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COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT OF IGM LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD AND RM LIBRARY EFLU HYDERABAD: A COMPARATIVE STUDY



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ABSTRACT:

The main purpose of the study is to identify the collection development includes planning for a systematic and rational construction of the general collection. Libraries are considered to be heart of educational institutions. They play very important role in teaching and learning environment process. Collection development is one of the most challenging and imaginative process of library profession, where by library staff acquires a wide variety of documents to meet the demand of its users. This paper highlight of collections in the library, Budget allocated Selection tools for library resources, Status of automation, Classification and Cataloguing. A well-structured questionnaire was administrated to the Librarians the findings of study reveal to support the systematic improvement in collection development.

KEYWORDS: Collection Development, University Libraries, Resource Sharing, Library Automation etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Library collection Development is an art and craft to build knowledge packed and dynamic library. The role of librarian played in building good collection will be remembered to generations to come. The heart of the library is in its collection. Sound collection helps in fulfilling the needs of the users and organizational objectives in better manner. The main job of the librarian in the library administration is building good collection.

Collection Development represents not only the acquisition of information but also strategic investment in acquisition of knowledge. It is ideal that the guiding principles, goals and strategy of procedure are firmly mentioned in collection development policy. Generally these policies are based upon on understanding of the strength and weakness of the collection, the availability of shared resources and the total information need of the population of the organization.

Collection development methods relate to the procedures of selection and acquisition of materials for expanding collection and decisions on the materials to be included in the collection. Collection development is the selection and acquisition of library materials, considering user's current needs and future requirements. But collection management is much more than collection building alone. It involves managing the use of the collection its storage, its organization and making it accessible to users.

Library is an integral part of University supporting academic and research pursuits of students, teachers and researchers. University library has different units like Acquisition section, serial unit, technical section, maintenance; circulation etc. Libraries and librarians work with graphic material. The very essence and treasure of library is its document collections. Library is a trio of users, documents and staff. The Collection development is considered as one of the primary tasks for any library and information Centre. It is dynamic and continuous activity. Collection development is backbone to any library and information Centre, whether it is public, academic or special library. The role of librarian played in building good collection will be remembered to generations to come. The selection policies and practices play important role in developing good library collection. Library needs variety of collection to cater to the needs of the users. Nowadays users demands are growing and vast amount of collection is required to satisfy the users' needs. Collection preservation is also as important as collection development.

The collection once procured should be maintained for generations to use, then only over a period of time library will have a valuable collection. Collection development implies acquisition and evaluation of the library collection in order to see that both print and non-print materials that are available in a library are really useful to the clientele. Librarians need to understand library's collection development policy and discover how the process works. Collection development and library services are the priority tasks for librarians. The qualitative library services provided only when qualitative collection is available in the library.

The steps involved in collection development include user analysis, selection policies, acquisition policies, resources sharing, weeding and collection evaluation and management. It is very essential that interaction between library staff and academic community is unavoidable at each of the above stages for an effective procedure of collection development process.

According to Evans (2004), Collection development is an exciting and challenging area to work in, and selecting the right materials for the library users is an intellectually demanding activity for librarians. Further, the rewards of collection development will have a great impact on libraries and their

services.

Phillips and Williams (2004) defines collection development as the activities included but not limited to the “selection of the materials, collection policies, collection maintenance, budget and finance, assessment of need of current users and potential users, collection use studies, collection assessment and evaluation and planning for cooperation and resources sharing”

ALA(1995).defined a very suitable definition as “ A terms which encompasses a number of activities related to the development of the library collection, including the determination and coordination of selection policy assessment of potential user needs and , collection use studies, collection evaluation, identification of collection needs, selection of materials, planning for resource sharing, collection maintenance and weeding.”

Objectives:

- To know the allocation of budget and expenditure made towards collection of print and E-Resources.
- To know the methods of Accessing Resources.
- To know the total collection available in the IGM Library UOH and RM Library EFL University Hyderabad.
- To explore the current practices of selection and procurement of Resources.

Methodology

To conduct these study the researchers chosen in methodological terms for an applied questionnaire consisting of questions relating to library budget, library resources, instructional materials selection, selection tools, subscriptions to e-journals, library automation, Classification and Cataloguing code. The questionnaire was administered personally by the researchers to obtain relevant data from two libraries. To conduct these study the researchers chosen in methodological terms for an applied questionnaire consisting of questions relating to Librarian and also got the questionnaire duly filled up.

Data Analysis

Table-1
Total Library Collection

| IGM Library (UOH) | RM Library (EFLU Hyderabad) | Difference |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 4,21,615 | 1,60,914 | 2,39,086 |

The table 1 shows that the total collection of IGM library University of Hyderabad and RM Library EFLU Hyderabad, IGM library are 4,21,615 books and 1,60,914 respectively. The difference between both libraries is 2,39,086.

Table-2
Total Budget allocated for books in the last three periods

| Budget allocate for Books | | | Name of the University Library | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | RM Library (EFLU Hyd) | IGM Library (UOH) |
| 2010-2011 | Books | Print | 28,63,411 | 1,42,68,000 |
| | | Elect | Nil | Nil |
| 2011-2012 | Books | Print | 41,00,927 | 30,70,000 |
| | | Elect | Nil | Nil |
| 2012-2013 | Books | Print | 34,27,431 | 67,97,671 |
| | | Elect | Nil | Nil |

A Study of the above table indicates that the amount allocated for the purchase of books is arbitrary and varies from one university library to another. Both libraries have funds to purchase books in print format. IGM library UOH Highest budget allocation for books collection worth Rs 1,42,68,000. This is followed by RM Library EFLU that allocated Rs 28,63,411 in 2010-2011. There was a drastic increase in books in print format during 2011-12 RM library EFLU worth Rs 41,00,927 this is followed by IGM library UOH 30,70,000. IGM library UOH budget allocation for books worth Rs 67,97,671. This is followed by RM library EFLU 34,27,431.

Table-3
Total Budget allocated for Periodicals in the last three periods

| Budget allocate for Periodicals | | | Name of the University Library | |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | RM Library (EFLU Hyd) | IGM Library (UOH) |
| 2010-2011 | Journals | Print | 18,01,570 | 1,92,39,000 |
| | | Elect | 96,3,30 | 2,07,20,000 |
| 2011-2012 | Journals | Print | 25,70,263 | 2,64,70,000 |
| | | Elect | 1,73,947 | 1,05,30,000 |
| 2012-2013 | Journals | Print | 34,53,453 | 1,89,000 |
| | | Elect | 2,84,372 | 1,78,000 |

It is obvious from the above table that every year amount spent on periodical collection that includes print and electronic format is increasing. This trend is observed in both university libraries that provided data. IGM library, UOH had been on the top for three years 2010-2013, having recorded the highest budget allocated for periodical collections in both print and electronic format. For print journal subscription IGM library, UOH has utilized Rs 1,92,39,000 in 2010-2011 with a gradual increase to Rs 2,64,70,000 in 2011-2012. allocated Rs 1,89,000 in 2012-2013. Similarly for access to electronic journals Rs 2,07,20,000 was granted in 2010-2011 with a small hike to Rs 1,05,30,000 was granted in 2011-2012. This is followed by RM library EFLU with Rs 18,01,570 in 2010-2011 for print journals and 96,3,30 for e-journals subscription. in 2011-2012 for print journals 25,70,263 and Rs 1,73,947 for access to e-journals. During 2012-2013 for print journals 34,53,453 and Rs 2,84,372 for access to e-journals when compared to print journal subscription.

Table-4
Method used by Librarian to selection for Documents to the library

| Selection methods Used | RM Library (EFLU Hyd) | IGM Library (UOH) |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Based on collection development policy | N | Y |
| Recommendations of faculty | Y | Y |
| Research Scholars and Students Demand | Y | Y |
| HOD's Recommendations | Y | Y |

Table 4 reveals that in both the libraries selection of documents is done by recommendations of faculty, research scholars and students demand, HOD's recommendations, based on collection development policy, But RM library EFLU not used based on CDP.

Table-5
Selection tools of Documents to the Library

| Selection of Documents | RM Library (EFLU Hyd) | IGM Library (UOH) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Bibliographic tools | Y | Y |
| Publishers catalogue | Y | Y |
| Searching publishers web sites | Y | N |
| Book Sellers Catalogue | Y | Y |

Table 5 reveals that document selection tools to the both libraries are the same. But IGM library UOH, searching publisher's web sites are not used for documents selection tools.

Table-6
Comparison of the Technical Processing of print and e-resources

| Technical Processing | Name of the University Library | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | RM Library (EFLU Hyd) | IGM Library (UOH) |
| Classification procedure adopted | Manual/web based through LOC | Manual |
| Scheme of classification | DDC | DDC |
| Cataloguing procedure | Copy catalogue/web based | Web based copy catalogue/Manual |
| Sources used for copy cataloguing | Library of Congress | World Cat |
| Standards used to catalogue e-resources | MARC | MARC Metadata |

From the table it is apparent that RM library EFLU Hyderabad are following manual/web based through LOC using DDC scheme.IGM library, UOH are following manual classification, using DDC scheme.RM library EFLU Hyderabad are following web based copy cataloguing. But IGM library, UOH is following both manual and web based copy cataloguing. The sources used for copy cataloguing RM library EFLU is following Library of Congress and IGM library, UOH is world Cat.RM library EFLU are using MARC and IGM library, UOH are using MARC format to catalogue e-resources and IGM library, UOH is also using Dublin core meta data elements to catalogue e-resources.

Table-7
Status of Automation

| Automated Operational Facilities | RM Library (EFLU Hyd) | IGM Library (UOH) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Automated Acquisition | Yes | Yes |
| Automated Cataloguing | Yes | Yes |
| Automated Circulation | Yes | Yes |
| Automated Classification | No | No |
| OPAC | Yes | Yes |
| Theses and Dissertations | Yes | Yes |
| CD-Server | No | Yes |
| Library Automation Software | NewGenLib | VIRTUA |

The data collected related to the automation of RM library EFLU Hyderabad and IGM library (UOH). It is observed that the two libraries are automated in various information services. Both offer nearly the same facilities in respect automated operational structures. The IGM library UOH has CD-Server facility but the RM library EFLU does not have CD-Server facility.

Table-8
University Libraries participation in Consortia

| Participation in Consortia | Name of the University Library | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | RM Library (EFLU Hyd) | IGM Library (UOH) |
| Member of Indian Consortia | UGC-INFONET | UGC-INFONET and INDEST |
| Use of Statistics of the consortia | Yes | Yes |
| Updating use statistics | Bimonthly | Monthly |
| Delivery of use statistics | E-Mail | E-Mail |

Table 8 reveals that IGM library, UOH is members of both UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium and INDEST Consortium. RM library EFLU Hyderabad is a member of UGC-Infonet Digital library consortium. IGM library, UOH pay annually as AICTE membership fee to INDEST Consortium. It is very important to keep use statistics of the consortia. This may be updated monthly or bimonthly. Updating the record is very helpful in determining the volume of use of these e-journals. It is updated monthly for IGM library UOH and bimonthly for RM library EFLU Hyderabad. All the use statistics reports are delivered through their respective university library e-mail address.

Findings

- It's obvious that IGM library University of Hyderabad has highest number of collection, were RM Library EFLU Hyderabad, has less but one cannot judge it is special English and foreign languages collections.
- Both libraries have funds to purchase books in print format. IGM library UOH Highest budget allocation for books collection worth Rs 1,42,68,000.
- The study reveals that IGM library, UOH had been on the top for three years 2010-2013, having recorded the highest budget allocated for periodical collections in both print and electronic format.
- Both the libraries selection of documents is done by recommendations of faculty, research scholars

and students demand, HOD's recommendations,

- Study found Document selection tools to the both libraries are the same. But IGM library UOH, searching publishers' web sites are not used for documents selection tools.
- It is apparent that RM library EFLU Hyderabad are following manual/web based through LOC using DDC scheme. IGM library, UOH are following manual classification, using DDC scheme.
- Both offer nearly the same facilities in respect automated operational structures. The IGM library UOH has CD-Server facility but the RM library EFLU does not have CD-Server facility.
- The study reveals that IGM library, UOH is members of both UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium and INDEST Consortium. RM library EFLU Hyderabad is a member of UGC-Infonet Digital library consortium.

CONCLUSION

The collection development is a major activity of the library. The acquisition process has to take care the overall development of the library collection and fulfill the current needs of the users, to achieve this it needs proper planning and execution, hence results such studies help for library collection development. The development of a library collection is an ongoing process in any kind of library whose development should be based on the needs of users as well as balanced and updated between scientific areas. To select documents of all types for the formation and development of a collection, some principles for the selection of materials must be followed. The ultimate goal of a training policy and collection development should be to promote the objectives and goals of the organization in which the library works. The findings of the study can be used by the collection development and planning for their budget for purchase of information resources.

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