

A STUDY OF SELECTION, ACQUISITION AND COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN YOGA- SCIENCE LIBRARIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Sangita M. Renge* Dr. S. N. Sinnarkar**

*Librarian

Swami Vivekananda Social
Work College,
Nagpur,
Maharashtra, India.

**Sr. Asstt. Director & Head,
Knowledge Resource Centre,
NEERI,
Nagpur,
Maharashtra, India.

QR Code



ABSTRACT: - *The purpose of present study is to explore approaches to collection development and policies of selection and acquisition for information resources in the Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. The research tool, questionnaire method was adopted to collect the data. The study also focused on the documents collections of Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra, book collection, Yoga Science related books collection, classical books collection, Yoga science related reference books collection, periodicals and newspapers collection, findings, conclusions and recommendations.*

KEY WORDS – Yoga Science, Yoga library, information resources, collection development

INTRODUCTION

Library acquisitions is a [library](#) responsible for the selection and purchase of materials or resources and the library may select vendors, negotiate pricing, arrange for standing orders, and select individual titles or resources. Collection development is at the heart of what libraries do. Collection development also known as collection management, materials

management, or information resources management involves the identification, selection, acquisition, and evaluation of library resources (i.e. print materials, audio-visual materials, and electronic resources) for a community of users. While it is the goal of collection development to meet the information needs of everyone in a user community, this is not ever entirely realized due to financial constraints, the diversity of user information

needs and the vast amount of available information. Yoga-Science libraries strive to provide the greatest number of library resources to meet the information and recreational needs of the majority of their user community. According to the 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.

CONCEPT OF YOGA-SCIENCE

The word “yoga” comes from a Sanskrit root “yuj” which means union, or yoke, to join, and to direct and concentrate one’s attention. Yoga philosophy and practice were first described by Patanjali in the classic text, Yoga Sutras, which is widely acknowledged as the authoritative text on yoga. Today, many people identify yoga only with asana, the physical practice of yoga, but asana is just one of the many tools used for healing the individual, only three of the 196 sutras mention asana and the remainder of the text discusses the other components of yoga including conscious breathing, meditation, lifestyle and diet changes, visualization and the use of sound, among many others. In Yoga Sutras, Patanjali outlines an eightfold path to awareness and enlightenment called ashtanga, which literally means “eight limbs”. Regular practice of yoga

promotes strength, endurance, flexibility and facilitates characteristics of friendliness, compassion, and greater self-control, while cultivating a sense of calmness and well-being. Sustained practice also leads to important outcomes such as changes in life perspective, self-awareness and an improved sense of energy to live life fully and with genuine enjoyment. The practice of yoga produces a physiological state opposite to that of the flight-or-fight stress response and with that interruption in the stress response, a sense of balance and union between the mind and body can be achieved.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Panwar and Vyas (1976) surveyed the established college more books were added every year as compared to other one, because it had more budget for books. Naidu (1984) Surveys that manpower, physical facilities, book resources, acquisition programme and policies, processing of reading material, circulation and maintenance of stock.

Biggs (1987) survey of the heads of academic library reference services to examine the collection development for the study.

Awolola (1998) discussed the various problems of libraries related to finance, space, staff, collection and services.

Apeji (1999) Study brought to light that library resources mainly consist of books and back volumes of journals.

Gesse (2000) attempted to examine 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.

Joshi (2001) Book collection was found inadequate to meet information needs of the users and its growth was very slow. Journal subscription was not satisfactory, libraries were understaffed.

Gurdev (2002) Studied textbooks were most frequently used resources, followed by reference books and general books. Journals and textbooks were not considered very adequate.

Maharana, Choudhary and Dutta (2004) examined of e-collection, policy statements, management practices, various criteria for selection and evaluation of e-resources. Feasible recommendations have been put fourth for the development of collections of electronic resources and its effective managements.

Saxena and Roy (2006) studied collections development policies, procedures, resources selection, resource evaluation and time management.

Mary and Sankar (2008) described the various techniques of evaluating the document collection in academic libraries and evaluated

the collection development practices of two engineering colleges.

Negahban, Selvaraja and Venkatesha (2011) Results revealed that in the case of library collections majority opined that only newspaper and magazines are adequate. Reference books, text books, journals, thesis and dissertations were found to be moderately adequate as perceived by research scholars. Maps, atlases and chart, and electronic resources were found to be inadequate by the research scholars.

Sarojadevi and Padmama (2012) studied the existing patterns of acquisition and collection its organization, management and retrieval of information resources preserved in the library.

Mal and Chakraborty (2013) studied library collection, e-resources and the development.

Zha, Li and Yan (2013) studied the Chinese university libraries are transitioning from traditional print collections to hybrid collections, resulting collections which may be print- only, electronic-only, or contain both formats.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the selection and acquisition policy of information resources in the Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra; and
2. To find out the type of collection in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra.

HYPOTHESIS

1. Most of yoga-science libraries have policy for selection and acquisition of information resources through users demand and the vendors; and
2. Most of yoga-science libraries are purchasing information resources i.e. Books, National Periodicals, Audio/Video-Cassettes/CDs/DVDs/VCDs and Newspaper/ Newsletter.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study is confined to the section and acquisition of information resources in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra
2. The study is also limited to the availability of type of collection in Maharashtra are considered for the study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data are collected through questionnaire and interview technique using survey method. Collected data has been analyzed by statistical techniques and presented data in tabular as well as in graphical form. In graphical form, Bar Charts, Pie Charts are used for presentation.

Figure No. 1 : Respondents in Yoga-Science Libraries in Maharashtra

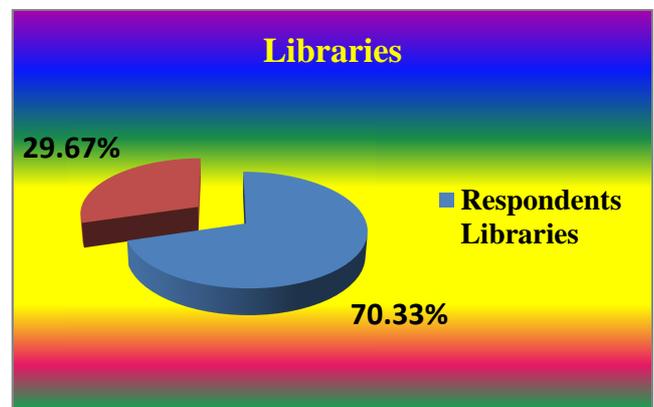


Figure no. 1 shows the respondents in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. It can be observed from the above table that, This study is conducted among 182 Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. The response was received from 128 libraries which constitute 70.33% of response rate and 29.67 % libraries was not respondents.

Table no. 1: Selection and Acquisition of Information Resources in Yoga-Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Selection and Acquisition Through	Libraries	Percentage
1	Through recommendation by users	128	100
2	Through library committee	106	82.81

3	On Approval Basis/Standing Orders	94	73.44
4	Through Vendors	128	100
5	Publishers catalogues/by bibliographies	113	88.28
6	Exhibition	98	76.56
7	Any other methods	-	-

Table no. 1 reveals that Selection and Acquisition of Information Resources in Yoga-Science Libraries in Maharashtra. It is observed that 100% yoga science libraries have selected and acquired the information resources through recommendation by users and vendors, followed 88.28% libraries, 82.81% libraries, 76.56% libraries and 73.44% yoga science libraries have selected and acquired the information resources by Publishers catalogues/ bibliographies, through library committee, through exhibition and on Approval Basis/Standing Orders respectively. Hence this indicates that **“Most of yoga-science libraries have policy for selection and acquisition of information resources through users demand and the vendors”** (hypothesis no. 1) is valid.

Table no. 2 : Documents Collections of Yoga-Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Documents	Libraries	Percentage
1	Book	128	100
2	National Periodicals	128	100
3	International Periodicals	74	57.81
4	E-Journals	97	75.78
5	Back Volumes of Journals	79	61.72
6	Theses/ Dissertations	11	8.59
7	Standards /Patents	7	5.47
8	Technical Report	38	29.69
9	Audio/Video-Cassettes/CDs /DVDs /VCDs	128	100
10	Microforms/Microfiches /Microfilms	13	10.16
11	Databases	48	37.50
12	Newspaper/Newsletter	128	100

Table no.2 present the availability of different types of documents in the yoga-science libraries. It is observed that 100% yoga science libraries have purchased books, National Periodicals, Audio/Video-Cassettes/CDs/DVDs/VCDs and Newspaper/Newsletter, followed 75.78% libraries, 61.72% libraries, 57.81% libraries, 37.50% libraries, 29.69% libraries, 10.16%

libraries, 8.59% libraries and 5.47% libraries have, E-journals, Back Volumes of Journals, International Periodicals, Databases, Technical Report, Microforms/Microfiches/Microfilms, Theses/ Dissertations and Standards /Patents respectively. Hence this indicates that **“Most of yoga-science libraries are purchasing information resources i.e. Books, National Periodicals, Audio/Video-Cassettes/CDs/DVDs/VCDs and Newspaper/ Newsletter”** (Hypothesis no. 2) is valid.

Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. 5.47% yoga-science libraries have less than 1500 books, 16.41% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 1501-3000 volumes, 24.22% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 3001-6000 volumes, 7.03% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 6001-9000 volumes, 25.78% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 9001-12000 volumes, 9.37% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 12001-15000 volumes and 11.72% yoga-science libraries have greater than 15000 volumes of books.

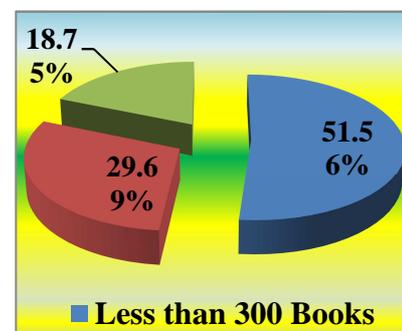
Table no. 3: Book Collection in Yoga-Science Libraries

Sr. No.	Number of books	Number of libraries	Percentage	
1	<=1500	7	5.47	
2	1501-3000	21	16.41	
3	3001-6000	31	24.22	
4	6001-9000	9	7.03	
5	9001-12000	33	25.78	
6	12001-15000	12	9.37	
7	>15000	15	11.72	
Total		128	100	

It can be observed from the table no. 3 exhibits the quantum of books available in

It is concluded that maximum 25.78% of yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 9001-12000 volumes, followed by 24.22% of yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 3001-3400 volumes while minimum only 5.47 % of yoga-science libraries have less than 1500 volumes of books.

Figure no. 2 :Yoga Science related books collection in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra



It can be observed from the figure no. 2 exhibits the quantum of yoga science related books

available in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. 51.56% yoga-science libraries have less than 300 yoga science related books, followed by 29.69% yoga-science libraries have yoga science related books collection ranging 300-600 volumes and 18.75% yoga-science libraries have greater than 600 yoga science related books.

Table no. 4: Classical Books Collection in Yoga-Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. no.	Classical Collection	Libraries	Percentage
1	Vedic Literature	48	37.50
2	Upanishads	32	25.00
3	Bhagvad Gita	24	18.75
4	Yoga Related	93	72.66
5	Health Science	112	87.50
6	Nutrition Science	118	92.19
7	Medical Science	56	43.75
8	Ayurveda	62	48.16
9	Naturopathy Science	49	38.28

Table no.4 indicates that the classical books collection in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. It is observed that 92.19% yoga science libraries have the classical collection of Nutrition Science, followed by 87.50% libraries, 72.66% libraries, 48.16% libraries, 43.75%

libraries, 38.28% libraries, 37.50% libraries, 25% libraries and 18.75% libraries have classical collection of Health Science, Yoga Related, Ayurveda, Medical Science, Naturopathy Science, Vedic Literature, Upanishads and Bhagvad Gita respectively.

Table no. 5 :Yoga science related reference books collection in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. no.	Reference Sources	Libraries	Percentage
1	Dictionary	62	48.44
2	Encyclopedia	68	53.13
3	Year Book	27	21.09
4	Biography	59	46.09
5	Manual	16	12.5
6	Other	31	24.22

Table no.5 present the availability of different types of yoga science related reference books collection in the yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra. It is observed that 53.13% yoga science libraries have yoga science related reference books, followed by 48.44% libraries, 46.09% libraries, 24.22% libraries, 21.09% libraries and 12.5% libraries have yoga science related Dictionary, Biography, Other Reference collection, Year Book and Manual respectively.

Table no. 6 : Periodicals Subscribed in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No	National Periodical			International Periodicals		
	Periodicals	Libraries	Percentage	Periodicals	Libraries	Percentage
1	Less than 20	68	53.13	Less than 10	44	34.38
2	20-40	41	32.03	10-20	21	16.4
3	Greater than 40	19	14.84	Greater than 20	9	7.03
4	0	0	0	Non-respondents Library	54	42.19
Total		128	100	Total	128	100

It can be observed from above table that the number of Periodicals Subscribed in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra.53.13% yoga science libraries are subscribing less than 20 national periodicals, followed 32.03% libraries are subscribing about 20-40 national periodicals and 14.84% libraries are subscribing more than 40 national periodicals. Similarly, 34.38% yoga science libraries are subscribing less than 10

international periodicals, followed 16.4% libraries are subscribing about 10-20 international periodicals and 7.03% libraries are subscribing more than 20 international periodicals while 42.19% yoga science libraries were non-respondents for subscription of international periodicals.

Figure no. 3 :Newspapers Collection in Yoga-Science Libraries in Maharashtra

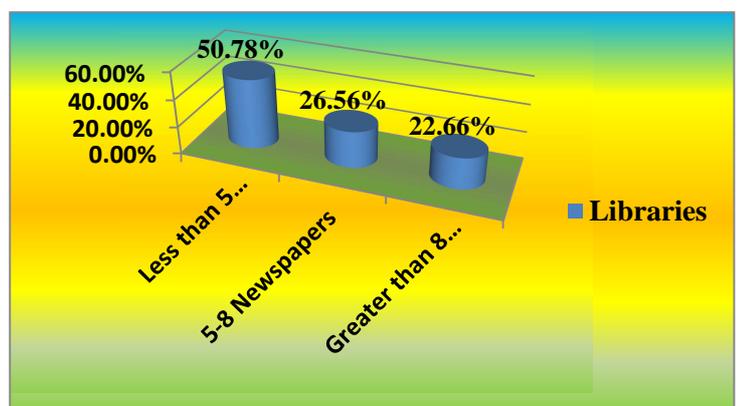


Figure no. 3 reveals that different type of newspapers collection in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra.50.78% yoga-science libraries are purchasing less than 5 newspapers, followed 26.56% libraries are purchasing 5-8 newspapers and 22.66% libraries are purchasing greater than 8 newspapers in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

1. The response was received from 128 Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra which constitute 70.33% of response rate and 29.67 % libraries was not respondents (Figure no. 1)

2. (Table no. 1) 100% yoga science libraries in Maharashtra have selected and acquired the information resources through recommendation by users and vendors, followed 88.28% libraries, 82.81% libraries, 76.56% libraries and 73.44% yoga science libraries have selected and acquired the information resources by Publishers catalogues/ bibliographies, through library committee, through exhibition and on Approval Basis/Standing Orders respectively. Hence this indicates that **“Most of yoga-science libraries have policy for selection and acquisition of information resources through users demand and the vendors” (hypothesis no. 1)** is valid.
3. (Table no. 2) 100% yoga science libraries in Maharashtra have purchased books, National Periodicals, Audio/Video-Cassettes/CDs/DVDs/VCDs and Newspaper/Newsletter, followed 75.78% libraries, 61.72% libraries, 57.81% libraries, 37.50% libraries, 29.69% libraries, 10.16% libraries, 8.59% libraries and 5.47% libraries have, E-journals, Back Volumes of Journals, International Periodicals, Databases, Technical Report, Microforms/Microfiches / Microfilms, Theses/ Dissertations and Standards /Patents respectively. Hence this indicates that **“Most of yoga-science libraries are purchasing information resources i.e.**

Books, National Periodicals, Audio/Video-Cassettes/CDs/DVDs/VCDs and Newspaper/ Newsletter” (hypothesis no. 2) is valid.

4. 5.47% yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra have less than 1500 books, 16.41% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 1501-3000 volumes, 24.22% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 3001-6000 volumes, 7.03% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 6001-9000 volumes, 25.78% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 9001-12000 volumes, 9.37% yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 12001-15000 volumes and 11.72% yoga-science libraries have greater than 15000 volumes of books. (Table No. 3)
5. It is also concluded that maximum 25.78% of yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 9001-12000 volumes, followed by 24.22% of yoga-science libraries have book collection ranging 3001-3400 volumes while minimum only 5.47 % of yoga-science libraries have less than 1500 volumes of books. (Table No. 3)
6. 51.56% yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra have less than 300 yoga science related books, followed by 29.69% yoga-science libraries have yoga science related books collection ranging 300-600 volumes and 18.75% yoga-science libraries

have greater than 600 yoga science related books. (figure no. 2)

7. 92.19% yoga science libraries have the classical collection of Nutrition Science, followed by 87.50% libraries, 72.66% libraries, 48.16% libraries, 43.75% libraries, 38.28% libraries, 37.50% libraries, 25% libraries and 18.75% libraries have classical collection of Health Science, Yoga Related, Ayurveda, Medical Science, Naturopathy Science, Vedic Literature, Upanishads and Bhagvad Gita respectively. (Table No. 4)
8. 53.13% yoga science libraries in Maharashtra have yoga science related reference books, followed by 48.44% libraries, 46.09% libraries, 24.22% libraries, 21.09% libraries and 12.5% libraries have yoga science related Dictionary, Biography, Other Reference collection, Year Book and Manual respectively. (Table No. 5)
9. 53.13% yoga science libraries in Maharashtra are subscribing less than 20 national periodicals, followed 32.03% libraries are subscribing about 20-40 national periodicals and 14.84% libraries are subscribing more than 40 national periodicals. Similarly, 34.38% yoga science libraries are subscribing less than 10 international periodicals, followed 16.4% libraries are subscribing about 10-20 international periodicals and 7.03%

libraries are subscribing more than 20 international periodicals while 42.19% yoga science libraries were non-respondents for subscription of international periodicals.(Table No. 6)

10. 50.78% yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra are purchasing less than 5 newspapers, followed 26.56% libraries are purchasing 5-8 newspapers and 22.66% libraries are purchasing greater than 8 newspapers in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. (figure no. 3)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are drawn out of the data collection, analysis and the interpretations of the study. The following recommendations need to be considered in the yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra to serve the users better.

1. It is observed that the yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra do not have exclusive collection of information resources for Users. The study recommends the Provision of collection like databases and e-resources.
2. The yoga-science libraries have need to improve existing library information resources.
3. Even though the online journals and books are on the move, the Yoga Science libraries have need to improve ICT based collection.

4. Yoga Science libraries in Maharashtra should have increased their yoga science related information resources.

REFERENCES

•Apeji E Adeche, Information Availability and Use in the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC) Library, *International Library Movement*, 21(4) (1999) 177-188

•Awolola J O, College of Education Libraries in Kwara State (Nigeria): A Comparative Study, *Library Herald*, 36 (3) (1998) 152-158.

•Biggs Mary and Biggs Victor, Reference Collection Development in Academic Libraries: Report of a Survey, *RQ*, 27 (1) (1987) 67-79. Available at www.eric.ed.gov/ERICWebPortal/recordDetail?accn_o=EJ362614(Accessed on 6 August 2015).

•Collection Development. Available at <http://apps.azlibrary.gov/cdt/collman.aspx>(Accessed on 21 July 2015).

•Collection Development. Available at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collectiondevelopment>(Accessed on 21 July 2015).

•GessesseKebede, Collection Development and Management in the Twenty-First Century with Special Reference to Academic Libraries: An Overview, *Library Management*, 21 (7) (2000) 365-372. Available at <http://www.emerald>

dinsight.com/10.1108/01435120010372551

(Accessed on 21 July 2015).

•Goode and Hott, *Method in Social Research*, (McGraw-Hill International Book Co.; New Delhi), 1981.

•Gupta S C, *Fundamental of Statistics*, 4th edn (Himalaya Publishing House; Bombay), 1990.

•Gurdev Singh, Use of College Libraries by Faculty Members of University of Delhi, *Library Herald*, 40 (4) (2002) 263-270.

•Joshi C R, Veterinary College Libraries in Maharashtra: A Survey, *ILA Bulletin*, 37 (1) (2001) 13-16.

•Kothari C R, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, (Wiley Eastern).

•Krishnawsami O R and Ranganatham M, *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, 2ndedn (Himalaya Publishing House; Mumbai), 2009.

•Kumar Krishan, *Research Methods in Library and Information Science*, (HarAnand Publication Pvt. Ltd.; New Delhi), 1999.

•Kumar P S G, *A Student's manual of Library and Information Science*, (B R Publishing Corporation; Delhi), 2002.

•Kumar P S G, *Indian Encyclopadia of Library and Information Science Vol. 2(AF-AR) 3(AR-BE)*, (S Chand; New Delhi), 2002.

•Kumar P S G, *Research in Library and Information Science*, (Concepts Publishing Co; New Delhi), 1987.

•Kumar P S G, *Research Methods and Statistical Techniques*, 1stedn (B R Publishing Corporation; Delhi), 2004, p. 465-541.

•Library acquisitions. Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_acquisitions(Accessed on 21 July 2015).

•MaharanaBalu, Choudhary B K and DuttaSyamashree, Collection development of Electronic Information Resources in the R & D Libraries of Kolkata City : a survey, *Library Herald*, 42 (3) (2004) 232-246.

•Mal Bidyut K and Chakraborty H K, Collection development and status of e-resources in university libraries in India, *International Journal of Information Library and Society*, 2 (2) (2013). Available at <http://www.publishingindia.com/GetBrochure.aspx?query=UERGQnJvY2h1cmVzfC8xNjI0LnBkZnwwMTYyNC5wZGY> (Accessed on 18 February 2015)

•Mary A Lawrence and Sankar A, Collection Evaluation of PSN College of Engineering and Technology Library and PET Engineering College Library in Tirunelveli District, *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, 45 (1) (2008) 63-70.

•Naidu Sreepathy B, College Libraries in Andhra Pradesh: with Special Reference to Andhra University, *Library Herald*, 19 (3-4) (1981) 135-147.

•NegahbanMohamadBagher, Selvaraja A and Venkatesha Y, Assessment of user adequacy and services of library collections among research

scholars of university of Mysore, *SRELS journal of Information Management*, 48 (1) (2011) 51-56.

•Panwar B S and Vyas S D, User's Survey of the Women College Libraries, *Herald of Library Science*, 15 (1) (1976) 3-25.

•Sarojadevi K and Padmamma S, Collection and management of information resources; a case study of Samyuktha Karnataka Newspaper library, *Library Herald*, 50 (4) (2012).

•SaxenaShyamala and Roy P K, Redesigning and Restructuring Library resources in the electronic era, *Herald of library science*, 45 (3-4) (2006) 177-185.

•Yoga-Science. Available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3193654>(Accessed on 18 February 2015)

•ZhaXianjin, Li Jing and Yan Yalan, Understanding the moderating effect of tie on the transfer of ease of use and usefulness from print resources to electronic resources, *Library & Information Science Research*, 35 (2013) 223- 231.