Collection Developemnt in Engineering College Libraries: A Case Study of Methodist College of Engineering, Hyderabad, Telangana

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Abstract - Collection Development refers to the process of systematically building library collections. It is a broader term; it encompasses users need, collection development policy, selection, acquisition, management-evaluation, weeding, storage and preservation of collection. The selected Library for the study has a written CD policy, library committee is involving selection and acquires collection every year and preserving them in conventional way. The library organizing its collection by using DDC classification and a data base of library books/periodical was created using Easylib library software. The study found that collections in terms of titles of books, total number volumes along with subscription of national and International journals are satisfactory as per AICTE norms. The study suggested that an ICT centre will be established, subscribing all AICTE proposed e resources along with other e journals and e books on engineering on behalf of all private engineering colleges and access be given to them, as this centre would save huge amount of money and would help all colleges to cut their huge expenditure on subscription of e – resources. The centre would provide 24*7 wide varieties of online databases and e - journals with least cost to their clientele without wasting their time at one click.

Key words: Collection Development (CD), Engineering colleges, Hyderabad, Problems of CD

1. Introduction

The uniqueness and strength of the library depends on its collection. Collections as defined by Webster dictionary is a publication containing a variety of works. Collection Development (CD) is to add or increase the reading material to existing collection.

Library collections has witnessed the ages of clay tablets to papyrus sheets, paper documents silicon chips, optical fiber, magnetic disc and so on. Collection development is a process of improving the collection in the library. Collection Development came into wide use in the late 60s to replace the selection in libraries. CD refers to the process of systematically building library collections to serve study teaching, research, recreational and other needs of library users.

As quoted by Parmer Haresh Kumar N (2012) Collection development is broader term, it encompasses users need, collection development policy, selection, acquisition, management-evaluation, weeding, storage and preservation of collection. First three laws of SR Ranganathan indicates that libraries core function is to collect, store and disseminate reading

material to clientele, it indirectly put force on libraries for quality collection. Since library meant for user, documents collected in library should be matched to the needs and requirement of user. Burrow (1973) states that main task of information/library centre is to monitor published information and bring this notice to user. User needs, their preferences, the level of satisfaction they derive out of library services have serious implications on the LIS systems. User needs and information requirements are important for collection development for this user survey, feedback, circulation statistics would help**.**

Collection Development policy is a set of rules or norms adopted for collection development, it helps in balanced growth of collection Gessse(2000) activities of librarian should be guided by written CD policy. Atino sailo Samboo and others (2014)) CD policy may rewrite according present needs.Selection and acquisition, involves a book selection committee and acquisition procedures management-evaluation indicates proper classification cataloguing, shelving, weeding means removal of outdated and unwanted library collection from the stock, storage and preservation of collection includes adoption of preservation methods to save the library collection from its enemies.

CD is a dynamic and continuous activity, it is process by which library acquires it material both print and non-print along with E resources, it involves library staff, subject experts, and users All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and apex body established in India in the year 1954 since then it is striving for development of engineering education in India, It regulates technical education in India, it put certain norms and regulations for each institution regarding infrastructure, library facilities, library collection and faculty etc. after establishment of AICTE

Governments encouraged and permitted establishment of technical institutes' colleges, universities etc in India. At present there are large number universities, and IITs along with private, aided ,government engineering colleges imparting education to lakhs of students in different branches of engineering such as EEE, ECE, Mechanical, Civil etc.

Excellent engineering colleges are essential to prepare engineers with good knowledge and skills. Teachers, laboratories and libraries are important components in imparting effective engineering education to them. Engineering students and faculty use materials for learning, teaching and research purpose. Students need information for exam preparation, writing assignments, for seminars, workshops etc. Faculty need information for successful teaching, scholarship, inclined towards specific topics, prepare for lectures, take classes, advice students, grading papers students' instructional laboratory, classroom teaching, classroom support heavily concentrated on books and core journals.

Engineering college library's collection includes books, journals, research reports theses conference proceedings standards patents maps atlas globes microfilms ,fische ,manuscripts annual reviews, pamphlets, trade literature rare books slides A-V, Databases, CDROMS E journals E books   technical reports, grey literature. Scudder and Scudder (1991) Librarian requires sound knowledge about books, publishing and market information current trends etc to build effective collection**.** Collection of the materials from time to time based on user need and put these information to the notice of the user is librarian task, for this librarian need skill and knowledge with regard to sources,, knowledge about subjects, tools for acquiring, etc. Librarians also need encouragement, budget from the management and co-ordination and cooperation from staff and students to acquire quality collection. There are also problems such as Information explosion, Literature scatter, Rising price of documents, Widening gap

and cost between hard bound and paperback editions, Inelastic budget; Rising cost of binding, Book selection, weeding out, delay in release of book grants and technological evolution etc faced by majority of libraries in collection development.

Library of the engineering college plays a important role in engineering education, if library does not provide proper effective services there is no use of spending lakhs of rupees on information systems. It is important for engineering college librarian to develop collection useful to students and faculty and attract researchers. There is a need to understand collection development and drawbacks in it, whether these collections fulfilling information needs. There is always need to conduct CD studies on the part of the library to update, modify and improve present collections.

Library has a vital role in engineering education; private managements of technical institutes invest huge amounts on library to purchase books and e resources and their process, storage and dissemination of information

2. Review literature

Some studies which have been done on Collection Development in engineering college libraries have been presented in the following paragraphs.

A study conducted by Janak and Verma (1992) examined the status of engineering college libraries in terms of collection, finances, staff, services and organization. Abbas Khan (1993) made a study on the growth of collection and users of library of Muffakham Jah College of Engineering and Technology (MJCET), for the year 1981-90, and compared with the growth of its budget. S.P.Singh (1999) in her paper entitled an evaluation of collection development and reader's services at IIT Library, Mumbai described the acquisition use and adequacy of its library collection. The author emphasized the need for photocopying facility for students and staff.

Sharma (2001) in his study attempts to examine the status of 21engineering college libraries in Haryana. Ahmad and Satija (2002)   discussed the procedures for acquiring, organizing and preserving documents to dissemination of information. Suresh Kumar (2003) has critically discussed collection development parameters like subject specialists, budget allocation, collection development policies, collaboration and resource sharing, liaison with reader's forum and staff representation in the committee in accordance with State central library Trivandrum.

Mandal and Panda (2005) have described different dimensions of collection development with specific reference to 17 Engineering College Libraries in West Bengal and enumerated the activities of seven major library consortiums of the world engaged in sharing resources among engineering college libraries. B.D. Kumbar & Gururaj S. Hadagali (2007) had examined issues like formulation of collection development policies to suit electronic resources, budget, selection procedures, evaluation criteria for electronic information sources, license agreements problems and prospects. Amudha & Lawrence Mary (2007) discussed the problems faced by the present libraries suggested a sensible approach to face these ongoing hurdles by redefining the collection development policies. Sharma etal(2008) made a study on collection management of 38 Engineering College Libraries of Orissa and concluded that growing dissatisfaction of the users arising from non-availability of needed documents and lack of provision of services could be reduced down to some extent, by rendering at least

CAS or current contents or information about latest additions to users. Mary, A. Lawrence & A.Sankar (2008) evaluate the collection of PSN and PET Engineering College Library, Tirunivelli, India and found that two college libraries were unable to meet the challenging demands of their users and recommended the building of collection by anticipating the demands of their users. Authors provided various techniques of evaluating the document collection in academic libraries.

K. Palanivel (2012) proposed a cooperative collection development model for libraries in Puducherry, to share information by way of resource sharing and networking through Puducherry Library Network (PUDULIBNET) using National Knowledge Network/ National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology.

Dhanavardhan (2012) analyzed the print and electronic resources amongst self financing engineering colleges in Tamilnadu and suggested that there is a dire need for self financing engineering colleges to exploit the information products and services by laying emphasis to user education programs. Gaur and Jeevan(2014) made a survey on Engineering college libraries jaipur, Rajasthan with regard to their collection, staff, etc.

3. Aim and Objectives of the study

Engineering students are pillar of the society as they develop structures, machines, instruments etc, if they had good quality of education they would perform well in the field, for quality education library plays important role
There is always need to conduct CD studies on the part of the library to update, modify and improve present collections, whether these collections fulfilling information needs another aspect both are interrelated if users satisfied libraries had good collection and these providing good services. Identify the drawbacks in the collection development so that the suggestions can be made to improve these services.

The main aim of the study is to know the Collection Development (CD) in the Methodist engineering college library, Hyderabad, Telangana state, India and suggest measures to strengthen the library collections.

- To study the existing collection both print and e sources in Methodist College of Engineering library.
- to study the collection development policy of the library
- to study the selection and acquisition procedures and methods followed by the library
- to study the stock verification, weeding and preservation methods followed by the library
- to study the problems faced by librarian in collection development.
- Make suggestions to build sustainable collection development.

The basic methodology used to carry out the study is survey method. It involves collection of primary data through administration of questionnaire. The questionnaire containing questions on existing collections both print and e resources, their selection and acquisition, collection progress, CD policy ,budgetary provisions, preservation, weeding methods, and problems faced by librarian on Collection Development.

4. Profile of the College/ Library; Methodist College of Engineering & Technology was established in the year 2008, it offers B.E and M.E courses in ECE, EEE, CSE, Civil and

Mechanical   Engineering. Approximately 2000 students are pursuing these courses. There is 250 staff working in the college including Teaching and non Teaching.

Library has good collection of books journals and e resources etc and will be open between 8.30 am to 5.30 pm with built up area about 4500 sq.feet and four well qualified library staff serving the needs of 2250 users. Methodist library is using Easylib library software, and there are 10 terminals in library to access data base via OPAC. Library organizes its collection using DDC Classification scheme and   catalogued according to AACR2.

At present the library contains a total collection of 19255 books, 1058 reference books and 175non book materials such as films, cassettes etc, and NPTEL material.   The library contains 3140 titles of books and 61 National and 25 International journals in print form. It is also subscribing IEEE online database and DELNET digital service for E journals.

5. Data Analysis:

The collected data is analyzed in the following headings.

a) Collections added since four years: Collection of printed books, journals. E resources since four years i.e from 2013 to 2017 have been gathered and presented in the following table;

S.no	Year	Books/ref books	Journals	E-resources/ databases/e journals	Any other
1	2013-2014	1143	69	DELNET	-
2	2014-2015	971	80	"	-
3	2015-2016	872	82	"	IEEE
4	2016-2017	1854	85	"	IEEE
	Total	4840			

The above data shows collections added to the library every year i.e from 2013-2017 March Since 2013-17 the library approximately purchased 4840 books and subscribed 85 national and International print journals. With regard to E resources library has been subscribing DELNET and IEEE, these E resources are accessed by login and password mode.

b) Collections- Branch wise:
Branch wise collections in the library also collected from the questionnaire, the following table shows branch wise collections   available (print/e resources) in the library.

S no	Branch	Books	Journals	Others Patents, reports etc	NBM Cassettes films	E resources E journals/online databases
1	CSE	6103	16	-	50	IEEE&DELNET
2	ECE	3810	15	-	43	"
3	EEE	2766	13	-	18	"
4	Mechanical	3758	14	-	26	"
5	Civil	2291	16	-	23	"
6	Any other	1555	12	-	15	DELNET
	Total	20283	85	-	175	

The above data shows that the library has total volumes 20313 and the volumes according to branch wise are as follows i.e Computer Science- 6103, ECE - 3810, Mechanical - 3758, Civil - 2291, Electrical- 2766 and others -1585.

The data above shows all branches subscribing a total of 85 printed journals. A total of 175 Non Book materials in the form of films, cassettes etc are available in the library. The above data also shows that the library is subscribing IEEE and DELNET

The library also has NPTEL material, it is a video and audio based resource on engineering discipline.

c) CD policy: Regarding Collection development policy, the library had written collection development policy; based on this policy library is acquiring collections; it is being periodically reviewed according to circumstances. Library is having separate CD policy for collection of E resources.

d) Selection and Acquisition:

Library committee
Generally Library committee looks after Selection and acquisition of library resources.
 The library taken for the study has a library committee; it looks after the book selection. It is composed of Principal, HODs, Senior Faculty and Librarian. The Library committee takes final decision on selection and acquisition library sources.   The Library committee role in the college is advisory as well as executive.Library committee of the college selects books and other resources based on students, teachers and HOD's request. Based on CD policy and curriculum, the committee selects materials to library.

Acquisition of print materials and E resources
The library undertakes acquisition of material**s** every half yearly. Book selection tools such as book reviews, subject bibliographies, publisher catalogue etc are used for selection of books. Based on the curriculum of the course library selects books journals etc. The sample library acquiring print collection through publisher and distributors .It acquires print materials adopting procedures such as based on approval, quotations and standing order.

The library acquires print periodicals from publisher and professional bodies. AICTE website and consortia used as selection tools for selection of e resources. The library is also consulting other library professionals and publishers/ aggregators to select e resources. E resources of the library are acquiring through publishers, consortia and vendors.

Evaluation: Evaluation is important to know the strength and weakness of the collection**,** the library in the study had not been done evaluation of print and e resources present in the library since its inception.

e) Budgetary provisions
The library has spent an amount of 25 lakhs during 2013 to 2017 March academic years on printed books, periodicals, e resources, newspapers etc. During the present year budget 2017- 2018, an amount Rs 20, 000,00 (Rs20 lakhs) is allotted for the library viz.. for salary and others Rs 6,00,000 and remaining Rs 14,000,00 will be spent on acquisition of collections.

f) Library services
The library disseminates information through different services such as circulation, reference, Xerox and library news bulletin is providing list of new additions. E resources in the library can be accessed through OPAC via computer terminals available in the library.

g) Stock verification and weeding
The library undertakes stock verification once in every two years; shelf list method is used in conducting stock verification. The library does not have any weeding policy.

h) Preservation: Library preserves the print collection by dusting/cleaning of books and also keeping camphor and naphthalene balls in shelves. Library also binds tear and mutilated books. Preservation of e resources is done by replication and refreshing.Library is conducting library orientation program once in four years on usage of OPAC, accessing and searching of e resources and databases.

i) Problems
The following problems are faced by librarian while collecting print resources such as delay in getting books and journals from publishers, and lack of Inter Library Loan. Librarian also faced problems in collection of E resources such as availability of access for particular period, high prices of e resources, complicated procurement and licensee agreements, lack of preservation methods of e resources, variety options for accessing, operational cost and maintenance, frequent technological up gradations, exchange rates, economic recession and lack of funds .

6. Major Findings of the study:

-Library in the study has a written Collection Development policy; library committee is involving in selection and acquisition of collection every year and preserving these materials in conventional way. Collections in the library classified and arranged using DDC classification scheme. A data base of library books/periodicals created using Easylib software and it is accessible via OPAC with limited number of terminals.

-Since 4 years budget had been increased gradually on purchase of books and periodicals, based on that number of books gradually increased to 21000 since its inception of the college.
-Collections in terms of titles of books, total number volumes along with subscription of national and International journals are satisfactory as per AICTE norms.
-E resources subscribed by library is low and as per AICTE norms as it is subscribing only IEEE. Institution having 4 year B.E course shall have to subscribe to e-journal packages of IEEE, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell, ASME, ASCE, McGraw Hill, JGATE, Elsevier and ASTM Digital Library. Institutions having Civil Engineering course need to subscribe ASCE package. Institutions having Mechanical Engineering course need to subscribe ASME package**.**

 -Librarian while collecting print resources faced problems such as delay in getting books and journals from publishers, and lack of ILL.
-Librarian also expressed availability of access for particular period, high prices of e resources complicated procurement and licensee agreements etc are problems for acquiring e resources.

Suggestions.

Number of terminals in the library be increased and IP mode access be given to users. Increase Budget of the library to acquire online database and e journals and also purchase more books and journals to fulfill AICTE norms. Form a consortia model approach in

sharing of resources with other engineering college libraries. Librarian should conduct periodic feedbacks about collection and its usage. A Committee is to be established to overcome the problems faced by librarian while acquiring collections.

To access wide variety of e resources, an ICT centre will be established by private engineering colleges with support from governments, subscribing all AICTE proposed e resources along other e journals and e books on engineering. The cost for the maintenance of this centre can be borne by respective private college managements; nominal costs will be collected from students for using these e resources. The centre would save huge amount of money spent by private managements on subscription of e resources proposed by AICTE. The ICT centre can provide 24*7 services and users would get access to large number of online databases and e - journals with least cost, without wasting their time at one click.

Conclusion:

Success of any library system depends on factors such as book collection, periodical collection, library services, physical facilities, library staff, ICT infrastructure, finance, and user education etc., based on certain norms standards or guidelines. The main role of an engineering college library is to satisfy the needs of its users. The services of librarian also make good customer satisfaction among users. Librarian should regularly examine customer satisfaction with the library's collection, services and information preferences to ensure that the information needs of users are satisfactorily fulfilling within time.

State government is giving fee reimbursement to students who joined in engineering course and also helping private engineering colleges to impart quality education. It is the duty of the college to provide quality education, library collections and information services to the students and in turn it would help country's economic development.

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