Editorial

Gash Bihu and Aranya Suraksa Samiti

The Bihu culture of Assam is not only a festival of song and dances. It has ecological values and teachings.The first day of Bohag bihu is observed as 'GORU BIHU' means the Bihu for the cows. This festival is observed for cows and other domestic animals. The farmers used to take special care for the domestic animals in this bihu. They use some kinds of herbs at the time of their bathing, their sheds are cleaned, special kinds of food items are offered to make them healthy and some medicine plants are used to fumigate their sheds to get rid from flies or virus etc. So the first day of Rangali Bihu is a day of bio diversity conservation.

Like this Goru Bihu there is no a special day of Gash Bihu. The 'Gash' means tree. The farmers of Assam used plant the trees at the time of Bohag and observed Bihu songs and dances under the trees. The voluntary organisation Aranya Suraksa Samiti -Assam has been organising Gash bihu.

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Ethnic Autonomy: Solution At Hand

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Abstract

In olden times, common mass was subjected to royal rule. The kings ruled over the kingdom under his possession and the populace became his subjects. Thus the King and Kingdom became the common feature where vast populace was subjected to rule by the King. Till first two decades of the 20ᵗʰ Century the system continued so without a break in between.

But when the World War – I was over in 1919 A.D. , President of U.S.A. Woodrow Wilson raised the question of Smaller Nationalities. He worked out the Policy of Smaller States for Smaller Nationalities, particularly in the war-raven Europe and tried to push it through the League of Nations formed then for the purposes of establishment of world peace and restoration of it.

The proposal worked out by Woodrow Wilson aroused the ethnic sentiments dormant in smaller nationalities elsewhere, particularly those of Europe. As the first World War shattered almost all of strong Empires of hitherto Europe and enfeebled them, the smaller nationalities raised their heads on an effort to strengthen themselves. They tried their level-best to separate away from the big Empires within which they happened to be. They tried to break away from the Empires and to form independent States.

Key words: Nationalities, ethnic, self-determination, autonomy.

Introduction

In olden times, common mass was subjected to royal rule. The kings ruled over the kingdom under his possession and the populace became his subjects. Thus the King and Kingdom became the common feature where vast populace was subjected to rule by the King. Till first two decades of the 20ᵗʰ Century the system continued so without a break in between.

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Objectives of the study

1. This study tries to trace back the origin and the causes for the sentiments of smaller nationalities and rise of ethnic autonomy movements.
2. It aims to illuminate the different factors and forces which lead for demands of separate states and autonomy among the ethnic groups.
3. The process of demands for regional autonomy movement in the North-East India is also elaborated in the paper.

Methodology

This study is mainly based on secondary data which is collected from the books, journal, pamphlets, website etc. The observation, historical and analytical methods are employed to analyse the data and to seek the answer to the question rose.

Progression

The declaration of the Policy of Smaller States for Smaller Nationalities by Woodrow Wilson after the end of World War – I thus arouse of the sentiments of smaller nationalities elsewhere, particularly of Europe. They tried to form themselves into a smaller people and constitute smaller States. They tried to embrace all areas under their influence and constitute into a small State.

The concept of Smaller Nationalities and of Smaller States has given rise to the ethnic aspiration among the smaller nationalities elsewhere. The small peoples, particularly of Europe, then began to constitute themselves into a small people. They tried to separate themselves from the bigger nationalities forming the Empires and attain own identity.

In this way, the ethnic groups began to assert for their rights. The demand for rights took turn to the demand for own States, breaking away from the original States. Their urge for political rights for self-determination gave rise to the demands for own States.

Explanation

The assertion for ethnic rights and consequent demands for own States by ethnic groups elsewhere, is growing day by day. With passage of time, the intensity of feeling for ethnic aspiration and the demand for own identity have been increasing enormously.

In the independent India, the feeling for ethnic identity and the effort for securing the same through attainment of separate State is growing enormously. All ethnic groups have come to belief firmly that attainment of a State in own name only can help reflect the name of a particular community and can make known to world community about their existence.

For the same reason, we can see growing number of demands for separate State within the Union of India, in the name of demanding community. Those who are unable to resort to demand a separate State in own name, they are mentioning olden Kingdoms as the basis of their demand.

Elaboration

In the north-East India, the arrangement for Excluded Areas during the British Rule left a legacy on this count. Even if the British rulers left this land following political Independence in 1947 A.D. the same left a germ which gradually manifested as the demand for regional autonomy.

Creation of North Cachar Hills Autonomous District Council, Mikir Hills Autonomous District Council, Khasia − Jayantia District, Garo Hills District, Lushai Hills District, Naga Hills District etc. within Assam after independence have given a boost to the idea of ethnic autonomy.

When Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India was reported to have declared before a Mizo delegation on 23rd January,1967 that Assam shall be restructured on federal basis, the plains tribal groups came together under a single political platform – Plains Tribal Council of Assam [PTCA]. It instantly held a political convention and raised the demand for regional autonomy in a separate State to be carved out of Assam with the name and style of "Udayachal".

The Bodos continued the mass-agitation on the demand of a separate State. When all other plains Tribal groups became dormant about the demand, the Bodos demanded own separate State with the name "BODOLAND". A six-year long vigorous mass-movement led to conclusion of the "BODO ACCORD" on 20th February, 1993 A.D.

The accord led to creation of the Bodoland Autonomous Council comprising of a contiguous geographical area. This created a chain reaction of demands for ethnic autonomy. Gradually Rabha Hashong Autonomous Council, Mishing Autonomous Council, Tiwa Autonomous Council, Deuri Autonomous Council, Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council, Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council etc. have been formed.

The politically advanced Bodos of Assam could not quell their thirst for political right of self-determination with autonomous council just. They rejected the Bodoland Autonomous Council and reiterated the demand for separate BODOLAND State. Negotiations with agitators led to creation of the Bodoland Territorial Areas Districts comprising of four districts of Assam under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Conclusion

As the intensity of feeling for ethnicity and consequent demand for separate States are growing more in number, the Centre cannot help fulfill those demands by creating new States. Hence the Centre is looking for other options for giving solution to the demands for separate States.

In the process, the Centre is finding a way in giving solution to aspiration for separate political arrangement. In this respect, the Centre has found a fine example in the Bodoland Territorial Area Districts given to the Bodos. It has been given own Assembly and a Secretariat to run own administration over 40 Subjects allocated to it. Except Home, Finance and General Administration it has power to legislate on the domains of everyday

administration. To everyone who have approached the Centre demanding a separate State, the Centre is pointing towards the BTAD. All have been advised to give up their demand for separate State and accept one like the BTAD.

Post- Script

As soon as the Centre expressed its decision to create the new State of Telengana carving out of Andhra Pradesh on 9th December,2009 all ethnic groups who had already raised the demand for separate State, reiterated their demand which raised the number of demanded separate State to 38. In the later part of 2013 following process of creation of Telengana State witnessed mass-restless in the demanded areas which compelled the Centre to initiate tripartite talks on the demands.

Thus the decision of the Centre to create Telengana had far-reaching effect and created a chain reaction. They demanded that their case too, be considered favourably. Then they did not limit their action to just reiterating their demand, they resorted to vigorous mass-movement to pressurize the Centre. At places the agitation turned violent which resulted into ransacking and destruction of Government offices and properties.

Even now, the demands for separate States have not died out, rather they are raising their demand time and again. The Centre should not ignore these and turn a deaf ear to those demands. Rather it should hold parleys with agitating bodies and try to come to terms. If possible, solution should be tried to be given on the line of BTAD accommodating their ethnic aspiration. In cases which are more serious and of complicated nature, may be considered for creating new State on the line of Telengana.

Last but not the least, old political arrangements having enjoyed autonomous council for reasonable time may be considered for elevation to a separate State. By virtue of this, the BTAD which already have passed reasonably long time deserves such consideration.

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Academic Libraries in ancient India: A Historical Study

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Abstract

Writing the history of libraries in ancient India has not yet receives the attention it deserves. Unfortunately, even the library schools in India have also not given due importance to the study of library history. The pathetic of Library and Information Science also have not taken serious studies in this regard. The present paper is an earnest attempt in filling this gap and traces the genesis and growth of academic libraries in ancient and medieval India.

Key words: Library, Library History, Growth of Libraries, Academic Libraries, University Libraries, Committee, Commission, Higher Education.

Introduction

Research in library history in India has remained largely neglected area which has resulted into availability of very limited and scanty literature. Commenting on the status of library history in India, Donald G. Davis, Jr. of the University of Texas at Austin, writes that "although a core literature on Indian library history exists, it has many imbalances and gaps. The scholars are very dispersed in their interests and their geographical location. With one person rarely contributing more than one work. There is little pattern to existing research efforts."(Davis,1989) In this context, the role of historian happens to be much more crucial and significant to make an assessment of the growth and development of libraries in India, the factors responsible for their development and the impact of those factors on the library progress. Rajgopalan, in his 1987 presidential address to the Indian Library Association rightly said, "it is generally acknowledged that our libraries are underutilized in relation to investments being made in them. Non-use and low-use of libraries amount to wastage of facilities being made available. Maybe the literacy rate, lack of reading habits, etc., are the causes for low use from the side of patrons… User education programmes **Academic**

Libraries in India : A Historical Study R.K. Bhatt Associate Professor and Head Department of Library and Information Science University of Delhi, Delhi, India must be organized by libraries in a way that libraries are fully utilized." He further remarked that, "if library historians would address the roots and trends of library issues, they would provide a valuable service to the profession and society."(Rajgopalan, 1989)The Father of Library and Information Science in India, Padmashri Dr. S.R. Ranganathan while giving a radio talk in April 1956 said, "an account of the libraries in the first four periods (the Vedic, the Buddhistic, the Medieval, and the Muslim) must necessarily depend upon the historical research. This has not yet been done. The library profession is too small in India to spare a person to fill up this antiquarian gap. Those trained in the scientific method of tracing history are too preoccupied with dynastic and political history to spare sufficient time for cultural history in general and library history in particular." (Ranganathan, 1956).Thus, an historical study of the growth and development of academic libraries in India, is a desideratum, the fulfillment of which should go a long way in removing the imbalances and gaps, mentioned above. Such a study becomes significant not only in view of the tremendous activity concerning the growth and development of libraries in India, but also because their growth has been shaped in the first phase by the phenomena that have shaped the historical course of this period and, secondly, the rise of library as an important instrument in the advancement of knowledge and socio-economic transformation.

Source Material for Writing History of Libraries

For the purpose of scientific writing of history of libraries, an understanding of the nature of existing source material and knowing the art of using it is essential. The sources for writing the history are available in Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese, Arabic, Persian and European Languages and most of them have been translated into English. These exist in various formats,**56** ICAL 2009 – VISION AND ROLES OF THE FUTURE ACADEMIC LIBRARIES such as Manuscripts, inscriptions, copper plates etc. They are either indigenous or foreign. The contribution of foreign travelogues such as Tibetan, Chinese, Muslim, Portuguese, English and other Europeans is highly useful. Some noteworthy foreign travelogues are Itsing, Fahien, Hieun Tsang, Alberuni, Ibn Batuta, Minhaj, Firishta, Badauni, Afif, bernier, mandelso, Manrique de Lara, Martin, CountNoer. In addition to the contribution of the travelogues, the contribution of historians like Henry M. Eliot, John Dawson, Stanley Lane-Pool, Ishwari Prasad, R.C. Majumdar, Jadunath Sarkar, V.D.

Mahajan, Mohammed Muhammed Zubair, J.S. Sarma and N.N. Law etc. is also significant. Though scanty, yet there are articles written by the library professionals on history of libraries. A few efforts have also been made for conduct of research in the area of history of libraries and suchlike works have been consulted for the purpose of writing this paper.

University Libraries in Ancient India

In the Vedic age instructions were imparted "orally, without the medium of books."(Agarwal, 1954) Taxila from 700 B.C. to 300 A.D. was considered to be the most respected seat of higher learning and education in India (Chakravorty, 1954) but still there is no evidence found so far in the archaeological excavations at Taxila that there had been a good library system in the Taxila University. Fa-Hien noticed such libraries at Jetavana monastery at Sravasti (U.P). In 400 A.D., there came into being one of the biggest known universities, the Nalanda University, which by 450 A.D. became a renowned seat of learning, its fame spreading beyond the boundaries of India. Nalanda near Patna grew to be the foremost Buddhist monastery and an educational centre. Most of what we know of the Nalanda University during the 6th and the 7th centuries A.D. is due to the accounts left by Hiuen-tsang, who lived in the institution for three years in the first half of the 7th century, and I-tsing who also stayed there fourteen years towards the latter part of the same century. Information on the Nalanda University Library is also found in the Tibetan accounts, from which we understand that the library was situated in a special area known by the poetical name the Dharmaganja,(Piety Mart) which comprised three huge buildings, called the Ratnasagara, the Ratnodadhi and the Ratnaranjaka of which the Ratnasagara was a nine storied building and housed the collection of manuscripts and rare sacred works like Prajnaparamita Sutra etc. The library at Nalanda had a rich stock of manuscripts on philosophy and religion and contained texts relating to grammar, logic, literature, the Vedas, the Vedanta, and the Samkhya philosophy, the Dharmasastras, the Puranas, Astronomy, Astrologyand Medicine. (Mukherjee, 1966)The University of Nalanda and its library flourished down to the 12th century A.D. (Ibid.) until Bakhtiyar Khalji sacked it in 1197-1203 A.D.7 and set fire to the establishment of Nalanda. The world famous universities, such as, the Vikramasila, the Vallabhi and the Kanchi were comingup in other parts of the country during the period from the 5th century A.D. to the 8th century A.D. All these universities possessed rich libraries *(Pustakabhandaras)* and in the hall containing such books there used to be an image of the goddess Saraswati with a book in her hand. The Nalanda and the

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Vikramshila universities were under the control of theking Dharmapala. He founded the Vikramshila monastery in the 8th century A.D. It had a rich collection of texts in the Sanskrit, the Prakrit and the Tibetan languages. Regarding the library of the university, the *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* informs us that there were great number of books on the religion of Hindus (Buddhists) there; and when all these books came under the observation of the Mussalamans, they summoned, a number of Hindus that they might give them information regarding the import of these books; but the whole of the Hindu community was killed in the war. Muslim vandalism caused the disappearance of the excellent collection at Vikramashila.(Ibid.).The Jaggadal Vihara in Varendrabhumi was also an important centre of learning with considerable collection of the reading material. It was established by the king Kampala, who ruled from 1084 to 1130A.D.(Misra,1979)The provision of facilities for reading, writing, editing and translating manuscripts shows that this library was in no way less than its contemporary libraries in importance. Though not as large as the library of Nalanda, it abounded in private collection of texts .Likewise Mithila had been famous for its scholars since the days of Rajrishi Janaka and had a rich collection of various commentaries on the different branches of the Hindu *Shastras.* The library of its university played an important role in teaching and learning. A needle *(Shalaka)* was pierced through the manuscript on the subject of the student' sspecialization and he was expected to explain the last page pierced. In this way the student's all-round mastery of the subject was tested.(Mukherjee,1969)Mithila continued to enjoy it's all India importance in the field of learning till the end of the 15th century AD. The university at Sompuri, like that of Vikramshila, occupied a significant position since the days of Dharampala (769-867 A.D.). Like Nalanda, this university also had its own library. AtisaDipankar, a noted scholar, lived there. He with the help of other scholars, translated into the Tibetan the *Madhyamkaratnapradipa* of Bhavaviveka. This university was destroyed by fire in the middle of the 11th century A.D.(Misra)Efforts were made by the monk Vipulsrimitra to renovate the university but it could not regain its past glory. At a time when Nalanda was famous for its *Mahayana* courses of study, the Maitrakakings (475 to 775 A.D.) provided their patronage to the Mahavihara of Vallabhi. This STATUS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES – R.K. BHATT **57** university was famous for its *Hinayana* studies. The fact that this university had a good library is supported by a reference in a grant of Guhasena, dated 559 A.D., wherein a provision was made out of the royal grant for the purchase of books for the library. This important seat of learning at Kanheri, on the West Coast, flourished during the reign of Amoghavarsha in the 9ᵗʰ century

A.D. The library occupied a significant position within the establishment, and the donors provided money to buy books for the library.(Misra, 1970) The last of the famous seats of learning in Eastern India was Navadwipa in Bengal. It reached its height of glory from 1083 to 1106 A.D. as a centre of intellectual excellence as well as its rich library facilities, when Lakshman Sen, a king of Gauda, made it his capital (Majumdar,1960).However, this library was also destroyed along with the centre by Bakhtiyar Khalji. Situated in South India at Amaravati, on the banks of the Krishna, the Nagarjuna Vidyapeeth flourished in about 7th century A.D.(Mukherjee). Its library housed in the top floor of the five storied building of the university had an enormous collection on the Buddhist philosophy, particularly of the *Mahayana* school that Nagarjunahad founded science and medicine. There is enough archaeological evidence that supports the existence of this 7th century university and its library. The enormity of the collection in this library is borne out by the fact that it not only had works on the Buddhist literature and the *Tripitakas,* but also works on several branches of scientific knowledge, such as, Botany, Geography, Mineralogy and Medicine. It was a great attraction for scholars from the different parts of India and from countries, like, China, Burma and Ceylon.

University Libraries in Medieval India

The existence of academic libraries during the medieval period of Indian history is not known, though the Muslim rulers did patronize libraries in their own palaces. A lone exception, however, was a library attached to a college at Bidar,(Gawan,1463-82)having a collection of 3000 books on different subjects.(Mukherjee) Aurangzeb got this Library transferred to Delhi to merge it with his palace library.(Keay, 1918). During the medieval period, due to Muslim invasions and political troubles, the powerful empires and kingdoms of Indian rulers fell one by one. This affected higher education and the development of academic libraries as well.

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Collection procedures in college libraries: A case study in Dhubri District

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Abstract:

Library is the heart of an institution. A quality education is impossible without a quality library. A library with a rich and varied collection is the foundation of modern educational set up. Hence, the collection should be balanced, up-to-date and in accordance with needs of users. The library collections were relying upon the library staff. Simply, collections of materials for the sake of collection can never fulfil the objectives and well-balanced collection based on user needs can withstand the onslaught of more complicated, complex and varied needs of the users it serves. So, collections are important and collections have to be developed continuously and consistently, keeping in view the current needs and future demands of the users.

The collection determines the character of the library. Effectiveness and quality of library service depend upon the collection. A collection development policy must be written one. An excellent and balanced collection depends upon a well-planned budget. The responsibility for many desirable aspects of book selection and collection development should rest on the library staff because they are fully conversant with all important aspects of library's collection. In the age of explosion of knowledge the library professionals in a college library is to think of a library, which can be really a sheltering place for students and teachers. Therefore, book selected by the library staff should not only cater to the needs of the present generation of the users but also it would be an attractive collection for the future.

Introduction:

Library Collection

A library collection is the sum total of library materials book, manuscripts, serials, government publications, pamphlets, catalogs, reports, recording, microfilm, reels, micro cards and microfiche, punched cards, computer tapes, etc, that make up the holding of a particular library. Among the three important functions of a librarian namely, collection, storage and dissemination of reading materials, the collection occupies the most vital position.

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Unless a library possesses adequate recent documents supplemented with latest reference and bibliographical tools, it cannot serve its clientele properly. Library's effectiveness in performing adequate services can be judged in the context of its collection for the use of its readers. But due to limited resources, i.e. finances and spaces, the librarian cannot afford to acquire every document being produced and hence the librarian has to develop a criteria for building the library's collection. Collection development is the back bone of all library service and important for the librarians to develop the collection in an organised way.

Collection development includes assessing user needs, evaluating the present collection, determining selection policy, coordination of items, weeding and storing parts of the collection and planning for resource sharing. A library collection development effortscan not be effective unless its acquisition efforts are also business like and efficient.

Academic Library

"Academic library include school, college, university and research libraries. All these cater to the needs of academic community for supplementing the study and research personnel's of the institution and help conserve and disseminate knowledge. Although these academic libraries share certain common features and characteristics, they differ enormously in the value and content from one another their." (Sahai). Academic library do not exist by themselves; they exist to serve the objectives of the education system of which they form a part.

An Academic library may be defined by borrowing ideas from eminent library scientists. According to Harrold's – "The librarian's glossary and reference book" Academic libraries are those of universities, University colleges and all other institutions forming part of a associated with, institutions higher education." This definition occupies a broader scope of academic libraries which may even be located library of engineering, medical or any other technical institutions of higher studies on academic libraries.

"Academic libraries do also make collections in their care available for the use of public. Some of the University libraries in U.K. the continent are like public libraries. The public may also use those libraries without any hindrance".

Library Collection

The library collection of books, periodicals, Pamphlets, Documents, news paper, maps, microfilm, microfiche and other materials should be provided and organized in such a way as to give strength and support to educational program of the college. It should be suitable for all levels of teaching and learning conducted by the college, and should keep faculty members abreast of new research in their respective fields. Its content should include great works of the history of civilizations of the world as well as curriculum related resources. All of these should be kept up to date as new works are produced. There should also the books of a popular nature for informative recreational reading, and the reference collection should be rich in bibliography. Periodicals should be selected with care for covering all fields of interest to the college. For periodical documents the latest discoveries and research findings as well as indicate research underway. It is often through periodicals that students get ideas to which they dedicate their working lives and abilities. Such journals should be kept for permanent use in the college.

Normally the librarian should be responsible for building the collection. He of course, will utilize, the faulty library committee and subject expert's library committee and subject experts in evaluating books and other Resources to be purchased.

College Library collection

Collection of reading material in a college library is based on the subjects of study in teaching programmed according to the curriculum needs. Needs of both the students as well as the faculty must be fulfilled as well as and as amply as the best available judgment directs and the funds at hand permit. Hence, the college libraries should acquire and make available all kinds of reading materials whatever the form may be such as textbook, reference books, periodicals, audio-visual materials, etc .

Collection development in college Libraries

Collection is the recorded knowledge in the form of books, Journals, reports, microfiche, cassettes, floppy disks and other forms collected for use in a library. All library activities and services are based in these collections. The quality of collection will command the respect of its user community.

'Collection development' is the term widely used synonymously mousy with term 'selection' and 'acquisition' it has wide connotation than selection and acquisition. It is the

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planned systematic development of a collection in a library. It is the process of linking all the decisions of the management to the provision of recorded knowledge to the user community on the basis of their needs.

Collection developments involve a number of activities by which a library acquires materials of all types needs to the users. It is a dynamic and continuous activity to develop a need-based, up-to-date and balanced collection fit to meet the document and information needs of users.

The process of collection development comprises the following activities:

• Collection and analysis of information/ document needs of users.
• Scientific selection of materials to meet the library objectives.
• Planned acquisition of a balanced collection.
• Regular evaluation of the collection.
• Periodical weeding out unused and absolute reading materials.
• Proper maintenance of the collection.
• Proper utilization of book fund.

Collection development in the new environment

The application of information technology in libraries have changed the static mode of developing collection to a dynamic mode providing access to the treasures of information all over the world. The information on the web presented in visually attractive way is slowly pushing the print world behind the curtain. Since information has become the most important ingredient for economic self-sufficiency an impetus for access to network resource has become a compelling one. Making the archives of knowledge available by using the proper technology is the greatest challenge for those involved in knowledge management.

Introduction of Dhubri District

Dhubri District is the gateway of western Assam happened to be in the past a meeting place of different racial groups which mingled together and formed a unique Cultural Heritage and Historical Background. Dhubri District is bounded both by inter-state and international border i.e. West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west, Goalpara and Bongaigoan district of Assam and Garo Hills district of Meghalaya in the east, Kokrajhar district in the

north, Bangladesh and state of Meghalaya in the south. Covering an area of 2,838 Sq. Kms. including forests, riverines, hills etc. the district has become the most densely populated district in India with a density of 584 persons per Sq. Km.(As per 2001 census).

ACADEMIC LIBRARY

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Objectives of Academic library

The primary objectives of any academic institution are:

- Conservation and preservation of knowledge;
- Expansion of ideas and dissemination of knowledge with help of interpretation, research and publication; and
- Dissemination of knowledge though teaching and extension services.

The libraries in academic institutions help to achieve these objectives.

Nature and Characteristics of Academic Library

Academic libraries are dynamic instruments of education. They support the institutions to which they belong in fulfilling the objectives and advances, their aims; they support the faculty in teaching and research programmers. The primary objective of these libraries is conservation and preservation of knowledge. The basic components of academic libraries are: Collection of information resources; services; users; and staff.

Types of Academic Libraries

We may recognize the following types of academic libraries.

- School library.
- College library and.
- University library.

As per the subject allotted to me, I have discussed only college library.

College Library

The college libraries have been recognized as an integral part of the college education system. College is a general term used to designate several kinds of educational institutions above the higher school level. There are several meanings of the term "college" one important type of college is an institution that forms a major division of a university, granting undergraduate degrees, or both, in a particular field. The second type is the technical or professional colleges offering bachelors or masters degree in professional subjects. In many ways "college" may mean a division of university.

A college library is the heart of a college. The vital role played by college libraries in college education has been well recognized by all those who were concerned with higher education like educationists, educational commissions and committees, planners, libraries etc. It is expected to support the objective of the college.

Objectives of college Library

The main task of a college library is to collect, process, maintain and distributes reading materials required to the students and academic community. The major objectives of a college library are:

- To provide all information sources necessary for the teaching-learning process in the fields of interest to the college.
- To aid the teachers in keeping abreast of the developments in their area of study.
- To encourage students to read for pleasure, self-discovery, personal growth & to sharpen the intellectual curiosity.
- To develop and maintain reading habits among the students.

In order to meet these objectives, a college library collects, processes, maintains and distributes a wide variety of reading materials. These reading materials become the basis of all its activities and services. It is the collection, which makes or mars the image of a library. The future generation blames or praises a library on the basis of the collection already available in the library.

Function of college Library

A college library has to function effectively by devising suitable programmers. A college library's functioning should support the objectives of the college i.e. study, teaching and occasional research. The college libraries are the needed reading material to satisfy the information needs of students and faculty. The functions of a college library can be summarized as follows:

- The primary function of college library is to assist the parent institution in fulfilling its educational objectives;
- To provide latest collection of text books, course related materials and journals on print and electronic media;
- To maintain good collection of reference books, magazine, newspaper and internet facilities to provide wider access to information beyond the prescribed syllabi;
- To train the students in the use of library catalogue, reference sources, and net-based information access;
- To provide career guidance to students and make them useful citizens of the society;
- To offer variety of services such as newspaper clippings, bibliography,

access to databases (abstract and full text) and the Internet.

• To maintain good ambience and create reading environment for students and faulty; and

• To preserve documents for future use library follows current methods of preservation.

For translating in to practice all these functions the college library has a central role to play.

College life also provide students ample opportunities to involve themselves in group activities that help them to develop organizational skills and leadership qualities. Individuals talents in fine arts, music, dance, sports and games and some other extra curriculum activities that full support during college education. Thus college education aims to develop students into citizens with intellectual inputs as well as other desirable qualities useful for the country's advancement and progress.

Services of college libraries

The college libraries offer the following services to students and faculties :

• User orientation, education and information literacy;

• Reference, reader's advisory services;

• Lending and inter library loan services;

• Bibliographic services;

• Career guidance; and

• Network based services.

Role of college Librarian

Professionally qualified librarians are managing all the college libraries under study. But in some libraries he is not considered as the head of the library. A professor – in – charge is appointed as the head of the library in these libraries. He represents the library in purchase committee, library advisory committee, etc and take important decisions which require professional knowledge and experience of managing a library, As a result the library works and services in some of the college libraries are poor and inadequate. The collection becomes

idle and useless. The librarian becomes in different to his job because of absence of good status and pay.

The librarian is a member of book selection committee, library advisory committee, college council etc of the college. He selects both general and subject textbooks and reference books for its users. But as we observe we can see that the librarians do not get much role to play in the overall development of a government college library. He does not get any role in book selection, allocation of book fund etc. None of the libraries under study has a library advisory committee with well-defined objective.

Standard for an Ideal college Library

Various scholars have stated what constitutes an ideal college library differently; libraries and organizations suggested basic standards have been set for college in India. These are available through the Indian standards institute and the University Grant commission (U.G.C.).   Also the American Association of college and Research Libraries in the United States, which might be worth considering here. They have been drawn on the principle of education as self-development and from the position that resources are readily available in the market and that administrators and authorities can be persuaded to provide funds. For our projected college library, then, here are guidelines in eight broad areas as approved by the 13,000 members of ACRL.

College Library Authority

The authorities of a college library may be –

•   Governmental (Local, state or sometimes national) or

•   Private individuals or corporate body.

•   A trust or governing body informed by the authority to look after the

           college.

Commissions and committees

In order to acquire standard and bring were improvement in the library system, many norms and models have been developed by various committees & commissions during the last few decades. A number of education commissions particularly relating to university education were set up from time to time, which gave some direction in the improvement of

college libraries as well. Some of the important findings of these commissions are as follows –

Name of commission / committee	Year	Findings
1.Calcutta University Commission	1916 Chairman: N.A	First time considered the role of library in college education.
2.Radhakrishnan Commission.	1948 Chairman: Dr. S Radhakrishnan.	Described the library in a college or university as the "heart" of the parent institution.
3.U.G.C. Library Committee	1957 Chairman: Dr. S.R. Ranganathan.	Recommended several improvements related to standardization of library services, Its report entitled "college and university libraries in India" gives detailed guidelines .
4.Kothari Commission.	1964 Chairman: Dr. D.S. Kothari.	Reierate the findings of Redhakrishnan commission.
5.Standing Committee of the university and college libraries appointed by U.G.C. sub – committee text on library services prepared by Girija Kumar.		1. Reading facilities with direct and open access. 2. Lending facilities to the readers under fair conditions. 3. Text book section for students. 4. Adequate reference and bibliographic services. 5. Instruction in the use of resources and services in order to make optimum use of library. 6. Promotion of library use through reading circles, extension services,

		book exhibition etc.
		7. Inter library loan services.
		8. Provide reprographic and documentation services.
6. Guideline for college libraries (suggested by P.N. Kaula)		Suggested following specific areas of work .
		1. Accommodation (location and building layouts)
		2. Minimum standard for library services.
		3. Essential services (audio-visual, inter-library loan etc.)
		4. Library staffs-their education, standards, pay scale, academic standards etc.
		5. Librarian's responsibility and function.
		6. Collections (relevance to the subject of study in the college)
		7. Finance, at least 6.25% of college budget should be on library services.
		8. Other services –
		• Working hours should be 12 hours.
		• User education.
		• Reading room facility should be made available for half average number of students.
7. Principal's Conference (Jaipur) from May 12ᵗʰ - 29ᵗʰ (24 principles of Rajasthan	1969	The item No.5 dealt with the improvement and modernization of college libraries.

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colleges participated).		Made recommendations on : 1.Services to readers. 2. Organization setup (Government) 3. Functions, 4. Technical process. 5. Physical facilities. 6. Library staff pattern etc.
8. UGC'S workshop on formulating standards of college libraries (Khandala) from March 5ᵗʰ – 7ᵗʰ	1979	
9. Mahrotra committee (appointed by UGC).		Chapter III of the report covered role of college, university librarians. Chapter V covered revision of pay scale of college, university librarians. Chapter V b covered condition of services in the library.
	1983 Chairman R.C. Mahrtra.	

Place of college Library in Higher Education

The true aim of education according to modern educationists is to lead the inborn curiosity of the individual along the path of discovery so as to stimulate a sense of appreciation and understanding of basic facts of life. Once the curiosity is so aroused then the individual probes and explores the subject in his own perspective and according to his own individual ability. The purpose of institutions of higher education is to create an environment in which these pursuits of the individual become possible: colleges also as an institution of higher education should acquire and disseminate knowledge and foster free and responsible thinking.

A college is an institution of higher education, where an individual sharpens the intellect and unfolds the mysterious faculties of mind. It helps in exploring and developing talents and teachers how to live successfully in the society. The college education opens its entrant's new vistas of knowledge and inculcates in him a sense of purpose of values. It

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enables the students to be responsive and responsible to the problems faced by the contemporary society and motivate them to contribute to the welfare of their fellow beings. The education imparted therefore should be meaningful and relevant.

The academic library has been described by various educationists is to as the "Nerve center of the institution" "Apex of the entire academic life", "Temple of learning" and "Head and heart of the educational institutions can't survive without libraries. College libraries can't be independent. They are appended to educational institution.

The most important of country's future may be the state of higher education. Higher education enables people to reflect on the critical, social, economic, cultural, morals and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national development through dissemination of specialized knowledge and skills. Colleges are important agencies for imparting higher education to our youth. Purposeful library collection can develop human value and moral standards of our children.

The college library thus assumes important role in the process of college education. It is the heat of all academic institution with arteries running into all its departments. The college libraries, which are described today as centers of learning have suffered from, neglect both the state governments and college authorities in our country.

It has been by and large accepted that a college library forms an important and integral part of the teaching process in the institution. The students who receive education in the institutions where libraries render effective service come out with wholesome personality and contribute to the democratic process in our country.

The college library encourages and fulfils the need and requirements of on individual. The learning, which takes place in a classroom or laboratory, is supplemented by a variety of reading materials. The library inculcates the habit of reading and develops love for books among students. It also helps to develop the habit of self-study among students. Through extensive reading students are able to develop judgment about books and acquire standards of appreciation and taste in a variety of subjects.

A good college library not only serves the student community but also meets all educational and research needs of the teaching community. The quality of teaching and learning process depends on the resources of the college library and the library staff being alert and active in dissemination of the new knowledge that library acquires through various types of graphic records. It also helps teachers to come out of their narrow groove of specialization and provides and board base liberal and inter disciplinary approach to

knowledge. John Stuart Mills has aptly observed that "men are men before they are layers, or physicians or merchants, or manufacturers, and if you make them capable and sensible men, they will make themselves capable and sensible layers or physicians". An ideal college library strives to build such sensibility.

In view of importance of the college library in education, a modern college in our country must have a well-planned and functional library so that it becomes an intellectual hub of the institution both for students and teachers. Such a library will then become a "temple of leaning" with the librarian as its priest, who most invites seekers of knowledge into the temple to enjoy an intellectual feast. In a calm and serve atmosphere from the choicest collection of materials arranged in a helpful order.

College Library Finance and Budget

Promoting good library service in college depends on finance. Efficient library organization and management depends on adequate financial provision in the college budget. The college authorities are alive to the value of butter libraries should be willing to spend whatever is necessary for providing such a service.

Budgetary Procedure

The librarian is responsible for preparing budget estimates in consultation with the administrative office, which should include expenditure on new staff or purchase of new furniture and equipment for the library. A careful study of library's activities and needs provides a sound basis for justifying budget estimates.

Items of the Budget

The librarian should seek sufficient funds in each category to support a sound programmed of library service. The following are to main categories of item in the budget:

- •   Salaries of staff,
- •   Cost of book and periodicals.
- •   Cost of binding.
- •   Stationery, equipment and supplies.
- •   Miscellaneous contingent charges.

In case offering postgraduate courses, there should be a provision for at least twenty five percent in the budget for purchase of periodicals as recommended by the standing committee of the U.G.C. on university and college libraries the norms and standards for college libraries. Ranganathan has recommended apportionment and allocation of the budget estimating to staff salary, book grant and miscellaneous items as under.

Items	Expenditure (%)
Salary for staff	50 %
Book grant.	40%
Miscellaneous items. Biding, Stationery. Equipment and Contingent and contingent expenditure .	10%

Allocation of Funds

The books funds allotment should be apportioned and allocated as under:

• Fixed charges that recur annually and cover renewed or journal subscriptions.

• General fund for purchase of reference books, books for wide general interest and recreative reading.

• Departmental fund that is allotted to departments generally on the basis of actual expenditure of the previous year and recommendation of the library committee.

• Special fund for purchase of text books for poor students.

Library fund

The library fund in each college should comprise:

• The entire fee including reading room fee collected from student.

• Contribution from the management equals the previous one. (1)

• Contribution from the government equal to sum of the above two (1) and (2).

- U.G.C.'S recurring grant and nonrecurring grants to provides assistance for purchase of books and journals for improvement of instructional facilities and establishing of book bank in a plan period.

- Miscellaneous sources - donations, overdue changes and sale of old newspapers and magazines.

Book Collection Procedure in College Library

Book Selection

The library materials include books, publications, audiovisual and non-book materials and periodicals. The process of book selection is very important, as judicious judgment has to be exercised in selecting books, current as well as retrospective, conforming to the acquisition policy of the library. While selecting books the needs and demands of the readers, budget provision and specific and related subjects of the library are to be borne in mind.

Book Selection of college libraries

Selection of reading material is a professional work and is to be done by the librarian. College libraries still follow the traditional way of selection. In government college libraries, the purchase committee constituted for the purpose does the selection. The heads of department, the principal and the professor-in-charge of the library represent this committee. There is no role to the professional librarian here. In private college libraries, the selection is done by the book selection committee, which is represented by the head of departments, the principal, the librarian and the professor in charge of the library. The librarian is responsible for the selection of general books and general periodicals. The government college libraries avoid librarians from the selection process on an assumption that the head of subject departments have better knowledge of their books than librarian. It may be true. But the head of subjects departments do not clearly knows what the user community actually needs.

All college libraries under study do their selection work on the basic of the publishers/book sellers catalogues sent to them. In certain cases, members of the selection committee visit local bookshops and do their selection. Two libraries under study clearly follow the UGC guidelines for selection. In these libraries, the librarian collects and provides book selection tools to the head of department and their advise the librarian in the selection of subject books. The librarian gets full freedom in the selection of general books and

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periodicals. They do not follow any principle for selection books and the librarian does not have any role in the selection of subject books.

Objectives of Book selection

There are two main objectives, which must be taken into consideration in the selection of books for the college libraries. They are –

- The library must supply all or nearly all the books required by students for learning and by teachers for teaching.
- The library must build up a useful collection fit to what intellectual curiosity, stir imagination and generate a love of reading to last throughout life.

Standard for Book selection in college library

In 2000, the Association of college and Research Libraries issued the information Literacy competency standards for Higher education, which was endorsed by the American Association for Higher Education and the council of Independent colleges in February 2004. Two of the standards relate directly to book and relevance judgments:

- The information literate student determines the nature and extent of information needed.
- The information literate student evaluates information and its sources critically and incorporates selected information into his /her knowledge base and value system.

In this sense, understanding the criteria influencing students' relevance judgments has significance for the assessment of student learning and the teaching mission of institutions.

Principles of Book Selection

Selection of materials for a library, 'requires sagacity, adroitness and attention to people's needs for everything from books and periodicals to film and recordings' Selection of reading materials is both an arts and a science. The principles of selection are important and should be given the weight, but the needs of the users served must be catered for. The college library is a major factor that selection

1.   **Dewey's Principle**

Melvil Deway's principle states: "The best reading for the largest number at the least cost" According to this principle a library should select, within the financial resources available, the best documents which may satisfy the information needs of the maximum number of readers. The term 'best' is relative. It means a document which "may be the best in its own field. the best that will be read, the best of which goods use will be made, the best that will answer a certain demand". The best documents are those which satisfy the just demands of the users for recreation, knowledge and study; the documents which cater to the social and cultural needs of the users. A classic or a master-piece may not be in demand for the time being, but it is the best book to be selected for its literary worth and for its use to the coming generations.

The second part of Dewey's principle-for the largest number-refers to the users of the library and their informational needs, specified or unspecified. Our selection of documents should be such as to satisfy, as many readers as possible, the limitation of resources notwithstanding. This is possible when we know your readers and their reading needs. The last part of the principle- at the least costs-reminds us that the book budget of a library is never adequate enough to meet all the informational needs of the users. The purchase of documents at higher discount. Availing of special sales of books at concessional rates, acquisition of documents by gift and exchange are some of the methods to save the limited funds for more purchases. The suggestion is that whatsoever is to be bought must be bought, but with in eye on strict economy. At the same time it should be seen that this economy does not result in the development of a poor book collection consisting of cheap books by incompetent authors. The principle expects us to the careful in our selection and economical in our purchases to ensure optimum satisfaction to the maximum number of our readers.

2) Drury's Principles

Drury enunciated the basic principle, which still governs the selection of reading material for a library, in 1930. It states: "To provide the right book to the right reader at the right time". The read is the central theme. A document is right or otherwise is in relation to a reader. It is to be provided when the reader needs it for use. Drury's principles of book selection are given below:

a) Study open-mindedly the community, endeavoring to analyze its desires, diagnose its ailments, provide for its wants and satisfy its needs.

b) Provide for both actual and potential users. Satisfy the former's general and specific demands as far as possible: anticipate somewhat the demands which might or should come from the latter.

c) Enact suitable standards for judging all books and strive to accommodate them.

d) Apply criteria intelligently and evaluate contents for inherent worth.

e) Purvey for recognized groups reflecting every class, trade, employment or recreation which develops a nature interest.

f) Aim at getting the best on any subject, but do not hesitate to take a mediocre book that will be read in preference to a superior one.

g) Be willing to buy, as far as funds permit, the works asked for by specialists and community leaders.

h) Select books that represent any endeavour aiming at human development—material, mental or moral.

i) Do not strive for completeness in sets, series or subjects unless convinced that it is necessary for real usefulness.

j) Restrain the unduly aggressive and recognize the inarticulate patron.

k) Stock the classies and the standard works, ever and always in attractive editions.

l) Duplicate the best rather than acquire the many.

m) Select for positive use. A book should not be simply good but good for something. It must do service.

n) Develop the local history collection its items will be sought for in the library.

o) Be broad minded, avoid without censoring the ethically dubious; refrain from bias—personal, literary, economic, political or religious—select with tolerance and without prejudice.

p) Do not be intolerant of fiction if it measures up to standard it has educational as well as recreational value and is now the dominant from of creative art.

Buy volumes that are suitable for the library purpose in format as well as in contents,

3. Ranganathan's first three Laws of Library Science

Ranganathan's first three Laws of Library Science are helpful in formulating the principles of document selection. The first law-Document are for use—makes it obligatory that only those documents should be selected which are of use to the clientele of a particular library. While selecting the documents, the present and potential requirements of the users

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must be kept in view. A school or public library should avoid the selection of costly books which are not likely to be in frequent demand. For a children library the books should the illustrated, in bold typeface and attractive.

The second law of library science-Every reader his document---directs the selector to cater for the informational needs of all the users of the library. The subject or the language or the style of exposition of documents to be selected should be in accordance with the requirement of the users. This is possible only when the selector of documents knows the users and their requirements well.

The third law of library science-Every document its reader—suggests that all efforts should be mad to put to use those documents of value which have been selected in anticipation of the needs of users.

It the first two Laws of Library Science are kept in mind. even the selection of documents and the development of collection will be on the right lines.

4. Mc Colvin's Demand theory

L.R. Mc Colvin advanced his Demand and Supply Theory of Book Selection in 1925. He states, "Books in themselves are nothing. They have no more meaning than the white paper upon which they are printed, until they are made serviceable by demand. The more closely book selection is related to demand. the greater is the resultant and possible service". The term 'supply' refers to the availability of reading material in all its varieties. 'Demand', on the other hand means expressed and unexpressed informational needs of the users. This theory advocates the selection of only those documents which are demanded by the users for their informational needs. Demand for documents, however, should be differentiated according to its volume, value and variety, whereas the development of the collection should be need-based, at the same time it should be seen that we develop a balanced collection. No document of value should be left out even if demand does not exist for it, Such documents are likely to be in demand in future. It should also the seen that no selection of the users is over-emphasised or neglected.

5. Haines' Principles

The following two principles of Haines are also useful for document selection. These advocate that the development of collection should be balanced and unbiased.

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Each library should be built up according to a definite plan on a board general foundation. Its development must be flexible, but constant attention must be paid to the maintaining of just proportions as a whole, so that certain classes will not be over-emphasised and others neglected. The needs of the library exist and should be met, as well as the need of the reader.

Finally, the basis of selection be positive, not negative Librarians should select books which will be of service to somebody. He should not exclude any item because somebody feels of thinks that the thought contents will do harm**.**

6.George S. Bonn's Questions

Bonn suggests the following questions which should be answered before arriving at a decision to select a document.

a) What books or periodicals are being (or have been) published?

b) Of all these, which ones are in fact obtainable ? (*i.e.* are in print; or are not restricted by *e.g.* laws, publishers quota, rarity, security, etc.).

c) Of all those that are obtainable, which ones are really worthwhile?

d) Among those that are worthwhile, which ones are most suitable for the kind of library or the kind of reader under consideration?

e) Among the most suitable ones, which are definitely best for the needs of the particular library or the particular reader involved ?

f) Then of the best obtainable for the library, which can that library actually afford to buy ? (of course a final, resolute decision still has to be buy a specific title at a given time even after it has been duly selected).

The published document which is still available and is worthwhile for the library and is the most suitable be selected. Even this selected document suitable for the user can only be procured and made available to the user if the library can afford to buy it. The selection as such is also regulated by the resources available.

7. Essence of Principles

The essence of various document selection principles is that the document and information of needs of as many users as is possible be fulfilled with the best reading within resources available. Documents are for use. Every user should have his document. Efforts should also be made to select and promote the use of those documents which are not in

demand presently, but are likely to be in demand in future because of their inherent value. The selection of such documents would make the collection rich as also useful for the coming generations.

8. McColvin's Demand Theory

McColvin's Demand Theory is not considered a sound basis for document selection and it is believed that the library can ever expect to have a well-balanced collection if the Demand Theory is strictly followed. Because its only basis is the need expressed and demand made by the user. Along with demand, other factors are also to be considered. The great works of literature, the books of permanent value and lasting influence, the classics, etc. are also to be selected whether the demand exists or not. Otherwise instead of developing a worthwhile collection of the best reading. A worthless collection may result. Some flexibility is thus needed in selecting what is the best against what is demanded. As far as the means permit; all reasonable demands should be met but no document of lasting value should be left out. Efforts should also be made to serve and satisfy as many users as possible within the resources available.

The application of the selection principles is not an easy task. The nature of the library, the standard and taste of the users, the availability of documents in the subject or language or form desired by the users, the resources the existing collection, the extent of resource sharing practiced, the organization of book trade, etc have their own role to play in document selection. The functions of the library should determine the character of the book collection. The documents should be selected for values of interests, information and enlightenment of all the people of community. The application of selection principles should result into a need-based, balanced and up-to-date collection which is useful not only for the present but also for the posterity.

Book Selection Policy

Book selection for a large system requires a high degree of organization. The function of a library service is to provide so far as resources allow all books other than the trivial in which its readers claim legitimate interest.

Written statement of a policy is basic in the selection of library materials. In serves as a source of communication, a clarification of purpose and an instrument of public relation to the community in general. Selection should be related to the demand, supply and finance and

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it should be ensured that the content supports the interest of curriculum supports the interest of curriculum and faculty.

Librarian's co-coordinating Role of Book selection

There are three tiers in collection development: the executive authority, the subject specialists, and the librarian. They play their respective roles as has already been stipulated. Nevertheless, ultimate responsibility for collection development is that of the librarian. As such the librarian is to play an effective coordinating role in documents selection, seeking assistance from executive authority as well as from the subject specialists. The librarian's role will have to be active so as to ensure the development of an up to date and balanced collection quite useful for users. It is the librarian who is to inform the committee about the users' needs, availability of documents in the market, and the provision and availability of funds.

Book selection committee

The documents selection work remains a very responsibility job. The success or failure of library's programmed depends upon it. It good and standard books are selection, a library becomes popular. If bad and cheap books are selected; the prestige of the library will go down. It the past, since the librarians were not well qualified, they were not associated with book selection work. This job was done by those who near experts in various field of knowledge. In the academic libraries, the heads of the teaching departments were asked to do this job. Later, when well qualification and professionally trained Librarians came in, the job of document selection was entrusted to them. Since a librarian could not be an expert in all subjects, it was considered proper to constitute a documents selection committee to recommend to the librarian the suitable documents for purchase in library.

This committee is to assist and advise the librarian in selecting the needed, standard and quality for the library.

Book selection sources

Reviews in newspapers and periodicals: references cited in scientific and other communications, actual physical observation and scanning of new arrivals in bookshops, exhibitions and libraries; or through personal communications are some of the channels to know of new documents.

Ranganathan in his book Library Book selection says, "the sources for book selection consist of: 1) readers suggestion; 2) review column in news papers and periodicals; and 3) Bibliography. He gives a list of periodicals, which carry book reviews; bibliography, trade catalogues; bibliography of periodical publications; bibliography of translations etc. that will be useful for book selection.

Normally the books are selected from the following sources:

•   Books received on approval from the suppliers.

•   Books selection tools.

•   Reviews in newspapers and journals.

•   Catalogues of publishers and booksellers.

•   Bibliographies.

•   List of new additions of various libraries.

•   Suggestions of the readers

•   Book Exhibitions and Book Fairs. (India ever two years a world Book Fair is held. Librarians should visit the Fair for selecting good books)

Book Selection tools

R.L Mittal's Library Administration: theory and practice (1993) (page 197-108) also gives the details of important book selection tools for books published in India U.K. and U.S.A. A comprehensive list of Book selection tools is given the following, however, are used regularly.

A. Indian Tools

•   Indian National Bibliography.

•   Publishing in India.

•   Accession list, South Asia.

•   India Books in print .

•   National Bibliography of Indian Literature.

•   Government publications of India.

•   Catalogues of publishers.

B. British Tools

•   Book Seller.

- Whiteker's Cumulative Book List.
- British Book News.
- British Book In Print.
- British National Bibliography.
- Times literary Supplement.

C. American Tools

- American Book Publishing Record.
- American Bookseller.
- Books in Print.
- Book list.
- Book Review digest.
- Choice.
- New York Times Book Review.
- Publishers Weekly.

Who Select Books:

A book selector should be one who is highly qualified academically and professionally, and lovers of books. He should be a broad minded person, Who has the capability of selecting books with open mind and tolerance, catering to the information needs and reading tastes of the users. He should have a fair knowledge about the literature, its development and the latest trends. He should also be acquainted with important authors and their output. A person who is resourceful, has a clear thinking, endowed with good memory, and has on astute judgment may prove to be a good document selector.

Book selection Procedure:

Various document selection aids, as and when received at the library, are scanned regularly and the documents of interest to users are not down. The recommendations of the users and the suggestions of the library staff are examined carefully and the documents useful for the documents for the library are taken note of. Information about the documents worth acquiring from any other source is also collected. A systematic list of all the documents which the library staff and the users think worth acquiring is thus prepared, giving complete bibliographical details for each item, every week, or fortnight, or month as per pre-decide

programmed It will be letter if the listing is in card from and the entries are arranged subject-wise broadly. These lists are placed before the subject specialists for their careful perusal and recommendations. If need be, documents selection sources from where the details of documents are taken are also made available to the subject specialists to facilitate their work and decision. Before the list of such documents is placed before the subject specialist, it is checkup with the library record to weed out duplicate items the checking is usually done with the 'official catalogues', 'Books received' record, 'Books on order' record and 'Books-selected' record. The documents available in these records are scored out from the list. The list of documents is now without unnecessary duplication.

As far as possible, each should provide the following information about the provisionally selected documents: Broad subject, author, title, edition imprint, series name, collation, price and ISBN. If a documents selection card is used, this information should appear on its face. The verso of this card should give the following information in addition: source-indent, subject expert who has selected) order no. and date, vendor, number of copies, received on, bill no. and date, amount , date of payment, accession no. The subject specialist nominated by the library advisory committee shall carefully examine each and every item keeping in view the collection development policy of the library and note done his recommendations against each and every item. The suitable items fit to be add to the library shall be marked as 'selected', and the unsuitable items shall be shown as 'rejected'. The unmarked items should be taken as 'borderline' items or 'deferred' item on which the final decision is still to be taken. The 'deferred items may be presented again after sometime for the final decision of the subject expert.

A number of lists are prepared for the items which have been 'approved' or selected' for purchase subject wise or category-wise as per budget provision or budget allocation. These lists contain only those documents, which are neither in the library, nor on order, nor already selected. This list is sent to the competent authority, authorized to record sanction for purchase. The documents selection procedure completes as soon as necessary sanction for purchase is accorded. The selected documents can now be ordered. Librarian collects information from various sources about documents worth adding to the library and periodically presents a systematic list of these to document selection committee. The committee approves the documents to be added to the library from this list. Sanction for purchase for the approved documents is purchase for the approved documents is obtained from the competent authority and orders are placed for their procurement. Getting the best

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books selected, however, remains the responsibility of the librarian. As an important member of the document selection committee, the librarian will ensure that no worthless document is included in the list and no quality work is left out. He will also see that the development of collection as result of such selection programmed is uniform and balanced.

Library Collection

The library collection of books, periodicals, Pamphlets, Documents, news paper, maps, microfilm, microfiche and other materials should be provided and organized in such a way as to give strength and support to educational program of the college. It should be suitable for all levels of teaching and learning conducted by the college, and should keep faculty members abreast of new research in their respective fields. Its content should include great works of the history of civilizations of the world as well as curriculum related resources. All of these should be kept up to date as new works are produced. There should also the books of a popular nature for informative recreational reading, and the reference collection should be rich in bibliography. Periodicals should be selected with care for covering all fields of interest to the college. For periodical documents the latest discoveries and research findings as well as indicate research underway. It is often through periodicals that students get ideas to which they dedicate their working lives and abilities. Such journals should be kept for permanent use in the college.

Normally the librarian should be responsible for building the collection. He of course, will utilize, the faulty library committee and subject expert's library committee and subject experts in evaluating books and other Resources to be purchased.

Type and qualities of library collection

The type and quality of library collection depends upon the type of college. The collection cannot build up independently of the interest and the requirements of the students. Students are not different from adults, having potentiality for a variety of interests. They all like together ideas facts and information's on variety of subjects. The college library should make their potentiality an actually. Ranganathan classified the documents that are needed for documentation work and service:

• 	Conventional documents Book and periodicals;

• 	Neo conventional documents standers, specifications, date and the like;

•   Non-conventional documents – microcopy, audio-visual and documents.

•   Meta documents – record of national or social phenomenon got through instrumental and mechanical devices – unmitigated by human brain.

From the above it is clear that in an academic library almost all kinds of information records are needed. The type of library i.e., university, college or school and its objectives and functions decide which of these type of documents are needed most and at what level .

College Library collection

Collection of reading material in a college library is based on the subjects of study in teaching programmed according to the curriculum needs. Needs of both the students as well as the faculty must be fulfilled as well as and as amply as the best available judgment directs and the funds at hand permit. Hence, the college libraries should acquire and make available all kinds of reading materials whatever the from may be : textbook, reference books, periodicals, audio-visual materials, etc .

1. Text books

Text books constitute the bed rock of the collection of college library A text book is a teaching instrument whose primary purpose is not to provide information about its subject but to develop its understanding. Library should make a list of textbooks and the number of copies of each of them for preparatory, parallel, and follow up study by the students in relation to the prescribed courses of study.

2. Reference books

ALA Glossary has defined a reference book as "a book deigned by the arrangement and treatments of its subject matter to be consulted for definite items of information rather than to be read consecutively" and "a book whose use is restricted to the library building"

3. Periodicals

A periodicals is "a serial appearing or intended to appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more, frequently then amorally, each issue of which is numbered

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or dated consecutively and normally contains separate articles, stories or writings" News papers discriminating general news and the proceeding, papers or other publications of corporate bodies primarily related to their meetings, are not included in this term .

4. Audio visual material

Teaching materials in the from of films, filmstrips, slides, charts, graphs, maps, picture, tapes, disks, CD-ROM, Computerized bibliographic database the audiovisual materials in college. Many of these materials relate the use of special equipment in order to be seen or heard. Some-time called non-book and non-print materials in the sense that they are not intended to be read.

5. Other Materials

The college library should also provide for the general reading material but it should not hold documents, which debase moral and lower standards. There should be some books, which deal with the history of books as also a representative collection of fine and distinguished books. Journals and reports in all the fields pertinent to the curriculum must be secured in full measure. For a balanced collection, the material is roughly divided as under.

- Basic reference book.
- Information literature.
- Aids to thinking and acting-inspiration books.
- Recreational reading material .
- Pedagogical literature for teacher .
- Bibliographical aids.
- Literature on vocational guidance.
- Nation building and character building literature, including Ganghoian literature.

6. Technical Procedures in Book collection

In libraries in which the total collection are comparatively small or in libraries in which a collection must be built up in a subject area not previously developed by the library, such a situation is approximated. If such a situation does arise, the extent to which the

librarian carefully analyzes the problem with determines the quality of the materials he assemble and the satisfaction with which they meet the demands of instruction and research.

The steps to be taken in developing a fundamental collection in a particular subject field follow a rather define pattern. Librarians who are faced with the task of providing the materials essential for supporting a new course or are called upon to assemble collections for graduate or research programs generally follow this pattern including such steps as are needed for the particular levels of work.

The primary element in building up any collection is a preliminary survey of the materials, which the library already possesses. This initial step must be taken regardless of the size of the collection. First of all the book selector must discover the library already holds what basic books and other materials. Basic books are those, which are cited as primary sources in contemporary general works. In this category are included the best-known editions of works and the best sources of criticism of their texts and work. The first step may be accomplished by checking the collection against the bibliographies of good standard histories of the particular subject being considered. The checking provides a basis for evaluating the strength of the libraries collection, and as a guide for the compilation of a list of decide rate.

The next step involves a broader view of the problem. In checking holdings against the lists basic texts and primary books of criticism are indicated. It should be apparent for reasons of cost and availability that is building of a large collection must be a long-term project. Its growth must be coordinated with the programmed of instruction and research within the institution. As courses are announced or anticipated plans should be made for securing the materials essential to support them. This may involve further searching in subject bibliographies, checklist, and other sources of information concerning appropriate materials. Collaboration with faulty subject specialists should be included in these procedures.

Collection development in college Libraries

Collection is the recorded knowledge in the form of books, Journals, reports, microfiche, cassettes, floppy disks and other forms collected for use in a library. All library activities and services are based in these collections. The quality of collection will command the respect of its user community.

'Collection development' is the term widely used synonymously mousy with term 'selection' and 'acquisition' it has wide connotation than selection and acquisition. It is the

planned systematic development of a collection in a library. It is the process of linking all the decisions of the management to the provision of recorded knowledge to the user community on the basis of their needs.

Collection developments involve a number of activities by which a library acquires materials of all types needs to the users. It is a dynamic and continuous activity to develop a need-based, up-to-date and balanced collection fit to meet the document and information needs of users.

The process of collection development comprises the following activities:

- Collection and analysis of information/ document needs of users.
- Scientific selection of materials to meet the library objectives.
- Planned acquisition of a balanced collection.
- Regular evaluation of the collection.
- Periodical weeding out unused and absolute reading materials.
- Proper maintenance of the collection.
- Proper utilization of book fund.

Collection development in the new environment

The application of information technology in libraries have changed the static mode of developing collection to a dynamic mode providing access to the treasures of information all over the world. The information on the web presented in visually attractive way is slowly pushing the print world behind the curtain. Since information has become the most important ingredient for economic self-sufficiency an impetus for access to network resource has become a compelling one. Making the archives of knowledge available by using the proper technology is the greatest challenge for those involved in knowledge management.

Analysis of the Survey Report

Introduction:

Dhubri District - the gateway of western Assam happened to be in the past a meeting place of different racial groups which mingled together and formed a unique Cultural

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Heritage and Historical Background. The growth of blended culture in this region particularly in case of Language, Art and Religion is due to continuous process of assimilation of various races, caste & creed of local people, invaders & migrated people. Dhubri District is bounded both by inter-state and international border i.e. West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west, Goalpara and Bongaigoan district of Assam and Garo Hills district of Meghalaya in the east, Kokrajhar district in the north, Bangladesh and state of Meghalaya in the south. Covering an area of 2,838 Sq. Kms. including forests, riverines, hills etc. the district has become the most densely populated district in India with a density of 584 persons per Sq. Km.(As per 2001 census).The District is bounded by:

North – Kokrajhar District

East – Goalpara District

South – Meghalaya state and a part of Goalpara District

West – Bangladesh and West Bengal state

 Climate

Sub tropical with Semi-dry summer and cold in winter.

Max. Temperature: 38.5 C.

Max. Temperature: 7. C.
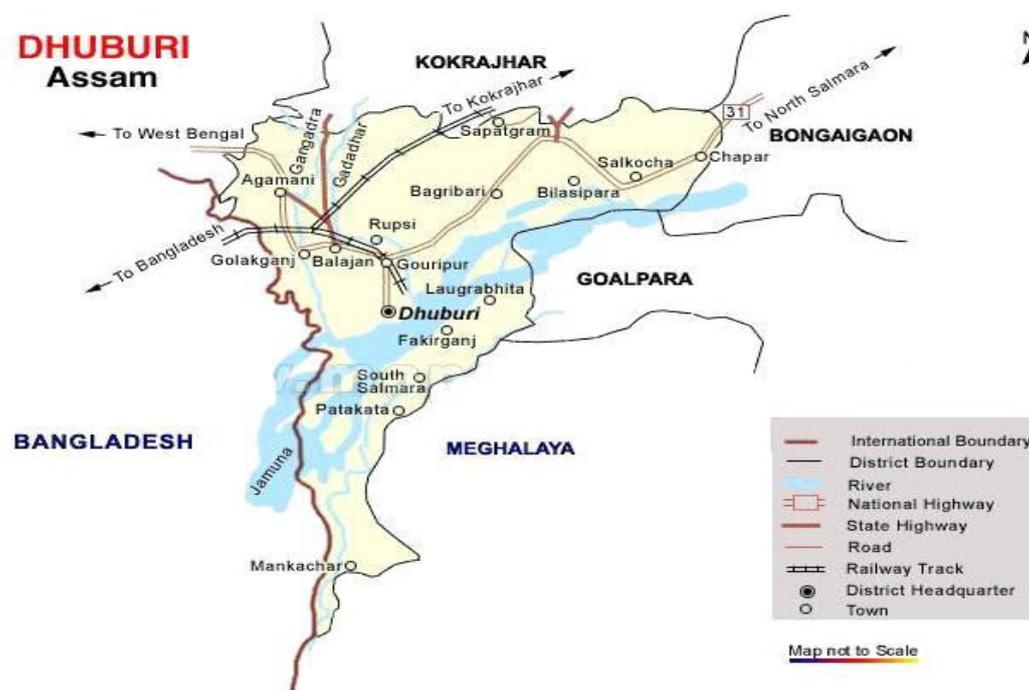
Figure at a glance of Dhubri District

Total area	2838.59 km.
Total population	16, 37, 344 La kes
Male	8,41,044 Nos. (51.37 %)
Female	7,96,300 Nos. (48.63 %)
Sex Ratio	1000: 947
Urban Population	1,61,981 Nos. (12.16%)
Rural Population	11,70,494 Nos. (87.84%)
Density	577 Nos. per Sq. Km.
Literacy Rate	49.86 %
Male	3,73,446 Nos. (55.91%)
Female	2,51,923 Nos. (40.04%)

Table 1 Demography of Dhubri District According to census, 2001

Provincialised Colleges in Dhubri District

At present there are 7 deficit colleges in Dhubri District. The questionnaires are circulated to all 7-deficit colleges in Dhubri District and all the colleges have shown their good response in this context. The name of the surveyed college library with year of establishment given in the following table:

Name of the college Library	Year of establishment
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Library	1946
2. Bilasipara College Library	1960
3. P.B. College Library (Gauripur)	1964
4. Mankachar College Library	1971
5. Central Library Sapatgram College	1972
6. Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library (Chilarai College)	1972
7. Apurba Sinha Granthagar, (Ratnapith College)	1978

Table 2 Name of provincialised College Libraries in Dhubri District.

Non-Provincialised Colleges in Dhubri District.

At present there are 7 Non-Provincialised Colleges in Dhubri District. The questioners are circulated to all 7 non-provicialised Colleges who have shown their god response in this context. The name of the surveyed College Library with year of establishment is given in the following tables :

Name of the College Library	Year of Establishment
1. Dhubri Girls' College Library	1984
2. Alomganj Rangamati College Library	1991
3. Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	1991
4. Halakura College Library	1991
5. Bhashani Granthalaya	1979
6. Salmara College Library	1986
7. Hatsingimari College Library	1987

Table 3 Name of Non-Provincialised College Libraries in Dhubri District.

Different College Libraries of Dhubri District

A brief description of different provincialised colleges with their libraries is given below:

Bholanath College:

Bholanath College was established in 1946, which was the oldest college in Dhubri district and in the same year the Shew Narayan Tantia Library also established. The library has documents in different languages like Assamese, Bengali, Arabic, Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi. This college is Arts and science stream. It has some special collection like Encyclopedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Science and Technology. In this library the users are fully satisfied with collection. There are computer facilities in this library.

Bilasipara College:

Bilasipara College was established in the year 1960. In the same year the library also established. The library has documents in different languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi,

Arabic and Sanskrit. Most of users are partially satisfied with the collection. There are computer facilities in this library. The college offers Arts and Science course.

P.B. College:

Promothesh Baruah College was established in 1964 and the same year the library also established. The users of this library are partially satisfied with the college. In this library used LIBSYS software. One Xerox machine has in this library. This college offer Commerce and Arts course.

Mankachar College:

In 1971, Mankachar College was established and in the same year the Mankachar College Library also established. In this library the users are partially satisfied with the collection. The library has documents in different languages like Bengali and Hindi. It is used the SOUL software package. This college offer Arts and Science course

Sapatgram College:

Sapatgram College was established in 1972 and in the same year the Central Library also established. Most of the users are partially satisfied with the collection. The library used the SOUL software package.

Chilarai College:

Chilarai College was established in 1972. Five years later in 1977 the Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library (Chilarai College) was established. The library has special collection on Rajbanshi literature. The library has document in different languages like Assamese, Hindi and Sanskrit. This college is only Arts stream.

Ratnapith College:

Ratnapith College was established in 1978. The library has documents in different language like Assamese, Hindi and Bengali. Library has no special collection and book selection committee.

A brief description of different non-provincialised colleges with their libraries is given below :

Dhubrri Girls' College : Dhubri Girls' College is established in the heart of the town near District Jail as well as ASTC in the year 1946 and in the same year Dhubri Girls' College Library was also established. The library has documents in different languages such as Assamese, Bengali, English, Arabic, Hindi and Sanskrit. The College is having Arts Stream only.

Alomganj Rangamati College : A. R College s established at the place Alamganj on the hill area in the year 1991 And in the same year the library also was established. The library has documents in different languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Arabic, Sanskrit and English. Most of the users are partially satisfied with the collection. The College is having Arts Stream only.

Progoti College : This college has been established in the year 1991 at the place Agomoni. The library also was established in the same year. The library has documents in different languages like Assamese, Arabic, Bengali, English , Hindi and Sanskrit. The users are partially satisfied with the collection of this library.

Halakura College : It is established in the year 1991 alongwith its library at the place Baxirhat. The library has different collection covered by different languages like Assamese, Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, Sanskrit and English that has partially met the requirements of its users.

Hamidabad College : This college has been established in the year 1979 on the Southern Part of Brahmaputra River at the   place Hamidabad. The College has been named after the name of Late Bhassani Hamid Moulana, the great social worker. The library also took his birth in the same year having documents of different categories covered by different languages like Assamese, Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali and English and been able to attract the satisfaction of its clientele partially/

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Salmara College : This College alongwith its library has been established on the Southern part of great Brahmaputra River in the year 1986 at the place Salmara. But the previous birth place of this college has gone in the middle of the great Brahmaputra river due to severe erosion caused by the great Brahmaputra. The library of this college has fulfilled partially the needs of its clientele of the locality. The documents of he library are of different languages like Assamese, Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, English and Sanskrit.

Hatsingimari College : This College also has been established on the South bank of the River Brahmaputra at the place Hatsingimari in the year 1987 alongwith its library. The College is having both Arts & Science faculty. The library has covered collection of different languages like Assamese, Arabic, Hindi, English, Bengali and Sanskrit. The Science stream is opened recently. The library has met up the needs of its users partially.

Library Staff

Library of a college has come to be regarded as an important and integral part of the teaching process in the institution. So, major criteria in judging the strength of functioning of a college library, is quality and status of the library staff. Without a proper educated Staff, the library cannot offer effective services; thereby the potentialities of the users are badly affected.

Name of the Library	Professional	Non professional	Total
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Library	2	2	4
2. Bilasipara College Library	2	2	4
3. P.B. College Library	1	4	5
4. Mankachar College Library	2	1	3
5. Central Library	1	2	3
6. Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library	1	2	3
7. Apurba Sinha Granthagar	1	2	3
8. Dhubri Girls' College Library	1	2	3

9. Alomganj Rangamti College Library	2	1	3
10. Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	1	2	3
11. Halakura College Library	1	2	3
12. Hamidabad College Library	1	2	3
13. Salmara College Library	1	2	3
14. Hatsingimari College Library	1	2	3

Table 4 Number of Library Staff.

The above table shows that most of the college libraries do not have sufficient library staffs. Most of the libraries are running with only one professional library personnel except few.

Name of the Library	Name of the Librarian	Qualification	Pay Scale
• Shew Narayan Tantia Library	Dr. Dharani Kanta Das	M.A., Ph.D., B.L.I.Sc., B.Ed.	34.000/-
• Bilasipara College Library	Dr. Hari Charan Das	M.L.I.Sc., Ph.D. PG in JMC &. Env. Science	34,000/-
• P.B. College Library	Sri Tilak Sarma	B.A., M.L.I.Sc.	15,600/-
• Mankachar College Library	Nazibul Islam	B.A., M.L.I.Sc.	34,000/-
• Central Library	Rita Malakar	M.A., B.L.I.Sc.	34,000/-
• Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library	Mizanur Rahman Sarkar	M.A., M.L.I.Sc.	Non-Sanction
• Apurba Sinha Granthagar	Kailash Roy	M.A., M.L.I.Sc.	Non-Sanction
• Dhubri Girls' College Library	Jahangir Alam	B.Sc. (Phy), M.L.I.Sc. L.L.B.	F.A.

• Alomganj Rangamati College Library	Montaz Ali Ahmed	M.A. B.Ed. M.L.I.Sc,	F.A.
• Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	Hari Das Karmakar	B.A. M.L.I.Sc.	F.A.
• Halakura College Library	Hemanta Kr. Roy	B.A. M.L.I.Sc.	F.A.
• Bhashani Granthalaya	Abu Bakkar Siddique	M.Com. M.L.I.Sc.	F.A.
• Salmara College Library	Jahanur Rahman	M.A. B.Ed. M.L.I.Sc.	F.A.
• Hatsingimari College Library	Maniruz Zaman Sk	M.A. M.L.I.Sc.	F.A.

Table 5 Pay Scale and Qualification of Library Staff.

Library user

In college library of Dhubri District, teacher and students are the main users of the library. Teachers and students visit the college library to borrow their needed books to consult the reference books and make them aware about the latest information.

The following table shows the total no. of users in different college libraries.

Name of the Library	Students	Teachers	Office Staff	Total
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Lib.	1800	71	33	1904
2. Bilasipara College Library	1200	50	26	1276
3. P.B. College Library	1500	51	23	1574
4. Mankachar College Library	766	30	13	809
5. Central Library	485	24	11	520
6. Bhaban Ch. Prodhani Lib.	1000	30	16	1046
7.Apurba Sinha Granthagar	650	21	16	687
• Dhubri Girls' College Library	700	33	13	746

• Alomganj Rangamati College Library	675	21	14	710
• Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	536	32	15	543
• Halakura College Library	705	35	13	753
• Bhashani Granthalaya	800	35	14	849
• Salmara College Library	675	24	13	712
• Hatsingimari College Library	1000	32	16	1048

Table 6 Users of College Libraries in Dhubri District.

Book selection Tool

Name of the Library	Teach. Sug	Std. Sug	Publ. catlg	Biblio	Other
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Library	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO
2. Bilasipara College Library	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
3. P.B. College Library	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
4. Mankachar College Library	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
5. Central Library	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO
6. Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	NO
7. Apurba Sinha Granthagar	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	NO
8. Dhubri Girls College Library	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO
9. Alomganj Rangamati CollegeLibrary	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO
10. Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO
11. Halakura College Library	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO
12. Bhashani Granthalaya	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO
13. Salmara College Library	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO
14. Hatsingimari College Library	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 7 Different Book selection Tool

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Library Collection

Library collection is most for efficient library service. Library functioning is a dynamic process, so latest collection helps the teacher and students to cope with latest information for their study. The collection libraries of Dhubri District have not a very rich collection because the budgetary conditions of the college libraries are not satisfactory one for the professional person to procure sufficient numbers of book. The library collection tables of different college libraries are given below:

Shew Narayan Tantia Library									
Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref. Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2006-07	39,480	2	6	8	-	-	2	-	39,498
2007-08	194	2	6	12	-	-	1	-	215
2008-09	70	2	6	22	-	-	1	-	101
2009-10	100	2	6	15	1	-	1	-	125
2010-11	115	2	6	30	1	-	-	-	154
									40,093
Total collection									

Table 8 Library collection of Shew Narayan Tantia Library

Bilasipara College Library									
Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref. Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2006-07	18,178	3	-	205	-	-	2	-	18,388
2007-08	693	5	-	49	-	-	1	-	748
2008-09	129	9	4	44	-	-	1	-	187
2009-10	1000	9	5	21	-	-	1	-	1036
2010-11	500	9	5	23	-	-	1	-	538
Total collection									20,897

Table 9 Library Collection of Bilasipara College Library.

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P.B. College Library

Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2006-07	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	10
2007-08	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
2008-09	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
2009-10	18,000	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	18,002
2010-11	4000	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4002
Total collection									22,018

Table 10 Library Collection of P.B. College Library.

Mankachar College Library

Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	RefBks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2006-07	20,000	-	2	15	-	-	1	-	20,018
2007-08	1000	-	5	25	-	-	2	-	1032
2008-09	500	-	5	30	-	-	2	-	537
2009-10	1500	-	10	35	-	-	1	-	1546
2010-11	1000	-	13	45	-	-	1	-	1059
Total collection									24,192

Table 11 Library Collection of Mankachar College Library.

Central College Library

Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2006-07	7656	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	7665
2007-08	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-	2	-	2
2008-09	1636	-	-	Nil	-	-	1	-	1637
2009-10	500	2	10	102	-	-	1	-	615
2010-11	608	2	10	-	-	-	2	-	622
Total collection									10,541

Table 12 Central College Library College Library.

Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library

Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2006-07	6469	5	3	76	-	-	-	-	6553
2007-08	405	5	3	66	-	-	1	-	480
2008-09	360	5	3	56	-	-	-	-	424
2009-10	1000	5	3	45	-	-	-	-	1053
2010-11	1520	5	3	75	-	-	1	-	1604
Total collection									10,112

Table 13 Library Collection of Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library

Apurba Sinha Granthagar									
Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2006-07	8000	3	2	70	-	-	1	-	8076
2007-08	500	3	2	55	-	-	1	-	561
2008-09	400	3	2	40	-	-	1	-	446
2009-10	1050	3	2	49	-	-	1	-	1105
2010-11	2050	3	2	78	-	-	1	-	2134
Total collection									12,322

Table 14 Library Collection of Apurba Sinha Granthagar.

Dhubri Girls' College Library, Dhubri									
Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2009-10	1000	2	2	5	Nil	-	2	-	1011
2010-11	1500	2	2	5	Nil	-	2	-	1509
Total Collection									2520

Table 15 Library Collection of Dhubri Girls' College Library, Dhubri

Alomganj Rangamati College Library, Alomganj									
Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2009-10	2000	1	2	4	Nil	-	2	-	2009
2010-11	1500	1	2	5	Nil	-	2	-	1510
Total Collection									3519

Table:16 Library Collection of Alomganj Rangamati College Library, Alomganj

Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library, Progoti College, Agomoni

Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2009-10	2100	1	2	4	Nil	-	2	-	2109
2010-11	1400	1	2	5	Nil	-	2	-	1410
Total Collection									3519

Table 17 Library Collection of Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library, Progoti College, Agomoni

Halakura College Library, Halakura

Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2009-10	1900	1	2	4	Nil	-	2	-	1909
2010-11	1600	1	2	5	Nil	-	2	-	1610
Total Collection									3519

Table 18 Library Collection of Halakura College Library, Halakura

Bhashani Granthalaya, Hamidabad College

Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2009-10	2500	1	2	4	Nil	-	2	-	2509
2010-11	600	1	2	5	Nil	-	2	-	610
Total Collection									2519

Table 19 Library Collection of Bhashani Granthalaya, Hamidabad College

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Salmara College Library									
Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2009-10	2200	-	2	4	Nil	-	2	-	2208
2010-11	800	-	2	5	Nil	-	2	-	809
Total Collection									3017

Table 20 Library Collection of Salmara College Library

Hatsingimari College Library									
Years	Books	Period (Pop)	Period (Sub)	Ref Bks	Thesis	Ele Col	News Paper	Others	Total
2009-10	4000	1	2	4	Nil	-	2	-	4009
2010-11	3100	2	2	5	Nil	-	2	-	3111
Total Collection									7120

Table 21 Library Collection of Hatsingimari College Library.

Library Budget

Financial management of the library is the budget, which is a statement of income and expenditure of the library. Promoting good library service in college libraries depends on finance. Efficient library organization and management depends on adequate financial provision in college libraries.

LIBRARY BUDGET						
Name of the Library	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. Bilasipara College Library	-	46,780	46,420	58,240	63,280	62,050
3. P.B. College Library	-	-	-	81,500	71,500	99,000
4. Mankachar College Library	25,000	30,000	40,000	15,000	19,000	1,95,00
5. Central Library	-	-	-	2,00,000	2,09,000	235,500
6. Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library	55,000	61,000	64,000	70,000	85,000	1,10,000
7. Apurba Sinha Granthagar	53,000	63,000	95,000	116,000	3,17,300	41,500
8. Dhubri Girls College Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,50,000	50,000
9. Alomganj Rangamati College Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,17,000	75,000
10. Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	70,000	30,000	45,000
11. Halakura College Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	20,000	40,000	30,000
12. Bhassani Granthalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	90,000	40,000	60,000
13. Salmara College Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	20,000	36,000	43,000
14. Hatsingimari College Library	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,50,000	85,000	70,000

Table 22 Library Budget of College Libraries.

The above table clearly shows that most of the college Libraries do not have any regular budget. Shew Narayan Tantia Library has not disclosed library budget. Most of the libraries are facing financial problem.

Source of Income

Libraries are not profit making institution to manage their finance. Libraries heavily depend on continuous supply of funds for organizing their activities, programmers and services smoothly for continuous supply of funds there should be some assured sources of income. The different sources of income of college Libraries are given:

Name of the Library	Source of Income
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Library	Library fees, U.G.C. Grants
2. Bilasipara College Library	Library fees, U.G.C. Grants
3. P.B. College Library	Library fees, U.G.C. Grants
4. Mankachar College Library	Library fees, U.G.C. Grants
5. Central Library	Library fees, U.G.C. Grants
6. Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library	Library fees, U.G.C. Grants
7. Apurba Sinha Granthagar	Library fees, U.G.C. Grants
8. Dhubri Girls College Lbrary	Library fees, Donation
9. Alomganj Rangamati College	Library fees, Donation
10. Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	Library fees, Donation
11. Halakura College Library	Library fees, Donation
12. Bhassani Granthalaya	Library fees
13. Salmara College Library	Library fees, Donation
14. Hatsingimari College Library	Library fees, Donation

Table 23 Source of Income.

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From the above table it clearly shows that all the college Library's source of income is library fees and U.G.C. Grants.

Book selection committee

Data collection from this study reveals that it is to be mentioned that except a few college Librarian with the book selection committee of the colleges have taken the responsibility of book selection.

Name of the Library	Book Selection Committee
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Library	Library Committee
2. Bilasipara College Library	Principal, Librarian & 2 representative from the teacher
3. P.B. College Library	No Book Selection committee
4. Mankachar College Library	Principal, Librarian and Subject Head of Department
5. Central Library	Librarian and Head of the each Department
6. Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library	No Book Selection Committee
7. Apurba Sinha Granthagar	No Book Selection Committee
8. Dhubri Girls College Library	Principal, Librarian head of each Dept.
9. Alomganj Rangamati College Library	Principal, Librarian head of each Dept.
10. Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	Principal, Librarian head of each Dept.
11. Halakura College Library	Principal, Librarian head of each Dept.
12. Bhashani Granthalaya	Principal, Librarian head of each Dept, 2 representative from the teacher
13. Salmara College Library	Principal, Librarian head of each Dept.
14. Hatsingimari College Library	Principal, Librarian head of each Dept.

Table 24 Composition of Book Selection Committee of College Libraries.

Data collected from this study reveals that some college libraries have no book selection committee.

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Technical operation

From the survey, it is found that all 7 colleges classify their documents with the help Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) scheme and 6 college have catalogue their document used AACR – 11 (Anglo American cataloguing rules) scheme and only Shew Narayan Tantia Library has no cataloguing scheme. According to librarians due to lack of staff they are unable to cataloguing the document.

Name of the library	Classification scheme	Cataloguing scheme
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Lib.	DDC, 21st	------
2. Bilasipara College Library	DDC, 18th	AACR – II
3. P.B. College Library	DDC, 21st	AACR – II
4. Mankachar College Library	DDC, 18th	AACR – II
5. Central Library	DDC, 19th	AACR – II
6. Bhaban Ch Prodhani Lib.	DDC, 18th	AACR – II
7. Apurba Sinha Granthagar	DDC, 18th	AACR – II
8. Dhubri Girls College Library	DDC	AACR – II
9. Alomganj Rangamati College Library	DDC	AACR – II
10. Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	DDC	AACR – II
11. Halakura College Library	DDC	AACR – II
12. Bhashani Granthalaya	DDC	AACR – II
13. Salmara College Library	DDC	AACR – II
14. Hatsingimari College Library	DDC	AACR – II

Table 25 Use of Classification and cataloguing school

Access System

From the survey it is found that only 3 college libraries are using closed access and the rest are open access.

• **Collection Maintenance**

Maintenance work of the document collection involves continuous monitoring of the proper stocking, arrangement and display of books on the shelved in the stack rooms and taking care of them. Maintenance work comes between the processing work and circulation work of documents. Most of the college Library is maintaining their collection in very good way.

Name of the library	Binding	Weeding	Stock check	Shelf Arrange
1. Shew Narayan Tantia Lib.	-	-	Annually	Monthly
2. Bilasipara College Library	-	Annually	Annually	Fortnightly
3. P.B. College Library	Annually	Annually	Annually	Monthly
4. Mankachar College Library	Annually	-	-	Monthly
5. Central Library	Annually	Annually	-	Weekly
6. Bhaban Chandra Prodhani Library	Annually	-	-	Monthly
7. Apurba Sinha Granthagani	Annually	-	-	Monthly
8. Dhubri Girls College Library	Annually	Annually	Annually	Monthly
9. Alomganj Rangamati College Library	Annually	Annually	Annually	Monthly
10. Harendra Nath Paul Memorial Library	Annually	Annually	Annually	Monthly
11. Halakura College Library	Annually	Annually	Annually	Monthly
12. Bhashani Granthalaya	Annually	Annually	Annually	Monthly
13. Salmara College Library	Annually	Annually	Annually	Monthly
14. Hatsingimari College Library	Annually	Annually	Annually	Monthly

Table 26 Frequency of collection Maintenance

Library Service

Library Service is station for the users. The primary aim of the library is to serve the library user to use the library resources contained in it. There are different types of library service according to the nature of the library. Most of the college libraries of Dhubri District

provide reference service and reprography. Only Bilasipara and shew Narayan Tantia library provides Internet service. The services of college libraries are not satisfactory in the modern age.

All these surveyed college libraries don't have any resource sharing. All college libraries are going to be automated in future. The college libraries are not maintaining the modern trend and techniques for developing their collection, they are maintaining traditional trend.

Conclusion And Suggestion

Conclusion

The need of college libraries is growing gradually. At the present era, College Libraries should be facilitated with all the possible modern devices such as computers and telecommunication. The roles of college Libraries are well recognized as tools and integral parts of higher education. The college Library as an effective instrument for the improvement of educational standards will be able to make its presence felt and exert its whole influence on the academic community only if library facility is scientifically organized. Collection of books should be regarded as a precious treasure of a library. College library should have their stock built in range and variety by the field and standard of specialization. Well-selected and representative collection of library materials will attract more and more readers. Comfortable reading rooms and other facilities will make it the hub of the users. The collection should be reviewed and revised periodically in order to make the same up-to-date. A written development policy statement is well guidance tools, which should be followed by all types of college libraries for rational and systematic development collection. And in order to develop a well-balanced collection in a library, there is a need for book selection policy.

Modern college libraries should have computer based library services such as Network Services having CD–ROM, databases and other reading materials. In modern age, no library can be self sufficient due to shrinking budgets and rising prices of library materials. Therefore network based resources sharing among the college Libraries is the only alternative to be considered.

But the present conditions of the college libraries are not satisfactory. As the library service depends upon its collection, the Authority should give importance for the development of collection and Government should give attention of the improvement of

present condition of college libraries. And thereby the college libraries can provide better services to the user community.

From the College Library that has been surveyed, the works are found as follows:

- As surveyed the College libraries in Dhubri District it is found that in most of the libraries, the collection is not satisfactory.

- Reference collection is very poor in each of the college, because while purchasing book, emphasis is given only on textbook.

- In these libraries the Library fees and UGC grant is the main source of fund.

- Services play an important role and all the libraries surveyed the services are found to be of different kinds.

- In these libraries number of professional staff is less, except Bilasipara College library Shew Narayan Tantia Library, Central Library (Sapatgram College) and Mankachar College Library, rest College libraries have one professional staff.

- All the surveyed libraries have poor collection of documents except the Shew Narayan Tantia Library, Bilasipara College Library and Mankachar College Library due to lack of library budget.

- The staff member of college library should also try to keep the document in systematic manner. The computer also has taken a major role to store information in a library with the help of computer. We can store and retrieve any information in any time instantly and specially. So, all the library should use computer to solve the staff and space problem, which will immensely help in reducing repetitive clerical jobs as well as in resource sharing. But it is a matter of regret that the libraries in Dhubri District particularly in College Libraries as surveyed are found failure to have such facilities and services except few.

- Xeroxing facility is necessary in the college libraries but most of college libraries have no Xerox machine.

- In college libraries the financial administration is not de-centralized, in case of purchasing reading materials, due permission from the principal is required but Librarian and Faculty members have nothing to say in this regards.

- Access system also varies library to library.

Suggestion

My humble suggestion regarding the library collection in the college libraries in Dhubri district area:-

- There should be recurring grants from the U.G.C. as well as government. The grants should be regular. It is found that most of the colleges do not get any grants.

- Numbers of staff with professionally qualification should be increased in all the college libraries.

- Each organization should build up a proper library building in order to accommodate a proper collection and make use of that collection efficiently by both students and teachers. A balanced collection comprising of basic textbooks and reference books is to be developed on a scientific lines. A proper evaluation of existing collection, user's needs etc are to be considered before starting the collection development program.

- In order to fulfill the five laws of library science and also the primary objective of librarianship, open assess system is essential. So, all the college libraries should adopt open access system with proper infrastructure facilities and staff.

- The professionally qualified Librarian should do the selection of reading materials. The academic community should help the librarian in the selection of books subject wise.

_____

- The library should acquire basic book selection tools like Indian National Bibliography, Indian Books in print etc and should use them in process of Selection.

- A Book Selection Committee consisting of principal, librarian and Head of the department should do the book selection.

- The college library should update the collection on regular basis. Latest titles should be collected instead of duplicating existing titles.

- Proper physical arrangement in the shelves is suggested for the collection.
  They should keep an audio-visual collection concerning microfilm, tape, disc, and records, CD-ROM etc. The library should conduct user studies and device suitable measures to reduce the reader's problem in the use of library collection.

- The concerned authorities should permit the college libraries to weed out unused and useless books from the collection.

- The technical processing should be done at the earliest.

- Reading materials should be kept clean. The college authorities may insist on regular cleaning.
- Librarian should be given some financial power to handle the library account on urgent needs.

College libraries are the real places where the students practice independent learning. The teaching learning process in a college should be designed in such a way that it should take the students to libraries for their required information. The librarian should regularly scan the course contents and match them with the available collection to make sure that the collection is adequate for meeting the information requirements of the different users community. He should also prepare and maintain a collection development policy in writing, which will lead scientific selection, acquisition and management of the collection. User education is necessary to make the collection development programmer a real success.

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<center>**ANNEXURE –I**</center>

<center>**QUESTIONNAIRE**</center>

<center>**BOOK COLLECTION PROCEDURES IN COLLEGE
LIBRARIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF DHUBRI DISTRICT**</center>

<center>(Please put a tick (√) mark wherever necessary)</center>

1.   (a) Name of the institution : _____

        (b) Year of establishment : _____

2.   (a) Name of the Library : _____

        (b) Year of establishment : _____

        (c) Name of the Librarian : _____

        (d) Scale of pay of Librarian : _____

        (e) Qualification of the Librarian : _____

                i) Academic :_____

                ii) Professional :_____

                iii) Other. :_____

3. Number of the Library staff. :_____

        (a) Professional :_____

        (b) Non Professional :_____

4. Total number of users :_____

        (a) Students :_____

        (b) Teachers :_____

        (c) Office staff :_____

        (d) Others :_____

5. Total collection of documents from 2006-12.

Items (s)	Number of Documents				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Books					
Periodicals (Popular)					
Periodicals (Subject)					
Reference Books					
Thesis					
E-collections					
Newspapers					
Others					
Total					

6. Whether the users are satisfied with the collection Yes/No ( ) if yes

   a) Fully ( ) b) Partially ( )   c) No ( )   d) No Comment ( )

7. Is there any special collections ? Yes/N ( )

   If yes, write in brief _____

8. Whether the books are available in different language? Yes/No ( )

   If Yes, What are the language _____

9. Is there any book selection committee Yes/No ( )

   If Yes, Please mention the composition, _____

10. Book selection tool used :

        a) Teachers suggestion   ( )   b) Students suggestion ( )

        c) Publishers catalogue   ( )   d) Bibliography   ( )

        e) Other if any   ( )

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11. Type of purchase :

       a) Direct Purchase   ( )

       b) Through vendor   ( )

       c) Through publisher   ( )

12. Source of income :

       a) Library fees   ( )   b) Govt. grants   ( )

       c) U.G.C. grant   ( )   d) Endowment   ( )

       e) Others grant   ( )

13. Table budget of the Library from 2003-09.

ITEM	YEAR					
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Books						
Periodicals						
Binding						
Maintenee						
Miscellaneous						
Total Expenditure						

14.   a) Classification scheme : DDC/CC/UDC/ other (if any _____Edition_____

       b) Cataloguing Scheme : AACR-I/AACRII/ other (if any) _____

15. Access system of your library :

   Open access/Close access/ Restricted :   ( )

16. Library service offered by your library :

       a) CAS   ( )   b) SDI   ( )

       c) Internet   ( )   d) Indexing   ( )

       e) Ref. Service   ( )   f) Reprography   ( )

       g) Other (if any) _____

17. Is there any resource sharing? Yes/No.   ( )

18. Frequency of collection maintenance :

     a) Binding: Annual/Bi-annual

     b) Weeding (Removal of out dated)   Annual/Bi-annual

     c) Stock Checking   Annual/Bi-annual

     d) Shelf arrangement   Weekly/fortnight/Monthly

19. Whether library is automated Yes/No.   ( ), If yes

     a) Whether fully or partially : _____

     b) No. of Computer used : _____

     c) Software used : _____

     d) Area of automation : _____

     If no, what are the constraints? (Put tick marks)

     Finance/Authorities lack of interest/In sufficient manpower

20. Any scheme for library development in case of

future :_____

Date :   _____

Place :   (Signature with seal)

(N.B. Please use separate page if necessary and information provided by you will be kept confident)

<p style="text-align:center">*****</p>

Volume Variation of Rectangular and Square Shaped Pond with Same Pond Surface Area, Depth and Slant Ratio (Slope)

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ABSTRACT:

A scientific and mathematical study has been carried out to find the role of pond surface perimeter on pond volume when volume determining factors such as pond surface area, depth and slant ratio remain same. For study purpose, pond of different perimeter of same 1 ha surface area, 2m depth and slant ratio (slope) 1:1 is taken for experiment and accordingly calculate out their volume by using AD's pond volume formula. In this research work it is established very well that for a pond with slanting side, surface area is not the factor of volume determination. Instead of pond surface area, pond length and width are the factors along with depth and slope which determines the volume of rectangular/square shaped pond as length and width determines not only surface area but also the surface perimeter. In other words, it can be said that apart from pond surface area, pond perimeter also play a role along with depth and slant ratio in determining pond volume. In case of pond without slanting sides, only surface area along with depth and slant ratio is sufficient to determine pond volume, perimeter does not have any role. For a quadrilateral pond with slanted sides of a particular surface area, depth and slant ratio (run:rise) have the maximum volume and minimum perimeter when the pond is in square shape and as length increases and width decreases; pond volume decreases and pond perimeter increases accordingly of the same pond surface area. Further, it has been also found that in case of pond with slanting sides with same depth and slant ratio, the pond volume is not directly proportionate with the pond surface area. For rectangular or square shaped pond, when surface perimeter of a pond with same surface area, depth and slanting ratio (slope) varies then their correspondence volume also varies with a particular co-relation and that relation is denoted as "AD's PV relation" which can be mathematically expressed as $V_1 - V_2 = \frac{1}{2} (P_2 - P_1) \times D^2/S$; Where, V_1 = Volume of one pond (1), V_2 = Volume of other pond (2), P_1 =

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Corresponding surface perimeter of pond1, P_2 = Corresponding surface perimeter of pond2, D = Depth of pond and S = Slant ratio (Slope= Run: Rise) of pond.

KEY WORDS: Trapizoidal method, Prismoidal method, AD's pond volume method, Slanting, Pond surface area and surface perimeter, AD's PV relation of pond.

INTRODUCTION:

A pond with slanting side is a very unique three dimensional geometrical structure which may resemble a truncated pyramid or pseudo pyramidal structure / prismatic/ frustum structure. Generally, it is believed that a pond with same surface area, same depth and same slant ratio (slope) have the same volume. Based on this, excavation cost is estimated for a particular unit surface area (like per acre/ha/bigha etc) and depth, especially in most of the Government fishery project or scheme. Again, by considering that the volume proportionately changes with the changing of surface area if depth and slant ratio (slope) remain unchanged, it is assumed that excavation cost of a particular pond with a particular surface unit area along with a particular depth and slant ratio (slope) proportionately vary with changing of pond surface area. For example, if excavation cost of a pond with 1ha surface area, 2m depth and slant ratio 1:1 is Rs. 7,00,000/- (Rupees seven lacs) only, then excavation cost would be Rs. 3,50,000/- (Rupees Three lacs Fifty thousand) only if surface area becomes half (0.5 ha or 5000 m^2) without changing depth and slant ratio.

It is a well known fact that calculation of accurate volume of a pond is very important for various purposes such as cost of excavation, for calculating the amount of chemical or medicine to be applied, calculating the amount of water etc. Various methods can be used to calculate volume of a pond as listed below based on the accuracy required:

A) **Average length-width method:**

Pond Volume $= \dfrac{(\text{Top length + Bottom length })}{2} \times \dfrac{(\text{Top width +Bottom width})}{2} \times \text{Depth}$

B) **Average area method:**

Pond Volume $= \dfrac{(\text{Top area + Bottom area})}{2} \times \text{Depth}$

C) **Trapizoidal or End area method:**

Pond Volume $= \frac{1}{2}$ (Top area + 2 Middle area + Bottom area)x Depth

D) Prismoidal method:

Pond Volume $= {}^1/_3$ (Top area + 4Middle area + Bottom area) x Depth

E) AD's volume method:

Pond Volume $=$ $\dfrac{\text{(Top area + Bottom area + Swap area)}}{3}$ x Depth

In case of normal three dimensional geometrical structure such as cube/cuboid and Cylinder (without slanted side surface), Pyramid, Prism, Cone etc (with slanted side surface); volume depends on surface area and height (depth). But a pond with slanted side surface is neither a pyramid, nor a cone; it resembles either truncated pyramid (square shaped pond) or frustum (circular shaped pond) or prism (rectangular shaped pond). With the following prime objectives this mathematical research work has been carried out:

i) To find out whether volume of a pond with slanting sides is only surface area dependant or not.

ii) To find out whether there is any relation of pond surface perimeter to its volume or not.

iii) To derive a formula for relationship of pond volume with pond surface perimeter if surface area, depth and slant ratio remain same.

iv) To find out whether volume of a pond changes proportionately with the changing of pond surface area or not, if other factors such as depth and slant ratio (slope) remain unchanged.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Though pond may be of various shapes like circular, triangular, quadrilateral or other polygonal, generally pond constructed for aqua-cultural purpose is more or less rectangular or square in shape. For our research work we have picked up square shaped pond A / and three rectangular shaped ponds B, C, D all of which having 1 ha of surface area with 2m depth and 1:1 slanting ratio (slope) but they differ only in perimeter or shape and similarly pond E of 0.5 ha surface area and pond F of 0.25 ha surface area with same depth and slant ratio. Now, we have calculated the accurate volume of all the ponds by using AD's pond volume formula as given below:

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Fig. Side view of a pond with slanting sides
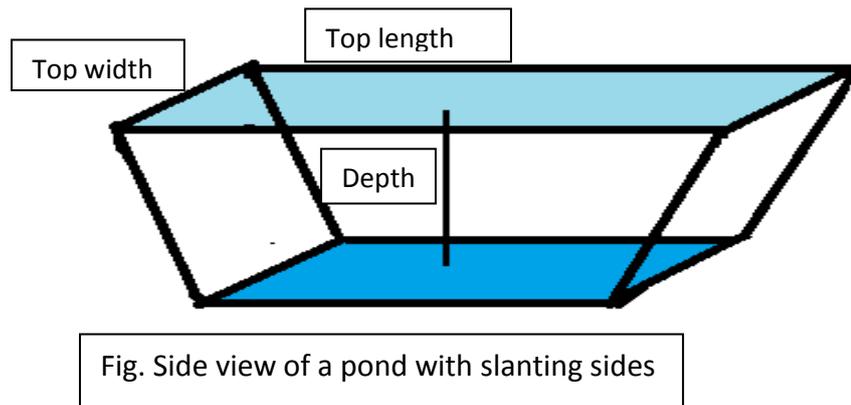
a) POND A

Top length (TL) : 100 m   Top width (TW) : 100 m

Depth (d)   : 2m   Slant ratio (SR)   : 1:1

So, Bottom length (BL) : 96m   Bottom width (BW)   : 96m

Top area (TA) : 10,000 m^2 Top perimeter (TP) : 400 m

Bottom area (BA) = 9216 m^2

Swap area $= \dfrac{(100 \times 96) + (96 \times 100)}{2}$ = 9600 m^2

Therefore, Volume A = $\frac{1}{3}$(10000 + 9216 + 9600) x 2 = 19,210.6667 m^3

b) POND B

Top length (TL) : 125 m   Top width (TW) : 80 m

Depth (d)   : 2m   Slant ratio (SR)   : 1:1

So, Bottom length (BL) : 121m   Bottom width (BW)   : 76m

Top area (TA) : 10,000 m^2 Top perimeter (TP) : 410 m

Bottom area (BA) = 9196 m^2

Swap area $= \dfrac{(125 \times 76) + (121 \times 80)}{2} = 9590 \, \text{m}^2$

Therefore, Volume B = $\frac{1}{3}$ (10000 + 9196 + 9590) x 2 = 19,190.6667 m^3

c) POND C

Top length (TL) : 200 m   Top width (TW) : 50 m

Depth (d)   : 2m   Slant ratio (SR)   : 1:1

So, Bottom length (BL) : 196m   Bottom width (BW)   : 46m

Top area (TA) : 10,000 m^2 Top perimeter (TP) : 500 m

Bottom area (BA) = 9016 m^2

Swap area $= \dfrac{(200 \times 46) + (196 \times 50)}{2} = 9500 \, \text{m}^2$

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Therefore, Volume C = $^1/_3$ (10000 + 9196 + 9500) x 2 = 19,010.6667 m^3

d) POND D

Top length (TL) : 250 m   Top width (TW) : 40 m
Depth (d)   : 2m   Slant ratio (SR)   : 1:1
So, Bottom length (BL) : 246m   Bottom width (BW)   : 36m
   Top area (TA) : 10,000 m^2 Top perimeter (TP) : 580 m
   Bottom area (BA) = 8856 m^2
   Swap area = (250 x 36) + (246 x 40) = 9420 m^2
                        2

Therefore, Volume D = $^1/_3$ (10000 + 9196 + 9500) x 2 = 18850.6667 m^3

e) POND E

Top length (TL) : 100 m   Top width (TW) : 50 m
Depth (d)   : 2m   Slant ratio (SR)   : 1:1
So, Bottom length (BL) : 96m   Bottom width (BW)   : 46m
   Top area (TA) : 5,000 m^2 Top perimeter (TP) : 300 m
   Bottom area (BA) = 4416 m^2
   Swap area = (100 x 46) + (96 x 50) = 4700 m^2
                        2

Therefore, Volume E = $^1/_3$ (10000 + 9196 + 9500) x 2 = 9410.6667 m^3

f) POND F
Top length (TL) : 100 m   Top width (TW) : 25 m
Depth (d)   : 2m   Slant ratio (SR)   : 1:1
So, Bottom length (BL) : 96m   Bottom width (BW)   : 21m
   Top area (TA) : 2,500 m^2 Top perimeter (TP) : 250 m
   Bottom area (BA) = 2016 m^2
   Swap area = (100 x 21) + (96 x 25) = 2250 m^2
                        2
Therefore, Volume F = $^1/_3$ (10000 + 9196 + 9500) x 2 = 4510.6667 m^3

Similarly, we have calculated different pond volumes using AD's pond volume formula and results are given in Table -1 where pond surface area, depth and slanting ratio (slope) are equal but with different pond surface perimeter. Moreover, another Table 2 is given where volume is calculated by using Average area method.

Results and Discussion:

Different pond volumes are given in Table -1 as per calculation where pond surface area, depth and slanting ratio (slope) are equal but with different surface perimeter.

From our mathematical research work, it is found that when we calculate out volume of any cube/cuboid (three dimensional geometric shape/solid) then only surface area and depth/height determines that and perimeter does not have any influence on the volume. Similarly, for a pond without slanting sides, in that case surface area and depth are the determining factors of volume and surface perimeter does not have any role. But when a pond is scientifically constructed, especially for aquaculture purpose then without slanting sides is rare possible. So, if we construct any pond then apart from surface area and depth, surface perimeter also must be considered for volume calculation and cost of excavation should be according to volume like Rs/m^3; but not according to surface area like Rs/ha. From the Table 1 or Table 2, it is very clear that for one ha of pond surface area with 2m depth and slanting ratio of 1:1, pond volume may vary more than 7000 m3 which might have big impact on pond construction cost. This is why there is every possibility of either under payment or over payment to beneficiaries against their actual executed civil work, especially in most of the Govt. Aqua-cultural Project/scheme as in most of such project the pond construction cost is fixed on surface area basis with particular depth and slope.

TABLE-1. DIFFERENT VOLUMES OF PONDS WITH SAME AREA, DEPTH AND SLOPE BUT WITH DIFFERENT PERIMETER AS CALCULATED BY AD's METHOD:
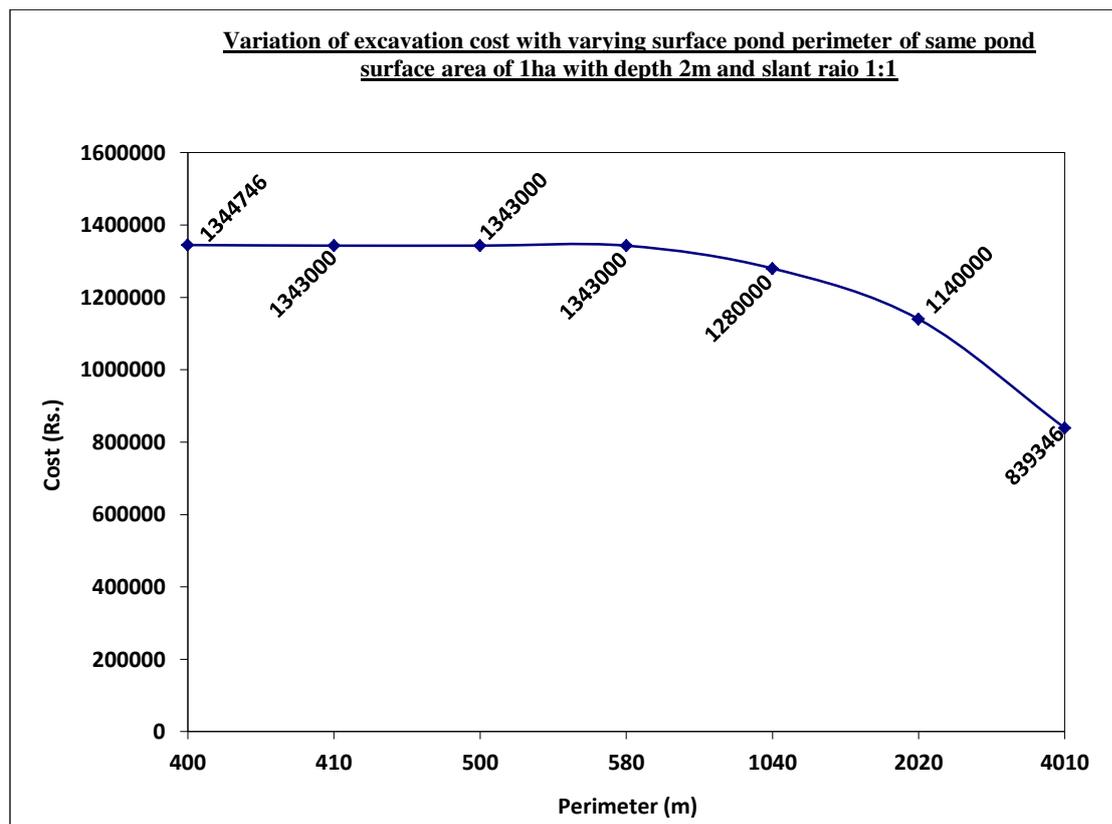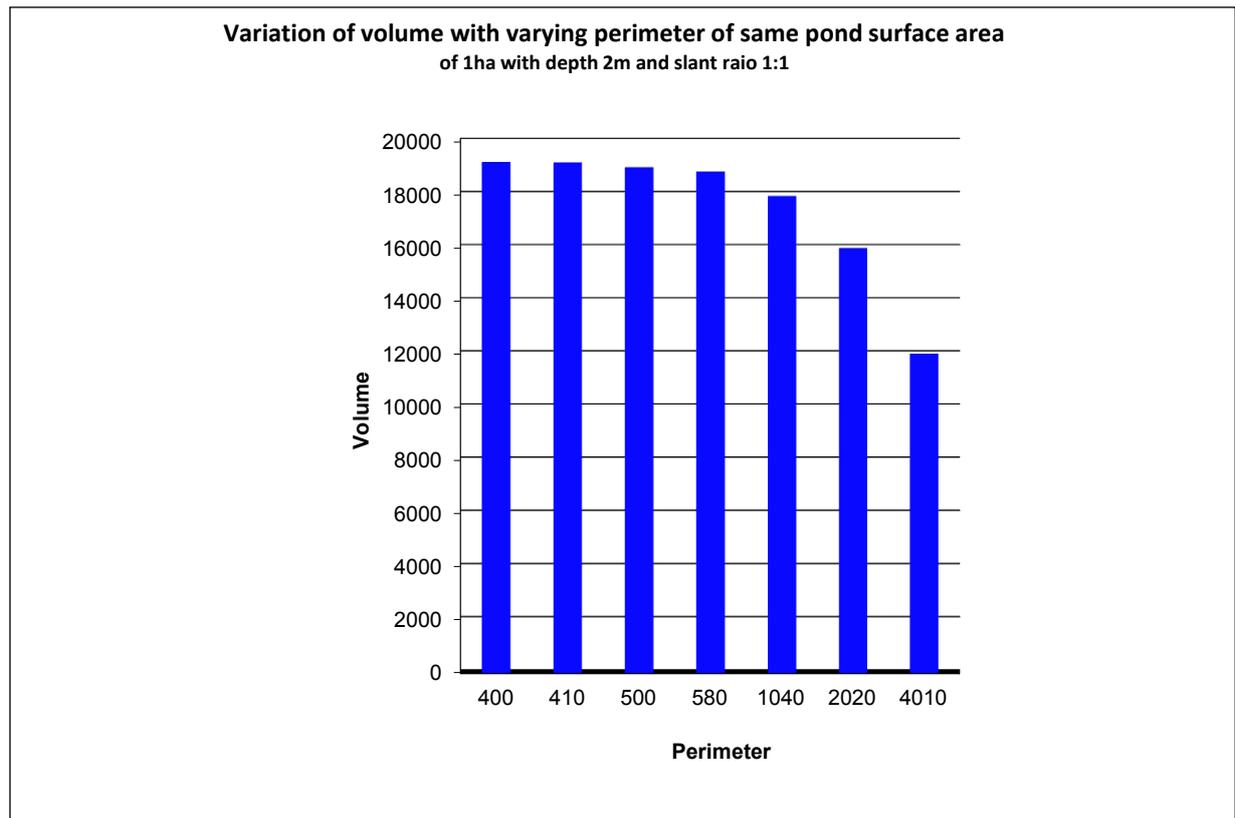
Surface area (m²)	Top length (m)	Top width (m)	Perimeter (m)	Depth (m)	Slope	Bottom length (m)	Bottom width (m)	Volume (AD's) (m³)	Excavation cost @ Rs.70/m3
1332.25 (≃ 1 bigha)	36.5	36.5	146	2	1:1	32.5	32.5	2383.1667	166821.67
	73	18.25	182.5			69	14.25	2310.1667	161711.67
	133.225	10	286.45			129.225	6	2102.2667	147158.67

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2500 (0.25 ha)	50	50	200			46	46	4610.6667	322746.67
	100	25	250			96	21	4510.6667	315746.67
	250	10	520			246	6	3970.6667	277946.67
	500	5	1010			496	1	2990.6667	209346.67
5000 (0.5 ha)	80	62.5	285			76	58.5	9440.6667	660846.67
	100	50	300			96	46	9410.6667	658746.67
	500	10	1020			496	6	7970.6667	557946.67
10000 (1 ha)	100	100	400			96	96	19210.667	1344746.67
	125	80	410			121	76	19190.667	1343346.67
	200	50	500			196	46	19010.667	1330746.67
	250	40	580			246	36	18850.667	1319546.67
	500	20	1040			496	16	17930.667	1255146.67
	1000	10	2020			996	6	15970.667	1117946.67
	2000	5	4010			1996	1	11990.667	839346.67

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TABLE 2: VOLUMES OF DIFFERENT PONDS WITH SAME AREA (1 Ha), DEPTH (2 m) AND SLOPE (1:1) BUT WITH DIFFERENT PERIMETER CALCULATED AS (Top Area + Bottom Area)/2 xDepth:

Surface area (m²)	Top length (m)	Top width (m)	Perimeter (m)	Depth (m)	Slope	Bottom length (m)	Bottom width (m)	Volume $\frac{(TA+BA)*D}{2}$ (m³)	Excavation cost @ Rs.70/m3
10000 (1 ha)	100	100	400	2	1:1	96	96	19,216	1,345,120.00
	125	80	410			121	76	19,196	1,343,720.00
	200	50	500			196	46	19,016	1,331,120.00
	250	40	580			246	36	18,856	1,319,920.00
	500	20	1040			496	16	17,936	1,255,520.00
	1000	10	2020			996	6	15,976	1,118,320.00
	2000	5	4010			1996	1	11,996	839,720.00

Table 2 is given just for better understanding of pond volume by using presently used method like Average area[(Top area+ Bottom area)/2] x Depth as AD's method may not be familiar to so many people (kindly u may refer www.grmgrlaranya.com journal, vol-20, Feb/2017 issue for AD's method) as it is very new.

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Variation of volume with varying perimeter of same pond surface area
of 1ha with depth 2m and slant raio 1:1

Variation of excavation cost with varying surface pond perimeter of same pond surface area of 1ha with depth 2m and slant raio 1:1

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From the Table 1 & Table 2, it has been proved that in case of quadrilateral shaped pond with slanting sides; the volume is maximum and surface perimeter is minimum when its surface is in square shape. Moreover, it is also found that the volume of surface area 2500 m^2 is not half of surface area 5000 m^2 or one-fourth of surface area of 10,000 m^2 or 1 ha with the same depth and slant ratio (slope).

Another important observation is that pond volume varies with pond surface perimeter at a particular co-relation when pond surface area, depth and slanting ratio (slope) remain same. After lot of mathematical studies we have derived their correspondence relationship as well as mathematical formula and denoted that as *"Abani-Debabrat's Perimeter – Volume Relation (AD's PV relation)"* which is expressed below:

$$V_1 - V_2 = \tfrac{1}{2}(P_2 - P_1) \times \frac{D^2}{S}$$

Where, V1 = Volume of pond-1

V2 = Volume of pond-2

P1 = Surface perimeter of pond-1

P2 = Surface perimeter of pond-2

D = Depth of ponds

S = Slant ratio (Slope= Run: Rise) of ponds

This relation is always correct for any type of rectangular/square shaped pond with slanted sides. As in case of circular pond it is never possible to get same surface area with different perimeter (Circumference) so there is no possibility of following AD's PV relation. AD's PV relation will be correct for those types of pond where all the sides play role in determining volume and surface perimeter; that is why this relation is only fit for square/rectangular pond. For example, area of a triangle is determined by base and height means two sides may have role in volume calculation and perimeter is determined by three sides. Practically, most of the aqua-cultural ponds are more or less rectangular or square in shape with a specific depth and slanted sides, and so the above AD's PV relation have importance in view of Aquaculture for determining excavation cost, estimation of amount of water and medicine/chemicals etc. to be applied as per requirement.

CONCLUSION:

From the mathematical research work, results obtained as discussed and based on analysis we can draw the fundamental conclusions as mentioned below:

❖ A pond without slanting sides there is no variation of pond volume even if pond surface perimeter changes but surface area, depth and slant ratio remain unchanged.

❖ For a quadrilateral pond with slanted sides of a particular surface area, depth and slant ratio (run : rise) have the maximum volume and minimum perimeter {2x(Length + width)} when the pond is in square shape, i.e. both length and width are equal and when difference between length and width increases volume decreases.

❖ The volume and surface perimeter of a pond with slanted sides is inversely proportional, means when surface perimeter increases the volume of the pond decreases although surface area, depth and slant ratio remain same.

❖ The volume of a rectangular/square shaped pond with a particular depth and slant ratio is not directly proportional with surface area; means the volume of surface area 2500 m^2 is not half of surface area 5000 m^2 or one-fourth of surface area of 10,000 m^2 or 1 ha with the same depth and slant ratio (slope).

❖ When surface perimeter of a pond of particular surface area, depth and slanting ratio (slope) varies then their correspondence volume also varies with a particular co-relation by following as "AD's PV relation" given below:

$V_1 - V_2 = \frac{1}{2} (P_2 - P_1) \times \frac{D^2}{S}$; Where, V1 = Volume of pond -1, V2 = Volume of pond -2, P1 = Surface perimeter of pond-1, P2 = Surface perimeter of pond-2, D = Depth of ponds and S = Slant ratio (Slope= Run: Rise) of pond.

All the above findings might have great impact not only in calculating pond excavation cost, estimation of amount of water, estimation of amount of chemicals to be applied but also in formulation and preparation of mega project like national or state level aquacultural project by the concerned fishery department or any other fishery institution. If the above findings are not considered during mega project preparation then there is every possibility of either less payment to the beneficiaries which should not happen or more payment to the beneficiaries against their executed work which also should not happen as the excess payment we could have help another poor needy fish farmer.

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