



A Study Of Collection Development In Select College Libraries Affiliated To The University Of Delhi

MOMINA Ph.D. Research Scholar, E-mail: momina.rsdlis@gmail.com

DR. DEEPMALA Assistant Professor, E-mail: deepmala.mlis@gmail.com

Department of Library and Information Science, Mangalayatan University, Aligarh (U.P.), India.

Abstract:

The study analyses the services and collections of the college libraries at the University of Delhi. This report compares ten college libraries and offers helpful recommendations for the overall improvement of the holdings as well as the services provided by the college library to satisfy readers. The study evaluates ten particular library collections from the colleges connected to the University of Delhi for their use, correctness, and accessibility. Additionally, it talks about the services and collection growth that certain college libraries offer. The information was gathered from the selected colleges for the study via a well-structured questionnaire. However, the study also notes that certain college libraries lack sufficient collection development or frequent updates, as well as the availability of test questions, news articles, user guides, and single window searches. The study's findings reveal that the library's bibliography, which is supported in its decision-making by academics, represents an essential obligation for collection development. The paper also recommends doing such evaluation studies, which are urgently needed to help institutions regularly, update and expand their collections and fulfil user expectations.

Keywords: College library, Collection development, Library Management Software, Resources & Services, University of Delhi.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of collections is one of the most important duties of a librarian. The method by which library staff members obtain a range of materials to suit user demand is among the profession's most difficult and creative tasks. This is a methodical strategy for developing library collections to satisfy the demands of library clientele, whether they are in an establishment such as a college, school, or public library. One of the most significant and liable activities that a library is able to accomplish is this. Every library can offer good service based on the collection and be considered an excellent library. The entire stock of library materials, general books, reference books, authorized documents, pamphlets, reports, punch cards, electronic records, and other items that collectively comprise the collections of a library is referred to as "collection development." Through the appropriate collection of information resources in various formats and levels of accessibility, academic libraries are necessary to make information accessible to all students and academic staff. Print resources can be conventionally purchased or made available through document

delivery, whereas access to electronic resources can be rented or purchased. The phrase "Collection Development" has evolved over the last few years to refer to an extensive range of activities involved in the selection, acquisition, and evaluation of library collections. The best judges of a library's collection are its patrons. They are best positioned to know what is and isn't available at the library. They are better able to determine whether or not the collection effectively supports their information requirements.

Collection development has been defined by the American Library Association (ALA) as "A term which encompasses a number of activities related to the development of the library collection, including the determination and coordination of selection policy, assessment of users' and potential users' needs, collection use studies, evaluation, identification of collections needs, selection of materials, planning for resource sharing, collection management and development."

The following different stages of information gathering, creation, and assessment:

- User information needs analysis.
- Development and implementation of a selection policy that meets the library's goals.
- Programs for acquisition to create a well-rounded collection.
- The impact of resource sharing on the growth of collections.
- Weeding out programs to ensure effective collection
- The formulation and use of a selection policy that adheres to the objectives of the library.

To ensure that the print and non-print items provided in a library are truly helpful to the clientele, collection development entails the selection, purchase, and evaluation of the library collection. Its goal is to identify the information needs of the user, choose and acquire papers that are truly helpful to the clients, and periodically examine the collection to remove unnecessary and out-of-date documents from it¹¹.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Hazarika, R. and Sudhier², examined the collection development policy in the libraries of a few colleges. Their study also showed that the library's bibliography, which is assisted in making decisions by the academics, has the primary responsibility for collection development. Arshad, Ameen and Jabeen³ studied the practice of collection growth and utilization of printed books in Pakistani academic libraries and their study attempts to provide light on how printed book collections are created in college libraries and how those collections are used. Gogoi⁴ conducted research on Assamese medical college libraries' collection development. This study was primarily undertaken to look at the important areas and elements that affect library professionals' ability to create strong client collections. Vandana⁵ suggested that in order to build a collection in a library, books should be chosen with both present and future users' requirements in mind. The term "library collection" refers to both written and non-printed resources in a library, as well as new policies, concepts, techniques, and procedures, including the difficulties involved in creating and organizing collections. Mishra, H.K.⁷ explored the significance of collection growth in libraries and determined that several aspects must be taken into account when creating a qualitative collection for the benefit of the users and that library professionals must take the

utmost care when creating a balanced collection that improves the library's quality. Patel, S.⁸ studied the significance of libraries developing collections when creating a qualitative collection for the user's benefit, several elements must be taken into account. Policies, principles, methodologies, and procedures, as well as problems with collecting, development, and weeding, are some of these considerations. Their study was attempted based on prior knowledge.

3. STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The problem selected for the present study is entitled “**A Study of Collection Development in Selected College Libraries affiliated to University of Delhi**”. The problem attempts to understand the Collection Development policies, services and management usage in the College Libraries affiliated to University of Delhi.

4. NEED OF THE STUDY

The college library being an integral part of the academic library of the University of Delhi, has to play a very significant role in the attainment of the ultimate goals of the parent education. The organization, administration, and services provided by these libraries should contribute to the realization of the objective of institutions. This paper considers various aspects related to collection development and library services offered by the College libraries at the University of Delhi.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the study are:

1. To determine whether the collection development policy is available in selected College libraries.
2. To obtain the status of the collections' accessibility and different categories in the library under consideration.
3. To be aware of the services and resources offered by specific college libraries.
4. To find out the collection management software used in the selected college libraries.
5. To know the classification and cataloguing schemes in the selected college libraries.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

In order to conduct the present study, which includes data on the current state of college libraries at the University of Delhi, the researcher will use a descriptive questionnaire distributed to librarians, library In-charge or library professionals. The researcher in this study obtained the data from the librarian that was required for data analysis and then presented it in the form of tables. The ten college libraries affiliated to the University of Delhi received the questionnaires, which were made. The researcher visited ten college libraries at the University of Delhi and assessed their conditions in order to gather the essential data.

7. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

In this study, data collecting and services at 10 college libraries affiliated with the University of Delhi are analysed and interpreted. To compare them, questionnaires were given out to learn more about the overall collection creation, policies, and practices used in college libraries. The following terms' abbreviations and codes have been given to the different college libraries for use in data tabulation and analysis: One of the best universities in the

nation, Delhi University, was established in 1922. It includes two main campuses, the North Campus and the South Campus, with 91 affiliated colleges spread out around Delhi. Some specialized medical science institutions, business colleges, and colleges for professional education are among the colleges that are affiliated. The current study will look at the collection development of the libraries connected with Delhi University Colleges to find out how well these libraries utilise and manage their collections to give quick access to a variety of information and services for their users. In this regard the study analyse the some content of the collections of the above said ten college libraries which are shown in the following tables.

Table 1: List of College Libraries

Name of the College Library	Abbreviations of College Library	Year of the Establishment	URL
Miranda House Library	MHCL	1948	https://www.mirandahouse.ac.in
Lady Shri Ram College Library	LSRCL	1954	https://lsr.edu.in/students/facil
Jesus and Mary College Library	JMCL	1969	https://www.jmc.ac.in/library/a
Mata Sundri College for Women Library	MSCWL	1967	https://www.mscw.ac.in/library
Mata Gujari Library, S.G.T.B. Khalsa College	SGTBKCL	1951	https://sgtbkhalsadu.ac.in/facili
Indraprasth College for Woment Library	IPCWL	1924	http://www.ipcollege.ac.in/View
Ramjas College Library	RCL	1917	https://ramjas.du.ac.in/college/
Kamla Nehru College Library	KNCL	1964	http://knclibrary.saraswatilib.co
Shri Ram College of Commerce Library	SRCCCL	1926	https://www.srcc.edu/library
Swami Vivekanand Library Satyawati College	SCML	1972	http://scmlibrary.saraswatilib.co

7.1 Collection Development Policy

A collection development policy defines its relationship with the parent organization's or library's goals in plain terms. It offers helpful advice that is free from bias for choosing reading content on a daily basis. Aids in choosing the optimum technique of support and acquisition and helps to support the choice of a collection. By establishing priorities and describing growth and development objectives, serves as a logical guide for budget allocation and aids in long-term budget planning. Through interlibrary loans, resource sharing, and networks, the policy supports cooperative programmers and aids in making the greatest use of resources. It includes recommendations on the kinds of goods to be

preserved, weeded, and discarded and aids in the establishment of techniques for examining materials before purchase.

Table 2: Collection Development Policy (CDP)

Name of the College Library	CDP for Print Collections (Yes/No)	CDP for E-collections (Yes/No)	Collection Development Revised Policy (Yes/No and frequency)	Plan to formulate CDP (Yes/No)	Authority Involved in creating and approving CDP	
					Principal of the College (PC)/Librarian	Library Committee (LC)/ CDC
MHCL	No	No	No	Yes	PC	LC
LSRCL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Librarian	LC
JMCL	Yes	Yes	Yes (Annually)	Yes	PC and Librarian	LC
MSCWL	Yes	No	Yes (Not fixed)	....	PC	....
SGTBKCL	Yes	No	Yes (Once in 3yrs.)	Yes	PC	LC & CDC
IPCWL	Yes	Yes	Yes (Once in 3yrs.)	No	PC and Librarian	LC
RCL	No	No	No	Not required	....	....
KNCL	No	No	No	No	....	....
SRCL	Yes	Yes	Yes (Not fixed)	Yes	....	LC
SCML	Yes	No	Yes (Annually)	....	PC and Librarian	LC

From the above table no.2, shown the availability of collection development policy in the college libraries, the table shows that there are a few college libraries which have no CDP but planned for the same. The library will be governed by a person or entity such a Board of Management, Board of Trustees, etc. Colleges and institutions frequently have library committees. They are interested in library rules but avoid interfering with administration. Such a library committee develops guidelines for advancing research and higher education in a capacity as an advisor, working with the librarian. It allocates funds to meet the library needs of several departments. In the universities, the vice chancellor will serve as the committee's convener along with certain senior faculty members who will serve as the committee's chairman or heads of departments. The Convener/Chairman of the College Committee or the Principal of the College may serve as the chairman in colleges, and members include the Heads of Departments and one or two senior teachers who have been nominated or elected. The general guidelines for the process of collection, arrangement, review, and weeding can be established by a library committee and collection development committee.

Table 3: Status of Library Collections

Name of the Library	Forms of the Collections									Total Collections
	Text Books	Reference Books	Bound Volumes	Journals	Magazines	Newspapers	Conf. Proceedings	Project Reports	Manuscripts	
MHCL	97651	8500	11000	35	20	16	0	0	0	117222
LSRCL	14000	10000	60000	20	30	15	500	2000	500	213065
JMCL	54000	6000	10000	30	37	10	0	0	0	70077
MSCWL	10976	7900	8000	40	19	7	0	0	0	125735
SGTBKCL	12330	7700	5000	7	15	10	0	0	0	136032
IPCWL	96534	8800	6500	5	20	12	0	0	0	111871
RCL	12520	7800	5500	0	31	19	0	0	0	138550
KNCL	10200	5000	9000	52	6	11	0	0	0	116069
SRCCL	74300	6000	5600	13	22	19	0	0	0	85954
SCL	81000	4500	5700	13	12	25	0	0	0	91250

The above table no.3 shows clearly the status and quantity of library collections in the colleges. As far as we are aware, people acquire books and other papers as gifts, purchases, swaps, and as a result of fulfilling legal or statutory requirements. Whatever method is employed, it is crucial that the information acquired is appropriate for the library's objectives. The library should only take things that adhere to its standards as gifts or exchanges. Eventually, offensive materials cost money, even if they are free. Budgeting and planning for the future the parent organization will disperse the funds when it comes to a library. The funds for the various expenses will then be distributed by the library. One potential extra source of income for the library would be the sale of books. All college libraries not shown the no. of their conf. proceedings, project reports and manuscript (if any) except the one college shares all information of their collections i.e. LSRCL only.

Table 4: Library Services and facilities

Services and Facilities	Name of the Libraries										Total (10) %
	MHCL	LSRCL	JMCL	MSCWL	SGTBKCL	IPCWL	RCL	KNCL	SRCLL	SCML	
Circulation Services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10(100)
Reference Services	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9(90)
Reservation of document	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	8(80)
Reprographic Service	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	6(60)
E- Information Service	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9(90)
C.A.S	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	8(80)
S.D.I	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	5(50)
OPAC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10(100)
Newspaper clipping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	7(70)
Online Database	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9(90)
Digital Library Services	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5(50)
E-library	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	8(80)
N-LIST	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10(100)
DELNET	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10(100)
Web-OPAC	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	2(20)
Plagiarism Check	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	6(60)
Book Bank facility	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	5(50)
ILL facility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	8(80)
Reading Room Facility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10(100)
Drinking Water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	8(80)
CCTV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10(100)
Ask a librarian	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	9(90)
Total Score (22)	13	20	19	18	18	21	11	17	20	15	

As may be seen in the above table no.4, each college offers many services, C.A.S., and a photocopying service. Not all college libraries provide C.A.S and S.D.I., Web OPAC or referral services; some are also not provided the services of newspaper clippings and digital library collections. Most colleges have the Inter library Loan and book bank facilities in their library. The Book Bank facility is an additional book lending option for approved students where they can borrow a selection of books for the duration of one academic year. Most of the institute's deserving, poor, and disadvantaged students qualify. It is simpler for them to have adequate reading material for the time allotted if you provide them a set of books. A set of borrowed books must be returned at the time of the exam.

Table 5: Collection Management Software and Cataloguing & Classification Schemes

Name of the College Library	Use of Collection Management Software					Cataloguing & Classification Scheme	
	KOHA	LIBSYS	TROODON	NETLIB	SOUL	Classification Scheme	Manual Cataloguing Code / ONLINE
MHCL	YES	.....	.....	.....	CC	ONLINE
LSRCL	YES	.....	.....	.....	.....	CC	YES (AACR-II)
JMCL	YES	.....	.....	DDC	YES (AACR-II)
MSCWL	YES	.....	CC	ONLINE
SGTBKCL	YES	.....	.....	DDC	YES (AACR-II)
IPCWL	YES	.....	.....	.....	CC	YES (AACR-II)
RCL	YES	.....	.....	DDC	YES (AACR-II)
KNCL	YES	.....	.....	DDC	YES (AACR-II)
SRCL	YES	.....	.....	.....	DDC	ONLINE
SCML	YES	.....	CC	YES (AACR-II)

It is clear from the above table no.5 that some college libraries use electronic catalogues and DDC and some use CC and manual cataloguing cards. The Management Work done behind the screen is included in software and technical processing services. Work done off-screen, such as acquisitions, classification, and processing. They are basically necessary for the accomplishment of library tasks and operations. The core component for server readers is technical information. They could be the same among libraries or different. However, common tasks like cataloguing, photocopying, and classification are found in all colleges. College libraries must use the proper categorization systems and catalogue codes in order to adhere to the third and fourth laws. Therefore the document collection in a library should be organized in order to maximize its use. The information records a library obtains in accordance with its collection development policy should really be put to use. That is only achievable by organizing the collections. The newly acquired library materials will need to be organized systematically. Then it will be simple and comfortable to search for them as needed. We can suppose that the arrangement of objects or papers is quite simple. However, there are several problems that arise as we begin organizing information entries in a library. The papers that have been obtained in this way should be made available to users because one of the key objectives of a collection development policy is to meet user expectations.

8. FINDINGS:

1. There have been many studies on collection development in a variety of library types, but the college libraries affiliated with the University of Delhi have received very little attention.
2. Despite the fact that there is a sizable body of literature on the topic in other sectors of libraries, the researcher was unable to identify many studies on collection development policies in college libraries.
3. Furthermore, the researcher is as far as she is aware unaware of any attempt to review the collection development literature using digital methods.

4. Researches on collection development have historically tended to concentrate on print resources, with very few research covering both print and electronic resources.

9. SUGGESTIONS:

- College libraries affiliated with the University of Delhi in Delhi ought to have uniformity and consistent collection development procedures.
- The University Library and its colleges should conduct more library activities and actively participate in collection development policies and workshops with resource-sharing activities.
- It is imperative that the University take such steps to the college libraries that every college library should update their collections in consultation with DULS, University of Delhi.
- College libraries should use bibliographic tools more often before purchasing books and other reading materials that match the course curriculum and the users' future performance.
- The college libraries must restock their holdings and develop their collections as well as add other electronic material. However, a link to e-resources and e-collections, such as access to the E-library and DELNET, is offered to the college libraries through the Delhi University Library Systems.

CONCLUSION

In order to determine the resources that were available, the purpose of this study was to analyse the services, management standards, and collection development policies in the libraries of the selected college libraries. Academic libraries and collection development are difficult but essential tasks that provide the framework for users to get the information they require. This involves the development of particular requirements and regulations that must be in accordance with the libraries and institution's overarching objectives and missions. The concept of collection development has recently been supplanted with collection control or management. This concept entails developing a process for selecting bibliographic resources that meet the needs, objectives, goals, and priorities of a library. A collection development plan's principal objective is to outline the method for acquiring additional resources. The plan should aid in allocating the funds to address various demands in addition to developing procedures for evaluating and revising it to account for changing needs. It is also necessary to set weeding, storage, and preservation policies as part of collection management. Collection development is the process of creating a collection with exceptional components by employing efficient acquisition and filtering techniques. The purpose of the library is to disseminate and maintain recorded knowledge. The communities in which they work and live are inextricably linked to libraries and librarians.

REFERENCES:

1. www.du.ac.in
2. Hazarika, R. and Sudhier, K.G. (2022), A Study on Collection Development Policies of Select College Libraries Affiliated to Dibrugarh University, Upper Assam, Innovative Librarianship Accelerating Open Access, 195-206.

3. Arshad, Ameen and Jabeen (2021), Collection Development Practices and Use of Print Books in Academic Libraries of Pakistan, *Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries (QQML)* 10(1), 99-127.
4. Gogoi, M. (2020), A study on Collection development in the selected Medical College libraries of Assam, *Compliance Engineering Journal*, 11(5), 279-284.
5. Vandana. (2020), Collection Development in Libraries: Especially Academic Library, *IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology*, 5(2), 83-85.
6. Reddy, K. H., & Chandraiah, I. (2017), Collection Development in University Libraries: A Case Study, *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 7(3), 114-126.
7. Mishra, H.K.(2016), Importance of Collection Development in Academic Libraries, *Research Spectra*, 2(2&3), 12-20.
8. Patel, S. (2016), Collection development in academic libraries, *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, 8(7), 62-67.
9. Samuel, A., & Entsua- Mensah, F. (2016), Assessment of Collection Development Practices: The Case of Valley View University Library, Ghana, *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 1-22.
10. Parmer, H. N. (2012), Problems of Collection Development in University Libraries, *International Multidisciplinary e – Journal*, 1(9), 48-58.
11. Dhimal AK, Sinha SC (2002), *Academic Libraries*, Ess Publications, New Delhi.