

COLLECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY RESOURCES, WITH REFERENCE TO AYURVEDA

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ABSTRACT : Library is a growing organism, it is repository system of institution, collection and development of library is become important in this era. Needs of users are gradually increased and it is major responsibility to develop libraries according to users need. Both resources, traditional and e- resources are equally collected and developed. Ayurveda is one of the oldest branch of medicinal field which is based on traditional references. Vedas Upvedas, Upanishadas and suktis are these references, information from these traditional resources are redeveloped and collected in the form of e-resources. Study about these resources is important.

KEYWORDS: Resources, Knowledge, Development , Collection , Ayurveda, E-resources, Repositories.

INTRODUCTION: In the earliest period the history of libraries, the library was center of collection and preservation. The libraries were used by few scholars who hardly felt the need of reference service, libraries were hold by few guardians.

After time passes and many rulers rules India. According to their view they developed libraries. In nineties the period of British rule lots of changes occurs in library community .British made library as knowledge centers and now -a- days it becomes information centers. After the five laws of S. R. Ranganathan were widely accepted the references and their service became the keystone of professional library practice. Now a day in twenty first century library plays key role in spreading knowledge base community, and professionalism is necessity of this society.

Now libraries are becoming information centers, open access in libraries is the main door for getting easy availability of document. It reduces the time period of users and it becomes useful to researcher and scholars to search the information.

Libraries are now developed according to the need of users, its utility is beyond limits. In this time institutions of scientific and professional training have multiplied manifold to keep pace with the explosion taking place in the sphere of knowledge.

Rational function of modern life has become impossible without library. It is very important to observe and study the user's ability and their thinking for

searching knowledge, information, as well as to study the users' approach towards library and its services.

The reference service is the “The supreme and ultimate function of the library.” This is in fact, the hub of all library activities. All other activities book selection, acquisition, accessioning, classification, cataloguing are only means to this end. These activities make reference service possible and more effect .In modern age books are classified according to their content and subjects. Open access system help and classification helps in easy location and availability of documents. Reference service plays key role in information and technology sector, In all information resource journals and reference books are main sources in print media, and in non print media example: books, journals and old reference books as well, e books, e journals, e database are major sources.

Urge for information providers repackage and generate alternate products for demand of users is getting increased to fulfill demand of information of users technologies changes its forms, easy search, browse, retrieve & reuse mode of feature reaches non print information sources. These lead to present trend of hybrid libraries, now it is our responsibility to develop a unique library collection with both resources , traditional and e- resources and it is necessary to know about print and non print resources. In modern times there is a tremendous growth in library collection and development there is a lot of change in view of library collection and its development. Libraries are developed by likes and dislikes of users.

1.1 BUILDING UP LIBRARY COLLECTION: Libraries have a special responsibility to collect and disseminate reading material. Appropriate for study and research. This implies that the library should have a well defined policy and procedure of acquisition, collection and development of reading and study material, means resources. For collection and development of print books and not print book material or media libraries have to adopt acquisition policy. First of all we have to understand the types of print and non print material which is use full in collecting and developing libraries. When we study about any user research, it is necessary to know about print and non print resources, its acquisition and its use by users and management of library collection. Study mentioned the process of collection acquisition and development of information resources in Ayurvedic branch of medicine.

TYPES OF PRINT AND NON PRINT MATERIAL (MEDIA) FOR COLLECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES OR RESOURCES:

Text books:- The courses of studies and the books prescribed and recommended in various disciplines are generally the guidelines to indicate what books are considered text book on the subject. Text books are required in multiple copies for collection.

Reference books/collection:- These are basic sources of information. Important outlines of specific subject and standard treatises which are not studied as course book are included in reference collection. Reference books are Encyclopedia, dictionary, bibliography, biography, index abstracts, atlas, statistical compilations, book catalogues, translation lists, handbooks, manuals and audio visual source

Rare book collection:- Collection and preservation of the important human records and cultural documents in print and non print forms are the responsibility which the library should carry. Such document represents national heritage, such as foreign books, government publication, manuscript and archives and some non book material like government reports, statistical and pamphlets, etc.

Serials:- It is a publication which is intended to be continued indefinitely. The issue bears consecutive numbering. It is published at a regular or irregular interval. Periodicals and continuations both come under this definition. The continuation includes annuals, yearbooks, reports, memories, proceedings, transactions, college and university catalogues and similar publications. Many government publications are issued as serials.

Government Publications: The documents issued by the various governments, central, state, local and foreign- contain useful material and they are important sources of information

Newspapers: Newspaper are considered to be the primary source of information the newspapers are used for research work in the area of social studies. The acquisition program should run quite purposefully.

Special materials: These are thesis and dissertation, manuscripts and archive. These all need a special reference of information. A large number of thesis and dissertation are provided every year in different areas of knowledge.

Manuscripts and archives: These are primary sources of materials needed for basic studies and research. Now –a-days special attention has been provided in acquisition of these information source.

Archival Collection: Acquisition of the archives is a special task of the libraries. It is costly operation to preserve manuscripts and archival material.

Maps: in recent years, use of maps has become increasingly more important. Maps are collected with a purpose of geographical nature. Maps are extensively used by researchers, scholars for quick reference and furnishing the data in their dissertation and thesis.

Microfilm, Micro prints and micro cards: For use of e- resource library should adopt modern technique and provide related facilities .Application of computers certainly has improved the ways in which we acquire process, store and disseminate information in the libraries. As result libraries have automated housekeeping operations, catalogue and user services through various modes like e mail, FTP, telenet, internet access etc

1. Acquisition Policy for print media: We should adopt fine acquisition policy for collection of books, reference books and e-resources as per need of users. Acquisition process for library books acquisition may be defined as ,all library activities involved in the purchase, hire and obtaining legal access to information sources Traditionally this involves ordering, receiving and paying for information materials that are to be added to the library's collection these functions also include:

1. Verifying that the desired materials actually exist.
2. Verifying that the correct material has been received.
3. Verifying that the appropriate funds are used to pay for them.

1.2 COLLECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF E-RESOURCES:

With growing terms on use of technology, library have undergone major structural change in terms of their collection development and services .the traditional concept of library becoming change in ideas day by day. With introducing e- resources the revolution takes place in library era. The concept of hybrid library takes place and it became more easy for management to provide users need .The advanced computing system and networking revolution have brought remarkable change in society.CD – ROM is an electronic format of storing information. Now a days all print material such as text book and reference book are with CDS. Compact disks so it is easy to verify and collect the information but for e- resources like e – periodicals and from internet information. It is important to see types of e- resources and adopt a policy for collection of e- resource

Types of E- Resources :E – journals: Many E-journals are available on line .some publishers provide free on line access to journals published by them against

print subscription the advent of electronic full text journals affords a new approach to users .

1. Online data base:- More and more E-database is in bibliography as well as full text sources are available. Some database are web enabled and some are networked solutions. Web enabled databases are easily accessible while networked solutions may require special installation at client side.

2 .E-books:- A good number of e-books are available in most of subject area online which can be accessed from the internet either free or on payment. Some e-books are available for browsing online or in some cases titles are downloaded from internet.

3.Abstracting and indexing databases:- It is depend upon need of users. Also a library has to choose the required data from a large number. Such databases available in the market. Some examples are as follows ,1] Dialog , 2]CAS-Cambridge scientific abstract.,3] OCLC first search .

4. E-mail and list servers: Many list servers are a discussion- list that allows to take place on a variety of topics. E- mail is now a days not only used for transmission of message but also used for discussion of new ideas and features.

5. E – reports: Scientist, and research scholars are now a days consider as an important e- resources of a library, which contains reports, publish E- reports . These reports are scanned and converted into PDF form as a document .Such documents are collected and classified according to subject manner.

6. E- content Pages: The digitalized content pages of books conference proceedings, journals. It helps users to browse content pages to library documents due to excessive physical browsing. To represent e- content many file formats are available, such as PDF, GIF, JPEG and so on.

7.E – clippings: The main function of E- clippings is to retrieve the news clips by simple clicks. It helps for retrospective analysis of news items. The news items are archived on server and user can view it on specific date and time There are many complications and library should plan a collection policy for systematic management.

ACQUISITION POLICY FOR E – RESOURCES:

1. Testing: Before acquisition of e- resources it is necessary to be test it merits and demerits properly. It can help professionals in purchasing e- resource. Demonstration or trial process is required before purchasing e –

- publication which helps to find out desire areas of the library environment, and it identifies the relevant feedback of users.
2. Selection: After testing the electronic resource the next stage is to select them and initiate the necessary process for their acquisition, The resources should select by list provided through vendor or through internet or through request list provided by users.
 3. Acquisition: The acquisition process is same as the acquisition process of print documents (resources), but certain additional levels of work are necessary, such as
 - i) Information about license, and its reliability.
 - .ii) The availability of resources, the access facilities such things are not negligible .
 - iii) If the e-resources are the part of package from distributor, librarian should know which journals or books are covered by the package, the period of availability and price of journal or book.
 - Iv) Sometimes the print and electronic formats are linked, in such cases it is important to see the license agreement for both formats, and validity of it.
 - v) To recollect the payment schedule between distributor, licensor and package provider. Payment should be done by organizations purchase department with in time.

E-resources management and access is major issue in library so it should ensure that e-resources are user friendly. In the process of acquisition more elements are involved beside librarian and users such as vendor organization purchase department, licensor book -dealer and others so it is more important activity .After the acquisition process all process of collecting and developing library is the activity which is done by library only.

MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTED AND DEVELOPED RESOURCE:

Libraries and information service are being transformed by the increasing availability of electronic documents .It is difficult task to manage the collection of both print and non print media. Development in this area has been so rapid in the last few years that no current work on collection management covers it adequately.

There are many terms in the management of collection and development of resources such as acquisition, collection ,selection process, budget management and preservation and weeding out the unused collection of library . All this process is managed by librarian its staff. After acquisition process it is necessary to see, i)

replacement of worn or lost materials, ii) removal or weeding of materials no longer needed in the collection and iii) co-operative decision – making with other libraries or within library consortia.

Electronic resources are recorded in same way as print stock with a direct link to the resource from the library catalogue. Access to licensed electronic resource is available to all registered members through a system.

Assessment: All collections are assessed regularly for development , promotion and disposal. Disposal of a collection of any part will occur after consultation process with faculty.

Replacing material: The library will attempt to replace books missing from collection unless the missing item meets the criteria for withdrawal. Where an item is lost , the full economic value of replacement will be charged

Preservation and security: library adopts preservation and conservation standards for all collection In case of electronic document; library works within digital preservation guideline. Library security includes active security process, including passwords to protect electronic document.

Disposal or transfer of material: Disposal is the removal of physical item by discard, recycling, donation or sale. In case of transferred unused collection should refers from one location to another side store. In this way management of collection should be done .As researcher is presenting use of ayurvedic resources in this study it is necessary to know about Ayurvedic resourses.

AYURVEDA AS A RESOURCE OF OLD COLLECTION: In ayurveda reference source is a back bone of the system .This medicinal branch is totally based on old references. Four vedas, considered as oldest Indian literatures composed between 5000 and 1000 BC have information on treatment by plants and natural procedures. Reference of medicine and surgery are also found in Indian epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata. However ayurveda was established as a fully grown medical system from the period of samhita i.e. around 1000 BC. The compendia like Charka Samhita and Sushrutasamhita were written in a systematic manner with eight specialties during this period. In these samhita the basic principles and therapeutic techniques of Ayurveda were organizer and enunciated. These samhita stressed the importance of maintenance of health and also expanded their vision to pharmaco-therapeutics. The therapeutic properties of plants, animal products and minerals were extensively described in these compendia, which has made Ayurveda a comprehensive system of health care.

Six pupil's of Atreya are believed to have composed their own compendia based on their Guru's teachings, but only two namely Bhela Samhita in its original form and Agnivesa tantra redacted by Charaka and Dridhabala are available today. Considered to be the most ancient and authoritative writing on Ayurveda available today, Charaka Samhita explains the logic and philosophy on which this system of medicine is based. Dhanvantari had six disciples and Shusrutasamhita, a Samhita primarily focusing on surgery was codified by Shushruta on the basis of teachings of Dhanvantri. The essential details of Charaka Samhita and Shushruta Samhita were compiled and updated in the Samhita Astanga Sangraha and Astanga Hrdaya written by Vriddha Vagbhata and Vagbhata during 6th-7th Century AD. Thus, the main three Samhita called Brhatrayi i.e. Charaka Samhita, Shusrutasamhita and Astanga Sangraha formed basis for subsequent scholars to write text and among them three concise classics i.e. Madhavanidana, Sarngadharasamhita and Bhava Prakasa having distinct features are called as Laghutrayi. Some other eminent practitioners and visionaries like Kasyapa, Bhela and Harita also wrote their respective compendia.

Around 800 AD, Nagarjuna has conducted extensive studies on medicinal applications of mercury and other metals. These studies have entailed in the emergence of new stream of Ayurveda viz. Rasa Sastra. Extensive procedures were developed to purify, detoxify and process formulations with metallic ingredients by using plant and animal materials. Classical Samhita named Rasaratnasamuccaya, Rasarnava, Rasa Hrdaya Tantra elaborating the manufacturing mineral and metallic drugs and their use in therapeutics were written during this period. Ayurveda in later periods used mercury as well as other metals as important components of pharmaceuticals formulations many exotic and indigenous drugs for new uses found place in Ayurvedic literature. After 16th century, there have been inclusions of diagnosis and treatment of new diseases on the basis of modern medical science.

In 1971, the central council of India medicine (CCIM) was set up as a statutory body by India Government to regulate education. As effort to carry out integrated and coordinated research was made for the first time in India by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 1964 through the Composite Drug Research (CDRS). In 1970, this scheme was transferred to the newly constituted Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homeopathy (CCRIMH). Department of Indian Systems of medicine and Homeopathy (ISM & H) under the

Ministry of health and family Welfare, Government of India was created in 1995 with a view to develop Education and research in Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy , Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy systems. This was re named as department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) in 2003.

Now a days central council for research in Ayurvedic medicinal science had collected and prerve many old references in the form of e- resources. The central council for Research in Ayurvedic Science is an autonomous body of the Indian Ministry of (AYUSH) Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy. It is apex body for formulation, co- ordination development and promotion of research on scientific lines in Ayurveda. The council so far has published 245 books including research monographs, technical reports and IEC material for database on medicinal plants Also e-portal is available. Nearly 33,700 references are collected out of these approximately 22000 reprints and abstracts could have been collected and stored. E publications are; i) E- book on charaksamhita. ii) E- book on Sushrutsamhita. iii) E- book on madhavnidan. iv) E- book on Nighantus. v) E- book on Ayurvedic Encyclopedia. vi) E- book on ayurvedic pharmacopoeia of India total vol 6.

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