

Modern Concepts of Completing the Collections of Academic Libraries

UDC: 930.25(479.24)

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Abstract

In the modern times, libraries, as an institution that fulfills the function of meeting the document and information needs of society, play an important role in the formation of an information society. Since the modern era, which coincides with the age of informationization, coincides with the age of informationization, in the conditions of Azerbaijan's independence, as well as progress in a number of areas, the rise in the cultural, educational and scientific level of our people, has set the task of satisfying the needs of society for science and knowledge, and comprehensively studying the issues of completing library and information resources by researchers, studying the resource base of libraries in a comprehensive manner, and providing higher-level services to readers.

Academic library collection acquisition provides the strategic acquisition and management of resources for support, teaching, and learning. In the context of modern academic libraries, collection development has evolved significantly, adapting to the changing needs of academic communities and technological advances. The following are some of the key contemporary concepts in academic library collection acquisition: Digital libraries: Academic libraries are increasingly focusing on enhanced digital collections, including e-books, online journals, databases, and multimedia content. This has been driven by the ease of access, convenience, and growing reliance on online resources. Open access. The development of open access publishing has provided libraries with more cost-effective and ethical ways to create research content.

The article explains modern concepts of completing collections of academic libraries. The criteria characterizing the quality of the funds of academic libraries, the technology of completing and the requirements given to it are explained in detail from a conceptual point of view. Also, the British model of completing academic libraries is studied on the basis of specific examples. The stages of completing collections of academic libraries and the requirements given to them are analyzed comparatively. Specific proposals are made by summarizing local and international experience.

Keywords: university library, library fund, information resources, completion, library collection

Сучасні концепції комплектування колекцій наукових бібліотек

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Анотація

У сучасний час бібліотеки як інституція, що виконує функцію задоволення документно-інформаційних потреб суспільства, відіграють важливу роль у формуванні інформаційного суспільства. Оскільки сучасна епоха, яка збігається з епохою інформатизації, збігається з епохою інформатизації, в умовах незалежності Азербайджану, а також прогрес у ряді областей, підвищення культурного, освітнього та наукового рівня нашого народу поставили завдання задоволення потреб суспільства в науці та знаннях, всебічного вивчення питань комплектування бібліотечно-інформаційних ресурсів дослідниками, всебічного вивчення ресурсної бази бібліотек, і, таким чином, надання послуг вищого рівня читачам.

Комплектування колекцій академічних бібліотек передбачає стратегічне придбання та управління ресурсами для підтримки досліджень, викладання та навчання. У контексті сучасних академічних бібліотек розвиток колекції значно еволюціонував, адаптуючись до мінливих потреб академічних спільнот і технологічного прогресу. Нижче наведено деякі ключові сучасні концепції поповнення колекцій наукових бібліотек – цифрові бібліотеки та відкритий доступ. Академічні бібліотеки все більше зосереджуються на розширенні цифрових колекцій, включаючи електронні книги, онлайн-журнали, бази даних і мультимедійний вміст. Ця зміна викликана легкістю доступу, зручністю та зростаючою залежністю від онлайн-ресурсів. Розвиток публікацій із відкритим доступом надав бібліотекам економічніші та етичні способи отримання дослідницького контенту.

У статті висвітлено сучасні концепції комплектування фондів наукових бібліотек. Концептуально детально висвітлено критерії, що характеризують якість фондів наукових бібліотек, технологію комплектування та вимоги до неї. Також на конкретних прикладах досліджено британську модель комплектування академічних бібліотек. Порівняльно проаналізовано етапи комплектування фондів наукових бібліотек та вимоги до них. Конкретні пропозиції зроблено шляхом узагальнення вітчизняного та міжнародного досвіду.

Ключові слова: бібліотека університету, бібліотечний фонд, інформаційні ресурси, комплектація, бібліотечний фонд

Стаття надійшла / Article arrived: 10.11.2024

Схвалено до друку / Accepted: 28.12.2024

Introduction.

The activity of university libraries is directly related to the progressive changes taking place in the information provision of science and education system. The globalization of the educational environment, the dynamic changes taking place in education, have led to further modernization in the information provision of education and scientific research. Universities are of exceptional importance in raising the intellectual level of society. The vectorial directions that fall to the libraries of higher education institutions in the information provision of teaching and scientific research should be determined.

The issue that draws attention here is that significant problems arise in terms of the regulation of the work of university libraries, the lack of unified standards and development models, and modern indicators. Nevertheless, within the framework of the implementation of large national projects for the development of science and education, individual university libraries not only demonstrate successful solutions to the problems of the university to which they belong, but sometimes they themselves form their own programs and turn them into locomotives of development.

This presented model includes the experience of modernization of university libraries in the world in terms of modern and future changes. It is to form a model of activity of university libraries in the new conditions and work on a systematic solution of the necessary changes and the main directions of implementation. Considering the exceptional importance of libraries in preserving the Republican Documentary Information Fund, the completion of the library fund, which is considered the most important resource among library resources, should always be kept in the spotlight (Mahammadli, 2024a).

The purpose of the research. The purpose of completing the collections of academic libraries in the modern era is multifaceted, focusing on the evolving needs of academic communities and the dynamic landscape of information access. Here are some key purposes driving modern collection development in academic libraries: Libraries aim to provide users (students, faculty, and researchers) with a wide array of resources that support their research needs, enabling them to access the latest findings, data, and scholarly works across disciplines. A well-curated collection helps foster innovation by making resources available for cutting-edge research, including access to primary sources, rare documents, and diverse viewpoints.

The methods of research. The article uses comparative analysis and synthesis methods, citing a number of scientific works on the completion of modern academic libraries.

The source research of the article. The article uses scientific research works produced by local and foreign authors in this direction, and the ideas and considerations related to the research are analyzed and presented systematically.

Analysis of previous research and publications. It should be noted that a number of fundamental scientific research works have been produced in this direction, both in the local language and in a foreign language. These works describe the electronic catalog system of libraries, its theory, existing problems in this field and ways to solve them (Gardashov, 2024; Mahammadli, 2024a; Huseynova, 2019; Rzayeva, & Khalafova, 2022; Odstavnova, & Shamatonova, 2018).

Research results.

The completion of library collections is aimed at providing the necessary information to specialists engaged in scientific-pedagogical and educational activities in these fields and participating in the process of collecting information resources. In particular, the completion of collections of academic libraries should not be carried out spontaneously, but on the basis of relevant principles and aspects. In order to create a general picture and complete the collections of academic libraries, it is necessary to consider six main stages that are interconnected. First of all, it should be noted that each of these stages consists of sub-stages and is an integral part of a metasystem as a whole (Kazimi, & Gardashov, 2023).

The first stage is called goals and priority directions. Here the problem of selecting resources from library collections that meet the needs of education and research is raised. It is important that the information resources required in various fields, especially electronic resources, are reflected in these collections.

The second stage is called resource selection. This stage itself consists of four sub-stages. As is known, resources include all the material and technical support necessary for the functioning of libraries. First, books, monographs, textbooks, scientific works, research works are selected from these resources (Gardashov, 2024). Second, periodicals and continuing publications, journals, and especially periodicals that combine the most priority directions of that field with their relevance should be selected. Electronic resources, as is known, in recent years, especially in the 21st century, electronic resources covering all areas of activity do not bypass library collections, here databases, online databases, electronic information, especially full-text databases that have been electronicized from the beginning and later are included. Fourth, texts and documents are called. This includes scientific works, project documents and other publishing materials (Rzayeva, & Khalafova, 2022).

The third stage is called criteria. Criteria imply which criteria should be taken into account during collection. This includes relevance, author's reputation, customer needs, and mainly financial resources. These financial resources are the most important criteria taken into account, especially during acquisition.

The fourth stage is called acquisition methods. As is known, acquisition means completeness, completeness. This includes a systematic approach, subscriptions and presentations, and means of obtaining information. As

can be seen, acquisition sources are carried out in three different directions that differ from each other. Here, selecting library resources according to research topics, maintaining contact with relevant academic advisors, library staff, and specialists in this field is considered one of the most important factors. Using Internet resources to collect the latest scientific information and acquiring using various resources over the Internet is an integral part of this field (Huseynova, 2019).

The fifth stage is called continuous monitoring and updating. As is known, after the completion of work in any field of activity, its continuous development, that is, constant exploitation, should be envisaged. In particular, as we know from the methodological principles of design, there are corresponding stages from the idea concept to constant exploitation. In continuous monitoring and updating, the completion of the collections of academic libraries should be adjusted not only to the development in the scientific and educational fields, but also to the requirements that are known, highlighted, distinguished and regularly updated as a result of research.

Sixth stage: The impact of technology. The place of information communication technologies is irreplaceable, especially in the digital environment and search systems. It is the responsibility of ICT technologies to deliver complete, operational, relevant and quickly information to the consumer along with the full original text, and it should develop along with it. However, in all cases, it is necessary to pay attention to one issue: at this time, library work and the library criterion should always be prioritized. ICT should develop together with technology (Kazimi, & Gardashov, 2023).

The goal of university libraries is to achieve the dynamic activity of information technologies, the correct compilation of printed works in digital form with traditional and electronic content. The formation of library funds, its theoretical and practical significance is analyzed in the context of the library fund. Compilation means complete and unified collection. This generally accepted concept also accelerates the process of updating the library fund in the form of a complete set. In order to eliminate common problems and shortcomings during the compilation process in the libraries of higher education institutions, there are certain requirements for the library fund. Therefore, a structured model of a modern university library accepted by all types of information users should be adopted. First of all, quality criteria characterizing the library fund should be determined. Modern world experience and conducted research require quality criteria characterizing the fund of a modern university library. These quality criteria can be grouped as follows:

Quality criteria characterizing the library collection.

1. The degree of compliance of the information resource with the model of the library fund:

Here, the compliance of the document being compiled with the profile of the higher education institution should be taken into account. This step, which is considered

the first quality criterion, constitutes the first stage of compilation.

2. Relevance of literature: The relevance of the compiled information resources is determined in 2 directions: 1) historical depth; 2) the latest innovation.

When analyzing this paradigm, we encounter the following picture:

- if the selected information resource applies to a fundamental research work on classical literature (mainly historical monographs), then attention should be paid to the greater historical depth of these publications, for example, it is advisable to accept an earlier version of any historical work, because the author of the work may be a person who lived in the same period, in addition to archival documents. This work, written by an eyewitness to real events, may be more accurate and rich in more accurate information.

- when selecting the relevance of literature written on medicine and information technologies, the latest innovations are taken into account, because if the relevance of literature on medicine is determined for 15-20 years, then the relevance of literature on technology is for 5-10 years. These trends should be taken into account when selecting the relevance.

3. Reliability: This quality criterion is mainly manifested in electronic information resources. This quality criterion, which is one of the most important requirements set in the complexification of the library fund, should serve to deliver information to the consumer in a more complete and reliable way.

4. Informativeness: This quality criterion combines the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the information resource during the complexification of the fund. Informativeness also serves the selective distribution of information.

5. Accuracy of information reflected in documents: This refers to the criterion of correct selection of information requests and providing complete, complete and accurate information to the request (Khalafova, & Aliyev, 2022).

The development concept of modern university library resources, the level of development, the characteristics of the educational process, the level of service within the framework of current requirements are determined both by financial resources and the availability of qualified personnel capable of carrying out these tasks. The introduction of a phased education system has led to the formation or expansion of new structures in universities. These include quality and methodological support departments, institutes, research and educational center complexes. Also, laboratories and information technology (IT) parks are among the main drivers that lead to the expansion of the types of activities of universities. Modern university libraries, as service-providing institutions, must prove that the funds allocated to them are spent efficiently to achieve well-formed goals and objectives, and that they offer high-quality services.

In a globalized information environment, the university library must fulfill the function of a reliable information repository. The librarian must be able to be a qualified intermediary between users and information resources in finding information for research and educational activities. In modern conditions, the fund of a modern university library must go through certain stages when compiling its information resources: 1) Selecting information 2) Completing 3) Systematizing 4) University staff and requirements (Khalafova, & Aliyev, 2022).

Libraries also encounter some neglect at a time when the Internet generation has entered. Thus, among the main characteristics of the group using electronic resources, they consider it natural and right not to work with Internet technologies, love blogs and social networks, and are indifferent to textbooks and recommendations. The quantitative and qualitative increase in the number of users of university library resources has also led to an increase in the need for information and its volume. At the same time, new requirements arise regarding the time, forms, location, speed of updating and archiving of information.

Electronic resources of modern higher education libraries help to meet information requests and needs. For a full-fledged existence in the information space, university libraries are required to provide access to their collections by presenting their own electronic publications, electronic catalogs and original databases for use. With the change in the role and place of the university library in the educational space, the approaches to the formation and completion of funds also change. The formation of a thematic-typological reception plan in the library, a strategic document defining the main characteristics of the fund, priority directions of the development of the fund, scientific research topics and directions should be taken as a basis. The process of collection is a process aimed at the relevance of the selection and acquisition of information sources based on the study of user needs. This process facilitates the process of integrating the electronic library with open and trial access sources, provides direct use of databases to which access is provided by subscription terms or license agreements with the right to use the full texts of documents.

The main focus in collection is on the acquisition of electronic sources. It is becoming increasingly difficult to prove the need to purchase printed textbooks, because currently, although there are legally approved norms and requirements for the volume of textbooks and their novelty, there is no control mechanism. (Although some higher education institutions have taken control of this work. For example, at Baku State University, there is an author's obligation to provide a certain number of textbooks and teaching aids printed by authors to the University's scientific library.) In the recent past, the consolidation of the university library was clear and understandable, because the regulatory framework clearly regulated the provision of educational literature

and its novelty. If 10 years ago there was a critical attitude towards the development prospects of libraries in the world, now this trend is a thing of the past. Libraries have become one of the important institutions that create conditions for the creation of information societies. Noting this positive change, world librarianship has changed its position in this regard within the framework of various projects of IFLA.

The role of libraries in modern society has ensured the transition from a mainly monological model to a model in which they are a full participant in the activities of society as a whole. The analysis of the development trends of university libraries shows that it is not possible to speak of a specific distribution at the moment. The main path of this development consists of different models open to university libraries.

The process of completing.

The process of completing the central and regional library funds is the most general requirement for the general selection of document and information funds in the library fund (Mahammadli, 2024 b). The principles govern the ideological essence of the work on completing the library fund, as well as its organizational side, which allows us to correctly determine the ways and methods of solving certain issues related to the completion of the library fund. We can group the principles taken into account in the formation of library funds as follows:

Profile-Coordination principle: The type of library, the general structural structure of document and information systems is taken into account.

Nationality principle: It involves taking into account the nationality profiles of the collections of other libraries.

Selection principle: Systematic implementation of all processes in the reception of literature entering the library.

Planning principle: It is carried out in accordance with the interests of the reader, the profile of the library, and user criteria.

The implementation of the principle of collection in the internal work of the library in stages is of great importance in terms of the comprehensive completion of the library fund. Considering this, we can note that the collection technology consists of 4 stages (Hüseynova, 2019):

Technology of completion.

- 1) Initial selection;
- 2) Document flow analysis;
- 3) Ordering documents;
- 4) Receiving new books.

The above requirements and criteria are widely used and applied directions in the development of academic libraries. The changing demands on libraries have led to the emergence of new concepts and models. One of these concepts is the Future of Academic Libraries, developed by the Association of Public, School and University Libraries of Great Britain in 2017. Here, 10 paradigms for the concept of higher education libraries are proposed:

1. Hybrid library: It means libraries that provide print and digital resources. A paradigm that emerged in the late 1990s is still relevant. This model, which covers the entire fund, is not yet fully characteristic of all library funds. Because not all libraries have yet been able to fully transition from print to electronic versions.

2. Library in the external information environment: Performing functions such as selecting, acquiring and managing external information sources to meet the needs of the university community, and gaining access to the external information environment in a coherent manner.

3. Library as a place: Libraries where people come should be designed not only to obtain information, but also to create joint information. However, world experience shows that this paradigm still needs to be clarified, because since there is no single platform for libraries, this process cannot be fully implemented.

4. Library in the life of the user: Libraries that are trying to modernize their services based on the real workflows of their users. This model takes into account the place and importance of library services in the process of preparing, writing and promoting scientific works of scientists.

5. Library as infrastructure: A library is an infrastructure that combines physical and virtual spaces, information resources, specialists, social networks where scientific and educational activities are carried out, and other global environments. As a clear proof of this, the experience of libraries in the field of creating open scientific information and information management systems can be shown.

6. Computing library: Libraries should be an Artificial Intelligence center that they aim to achieve based on the wishes of their users. Here, a deeper participation of librarians is needed.

7. Library as a service direction: Higher school libraries should build their goals around their services. The library should be transformed into a higher school and form an academic fund within its requirements. However, taking into account the competition, the library and the librarian should be provided.

8. Library in a digital environment: Libraries that create virtual communities of users to ensure information exchange within and between disciplines and establish international activities to protect their rights of use. This model is an effective model that requires thinking and acting at the network level and creates great potential for library professionals.

9. Global library: In connection with the dynamic development of society, it is impossible to imagine the modern era without electronic libraries. The use of electronic libraries puts an end to the dependence of specialists and users on time and space and significantly eliminates theoretical and practical shortcomings. When talking about electronic libraries, one should not forget about the “database”, which has a special place in meeting information needs. It is precisely the “database”

that was created as a result of the significant impact of information and communication technologies applied to library education. In this model, libraries should be able to direct their technical support to the global level in order to solve problems such as digital preservation.

10. Borderless library: In this model, the library operates beyond organizational barriers, attracts experts from other fields for collaboration, and requires openness and flexibility to solve existing problems and pose new ones (Ostavnova, & Shamatonova, 2018).

The relationship between the collection of academic libraries and the British model is particularly evident in the activities of higher education institutions and libraries in the British education system. The collection of academic libraries according to the British model is based on several key principles, which aim to support the teaching and research activities of universities and research institutions (Gasimli, & Mahammadli, 2024b).

1. Selection of resources appropriate to research and teaching needs.

Academic libraries in the British education system are broadly focused on collecting resources for research and teaching purposes. Libraries select books, scientific journals, electronic resources and databases appropriate to their respective fields of specialization. The main features of this process are:

- Research-oriented approach: More scientific sources, monographs, articles and theses are collected to support research and scholarly work. Since research is very important in British universities, libraries mainly focus on collecting resources aimed at this area.

- Scientific journals and periodicals: In the British model, journals and other scientific publications (print and electronic) are one of the most important resources of academic libraries. Through these resources, it is possible to access the latest research and innovations in relevant fields.

2. Integration of electronic resources.

The widespread use of electronic resources in the British education system has modernized the process of library acquisition. The use of the latest technologies allows libraries to collect more digital resources:

- Databases and online journals: For example, subscriptions are purchased to large scientific databases such as JSTOR, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink.

- E-books and online textbooks: Resources are available in digital format for students and researchers.

- Open Manuscripts and Open Access: British universities attach great importance to open resources (open access), thus ensuring a wider dissemination of research in relevant fields (Ostavnova, & Shamatonova, 2018).

3. Effective resource management.

Libraries in British educational institutions are not only satisfied with collecting resources, but also manage them effectively. One of the main principles for the management of academic libraries is cataloging, search

systems and digital archives. This helps users find the information they need quickly and easily (Mahammadli, 2023).

- Cataloguing and database management: Libraries efficiently catalog resources and allow users to search for resources through appropriate tools (e.g., OPAC – Online Public Access Catalog).

- Additional services: Various services are provided to students and researchers, such as reference services, information retrieval training, and even the collection of books for special projects.

4. Responding to student and teacher needs.

In the British model, library resources are not only focused on relevant subject areas, but also on meeting the specific needs of students and teachers. Libraries:

- Select relevant resources to enhance the student experience and develop specific resources for use in the teaching process.

- Resources appropriate to specialties and textbooks: Libraries are supported by textbooks, teaching materials, and additional reading materials for each program and specialty.

5. Training and resource use support.

Libraries also organize training and seminars for students and teachers to use resources more effectively. This creates conditions for a wider and more effective use of resources:

- Information skills training: Students are taught to use academic resources correctly and effectively

- Interactive platforms: Libraries also provide students with the opportunity to access resources through online platforms using modern technologies (Concept of development, 2018).

Conclusions.

All the ideas mentioned demonstrate that there are comprehensive and diverse opportunities. Foreign experience has shown that budget issues are very important in the process of resource acquisition of libraries in British universities. Libraries receive resources with

a certain budget every year, and this budget is divided according to the needs of each area. This also helps to optimize the funds spent on various resources according to the needs of students.

All the proposed directions highlight the various roles that academic libraries can play in the information provision of modern science and education (Gasimli, & Mahammadli, 2024a). Academic libraries combine digital and physical resources using modern technologies to support educational and research activities. This scientific approach helps to create an effective teaching and research environment in higher education institutions. It meets the information needs of users, especially academic staff. The acquisition process is a process aimed at the relevance of selecting and obtaining information sources based on the study of user resources. This process facilitates integration with library resources and forms a control mechanism.

When studying the British model of academic library acquisition, some of the issues arising from this concept can be grouped and the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Organizing a research-oriented approach by selecting resources that are appropriate for research and teaching needs

- Integrating electronic resources in acquisition: using the latest technologies, collecting more resources for libraries

- Organizing efficient management of acquired resources, forming digital archives in academic libraries

- Providing a complete and complete response to user needs: the ability to work with sources of practical importance in relevant fields of specialization

- Organizing effective management for teachers and students during acquisition: information skills training, creating interactive platforms

- Proper use of financial resources in resource acquisition.

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