A STUDY ON COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT BOOKS IN COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE LIBRARY

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ABSTRACT

Academic Library system, College Meaning, College Library, Objective of College Library, Functions of college Library, Library resources, Responsibility of Librarian and Staff, Services of college library, Core services, Collection, Use of college library, Processing, Users of college, library, Book selection in college library, Sources if book selection, Tools of book selection, Tools of periodicals selection, Automation in College libraries, Network of libraries, Place of college library in education, Factors that bring vitality to college library.

In these days of cut backs and layoffs, many subject specialist librarians have been let go and replaced with book jobber library profiles to provide some resources, so librarians should be encourages to work with those [people in the institute who have great knowledge of the fields being taught-faculty members. Professors do order some of the library collection to support their teaching needs, and must stay current when it comes to the information available in their subject areas. What better source can collections librarians utilize for evaluation? Often, they can pinpoint gaps in the collection which have existed for a long time. Cooperation between faculty and librarians is a very important component and any barriers so it, should be broken down for the common good.

KEYWORDS: Library Resources, Great Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Academic Library System

Library is the most important intellectual resources of the academic community and helps the members of the institution individually as well as collectively.

- For self development,

- For fulfillment of curriculum requirement,

- For promotion of study and research.

Academic library vary from each other at different levels in may respects but all are fundamentally providing reading material to students.

Objectives of College Library

The objectives should be that a college library should become an instrument of instruction. In order to determine, how for it has succeed in achieving the objective, one should determine the extent to which the users use the resources of the library as an integral part of the curriculum in other words it means that teaching in the classroom must depend more on library than the textbooks. That is library must become an integral part of teaching programme. A college library has the following objectives.

- To promote the records of human knowledge and to keep them upto date in accordance with the growing needs and requirements of users of today and tomorrow

- To provide individual and group guidance to the readers in the user library resources with practical demonstration on how to procure information.

- To furnish the students the background material on the work to be done in the class and laboratory and this supplement the instructional programme of the college.

- To make the students confident enough to comport and overcome any problem, mental, move or otherwise and to take a positive view of life.

The objectives should be that a college library should become an instrument of instruction. In order to determine, how far it has succeeded in achieving the objectives, one should determine the extent to which users (students and faculty) use the resource of the library as an integral part of the curriculum. In other words it means that teaching in the classroom must depend more on the library that the text books. That is library must become an integral of teaching programme.

In USA, the concept of 'Library-College' has been used successfully. The college is considered a library is regarded as a college. The education becomes student centered and encourages students to play a dynamic creative note in their own education. The effectiveness of student-learning process is increased by various means especially the use of library centre students are expected to do independent study with guidance from teachers, who are expects in bibliographical organization. Libraries having suitable qualifications and experience can also provide guidance.

Library Resources

In most of the colleges, teaching is examination-oriented based on 'teacher-classroom' approach. Present day philosophy of education is that teaching should be student resources centered. The concept of resources is concerned with the inclusion of documents such as tape records, video and audio cassettes, gramophone records, microfilms, maps etc., thus according to this approach, a college library is expected not only to acquire traditional types of documents but also a variety of new instructional aids.

Collection

The college library collection is mainly limited to books and periodicals. The modern media such as taps, slides, films etc are not available in large majority of the colleges. The only non-book materials found available in almost all colleges are maps. Most of the colleges are acquiring books on the basis of the syllabus including books suggested for reading a reference of the courses offered. A separate text book collection and book bank is also maintained by college libraries.

Use of College Library

Level and extent of the use a college library would largely depend upon the following:

- Collection of the library.

- Services provided by library

- Type of curriculum

- Methods of teaching followed by faculty

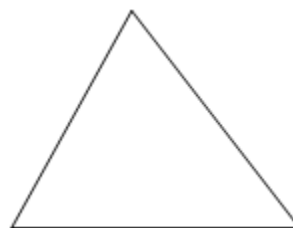- Attitudes of the faculty towards role of library in teaching-learning process.

The following levels of library use: Text book level use co curricular level use, independent level use, research level use.

In Indian college libraries, text book level use depends upon quality of predominant one. Co-curricular level use depends upon quality of teaching and level of students. Research level us is carried out by some of the colleges on a small scale by teachers. This level of use of is likely to increase in the years to come due to incisive being provided to the teachers to go for research degrees.

Books Selection in College Library

A library is judged not by the volume it possesses but by the variety and quality of the books. The responsibility falls on the following person.

- **Librarian**

- **Library committee**

- **Faculty**

- **Librarian**

- **Library committee**

Faculty

Sources of Book Selection

The librarian in order to provide four categories of reading material.

- Reference material, 2. Curriculum material, 3.General material

- Research materials has to rely on

   Human source which comprise the following subject specialist

- Heads of the departments

- Research scholars

- Library users

Documentary sores include trade lists, bibliographies, secondary periodicals, Government publications and syllabi of various courses.

TOOLS OF A BOOK SELECTION

Bibliographies

- Trade (book in print),

- Subject Bibliography,

- National Bibliography (Indian National Bibliography, British National Bibliography),

- Book reviews,

- Book on approval,

- Book ordering

Tools of Periodicals Selection

- Union list of serials,

- Ulrich International periodical Directory

- Directory of Indian Scientific periodicals,

- Reader's Guideto periodical Literature

- Guide to Indian periodical Literature,

- Review of journals.

Automation in College Libraries

For easy functioning, accuracy, economy in human labor, money and time, promptness in service, the house keeping operations are performed effectively to control over and improve the entire operations. Circulation control is one of the most wisely automate library operation, and it often the first activity that libraries consider automating, user identification number assigned for ever individual is types for each transaction, for effective circulation control system.

The following services-computer based information services provided.

Indexing, abstracting of documents, SDI, CAS to provide online catalogue services, searching and providing printouts of relevant information Eg. LISA (Library and information science abstract in CD-ROM).

SOURCES OF DEVELOPING ACADEMIC SCIENCE COOLECTIONS: CATALOGUES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICS

Once librarians find out the strengths and weakness, and have done the appropriate weeding, they can concentrate on building an exemplary collection of materials. This can be done in a variety of ways and librarians will often use many different tools to collect materials. For instance, collection development librarians use the catalogues of other libraries as "stock selection tools" (Geman 1989, 256). Library catalogues are simply bibliographies that represent the choice made by a group of people building a library collection. As a collection tool, they can give insight into what is considered important in a particular subject area, and what is not, by its exclusion. They also provide some standard information on author. Publisher, ISBN, and possibly prices that may help collection librarians with selection and acquisition.

They are particularly useful if retrospective collecting is being done, since they alert librarians to the existence of titles (Reed-Scot 1991, 307). Overall, these inventory lists are only appropriate as a alerting tools for collection development, and must be used with other selection tolls, such as subject bibliographies and reviews, to learn the value of the items (Gardener 1981. 109 – 111).

Trade bibliographies are alerting devices that make no statement on the value of the works (Kart 1980, 252-254). Their main purpose is top list titles that are currently available from a whole series of publishers. Within a geographic area. For example, Whitaker's books in print concentrates on material punished in Great Britain, While Canadian books in print will contain everything that is currently available from Canadian Publishing houses.

They give basic purchasing data, with "information gathered from the publishers such as complete titles, correct spelling of authors" names. ISBNs years of publication, and price (Katz 1980, 124). They are hand tools if a library is trying to expand a particular subject area of their collection. Supplements such as Bowker's subject Headings, can be valuable, although, as Katz stresses, these resources are altering tools and must be used with reviews and subject bibliographies when used for library selection (Katz, 1992, 100).

Many librarians will scan the catalogues for particular authors and will select on that basis alone, since waiting for reviews if often impossible (Katz 1980, 148). The reputation of a publisher, which has well-known standards, with many editions, is also a way librarians choose monographs (Spiller 1974, 126). The great value of publishers catalogues are that they let librarians know that a particular book has been published, and offer a way to collect current materials. In Addition, it is a god idea for science collection librarians, to read journals such as new scientist, which list the top ten science books:

Strategies for developing academic science collections: Blanket offers, approval plans and standing orders.

Librarians can also save time and streamline the collection process by using purchase plans such as blanket orders, approval plans, and standing orders. Since some publishers do not deal with jobbers, or because some jobbers will not bother with smaller presses, librarians must order directly from the publisher (Katz 1980, 160). In such cases, they may decide to use a blanket order; especially if it is a specialist publisher from which the librarian orders most everything they produce (Chapman 1989, 99). There is no profile needed for this arrangement, all the publisher needs to know is the subject area and price title, which cannot be retained (Katz 1980, 165). If the press is quite small or with associations like the ALA, these orders are called standing orders (Katz 1980, 166).

The library has to endeavors to provide a range of opinions, majority, on all subjects and does not excluded materials on the basis of the author's or producer's point of view. The library should also attempts to avoid collections that reflect inordinate responsiveness to a single point of view.

Suggestions from the users regarding selection, retention, or reconsideration of materials are encouraged and are reviewed promptly. Books and materials are according to intrinsic merit, subject treatment. Community interest, and contribution to a balanced collection in the library, No single standard of suitability can be applied in all cases.

MTERIALS SELECTION POLICY

The library mission is to support the academic program of the college: it relies on a competent, knowledgeable staff to develop, organize and maintain its collection and provide access to information and materials students need for their courses and faculty require for their teaching.

Yet the library's responsibilities go beyond the parameters of the curriculum and studies. The duration of the use was not satisfactory. Borrowing of subject as well as general books was also not you to the mark. It is true that the resources and facilities available in most of the colleges are not good. But, even the available library resources and facilities are not fully exploited by our students. It's high time for the educational authorities, educationalists and library in most of to find out a solution to this grave problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Distribution of Total Number of Users (Students)

The total number student users of library are classified as UG under graduates, Diploma. The UG, PG, Diploma further classified on the basis of year of study as I year, II year, III year.

The distribution of users (students) is given in the following table

Table 1: Users of Library Students

Year	UG	Percentage	PG Diploma	Percentage
I Year	340	34.7%	282	47%
II year	172	33.74%	-	-
III year	117	31.97%	-	-
	629	100%	-	-

Table 1 shows that in both UG and PG Diploma the number of users are more in the I year with UG students of 34.27% and PG Diploma students of 47%. The students joining under graduate courses are to be provided with adequate introduction of the library and it's important in their studies. Through the post graduates are aware of the general techniques of the library use, there is a need for training them in the use of library for the specialized field or topic of a subject.

Table 2: Chi-Square Test for Users of Library (Studdents)

Observed Frequency (O)	Expected Frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E)^2	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
34.27%	100%	-65.73%	4320.43	43.20
33.74%	100%	-66.26%	4390.38	43090
31.97%	100%	-68.03%	4628.08	463.28
47%	100%	-53%	2809	28.09
43.17%	100%	-56.83%	3229.64	32.29
9.83%	100%	-90.17%	8130.62	81.30
				275.06

The Chi-square test shows that the users of library respondents are 275.06.

Distribution of Total Number of Users (Staff)

The total numbers of staff are users of library and classified as **Teaching staff and Non Teaching staff** and they are further classified on the basis of the Departments to which they belong. The distribution of users (staff) is given in the following table.

Table 3: Users of Library Staff

Department	Teaching Staff	Non-Teaching Staff	Total	Percentage
Tamil	9	-	-	6%
English	14	-	14	4.70%

Mathematics	13	-	13	4.36%
Commerce	13	5	18	6.04%

Table 3: Contd.,

Economics	15	5	20	6.7%
Computer Science	23	6	29	9.73%
Library	1	5	6	2.01%
Physical Education	2	-	2	0.67%
Biotechnology	10	3	13	4.36%

Table 3 shows that the number of users are more in the other category of Non Teaching staff of about 101 and with regard to Teaching staff it is the staff of computer science department of about 23. The table also shows that the total number of teaching staff is 161 and that of Non teaching staff are 137 and total number of staff is 298.

Table 4: Chi-Square Test for Users of Librry Staff

Observed Frequency (O)	Expected Frequency (E)	(O-E)	$(O-E)^2$	$\dfrac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
6%	100%	-94%	8886	88.36
4.70%	100%	-95.3%	9082.09	90.82
4.36%	100%	-95.64%	9147.00	91.47
5.70%	100%	-94.3%	8892.49	88.92
6.04%	100%	-93.96%	8828.48	88.28
6.04%	100%	-93.96%	8828.48	88.28
6.7%	100%	-93.3%	8704.89	87.04
4.36%	100%	-95.64%	9147.00	91.47
9.73%	100%	-90.27%	8148.67	81.48
2.01%	100%	-97.99%	9602.04	96.02
0.67%	100%	-99.33%	9866.44	98.66
4.36%	100%	-95.64%	9147.00	91.47
2.68%	100%	-97.32%	9471.18	94.74
1.34%	100%	-98.66%	9733.79	97.33
1.34%	100%	-98.66%	9733.79	97.33
2.01%	100%	97099%	9602.04	96.02
34.9%	100%	-65.1%	4238.01	42.38
				1510.04

The Chi-Square test shows for the users of library (Staff) are 1510.04.

Here the numbers of library materials – books which are purchased are given according to year of acquisition. The distribution of library material acquired is given in the following table.

Table 5: Distribution of Library Materials – Books Acquired by the Library

Year	Total No. of Books Acquired	Percentage
2001	2043	11.37%
2002	3058	17.02%
2003	3144	17.50%
2004	3820	21.26%
2005	3811	21.21%
2006	2093	11.65%
		100%

Table 5 shows that total number of books purchased in 2001 is 2043 which comprise of 11.3% and that of 2001 is 3820 which is 21.26%.

Table 6: Chi-Square Test for Year Wise Acquisition of Books

Year	Observed Frequency (O)	Expected Frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E)^2	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
2001	11.37%	100%	-86.63	7855.27	78.55
2002	17.02%	100%	-82.98	6885.68	68.86
2003	17.50%	100%	-82.5	6806.25	68.06
2004	21.26%	100%	-8.78	6199.98	61.99
2005	21.21%	100%	-78079	6207.86	62.08
2006	11.65%	100%	-88.35	7805.72	<u>78.06</u>
					<u>417.60</u>

The Chi-Square test shows for the year wise acquisition of books are 417.60.

Distribution of Libray Materials Books According to Their Subjects

Here the total collections of library materials-books are classified according to the subjects. The total number of books in each subject is given. The distribution of library materials-books according to the subject is given in the following table.

Table 7: Subject Wise Numbers of Books

Subject	Total No. of Books	Percentage
Book Bank	4147	15.71%
Tamil	1435	5.25%
Mathematics	2341	8.56%
General	1578	5.77%
Spoken English	86	0.31%
Bio-Tech	2271	8.30%
Computer Science	3295	12.06%
Economic	4421	16.185%
Self Development	38	0.14%
English	1514	5.54%

Table 7 shows that of the total collection of 27331, the books which belong to subject Tamil has the highest percentage about 16.18% and that of lowest percentage of self development books about 0.14%.

Distribution of Library Materials-Periodicals

Here the periodicals are classified according to the publication as Indian and Foreign and are further classified as Journals, Magazines, and other periodicals.

The distribution of library materials-periodicals is given in the following table.

Table 8: Total Numbers of Periodicals

Periodical	Indian	Foreign	Total	Percentage
Journals	90	13	103	50.74%
Magazines	72	7	79	38.92%
Other Periodicals	21	-	21	10.34%
Total	183	20	202	100%

Table 8 shows that 90 Indian Journals, 13 Foreign Journals and a total of 103 comprises of highest percentage of about 50.74%.

Distribution of Library Materials – Journals According to Their Subjects

Here the total collection of library materials-journals is classified according tot he subjects. The total number of journals in each subject is given. The distribution of library materials-journals according to the subject is given in the following table.

Table 9: Subject Wise Numbers of Journals

Subject	No. of Journals	Percentage
English	13	12.62%
Tamil	7	6.80%
Economic	10	9.71%
Mathematics	10	9.71%
Commerce	12	11.65%
Computer Science	11	10.68%
General	10	9.71%
Total	**103**	**100**

Table 9 shows that of the total collection of 103 journals the journals which belong to subject English as the highest percentage of about 12.62% and that of lowest percentage journals of Biochemistry of about 3.88%.

Here the total number of users who visited the library from 2001 to 2006 is given month wise. The distribution of users who have come to the library is given in the following table.

Table 10: Dustribution of Users Who Have Come to the Library

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	%
January	660	812	831	5865	7269	11497	26934	7.55%
February	789	1020	2178	6760	6917	9671	27335	7.68%
March	1256	2405	3700	9430	7174	11760	35725	10.40%
April	1589	2500	4791	3698	5024	6873	24475	6.88%
May	785	1278	3803	337	319	1274	7796	2.19%
June	958	1368	3798	1736	3529	103	13492	3.79%
July	1569	2890	4676	9396	13020	0025	41576	11.69%
August	3250	4586	5865	8264	10254	11217	43436	12.21%
September	2589	4825	6760	9987	10014	11768	45943	12.91%
October	4658	5628	9430	7261	9370	10463	46810	13.16%
November	769	1258	3698	1967	4700	5030	17422	4.90%
December	245	259	337	6179	7314	10595	24929	7.00%
	19117	**28829**	**47867**	**70880**	**84904**	**104276**	**355873**	**100%**

The table 10 shows that the total of 46810 users have visited the library for the six years from 2001 to 2006 during the month of October which comprises of the highest percentage about 13.16%.

Table 11: Chi-Square Test for User Entry Statistics

Observed Frequency (O)	Expected Frequency (E)	(O-E)	$(O-E)^2$	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
7.55%	100%	-92.45	8547.00	85.47
7.68%	100%	-92.32	8522.98	85.22
10.04%	100%	-89.96	8092.80	80.92
6.88%	100%	-93.12	8671.33	86.71
2.19%	100%	-97.81	9566.79	95.66
3.78%	100%	-96.21	9256.26	92.56
11.69%	100%	-88.31	7798.65	77.98
12.21%	100%	-87.79	7707.08	77.07
12.91%	100%	-87.09	7584.66	75.84
13.16%	100%	-86.84	7541.18	75.41

Table 11: Contd.,

4.90%	100%	-95.1	9044.01	90.44
7.00%	100%	-93	8649	86.49
				1009.77

The Chi-square test shows that the user entry statistics are 1009.77.

Distribution of Circulation of Books

Here the total number of users who visited the library from 2001 to 2006 is given month wise. The distribution of circulation of books is given in the following table.

Table 12: Year-Wise Circulation of Books

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	%
January	350	658	897	1030	453	3670	7058	6.83%
February	368	589	758	901	216	3391	6223	6.02%
March	1257	1325	1200	1109	735	3703	9329	9.03%
April	450	520	458	691	1168	1597	4884	4.73%
May	150	120	145	127	238	273	1053	1.02%
June	258	247	258	375	311	1192	2641	2.56%
July	1058	1255	1258	1481	2387	3537	10946	10.60%
August	1047	1236	1489	1554	2535	3684	11545	11.18%
September	1258	1489	2123	2152	3193	5418	15633	15.14%
October	1475	1578	2489	2586	4462	5885	18475	17.89%
November	485	489	789	861	1962	1483	6042	5.85%
December	650	789	1288	1346	1268	4118	9459	9.16%
	8779	10265	13152	14213	18928	37951	103288	100%

The table 12 shows that the maximum time circulated book during the month of October for about 18475 times for six years (17.89%).

Table 13: Chi-Square Test for Year Wise Circulation Fo Books

Observed Frequency (O)	Expected Frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E)^2	$\dfrac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
6.83%	100%	-93.17	8680.64	86.80
6.02%	100%	-93.98	8832.24	88.32
9.03%	100%	-90.97	8275.74	82.75
4.73%	100%	-95.27	9076.37	90.76
1.02%	100%	-98.98	9797.04	97.97
2.56%	100%	-97.44	9494.55	94.94
10.60%	100%	-89.4	7992.36	79.92
11.18%	100%	-88.82	7888.99	78.88
15.14%	100%	-84.86	7201.21	72.01
17.89%	100%	-82.11	6742.05	67.42
5.85%	100%	-94.15	8864.22	88.64
9.16%	100%	-90.84	8251.90	82.51
				1009.77

The Chi-square test shows that the year-wise circulations of books are 1010.92.

Distribution of Frequency of Circulation of Books

Here the number of books circulated is given according to the number of times it has been circulated. The distribution of frequency of circulation is given in the showing table.

Table 14: Frequency of Circulation of Books

Number of Times Circulated	Number of Books Circulated	Percentage
1	2766	32.13%
2	1465	17.02%
3	968	1.25%
4	600	6.97%
5	529	6.15%
6	44	5.16%
7	353	4.10%
8	269	3.13%
9	253	2.94%
10	200	2.31%
11	169	1.96%
12	161	1.87%
13	96	1.12%
14	74	0.86%
15	57	0.66%
16	54	0.63%
17	42	0.49%
18	21	0.24%
19	26	0.30%
20	25	0.29%
21	8	0.093%
22	7	0.08%
23	6	0.07%
24	4	0.05%
25	3	0.03%
26	3	0.0%
27	2	0.023%
28	1	0.01%
29	1	0.01%
30	1	0.01%
	8608	**100%**

Total 14 shows that 2766 books have been circuited only one time which comprises of 32.03% and 1 book have been circulated 28.29 and 30 times which comprises of 0.01%.

Table 15: Chi-Square Test for Frequency of Circulation of Books

Observed Frequency (O)	Expected Frequency (E)	(O-E)	(O-E)^2	$\dfrac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
32.13%	100%	-67.87	4604.33	46.06
17.02%	100%	-82.98	6885.68	68.85
11.25%	100%	-88.75	7876.56	78.76
6.97%	100%	-93.03	8654.58	86.54
6.15%	100%	-93.85	8807.82	88.07
5.16%	100%	-94.84	8994.62	89.94
4.10%	100%	-95.9	9196.81	91.96
3.13%	100%	-96.87	9383.79	93.83
2.94%	100%	-97.06	9420.64	94.20
2.32%	100%	-97.68	9541.38	95.41
1.96%	100%	-98.04	9611.84	96.11
1.87%	100%	-98.13	9629.49	96.29
1.12%	100%	-98.88	9777.25	97.77
0.86%	100%	-99.14	9828.73	98.28
0.66%	100%	-99.34	9868.43	98.68
0.63%	100%	-99.37	9874.39	98.74

Table 15: Contd.,

0.49%	100%	-99.51	9902.24	9.02
0.24%	100%	-99.76	9952.05	99.52
0.30%	100%	-99.7	9940.09	99.40
0.29%	100%	-99.71	9942.08	99.42
0.093%	100%	-99.90	9940.09	99.80
0.08%	100%	-99.92	9942.08	99.84
0.07%	100%	-99.93	9980.70	99.86
0.05%	100%	-99.95	9984.00	99.90
0.03%	100%	-99.97	9986.00	99.94
0.003%	100%	-99.97	9990.00	99.94
0.23%	100%	-99.97	9994.00	99.94
0.01%	100%	-99.99	9994.00	99.98
0.01	100%	-99.99	9994.00	99.98
0.01%	100%	-99.99	9994.00	<u>99.98</u>
				2716.03

The Chi-square test shows that the frequencies of circulation of books are 27.16.03.

Here the number of books which is not circulated in each subject and the total number of books in each subject is given.The distribution of non circulated books is given in the following table.

Table 16: Distribution of Non Circulated Books

Subject	Number of Non Circulated Books	Total Number of Books	Percentage
English	782	1514	51.65%
Tamil	2531	4421	57.25%
Economics	801	1222	65.55%
Physical Education	721	1638	44.05%
Computer science	1442	3295	43.76%
Commerce	188	1435	13.10%
Biotechnology	64	295	21.69%

Table 16 shows that out of the 2271 books in physics 1576 is non circulated which comprises of percentage of 69.40%.

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH
Findings

The UG Students of all three years is and that of PG Diploma students is 600 of that the percentage is highest case of I year UG of about 34.27% and same is in case of PG Students which is 47%. There are 19 Teaching staff and 20 Non Teaching staff. It also shows that the numbers of users are more in the other category of Non teaching staff of about 10 and with regard to teaching staff of computer science department of about 9.

In the year 1998 the books acquired were 2043 (11.37%) which is the lowest and that of in the year 2001 the books acquired were 3820 (2.26%) which is the highest.

The total collection of 27331 books, the book which belong to subject Tamil is more in number and has the percentage of about 16.18% and self development books are lowest in number of about 38 and has the percentage of 014%.

There are 90 Indian Journals, 13 foreign Journals of 103 journals comprises of highest percentage of about 50.74% if the periodicals. It also shows that there are 183 Indian periodicals and 20 foreign periodicals. The total collection of 103 journals, the journals which belong to subject English is more in number and has the percentage of about 12.62% and Biochemistry journals are lowest in number and has the percentage of 3.88%. The total of 46810 users has visited the

library for the six years from 2001 to 2006 during the month of October which comprises of the highest percentage of 13.16%.

The total of 7796 users has visited the library for six years from 2001 to 2006 during the month of may which comprises of the lowest percentage of about 2.19%.

The total of 18475 books has been circulated from 2001 to 2006 during the month of October which comprises of the highest percentage of about 17.89%. That the total of 1053 books has been circulated from 2001 to 2006 during the month of may which comprises of the lowest percentage of about 1.02%. There are 2766 books has been circulated only one time which comprises of 32.13% and 1 book have been circulated 28, 29, 30 times which comprises of 0.01%. There are 2271 books in physics 1576 is non circulated which comprises of the percentage if 69.40%. The 1435 books in commerce 188 is non circulated which comprises of the percentage of 13.10%.

Collection Development

College library should frame a book selection policy and also from a library committee for procurement of collections. Collection of latest edition, textbook of various authors, recent journals and magazines to be subscribed. General knowledge and competitive exam books to also be included. Various database to be purchased and e-journals to be subscribed.

Library Publicity

The Library has to provide wide publicity to the used community about its collection, services, facilities etc. Then only user will be get awareness about the library.

Steps of Cultivate Reading Habits

College libraries should organize programmes, fact finding competitions and similar other programmes within the library building. Display of posters, provision of hours, lecturers, library orientation and library user education programmes should be a regular feature.

Performance Evaluation

Evaluation of every serviced is crucial to gague how well it performs and "Satisfies the demands placed upon it by its user". College libraries should evaluate their services for judicious allocation of their scare resources and also to know how far they are achieving the goals and performing efficiently and effectively.

Suggestion for Further Research

This is the first study at this college library. How efficient was the collection of the library and how for the collections (books) are effectively utilized to be studied. More similar study about the efficient utilization of the periodicals can also be done in future.

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