

---

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR WEEDING

**Dr. P.B. Mene**

Librarian,

Sharada Mahavidyalaya,

Parbhani.

Email: [menepreshant@gmail.com](mailto:menepreshant@gmail.com)

---

**Abstract:** *This paper present the study of the responsibility for weeding in library education and its effectiveness of the weeding parameters like responsibility for weeding materials from library's collection research with library direction*

**Keywords:** *Weeding, Academic,*

---

### Introduction:

The term responsibility weeding refer to a new way of carrying out the function of libraries wedding is an essential permanently removing materials for reasons such as being out dated unused.

Responsibility weeding the library develop the teaching faculty to work with provide feed back. The weeding maximizes collection usefulness to support the instructional and research requirements of students, lecturer & staff the collection development. In college libraries, librarians or staffs are responsible for selecting items for the collection.

### Importance:

Responsibility is important because it provides a sence of purpose in addition to building resilience From sense of contribution and connection to something larger than your self, But First it is necessary to take responsibility.

### Responsibility for weeding

- **Currency:** The content of library materials should be accurate and up to date. Materials that are superseded by newer, revised, or updated editions may be weeded. The library takes into consideration faculty and students whose scholarship and teaching require the use of historical texts in areas such as psychology, mathematics, and physics.
- **Usage:** Low or no usage may be a factor in weeding decisions. Library personnel may consult circulation statistics or other reports to determine viable candidates for weeding.
- **Physical Condition:** Materials that are badly deteriorated or damaged and beyond reasonable preservation efforts will be weeded. Consideration for replacement will be made on a case-by-case basis.

- **Duplicates:** Due to space limitations, the library may weed duplicate copies of library materials. Library staff will take into consideration the need to have more than one copy of a title on hand, especially for materials that are heavily used or are a part of a college-wide program.
- **Completeness:** Materials that are part of a multi-volume set of which the library does not have all volumes may be weeded.
- **Uniqueness:** The library will not weed materials that are considered unique.
- **Format Obsolescence:** Materials in obsolete formats may be weeded if the content is available elsewhere or if the material is in poor condition.

### **Formats and Material Types :**

**Journals and Other Recurring Publications:** Although electronic access is the preferred format for serials, journals, and newspapers, the library still houses many titles in print and microform formats. If a journal title is available through one of the GALILEO databases, the library may opt to weed the print issues.

**Media Materials:** Media formats may be weeded based on any of the criteria listed in the previous section of these guidelines.

**Microforms:** Books, collection sets, and other materials in microfilm or microfiche may be weeded based on any of the criteria listed in section 3 of these guidelines.

**Books:** If physical copies are worn and the library has the same title in ebook form, these copies will be candidates for withdrawal. Additionally, for new acquisitions, the ebook format is starting to overtake print in many areas. Thus, even though ebooks are not visible on the shelves, many subject areas of the libraries are covered by this format. The library director and librarians will work with relevant teaching faculty to determine the need to retain print copies in addition to electronic versions for research and/or instructional purposes.

**Reference Materials:** Reference materials may be weeded based on any of the criteria listed in the previous section of these guidelines. Print materials may be weeded based on their availability online.

**Federal Documents:** The library must follow the weeding guidelines that are in place at the federal level for government documents

**Maps:** Federal depository maps must follow weeding guidelines published by the depository program. Purchased maps may be weeded based on any of the criteria listed in the previous section of these guidelines.

**Review:** Weeding guidelines will be reviewed regularly by the collection management librarian in collaboration with the director for technical services and technology, library selectors, and other library personnel.

- Delete or correct the bib and item records
- Delete our holdings on OCLC

- Withdraw the titles and volumes from the collection statistics
- Update the “withdrawn” spreadsheet with title, ISBN, author, call number, OCLC number
- Send updated list to appropriate person in the Office of Procurement.
- Box and label for surplus.

### **Responsibility for weeding**

- Books that mutated by users
- Books published twenty five years ago become outdated such type of books have been weeded out the replaced by recent edition.
- Weeding is the systematic removal of resources
- From a library based on selected criteria.
- Responsibility for selection
- Tools publications & resours
- Academic library responsibility for selection is college librarians & library staff.

### **Conclusion:**

Avoiding responsibility comes with a shortterm gain at a long term cost. The sense of purpose can be fostered by taking responsibility for ones self by engaging in selfcare. Responsibility can also be developed on a familial and social level.

### **References :**

- Berry III, J. . (2013). "The Weeding War." *Library Journal*, 138(18), 10.
- Lehman, Kathleen (2014), "Collection Development and Management", *Library Resources & Technical Services*, 58 (3): 169–177, [doi:10.5860/lrts.58n3.169](https://doi.org/10.5860/lrts.58n3.169)
- Harveland, Jennifer (2017). "Library inventory methods: Using flexibility and creativity to achieve a common goal within a federated library system". *Collaborative Librarianship*. 9 (3): 168–174.