

## COLLECTION EVALUATION: A CASE STUDY OF THE NEW COLLEGE LIBRARY FROM 2009-2013

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**This paper examines the importance of the New College Library collection. It is an axiomatic truth that a library cannot function without an appropriate collection. The efficiency and effective services of the libraries are governed by the quality and quantity of its collection. Due to the technological advancements, the exponential growth of literature and the devaluation of rupees also tempted the libraries to think thoroughly before acquiring the reading materials for the college libraries. This study is based on the acquisition of library materials from 2009-2013 by the management grant. An attempt has been made to know the budget allocation to various faculties and the average price of books in different subjects. Based on the finding of the study constructive suggestions are made to implement for qualitative collection development. The results of the study may be helpful for planning the budgetary allocation for collection building in the libraries.**

**Keywords:** Collection development; Collection management; Collection evaluation; College library; Case study

### INTRODUCTION

College plays an important role in higher education in every country. Each college has its own library which is bestowed with the supporting function for the immediate objectives of the college and ultimately that of higher education. A college library is considered as an integral part of the teaching programmes. When education is basically dependent upon the library, the latter becomes fountain head of education.

The aim of college education and college libraries are inter-related. College library extends opportunities for self-education to the deserving and enthusiastic students without any distinction. The libraries develop a sense of responsibility in each student in the pursuit of knowledge. College library stimulates the students to obtain, evaluate and recognize knowledge and familiarize him with the trends of knowledge for furthering education and learning new disciplines. Therefore, the college library should encourage wide reading and love of books among the students, research scholars, faculties and their clientele. It should provide proactive services and develop in its clientele a lifelong habit of good reading and learning environment.

### LIBRARY COLLECTION

A library collection is sum total of library materials in the form of books, reference books, scholarly journals, reports, popular magazines, Government publications, and online resources such as E-books, E-journals, E-databases E-theses E-repositories and so on. In building up the resources of a college library, collection development determines the quality of its services. The use of services of a college library is circumscribed by the nature and scope of the collection which should be related to the felt needs of the students and should have the collections of recommended multiple copies of text books, book bank,

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reference books, periodicals and serials, materials of cultural, recreational and general books, books needed by faculties, materials to support special curriculum, career guidance books etc. A good collection of books is the starting point in building up a good library. The development of need based collection required to serve the academic community and making collection widely available and encouraging intensive use of collections in the college library.

### **NEED FOR ACADEMIC COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT**

Collection development means not a quantum of documents, but a quality of documents according to the requirement of users of the library. The requirement of the faculty always differs from the requirements of student's community. Most of the students are always following a single text book for particular subjects whereas a faculty member goes through a variety of sources of information to prepare for teaching process. The collection development has to satisfy both the faculty members as well as the student's community. Therefore, the process includes the selection and de selection of current, retrospective materials, needs, goals and objectives and the subject taught in the respective college and promotion of libraries.

### **COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICIES FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES**

Collection development should be based on certain policies and procedures. It should be based on proper understanding and knowing the existing collection. The collection of a college library should be a live and active one, able to meet the requirements of curriculum. User survey has to be conducted at regular intervals in college libraries to know the satisfaction rate. Then only we may be able to know the real need of the users and collection may be developed accordingly. A librarian should be in a position to know the various categories of materials in a college library like subject collections reference collections, special collections and curricular and extra- curricular collections and reading materials in order to build a good judicious collection as per the requirements of the users. The collection development of a college must have the flexibility to meet the requirements of new courses introduced in the college on the changing field of

knowledge. The annual acquisition of library materials may be worked out on the basis of enrolments in each programme of the college. Hence it is highly imperative that the college library must prepare its own collection development policy with the approval of library advisory committee which includes all the Head of the Departments, students, Research scholars etc. Senior library professionals are to be involved in the documents collection. Bonn has pointed out that the importance of collection development and the selection of materials must satisfy the long range needs of the users.

### **COLLECTION EVALUATION**

Collection evaluation involves examining and judging the collection with respect to the academic programmes offered, subjects taught, curricular needs of the students, faculties. Aim and objectives of the college are to be taken care of before evaluating the collections. If the library has adequate collection of books, reference collections, special collections good journals and magazines, and enough online learning resources it can become a sources of information. Evans [1] suggests guide lines in a model that outlines six practical activities which form part of a dynamic interactive cycle of collection development.

- Need assessment: Collecting data to determine the information needs of the Service Community.
- Policies: Writing the collection development policy
- Selection: Deciding which materials to be purchased for the library
- Acquisition: Acquiring the materials for the collection through purchase, gifts.
- Evaluation: The quality of content and fulfillment of the academic curriculum needs
- Weeding: Periodic evaluation of the resources so that those items that are no longer useful are to be removed.

### **BOOK SELECTION**

The college library should have a balanced collection of documents. Collection of reading materials is the foundation stone of a library. Strength and weakness of a library depend upon the

quantity and quality of books in its stock. But no library can satisfy the second law of library science via "Every reader his/her book" from its own collection. Therefore, while selecting the books the third Law of Library science "Every book its reader" should be the motto of library service. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, the father of Indian library movement, gave certain principles for the book selection as follows: Books that help improve the human behavior must be bought

- Books should be selected only after reading and inspecting the reading materials
- Books should be selected without prejudice
- It is the joint responsibility for both teaching and library employees
- There should not be any hurriedness in selection of books, journals, magazines and newspapers

All the above principles of collection development policies emphasize the need for balanced book collection development in any collected library. They are to be considered widely before undertaking book selection of library documents.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mosher [2] discussed that Collection Development is the effective and timely selection of library materials forming carefully constructed area or subject collection, shaped over time by bibliographic experts.

Wilson [3] suggested that libraries had to develop planned techniques to ensure that their limited collections are developed to meet the expected potential needs of today's users. Hence the growth of collection statements, evaluation and user surveys are necessary for the libraries.

Choudhury [4] discussed the collection development policy of the university libraries in India.

Jagannathan [5] had studied the collection development of the libraries of distance teaching universities. Suggested that the central library and study centre libraries have to provide services completely to different categories of users, the collection developed at these libraries by employing selection and acquisition policies are

also varied. Claims that the success of implementing the collection development policies mainly depends upon two major factors i.e. budget and staffing. Separate adequate budgets both for central and study centers' libraries and professionally qualified librarians are to be appointed for effective functioning of the libraries.

Singh [6] surveyed the university libraries of Uttar Pradesh. The collection development policy, book selection policy, library collection in university libraries of Uttar Pradesh are focused.

Issac [7] had discussed the problems of collection development in university and college libraries in India. Methods of collection development such as gift, exchange and purchase are discussed.

Parmeswaran [8] defined collection development in university libraries and discussed centralised and decentralised patterns. Suggested a policy for collection development and concluded that involvement of all library staff members are essential to develop a balanced collection.

Lakshmi and Suma [9] elaborated the means of use of Internet for an effective collection development in the libraries by mentioning different search engines and Uniform Resource locators. They also discussed the use and the advantages and disadvantages of Internet. Internet can be used for identifying different sources of information; can also be used from ordering stage to collection information. Lists of selected Library and Information Sciences journals and different reference sources available on Net are provided.

Brooks [10] explains that to look for information and the uncertainty surrounding the credibility of many free Web resources. Academic libraries face the challenge of determining which information will add value when integrated with their current collections. Further still, these libraries must decipher methods of combining information of varying formats into useful, effective research tools. The need for a simplified method of conducting in-depth, appropriate research is apparent. The World Wide Web offers this type of research environment to a certain extent but information credibility and a tendency towards irrelevancy are causes for concern. Reviews of

several studies that have addressed this issue and offered possible practical solutions for libraries.

Patra and Basak [11] discusses the current status of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) libraries, pointing out that collection development activities constitute an important function of such libraries and information centres and should be effective and well balanced. Describes the possibility of use of information and communications technologies (ICT) to develop collections in order to provide the right information to the right reader at the right time by future CSIR libraries.

### **THE NEW COLLEGE LIBRARY**

The New College library is located in the centre to be made accessible from the campus. The library houses more than 75,658 books, which includes Reference Books such as Encyclopedia, Dictionaries, Directories, Manuals and Year Books, etc. The Library has textbook collections such as Economics, Commerce, Management, Banking, Computer Applications, Information Technology, and Computer Science including the Language Books. The Library has electronic information sources such as Educational CD-ROM. and Audio Cassettes. It subscribes more than 100 journals, periodicals Newspapers and holds good number of theses, dissertation and rare collection of books. Separate sections have been organized for rendering different types of functions of the library such as acquisition section, circulation section, periodical section, reference section, maintenance section and binding section etc.

The library also possesses facilities for Photocopy, Internet, CD Multimedia's and equipped with computer and communication network. The library has subscribed N-LIST programme of INFLIBNET and almost all teachers have got separate user ID and Password which helped the teacher to browse the electronic resources for their study, class room preparation etc. The user of new college library constitutes, Students, Teaching staff and Administrative staff.

### **MOTIVATION FOR THE STUDY**

The college library serves as the conservator of thoughts of saints, prophets, philosophers,

educationists, scholars etc., Books, periodicals and other reading materials needed to keep the students, and teachers informed of latest developments in various spheres of knowledge. The reading habits among the students and teachers are continuously changing in various formats or dimensions due to the advent of information and communication technologies. Every year The New College library receives grants from the Management towards the purchase of books, journals, and other reading materials. All these allocations are distributed to undergraduate and Postgraduate departments in various faculties. The spiraling cost of information resources are rising on one hand, while the needs of the users are getting more and more specialized on the other hand. Therefore, a proper study of the collection development is very essential in order to know the prevailing book selection procedures and acquisition practice in the college. Keeping in mind the principle of collection development policies and procedures the author decided to investigate with regard to book selection and acquisition in the new college library for a period from 2009-2013.

This study will act as a pointer to allocate funds judiciously so as to develop under developed collections for newly established departments in the college. This study will also help faculty members to bring their requirements to the limelight of authorities of the college. It will also keep the librarian to know strength and weakness of the collection developments and will help the librarian for implementing effective collection development in the college library so that library can have a better position to serve the users. The study of collection development in this college will provide interesting and useful information about the pattern of its development, uniformity or variation in growth of collection in different subjects and correlation between number of volumes added every year and the total collection. Such a study will lead quantitative and qualitative criteria of the collection in the college.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main objective of this study is to investigate the trends in collection development in



the New College library for a period of 2009-2013. The other added objectives are as under:

- To identify the strength and weakness of the existing collection.
- To quantify the overall growth.
- To verify the distribution of each subject to the total collection.
- To know the average purchase of books per year.
- To find out the average price of books in the various faculties.
- To identify the faculty wise expenditure of the funds.
- To know the faculty wise distribution of books.
- To study the budget allocation process.
- To find out ways and means for smooth development of library budget allocation.

### SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is based on the data of book acquisition for a period of five years 2009-2013 exclusively of management grants for the Central library, the New college Chennai. This study is restricted to the collection development of books only, though many more form of documents are there in the college library.

### METHODOLOGY

The study being restricted to collection development of books only, the Accession registers with detailed column forms a readymade tool to supply all the essential data on the procurement of books in the college. In addition to that files connected with the allotment of funds to various subjects taught in the college, ledgers, and annual reports have also been consulted. The various departments of college were grouped into three categories such as Sciences, Social Sciences and Human Sciences. The subjects considered under Science faculty were Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Plant Biology, Zoology and Computer Science. Under Social Science subjects were Economics, History, Sociology, Corporate secretary ship, Commerce, Physical Education and General library collections. Under Human sciences faculty were English, Tamil, Arabic,

Urdu, and French. The analyzed data are presented in the form of subsequent sections.

### LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study is based on the data of book acquisition for a period of five years in the New college library Chennai. The data was collected exclusively regarding the funds allocated by the management of the New College towards the purchase of books for the year 2009-2013.

### ANALYSIS OF THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

The college library over a period of last five decades acquired many types of subject books, language books and other literature books. The data related to the annual financial expenditure of books 2009-2013 is given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Annual Library Budget for Purchase of Books by the Management**

S. No.	Year	Amount	Books
1	2008-09	99,819	721
2	2009-10	97173	497
3	2010-11	1,50,879	721
4	2011-12	1,90,979	879
5	2012-13	1,81,121	1010
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,19,971</b>	<b>3828</b>

A look on Table 1 provides detail about the library budget of The New College library. The annual grant amount is limited, but on the other hand there is an unlimited demand from the users. From the above data, it may be inferred that an average of 756 books are purchased every year. The highest number of books 1010 was acquired during 2012-13 followed by 2011-12 with 879 books and the least was during the year 2009-2010 with 479 books. It is also clear from the table that the amount spent for purchasing of books are normal and in some particular years more amount of money was spent on purchase of books.

**Table 2: Annual Expenditure for Purchase of Books over the Years 2009-2013**

S. No.	Year	Budget Grant
1	2009	99,819
2	2010	97,173
3	2011	1,50,879
4	2012	1,90,979
5	2013	1,81,121
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,19,971</b>

The table 2 shows the grants received for purchase of books. During the year 2011-12 there is

an increase in the allocation of funds of Rs.1,90,978; followed by Rs.1,81,121 during 2012-13, and the least allocation of Rs. 97,173 during 2009-2010. The increase in budget allocation may be because of increase in the cost of books and reading materials.

### FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AMONG DIFFERENT FACULTIES

The department and vastness of the budget varies from one to another. Along with many factors like number of students, teachers in department, specialization offered, Research projects are to be considered while allocating the funds.

**TABLE 3: Faculty- Wise Expenditure of Amount 2009-2013**

YEAR	TOTAL AMOUNT	AMOUNT SPENT		
		SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	HUMAN SCIENCES
2009	99,819	43,702	38,478	17,639
2010	97,173	43,416	38,290	15,467
2011	1,50,879	71,094	62,804	16,981
2012	1,90,979	87,284	74,943	28,752
2013	1,81,121	86,485	72,053	22,583
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,19,971</b>	<b>3,31,981</b>	<b>2,86,568</b>	<b>1,01,422</b>

Table 3 gives the clear picture of the detail of amount allotted to various faculties. The highest amount of Rs.3,31,981(46.11%) was spent on

Science books and Rs. 2,86,568 (39.80%) was spent for Social Science books and Rs.1,01,422 (14.08%) for Human Science books.

### PURCHASE OF BOOKS

**Table 4: Faculty-Wise Distribution of Books 2009-2013**

YEAR	TOTAL BOOKS	NUMBER OF BOOKS		
		SCIENCES	SOCIAL SCIENCES	HUMAN SCIENCES
2009	721	206	301	214
2010	497	178	157	162
2011	721	273	237	211
2012	879	324	345	210
2013	1010	336	488	186
<b>Total</b>	<b>3828</b>	<b>1317 (35%)</b>	<b>1528 (40%)</b>	<b>983 (25%)</b>

Table 4 reveals faculty wise distribution of funds during the period 2009-2013. Among the total 3828 books purchased, 1317 (35%) books were relating to science subjects, while 1528(40%) belong to Social Science subjects and 983(25%) pertaining

to Human Science subjects. The table shows that the numbers of books purchased are not commensurate with the amount spent. This is due to fluctuation of amount spent for different faculties as also the price of Science books.

**Table 5: Subject-Wise Break Up of Amount Spent for Science Books 2009-13**

S. No.	Sciences	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Percentage
1	Mathematics	5919	5916	9092	11345	10826	43,098	12.98
2	Physics	6224	6164	10988	12496	12215	48,087	14.48
3	Chemistry	8819	8800	14039	16947	17000	65,605	19.76
4	Plant Biology.	5226	4942	6188	5996	5984	28,336	8.54
5	Zoology	8714	8796	11976	15000	14992	59,478	17.92
6	Computer Sci.	8800	8798	18811	25500	25468	87,377	26.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43702</b>	<b>43416</b>	<b>71094</b>	<b>87284</b>	<b>86485</b>	<b>3,31,981</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 6: Expenditure of Amount Spent according to Social Science Books 2009-13**

S. No.	Social Science	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Percentage
1	History	3980	4000	5892	6490	6500	26862	9.37
2	Economics	7700	7800	7988	10980	10908	45376	15.83
3	Sociology	3987	3922	4894	5466	5500	23769	8.29
4	Corporate	4997	4954	8528	9500	9522	37501	13.09
5	Commerce	7676	7631	11025	13907	14000	54239	18.93
6	Physical Edn.	538	-	515	500	500	2053	0.72
7	General Lib.	9600	9983	23962	28100	25123	96768	33.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38478</b>	<b>38290</b>	<b>62804</b>	<b>74943</b>	<b>72053</b>	<b>2,86,568</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5 indicates the expenditure of amount among the various science departments of the New College. The analysis shows that the maximum amount of Rs. 87,377 (26.32%) was spent on purchase of computer science books followed by Rs. 65,605 (19.72%) for chemistry books and Rs.48087 (14.48%) for Physics books. The lowest amount was Rs. 28,336 (8.5%), spent for Plant Biology and Bio-Technology.

Table 6 reveals the allocation of funds according to subjects like General library books such

as reference books, competitive examination books, civil service examination books, Teacher recruitment board, UGC- Net exam books, TNPSC. SSC and various other competitive books have been given top priority in order to satisfy aspirants of those who are preparing for these examinations and the amount allotted for this Rs. 96,768(33.77%) followed by Management Science books with Rs 54,238(18.93%), Economics Rs.45376(15.83%) and the lowest amount of Rs.23769(8.29%) was spent for Sociology.

**Table 7: Break-up of Expenditure of Amount according to Human Science 2009-2013**

S. No.	Human Sciences	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Percentage
1	English	4100	4100	4600	5500	5500	23800	23.46
2	Tamil	4143	4061	4072	8634	5607	26517	26.14
3	Arabic	4145	4175	3601	5500	5519	22940	22.62
4	Hindi	1693	1331	2480	3016	2957	11477	11.32
5	Urdu	1875	-	-	3102	3000	7977	7.87
6	French	1683	1800	2228	3000	-	8711	8.59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17639</b>	<b>15467</b>	<b>16981</b>	<b>28752</b>	<b>22583</b>	<b>1,01,422</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 7, it may be observed that the expenditure of Human Science subjects the maximum amount spent was Rs. 26,517 (26.14%) for Tamil language and literature books, followed by English Rs.23800 (23.46%), Arabic language and literature books Rs.22,40(22.62%); Hindi books Rs.11477(11.32%), whereas the lowest amount of Rs.8711(8.59%) was spent for French language and literature books.

### Subject-Wise Distribution of Books

The statistical data of books distributed and was analyzed at micro level for the number of books purchased from allotted amount and what percentage it holds in each department in the total collection in each faculty during the period of 2009-2013.

**Table 8: Distribution of Books in Faculty of Science 2009-2013**

S. No.	Sciences	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Percentage
1	Mathematics	27	22	55	83	63	250	18.98
2	Physics	45	44	69	80	57	295	22.40
3	Chemistry	47	32	39	41	59	218	16.55
4	Plant Biology	14	18	16	26	22	96	7.29
5	Zoology	42	36	37	6	55	176	13.36
6	Comp. Sci.	31	26	57	88	80	282	21.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 8 indicates the number of books purchased in different subjects in Faculty of Science. The highest number of books i.e. 295 (22.40%), belong to Physics department, followed by Computer Science 282 (21.42%), Mathematics 250 (18.98%) and Zoology 176 (13.36). The lowest number of books i.e. 96 books (7.29%) belong to Plant Biology.

The above table explains the fact that although the maximum amount was spent for Computer Science books, the largest number of books acquired was not Computer Science but the Physics books. This is naturally due the escalation of cost of books in Computer Science.

**Table 9: Distribution of Books in Faculty of Social Sciences 2009-2013**

S. No.	Social Science	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Percentage
1	History	24	17	16	28	77	162	10.60
2	Economics	92	26	30	37	41	226	14.79
3	Sociology	15	12	9	18	73	127	8.31
4	Corporate	31	30	41	59	56	217	14.20
5	Commerce	49	31	52	106	118	356	23.30
6	Physical Education	6	-	7	3	2	18	1.18
7	General Library	84	41	82	94	121	422	27.62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1528</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 9 reveals the distribution of books purchased in Faculty of Social Sciences during the period 2008-2013. The highest number of books were acquired for General library constituting a total of 422 (27.62%), followed by Commerce books 356

(23.30%), Economics books 226 (14.79%) and History books 162 (10.60%). It is inferred from the study that the costs of books are equal to the number of books purchased in the Social Science faculty.



**Table 10: Distribution of Books in Faculty of Human Science 2009-2013**

S. No.	Human Sciences	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Percentage
1	English	27	23	38	35	40	163	16.58
2	Tamil	60	98	65	98	69	390	39.67
3	Arabic	62	27	39	33	32	193	19.64
4	Hindi	44	10	62	20	14	150	15.26
5	Urdu	12	-	-	18	31	61	6.21
6	French	9	4	7	6	-	26	2.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 10 reveals the distribution of books purchased during the period 2009-2013 in Human Sciences subjects. The subject Tamil language and literature had biggest number of books i.e. 390 (39.67%), followed by Arabic language and literature books i.e. 193 (19.64%) English language and literature had got 163 books (16.58%) and the least was French Books 26 books (2. 64%). While interpreting the data on the table relating to Tamil language and literature, the number of books has considerably increased as compared to books in other languages, like Arabic, English, Hindi and Urdu. The highest number books in Tamil books is due to the generous grant allotted to the Tamil language, which is the mother tongue of Tamil Nadu, and also Tamil books are comparatively cheaper to the books in other languages.

### FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

It was interesting to know amount of expenditure on various faculties, it can be observed from the study that The New College library receives funds from the Management towards the purchase of books apart from the U.G.C grants. However, the study was carried out exclusively from the Management grant received by the library from 2009-2013 only. Building up a collection for the library depends upon the various factors such as users' needs and requirements, budget provision and the management policies towards the library acquisitions.

The number of books purchased in accordance with the amount sanctioned is not in a uniform pattern or in a policy guideline. This may be due to the inadequate budget provisions which may not sweep the escalation of books. Hence it is observed that average of 765 books is purchased every year.

Based on the said data, an attempt has been made to find out the average price of books in each faculty, calculated by considering the amount spent and the total number of books purchased. Hence in this regard the

$$\text{Average Price} = \frac{\text{Amount spent}}{\text{No. of Books purchased}}$$

Hence the average cost per unit volume for books in science subjects

1. Science =  $331981/1317 = \text{Rs. } 252$
2. Social Science =  $286568/1528 = \text{Rs. } 187$
3. Human Sciences =  $101422/983 = \text{Rs. } 103$

Considering the overall collection, it may be observed that the highest allocation is in Science subjects, followed by the Social Science subjects and Human Sciences.

The progress and prospective of the library entirely depend upon the adequacy of funds. It should be observed from the study that the cost of books has been continuously increasing due to the various factors like nature of books, the subject it deals, whether it is a reference book, or bound volume of books, reprint, or original edition, the quality of the paper, the typography, the prices will vary from publisher to publisher or the country to country where the books have been published. Therefore, from the findings of the study, Science faculty had 35% the allocation of funds, Social Science had little higher allocation of funds i.e. 40% (may be due to the number of batches in the courses, and enrolment of students in the college), whereas Human Sciences allocation of funds is 25%.

As regards to distribution of books among various faculties the data reveals that it is not proportional to the funds distributed among the faculties. In science though computer science had

the higher expenditure of Rs. 87,377 (26.32%) but its share in books was only 282 (21.42%), while in physics the library spent an amount of Rs. 48,057 (14.41%) but the books purchased were 295 (22.40%). Similarly, in Social Sciences the subject commerce had an allocation of Rs54,239 (18.93%) but the book collection is only 356. The library also acquired good number of General Reference books including poetry, drama, fiction, letters, books of general study and the competitive examination books for students and faculties appearing in various competitive examinations like UGC-NET, CSIR TNPSC, UPSC, SSC, RRB, etc. These books are highly useful for competitive examination. It may be pointed out here that in Human science, Tamil language books, has got a major share because of being the native language and the liberal grant sanctioned. It is also observed in Human science that an amount of Rs.26, 517 (26.14%) was spent on Tamil books and 390(39.67%) books were purchased. While English has got a major share of the total expenditure of Rs23, 800 (23.46%) but 163(16.58%) books were purchased. The library has spent an amount of Rs.11, 477(11.32%) for Hindi books, but the library purchased more number of books 150 (15.26%). This may be due to the low prices of Hindi books, and the publisher's policy on fixing the price.

## CONCLUSION

Collection development is very essential for the college library, where mostly students use subject-wise text books. Therefore, the library may procure multiple copies of recommended textbooks according to the requirements of the users, but still college libraries are not getting proper allocation of the grants. With regard to allocation of funds to the department utmost care has to be taken by the library by analyzing the actual requirements of the departments and the current book prices are to be verified by consulting the publishers' catalogue with the needs of the departments. If any new courses are started sufficient budgetary provision has to be earmarked exclusively to strengthen the judicious collections of the new department. The library should also concentrate more on subject reference books, General knowledge books and other books. Collection development policy to be implemented in the library and it should do better services for quality collection development in the library. A good

collection of Electronic resources like, E-books, E-Databases, E- journals are to be purchased and the required amount to be included in the budget provisions of the college library. Visually challenged students of the college are to be identified and services to be introduced according to their strength and needs. Reading aids to access, audio, and Braille print materials should be provided in the library. Users' education is to be organized at regular intervals in order to maximize the use of library materials. Necessary amount has to be sanctioned in order to strengthen the book- bank collections for the benefit of economically backward students.

The library grant of the college should be determined according to an agreed per capita method. The average price of the book in each faculty and other details mentioned in the study will be a useful tool for calculating the meaningful budget provision for the development of the college library. The above findings will definitely help the college library to decide on how much budgetary increase it would require annually to meet the price-rise phenomenon in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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