronicled information into their server by precise date, term or recently refreshed data.

Statistical sources- The Library approaches an assortment of membership databases which give financial information or insights. Library patrons can find these resources through the Library’s Database, the Library Catalogue or a significant number of the Library’s examinations directed by subjects.

Sound recordings- This is a library database, which facilitates the user to access sound recording resources, as Music Subject Guide is available at the University of Chicago.

Image databases (Art, Maps, Medical, etc.)- These are very rare databases mainly consisting of graphics or images like photos, paintings or maps, etc.

Internet as an electronic information resource- To achieve the exchange of data between the computers then all the computers have to use a standard set of IP addresses for the communications. The Internet is a global ‘networks of networks’ and consists of millions of host computers. The host computers that are joined together by a common language and have unique addresses serve as information repositories (Barbara, 2006).

SELECTION OF E-RESOURCES

The Selection procedure ought to be done in importance with the requests of the library patrons, board of trustees, centres gathering, and library patrons’ suggestions. And so forth. Aside from this, it should take into consideration the accompanying advances.

- To analyse the library needs
- To know the substance and extent of the electronic assets.
- To break down the nature of particular assets and search capacities.
- To investigate the expense
- To check membership subtleties during securing
- To measure the frameworks and specialised backings.
- To survey licensing understandings.
- To break down the application programming and establishment on customary premise.
- To check the offices for instructive help and preparing.

EVALUATION OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Assessment of electronic resources accepts a more considerable significance because of the enormous e-resources, for example, e-resources, database, e-content, and so on accessible on the net. Authority, cash, target group, convenience exactness and so on are some mindful criteria for the assessment of e-resources.

The accompanying focuses ought to be considered while assessing e-resources:

- To distinguish the electronic adaptations have the review information.
- To check the substance of the e-resources with importance to the library patrons just as to the assortment in general
- To check whether the data is regularly refreshed or not.
- To distinguish the strategies for getting to of e-resources accessible.

- To distinguish the e-resources expected to keep up and overhaul the library site recognised.
- To check the setting up requirements for preparing a selection representative with the current innovation.
- To decide the e-resources have moderate cost.

SUBSCRIPTION OF E-RESOURCES

In these computerised times, libraries are not ready to acquire, compose and spread immense measure of data because of the absence of adequate resources in the spending limit. These days, consortia membership to e-resources through consortia of libraries is a reasonable answer for incrementing the entrance to e-resources at a lower cost. Library consortia allude to participation, co-appointment and coordinated effort among the libraries or foundation with the end goal of resources sharing. The libraries everywhere throughout the world are shaping consortia of various kinds and at all levels with a target to exploit the worldwide system to advance better, quicker and most savvy methods for giving e-resources to the data searchers. The aggregate quality of consortia individuals encourages getting the advantage of more extensive access to electronic resources at reasonable expense and the best terms and conditions. INDEST, UGC-INFONET, CSIR, FORSA, HELINET etc. are some of the examples for the consortia and service providers.

THE UTILITY OF E-RESOURCES

The advantages of electronic resources in libraries are as follows:

- Subjects can be searched across a range of titles.
- Electronic assets can be utilised by numerous clients all the while.
- It gives reasonable access to reports.
- The economy in maintenance.

- It is interactive; they can foster an online exchange
- Interactive among the authors and readers, which allows the readers to comment/feedback on articles that appear in a journal.
- Space-saving in libraries.
- High speed of communication is required.
- Causes more concern about copyright.
- Electronic resources were sometimes-unavailable to international users due to legal issues.

ISSUES OF E-RESOURCES

As the Level of electronic assets rapidly develops, there are new difficulties in obtaining the broad scope of e-Resources that presently are regular in all libraries (Kumari, 2015). These difficulties or issues are

- Licensing: E-Resources need the permit from the distributor to the Library for utilising it.
- IPR: E-Resources can be effectively replicated and sent to someone else, so administrator ought to be alert about IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)
- Standards of metadata: There are models for metadata depiction like MARC21. However, the accessible e-assets in the market are not institutionalised by MARC21.
- Low spending plan: Libraries are a non-benefit association, so they cannot buy and bear the cost of the expensive electronic assets.
- Skill labour: to deal with the electronic assortment, the best possible abilities are required among the staff, yet libraries are deficient concerning expertise labour.
- Lack of foundation: Electronic assortment bolstered by Information and correspondence Technology (ICT) segments (Kenchakkanavar, 2014) and numerous libraries need equipment and programming offices to give e-assets.
- Problems between publishers and users for the compatibility of hardware and software
- Initial high framework and establishment cost is required.

ROLE OF E-RESOURCES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The rise of data innovation has fundamentally affected the insightful correspondence and distribution. The use of PCs to data preparing has carried a few items and administrations to the scenes. Therefore, the academic network has experienced tremendous changes during these years, expecting new measurements impacted by innovation determining applications. Libraries have seen an extraordinary transformation as of late both in their assortment improvement and in their administrative structures. Consequently, Libraries are utilising design to progress the administration of academic data to fortify and speed access to insightful data not held locally (Sharma, 2009).

University libraries have additionally experienced significant changes as far as data assortment, dispersal, transport, and utilisation of data and correspondence innovation advancement lately. In Universities, electronic resources, as a necessary piece of an establishment's libraries and academic resources, are helping to get the hang of, instructing and inquiring about exercises. As expressed in numerous literary works, e-resource is the most often as possible utilised and favoured sort of data for instructors and understudies from various divisions. E-resources covers Online full content and recovery database, e-Journal, e-Newsletter, e-Reference resources, and web resources and so forth (Elavazhagan and Udayakumar, 2013).

E-Resources empower the curator to give better support of the patrons' network. A couple of impressive focuses are referenced cry;

- To gain admittance to a data source by more than each library patrons in turn.

- E-Resources can be looked at rapidly.
- These can be found effectively by the patrons.
- These resources can be put away in tremendous sum.
- Analyses the reason for utilising e-resources by the respondent
- Know various kinds of e-resources ordinarily utilised by respondents
- To gather, store, sort out data in the computerised structure.
- To advance effective conveyance of data monetarily to every one of the library patrons.
- To urge co-usable endeavours to spare and share the interests in examining resources, registering, and correspondence arrange (Kenchakkanavar, 2014).
- Operate as a standard guide for money related arrangement allotment.
- Help in deciding the best technique for procurement.
- Help as a norm for determination and removal of material.
- Facilitates helpful projects like interlibrary advance, asset sharing and systems administration.
- Helps in the clarification of data assets, which want to be procured.
- Helps in substitute of worn or lost materials.
- Cooperative dynamic with different libraries or inside library consortia.
- Contribute to operational proficiency in terms of the normal appraisal.
- Helps in building a copyright strategy for e-assets.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Guidelines are a written planning document of a library for building its collection anticipated to define the objective of the parent organisation. It is supposed to be an existing document flexible to modify and expand. It serves as an essential instrument as well as guidelines for acquiring valuable and important materials in the Library. It helps in increasing and implementing library collections, which include recognition, assortment, acquiring and assessment of reading materials. It is an excellent practice for libraries and archives, and it should be in written statements. A high-quality collection Development assists in the following ways:

- To Setup the targets of parent association alongside long residency and short residency of objectives
- The Principle of strategy which incorporates gauge and risk and so forth
- State clients gathering and their instructive stage and want

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Innovation will proceed to change, and libraries and curators must utilise the changing innovation to give the best access and administration to their supporters. The Library is never again characterised essentially as a structure or a physical archive that houses data (Casserly, 2002). Globalisation offers the academic library chances to turn out to be progressively compelling in serving understudies and workforce through upgraded organisations with libraries all through the world, prompting increasingly open access to information and best practices that will, in the long run, give progressively steady, streamlined administrations to another age of understudies (Kaur, 2015).

An entrenched library is fundamental for any academic organisation. As a point of convergence for instructing, learning, and research, it is required to give standard data resources. Today, academic libraries are battling

to keep their place as the significant wellspring of request despite developing advanced innovation. Computerised innovation has upset not just how data is bundled, prepared, put away, and spread, yet in addition, how library patrons look for and get to data. Academic libraries never again limit themselves to print administrations, for example, assortment improvement, recording and characterisation, flow and reference administrations, current mindfulness, specific dispersal, and other bibliographic administrations, however, have stretched out their endeavours to interdisciplinary ideas and PC programming and equipment and media transmission designing and innovation (Anunobi and Okoye, 2012).

Electronic resources in this advanced age have become a significant piece of library assortment. Perceiving the significance of another method of data gets to, academic libraries assumed liability for computerisation. Regardless of whether through a consortium or by free membership, academic libraries gain and disperse electronic entrances and databases. An institutional store is additionally a method for diminishing the expense of insightful production and expanding deceivability and access of academic inquiry about from staff and understudies of educational organisations by facilitating them in the institution's, proficient social orders, or outsider supplier's site. The institutional storehouse is a kind of identical representation of institutional print files, and in some academic establishments is being kept up by the organisation's Library. While academic libraries were at the focal point of giving access to print chronicles, the institutional archive has given them the duty of providing access and interoperability capacities (institutionalising metadata arrangements and metadata collecting) (Anunobi and Okoye, 2008).

ELECTRONIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Electronic resources are the idea of new time, which have brought a lot of notable changes during the time

spent data scattering. One of the enormous challenges of the new electronic condition is to deal with the data and give access to horde types of electronic resources (Vasishta, 2013).

Traditional integrated management systems have been designed to manage print resources and are not appropriate to oversee electronic resources. For instance, library frameworks ordinarily come up short on the capacity to portray the various levelled nature of that an e-resource is a piece of a bundle, and the pile is by an interface supplier. Nor do customary libraries have a way to depict characteristics, for example, permit and access data; to deal with different work processes required explicitly for e-resources the executives, for example, a work process; and to manage authentic rights and the limitations of access to explicit areas and explicit networks. Lacking such capacities, numerous libraries have been searching for answers for assisting them in dealing with this new type of resources (Sadeh and Ellingsen, 2005).

An "Electronic Resource Management System" (ERMS) is programming that helps the Library in dealing with the subtleties and deals with the e-resources. An ERMS is fundamentally a device for curators, yet its effect identifies with end-library patrons. The data accumulated in the ERMS can fill in as a beginning stage for patrons' association with an e-resource. Further, ERMS tended to the issues of new benchmarks and conventions.

As indicated by McCracken (2007), ERMS are utilised "to monitor a library's advanced titles, membership and seller/distributor data, and connection goals with more exactness and less duplication". ERMS are structures intended to deal with the subtleties related to the acquisitions of e-resources, including support and permitting subtleties, use, cost, and access are following and information gathering. Right when all is said in done, an ERMS is utilised for record-keeping and orchestrating works out, while "Content Management

Systems” (CMS) is being used for access and authority control.

In 2002, the “Digital Library Federation” (DLF) and the “National Information Standards Organization” (NISO) co-supported a workshop that in the end prompted the “Electronic Resource Management Initiative” (ERMI). The milestone ERMI report distributed in 2004. That the early difficulties for custodians managing e-resources the executives were four-overlay: e-resources information existed in numerous organisations and areas, was not brought together, was frequently put away and got to in an assortment of storehouses and was not coordinated with the “Integrated Library System” (ILS). By and large, ERMS has a one-stop arrangement of e-resources the executives which contain two sections incorporates “the executives” and “access” for the two bookkeepers and end-library patrons, consistence with explicit models and similarity (Patra, 2014).

Dealing with electronic resources requires the arrangement of the correct data to the perfect individuals at the ideal time. Perhaps the best result of executing an ERM framework is the capacity to share use rights and confinements with other staff requiring this data. Actualising an electronic resource, the executives’ framework powers the foundation of the electronic resources work process from choice to investigating access issues. An ERM framework brings together the capacity and dissemination of electronic resources data yet decentralises its administration.

Electronic resources the board framework is less mind-boggling and for the most part a lot simpler to use than the run of the mill incorporated library framework, requiring not many strides to recover information identified with electronic resources memberships. This usability urges library staff to find data all alone instead of depending on electronic resources directly to give the required data. Another unforeseen advantage of actualising an ERMS is the chance to tidy up

bibliographic information. ERMS can likewise provide an opportunity for staff to adopt innovations. Another anticipated benefit is the improvement of connections between staff in different library offices and the development of new collusions and organisations. Open doors for effort will increment as the ERMS is acquainted with library staff not engaged with the usage. This effort may likewise stretch out past the Library. Actualising an electronic resource, the executives’ framework permits the controlled arrangement of membership data to non-library staff. The usage of an ERMS can improve and streamline a library’s determination, assessment, securing, and support of electronic resources. The centralisation of data is maybe the best advantage. Better-characterized work processes, index tidy up, and the framing of new coalitions, in any case, is hardly any concealed prizes that can happen in route (Ballard and Lang, 2007).

CONCLUSION

In today’s information and correspondence innovative condition, computerised assets have generally gotten mainstream and are influencing assortment improvement strategies of scholarly libraries at an incredible degree. Presently libraries have no choice but to resort these advanced assets to address multidimensional issues of its objective clients. Thus, the libraries are reclassifying their assortment improvement approaches for determination, securing, safeguarding and circulation of its assets. In computerised condition, libraries need to show this drive for giving the right information to the right user at the right time. On the opposite side, if libraries need to make due in mechanical condition, at that point, they ought to need to save essential framework for procuring advanced assets so they can accomplish its objective of offering most ideal types of assistance and help to its clients.

The present study also clearly indicates that e-resources of information are assuming an indispensable job for the academic educational program exercises,

innovative work, instructing and learning forms. To make it fruitful and to stay up to date with the most recent and refreshed data the specialists of the University Libraries should lead regular direction/preparing projects to boost the utilisation and consciousness of electronic wellsprings of data all the more adequately and proficiently.

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