

Dynamism of Collection Development activities in Central Library, Central University of Orissa, Koraput from 2009-2015

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ABSTRACT

Library is a place in which reading materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, and thesis and often other materials such as musical and video recordings, are kept for use or lending. These documents are made accessible to the users through different retrieval mechanisms. Collection development is about ensuring the growth of a library's collection in a systematic and planned way, so that long term benefit may be reaped in the future. Collection development in any academic library is a challenging task and one need to be vigilant about the number of copies to be procured for the best use of its user. At the time of collection development, there need to be a proper balance between the budget as well as documents. Academic libraries need to take a proactive approach by implementing Ranganathan's vision of "library as a growing organism", with creativity and inventiveness. This article presents the ongoing collection development activities from the period 2009-2015 of Central Library, Central University of Orissa, situated at Koraput district in the state of Odisha.

Keywords: Collection Development, Collection Management, Central University of Orissa, Library Budget, Library Acquisition .

1. INTRODUCTION

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (Education Commission -1948) said that "the library is the heart of all university's work; directly so as regards its research work and indirectly as regards its educational work which derives its life from research work. Scientific research needs a library as well as its laboratory while for a humanistic research the library is both library and laboratory in one".

Collection development and management are the concerns of librarians across all libraries. A proper understanding is required about how to select, acquire, processes and makes available the materials to its user is very crucial. Acquisition of materials must be efficient and done according to the needs of the library and its users. There need to be a proper policy, mission and vision in place to understand by all its stake holders. Libraries play an important role to enable the reader a pleasant, comfort, and quite atmosphere to study. Ranganathan's fifth law of library "library is a growing organism" tells about the growth and development of the library collection. Ranganathan sees the library as an institution that is active in a constantly changing environment, and accordingly, the institute should change and adapt itself with spirit of time so that it can serve best for those who need it (Barner, 2011).

Historical evidence suggests that, libraries existed in ancient Egypt as early as 1250BC. Although the nature, purpose and characteristics of these libraries were different from today's libraries, the main objectives like: the collection development, its management and processing of its resources for easier and better access, has remained at the core of the library profession. In

the past librarians are doing the role of just like keepers of library which are accessible to only elite class of people. Now a day's librarians are doing the multiple role ranging from collection development and management including archiving and preservation, organization and processing of information, providing different information services, making policies of library, providing user education and orientation programmes to its users.

PURPOSE OF COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

The function of library collection is to support academic and research programs of the institutions. The main aim of collection development of library is to select and acquire the best documents for the reader, provide better and useful information at right time, weeding out of un-useful documents, spending money on systematic plan to procure and acquire the documents. In the era of information explosion, it is very much essential to build a huge collection to fulfill the demands of the user. To satisfy user need, selection of the right content is a most important criterion. Information is not constant; it is growing in a rapid speed. So to develop a good collection, it is essential to build a sizeable number of latest documents in the library to satisfy the short term and long term goal the user community.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study are:

- To make an analysis in terms of growth of collection of the Central Library, CUO.
- To identify the present status of the collection of the Central Library.
- To find out the selection criteria for library resources.
- To understand the procedures, rules, policy of collection development.
- To know the average purchase of books.
- To find out the overall statistics of Central library in terms of circulation, in terms of collection, and in terms of users etc.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The present study is based on the collection development process of Central Library of Central University of Orissa, situated in Koraput district of Orissa. The data is showing the collection development activities along with statistics of other activities of Central Library from the period August 2009 to March 2015.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ORISSA

The Central University of Orissa, situated in Koraput district of Odisha state has been established by the Parliament under the Central Universities Act, 2009 (No. 3C of 2009). It is one of the 15 new Central Universities established by the Government of India during the UGC XI Plan period to address the concerns of "equity and access" and as per the policy of the Government of India to increase the access to quality of higher education by people in less educationally developed districts which have a graduate enrollment ratio of less than the national average of 11%.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

The Central Library of CUO began in 2009 has started its journey from zero collection. During the first year of its establishment, it started its journey by procuring some 3592 books to cater the needs of five newly opened departments (JMC, Odia, English, Anthropology & Sociology). Starting with the library was functioning from COATS campus in Koraput and subsequently moved to Landiguda and further it moved to its own permanent campus at Sunabeda. At present, the library is functioning from two campuses (Landiguda & Sunabeda), but majority of the books are available in our main campus @ Sunabeda.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Collection development is a planning function of any library. A collection development plan or policy describes the short and long term goals of the library. Gorman (2003) defined the boundaries between collection development and collection management. He notes that the two terms are sometimes used synonymously, but argues on the one hand that collection

development is 'a specific subset of the broader activity of the collection management' and on the other hand that collection management 'has replaced the narrower term "collection building" and "collection development" of former decades. Collection development is a continuous process to add or increase the reading materials to its existing collections. It allows the reader a better, current as well as a variety of reading materials to prepare for their study and research. For research purpose, collection development is a most essential and crucial element to gain new development on the research field. Collection development generally includes four steps viz. identification of the document, selection of the document, acquisition of the document and evaluation of the same. Collection development policy is must require to control budgetary system of a library. Collection development policy includes overall statement of policy, objective of selection, role of the professional staff, responsibility for selecting materials, criteria for selection of information resources, challenged materials, procedures for selecting materials. There are some principles for selection of the book for collection development of libraries. These are as follow:

- Drury's principles: The basic principle, which still governs the selection of reading material for a library, was enunciated by Drury in 1930. It states: "to provide the right book to the right reader at the right time". The reader is the central character. The selector should know the readers and their requirements. He should select only those materials which should fulfill the informational, educational and recreational needs of the readers. The need of the reader as well as the right documents should be keeping in mind while selecting documents.
- Melvil Dewey's principles states that "the best reading materials should be selected for the largest number of users at least cost". Here economy is also given an importance while selecting and procuring books.
- L. R. McColvin's principles of demand and supply theory-1925 of book selection states that "books in themselves are nothing. They have no more meaning than the white paper upon which they are printed, until they are made serviceable by demand. Here emphasis is given on the demand of the user.
- Ranganathan's principle is based on the first three laws of library science. The first law "book are for use", second law "every reader his/her book" and third one is "every book its reader" are helpful in document selection.

The collection development policy of the University is generally formed by the University Library Committee. The basic functions of the Library Committee are (DRDO Library manual):

- To lay down the general library policy;
- To lay down sound library rules;
- To provide support to important decisions for facilitating/improving library services (e.g., change in working hours of library from time to time, change in library rules regarding membership, and loan privileges, photocopy supply service, etc.);
- To lay down and review the procedures for the library to optimize efficiency and usage of the library services and products;
- To decide upon the obsolete documents and other materials to be weeded out from the library;
- To determine the equipment, furniture, space, environment and other facilities required for efficient running of the library, and
- To deal with any other matter concerning the library, which may arise from time to time?

The LC should be advisory in nature and not to perform any administrative functions. The decisions taken by the LC will be subject to the approval of the head of the University/Institutions.

A good collection development policy document should include several things (Chowdhury, 2008):

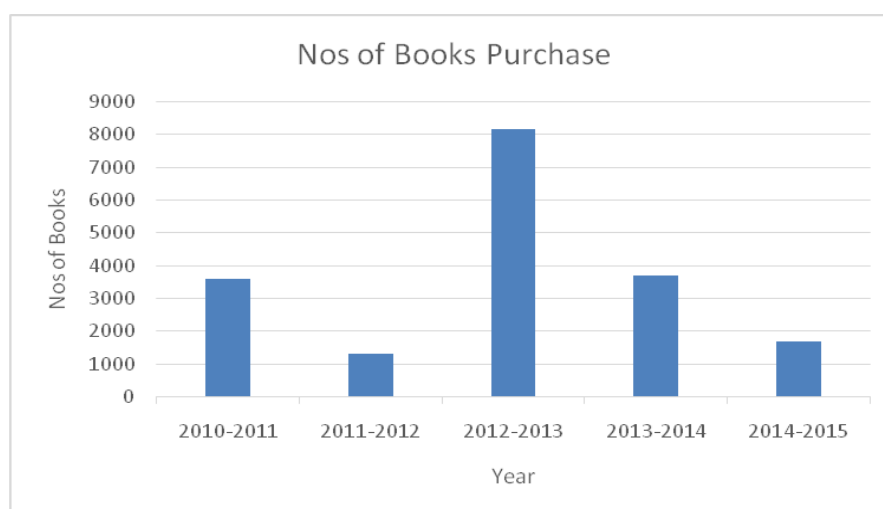
- Background to the library;
- Collection aims and goals;
- Subjects collected;
- How the material is acquired;
- How it is evaluated;

- How it is weeded;
- How donations are dealt with.

GROWTH OF COLLECTION (BOOKS)

The primary role of a University library is to support the teaching and research activities. The year wise collection development of books is shown in tabular form.

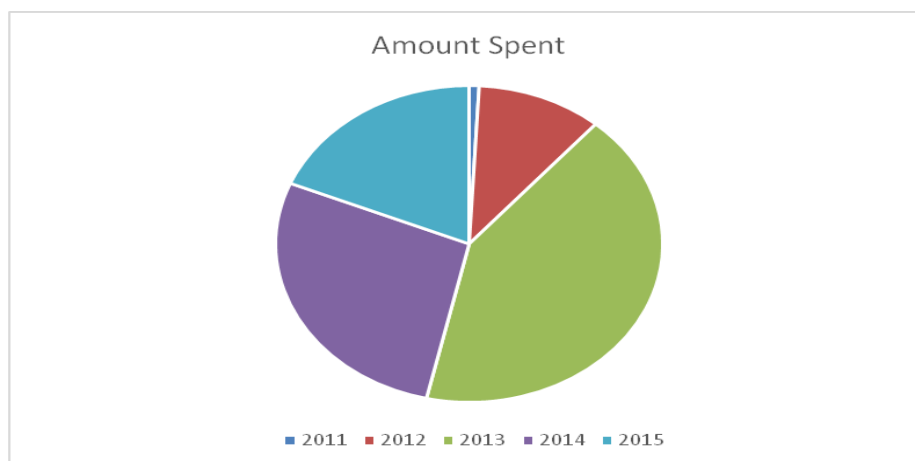
Serial No.	Year	Nos. Books Purchase	Accession nos. of books
1.	2010-2011	3592	1-3592
2.	2011-2012	1338	3593-4930
3.	2012-2013	8147	4931-13077
4.	2013-2014	3702	13078-16779
5.	2014-2015	1696	16780-18475



GROWTH OF COLLECTION (PERIODICALS)

Periodicals are called as the primary source of information. The following table is showing the data of periodicals purchase by Central Library, Central University of Orissa from the year 2009-2015.

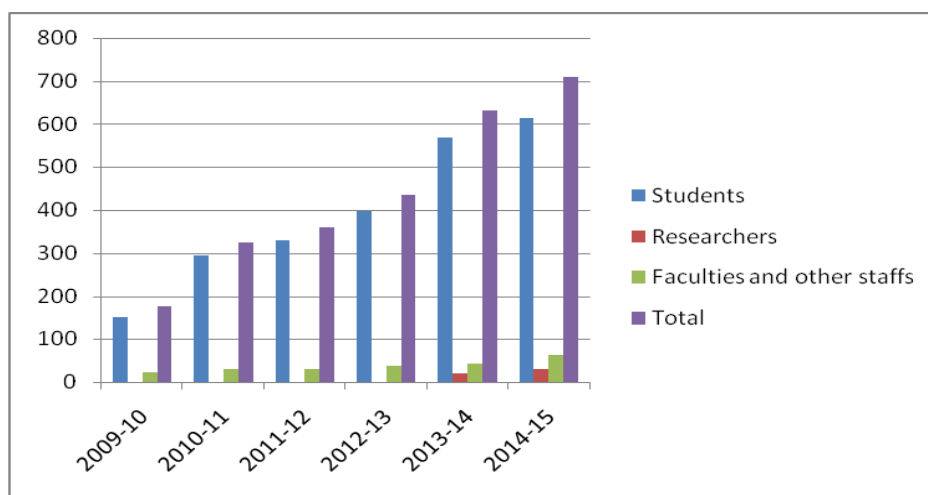
Serial No.	Year	Nos. Periodicals Purchase	Amount spent
1.	2011	12	30,000
2.	2012	45	3,81,722
3.	2013	68	15,33,287
4.	2014	80	10,06,500
5.	2015	67	6,80,872



Statistics at a Glance

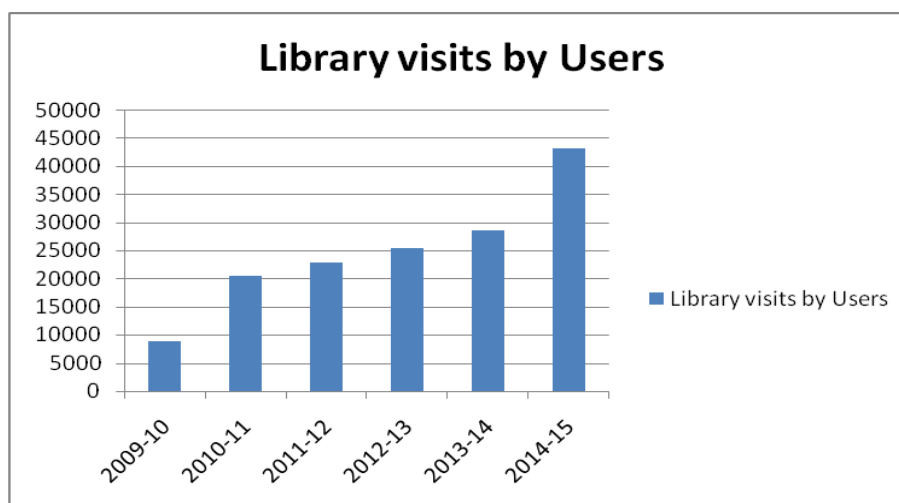
Library Membership Year wise

Membership	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Students	150	295	330	397	569	615
Researchers	-	-	-	-	19	31
Faculties and other staffs	22	29	29	38	44	63
Total	177	324	359	435	632	709



User Visits (Year Wise)

Security Gate Statistics	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Library visits by Users	8912	20570	22993	25546	28712	43356

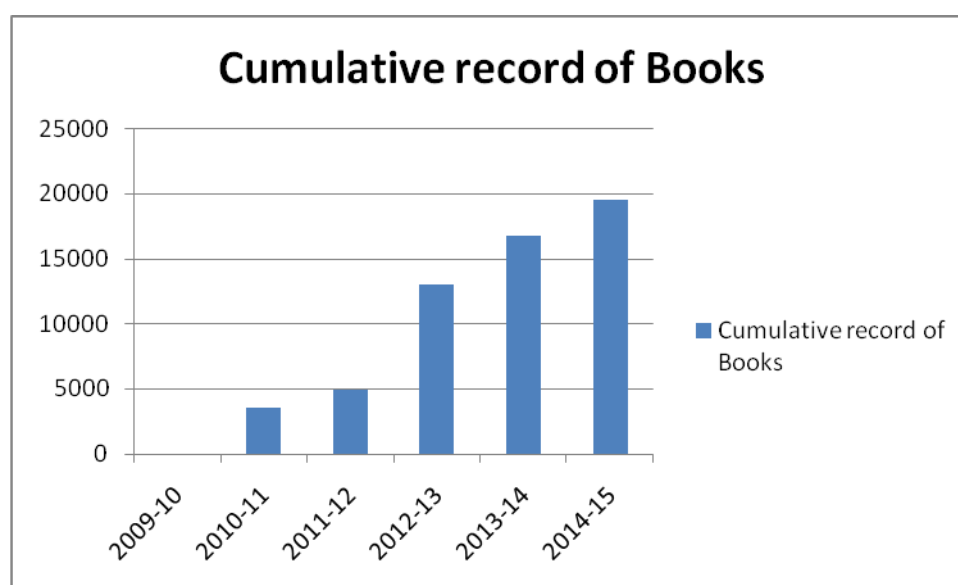


Library Collections

A. BOOKS

Additions (Year Wise)

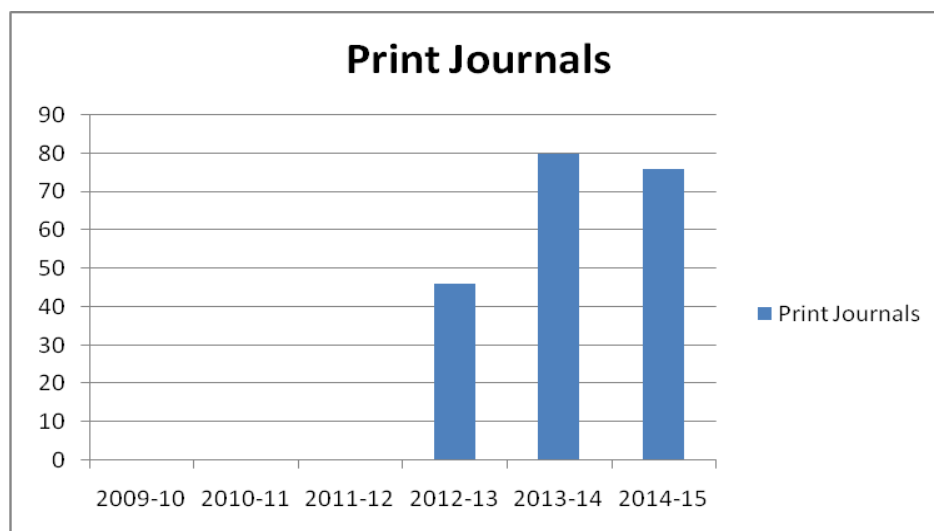
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cumulative record of Books	0	3592	4929	13075	16780	19543



B. JOURNALS (Print – 82, Electronics – 8500+)

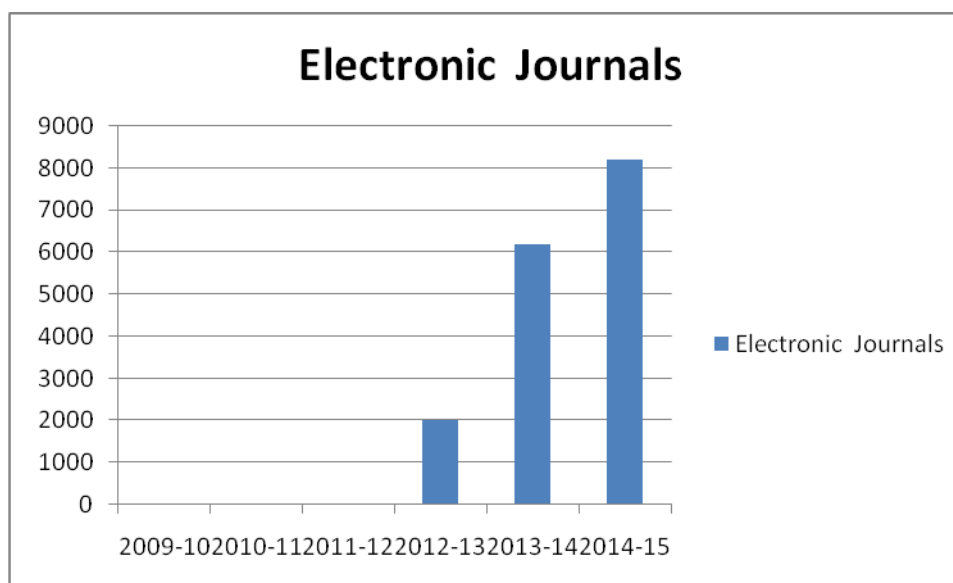
Year Wise Print Journals Subscription

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Print Journals	0	0	0	46	80	76



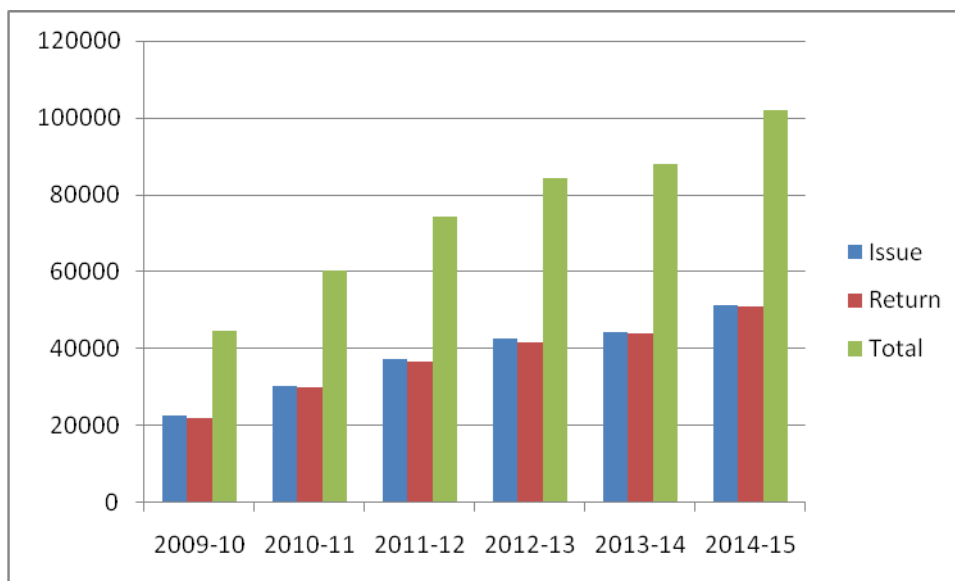
Year Wise Electronic Journals Subscription

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Electronic Journals	0	0	0	2000	6200	8210



C. CIRCULATION

Issue & Return	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Issue	22580	30309	37465	42629	44208	51213
Return	22150	29892	36793	41826	43896	50889
Total	44730	60201	74258	84455	88104	102102



FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Collection development methods and policies followed by different libraries are not same in nature. This study shows that Central University of Orissa being a new University has built a good collection of books and journals in the last five years. The collection development as well as the circulation and other statistics exemplify an impressive growth in terms of its uses. The UGC-Infonet (now e-ShodhSindhu) digital library consortia are definitely a boon to the newly established Universities by way of providing seamless access to thousands of e-journals.

CONCLUSION

The natures of the job and role of librarians have changed drastically over the years. With the advancement in information and communication technology and its rapid application in the field of library have changed the whole scenario of thinking about the library. ICT has affected the development and management of collections operationally, tactically and strategically. The profession has been influenced and modified by a variety of socio-political changes. Librarians need to match up with the technologically driven users by giving them a suitable and compatible platform to have better access to its collection. Only developing a good collection will not help the cause, unless we find a solution or gateway type of thing which will help the user community to prosper in their study and research.

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18. DRDO Library Manual
(<https://www.dropbox.com/s/eko3zbzpxq6g2b0/DRDO%20Library%20Manual%20Rules.pdf?dl=0>)