Collection Management in Libraries of Rohilkhand Region

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ABSTRACT:

The amount of valuable electronic resources that may be included in a library's collection is expanding at an exponential rate, which presents a challenge for librarians.' (Maheswarappa) Several methods and related standards have been established in recent years that enable the creation and distribution of documents in electronic form. The procedure involves selecting and de-selecting present-day and historical resources, planning acquisition and preservation methods, and assessing collections to ascertain how effectively they meet operator requirements. The construction of collections is now more difficult than ever in an increasingly digitized age.

KEY WORDS: Library, Management, Collection, Rohilkhand, Collection management.

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Collection management is essential in developing a library's collection to meet the demands of library users for study, teaching, research, enjoyment, and other activities. The procedure involves selecting and de-selecting present-day and historical resources, planning acquisition and preservation methods, and assessing collections to ascertain how effectively they meet operator requirements. Overall Collection Building 'encompasses many library operations ranging from selecting individual titles for purchase to withdrawing expendable materials.' (Hofmann 14) Now, a library's assemblage does not only refer to books it has on hand; it also includes materials it may borrow from other sources and access to both traditional and digital collections and databases.

Collection Edifice is the process for choosing and acquiring library resources while seeing operators' present and upcoming demands. However, Collection Managing is much more than Collection Edifice. It entails controlling how the collection is used, how the issue is stored, how it is organized, and how people may access it. A microelectronic source is well-defined as any resource that wants computer admittance. Any electronic product that brings a

collection of information, be it manuscript mentioning to complete-text bases, 'electronic journals, picture collections, and other forms of multimedia, as well as numerical, graphical, or time-based goods,' ("Academic Debate on Library Directions" 3) as a commercially accessible title that has been printed with an aim to being advertised. These may be distributed on CD ROM, on tape, via the internet, etc.

The construction of collections is now more difficult than ever in an increasingly digitized age. 'The amount of valuable electronic resources that may be included in a library's collection is expanding at an exponential rate, which presents a challenge for librarians.' (Maheswarappa) Several methods and related standards have been established in recent years that enable the creation and distribution of documents in electronic form. As a result, public libraries are marching to innovative media, viz. electronic resources, aimed at their collection dispositions to meet user requests far better. The university library exists to address the information demands of the academic and research community as well as the requirements of the organization to support education, knowledge, and research. These serve as the central location for storing and sharing information.

We have 279 university-level institutions that are members of the AIU, according to the University Handbook (31st ed). In accumulation, more than 12,600 colleges, out of which 50% provide undergraduate courses and 50% offer postgrad courses. The library and information science areas have undergone a revolution due to the development of computers. The traditional print media will change to a digital format. Traditionally, the word "digital" refers to the 'use of statistics, and the term comes from a digit'. (Davenport 45) The library and information science area has undergone a revolution due to the development of computers. The term "digital," which derives from the words "digit" or "figure," has historically been used to describe the usage of numbers. Because of the digital nature of today's world, every duplicate is a replica of the original. Content may exist without form if it isn't printed. 'Paper becomes an interface, a volatile, disposable medium for viewing information on demand or a storage medium.' (Troll) Other forms of communication have replaced its fundamental purpose as a communication medium. The computer's monitor screen performs this function.

Just as they did at the dawn of the twentieth century about typewriters, librarians have been disputing if computers have any role in libraries in recent years. The utilization of electronic

resources or students' attitudes toward electronic and print materials in university libraries has been the subject of several studies. Rohilkhand University and related institutions have libraries of varied sizes and formats. However, most libraries will continue providing print and digital resources for many years.

Libraries in this region favour e-Resource collections for numerous motives, which include, but not restricted to, connect from the operator's household, library, or hall of residence not if the institution is exposed; the receive aggregate data that hardcopy collections do not have; and the relative ease of maintenance of e-Resource collections when processing and storage costs are high. The transition from print to e-Resources collections influences library users and their opinions of the campus public library.

The focus in local libraries is rapidly changing from collections to access. The primary purpose and activity of the rising information age library is to provide access to information. Managing with technology and variations are also key driving factors. 'The detonation in the 'quantity, cost, and communicability of information is a new spectacle, which calls for new replies. Among these, replies must be a inclination to receive alteration.' (Naik 279) Material makers are making an increasing amount of information accessible electronically and directly to consumers more cost-effectively. Customers connect to the network to receive immediate access to information in various forms.

The corollary is that the library's position as a first-step, one-step, or ultimate-resort information source will shift. A library comprises three parts: books, personnel, and users. A library is a social organization that evolves and develops in response to societal pressures and requirements for providing people with the requisite percentage of acquired information and making them for supportive community life. It has been exactly supposed that public library is of, by, and for the public; hence, it is a facility organization for the people. In the opinion of Ranganathan, a library is "a public institution or establishment charged with the care of a collection of books, the duty of making them assessable to those who acquire the use of them, and the task of converting every person on its neighborhood into a habitual library go and book reader." The library is frequently referred to as the human race's reminiscence. "Library is a social organization necessary unit in the social fabric effectively planned and utilized for transmitting the accumulated experience of society to individuals members of society through the instrumentality of books and other graphic accounting and holistic materials - maps,

charts, phono records, microfilms, etc.," write Tappeiner and Lyons. Libraries are classified into public, academic, social, national, and interaction libraries based on their audience and services.

Over the last several decades, India's higher education system has been subjected to a fundamental shift. The provision of education is among the essential services to the economy. The quality of education has a significant role in determining the overall quality of life in a society and the quality of life of individual members. The country's higher education institutions, particularly the universities, have been providing the requisite quantity and quality of workers to meet the demands made by the social system. The Indian higher education system has continuously expanded since the country gained its freedom. It did it in a way that had never been seen before in recent history by any other country anywhere in the globe. The proliferation of information technology goods such as computers and the internet has further paved the way for expanding higher education into previously inaccessible regions of the nation.

The "university libraries supplement academic institutions and play an indispensable role in the dissemination of information and knowledge they collect, store, and disseminate information." (Singh 550) In addition, university libraries perform the laboratory function by allowing the academic community to use their resources while learning. Additionally, the university library at this location works to advance higher education goals. Because it is an integral component of the university, a university library works toward achieving the purposes set out by its affiliated universities. The MJP Rohilkhand University library is an dynamic power in the university's teaching-learning process, research, and extension programs. It serves as a repository for books, manuscripts, journals, and knowledge in various formats and organizes this information. As a result, the library contributes to preserving knowledge and ideas. Reading and informational requirements about teaching, research, and added theoretical programs at this institution are the primary focus of the university's efforts since this is the university's primary aim. As a result, the library of a model university should strive to fulfill the role of an active educational institution. Modern universities are in a position to make essential contributions to various subfields of knowledge because they have massive faculties, enormous student bodies, and vast resources at their disposal.

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