

"A STUDY OF RESOURCES COLLECTION IN MANAGEMENT
INSTITUTES LIBRARY OF DELHI-NCR"



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ABSTRACT:

The main functions of a library are to identify, collect, organize, and thus make accessible information to library users. In the past, the more printed materials a library could collect and organize, the easier it would be for the library staff to meet users' needs. The quality of a library was therefore measured mainly by its holdings. Today, the development in computing and telecommunications has made it possible for the library staff to provide their users with a wide range of text, image, and sound resources from around the world.

Libraries are changing from offering users a limited warehouse of information to a global gateway, leading to infinite net-distributed information resources.

KEYWORDS

Academic Library, Collection, User Satisfaction.

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BASE

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DRJI
Open J-Gate

1. INTRODUCTION

Many valuable resources are available at the library, such as books, e-books, CDs, DVDs, magazines, games, computers, Internet access, microfilm, maps and more. These days libraries are finding new and innovative ways to extend their collections to better serve their communities. Libraries carry many categories of books such as fiction, nonfiction and reference. But some also carry special collections of rare books, manuscripts and maps. Magazine collections can be found in most libraries. These collections cover many topics ranging from business to lifestyle. For those seeking a fun read, library may offer Allure or Sports Illustrated. For foodies who enjoy cooking, magazine titles such as Cooking Light may be available. Save money and cut down on errand time by picking up your weekend movie at your local library. The library near you may carry an assortment of DVDs for entertainment and education. Reference librarians not only know the library like the palm of their hands, they also have a wide knowledge of authors, technology and more. If you need help finding a book or category, or want a book recommendation, ask a readers advisory librarian.

Libraries were the first formed in response to the objective need of human society to accumulate, preserve, and disseminate the information contained in written works. In modern times, each country's library collections taken as a whole represent the wealth of the country and serve as an indicator of the national level of education and culture.

WHAT IS LIBRARY?

A place in which literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, prints, records, and tapes, are kept for reading, reference, or lending.

1. A collection of such materials, especially when systematically arranged.
2. A room in a private home for such a collection.
3. An institution or foundation maintaining such a collection.
4. A commercial establishment that lends books for a fee.
5. A series or set of books issued by a publisher.
6. A collection of recorded data or tapes arranged for ease of use.
7. A set of things similar to a library in appearance, function, or organization: a library of computer programs.
8. Genetics A collection of cloned DNA sequences whose location and identity can be established by mapping the genome of a particular organism. 1

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. To identify the acquisition program me of college libraries under this study.
2. To point out the strength and weakness of the existing collection and its management of the college libraries.
3. To ascertain the availability of the digital resources as a part of their collections.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In the present study serve method has been applied to study the select college libraries. A well designed questionnaire covering all the facets of the topic has been prepared and distributed to the librarian of eight colleges followed by the observation and interview with the respondents as and when became necessary.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY :

Academic libraries must determine a focus for collection development since comprehensive collections are not feasible. Librarians do this by identifying the needs of the faculty and student body, as well as the mission and academic programs of the college or university. When there are particular areas of specialization in academic libraries these are often referred to as nice collections. These collections are often the basis of a special collection department and may include original papers, art work, and artifacts written or created by a single author or about a specific subject. There is a great deal of variation among academic libraries based on their size, resources, collections and services.²

COLLECTION:

A number of objects collected or gathered together, viewed as a whole, a group of things collected and arranged; in a general sense; e.g. of extracts, historical are literary materials. A collection is an aggregation of physical and / or electronic items .e.g. library collections, museum collections, archives, library museum and archival catalogues; digital archives internet directories, internet subject gateways, collection of text, images, sounds, datasets, and software. A collection may be made up of any number of items from one to many. In addition to ongoing materials acquisition, library collection development includes:

- ▲ the creation of policies to guide material selection
- ▲ replacement of worn or lost materials
- ▲ removal (weeding) of materials no longer needed in the collection
- ▲ planning for new collections or collection areas
- ▲ cooperative decision-making with other libraries or within library consortia

"Collection Development is the foundation of efficient services for every library irrespective of its size and type. Collection may be print based or digital. Print based collections will be dominant in many disciplines for at least a decade but the increasing availability and cost of digital materials may account for half or more of total acquisition budget."

Library Collection Development in Electronic Age :

Electronic technologies and collection development are two of the top concerns in library and information science today. In a recent analysis of the literature, four major trends in library and information science were identified: increases in end-user access to computer-based information

resources; library use of networks and telecommunications; dependency on CD-ROM-based information sources; and emphasis on collection management activities (Brennan, 1991). Clearly, collection management is a fundamental concern. Demas puts the matter into perspective this way: "Electronic publishing has profound implications for collection development, which is defined as the intentional and systematic building of the set of information resources to which the library provides access. While the principles of collection development, which were developed in the world of print publications, do not change radically with new publishing technologies, methods of decision making and specific selection guidelines must be adjusted significantly to incorporate new publishing formats" (1994, p. 71). Although most of the current literature cited below refers to academic or research libraries, much of the content applies to all types of libraries. This digest will focus on problems and solutions of practical interest to all librarians.

The facts :

The questionnaires were issued direct to the users of 80 to collect the data on user's points on the library's information products and services and their attitude towards the charging of fees for the products/services and their attitude towards the charging of fees for the products/services offered by the college libraries, which they are using for their information needs. The data could be thus be collected responding from users of seven technical college libraries which forms 48 (60%) of response out of 80 users and through personal visit and personal interview also held with users selected and available for the purpose, has been analyzed and interpreted in the tables and paragraphs as follows: In the following abbreviations are used to indicate the select technical libraries in western U.P.

Abbrev.	Library Name	College
AIMT	Accurate Institute of Management & Technology	GautamBudh Nagar, U.P.
AITSM	Apeejay Institute of technology, School of Management	GautamBudh Nagar, U.P.
GLIMR	G L Bajaj Institute of Management and Research	GautamBudh Nagar, U.P.
GBS	Galgotia Business School	GautamBudh Nagar, U.P.
MIM	Maharishi Institute of Management	GautamBudh Nagar, U.P.
AIM	Accman Institute of Management	GautamBudh Nagar, U.P.
BIMT	Birla Institute of Management and Technology	GautamBudh Nagar, U.P.
APIM	Asia Pacific Institute of Management	Delhi

Table: 1 Status of users

S.No.	Status	Freq	%
1	Professor	10	20.83
2	Visiting Professor	2	4.16
3	Reader/Lecturer	4	8.33
4	Research Scholar	2	4.16
5	P.G.Students	30	62.5

The table clearly shows that User respond positively about this question as 10 (20.83%) of Professor, 2(4.16) Visiting professor, 4(8.33%) Reader/Lecture, 1(4.16 %) RS, 30(62.5%) PG uses library.

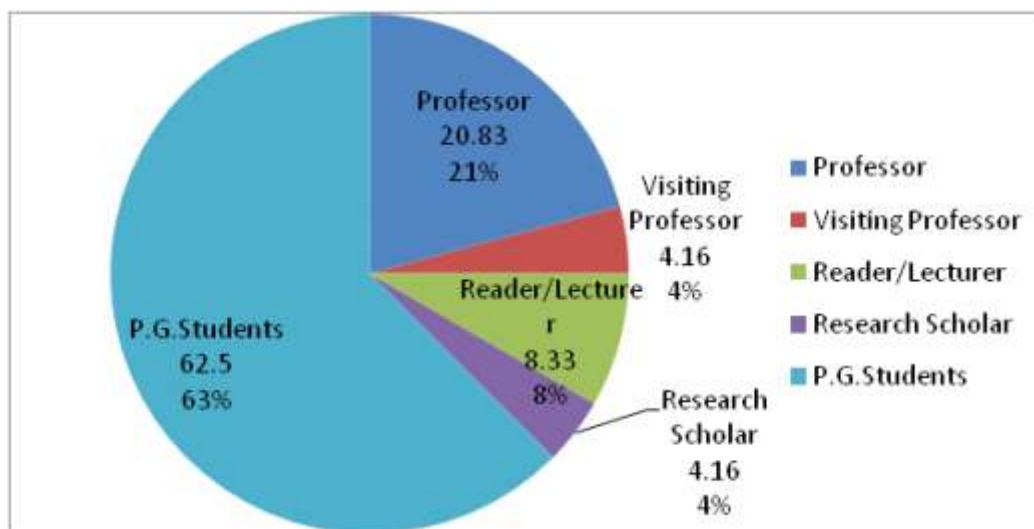


Fig: 1 Status of users

Table: 2 Frequency of use of the college Libraries :

Frequency of use	P	V.P	R/L	RS	PG	Total	%
Daily	1		1	1	24	27	56.25
Two or Three Times a Week	7		2	1	3	13	27.09
Once a Week	1	1	1		2	5	10.42
Once Every Two Weeks		1				1	02.08
Once a Month	1					1	02.08
Less than Once a Month					1	1	02.08
Total	10	2	4	2	30	48	100

In order to access the frequency of using Library the respondents were asked to indicate any one of six categories of time lag. It has been found from table that 56.25 percent of respondents come to visit of Library 'daily' and only 27.09 percent of respondents visit 2-3 times a week, 10.42 percent of respondents once a 'week 'and only 02.8 percent once every two weeks, 02.8 percent once in a month, 02.8 percent visit the library occasionally.

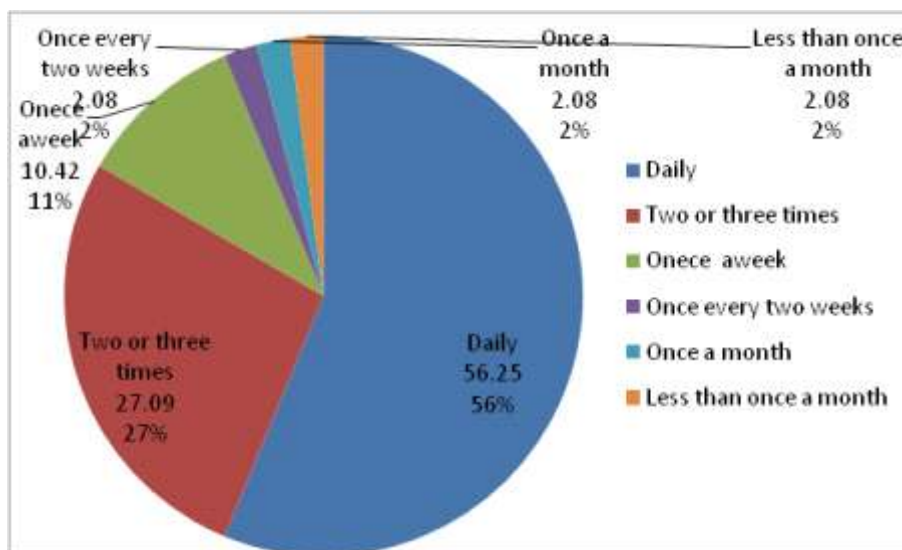


Fig: 2 Frequency of college libraries

Table: 3 Uses of library facilities :

Library facilities	P	V.P	R/L	RS	PG	Total	%
Book Lending	10	1	3	2	25	41	26.28
Audio cassettes/CD				1	1	2	01.28
Video cassettes	1		1	1	19	22	14.10
CD-ROMs (lending)	1				1	2	01.28
Text Books	2				1	3	01.92
Reference books	9	3		2	26	40	25.64
Computer facilities		1		1	23	25	16.02
Other (please say what)Mag./ Jnls	1	1	1		18	21	13.63

Table shows that 33.33 percent of the respondents come in a library to use of Book lending, that while 1.12 percent respondents purpose come to library for audio, followed by 12.42 percent video cassettes, only 1.12 percent respondent consult CD-ROM Lending, 23.17 percent respondents purpose come to library for reference books, followed by 15.25 percent respondents use computer facilities & 11.86 percent respondent use other purpose.

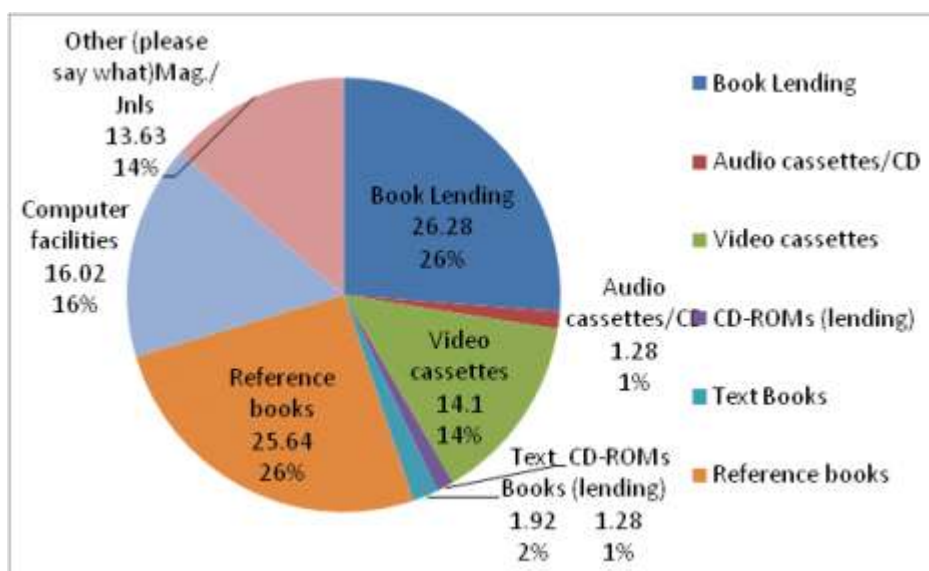


Fig: 3 Uses of Library Facilities

Table - 4 Non – Book Material :

Name of Colleges	E-Books		Audio cassettes		Video cassettes		E-journal		Map/Atlases	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
AIMT	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
AITSM		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
GLIMR	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
GBS	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	
MIM		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
AIM		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
BIMT	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
APIM	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
Total	62.5	37.5	100		100		50.00	50.00	100	

Above table shows that the strength of Audiocassettes, Video Cassettes and Map/Atlases is 100% majority of colleges while only E-BOOKS and E-Journals have few libraries.

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY:

- 1.It has been found that the most number of colleges, major collection of text books.
- 2.Most of the college library lack reference collections and mostly filled with text book collection.
- 3.College library has the highest number reference collection of MIT College library has the least number of reference i.e. ITM.
- 4.In some college libraries the collection of E-BOOK & E-Journal are very few.

SUGGESTION :

- 1.The collection of the libraries should be enhanced.
- 2.There should be more subscription of e-journals and e-books.
- 3.E-Resources, open source, consortia mode of subscription free open access resources web based resources are available now. Librarian should think such option too.
- 4.There should be annual inspection at each college library. By library experts to evaluate the performance of the library.

CONCLUSION :

This paper mainly attempts to know the different types of collections and to point out the strength and weakness of the existing collection of these libraries in this digital era. Under the study it was noted that selected 7 colleges' libraries of U.P.these days facing so many problems in relation to collection development and other related issue.

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