



A Study on Status of Collection Development of Learning Resources at Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City

Dr. Rajeev Ranjan

Assistant Professor, Department of Library and Information Science,
Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Bihar

Abstract

The paper examine A Study on Status of Collection Development of Learning Resources at Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City. The present study has been carried out through personal interview of the Librarian and Library incharge. The finding conform that in moderen era , where user and students are using state of the art equipments, the Higher Educational Institute Library is collecting its information collection as a valuable heritage so that students and our society can get its full benefits in the coming times.

Keywords: Collection Development, Learning Resources, Higher Educational Institute

1. Introduction

Collection development is the means by which the Library provides organized collections of print and non-print resources that will meet instructional requirements, as well as the cultural and recreational needs of the college community. Collection development is an ongoing process, undertaken by library faculty, with input from discipline faculty, administrators, staff, and students.

The library collection depends on the basis of the library catering the aims, needs and objectives of the libraries to which it is attached, keeping in view of the projects the institute is pursuing and likely to pursue in future, the collection in libraries is developed, mainly the collections consists of the current periodicals national and international and in fundamental research libraries the back volumes of periodicals are also included and it might be not more than 10-15 years old. The processing of national and international conferences, research reports available from the same type of organizations from within the country or from foreign countries, current annual report, monographs and other allied material. These things are to be issued to the scientists as “Documents are for use” this is the first law of library science.

The collection development implies selection, acquisition and evaluation of library collection in order to see that both print and non-print materials that are available a library is really useful to arbitrary selection and

library stock both to improve its collection as also to weed out the should be kept in mind while building up the collection.

The purpose of collection development becomes clear. Its purpose is to find out the users information/documentation needs to

- Fulfill the library's obligation to the user society to provide relevant and nascent information;
- Find out the users information needs;
- Select and acquire documents that are really useful to the users;
- Adopt systematic and judicious spending on document, keeping the objectives of the service in mind; and
- Periodically review of the collection for weeding out unwanted and outdated documents from it.

The collection of books and non-book material should be based on the general policies, the objectives of library requirements; existing holdings of library authority, accuracy cost and the overall value of item priority should be given to cover the following aspects.

According to the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), acquisition and collection development focuses on methodological and topical themes pertaining to acquisition of print and other analogue library materials (by purchase, exchange, gift, legal deposit), and the licensing and purchase of electronic information resources.

2. Profile of Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City

The city of Muzaffarpur, 'The Land of Leechi', was established in 1875 by breaking up the former district of Tirhut for administrative convenience. In the 18th century, the present district of Muzaffarpur came into being and was named after Muzaffar Khan, an Amil (Revenue Officer) of the British Dynasty. The districts of Purbi Champaran and Sitamarhi to the north, the districts of South Vaishali and Saran, the districts of East Darbhanga and Samastipur, and the districts of West Saran and Gopalganj surround Muzaffarpur. For its delicious Shahi Leechi and China Leechi, it has now won foreign acclamations

Today we are alive in the age of information. A huge amount of information is being generated every moment. The ability to collect, accumulate and disseminate this quantity of information wishes application of new technologies. Information is a vital and compulsory product of modern society. It grows from experience, observation, inferences, interaction and cultivation of knowledge. It is indented for socioeconomic development without which the present day human society cannot move. Its role is significant for the upliftment of the education, either it is for general education or education in the field of science and technology, commerce, industry or any field connected with the universe. Explosion of information, knowledge and literature is tremendous in the modern world because of the fact that the modern man tries to excavate the universe in all spheres of activity for his/her own personal profit of the worldly affairs for the development of the nation and there by the development of the whole world.

Generally we know the Library is the highest position on education system. University and College are the integral part of higher education and playing a pivotal role in education of generally college student, researcher and teachers. Library have distinct features catering to the need of academic community for supplementing the study and research programs of the institution and help to conserve and disseminate knowledge. Library helps in the progress of the hour society in general through advancement of knowledge. The function of Higher Educational Institute are : creation of new knowledge through research and interpretation with existing of knowledge , to impart knowledge to students in all field of universe of knowledge and give professional and vocational training, dissemination of knowledge and reduce the social and cultural gap, to diffuse and foster the real values and attitudes in society through various extension activities. Higher Educational Institute are rightly described as a community where scholars and teachers are the head, students are the body and library its hearts.

S. No.	Name of Higher Educational Institutes	Year of Establishment
1.	Langat Singh College (LS)	1899
2.	Mahant Darshan Das Mahila College (MDDM)	1946
3.	Ram Dayalu Singh College (RDS)	1948
4.	Sri Krishana Jubilee Law College (SKJL)	1948
5.	Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology(MIT College)	1954
6.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University(BRAMbedkar Bihar University)	1960
7.	Mahila Shilp Kala Bhawan College (MSKB)	1965
8.	Rameshwar College	1965
9.	MP Sinha Science College	1967
10.	Ram Briksh Benipuri Mahila College (RBBM)	1969
11.	Nitishwar Mahavidyalaya	1970
12.	<i>Lalit Narayan Mishra College of Business Management(LNMCBM)</i>	1974

3. Review of Literature

Review of related literature is conducted to enable the researcher to get a clear understanding about the specific field of study. It also helps the researcher to have an insight into the tested methods, procedures and interpretations of similar studies conducted elsewhere. But studies are relatively few regarding the A Study on Status of Collection Development of Learning Resources at Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City.

Sinha (2010) has studied the usage of E-resources by the Assam University Library Users and highlighted the ICT and Internet literacy for accessing to the e-resources available under UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium.

Sinha (2011 A) has highlighted the E-Resources Consortium Initiatives in India and discussed about the e-resources, its needs, advantages and disadvantages, issues and challenges for managing e-resources and suggested to increase the maximum utilisation of resources by the university library users.

Sinha (2004 A) has worked during his Ph.D research work on the importance of Information Technology in the Library and Information Services and presented very interesting survey findings of 254 university libraries of India pertaining to the status of university library background, collection of printed and electronic resources, CD-ROM Database Services, status of data creation of books, serials, these and report under INFLIBNET Programme, other INFLIBNET Services, Internet Services, application of ICT for library housekeeping operations and impact of ICT on library professionals, staff and library users. He has also suggested the model for designing and development of BIJLIBNET: a model for Library and Information Network of Bihar and Jharkhand for Resources Sharing.

Ansari (1998) in his paper on “Automation of University Library of Bihar: Problem and Possible Solutions” which identifies the status of automation in university libraries in Bihar. There are 14 universities in Bihar. Presently only 7 universities have their libraries with a good collection. The Patna University Libraries has alone a collection of around 2.5 lacks of value documents, 1.5 lacks value document in B. R. A. Bihar University etc. This study suggested that UGC, in the light of the report of the review committee, should take suitable and necessary steps against these university which are not serious in the utilization of funds allocated for commissioning the computer in library, as the UGC is the major funding agency for the university.

4. Objective of the Study

The goal of the study is to investigate A Study on Status of Collection Development of Learning Resources at Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City. To fulfill this goal, the following distinct targets were identified.

- To evaluate the collection development in Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City
- To collect the data Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City
- To evaluate the status of books, Journals, Thesis/Dissertation, Manuscripts and Project Report
- To suggest ways and means to overcome problems faced by Higher Educational Institute members, researchers, and students.
- To identify the problems being faced by users using these Higher Educational Institute libraries.

5. Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The present work is defined to A Study on Status of Collection Development of Learning Resources at Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City. The study focus on the status of Collection Development, and the suggestions put forwarded by the respondents for the improvement of the Collection Development in Higher Educational Institute.

6. Methodology

There are various methods through which one can collect the relevant data for the study. In this study questionnaire method was used to collect the adequate facts from the students. Most of the questions are close type to gather more information about the library resources and services some of the users were interviewed personally and relevant data was collected.

7. Status of Collection Development of Learning Resources in Higher Educational Institute libraries.

Name of the College	Books	Periodicals	Patents	Standards
L.S.	1,50,000	48	-	-
M.D.D.M	85,000	15	-	-
R.D.S	75,000	50	-	4
S.K.J.L	1,8000	15	-	-
M.I.T.C	45,494	10	8	12
B.R.A.B.U	2,49,000	52	-	-
M.S.K.B	20,000	8	-	-
R.C.	35,000	5	-	-
M.P.S.S.C	20,000	4	-	-
R.B.B.M.C	16,000	6	-	-
N.M	15,000	4	-	-
L.N.M.C.B.M	60,265	50	-	-

Books are the main component of library. More books means better library. BRABihar University has highest numbers of books and Periodicals are also highest position on BRABU but Patent and Standers are highest on MITC because it is engineering college.

8. Non-Print Materials available in the libraries:

Types of Material	L.S	M.D.D.M	R.D.S	S.K.J.L	M.I.T.C	B.R.A.B.U	M.S.K.B	R.C	M.P.S.S.C	R.B.B.M.C	N.M	L.N.M.C.B.M	Total
Floppies	65	60	16	-	70	-	-	-		-	-	21	232
DVD	62	40	20	-	700	-	-	-	50	-	-	52	924
CD ROM Database	23	25	250	-	302	25	-	-	40	-	-	135	820
E- Books	35	32	25	-	48	250	-	-	20	-	-	30	420
Current E-Journals	16	13	10	-	52	12	-	-		-	-	-	103
Audio-Visual Materials	8	4	12	-	430	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	456
Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Non Print material table clear that the MITC has Floppies(70) DVDs(700), CD ROM Database (302) and Audio-Visual Materials (430) majority but E books majority goes to BRABU(250).

9. FINDINGS

It was observed that A Study on Status of Collection Development of Learning Resources at Higher Educational Institute of Muzaffarpur City. The Higher Educational Institute libraries are not automated that leads to the problems of informing the users of their services. As the libraries are not modernized so managing and promoting of e-resources is also a great challenge for the professionals, the library officials themselves are not aware of the usage pattern, their importance and different advantages of advanced technologies.

Due to lack of suitable revised policy the higher educational libraries are facing a great problem in catering the needs of their users. However none of these libraries have a written policy statement for the above. Collection development policy gives certain guidelines to developing a rich collection so it is necessary for libraries.

A few number of Higher Educational Institute libraries have some small percentage of resources but not a single library has independent infrastructure for e-resources. Establishing e-resources and services require a great deal of new technical infrastructure. Use of open architecture and standard protocols, however, makes it possible that pieces of required infrastructure, be it hardware, software or accessories, are gathered from different vendors in the marketplace and integrated to construct a working environment. Technical

infrastructure required for generating e-resources and services can broadly be divided into the namely three categories, collection, access and hardware & software Infrastructure.

Library staffs are not independent in all respects in taking any major decision to switch over to new trend or to introduce any new technology. A very few libraries have staffs to undertake e-services development and management activities. Without staffs the collection has no meaning because it is quite impossible to manage and maintain the collection.

Lack of suitable and timely updating and exposing to new technology especially there is a lot of new changes are happening due to the emergence of new developments in information technology.

There is lack of suitable financial support in introducing the continuing and updating the latest technology.

10. CONCLUSION

Knowledge is expanding at a tremendous speed as a result of increased research activities affecting almost every field of human activities. Higher Educational Institute stands for teaching, research and publication of ideas. Library is an essential organ of an educational institution specially the institution of higher learning. It plays prominent role in supporting the higher education and fulfilling its objectives. The status of a library can well be judged by the remarks of the Kothari Commission which states no Higher Educational Institute or college or department should be set up without taking into account its library needs in terms of staff, books, journals etc. nothing could be more damaging to a growing department than to neglect its library or give it a low priority. On the contrary, the library should be an important centre of attraction on the Higher Educational Institute campus.

E-services are gradually replacing the conventional services of the library. In this changing library context it is highly essential to manage these e-services properly for their wide and effective use, otherwise a major portion of library budget, which is spent towards this will be a waste.

The study aimed to establish a library with modern services and facilities will not require large buildings as they have today. The Higher Educational Institute library is available at one's desk. Information on any subject can be drawn on the desktop of computers within a short time from any corner of the world at a cheaper cost and the limitations of time and space come nowhere in the process. The proposed Higher Educational Institute libraries will be entirely different in respect of their management and services. They will mainly rest in electronic form; will be used round the clock and cover the entire disciplines of study.

In conclusion, Higher Educational Institute Library's collection holds immense potential for academic enrichment. By prioritizing awareness, user-oriented services, preservation, and strategic partnerships, the library can play a pivotal role in advancing research, preserving heritage, and promoting a deeper understanding of our historical past.

11. References:

- Ansari, M. M. (1998). Automation of University Libraries of Bihar: Problems and possible solutions. In CALIBER-98: Information Technology Applications. (Paper presented at fifth National Convention of CALIBER-98, Bhuvneshwar. 4-5 March 1998(pp.283-284) Ahmadabad: INFLIBNET Centre.
- Sinha, Manoj Kumar. 2004 A. *Importance of Information Technology in Library and Information Services: It's Prospects for future Development*. Institute of Library & Information science, T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (Supervisor: Dr. Saryugji Sahay) (Unpublished).
- Sinha, Manoj Kumar. 2010. Scenario of On-Line Access to E-Resources available under UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium with Special Reference to North Eastern Region of India: A Case study of Assam University Library Users. In: Conference Proceedings of International Symposium on Emerging Technologies and Changing Dimensions of Libraries and Information Services : ETTLIS-2010 organised jointly by Jaypee University of Information Technology (JUIT) , Wagnaghat, Solan (Near Shimla) and Jaypee Institute of Information Technology (JIIT) Noida at JPUT , Solan during June 3-5 2010 (Eds: Sanjay Kataria, John Paul Anbu K, and Shri Ram), K B D Publications , New Delhi , Pp. 436-446 (ISBN : 81-9079991-6 B. R. A. Bihar Higher Educational Institute, Muzaffarpur. <<http://www.brabu.net/html>> Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur <https://brabu.edu.in/> Bali, A. "Collection Development in NISTADS Library" DESIDOC. Journal of Library & Information Technology, 17.2 (1997): 15-22 Dhiman, A. K. and Goswami, R. "Conventional or Traditional Libraries in Digital Era" Library Progress (International) 28.1 (2008): 129-137 Dhiman, A. K. and Sinha, S. C. "Academic Libraries." New Delhi: Ess Ess Publication (2002): 52 Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur <http://www.lscollge.ac.in/library> M. P. Sinha Science College, Muzaffarpur <http://www.mpssc.in/> Mahant Darshan Das Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Muzaffarpur <https://www.mddmcollege.ac.in/mahant-darshan-das-mahila-college-muzaffarpur> Mahila Shilp Kala Bhawan, Muzaffarpur <https://mskbcollge.ac.in/library> Mandal, B. N. "Higher Educational Institute, Madhepura" <<http://www.bnmu.bih.nic.in>> Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur <https://www.mitmuzaffarpur.org/facilities-and-services/central-library/> Nitishwar Mahavidyalaya, Muzaffarpur <http://www.nitishwarcollege.in/nitishwar-mahavidyalaya-muzaffarpur> R. C. College, Muzaffarpur Ram Briksh Benipuri Mahila College, Muzaffarpur <http://www.rbbmcollege.ac.in/library> Ram Dayalu Singh College, Muzaffarpur <http://www.rdscollege.ac.in/> Sri Krishana Jubilee Law College, Muzaffarpur <http://skjlawcollege.org/college-library>