

Focus on Supporting University Teaching and Research: Tsinghua University Library's Resource Construction Practices and Reflections (Post-print)

Authors: Yu Ning, JIA Yanxia, Wu Lina, He Yu

Date: 2023-04-01T16:02:43+00:00

Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] This study aims to summarize the problems and challenges in university library resource development, discuss methods for library resource development to support teaching and research, and explore key directions and strategies for future development. [Method/Process] Taking the resource development of Tsinghua University Library as an example, this study systematically reviews its practices and effectiveness in supporting university teaching and research, and proposes recommendations for the development of university library resource development during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. [Results/Conclusions] Supporting university teaching and research and meeting the literature resource needs of faculty and students constitute the 'original aspiration' and 'fundamental mission' of university library literature resource development. University libraries should focus on this goal, strengthen resource guarantee, enhance integrated resource management capabilities, intensify resource demand assessment and usage performance evaluation, and establish a comprehensive, efficient, and precise literature resource guarantee and service system.

Full Text

Preamble

Focusing on Supporting University Teaching and Research: Practice and Reflection on Resource Development at Tsinghua University Library

Yu Ning, Jia Yanxia, Wu Lina, He Yu Tsinghua University Library, Beijing 100084

Abstract: *[Purpose/Significance]* This paper summarizes the problems and challenges faced by university library resource development, focusing on methods for library resource construction to support university teaching and research, and explores future directions and development strategies for library resource development. *[Method/Process]* Using Tsinghua University Library's resource development as a case study, the paper reviews its practices and effectiveness in supporting university teaching and research, and offers recommendations for university library resource development during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period. *[Result/Conclusion]* Supporting university teaching and research and meeting the literature resource needs of faculty and students constitute the "original aspiration" and "fundamental role" of university library resource development. Libraries should focus on this goal, strengthen resource guarantees, enhance integrated resource management capabilities, reinforce resource demand assessment and usage performance evaluation, and establish a comprehensive, efficient, and precise literature resource guarantee and service system.

Keywords: university library; Tsinghua University Library; resource development

Classification Number: G253

DOI: 10.13266/j.issn.0252-3116.2021.01.006

Literature resource development is a crucial component of library construction, and high-quality resources form the foundation for library services. University library resource development must be planned within the context of national development strategies, university development goals, and the evolving publishing industry and information technology landscape. Externally, university library resource development faces complex challenges: continuously rising subscription prices for academic information resources globally, coupled with shrinking library budgets; the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic presenting new tests for ensuring resource access and effectively supporting teaching and research under special circumstances; and challenges brought by information technology changes. Libraries must align with their institution's overall development strategy, formulate resource development goals and strategies based on their own characteristics and needs, and continuously seek breakthroughs in resources and services to contribute to university teaching, research, and talent cultivation.

The year 2020 marked the conclusion of the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, and as university libraries reviewed their progress, they also began formulating their "14th Five-Year Plan" strategies. Against this backdrop, this paper explores future directions and development strategies for library resource development by examining the practices of Tsinghua University Library, offering practical significance.

2. Problems and Challenges in University Library Resource Development

During the “13th Five-Year Plan” period, university libraries achieved remarkable progress and accomplishments in resource development funding, total resources, resource coverage, and user satisfaction. However, looking ahead to the next five years, they still face dual challenges from external environmental changes and insufficient internal development. Specifically: (1) **Impact of information technology development and emerging publishing models.** In the mobile internet and big data era, user needs and usage no longer depend solely on library-provided resources and services, leading to potential user loss. Simultaneously, the publishing industry is undergoing profound transformation, with digital publishing and open access models based on digital technology bringing multiple deep and long-term impacts to libraries. When resources become predominantly open access, traditional library business processes centered on procurement, collection, and processing are severely affected. (2) **Resource development funding difficulties.** Globally rising subscription prices for academic information resources have created widespread budget pressures. Additionally, the sudden COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 adversely affected the global economy, and following the Central Economic Work Conference’s deployment to “tighten budgetary belts,” the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education reduced central government budgets for affiliated universities, consequently shrinking library resource development funds. (3) **Challenges from growing and diversified literature demands.** Changes in university teaching and research models in the network environment have altered how faculty and students access literature resources. Meanwhile, increasing demands for discipline-related literature, interdisciplinary resources, and factual data resources have placed higher requirements on libraries’ resource guarantee capabilities and levels.

For Tsinghua University Library specifically, literature resource development faces several practical dilemmas and challenges, primarily manifested in: low proportion of resource development funding within the university’s total budget; inadequate planning and construction of specialized branch libraries; insufficient resource guarantees for certain disciplines and languages; and insufficient professional librarian reserves.

3. Practice of Tsinghua University Library Resource Development

As the university’s literature and information resource center and an academic institution serving talent cultivation and scientific research, university libraries should focus their resource development efforts on providing literature resource guarantees for teaching and research. Faced with information technology transformations and changes in the publishing landscape, libraries must re-examine collection development plans and strengthen the development of digital and open

resources. They should utilize new technologies to provide diverse and dynamic literature presentation methods to support teaching and research. Confronted with reduced resource development funding in 2020 and changing patterns of resource usage, libraries must consider how to restructure funding allocation plans, strengthen resource performance evaluation, ensure continuity of subscriptions while balancing traditional print and digital resources. They should also dynamically adjust resource development layouts by strengthening digitization of collection resources, digital resources, and data resources, and employ teaching reference systems, smart gateways, and blockchain technology to facilitate resource access for cloud-based teaching and research. To address the growing literature resource needs of faculty and students, libraries should consider how to understand actual user needs through literature usage statistics, surveys, and visits for different levels and types of readers, and support teaching and research by providing the most relevant resources. In response to university “14th Five-Year Plan” requirements, libraries must consider how to formulate overall plans for university-wide literature resource development, establish “collection development policies,” and strengthen literature resource development to enhance guarantee rates and levels, thereby comprehensively supporting university teaching and research.

Supporting university teaching and research and meeting faculty and student literature resource needs constitute the “original aspiration” and “fundamental role” of university library literature resource development. Centered on this goal, Tsinghua University Library continuously improves literature guarantee rates through subject resource guarantees, textbook/teaching reference resource allocation, and characteristic literature resource development. Through integrated resource management and fine-grained subject resource navigation, the library enhances resource discoverability and utilization. Simultaneously, by strengthening subject resource demand assessment and usage performance evaluation, the library improves literature resource development quality, thereby establishing a comprehensive, efficient, and precise literature resource guarantee and service system.

3.1 Subject Literature Resource Guarantee

Subject literature resource development is the process by which university libraries plan, select, organize, and manage subject resources according to the development needs of teaching, research, and discipline construction, based on literature demands in different disciplinary fields [3]. In December 2017, Tsinghua University formulated the “First-Class University Construction Plan—Tsinghua University,” which elaborates on the university’s first-class construction goals and disciplinary structure [4]. According to this plan, the library focuses on discipline construction, departmental development, and new discipline establishment needs to provide subject literature resource guarantees.

In the “Double First-Class” construction, Tsinghua University Library’s subject resource development has always remained synchronized with the university’s

disciplinary development. The library has established literature guarantee systems encompassing collection levels, selection principles, and budget allocation, planning from perspectives such as literature resource structure and subject literature occupancy rates. The library prioritizes first-class discipline literature resources and dynamically adjusts according to the university's discipline development plan. While meeting first-class discipline resource needs, it gradually shifts resources toward other disciplines. Simultaneously, the library strengthens the completeness, scale, and thematic construction of first-class discipline literature, paying attention to and guaranteeing literature resources on disciplinary frontiers, research hotspots, and latest academic achievements.

Colleges are educational entities for teaching and research in the same or similar disciplines, and both subject branch libraries and departmental reference rooms are academic institutions closely providing information services for their disciplinary teaching and research [5]. Departmental professional settings and curricula have distinct disciplinary characteristics. The library engages deeply with departments to understand their disciplinary plans, talent cultivation goals, and teaching plans, while establishing close contact with faculty and students to grasp their teaching and research material demand characteristics, providing long-term, stable, and professional resource guarantees. Tsinghua University Library has established a three-tier literature guarantee system comprising the main library, specialized branch libraries, and departmental reference rooms. Six specialized libraries in humanities, law, fine arts, and other fields have played important roles in subject resource guarantees and in-depth subject services. Additionally, collections from departmental reference rooms in mathematics, environmental science, history, and the Schwarzman Scholars program have been incorporated into the university-wide resource guarantee system, achieving unified discovery and management of resources and providing highly relevant resource guarantees for faculty and students.

University disciplines are continuously being optimized and adjusted, with new majors and interdisciplinary fields emerging constantly. Tsinghua University's "13th Five-Year Plan" outlines the vigorous promotion of interdisciplinary integration and innovative development, encouraging the formation of emerging interdisciplinary disciplines, promoting integration of science and engineering, connecting humanities and sciences, and cultivating Tsinghua-characteristic interdisciplinary fields. The library promptly tracks university development trends, actively establishing contact with faculty and students in newly established colleges, departments, and centers such as the Xinya College, Department of Earth System Science, School of Clinical Medicine, and Research and Conservation Center for Excavated Texts, understanding their disciplinary positioning and literature resource needs, and applying for timely matching funding allocations. The library also targeted collects literature on emerging and interdisciplinary disciplines to support teaching and research needs for new majors and interdisciplinary fields, providing more timely and comprehensive literature resource guarantees for the university's emerging discipline development.

3.2 Textbook and Teaching Reference Resource Allocation

At the 2018 National Conference on Undergraduate Education in the New Era, the Ministry of Education emphasized adhering to “undergraduate education as the foundation” and promoting “four returns” to accelerate the construction of high-level undergraduate education and comprehensively improve talent cultivation capabilities [6]. The most direct and important way for university library resource development to support undergraduate education is to provide course-based textbook and teaching reference services for faculty and students. Tsinghua University Library’s teaching reference work began early, establishing dedicated personnel for teaching reference materials during its founding period (1911-1928). Subsequently, through developing designated reference book management rules and workflows, having the main and branch libraries jointly undertake teaching reference work, and conducting specialized teaching reference services, the library expanded the quantity of textbook and teaching reference resources and improved service quality [7]. In 2014, the library launched a new version of the “Tsinghua University Teaching Reference Service Platform,” achieving systematic management and service of textbook and teaching reference resources [8]. In 2019, the library upgraded and improved the platform, refining departmental course navigation and optimizing platform usage statistics functions. In 2020, facing increasing faculty and student demands for textbook and teaching reference resources, the library actively broadened channels to further increase resource quantity and types: first, strengthening selection efforts with emphasis on Chinese and foreign electronic teaching references through one-time backfile purchases, annual new additions, demand-driven acquisition, and coordinated print-electronic procurement; second, strengthening digitization of collection textbooks and teaching references by formulating the library’s “Resource Digitization Plan” to digitize faculty-designated materials and “Weekly Selection” books in phases, prioritizing high-usage books to address urgent reader needs; third, strengthening the Tsinghua University Foreign Textbook Center by continuing comparative studies of foreign textbooks, investigating textbook catalogs and services at top foreign universities, and systematically collecting science, engineering, and management foreign teaching reference books. Collaborating with 11 other university foreign textbook centers nationwide, the library has achieved resource co-construction and sharing.

3.3 Characteristic Resource Construction

Characteristic resource construction is an important component of library resource development that demonstrates a library’s distinctive culture, showcases its cultural heritage and influence, and plays a role in inheriting campus cultural spirit. Tsinghua University Library’s characteristic resource construction has always followed the approach of supporting Tsinghua’s discipline construction and development. After more than a decade of development, the library has accumulated and formed a series of valuable special collections, including the Tsinghua Collection, celebrity collections, Baodiao (Protecting Diaoyu Islands)

materials, Marx-Engels literature, local literature, and UN disarmament literature. The library has conducted long-term planning for characteristic resource construction, clarifying long-term development directions based on disciplinary construction needs and continuously exploring how to supplement established characteristic systems and identify new development areas. The library has also established special funds to ensure continuous and stable characteristic resource development needs and actively expanded donation channels through proactive solicitation and 寻访捐赠 (soliciting donations) to continuously supplement characteristic resources. Throughout this process, support and guidance from relevant disciplinary experts and scholars have been indispensable, and the library is attempting to build an expert-supported characteristic resource construction model, which will undoubtedly positively impact disciplinary development and research.

3.4 Integrated Management of Literature Resources

Current library literature resources are diverse, with print resources, electronic resources, locally digitized resources, and media resources interweaving to form a rich information resource environment. From a resource management perspective, enhanced integrated management capabilities for various collection types are needed; from a user perspective, they prefer one-stop, finer-grained, and more intelligent resource discovery and access services. Since 2000, Tsinghua University has successively built database navigation systems, e-journal navigation systems, e-book navigation systems, federated search systems based on cross-database searching, unified resource discovery systems based on metadata repositories, and link resolver systems [9]. In October 2017, Tsinghua University Library deployed ExLibris's next-generation library management platform ALMA as a back-end system for librarians. ALMA enables unified management of various resource types, effectively achieving centralized management of print, electronic, and digitized resources based on a unified data model. The system's powerful statistical analysis functions can display the overall resource landscape, distribution of the same resource across different carriers or locations, and resource overlap situations, providing technical support for refined resource management. Simultaneously, the library upgraded the front-end resource discovery system "ShuiMu Search" for user services. The combined operation of these two systems undoubtedly builds a solid foundation for improving integrated resource management levels.

3.5 Literature Resource Evaluation and Assessment

University library resource performance evaluation holds profound significance for optimizing collection structure, improving resource utilization, enhancing subject service quality, and providing decision-making and management basis [10]. Tsinghua University Library has always emphasized resource evaluation and assessment. Through pre-purchase evaluation, resource construction aligns with both disciplinary construction requirements and user needs; through post-

use evaluation, dynamic adjustments and optimizations can be made to subject resource construction and services. The library also focuses on analyzing core resource guarantee rates to improve satisfaction levels.

Library resource evaluation and assessment require constructing scientific evaluation indicator systems and selecting appropriate evaluation dimensions and methods. Tsinghua University Library's evaluation methods include: (1) **Resource demand analysis**: Establishing connections between subject librarians and departmental faculty/students to understand literature usage and needs in teaching and research; conducting user surveys to understand satisfaction levels, resource access convenience, and usage habits; analyzing publications and citations from key disciplines to uncover implicit resource needs. (2) **Resource guarantee analysis**: Conducting benchmarking studies with peer libraries to analyze differences and gaps in resource funding ratios, collection quantities, subject distribution, electronic resources, and characteristic resource construction to formulate collection expansion plans; using the "Electronic Resource Performance Analysis Platform" (ERS) to 统计馆藏期刊数量 (count journal holdings), analyze duplication rates, and evaluate overall core resource guarantee situations, core journal guarantee rates, and database-core journal matching to provide analytical data and decision support for resource guarantees. (3) **Resource benefit analysis**: Conducting annual electronic resource usage statistics and cost-benefit analysis to provide data support for renewal and cancellation decisions; using ALMA's usage statistics to analyze e-book turnaway rates, which showed high turnaway rates for Cambridge University Press humanities e-books, leading to special funding applications for classical studies and philosophy e-book collections.

4. Effectiveness of Tsinghua University Library Resource Development

4.1 Improving Literature Resource Guarantee Rates Based on Subject Resource Construction

Subject resource construction is the foundation of library work, providing important literature support for teaching and research. During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, Tsinghua University Library's literature resources continued to grow, with print books increasing by an average of 93,000 volumes annually and electronic resources growing significantly, reaching nearly 170,000 accessible e-journals and 743 databases (including sub-databases) by 2019 [Figure 1: see original paper].

The library has accumulated rich practical experience and achieved certain effectiveness in subject resource construction: (1) **Guaranteeing first-class discipline resources by focusing on first-class discipline development requirements**: For print resources, the library uses the "ShuiMu Recommendation" online selection and recommendation platform, allowing resource development librarians to filter, aggregate, and evaluate acquisition data by subject

while enabling departmental faculty and students to browse bibliographic information and recommend resources online. For electronic resources, resource development librarians collaborate with subject librarians and branch library heads to investigate user needs and jointly determine subscriptions based on subject selection principles and evaluation results. For open access resources, resource development librarians and subject librarians jointly monitor open access developments, participate in the SCOAP3 open publishing program, secure discounts for Tsinghua scholars publishing in certain OA journals, and integrate open resources through open resource integration platforms for one-stop access.

(2) Co-constructing and sharing resources with departments by focusing on departmental disciplinary development needs: Resource development librarians collaborate with departmental branch library heads to complete subject resource selection and periodically organize subject book fairs and invite faculty/students to book fairs, increasing their participation in subject resource construction. For electronic resources, through negotiated budget allocation and usage methods, the library has co-constructed and shared over 30 databases with departments including the School of Economics and Management, Law School, School of Life Sciences, School of Humanities, and Department of Mathematics. Departmental participation helps articulate practical needs and precise evaluations, ensuring professionalism and continuity in subject resource construction while improving usage rates. **(3) Meeting new disciplinary resource needs by focusing on interdisciplinary and new major development:** For emerging and interdisciplinary disciplines, resource development librarians and subject librarians collaborate to investigate college needs and evaluate resource quality, providing supporting books for Xinya College's general education courses and purchasing the "Classical Studies Yearbook" database to support the 7th Classical Studies Annual Conference and upcoming classical studies major; based on recommendations from the Department of Earth System Science faculty team, purchasing IEA publications, trade statistics databases, and new journals on petroleum, natural gas, and energy materials that also support related disciplines like materials science, automotive engineering, and environmental science; co-funding clinical medicine and ancient Chinese books databases with the School of Clinical Medicine and Research and Conservation Center for Excavated Texts to provide literature support for these colleges and related disciplines.

4.2 Efficiently Integrating into Teaching and Research through Textbook and Teaching Reference Resource Construction

Through years of textbook/teaching reference resource guarantee and platform construction, Tsinghua University Library's textbook and teaching reference services have gained wide recognition from faculty and students and become integrated into the teaching and research environment. The platform has accumulated over 12,000 faculty-designated textbooks and teaching references, providing literature support for online and offline teaching. The platform has interfaced with the university's registration center system and "Tsinghua Online

School” to associate course selection data with faculty-designated references, facilitating resource access from course pages and strengthening course-resource connections. The library provides unified discovery of electronic textbook and teaching reference resources, enabling faculty and students to obtain full-text information through the “ShuiMu Search” discovery platform, enhancing discoverability and utilization. Led by Tsinghua University Library, 12 national foreign textbook centers have jointly purchased shared electronic textbooks from Wiley, Ovid, CRC, and others, with accessible textbooks growing annually to over 7,700 titles. In 2019, the Aijiaocai platform recorded 45,013 full-text clicks and 25,019 full-text downloads, providing high-quality textbook and teaching reference resources and services for 12 universities including Tsinghua, Wuhan University, and Fudan University. During the 2020 pandemic and online teaching period, the effectiveness of electronic textbook and teaching reference guarantee and services was particularly evident. In the spring semester, the platform averaged over 20,000 unique IP accesses monthly from 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities, 2 special administrative regions, and over 40 countries abroad, with 80,000 logins, 41,000 searches, and 5.35 million chapter accesses. User feedback and usage data from the first half of 2020 [Figure 2: see original paper] demonstrate that textbook and teaching reference services provided strong support for online teaching during the pandemic.

4.3 Leveraging Characteristic Resource Advantages through Characteristic Resource Construction

For university libraries, characteristic resource construction is more importantly about promoting resource utilization and demonstrating value in supporting discipline construction, cultural education, and academic research. Relying on the large-scale Baodiao materials received as donations, Tsinghua University Library established the Baodiao Materials Collection and Research Center, continuously collecting and organizing literature on the “Baodiao Movement,” conducting oral history interviews with participants, and carrying out promotional, exhibition, and research activities while exchanging literature and information with other Baodiao collection institutions globally. These collections provide literature support for researchers worldwide. *Tsinghua Weekly* is crucial literature for studying Tsinghua’s history and higher education history. The library organized and cataloged *Tsinghua Weekly*, established the *Tsinghua Weekly* database open to the world, and significantly impacted the work and research of educators, cultural workers, and youth researchers [11]. The library also systematically collects historical documents from northern China, organizing and cataloging these local documents, building self-developed databases, and holding several exhibitions for faculty and student research. Currently, several master’s and doctoral students from the Department of History and Economics Institute have used these documents for research papers, with history professors securing national social science key projects based on the Shanxi historical documents collection.

4.4 Enhancing Resource Discovery and Access through Integrated Management Platforms

By utilizing the ALMA integrated resource management platform, the library has continuously optimized resource management workflows with basically stable operation models, standardized electronic resource ordering, and significantly improved electronic resource discovery efficiency. The system seamlessly connects with major industry OCLC systems, steadily improving print resource discovery efficiency [9]. Simultaneously, the library's accumulated diverse resource types must be effectively organized and managed to form an orderly resource system that facilitates user discovery and usage. The library has achieved unified discovery of print holdings, subscribed electronic resource databases, and full-text electronic resource databases in the ALMA system, unifying data sources for various user interfaces including e-journal navigation, e-book navigation, resource discovery systems, and link resolver systems, laying the foundation for one-stop resource discovery and access. During the pandemic, "ShuiMu Search" as the unified front-end for resource discovery played an important role in helping users search and access resources, demonstrating the importance of integrated resource organization and discovery [Figure 3: see original paper].

4.5 Improving Resource Utilization Efficiency and Effectiveness through Resource Performance Evaluation

Although library resource evaluation methods and approaches vary, the ultimate goal is to fully utilize evaluation results to adjust resource development priorities and improve quality. In 2019, Tsinghua University Library conducted a university-wide literature resource demand survey, categorizing and summarizing open-ended responses and displaying reader needs through a word cloud [Figure 4: see original paper]. Statistical analysis of needs from readers of different identities, grades, and disciplines can accurately locate demands for specific subjects or resources, such as requests for more books in minor languages, arts, psychology, and databases for ancient books and Republican-era newspapers. Based on analysis of gaps between reader needs and collection resources, the library continuously adjusts guarantee strategies to systematically and targeted meet reader needs and provide feedback. For new disciplines like the Department of Earth System Science, the library analyzed publications and citations of discipline leaders and compared them with holdings to identify and fill gaps. Using the ERS system to match journal quantities with JCR and ESI, the library calculates core journal guarantee rates and analyzes first-class discipline book and journal guarantees corresponding to Ministry of Education discipline classifications. For disciplines with low guarantee rates, subject librarians analyze their relationship with the university's "Double First-Class" construction disciplines and concentrate resources on strengthening low-guarantee disciplines. The library's 13 years of accumulated annual electronic resource usage and cost statistics provided data references for renewals and cancellations during the 2020 budget reduction. Using ALMA's usage statistics to analyze

e-book turnaway rates revealed high turnaway rates for Cambridge University Press humanities e-books, leading to special funding applications for classical studies and philosophy e-book collections. For low-usage humanities resources, the library strengthened resource 挖掘 (excavation) and promotion to improve utilization rates.

5. Development Recommendations for University Library Resource Development

University library resource development should focus on, support, and integrate into university development, keeping pace with disciplinary development and meeting talent cultivation needs. Based on Tsinghua University Library's practices and effectiveness, resource development should continue to center on supporting university teaching and research during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period.

In terms of resource development and guarantee, libraries should formulate university-wide literature resource development plans based on "Double First-Class" construction goals and requirements, improve the main-branch library system, and integrate the university's characteristic advantageous resources. They should 完善馆藏发展政策 (perfect collection development policies) to define current collection scope, propose future development plans, identify collection strengths, and clarify collection rationales and their relationship with library development goals, ensuring collections possess both depth and breadth. They should establish literature resource guarantee systems to ensure continuous investment in key discipline resources, continuously strengthen literature resource development, support first-class discipline resource construction, fill resource gaps, meet new discipline resource needs, form comprehensive all-discipline resource development plans, and strengthen characteristic collection construction and 挖掘 (excavation) to provide powerful literature support for teaching and research.

In terms of in-depth resource discovery and 挖掘 (excavation), libraries should enhance awareness of resource discovery and presentation, focusing on fine-grained resource content organization. They should fully utilize technological means and appropriate systems to improve discovery capabilities for academic resources across the entire network and ensure effective resource access.

In terms of resource performance evaluation, libraries should continuously improve multi-dimensional resource evaluation and collection analysis systems, explore effective evaluation methods, further improve resource visibility and usage value, and thereby enhance resource guarantee and service capabilities. Library resource evaluation and collection analysis should comprehensively cover all resource types, provide high-precision evaluation results and multi-dimensional correlation information, offer scientific guidance for resource development, and provide high-guarantee-rate, high-quality literature support and services for university teaching and research.

In conclusion, libraries should always focus on supporting university teaching and research and meeting faculty and student literature resource needs, fully utilize modern information technology, establish a demand-oriented dynamic optimization model for collection development, effectively collect, manage, transmit, explore, and innovate knowledge, and build the university's literature information resource system and service system to provide literature information guarantees for talent cultivation, scientific research, discipline construction, and cultural inheritance and innovation.

References

- [1] State Council Notice on Issuing the Overall Plan for Coordinating the Construction of World-Class Universities and First-Class Disciplines [EB/OL]. [2020-10-01]. http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_{xxgk}/moe_{1777}/moe_{1778}/201511/t20151105_{217823}.html.
- [2] Ministry of Education Implementation Opinions on First-Class Undergraduate Course Construction [EB/OL]. [2020-10-01]. <http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A08/s7056/201910/t20191031>
- [3] Yan Yashi. Subject Literature Resource Development and Performance Assessment in University Libraries Under the “Double First-Class” Construction Background [J]. *Journal of Academic Library and Information Science*, 2020, 38(4): 36-39, 49.
- [4] First-Class University Construction Plan—Tsinghua University [EB/OL]. [2020-10-01]. <https://www.tsinghua.edu.cn/publish/newth/openness/jbxx/2017syjjsfa.htm>.
- [5] Luo Xingshe, Ma Sha. Information Innovation Services of Librarians in Departmental Reference Rooms from the Perspective of Their Nature and Characteristics—Taking Newly Established Undergraduate Colleges as Examples [J]. *Library and Information Service*, 2013, 57(S2): 154-157, 171.
- [6] Chen Baosheng. Speech at the National Conference on Undergraduate Education in the New Era [J]. *China Higher Education*, 2018(Z3): 4-10.
- [7] Hu Ran. Teaching Reference Work in Tsinghua Library's History [J]. *Library*, 2013(3): 141-143.
- [8] Hu Ran, Jiang Airong. Practice and Innovation in Tsinghua University Teaching Reference Service System Construction [J]. *Research on Library Science*, 2015(20): 64-68.
- [9] Dou Tianfang, Yang Hui. Construction of Tsinghua University Library's Integrated Resource Management Platform—A Case Study of ALMA System Implementation [J]. *Digital Library Forum*, 2020(5): 2-7.
- [10] Zhang Jie, Li Fang. Summary of the “University Literature Resource Development and Performance Management Seminar” [J]. *Library Journal*, 2018, 37(8): 36-42.
- [11] *Tsinghua Weekly* and Its Value [EB/OL]. [2020-10-01]. http://qhzk.lib.tsinghua.edu.cn:8080/Tsinghua_{Jo

Author Contributions

Yu Ning: Responsible for conceptualization, writing, revision, and finalization of the paper;

Jia Yanxia: Responsible for writing and revising the paper;

Wu Lina: Responsible for revising the paper and proofreading;

He Yu: Responsible for data collection and organization.

Focus on Supporting the University's Teaching and Scientific Research: The Resource Construction Practice and Exploration from Tsinghua University Library

Yu Ning, Jia Yanxia, Wu Lina, He Yu
Tsinghua University Library, Beijing 100084

Abstract: [Purpose/significance] Summarizing the problems and challenges faced by university library resource construction, focusing on methods for library resource construction to support university teaching and scientific research, and exploring future key directions and development strategies for library resource construction. [Method/process] Taking Tsinghua University Library's resource construction as an example, reviewing its practices and effectiveness in supporting university teaching and scientific research, and offering suggestions for university library resource construction development during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period. [Result/conclusion] Supporting university teaching and scientific research and meeting the literature resource needs of teachers and students are the "original aspiration" and "fundamental position" of university library literature resource construction. University libraries should focus on this goal, strengthen resource guarantees, improve integrated resource management levels, reinforce resource demand assessment and usage performance evaluation, and establish a comprehensive, efficient, and accurate literature resource guarantee and service system.

Keywords: university library; Tsinghua University Library; resource construction

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

Source: ChinaXiv — Machine translation. Verify with original.