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THE NEED OF RE-ENGINEERING IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN MUMBAI REGION WITH REGARD TO LIBRARY COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Advancement of technology has greatly affected the formats of the information, needs and information seeking behavior of users. The college library need to develop balanced library collection (print and non-print) to satisfy the needs of user of 21st century and achieve the objective of the parent organization. There is an urgent need for re-engineering the collection development process to manage information growth within limited budget and in achieving the academic excellence of the institution. This study was undertaken in order to find out the status of the library collection, and collection development process adopted in the Arts, Science and Commerce college libraries in Mumbai region. The research is based on the survey method using questionnaire method. Based on findings suggestions are given to college libraries for development of balanced collection and re-engineering of collection development process keeping into account the written policy, acquisition and selection process, technical process, physical verification and weeding out process.

KEYWORDS : Re-engineering, Collection Development, College Libraries.

1. INTRODUCTION

The college library is the heart of the institution. It plays a major role in achieving the academic excellence of the institution and personality development of the youth. The effective collection development is the core function of the college library in satisfying the needs of the user and achieving the objectives of the parent organization. Technological advancement has a definite impact on cost and forms of library collection and information seeking behavior of the users. At the same time today's user are of opinion that everything is available on internet, which has created threat on survival of the college libraries. To face such challenges there is need to re-engineer the collection development of the college libraries.

2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

It is imperative that the following terms are defined, with regard to this research study.

RE-ENGINEERING

Petrozoo and Stepper (1998), has defined the term as "Re-engineering is the concurrent redesign of processes, organizations, and their supporting information systems to achieve a radical improvement in time, cost, quality, and customers' regard for the company's products and services".

With respect to library, Re-engineering designates parting away with the old system and generating a new one with fresh innovative ideas and procedures.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Dahibhateet. al.(2009), information explosion, rising prices of information, changing users' need, limited budgets, educational reforms, more emphasis on research are some of the

important factors responsible for the library to go for re-engineering in libraries.

Haritha (2010), in his case study on Re-engineering of Acquisition process in the library, pointed out that the acquisition is one of the main processes that needs to be re-engineered, as this process involves many repetitive tasks. Automation of acquisition system will save the time and effort of the staff and at the same time provide convenient and speedy access to library resources.

Ptak-Danchak (2012), stated that libraries are facing problem in building the desired collection within their limited budgets, due to ever changing users' expectations and their information seeking behaviors. It is essential to implement a new collection development policy, with continuous interaction with library users about their expectations from libraries.

In the case study conducted by Das &Baruah (2010), it was found that college libraries of the present age are facing new types of challenges, which they could not have imagined a decade ago. Findings of research revealed that the colleges under study had a less than10,000 books and very less journals and newspapers. At the same time 53.21% users were dissatisfied with the library collection

Tang et.al. (2009), in their study found out that due to the shift in forms of collection from print to non-print, it has become critical for the library to effectively acquire, organize, manage and provide access to its library collection. So there is an urgent need for the library to overhaul and redesign their existing library processes

Whereas, Barman &Thakuria (2010), in their study of Re-engineering in technical institute libraries in Assam, revealed that maximum problems faced by the users were due to an inadequate and irrelevant library collection, and also an inability to access the same.   Hence re-engineering of library should focus on the availability of infrastructure, ICT infrastructure, and adequate, relevant and balanced print and non-print library collection.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The objectives of the present study may be enumerated as follows –
1. To study the present status of library collection in college libraries of Mumbai region.
2. To study the process adopted the college libraries for collection development.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The present study is a descriptive research based on survey method. Questionnaire were sent to college librarians to provide the information about their library collection and collection development process followed by their college libraries to identify the need of re-engineering for collection development.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:
The study is limited to Government grant aided Arts, Science and Commerce colleges in Mumbai Region

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS
6.1 Responses Received
The researcher has distributed questionnaire to 80 college librarians and received responses from a total of 75 college librarians that is 93.75%.

6.2 Library Collection
The main objective of the college library is to have balanced quality based library collection to fulfill user needs. It need to be continuously reinforced by adding quality and need-based information resources. In today's digital environment, the college library is required to have a balanced growth of both print and non-print resources.
 (a) Print Collection

Table 6.1: Ratio of Books per Student

Sr. No.	Ratio of Books per Student	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	<20	56	75%
2	20-30	11	14%
3	30-40	6	8%
4	40-50	0	0%
5	50-60	2	3%
	Total	**75**	**100%**

Figure 6.1: Ratio of Books per Student

Figure 6.1: Ratio of Books per Student
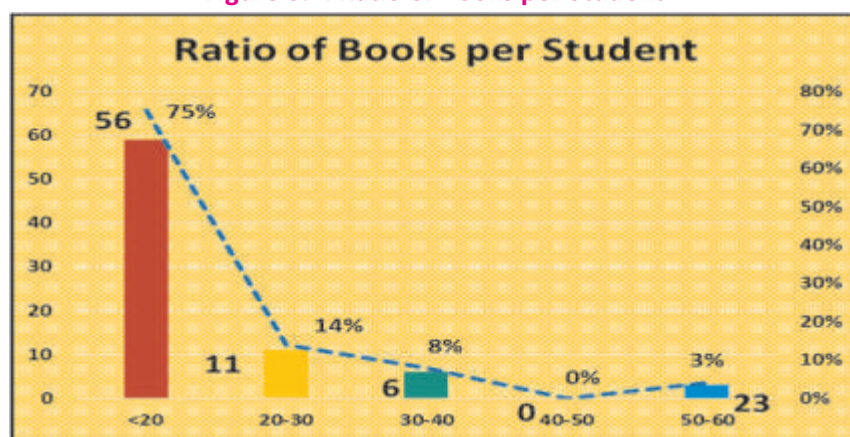
Findings: It is observed that in 56 (75%) college libraries, a ratio of books per student is below 20, which is comparatively less than recommendations given by UGC advisory committee chaired by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan that is, ratio 1:30 in 1965 and 1:20 in 1979.

Table 6.2: Availability of Periodicals in the College Libraries

Sr. No.	Periodicals	Total No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	<20	7	9%
2	20-39	10	13%
3	40-59	20	27%
4	60-79	15	20%
5	80-99	13	17%
6	100-119	5	7%
7	120-139	3	4%
8	160-179	1	1%
9	180-199	1	1%
	Total	**75**	**100%**

Figure 6.2: Availability of Periodicals in the College Libraries
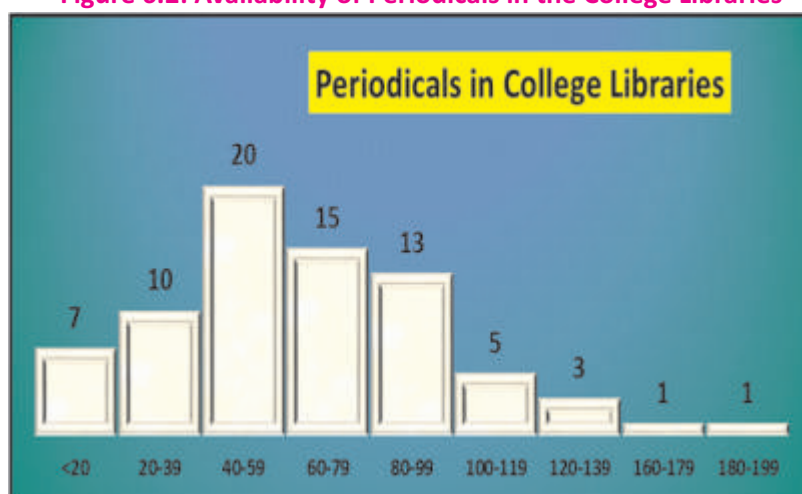
Findings: 68(91%) college libraries subscribe more than 20 periodicals which is satisfactory as per the guidelines of the UGC.

Table 6.3: Availability of Newspapers in the College Libraries

Sr. No.	Newspaper	Total No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	5-9	6	8%
2	10-14	26	35%
3	15-19	29	39%
4	20-24	11	15%
5	25-29	3	4%
	Total	**75**	**100%**

Figure 6.3: Availability of Newspapers in the College Libraries
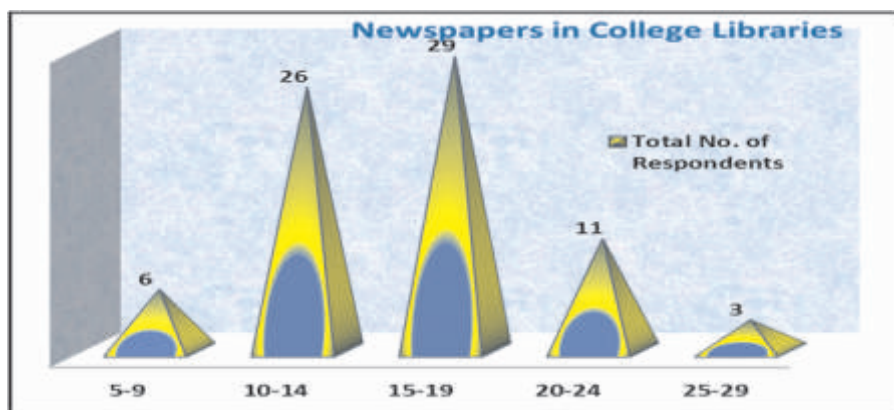
Findings: Majority of the college libraries 69 (92%) have more than 10 newspapers.

Table 6.4: Availability of Other Print Resources in the College Libraries

Sr. No.	Other Print Resources	Yes	Percentage
1	Maps	33	44%
2	Thesis	33	44%
3	Braille Books	1	1%
4	Bound Volumes	9	12%
5	Globe	4	5%

Findings: It is noticedthat 33(44%) College libraries have Maps; 33(44%) have Thesis; 9(12%)have Bound Volumes and only 4(5%) have Globe in their print collection. only one college library have Braille Books in their library.

b) Non-Print Collection

Table 6.5: Availability of Non-Print Collection in College Libraries

Sr. No.	E-resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	E-books	5	7%
2	E-projects	42	56%
3	E-journals	15	20%
4	CD/DVD	57	76%
5	E-thesis	0	0%

Figure 6.4: Availability of E-Resources in College Libraries
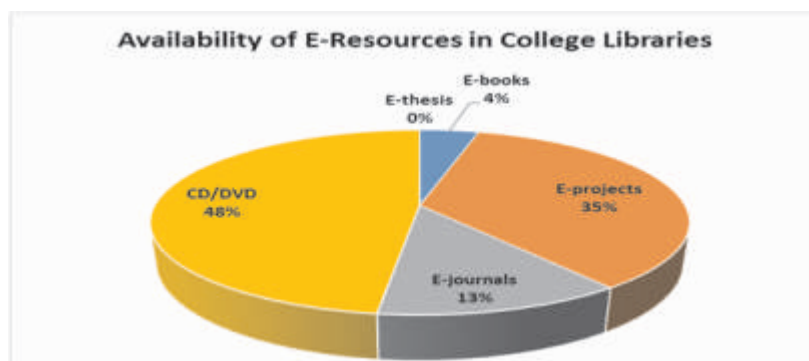
Findings: Data shows that 5(7%) college libraries have e-books; 15(20%) have e-journals; 42(56%) have e-projects and 57(76%) have CD/DVDs, whereas, no college library have e-thesis in their collection.

Table 6.6: -Database Subscription in the College Libraries

SR. No.	E-Database	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ebsco	5	7%
2	Proquest	3	4%
3	Taxman	1	1%
4	Indiastat	1	1%
5	Do not Subscribe to any Database	65	87%
	Total	**75**	**100%**

Figure 6.5: Database Subscription in the College Libraries

Database Subscription in College Libraries
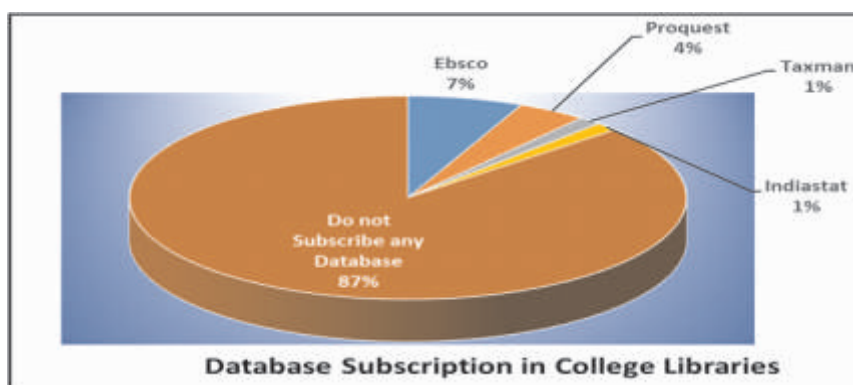
Findings: Majority of the college libraries that is,65(85%) do not subscribe to any e-database.

Membership with Library Network

Library networks link universities, colleges, research institutions and national information institutes, facilitate resource sharing at nominal prices.

Table 6.7: Membership with Library Network

Sr. No.	Library Network	Yes	No	Total
1	INFLIBNET N-LIST	73 (97%)	2 (3%)	**75 (100%)**
2	DELNET	12 (16%)	63 (84%)	**75 (100%)**

Figure 6.6: Membership with Library Network
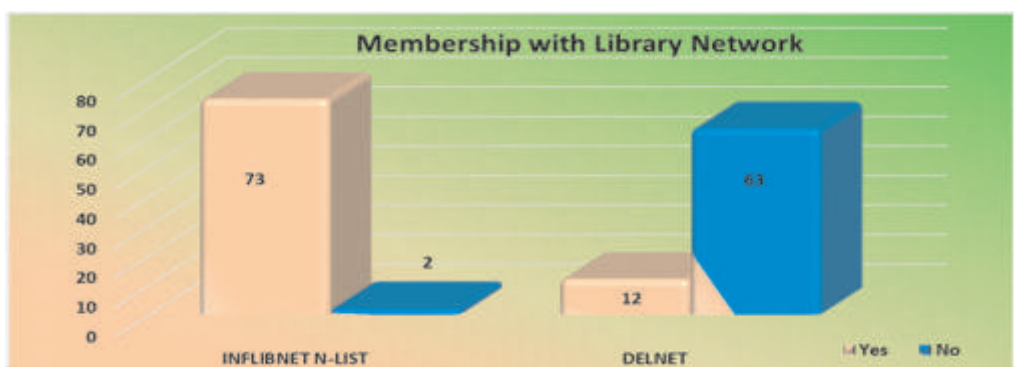
Findings: It is observed that 73(97%) college libraries have membership of INFLIBNET N-LIST program and 12(16%) have membership of DELNET through which they can access e-resources subscribed by them.

6.3 Collection Development Policy in College Libraries
i) Written Collection Development Policy:

A proper written collection development policy aids in the careful planning and procurement of print and non-print collection..

Table 6.8: Written Collection Development in College Libraries

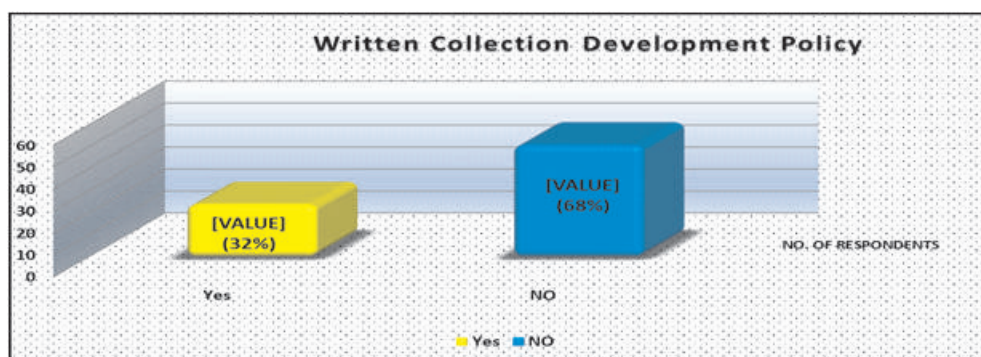| Sr. No.	Written Collection Development Policy	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	24	32%
2	No	51	68%
	TOTAL	**75**	**100%**

Figure 6.7: Written Collection Development in College Libraries

Findings: Only 24(32%) the college libraries have a written collection development policy for building print and non-print resources to satisfy the needs of the user.

ii). Selection procedure adopted by the College Libraries

Table 6.9: Selection Procedure adopted by the College Libraries

Sr. No	Selection Procedure	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Requisition by faculty and Researchers	75	100%
2	Approval method	67	89%
3	Organizing Book Exhibition cum sale	63	84%
4	Book Reviews	45	60%
5	Publishers catalogue/ Trade Bibliography	45	60%
6	Requisition by student	41	55%
7	Requisition by Library Staff	37	49%
8	Book Selection Committee	4	5%

Figure 6.8: Selection Procedure adopted by the College Libraries
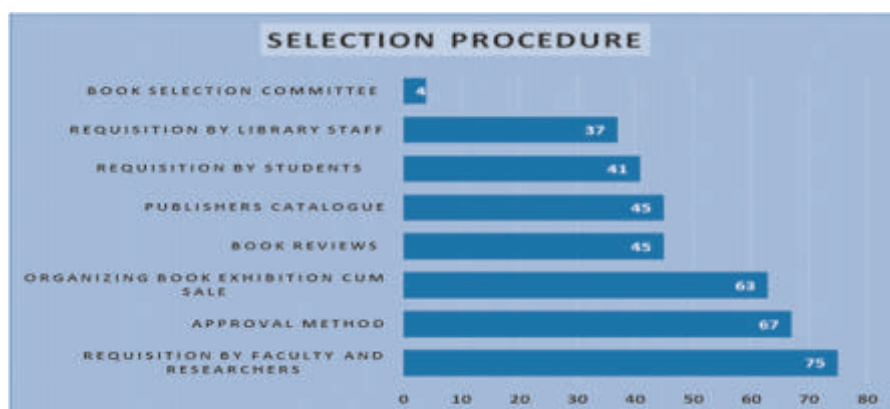
Findings:

1. 75(100%) college libraries selects documents through suggestions from faculty and researchers, 67(89%) adopted approval method. 63(84%) college libraries select through Organizing Book exhibition cum sale, 45(60%) college libraries use book reviews and publishers catalog, which are main source for a selection of quality print and non-print collection.

2. Library users are the main component of college libraries for whom all the resources and services are developed, still, only 41(55%) of college libraries, give preferences to requisition of the students.

3. Library staff, are in continuous touch with the users and know their needs better, yet 37(49%) college libraries accept the suggestions from library staff for selection of documents

4. Only 7(9%) colleges have selection committee for selection of library collection (print and non-print)

iii). Methods of Acquisitionadopted by the College Libraries

Table 6.10:   Methods of Acquisition adopted by the College Libraries

Sr. No.	Acquisition Method	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Local Vendor	75	100%
2	Direct Purchase from Publishers	64	85%
3	Online Procurement / Vendors	20	27%
4	Consortium Based Acquisition	15	20%
5	Quotation or Tender system	15	20%

**Figure 6.9:   Methods of Acquisition adopted by the College Libraries**
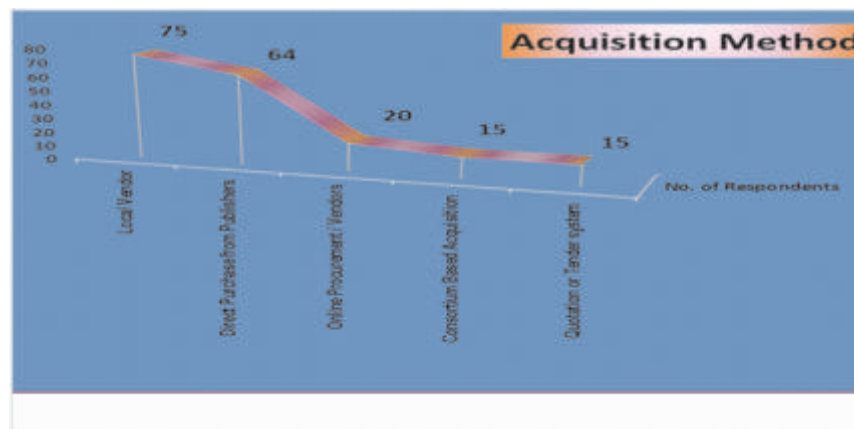
Findings: All the college libraries, 75(100%) purchases through local vendors. 64(85%) purchase directly from publishers for maximum discount. In the digital era, yet college libraries do not prefer online purchases, only 20(27%) college libraries adopt online procurement. 15(20%) of college libraries have quotation or tender method for the acquisition of information documents.

iv). Classification System:

Table 6.11: Classification system used by the College Libraries

Sr. No.	Classification system	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	D.D.C. 19TH Edition	50	67%
2	D.D.C. 21ST Edition	23	31%
3	D.D.C. 23RD Edition	1	1%
4	Colon Classification 7th edition	1	1%
5	U.D.C.	0	0%
6	Library of Congress	0	0%

Figure 6.10: Classification system used by the College Libraries
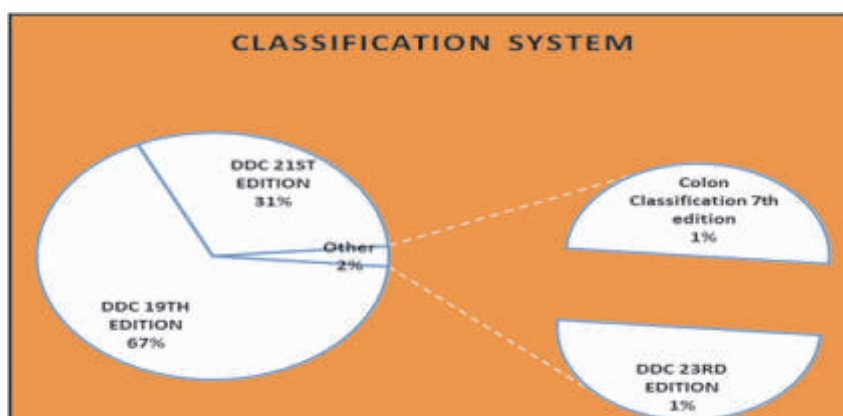
Findings: Data shows that 50(67%) libraries useDDC 19th edition. 23(31%) use DDC 21st edition. Only one college library use latest DDC 23rd edition. Whereas, 1 college library uses Colon Classification system.

v). Cataloguing System:

Table 6.12: Cataloguing System Used by College Libraries

Sr. No.	Cataloguing Method	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Traditional catalogue	1	1%
2	Computerized catalogue (OPAC/WEB OPAC)	74	99%
	Total	**75**	**100%**

Findings: It is observed that 74(99%) respondents have computerized catalogue (OPAC/WEB OPAC) and only 1 college library still uses the traditional catalogue in card form.

vi) Evaluation of Library Collection

Table 6.13 Evaluation of Library collection

Sr. No.	Evaluation Process	No. of Respondents
1	Yes	18(23%)
2	No	61(77%)
	Total	**79(100%)**

Findings: Only 28(23%) college libraries evaluates its collection with respect to the needs of the user.

vi). Physical Verification and Weeding Process Adopted in the College Libraries

Table 6.14: Physical Verification and Weeding Process in the College Libraries

Sr. No.	Frequency of Physical Verification	No. of Respondents	Weeding Action Taken	No. of Respondents
1	Yearly	12 16%	Yearly	5 7%
2	As and When Required	63 84%	As and When Required	70 93%

Findings: Data shows that Only 12(16%) does physical verification on yearly base and only 5(7%) have adopted weeding out process on yearly base.

7. SUGGESTIONS

Based on findings some suggestions are given by the researchers, which are as follows:
1. Library staff of engineering colleges should re-engineer the collection development process for the development of balanced rich collection (print and non-print) to meet the needs of the users.
2. There is need to have written ICT enabled collection development policy for its effective implementation.
3. Libraries should accepts suggestions from all the stakeholders for qualitative selection of documents.
4. Libraries should explore all the possible acquisition methods keeping in mind the urgency, budget and need of the user.
5. Libraries should adopt evaluation of collection, physical verification and weeding out process on regular basis.

8. CONCLUSION

The analysis of data reveals that in majority of college libraries availability of the print resources are not adequate. Non-print collection is very poor and majority college libraries depend on e-resources of INFLIBNET N-LIST. Process adopted by the college libraries are also incomplete for effective development of library collection. There is need for college libraries to re-engineer its collection development process to satisfy the needs of the user and survive in this competitive digital world.

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