A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF TWO SELECTED CENTRAL LIBRARIES OF INDIA

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Abstract: The library is a composition of Volumes, readers, and framework although the soul of the athenaeum fiction in the collection Developments as this is the first four and the very important purpose of a library. It includes activities related to assessing the needs of the user, Checking- out the present collection, determining the apprises of collection, and co-ordination. Re-evaluation and collection of materials for collection as well as the Processor-resource sharing is also a part of collection development. The current study is to complete the state of collection development of the two central libraries of Delhi University and Chaudhary Charan Singh University. The focus of the study is the total collection developments of the libraries, the budget available for goods collection development in the library, the guideline living used for collection development, users' services, collection developments of the library are automated, etc.

Index Terms - **library, central libraries, collection, budget, user.**

1 INTRODUCTION

The growth of planning, Procedure, and subjects is natural as collection development, it comprises determining the selection pattern assessing the needs of the user, setting up a procedure for acquisition, evaluating and remove the collection and devising for resource sharing. Freshly this is natural in usage in the situation; this is for the time used in public and academic libraries in 1950 have and became natural in the 1970s (Jefferson). The library is a composition of Volumes, readers and framework although the soul of the athenaeum fiction in the collection Developments as this is the first four and the very important purpose of a library (Bolduc 2012, Ranganathan). It includes activities related to assessing the needs of the user, Checks- out the present collection, determining a apprises of collection, co-ordination. Re-evaluation and collection of materials for collection as well as the Processor-resource sharing is also a part of collection development (Kent, Khanna). Thus, collection development was not the simply venture but an institution of activities is elaborate in the enterprise of collection development. Also, they are Collection development orients on shape to collects study materials in library collection that they have always of the provide and useful awareness to the backing and supplement the different programs of its institutions. To achieve, the out shine of its purpose and right the library needs a protocol for selection development. The approach, which is mandatory to form a structure (Protocol) for constriction the library collection.

2. STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTION IN LIBRARY:

There are separates scheme prefer for the development of collection in a library is review under:

(a) Acquisition

Acquisition scheme the primary of achieves documents in each library. Approximately Verbal Acquisition charged issue individual new approach accessible to the library. Although better honest stockpile will not be possible up new technique and hence acquisition covering well defined procedure grow in to the better current proceeding in each library grow in to this charge proceeds turn in to affect scheme proceeding in the collection development of library.

(b) Contribution / allowance

The contribution is extreme authority developing collection and it is accepting entanglement the library. No library can back to Acquisition on a less duration all the study elements principles or entanglement by the person; the library waits on a less duration on acquiring broadcasting up this design. UN afford print that is mutual free to make other important divisions in contribution so each contribution elements must be regulate go for affix components .A shave of conclude complete indicate should be stored of all contribution still in the library, which approved the allowance's name; total and version of documents approved and time of voucher. Writer, Headline, and course stickers are to be imposed and sticker on the head of the writer ticket. Contribution show 'Approved to the invest' should be approved acknowledge a contributor.

(c) Uninteresting Enrollment:

The library may admit it is as a representative of educated association and professor which broad cast useful documents regulatory the enrollment contribution may canvas the better to accept their broadcasting this one take of cost or at grant estimate.

(e) Substitute:

Substitute is addition essential approach of framework up the library collection. Innovation of record confides by libraries; education Academics and governments deliver many ambitions equally:

- Authority of out-of-writing and asset of textbook that cannot be required take away another rule.

- Purchase record, which is not for trade or trade, not common in the civil textbook common route, which is notably correct in the binder of abroad government section of witness and summary.

- There canvas government broadcast day to day.
- Bounding to profit the equal of a library along with its quarry coverage It is related this antique professionals' materials up to the crack in the collection. The channel again to develop altruism encompassed by the libraries lifted each at the national standard.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Comparative Study of Collection Development and User Services of C.C.S University and Delhi University Central Library" to the observation on the materials can be done over tabulation of statistics for implement objectives so that a descriptive study can be done on a fact topic as to arrange a conclusion and presentations for collection storages.

The collection development or the university library would be implemented through observing data enclose particulars of

- Primary sources of collection of materials related to periodicals, e-journals, thesis, dissertations, research reports, patents, maps.
- The secondary authority of data collection such as study materials, abstracts, bibliography, review journals, monographs.
- Reference books such as Encyclopedia, dictionaries, handbooks, manuals, tables, translations.
- E-Resources related CD's, micro cards, microfiche, and microfilm.

3.1 SAMPLE SELECTION

Plain random sample techniques were tested to properly represent the writing and electronic library collections. The statistical tables were used to build the sample. Based on the current overall stability of the teaching staff and research scholars for the three years from 2012 to 2014, the pattern range of the teaching staff and research scholars from the exclusive university has been established. Due to the minimal diversity of the whole population, 50% of the teaching staff and 40% of the research scholars at DELHI University and CCSU, respectively, were collected

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

They are also most survey in collect data collection in Delhi University in the Central Library (DUCL) and Meerut University (CCSU) in Central Library on the investigation methods was groom on the data-based storages. There was the storage and arranged data mellow then the below swing whiles.

4.1 Total Central Library's collection Developments

Table 1 shown that CCSU have more than less amount of General collection gradually in the last three year then DULS it is shown from the above table that DULS surpassed 205843 reference books of the total number 0f 185960 reference books in CCSU in the year 2012-13 and 2013-2014 after that in 2014-15 the difference between the number of General Collection in CCSU and DULS increased in 51784.In the present year DULS. Surpassed 11061periodicals collections of the total numbers of periodicals in CCSU. But in the same year the number of Ph.D. thesis 5675 in DULS. Which is 3050 more than CCSU? The total number of periodicals was 2625 in DULS, in the period of 2012-13 to 2013-14 with the same period the total number of bound journal national and international in CCSU. It was only 310, which was much lower in numbers. However, in the period of 2014-2015, the total numbers of bound journal national and international is increased by 12829 in DULS. Moreover, CCSU. It is also increased by 7646, which show that DULS the total numbers of bound journal national and international is 19798 more than CCSU.

Table 1 Total Collection Developments of Both University Central Libraries in the Last Three Years.

S. No.	Total of collection	DULS Period			CCSU Period		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
11	Text Books	201239	203453	205843	150465	154054	154059
22	Reference Books	185960	187480	189330	99188	101768	103288
33	Periodicals	10522	10826	11061	2064	2519	2744
44	Bound National & Int. Journal	18598	18948	19798	14905	15385	27444
55	Ph.D. Thesis	2250	3075	5675	1850	2200	3050
66	M. Phil Dissertation	3550	4180	5400	4160	4310	4550
77	Manuscripts	1224	1344	1419	450	560	750
88	CD ROM	525	4775	5225	1460	2010	2550
	Total	423343	434081	443751	274542	282806	298435

Table 2 reveals that for DULS (82.56%) and CCSU (72.54%), the majority of respondents indicated that they had participated in the decision-making process when choosing the information resources. This was attributed to the fact that the libraries at the two universities routinely forwarded publisher catalogues to academic departments, asking for recommendations from the academic staff regarding the information sources they want. The responders were able to actively take part in the selection processes because to this. However, CCSU's academic staff (60.00) participates in the review of information resources significantly more than DULS (9.40%) does. Few academic staff members were involved in the purchase process because the library staff normally handles this task alone. The survey respondents noticed that, aside from resource selection, they did not actively participate in other collection development policy processes like library staff and university management did.

Table 2 Library Staff Perceptions Apply Then the Representations Elaborations Exercises to CLDU and CCSU Libraries.

Assemblages Elaborations Exercises	University	All-Out	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Weighted Mean
Selection	LDU	20	0	0	16	4	3.3
	CCSU	20	0	0	6	14	3.8
User needs assessment	DULS	20	6	4	10	0	2.4
	CCSU	20	0	6	4	10	4.2
Evaluation	DULS	20	6	14	0	0	1.4
	CCSU	20	2	10	10	0	3.8
Acquisition	DULS	20	0	6	10	14	3.2
	CCSU	20	2	6	0	4	2.2
Formulation of collection development policy	DULS	20	6	10	14	0	3.7
	CCSU	20	4	4	14	0	2.7

4.2 E-RESOURCES DIVISIONS GATHERING

Table 3 present the total numbers of audio book resources, CD-ROM, e-database, e-journals, e-books, e-thesis, e-reports, e-content page, e-clipping, microfilms, questions paper of DULS central library in the last three years 2012 to 2015 the total numbers of audio book resources 3215 in DULS. It did not increase because at present CCSU does not buy any other audio book resources. On other hand in CCSU. They do not have any audio book resources. In between 2012-13 to 2013-2014, the total numbers of CD-ROM were 1800 in CCSU. Now it is reduced and in 2013-2014, the numbers of CD-ROM are 1120. However, in the same year, the numbers of CD-ROM are 4819 in DULS. This is 1869 more than CCSU.

The total number of e-databases was 17 in DULS. In the period of 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 with in the same period the total number. But in the period the total of 2013-14 CCSU, was only I which was much lower in the number of e-databases increased by 1754 in DULS and CCSU it is also increased by 120 which shows that in DULS the total number of e-databases is 120 more than CCSU. The total number of e-journals in DULS was 64580 more than CCSU. In the period of 2012-2013, in 2013-2014, which was 450 and 2014-15, it is 760. In the previous three years, there were 1450, 10,000, and 64580 e-books overall in the DULS, correspondingly. On the other side, CCSU had a substantially smaller overall number of e-books. The records of previous years' e-theses, e-reports, e-content pages, e-clippings, microfilms, and questions papers are capable of being preserved in electronic or digital form at DULS, but not at CCSU.

Table 3 Period Wise E-Resources Divisions Gathering

S.No.	e-Resources	DULS			CCSU		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-2015	2012-13	2013-14	2014-2015
1	Audio Book Resources	390	3007	3215	-	-	-
2	CD-ROM	780	1450	2589	550	1280	1120
3	e-Databases	1268	1535	1745	-	80	120
4	e-Journals	5200	43209	64580	280	450	760
5	e-Books	1450	2890	32598	950	1459	22356
6	e-thesis	1080	1404	1880	-	120	1258
7	e-report	450	650	1120	-	120	140
8	e-Content Page	450	540	1290	-	-	-
9	e-clipping	220	450	650	-	-	-
10	Microfilms	250	450	780	110	210	250
11	Questions Paper	12358	2458	12589	980	1258	21456

4.3 E-RESOURCE SECTION

Table-4 displays the DULS for both libraries. Additionally, CCSU They have a separate section for online materials. However, DULS has more computers, printers, and scanners than CCSU does, and DULS uses a unique repository programme called D-Space that CCSU does not. All machines have Pentium IV in DULS processors. However, CCSU uses a dual-core processor and Pentium IV. Six laser jet printers and two DMP printers make up the 10 printers at DULS. CCSU, on the other hand, utilized five 1000 series LaserJet printers.

Table 4 E-Resource Section

S. No.	Item	University	
		CLDU	CCSU
1	Individual-Opportunity Zone	Yes	Yes
2	Machine Device	80	40
3	Printer {Laser Printer}	10	5
4	Scanner	10	6
5	Bar-coding elements	20	10
6	Digital camera	8	5
7	Web Camera	40	10
8	Software {Digital Repository Software}	Space	-

4.4 E-FUNDS

As shown in table 5 DULS library to the average given the e-funds then the preview e suppliers and distributors accessed derange the article through scholars, consent prices clear the subjects at that the growth below the outside atmospheres are results, adopt the open services systems and they are the given that readers idea to the for appraise the e-funds previous the purchasing while CCSU central library review the product by experts, check whether e-storage collection would be given through common person and the local and wide network atmosphere clarity basics arrange to facility there are given the readers and students ideas at to summary the funds preview interpretations the e-collations.

Table 5 Averages Given the Assess the E-Funds

S. No.	averages given the assess the E-Funds	CLDU	CCSU
1	Test previous given	Yes	-
2	Suppliers interpretations	-	-
3	Article audit through scholar	Yes	Yes
4	Prices	Yes	-
5	Membership	Yes	-
6	Range	Yes	-
7	Barriers	-	-
8	Interspaces	-	-
9	Common parson/Networking	Yes	Yes
10	Summary the topics & growthbelow to outside surrounding	Yes	-
11	Open service systems	Yes	Yes
12	Readers reviews	Yes	Yes

4.5 COLLECTION DEVELOPMENTS POLICIES

Neither of the two university libraries has created a collection development policy (Table 6). However, they made use of some aspects of collection development policies, including short- and long-term goals, selection responsibility, need assessment, and user requirements, selection criteria, acquisition procedures, security, and authentication. They also used university websites and their own library websites.

Table 6 Elements of Collection Developments Policies

S. No.	Elements of Collection Development Policies	DULS	CCSU
1	Short-term and long-term goals	Yes	Yes
2	Responsibility for selection	Yes	Yes
3	Need analysis, and user requirements	Yes	Yes
4	Rank of the Collection	Yes	-
5	Selection standards	Yes	Yes
6	Acquisition Methodologies	Yes	-
7	Safety and identification	Yes	Yes
8	Resource coordination for libraries	-	-
9	e-Collections and print media balance	Yes	
10	Site of the university	Yes	Yes
11	Own website for a library	Yes	Yes
12	Save electronic resources	-	-

4.6 LIBRARY USER SERVICE OFFERED BY UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Table 7 lists the user services provided by university libraries. In this study, I found that two university libraries offer a variety of useful services, such as the Current Awareness Service (CAS), the Selective Dissemination Information Service (SDI), photocopying, CD copying, Inter-Library Loan, Lending Service, Reference Service, Inter Browsing, PAC, Book Bank, and user awareness programmes like online lectures and information literacy programmes. The two university libraries' primary service is the lending of books.

Table 7 Library user service offered by University libraries

S.NO.	Services	DULS	CCSU
1	Photocopying	Yes	Yes
2	CD copying	Yes	Yes
3	Interlibrary loan	Yes	Yes
4	Lending service	Yes	Yes
5	Reference services	Yes	Yes
6	Internet Browsing	Yes	Yes
7	Current Awareness Service (CAS)	Yes	Yes
8	Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)	Yes	Yes
9	User Awareness Programmers	Yes	Yes
10	Information Literacy	Yes	Yes
11	News Paper Clippings	Yes	Yes
12	Membership	Yes	Yes
13	OPAC/WEB-OPAC	Yes	Yes
14	Online Lectures	Yes	Yes
15	Department libraries	Yes	Yes

| 16 | Book Bank | Yes | Yes |

4.7 BOOKS LENDING FACILITY

Table 8 displays the book-lending options available to library patrons; in this instance, two academic libraries offer free membership to their staff and faculty members. DULS library provides literature for top undergraduate students. 6 novels For graduate students and research scholars, 20 days 5 novels For faculty members, 10 days 6 novels Only Delhi University Library System (DULS) is in charge of leading 2 books outside of members' periods of 30 days during the non-teaching staff's 4 months (0ne semester) of 5 months. For UG students, the CCSU Library issuing books 4 titles. For graduate students and research scholars, 15 days 5 novels 15 days for academic staff 4 novels 30 days (one semester) University of Chaudhary Charan Singh (CCSU).

Table 8 Books Lending Facility for library users

S.No.	Library Users	DULS	CCSU
1	UG Students	06 (20 days)	04 (15 days)
2	PG Students	05 (10days)	03 (22 days)
3	Research Scholars	05 (10 days)	05 (15 days)
4	Faculty	06 (4 months)	06 (3 months)
5	Non-Teaching Staff	05 (5 months)	3 (2 months)
6	Outside Members	2 (30 days)	-

4.8 PROFESSIONAL STAFF

The university libraries' personnel positions are shown in Table 9. For the upkeep of the university library, the CCS University libraries have hired library professionals. DUSL Delhi. University has 1 Librarian,2 Deputy Librarian, 5 Assistant Librarian, 1 Information Scientist, 5 Senior Professional Assistant, 8 Library Assistant ,4 Library Attendant , 4 Book Lifter, 2 Peon in addition, 1 binder, but CCSU libraries 1 deputy head-In charge, 4 junior librarian,3 Senior Librarian, 4 library Asset., 2 Library low level staff and 1 peon.

Table 9 Professional Staff in the University libraries

S.No.	Staff Position	DULS	CCSU
1	University Librarian	1	-
2	Deputy Librarian	2	1
3	Assistant Librarian	5	4
4	Information Scientist	1	-
5	Senior Professional Assistant	5	3
6	Library Assistant	8	4
7	Library Attendant	4	2
8	Book Lifter	4	-
9	Peon	2	1
10	Binder	1	-

4.9 LIBRARY SERVICES USED BY USERS

The library resources utilised by students at Chaudhary Charan Singh University (Table 10). From this survey, I noticed that most respondents (86, or 35.21%) used textbooks, followed by 47, or 21.55, and 38, or 19.20%, who used electronic resources. Twenty respondents (9.50%) used reference materials, seven respondents (3.98%) used all library materials, and five respondents (2.85) used newspapers.

Table 10 Library Resources used by Users

S.No.	Item	No. of Respondents in Respective Universities			
		DULS	%	CCSU	%
1	Text Books	92	39.23	86	35.61
2	Reference resources	18	8.2	20	9.5
3	Print journals & periodicals	45	18.1	38	19.2
4	Electronic	65	29.3	47	21.55
5	Newspapers	30	14.5	5	2.85
6	For all library resources	14	5.98	7	3.98
	Total	264	100	178	100

Table 10.1 Library services used by users

S.No.	Items	No. of Respondents in Respective Universities			
		DULS	%	CCSU	%
1	Lading Service	90	39.23	75	35.61
2	Reference Service	45	19.2	35	16.98
3	Journals & Periodicals	38	16.5	22	10.95
4	Digital Library Service	50	22.3	52	23.85
5	Reprographic Service	8	3.85	5	1.1
6	Newspapers Clipping	40	18.9	25	12.85
7	OPAC	5	1.12	2	0.78
8	Interlibrary Loan	0		0	
	Total	286	100	216	100

The results are in table 10. The majority of respondents—90 (39.23%)—use lending services, followed by 50 (22.30%) who use digital library services, 45 (19.20%) who use reference services, 40 (18.90%) who use newspaper clipping services, 38 (16.50%) who use journals & periodicals services, 8 (3.85%) who use reprographic services, and only 5 (1.10%) who use OPAC services—with no respondents using interlibrary loan services.

Utilized library services at Chaudhary Charan Singh University, table 10.1 displays the library services accessed by Chaudhary users. Charan Singh, who is the primary service provider for 75 (35.61%) of the consumers that responded 52 (23.8%) of

respondents said they used a digital library, followed by 35 (16.98%) who said they used a reference service, 25 (12.85%) who said they used a newspaper clipping service, 22 (10.95%) who said they used a journal or periodicals service, 5 (01.10%) who said they used a reprographic service, and 2 (0.78%) who said they used an online public access catalogue. No one said they used an interlibrary loan service.

4.10 LIBRARY NETWORKING

A crucial role is played by developing a stronger e-resource collection and improved services for the user network system both inside and outside of the library.

Table 11 Networking Infrastructure

S. No.	Item	DULS	CCSU
1	LAN Facilities	BSNL	BSNL
2	Internet Facilities	YES	YES
3	Resources of Connectivity	Leased Line	Leased Line
4	Bandwidth	5 Mbps	5 Mbps

The DULS and CCSU networking infrastructure is shown in Table 11. Both libraries are equipped with LANs. For LAN, both libraries make use of the BSNL line. Although both university libraries offer internet access and leased lines for connectivity, the speeds at DULS and CCSU are only 05 Mbps and 1 Mbps, respectively. The Delhi University Library's overall bandwidth is 70 Mbps.

4.11 BUDGET

According to the information in table 2.1, the Central Library has a budgetary allocation of 9,500,000, and the Central Library at Choudhary Charan Singh University has a budgetary allocation of 7, 30,000. With the complete budgetary collecting and storage data of the survey for the Mahindra par tap Central Library Chaudhary Charan Singh University Meerut, the overall budgetary storage at the Science Central Library at the University of Delhi exceeds 190,000.

Table 12 Total budget in 2014-15

Budgets	Central Library (DU)	Central Library (CCSU)	Difference
Plan	8,50,00,000	6,50,00,000	2,50,00,000
Non-Plan	3,50,00,000	1,5,00,000	250,00,000
Total	12,00,00,000	8,00,00,000	4,00,00,000

5 CONCLUSION

The current study is focused on total collection developments of the libraries, budget available for good collection development in the library, guideline is living used for collection development, users' services, collection developments of the library are automated etc. According to study findings Delhi university Central Library provides grater facilities as compare to CCS University central library.

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