Original Article

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Collection Development in Central Coastal District Libraries of Andhra Pradesh

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How to cite this article: Srinivasa Rao M, Dhana Raju V. (2022). Collection Development in Central Coastal District Libraries of Andhra Pradesh. *Library Progress International,* 42(1), 48-56.

ABSTRACT

Public libraries need to be more creative and innovative with their collection development. It's important to consider how the information is delivered and what has the potential of being accessed on a given device. Collection development in public libraries is about more than just acquiring new materials for patrons to use. It is about the connection that libraries provide between people and resources, whether they be physical or digital. This study discussed the improvement of library collections based on user demand and user interest, that is those who need information are like house wives, businessmen, employed people, unemployed people, retired people and children. Collection development policy includes that fulfilment of present and future needs of the user community in the public libraries. Collection development deals with the procurement, collection development of antiquate materials, conventional documents and Non-Book materials for the users.

KEYWORDS*: Library Collection, District Central Libraries, public libraries, Electronic Books, E-Journals, Resource sharing. Problems in Collection Development*

INTRODUCTION

A library is a place for storing books, journals, magazines, newspapers, audio-visual materials and various other media which people can read or listen. Public libraries comprise of books, magazines and newspapers which are available on the open shelf. They also provide information about recent events in the city. To be successful in this area, one should have knowledge about different types of public libraries situated all over the world. Collection development is the systematic acquisition of resource material for the public library whether conventional form or digital form to fulfil the needs of the user community. Collection development in public libraries process has perfect and committed planning policies to meet the user information needs; it implied different policies which are made by the governments or authorities. Collection development policy process includes acquisition, selection, and promotion. It includes the fulfilment of present and future needs of the user community in the public libraries. Collection development deals with

the procurement, collection development of antiquate materials, conventional documents and Non-Book materials for the users. Collection development includes the various type of materials, cost of the materials, user utilization statistics, assessing the need of the document, sharing through ILL from the nearest libraries within the districts (Resource Sharing). (Harinath Reddy, 2017).

In 1954, Delivery of Books Act (Public libraries) was enacted in India.It was amended in 1956. Based on the delivery of books act, books, journals, magazines, and newspapers published in India must be sent to the Indian national library and its allied libraries within 30 days. According to the 1954 delivery of books act, the national library of India had taken a memorandum of understanding with the international libraries. Based on MOU, every book, journal, and magazine which are published from the world exchange their collection with the Indian national library (Uraon, 2019)

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to create a dedicated library department in 1961. Open libraries are maintained by the district library office according to The Andhra Pradesh Public Library Act fewer than 16 articles in 1961.

As per the Department of Public Libraries State Administration Report: The local government has to provide a public library for every 50000 population and one branch library for every 25000 population.1 district central library and 88 branch libraries are greatly maintained by the Zilla Granthalaya Samsta. (DCL, Machilipatnam, 2020). District Central Library -1 (Established in 1952) Grade I libraries are 6, Grade II libraries are 2. Village libraries in West Godavari district are 34, but only 3 of them are currently in working condition. Similarly, the total count of working book deposit centres in this district is 100 out of which only 1 is Grade I (District Central Library, Eluru); there are 5 Grade II (Grade 2) libraries and 10 Grade III (Grade 3) libraries. There are 3 Grade IV libraries, 38 village libraries and 131 Book Deposit Centres.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ameyaw (2019). It has been set up that series development exercise is a massive section of the library. The kind of Collection development held through a good library is judged via way of means of the kind of Collection improvement it holds for clients. Collection development assesses how well a particular library meets the objectives, goals, and vision and of its determined organization. Academic libraries everywhere in the global are continuously below strain to make certain their viability and effectiveness in phrases of ways a good deal their Collection improvement can meet the objectives, necessities, and missions of the discern Library.

Harinath Reddy (2017) clarified that collection development is subject-wise, department savvy. More sources have to be allotted to the university library. There is a demand to create a collection of virtual or digital books and e-diaries to be used through the understudy neighbourhood.

Sanjay (2016) investigates the significance of collection development in libraries. Various factors must be considered when developing a subjective assortment to assist clients. These components include arrangements, standards, methods, and strategies, as well as issues related to assortment/improvement and removal. It is also critical to assess the assortments in order to assess their utilisation and the usefulness of assortment advancement in an electronic environment.

Kaur and Walia (2015) emphasized the significance of the collection development approach, web-primarily based total collection, and the problem in collection running within the computerized period. Because of the abundance of computerized belongings that are efficiently available via the web, the computerized climate and assortment advancement strategy is undergoing a paradigm shift.

Uraon and sinha (2019) described that collection development is the main nerve of the education system and its supports the all the library systems. It is very important to implicate the information communications technologies in the public library system; the system can give more fruits.

DEFINITION

Harrod Librarians Glossary(Barik) : Defined that " The Process of planning and stock acquisitions not simply to cater for immediate needs but to build a coherent and reliable collection for number of years to meet the objective of the services"(6th ed.,1987)(Sanjay.P,2016).

Evens (2000): Defined that " Library Collection development as the process of meeting the information needs of the people in a timely and economical manner using the information resources locally held, as well as from the organization (Ameyaw,2019).

ICT IMPLICATIONS IN CENTRAL COASTAL DISTRICT

Based on IFLA Public library Guidelines interpreted that "A Standard of One Computer access point per 5000 People" (Kaur, 2015).A manual system of collection development may create lot of clerical errors, it kills time of the employee also, according to fourth law of library science propounded by the dr. S.R. Ranganathan "Save the Time of the User or Employee" may face some problems in manual processing of preparing list of collection development. The preparation of the list of procured documents for the library automatically saves the time of the employee and reader. Proper utilization of IC Technology in the collection development should be avoided clerical mistakes and duplication of the collection.

PROBLEMS IN COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

"The Best Reading for the largest Number at the Least Cost" Melvil Dewey
Based on this principle the library should select the best books for the users within their allotted budget.
1. **Books Collection Development:** The public libraries had been facing many problems regarding the book selection process. The library book selection committee is responsible for recommending the books. It hinders users' recommendations; to overcome this hurdle needs a national book selection policy for public libraries.

2. **Organization of Collection:** There is a need to arrange all the collections in the library with the help of Library Classification Schemes. The proper arrangement of documents in the public library helps to easily find the document to fulfil the fourth law of library science. Cataloguing helps to find the book in the library.
3. **Journal Collection Development:** International journals are very costlier to subscribe to village public libraries are not able to procure. In public libraries, there is a deficit of funds to procure international journals and magazines for the public libraries. Government has to initiate regional consortia to promote the journal articles and public library. Public libraries have to maintain database Management for users.
4. **Duplication in Collection:** The public libraries have to regularly update their collection. Weed out policy is very much encouraged to find duplicate collections in the public library. If any document or book is weeded out, at least one copy of the weeded out document keep in the library.
5. **Current Collection Development:** The library can fulfil the needs of the users based on the current collection development in the public library. Very much need to provide current information to the users. The government has to support acquiring the updated collection in the library.

OBJECTIVES

1. To Analyse collection development in central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh
2. To create importance of Information Communication Technology in District central Libraries in Coastal district of AP.
3. To analyze the ICT Facilities in District Central Libraries
4. To create awareness in Digital Resources in DCLs
5. To assess the male and female attendance for Knowing the Purpose of the visit, and to give suggestions for promoting the usage of the library resources in the district central libraries.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher collected the data with a structured questionnaire, conducted interviews with library professionals and users who are coming regularly to the district central libraries with respective their districts. The data collection was conducted in the month of December 2020, January 2021. The total number of questionnaires was distributed as a pilot survey 300; distributed questionnaires are in each district central library 100 respectively. 271 responses received from Krishna DCL93 (34.32%), West

Godavari DCL 87(32.1%), and Krishna DCL 91 (33.58) respectively.

Data interpretation and Data analysis

The questions were designed for the purpose of knowing the initial information about the district central libraries in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The second phased questions are to know the physical collection development. The third phase is the implication of Information communication technologies in the district central libraries.

Table 1: Demographic Information

Gender	Krishna (N=93)	West Godavari (N=87)	East Godavari (N=91)	Total (N=271)
Male	25.46	21.4	28.78	75.65
Female	8.86	10.7	4.8	24.35
Total	34.32	32.1	33.58	100.00

Table 1 depicted that gender information in three central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The highest percentage of the male population registered in district central libraries from East Godavari district with 29% (28.78). Followed by Krishna district with 25.46%. The least registered from West

Godavari district with 21.4%. The highest female registered users are from the west Godavari district with 11% (10.7), followed by Krishna with 9% (8.86). The lowest female users are east Godavari district with 5% (4.8).
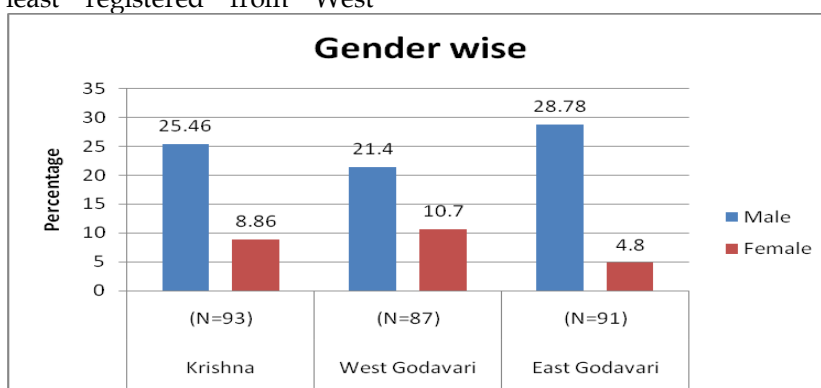

Figure 1: Gender Response

Table 2: Data on Purpose of visit of the respondents

Purpose of Visit	Krishna (N=93)	West Godavari (N=87)	East Godavari (N=91)	Total (N=271)
To read Newspapers and magazines	9.23	8.86	9.96	28.04
To borrow and return the books	7.01	6.64	5.17	18.82
To prepare for competitive examinations	9.96	11.07	12.55	33.58
To improve general knowledge	4.8	3.69	3.32	11.81
To read reference materials	3.32	1.85	2.58	7.75
Total	34.32	32.1	33.58	100.00

Table 2 explained that The Library users visit the region's central libraries in Andhra Pradesh central seaside locale. The highest library users are coming for to prepare competitive Examinations with nearly 34 percent (33.58).The followed by the users are coming to peruse papers with 28.04 percent, and the least respondents are coming for perusing reference material with nearly 8 percent (7.75).
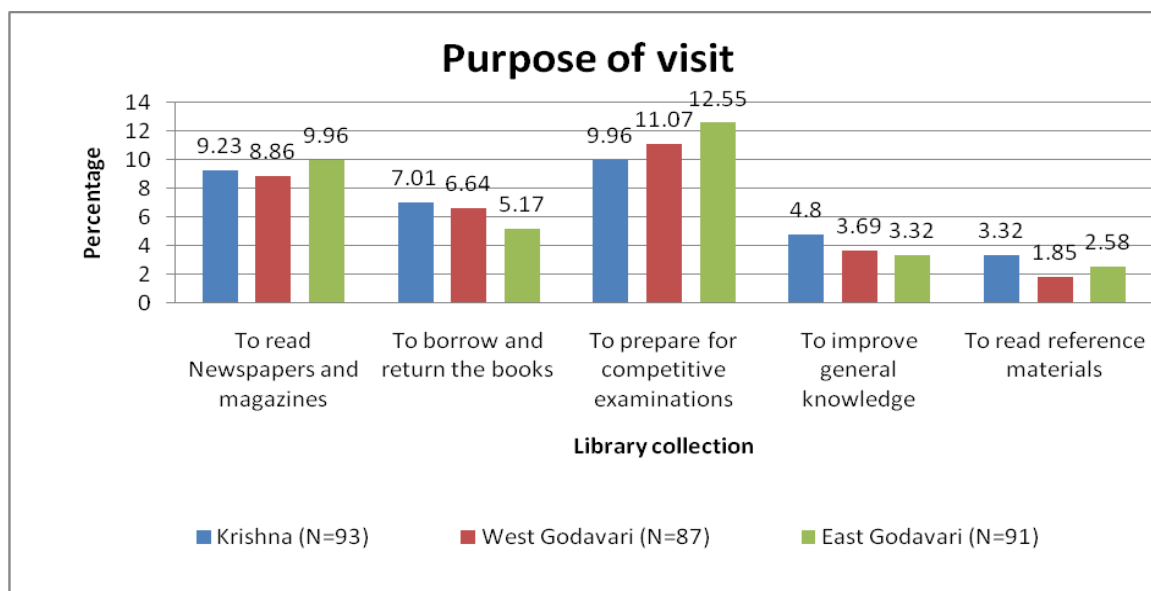

Figure 2: Purpose of Visit to the Library

Table 3: Book Collection

Book Collection	Krishna	East	West
Books	1,21,816	82,202	84,295

Table 3 described the Collection of book resources in the central coastal districts in Andhra Pradesh. The highest books collection posses in the Krishna district central library with no. 1, 21,816, followed by west Godavari district have 84,295. The least collection of books possessed in the East Godavari district central library with no. 82,202.
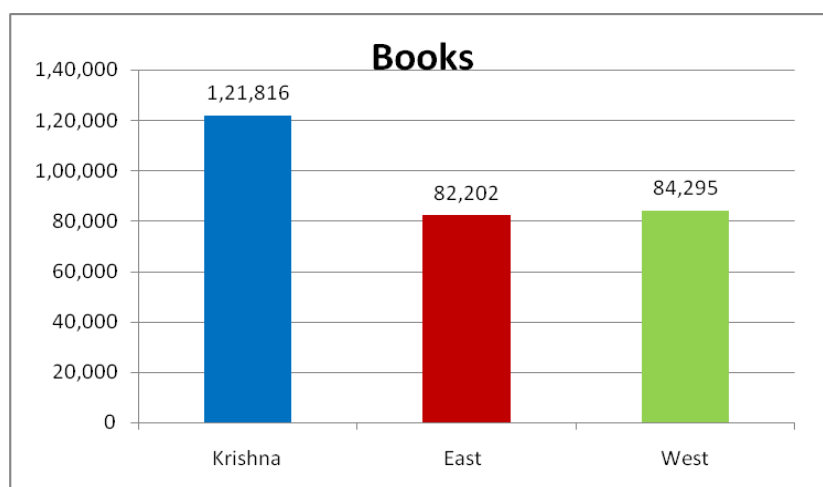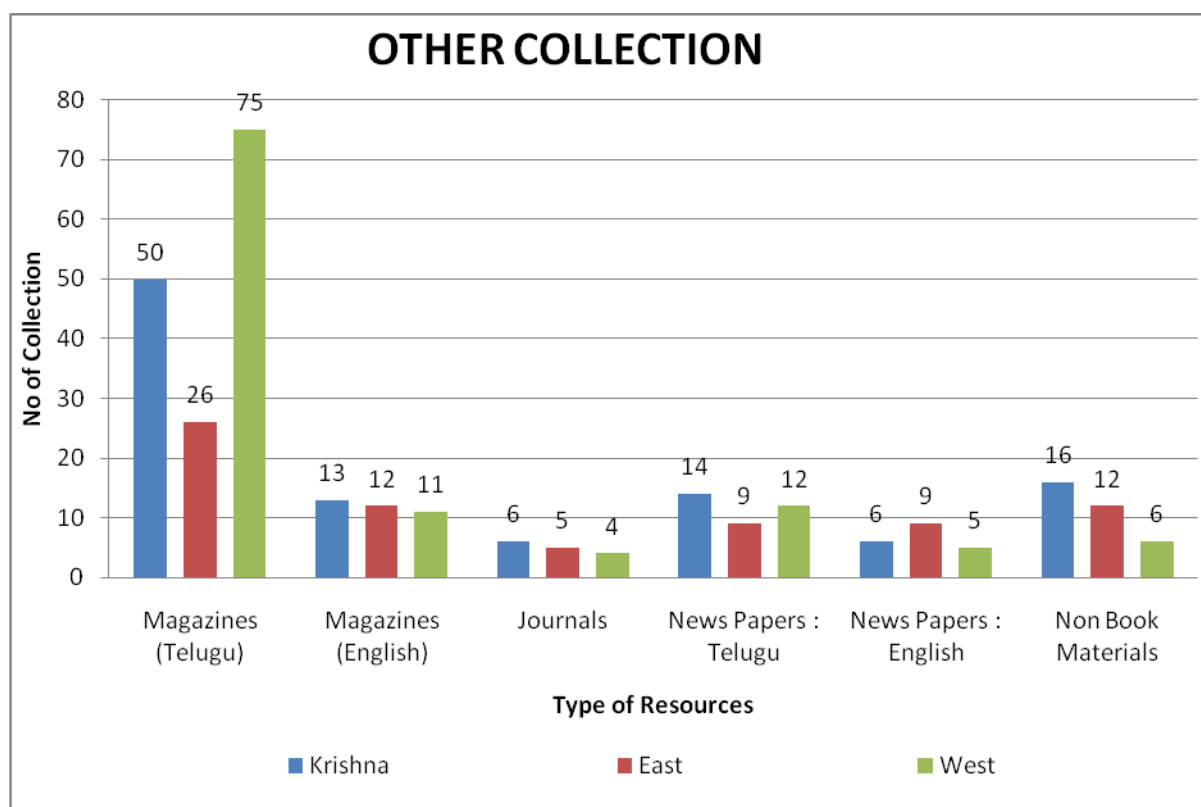

Figure 3: Book collection in district central libraries

Table 4: Other collection Development in the public library

Other Collections	Krishna	East	West
Magazines (Telugu)	50	26	75
Magazines (English)	13	12	11
Journals	6	5	4
News Papers (Telugu)	14	9	12
News Papers (English)	6	9	5
Non Book Materials	16	12	6

Table 4 analyzed other collection development in the central coastal district of Andhra Pradesh such as journals, magazines, newspapers, and non-book materials. The highest collection of magazines are in the west Godavari district central library that is 86(75+11) followed by Krishna district library 63(50+13). The lowest magazines are in East Godavari district central library 38 (26+12). Regarding newspapers the highest newspapers are in Krishna district central library with 20 newspapers, followed by East Godavari district central library with 18.The lowest newspaper subscription in west Godavari district central library 17.

Figure 4: Other collection development in district central library

Table 5: Internet Facility in DCL

Internet Borrowing Facility	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Yes	32.84	30.26	31.37	94.46

Table, 5 depicted the Internet service given among the central coastal district libraries, the most noteworthy assistance was furnished by Krishna district central library with almost 33 %(32.84), trailed by the East Godavari District central library with 31.37%. The lowest internet service is given by West Godavari district central library with 30.26%.
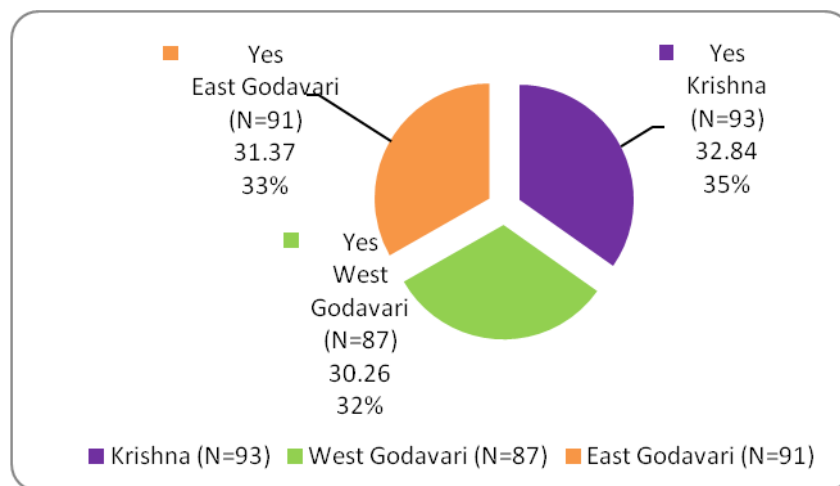

Figure 5: Response of Internet Facility in DCL

Table 6: ICT Facilities

ICT Facilities	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Computers	5.17	5.9	7.01	18.08
Printers	4.43	5.17	5.9	15.5
Scanners	4.43	3.32	4.06	11.81
Photocopiers	5.17	4.43	4.06	13.65
UPS	4.8	4.43	2.95	12.18
CD-ROMs	2.95	1.85	1.85	6.64
Television	2.95	2.21	3.32	8.49
LCD Projector	2.58	1.48	2.95	7.01
Others	1.85	3.32	1.48	6.64
Total	34.32	32.1	33.58	100.00

Table 6 described the information communication facility in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The highest computer facility was arranged with 18.08%, followed by The Printing with 15.5%. The lowest facility is among the three central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh is C.D ROM, other facilities 7% (6.64). The remaining facilities are reprographic or photocopying facility with 14% (13.65), Un Interrupted power supply is 12.18%, Scanners 12% (11.81), Television 8.49%, LCD Projectors 7.01% Respectively.
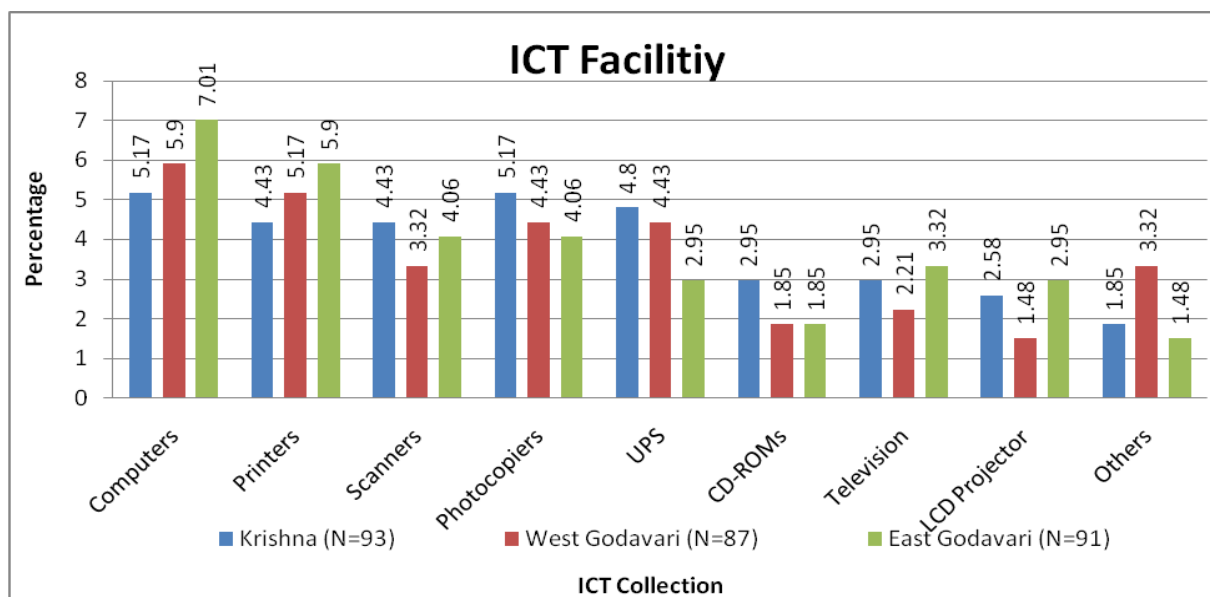
Figure 6: ICT Facilities

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The survey findings factual depicted that the collection development in central coastal district central libraries in Andhra Pradesh that is West, East, and Krishna districts in Andhra Pradesh. The researcher collected data using a structured questionnaire, recording interviews from users and library staff. The statistical assessment of central coastal district central libraries in Andhra Pradesh has been designed by the DCL statistics using MS Excel. The three district central library's highly lacking behind their collection development in the pattern of DCLs.

CONCLUSION

Public libraries have been a pool of the greatest resources to improve knowledge and lifelong learning. Due to the evolution of technology, public libraries have been changing their collection development from print resources to E-resources. This is because there has been a drastic change in the way people get information and the gateways of knowledge. The role of public libraries is to provide information and create reading space for people in their communities, with a wide variety of resources. The collection development process in a library is an essential part of meeting the needs of its community members by carefully selecting resources that will meet their needs and interests. Collection development is a process

that takes into account many factors, such as user demographics, skilled library professionals, budget constraints, and the library's mission. A public library must have a collection development plan in place to determine what materials to include on its shelves. The concept of Collection Development encompasses the selection of electronic resources in a public library that meet the user's information needs and the Library's objectives. Collection development is the rationale based on the timely evolution of the documents in the library. The libraries in Andhra Pradesh's central coastal districts may try to provide the most recent collection and assistance to the users in finding documents on the library shelves. They may also provide ICT facilities to the users to connect open access and consortia.

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