2.2 LIBRARY COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The study have covered following literature survey in addition to primary and secondary sources –


studied the emerging digital paradigm; the role of a collection management policy (CMP) has become fundamental for managing collections in university libraries. The paper is based on literature review, experience, and opinions obtained from the respondents through a questionnaire consisting of open-ended and closed questions and interviews. The data were collected as part of this researcher's doctoral study. The study suggests continuing professional education and self-studies on the librarian’s part to improve the situation in this regard.


Stated that university libraries in Pakistan spend a large portion of their funds on buying books and these are still the most important part of libraries' collections. This study aims to explore the policies, methods and procedures of selecting books in the university libraries of Pakistan. The analysis of data shows that the factors affecting successful execution of the practice of effective selection include: overly dependence on the faculty for selection, constraints of faculty members as selectors, non-availability of selection aids, lack of awareness regarding online resources available for selection, etc. The study suggests some feasible ways to improve the situation. The findings and suggestions may be of value to the countries with similar situations in the developing world.
Webb (2001) studied collection development and the management of access to electronic resources in large academic libraries increasingly requires close cooperation between collection development librarians, public service librarians, and systems librarians and staff. It sets forth the philosophical underpinnings of that convergence, and it discusses issues encountered in the integration of the two services in the WSU Libraries. Finally, it explores strategic issues for future collection development and management from the perspective of this new organizational paradigm.


This book provides the information regarding production of information and throws light of the future of collection management. The author also explained elaborately opportunities offered by internet, problems and limitations of the internet; literature review; internet as a communication device. Author also described regarding the collection management and integrated library system in 21st century. “Collection Development Policy” and its value and importance for electronic resources are described in this book. “Preservation of Electronic Records and Staffing and Organization for Collection Development” are explained nicely.


Published article aims to present a new model of stacks management of libraries. Since space management is constantly an important issue for libraries, especially for those in metropolitan areas. By changing the layout of the book stacks and the management principles as well as employing the RFID facilities, a new stacks management model called “parent–child–grandchild” model is developed. In the model, three stacks sections with different functions collaborate to facilitate the cost-effective space utilization of the library. Library users’ book seeking behavior is changed toward the positive.

Developed by the Collection Development Policies Committee of the Collection Development and Evaluation Section of the Reference and User Services Association (RUSA/CODES), this site includes sample policies for all types of libraries. It includes guidelines for developing policies for electronic collections as well.


In paper “Collection Development in Mangalore University Library: A User Study” discussed the usefulness of collection development in a university library and attempted to find whether the UGC-INFONET E-journals were meeting the users information needs.


“Use of College Libraries by Faculty Members of University of Delhi.” Study brought forward that textbooks were most frequently used resources, followed by reference books and general books. Main purpose of visiting library was to prepare notes for students. Journals and textbooks were not considered very adequate. Almost all the faculty members favoured need for computerization of their libraries.


In his paper titled “Collection Development and Management in the Twenty-First Century with Special Reference to Academic Libraries: An Overview” examined the concepts and problems which needed consideration for collection development in academic libraries for aligning the
collection development activities with the changing environment of digital librarianship in twenty first century.


In their research paper titled “Collection Development in the Internet Age and the Need for a Consortium in the Engineering College Libraries in West Bengal: A Study” have discussed different aspects of collection development. The existing state of library collection and infrastructural facilities of 17 engineering college libraries in West Bengal were examined. Author suggested the staff training, provision of adequate staff and funds, appropriate infrastructure in IT and a need based collection.


In her study under the title “Use of Text Book Section in Andhra University Library: A Case Study” ascertained that the need to use information technology facilities was high for users irrespective of their gender. Users’ preference to use computers and related technologies depended upon the cultural, family and the educational background of the users.


Conducted a survey of the libraries of 18 colleges of education in 3 districts of Punjab. He found that collection size of the libraries varied considerably and comparatively older colleges had large collections. Majority of the libraries were being kept open for 6 to 7 hours a day. He suggested for the introduction of user education programme and stressed on the need to increase the range and depth of collection and services.

Studied the addition of low-quality vendor records to the bibliographic utilities (OCLC and RLIN) has had a significant impact on cataloging and access in academic libraries. Vendor records are brief, non-standard bibliographic records created by booksellers and loaded into the utilities. Less original cataloging is being conducted in the languages represented by the vendor records, and more upgrading of lower-quality records is now necessary, a change that has affected cataloging workflows, and ultimately access, in academic libraries. Quantitative research is needed on the impact of vendor records.


studied & compared the costs of monograph interlibrary loans and the costs of monograph accession, including staffing overhead costs for both. In order to be truly cost-effective, interlibrary loan purchase-on-demand titles must have a minimum projected circulation, depending on the base price to purchase the item. A review of current patron-driven acquisitions models associated with interlibrary loan purchase-on-demand is included.


studied the risk and technological changes are inexorably linked, and librarians, as experts, must communicate these risks to lay persons and develop appropriate risk management strategies. The sources of these risks are briefly described, and the author suggests some risk management strategies.

discussed the problems that may be faced by a library professional in stock verification of electronic publications at present or in near future. The main emphasis is given towards the stock verification of compact disks (CDs), today's much used media.


Studied the use of periodicals by scholars at National Library of Veterinary Sciences, undertook a study named “Use of Periodicals by the Scholars at National Library of Veterinary Sciences: A User’s Survey”. Out of 125 questionnaires distributed 110 were received back. It was found that majority of the users were visiting library daily and used back volumes of periodicals for research purpose. Majority of the users were satisfied with arrangement of current issues of periodicals and arrangement of back volumes.


Found in response to demands from libraries, a number of library materials vendors have converted their in-house working databases into e-selection and online ordering tools for their customers. These libraries have integrated the use of the vendor databases (e.g., GOBI, Collection Manager, Otto-Editions, I libri) into their daily selection and ordering operations. This article will address the forces behind this new approach, some results, the benefits, implications, trade-offs, and optimal conditions for success of this acquisition method. The authors will assess these issues through a more in-depth examination of the experiences at the University of North Carolina Academic Affairs Library and at the University of Chicago Libraries as well as findings in the literature.


Found out that the automation of library operations and services is essential for efficient functioning of the library and saving the library users' time. It discusses automation, its need, and
application in university libraries. The study explains the various problems faced by authorities and the staff during the process of automation. The tool adopted to conduct the study is a well structured questionnaire.


Executed a study under the title “Use of Internet Based E-Resources at Manipur University: A Survey” to examine the use of electronic information focusing on the Internet services by post graduate students, research scholars, teachers and non-teaching staff members. Users were using the Internet mainly to download the information from web-based resources and web sites. The lack of power supply and the low speed Internet access were general problems faced by users in accessing information from web based resources.


In the said book titled “Library Automation : Design , Principles and practice. Published by Allied publishers, New Delhi , the author has discussed automation of acquisition systems, Cataloguing function, circulation control, serial control, and required files and data structure further describes web based library automation, strategies for the implementation of library automation, current trends and possible future direction. Also presented the review of the early efforts on OPAC, the change of trends in OPAC and WEBOPAC, it also gives the example of developing technology for developments of online OPAC.


Conducted a survey to study the effect of gender on the use of IT facilities in libraries and information centres. Authors concluded that need to use information technology facilities was high for users irrespective of their gender. Techno-stress was found low among users of both sexes. Users’ preference to use computers and related technologies depended up on the cultural,
family and the educational background of the users.


Examined the use of Online Public Access Catalogue by research scholars under title “Use of Online Public Access Catalogue by the Research Scholars in Karnatak University Library, Dharwad”. Authors examined the users frequency of use and purpose of consulting OPAC, difficulties in locating books, OPAC for periodicals and other reading material, time spent in using it, approaches followed to locate material, assistance from library staff in using OPAC, etc. Some users suggested for up to date library guides explaining how to use catalogue.