

E-Collection Development in District Central Libraries of Central Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract:

Objective of this study described the present condition and improvement of Library collection in the central coastal districts, of Andhra Pradesh. This paper discussed here enhancement of library collection on user demands with the user interest that is, information requirement groups are like house wives, business men, employed users, unemployed users, retired persons and children.

Collecting data through the structured questionnaire, interview and observations in the library in the month of December, 2020 to January 2021, respectively. Total number of questionnaires distributed 100 each of each district central library that is 300 distributed out of the response is 90.33%(271). This survey limited to conduct in district central libraries in central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh that is three districts such as Krishna, West Godavari, and East Godavari districts.

This study found that there is an importance of increase document collection in both aspects that electronic documents and conventional documents. There is a need to allocate to more funds to the district central libraries in central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Key Words: Library Collection, District central libraries, public libraries, Electronic Books, E-Journals, Resource sharing.

1. Introduction:

Public library is the gateway of gathering information, improving knowledge for life long, learning, disseminating information to necessitate people in the society. The public library can encourage decision making independently, development of the culture within the countries educating the people in health and wealth consciousness and to creating social awareness on everyone in the society.

The UNESCO manifesto declared that “Public library as a living force for education, culture and Information, and as an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare through the minds of men and women.”(Niegaard, 1995)

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to separately maintain a public library department in 1961. The Public library libraries are open by the Zilla Granthalaya Samsta under the rule of the Andhra Pradesh public library act under 16 articles in 1961. According to this rule, every 50000 peoples from a municipal area have to possess a public library; every 25000 people have one branch library. (Dept. Of Public Libraries State Administration Report, 1979-80, Pp.5-9).1 district central library and 88 branch libraries are greatly maintaining by the Zilla Granthalaya Samsta.(DCL, Machilipatnam,2020).District Central Library -1(Estd in 1952) Grade I Libraries are 6 Nos., Grade II Libraries are 2Nos., Grade III Libraries are 66Nos. Village Libraries are 34 , still only 3 Working,

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Book Deposit centres are in 100 No. are working in West Godavari district (DCL, Eluru,2021).East Godavari Consists 1- District Central Library, Grade 1 Libraries are 5 Nos. Grade II Libraries 10, Grade III Libraries are 48Nos. Grade IV Libraries are 38, Village Libraries are 10 No's and Book Deposit Centres are 131 Nos.(DCL , Kakinada,2021)

2. Review of Literature:

1. Harinath Reddy (2017) clarified that intricately about assortment improvement as subject-wise, division shrewd. There is a need to allot more assets to the college library. There is a need to build up an assortment of digital books, e-diaries to utilization of expert and non-expert of the understudy local area.
2. Kaur and Walia, (2015).accentuated that assortment advancement strategy, web based assortment, and challenge in assortment working in the computerized period. Computerized climate, assortment advancement strategy is going through an allegorical change because of the variety of computerized assets which are effectively accessible through the web.
3. Sanjay (2016) examines the significance of assortment advancement in libraries. Different elements must be contemplated while building up a subjective assortment to support the clients. These components incorporate arrangements, standards, methods and strategies, issues related with assortment/improvement, and removing too. It is similarly critical to assess the assortments to survey their utilization and besides the handiness of assortment advancement in an electronic climate.
4. Ameyaw (2019). Clarified that Collection advancement practice is a significant segment in the library. A decent library is judge by the sort of Collection development it holds for clients. The Collection development measures how a specific library meets the objectives, goals, and vision of the library and its parent establishment. Everywhere on the world, scholastic libraries are under at any point strain to guarantee viability and effectiveness in how much their Collection development can meet the objectives, necessities, and missions of the parent Library.
5. Katundu (2006) described that the environment and ways in which information centres and libraries in Tanzania and other developing countries may be affected by undertaking collection development within the changing e-publishing dimension. Currently, the philosophy of collection development itself is changing to accommodate these changes. As such, new methods and procedures of effecting collection development are required
6. Palmer (2021) depicted that In their double jobs as local area centres and information facilitators, libraries of things to come will encounter significant change: they will have less books and expanded accessible actual space; they will move from content distribution centres to content creation empowering agents; they will serve new kinds of guests including computerized Locals, information makers, and innovative students. These patterns will influence four apparatuses used to accomplish library innovation, coordinated effort, actual space, and individuals. This article sums up a writing survey, performed for the benefit of the Squamish Public Library in British Columbia, Canada, that inspected these future public library patterns.

3. Definition of Collection Development:

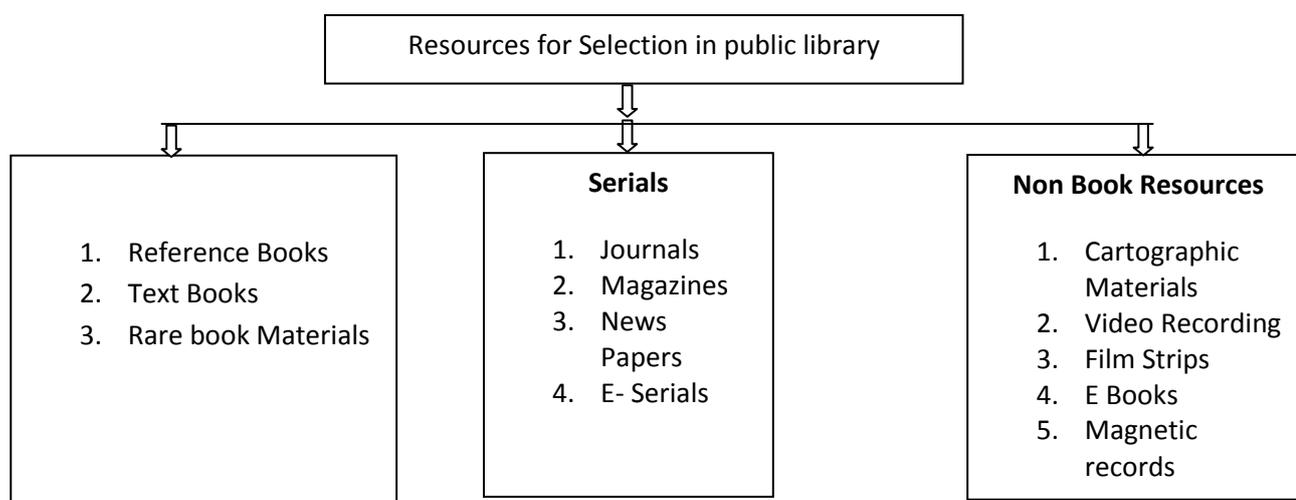
1. **ALA Glossary of LIS** Definition : Collection development is a word “ a term which encompass number of activities related to development of library collection including the determination and coordination of selection policy , assessment of needs of the users and potential users , collection

user studies, evolution , identification of collection needs , selection of materials, planning for resource sharing collection maintenance and weeding” (Reddy,2017)

2. Shipman (1975) : Defined As “ The sum total of library materials ; Books , Pamphlets, manuscripts, punched cards, serials, government documents, microfiche and micro tapes that makes up the holding of the particular library. In other words it is planned , systematic development of already existing collection” (F.2017)

3. Criteria of Resource Selection in Public libraries:

Library Collection Development policy, library books selection policy, library acquisition policy is interchangeable to used terms in the form of book selection and collection development .



Most books selection based on interest of the users who are regularly visiting to the public library based on the current trends, sensitivity of popular interests of the user or information seekers. All the book selection criteria are based on aspiration objectives of the public library and its services. The Most librarians have scrutinized the books list before the purchasing highly increasing in different sections. (Gill, 1979)

1. Interest of the Users.
2. Library Status.
3. Subject view of Reading Materials.
4. Forms of Reading material
 - a. Conventional Form.
 - b. Digital Form.
5. Budget.

4. Guiding Principles of Collection Development:

Collection policy broadly categorising 4 elements that are 1.Planning 2. Selection 3.Broad context 4.Public interest

1. Panning :

- a. Future Planning is very important when procure the document for the library, it will compulsorily fulfil the needs of the future information seekers.

- b. Formal publication can suggest the regularity in the serials; it is trying to avoid confusion of the serial publication.
- c. All the procured documents can fulfil the objective of the district central libraries in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- d. The planning stated that the collection development activities like preservation of the document, preparation of the catalogue card, using different strategies to procure the documents, encourage the readers services and interlibrary loan system. (IFLA,2001)

2. Selection:

- a. After the planning to develop the collection, the library authority can selection the documents.
- b. Selection includes Selection of the documents, process of the books or resources, preservation of the document and weeding out the document and so on.
- c. Selection can reduce the bias when select the document, according to five laws of library science propounded by dr. S.R Ranganathan, Every books its reader and books for all. (IFLA,2001)

3. Broad context :

- a. All the District Central Public libraries in the state of Andhra Pradesh can support the each other in the form of resource sharing, inter library loan system
- b. Hand written agreement between or among the libraries for resource sharing is very good move to share the documents in the future . (IFLA,2001)

4. Public Interest :

- a. All the district central libraries in India can develop their collection based on the public Interest.
- b. Taking support for the collection development in the public libraries in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh while procure the documents or in the process of collection development. (IFLA,2001)

5. Weeded out constraint:

Weeded out policy is very apt for the fourth law of library science propounded by the Dr.S.R Ranganathan. It is highly used in collection development for removing the materials or collection from the stacks which are not utilized by the users. It occupies the space of the library. If it is good condition donated to the other libraries, or it is good condition exchangeable to others. Weeded out of resources is not only major of space management in the libraries but also some books are damaged due to highly usage. UGC committee mentioned on weeding out policy “Many Works lose their value within one generation it is nearly twenty five years, by that time their content of thought may be turn out or may wrong”(Sanjay,2016).

6. Objectives:

- 1. To assess the Electronic collection development in the DCL in central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh
- 2. To improve the collection base on the users who are visiting regularly
- 3. To enumerate the ICT Facilities in the Central coastal district central libraries in Andhra Pradesh.

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4. To need to improve E-Books, E- Journals, Non-Book Material in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.
5. To calculate the user satisfaction levels on collection development in the Central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.

7. Methodology:

The hub of data analysis is to collecting data through quantitative method, Interviews and directly observing in the district central libraries in central coastal districts in Andhra Pradesh. All the analysis of data formulated in Microsoft Excel, in this study triangulated with distributing questionnaire, taken interviews from the users and field notes of observations in central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The Researcher conducted pilot study in the month of January 2021, with 300 questionnaires. The Researcher distributed all the questionnaires in central coastal district central libraries, 100 questionnaires for each district central library. For condition of pilot study with small size of sample that is universal samples is 300, n size of sample is 93,87,91 respectively collected from central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh ,Microsoft Excel for analyzing the data.

8. Data Interpretation and Analysis:

The segment assessment gives an alternate sort of elements; it is consigned to socio, financial data verbalized statically. Andhra Pradesh comprises of 13 areas. The poll was conveyed among the clients in two distinctive gathering's .for example male and female. Information gathered from the area focal libraries in the focal waterfront areas of Andhra Pradesh as a pilot investigation of clients and usage of ICT Technologies in open libraries, taken some pilot concentrate on ICT Technologies in region focal public libraries in Andhra Pradesh, and introduced in the accompanying table.

Table 1: Demographic Information
Table: Gender Information

Gender	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(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

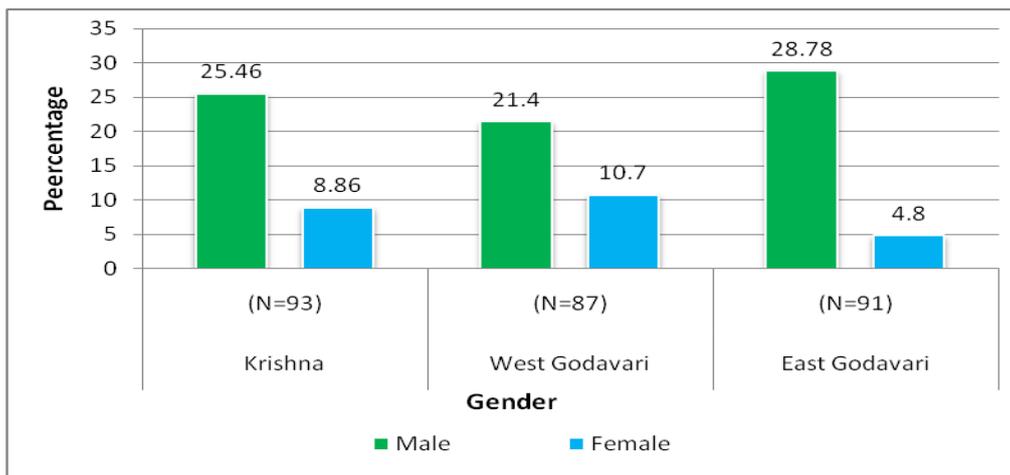


Figure .1 Gender Information

Table.1 described that Monographic data analysis on male and female visitors and registered and non registered users total number of questionnaire distributed about 300 total respondents are 271 with percent of male is 75.65 % female percentage is 24.35% respectively.

Table .2: Information on Respondents Age

Age	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Below 15 Years	5.54	6.27	4.43	16.24
16 to 25 Years	8.86	9.59	7.01	25.46
26 to 35 Years	9.59	8.12	10.7	28.41
36 to 50 Years	6.64	4.8	6.27	17.71
Above 50 Years	3.69	3.32	5.17	12.18
Total	34.32	32.1	33.58	100.00

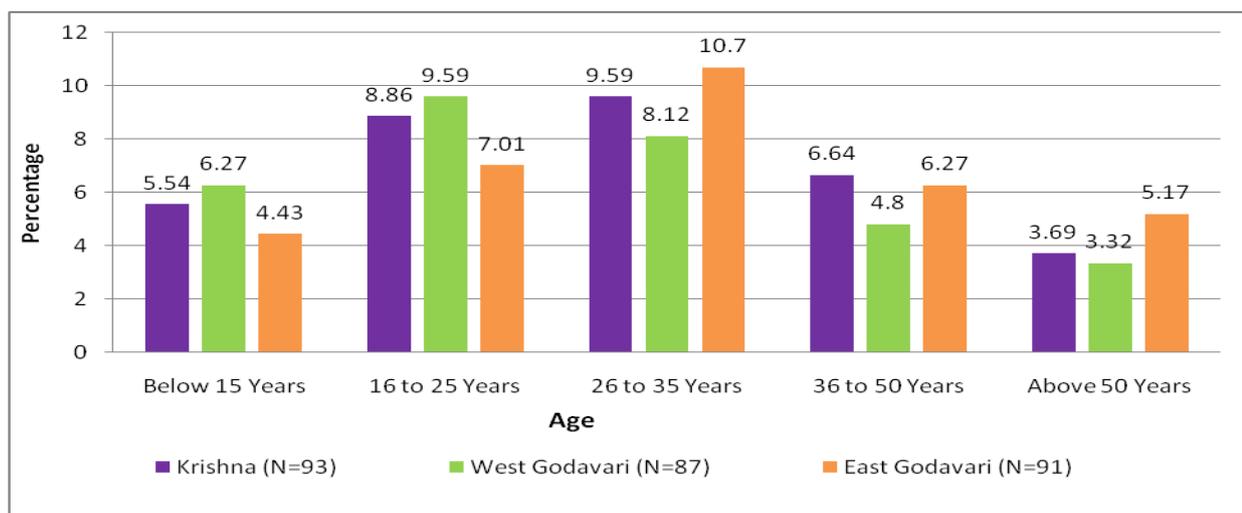


Table ,2 Depicted that age gathering of the respondents or client local area to use the library administration in the focal beach front regions of Andhra Pradesh, The most elevated age gathering

of 26-35 years clients are reacting with 28.41%, trailed by 16-25 years age bunch with 25.46%, and the least respondents are from over 50 years with 12.18%. Remaining are from a day and a half years respondents with almost 18% (17.71%), less than 15 years are with 16.24% individually.

Table.3 Information on Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Student	3.32	4.06	6.27	13.65
Employee	4.43	5.17	8.12	17.71
Un Employed	12.92	10.7	14.02	37.64
Business	3.32	2.95	1.85	8.12
Farmer	2.95	2.58	1.48	7.01
House Wife	1.48	1.48	0.74	3.69
Others	5.9	5.17	1.11	12.18
Total	34.32	32.11	33.59	100.00

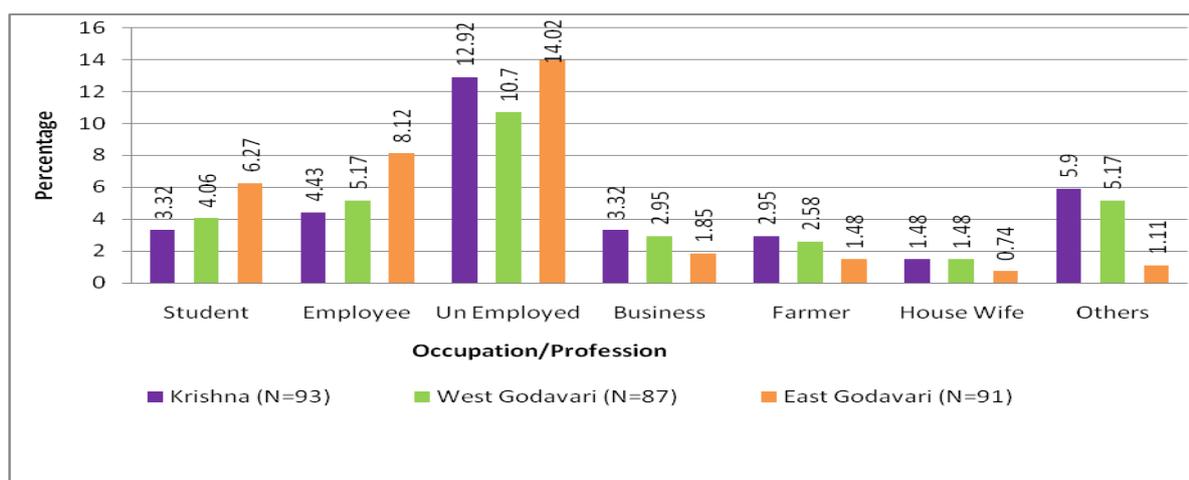


Figure .3: Information on Occupation of the Respondents

Table .3 ,Described that respondents are from various callings and occupation angles in the locale focal libraries in focal beach front regions of Andhra Pradesh, The most noteworthy respondent occupation is jobless youth with almost 38% (37.64), followed occupation respondents are Employees from almost 18% (17.71), and the least respondents occupation is Housewives almost 4% (3.69) remaining are understudies are 13.65%, other occupation bunches are with 12.18%, business respondents are from 8.12%, Framers are likewise reacting with 7.01% separately.

Table .4 Purpose of visit to Library

Purpose of Visit	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(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

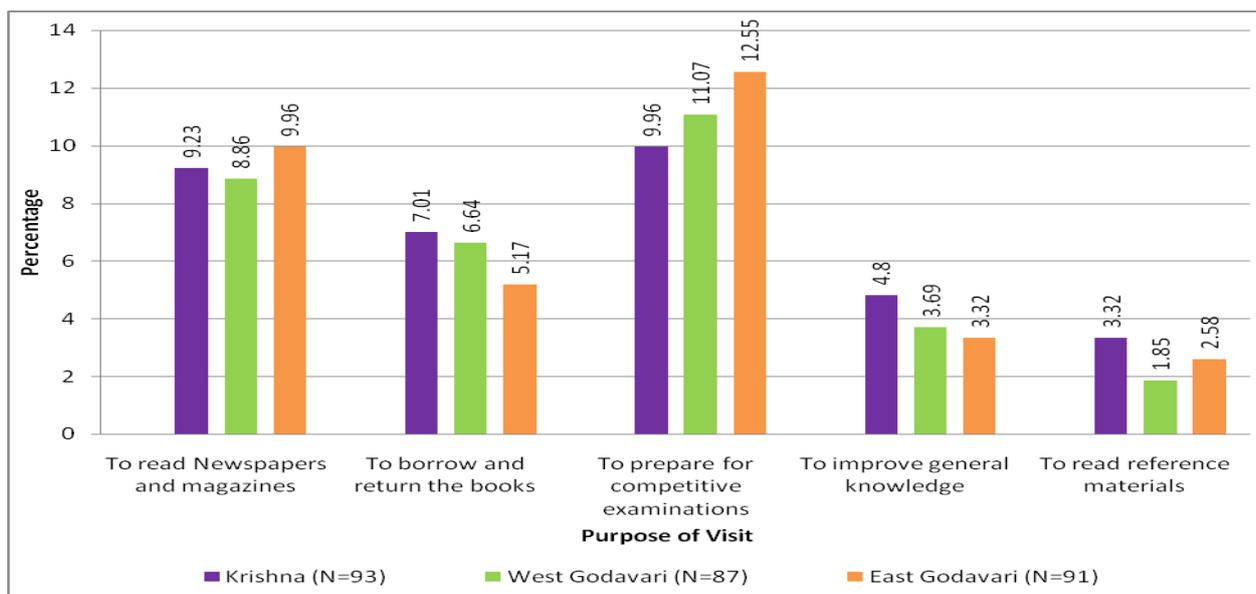


Figure.4: Data on Purpose of the library visit

Table 4 described that Purpose of the visit by the users to the district central libraries. The highest users are visiting to the library for the purpose of, to prepare for competitive examinations with the percentage of 33.58%, followed by the users are visiting for read news papers and magazines with the percentage of 28.04%. The lowest users are visiting for to refer reference materials in the library with the percentage of 7.75%. Remaining are visiting for borrowing and returning books with 18.82%, and some of users to improve their general knowledge with 11.81% respectively.

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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 .5: Information on E Resources

Table 5 discuss on information on electronic resources in the district central libraries in the central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh are

E- Resources		Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
		(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
E-books	Frequently	4.43	4.43	4.06	12.92
	Rarely	2.58	3.32	1.85	7.75
E- journals	Frequently	4.06	2.58	2.58	9.23
	Rarely	3.32	2.95	0.74	7.01
Audio and Video materials	Frequently	3.32	2.58	3.69	9.59
	Rarely	2.95	3.32	4.06	10.33
CD/DVDs	Frequently	3.32	3.32	2.21	8.86
	Rarely	2.58	1.48	3.32	7.38
Others	Frequently	4.43	3.69	5.17	13.28
	Rarely	3.32	4.43	5.9	13.65
total		34.31	32.1	33.58	100.00

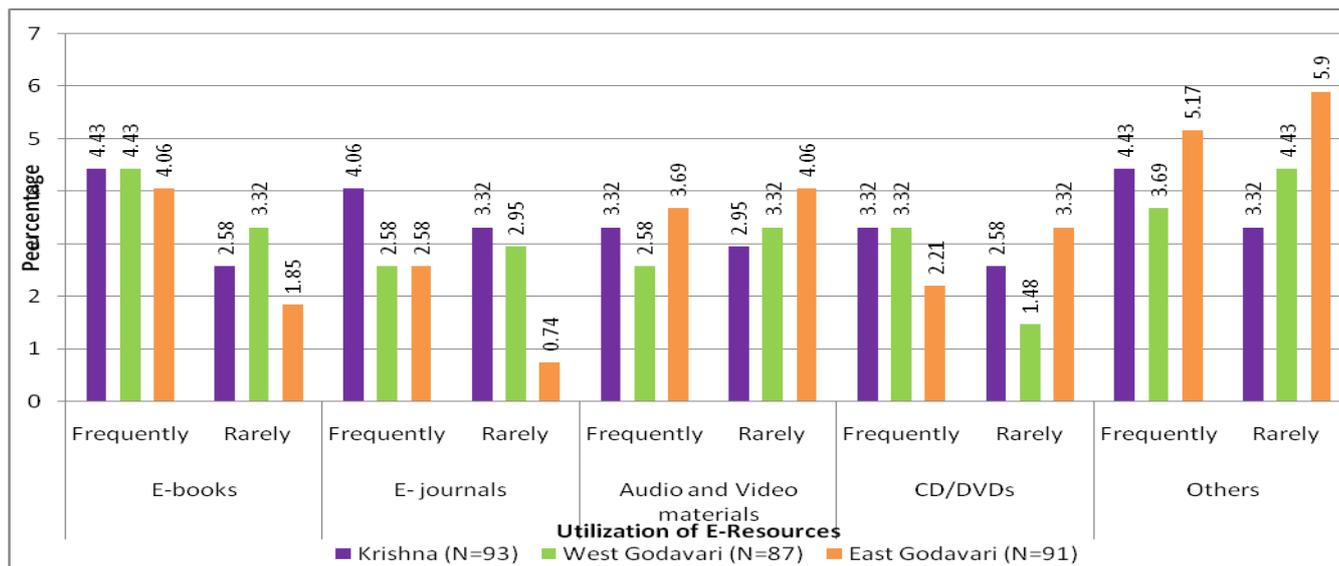


Table.5 clarified that use of E-Resources in the focal waterfront region focal libraries in the Andhra Pradesh, The most elevated much of the time utilized e-asset is other than e-asset with 13.28% and followed by E-books with almost 13% (12.92), and the least every now and again utilized e-asset is CD/DVD with almost 9%(8.86), Audio and video material with 9.59%, E-journals with 9.23% separately.

The most noteworthy once in a while utilized material is different assets with 13.65% and followed by sound video materials with 10.33 %, the least infrequently used e-asset is E-Journal with 7.01%, remaining are with almost 8%(7.75), CD/DVD is seldom utilized with 7.38% individually.

Table .6: Overall Satisfaction levels on services of the Library

Overall Satisfaction	Krishna	West Godavari	East Godavari	Total
	(N=93)	(N=87)	(N=91)	(N=271)
Good	15.87	14.39	18.08	48.34
Satisfied	13.28	10.7	9.96	33.95
Poor	5.17	7.01	5.54	17.71
Total	34.32	32.1	33.58	100.00

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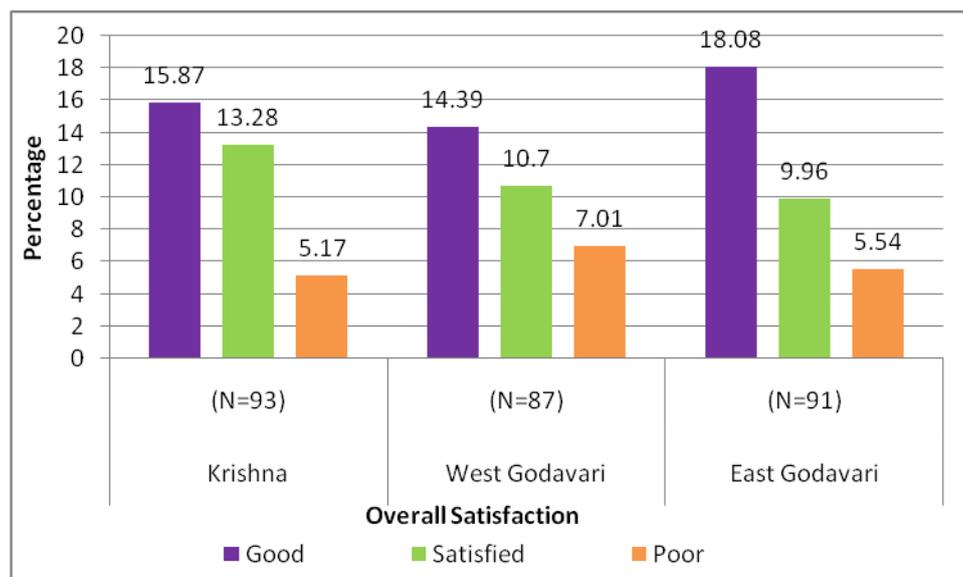


Figure.6: Overall satisfaction on Library Services

Table.6, mirrored that general fulfilment level of the relative multitude of administrations in the focal waterfront regions of Andhra Pradesh, The most noteworthy respondents have selected Good among the focal seaside region public libraries is East Godavari region focal library with 18.08%, trailed by Krishna region focal library with almost 16% (15.87), The least respondents have picked well is West Godavari in by and large administrations fulfilment. The most noteworthy respondents have picked fulfilled on generally fulfilment among the focal beach front area focal libraries in Andhra Pradesh is Krishna locale focal library with 13.28%, trailed by West Godavari region with almost 11%(10.70), and the least respondents have selected East Godavari District focal library with almost 10%(9.96). The most noteworthy respondents have picked poor in general administrations among the focal beach front area focal libraries in Andhra Pradesh is West Godavari District focal library with 7.01%, trailed by East Godavari District focal library with 5.54%, and the least respondents have selected poor in by and large fulfilment in Krishna locale focal library with 5.17%.

9.Conclusion:

. The is a need to increase the electronic resources in the public libraries in the country.The concept of Collection Development covers Selection of the electronic resources in public library that meets to the user information needs, objective of the Library. Collection development can increase the fame of the library while have good collection of materials or resources. Weeded out constraint is the rational based on the timely evolution of the documents in the library? The Libraries of central coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh may try to provide latest collection and supporting to the users finding the document from the library shelves, they provide to ICT facilities to user community. (Ameyaw, 2019).Access the information resources are not satisfactory to access by the users, remote resources also facilitate to avail the users community. When implication of Information Communication Technology in the collection development, the preparation of the list of procured documents for the library automatically saves the time of the employee and reader.

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