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Acquisition and Procurement of Library Printed Materials in Mysore Region Engineering College Libraries: A Study

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Abstract: - *The study aims to examine and investigate the acquisition and procurement of library printed materials in Mysore region engineering college libraries. A well design questionnaire is used to collect the data. The analysis is based on the primary data collected from the librarians of 47 engineering colleges of Mysore region, All the 47 Mysore region engineering college libraries together have a total of 1,72,530 books distribution during the five year period. Considering all the six department, the highest number of books distribution are in the department of 'Electronics and Communication Engineering', scoring 31, 256 (18.11%) during the period 2009-13. All the 47 Mysore region engineering college libraries together have spent a total of Rs.5,53,13,095/- on printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013. All the 47 Mysore region engineering college libraries together have a total of 12,597 growth of printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013. . All the 47 Mysore region engineering college libraries together have a total of 2,547 rate of growth of theses during the five year period 2009-2013.*

Keywords: Collection Development; Acquisition; Print Materials; Fund Allocation; Mysore Region; Karnataka.

1. Introduction

The engineering college libraries play a vital role in supporting and maintaining a high level of excellence in the teaching and research programs in their parent institution. Therefore a library with suitable and need based printed material is a must. A properly organized library with books, journals, back volumes, theses and dissertation and all types of non print materials will be an asset to the UG/PG students, research scholars and faculty members. Collection development in academic libraries has undergone a major transformation in the digital age. Along with the increasing inclusion of toll based electronic resources in collections comes the need to evaluate and integrate all manner of open access electronic scholarly content. While librarians have heard a lot about open access from their own libraries and library organizations, there is some background needed to understand the various "flavors" and "colors" of open access, and how

this movement is affecting the work of librarians building collections and working daily with users (Mullen, 2010).

2. Background of studies

Courtney and Jenkins (1998) discuss that the new model distributes budget authority among all librarians based on subjects rather than academic departments and empowers librarians to make purchasing and weeding decisions within their subject areas. The study find out new organization has streamlined acquisitions processes making ordering simpler and more timely. Kusik&Vargas(2009) discuss the role holistic **collection development** (HCD) played in this process and concludes that holistic **collection development** was an ongoing, proactive process which helped enable the library to reorganize and develop its collections while allocating its limited resources more efficiently. There are quite a few references on this topic which are presented here systematically. Bracke (2010) the Purdue University Libraries have been participating the users-driven collection development project for 10 years. Study focuses on the books purchased in the science and technology disciplines. Books were suitable and many cases find emerging or branch subjects that might have been missed by librarians. In addition, data proved to be a rich source of information for collecting, such as identifying publishers that warranted further attention from selectors Cottrell (2011) reveals reactionary stances against pending budget cuts should be considered to be less favorable positioning for library patrons versus more proactive and performed strategies. The study reveal that into selective workload increases as a means or placing the library as a keystone to collegiate operations. In so doing, internal stakeholders will see a requirement to change motivation for service output, and external stakeholders will insightfully behold libraries in a more positive fiscal light. According to Mapulanga (2011) look at effects of budgeting and financing of the University of Malawi Libraries (UML) on the provision of library and information services. Interviews were conducted with library staff in all the five college libraries. The results of the study have indicated that library and information resources in UML deteriorated despite increased material budgets. The study recommends that college librarians should lobby for increased budgets for library and information resources. Donors should be approached to assist in paying for the internet and postage charges. Improved budgets for library and information resources will directly revamp library and information services. The services include reference services, current awareness, document delivery, interlibrary loans and exchange programmes. Forzetting et al., (2012) many research Libraries; the book acquisition process has grown increasingly complicated and unwieldy as libraries seek both print and electronic formats; practice both patron-driven and library-selected purchasing; and must accommodate a wide range of patron and disciplinary preferences in setting these priorities. In this presentation, Gabrielle wiersma of the University of Cororado Boulder and Sarah Forzetting of Coutts Information Services describe an integrated approval plan system that manages a book acquisition processes to reduce inefficiency and streamline librarian workflows. Holt and County (2013) have described the presentation and analysis of Study narrative analyzes both the language and character of this important budget document, demonstrating its place in the appropriate library function of building its relationship with its various constituencies.

3. Research objectives

The main research objectives are:

1. To know the faculty wise distribution of books in Mysore region engineering college libraries.
2. To know the department wise expenditure on the purchase of printed journals in Mysore region engineering college libraries.
3. To know the department/year wise growth of printed journals in Mysore region engineering college libraries.
4. To know the year wise growth of theses in Mysore region engineering college libraries.

4. Methodology and survey design

The scope of study centers around the process of collection development of printed library material at in Mysore region engineering college libraries, Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), at Karnataka state , India. Geographically the coverage of the institutions is limited to Mysore Region which consists of thirteen districts. From all 11 districts there are 52 engineering colleges which are the sample of the study. The engineering colleges of the other three regions such as Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum are excluded from the study. Further the study abounds the engineering six disciplines such as Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Information Science and Engineering and Mechanical Engineering branches. The study is also limited to the collection of different types of print materials.

5. Scope and limitations

The present study started with literature search from LISA (Library and Information Science Abstract) database and Library and Information Science and Technology Abstract (LISTA), Google scholar, and Emerald Insight. Some important ALA books were also consulted to design the questionnaire for librarians. A well design questionnaire is used to collect the data. The analysis is based on the primary data collected from the librarians of 47 engineering colleges of Mysore region, Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), at Karnataka state, India.

6. Results and discussions

The results and discussion of the present study are given in the following paragraphs in a systematic manner. The presentation is about all types of printed library materials such as books, journals, theses, and maps and atlases and other materials

6.1. Faculty wise distribution of books

The faculty wise distribution of books in the Mysore region engineering college libraries during the five year period (2009-2013) is show in the table 6.1. All the 47 Mysore region engineering college libraries together have bought a total of 17,25,301 books during the study period 2009-2013. The highest number of books distribution is found in the department of ‘Electronics and

Communication Engineering', scoring 31,256(18.11%). 'Computer Science and Engineering' has the second highest number of books bought, scoring 30,474 (17.66%); 'Mechanical Engineering' has the third highest number of books distribution scoring 30,036 (17.41%); 'Civil Engineering' scores the fourth highest, with 28,997 (16.81%) books; this is followed by 'Information Science and Engineering' with 26,774 (15.52%) books and 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering', scoring 24,993 (14.49%) books.

Further, the year wise distribution of books in all department such as 'Civil Engineering', 'Computer Science Engineering', 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering', 'Electronics and Communication Engineering', 'Information Science Engineering' and 'Mechanical Engineering' in Mysore region engineering college libraries is shown in table-6.1. It may be seen from the table that the year 2013 has the highest number of books distribution representing 40,289 (23.35%); followed by the year 2012 (35,861; 20.79%); 2011 (34,108; 19.77%); 2010 (31,920; 18.50%); and 2009 (30,350; 17.59%). This shows that there is a steady growth in distribution of books year by year in all subjects of engineering during the study period - 2009 to 2013.

Department wise / year wise analysis

The table 6.1 shows the ranking of distribution of books during the period 2009-2013 in each department. It may be found from the table that in the field of 'Electronics and Communication Engineering' there were a total of 31,256 (18.11%) books distribution. When this data is further analyzed, it was found that the year 2013 shows the highest number of books distribution, representing 7,851 (25.11%); this is followed by the year 2012 (6,448; 20.63%); 2011 (6,098; 19.50%); 2010 (5,670; 18.14%) and 2009 (5,189; 16.60%) respectively.

The table shows the ranking of distribution of books during the period 2009-2013 in each subject. It may be found from the table that in the department of 'Computer Science and Engineering' there was a total of 30,474 (17.66%) books distribution. When this data is further analyzed, it was found that the year 2013 shows the highest number of books distribution representing 7,147 (23.45%); this is followed by the year 2012 (6,153; 20.19%); 2011 (5,925; 19.44%); 2010 (5,686; 18.66%) and 2009 (5,563; 18.25%) respectively.

The table shows the ranking of distribution of books during the period 2009-2013 in each subject. It may be found from the table that, in the field of 'Mechanical Engineering', there was a total of 30,036(17.41%). books distribution. When this data is further analyzed, it was found that the year 2013 shows the highest number of books distribution representing 6,907 (22.99%); this is followed by the year 2012 (6.340; 21.10%); 2011 (5,893; 19.62%); 2010 (5,760; 19.17%) and 2009 (5,136; 17.09%) respectively.

Table 6.1.
Faculty wise distribution of books

S/N	Departments	Distribution of books in five years					Total
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Civil Engineering	(2.83%) 4,886 (16.10%)	(2.90%) 5,004 (17.26%)	(3.42%) 5,903 (20.36%)	(3.68%) 6,352 (21.90%)	(3.97%) 6,850 (23.62%)	**(16.81%) 28,997**
2	Computer Science and Engineering	(3.22%) 5,563 (18.25 %)	(3.30%) 5,686 (18.66%)	(3.43%) 5,925 (19.44%)	(3.57%) 6,153 (20.19%)	(4.14%) 7,147 (23.45%)	**(17.66%) 30,474**
3	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	(2.72%) 4,695 (18.77%)	(2.68%) 4,628 (18.51%)	(2.91%) 5,018 (20.07%)	(2.86%) 4,936 (1974%)	(3.31%) 5,716 (22.87%)	**(14.49%) 24,993**
4	Electronics and Communication Engineering	(3.00%) 5,189 (16.60%)	(3.29%) 5,670 (18.14%)	(3.53%) 6,098 (19.50%)	(3.74%) 6,448 (20.63%)	(4.55%) 7,851 (25.11%)	**(18.11%) 31,256**
5	Information Science and Engineering	(2.82%) 4,881 (18.23%)	(3.00%) 5,172 (19.32%)	(3.06%) 5,271 (19.68%)	(3.26%) 5,632 (21.03%)	(3.37%) 5,818 (21.73%)	**(15.52%) 26,774**
6	Mechanical Engineering	(2.98%) 5,136 (17.09%)	(3.34%) 5,760 (19.17%)	(3.41%) 5,893 (19.62%)	(3.67%) 6,340 (21.10 %)	(4.00%) 6,907 (22.99%)	**(17.41%) 30,036**
	Total	**30,350 (17.59%)**	**31,920 (18.50%)**	**34,108 (19.77%)**	**35,861 (20.79%)**	**40,289 (23.35%)**	**1,72,530 (100%)**

The table 6.1 shows the ranking of distribution of books during the period 2009-2013 in each department. It may be found from the table that in the field of 'Civil Engineering', there were a total of 28,997(16.81%) books distribution. When this data is further analyzed, it was found that the year 2013 shows the highest number of books distribution, representing 6,850 (23.62%); this is followed by the year 2012 (6,352; 21.90%); 2011 (5,903; 20.36%); 2010 (5,004; 17.26%) and 2009 (4,886; 16.10%) respectively.

The table6.1 shows that the ranking of distribution of books during the period 2009-2013 in each department. It may be found from the table that in the field of 'Information Science and Engineering', there was a total of 26,774(15.52%). books distribution. When this data is further analyzed, it was found that the year 2013 shows the highest number of books distribution representing 5,818(21.73%); this is followed by the year 2012 (5,632; 21.03%); 2011 (5,271; 19.68%); 2010 (5,172; 19.32%) and 2009 (4,881; 18.23%) respectively.

The table 6.1 shows the ranking of distribution of books during the period 2009-2013 in each department. It may be found from the table that in the department of 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering', there were a total of 24,993 (14.49%) books distribution. When this data is further analyzed, it was found that the year 2013 shows the highest number of books distribution, representing 5,716 (22.87%); this is followed by the year 2011 (5,018; 20.07%); 2012 (4,936; 19.74%); 2009 (4,695; 18.77%) and 2010 (4,628; 18.51%).

6.2. Department wise expenditure on the purchase of printed journals

The amount spent on department wise printed journals, by the Mysore region engineering college libraries by different departments during the five year period (2009-2013) is show in the table 6.2. All the 47 Mysore region engineering college libraries together have spent a total of Rs.5,53,13,095/- on printed journals. The highest amount spent is in the department of 'Electronics and Communication Engineering', scoring Rs.1,22,60,652/- (22.17%). 'Mechanical Engineering' has the second highest amount spent on printed journals scoring Rs.1,03,92,392/- (18.79%); 'Computer Science and Engineering' has the third highest amount spent on printed journals scoring Rs.1,02,58,274/- (18.55%); 'Electrical and Electronics' has the fourth highest amount spent on printed journals scoring Rs.77,74,209/- (14.05%); this is followed by 'Civil Engineering' with Rs.77,22,848/- (13.96%) and 'Information Science and Engineering' scoring Rs.69,04,720/- (12.48%).

The individual year wise break up of amount spent on printed journals by Mysore Region Engineering College Libraries shows that the year 2010 has the highest amount spent on printed journals with Rs.1,18,68,438/- (21.46%); this is followed by the year 2013 (Rs.1,15,85,997/-; 20.95%); 2009 (Rs.1,12,16,209/-; 20.28%); 2011 (Rs.1,03,61,146/-; 18.72%); 2012 (Rs.1,02,81,305/-; 18.59%) amount spent on journals respectively.

Department wise/ year wise analysis of printed journals

It may be once again observed form the table 6.2 that the highest amount spent on printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 in all six department is shown in the table-5.5.4, 'Electronics and Communication Engineering' scoring Rs.1,22,60,652/- (22.17%). When this data is further analyzed as per the year wise amount spent on printed journals in 'Electronics and Communication Engineering', it is observed that, the year 2010 has the highest amount spent on printed journals scoring Rs.41,35,375/- (33.73%); followed by the year 2013 (Rs.21,14,355/-; 17.24%); 2009 (Rs.20,60,480/-; 16.80%); 2012 (Rs.20,56,715/-; 16.77%) and 2011 (Rs.18,93,727/-; 15.44%) respectively.

It clear from the table 6.2 that the second highest amount spent on printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 is in the department of 'Mechanical Engineering', scoring Rs.1,03,92,392/- (18.79%). When this data is further analyzed to see individual year wise amount spent on printed journals in the department of 'Mechanical Engineering', it is observed that, 2013 has the highest amount spent on printed journals scoring Rs.25,14,934/- (24.19%); followed by the year 2011 (Rs.22,40,249/-; 21.56%); 2010 (Rs.21,04,696/-; 20.25%); 2009 (Rs.19,46,003/-; 18.72%) and 2012 (Rs.15,86,510/-; 15.26%) respectively.

Table 6.2
Department wise amount spent on printed journals

S/N	Departments	Amount spent on printed journals in five years					Total
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Civil Engineering	(2.60%) 14,37,851 (18.62%)	(2.14%) 11,88,527 (15.38%)	(2.88%) 15,90,020 (20.58%)	(2.89%) 15,94,676 (20.64%)	(3.46%) 19,11,774 (24.75%)	**(13.96%) 77,22,848**
2	Computer Science and Engineering	(5.99%) 33,09,993 (32.26%)	(2.87%) 15,84,031 (15.44%)	(3.10%) 17,12,734 (16.69 %)	(3.29%) 18,15,612 (17.69%)	(3.31%) 18,35,904 (17.89%)	**(18.55%) 1,02,58,274**
3	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	(2.38%) 13,12,564 (16.88%)	(2.70%) 14,89,792 (19.16%)	(2.79%) 15,42,178 (19.84%)	(2.98%) 16,44,026 (21.15%)	(3.22%) 17,85,649 (22.96%)	**(14.05%) 7774209**
4	Electronics and Communication Engineering	(3.72%) 20,60,480 (16.80%)	(7.48%) 41,35,375 (33.73%)	(3.42%) 18,93,727 (15.44%)	(3.71%) 20,56,715 (16.77%)	(3.82%) 21,14,355 (17.24%)	**(22.17%) 12260652**
5	Information Science and Engineering	(2.07%) 11,49,318 (16.64%)	(2.47%) 13,66,017 (19.75%)	(2.50%) 13,82,238 (20.02%)	(2.87%) 15,83,766 (22.94%)	(2.58%) 14,23,381 (20.61%)	**(12.48%) 69,04,720**
6	Mechanical Engineering	(3.51%) 19,46,003 (18.72%)	(3.80%) 21,04,696 (20.25%)	(4.05%) 22,40,249 (21.56 %)	(2.87%) 15,86,510 (15.26%)	(4.54%) 25,14,934 (24.19%)	**(18.79%) 1,03,92,392**
	Total	**1,12,16,209 (20.28%)**	**1,18,68,438 (21.46%)**	**1,03,61,146 (18.72%)**	**1,02,81,305 (18.59%)**	**1,15,85,997 (20.95%)**	**5,53,13,095 (100%)**

It clear from the table 6.2 that the third highest amount spent on 'Computer Science and Engineering' printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 is amounts to Rs.1,02,58,274/- (18.55%). When this data is further analyzed as per the year wise amount spent in the department of 'Computer Science and Engineering' printed journals, it may be seen that year 2009 has the highest amount spent in the department of 'Computer Science and Engineering' printed journals Rs.33,09,993/- (32.26%); followed by the year 2013 (Rs.18,35,904/-; 17.89%); 2012 (Rs.18,15,612/-; 17.69%); 2011 (Rs.17,12,734/-; 16.69%) and 2010 (Rs.15,84,031/-; 15.44%) respectively.

It is also clear from the table 6.2 that the fourth highest amount spent on printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 in the field of 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering' scores Rs.77,74,209/- (14.05%). When this data is further analyzed as per the year wise amount spent on printed journals, it may be seen that year 2013 has the highest amount spent on printed journals scoring Rs.17,85,649/- (22.96%); this is followed by the year 2012 (Rs.16,44,026/-; 21.15%); 2011 (Rs.15,42,178/-; 19.84%); 2010 (Rs.14,89,79/-; 19.16%) and 2009 (Rs.13,12,564/-; 16.88%) respectively.

It may be once again observed form the table 6.2 that the fifth highest amount spent on department/year wise printed journals in the department of 'Civil Engineering', it is found that the total amount spent on 'Civil Engineering' printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 scores Rs.77,22,848/- (13.96%). When this data is further analyzed as per the year wise amount spent on printed journals, it may be seen that the year 2013 has the highest amount spent

on printed journals in 'Civil Engineering' scores Rs.19,11,774/- (24.75%); followed by the year 2012 (Rs.15,94,676/-; 20.64%); 2011 (Rs.15,90,020/-; 20.58%); 2009 (Rs.14,37,851/-; 18.62%) and 2010 (Rs.11,88,527/-; 15.38%) respectively.

It is also clear from the table 6.2 that the sixth highest amount spent on printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Information Science and Engineering' scores Rs.69,04,720/- (12.48%).When this data is further analyzed as per the year wise amount spent on printed journals, it may be seen that year 2012 has the highest amount spent on printed journals scoring Rs.15,83,766/- (22.94%); this is followed by the year 2013 (Rs.14,23,381/-; 20.61%); 2011 (Rs.13,82,238/-; 20.02%); 2010 (Rs.13,66,017/-; 19.75%) and 2009 (Rs.11,49,318/-; 16.64%).

6.3. Department/year wise growth of printed journals

The growth of printed journals, year wise by the Mysore region engineering college libraries by different departments during the five year period (2009-2013) is show in the table 6.3. All the 47 Mysore region engineering college libraries together have a total of 12,597 printed journals. The highest rate of growth of printed journals is in the department of 'Electronics and Communication Engineering', scores 2,470 (19.61%). 'Mechanical Engineering' has the second highest number of printed journals scoring 2,283(18.12%); 'Computer Science and Engineering' has the third highest number of printed journals scoring 2,233 (17.73%); 'Information Science and Engineering' has the fourth highest growth of printed journals scoring 2,008 (15.94%); this is followed by 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering' with 1,834 (14.56%) and, 'Civil Engineering' scores 1,769(14.04%) printed journals.

The individual year wise growth of printed journals in Mysore region engineering college libraries shows that the 2013 has the highest rate of growth of printed journals with 2,745 (21.79%); this is followed by the year 2012 (2,064; 20.64%); 2011 (2,585; 20.52%); 2010 (2,458; 19.51%); 2009 (2,210; 17.54%) respectively.

Department wise/ year wise analysis

The department wise/year wise analysis of the rate of growth of printed journals all the six subjects is shown in table 6.3. It may be observed that the table that highest rate of growth of printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 in 'Electronics and Communication Engineering' scores 2,470 (19.61%). When this data is further analyzed year wise to know the rate of growth of printed journals in the department of 'Electronics and Communication Engineering', it is observed that the year 2011 has the highest rate of growth of printed journals scoring 514 (20.80%); followed by the year 2013 (510; 20.64%); 2010 (500; 20.24%); 2012 (497; 20.12%) and 2009 (449; 18.17%) respectively.

It clear form the table 6.3 that the second highest rate of growth of printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Mechanical Engineering' scores 2,283 (18.12%). When this data is further analyzed to see individual year wise growth of printed journals, it is observed that, 2013 has the highest growth of printed journals scoring 491

(21.50%); followed by the year 2011 (480; 21.02%); 2012 (477; 20.89%); 2010 (446; 19.53%) and 2009 (389; 17.03%) respectively.

It clear from the table 6.3 that the third highest rate of growth of printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Computer Science and Engineering' scores 2,233 (17.73%). When this data is further analyzed to see the individual year wise growth of printed journals, it is observed that the year, 2013 has the highest rate of growth of printed journals scoring 480 (21.49%); followed by the year 2012 (462; 20.68%); 2011 (452; 20.24%); 2010 (436; 19.52%) and 2009 (403; 18.05%) respectively.

It is also clear from the table 6.3 that the fourth highest rate of growth of printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Information Science and Engineering' scoring 2008 (15.94%). When this data is further analyzed as per the year wise rate of growth of printed journals, it may be seen that the year 2013 has the highest rate of growth of printed journals scoring 435 (21.66%); this is followed by the year 2010 (409; 20.36%); 2012 (404; 20.12%); 2011 (391; 19.47%) and 2009 (369; 18.37%) respectively.

Table 6.3
Department/year-wise rate of growth of printed journals

S/N	Departments	Growth of printed journals in five years					Total
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Civil Engineering	(2.27%) 285 (16.11%)	(2.64%) 333 (18.82%)	(2.99%) 376 (21.25%)	(2.90%) 366 (20.68%)	(3.24%) 409 (23.12%)	**(14.04%) 1769**
2	Computer Science and Engineering	(3.20%) 403 (18.05 %)	(3.47%) 436 (19.52%)	(3.38%) 452 (20.24%)	(3.67%) 462 (20.68%)	(3.81%) 480 (21.49%)	**(17.73%) 2233**
3	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	(2.50%) 315 (17.17%)	(2.66%) 334 (18.21%)	(2.96%) 372 (20.28%)	(3.11%) 393 (21.43%)	(3.33%) 420 (22.90%)	**(14.56%) 1834**
4	Electronics and Communication Engineering	(3.57%) 449 (18.17%)	(3.97%) 500 (20.24%)	(4.08%) 514 (20.80%)	(3.95%) 497 (20.12%)	(4.04%) 510 (20.64 %)	**(19.61%) 2470**
5	Information Science and Engineering	(2.92%) 369 (18.37%)	(3.24%) 409 (20.36%)	(3.10%) 391 (19.47%)	(3.20%) 404 (20.12%)	(3.46%) 435 (21.66%)	**(15.94%) 2008**
6	Mechanical Engineering	(3.08%) 389 (17.03 %)	(3.54%) 446 (19.53 %)	(3.81%) 480 (10.96%)	(3.79%) 477 (20.89%)	(3.90%) 491 (21.50%)	**(18.12%) 2283**
	Total	**2210 (17.54%)**	**2458 (19.51%)**	**2585 (20.52%)**	**2599 (20.64%)**	**2745 (21.79%)**	**12597 100%**

It may be once again observed form the table 6.3 that the fifth highest department/year wise rate of growth of printed journals. It is found that the total rate of growth of printed journals in the department of 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering' during the five year period 2009-2013 scores 1834 (14.56%). When this data is further analyzed as per the year wise rate of growth of printed journals, the year 2013 has the highest rate of growth of printed journals scoring 420

(22.90%); followed by the year 2012 (393; 21.43%); 2011 (372; 20.28%); 2010 (334; 18.21%) and 2009 (315; 17.17%) respectively.

It is also clear from the table 6.3 that the sixth highest rate of growth of printed journals during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Civil Engineering' scores 1,769 (14.04%). When this data is further analyzed, the year wise growth rate of printed journals, indicate that year 2013 has the highest growth of printed journals score 409 (23.12%); this is followed by the year 2011 (376; 21.25%); 2012 (366; 20.68%); 2010 (333; 18.82%) and 2009 (285; 16.11%) respectively.

6.4. Department/year wise rate of growth of theses

The year wise rate of growth at different departments of theses by the Mysore region engineering college libraries during the five year period (2009-2013) is show in the table 6.4. All the 47 Mysore region engineering college libraries put together have a total of 2,547 department wise growth of theses. The highest rate of growth of theses is in the department of 'Computer Science and Engineering' 648 (25.44%). Electronics and Communication Engineering has the second highest rate of growth of theses scoring 453(17.79%); 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering' has the third highest rate of growth of theses scoring 393 (15.43%); Civil Engineering has the fourth highest rate of growth of theses scoring 2,008 (15.94%); this is followed by 'Information Science and Engineering' with 370(14.53%) and, Mechanical Engineering scoring 297(11.66%) theses respectively.

The department/year wise rate of growth of theses in Mysore region engineering college libraries shows that the year 2012 has the highest rate of growth of theses with 621 (24.38%). this is followed by the year 2013 (600; 23.56%); 2011 (504; 19.79%); 2010 (436; 17.12%); 2009 (386; 15.15%) growth of theses respectively.

Department wise/ year wise analysis

The department / year wise analysis of the rate of growth of theses all the six subjects is shown in table 6.4. It may be observed from the table that highest rate of growth of theses during the five year period 2009-2013 is in 'Computer Science and Engineering' scoring 648 (25.44%). When this data is further analyzed year wise to know the rate of growth of theses in the department of 'Computer Science and Engineering', it is observed that year 2012 has highest rate of growth of theses scoring 156 (24.07%); followed by the year 2013 (151; 23.30%); 2011 (144; 22.22%); 2010 (114; 17.59%) and 2009 (83; 12.80%) respectively.

It clear from the table 6.4that the second highest rate of growth of theses during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Electronics and Communication Engineering' scoring 453(17.79%). When this data is further analyzed to see individual year wise growth of theses, it is observed that, 2012 has the highest rate of growth of theses scoring 112 (24.72%); followed by the year 2013 (99; 21.85%); 2011 (92; 20.30%); 2010 (75; 16.56%) and 2009 (75; 16.56%) respectively.

Table: 6.4
Department/year wise rate of growth of theses

S/N	Departments	Growth of theses in five years					Total
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Civil Engineering	(2.12%) 54 (13.99%)	(2.67%) 68 (17.62%)	(2.28%) 58 (15.02%)	(3.65%) 93 (24.09%)	(4.44%) 113 (29.27%)	**(15.15%) 386**
2	Computer Science and Engineering	(3.26%) 83 (12.80%)	(4.48%) 114 (17.59%)	(5.65%) 144 (22.22%)	(6.12%) 156 (24.07%)	(5.93%) 151 (23.30%)	**(25.44%) 648**
3	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	(2.39%) 61 (15.52%)	(2.39%) 61 (15.52%)	(2.59%) 66 (16.79 %)	(4.75%) 121 (30.78%)	(3.30%) 84 (21.37%)	**(15.43%) 393**
4	Electronics and Communication Engineering	(2.94%) 75 (16.56%)	(2.94%) 75 (16.56%)	(3.61%) 92 (20.30%)	(4.40%) 112 (24.72%)	(3.89%) 99 (21.85%)	**(17.79%) 453**
5	Information Science and Engineering	(2.47%) 63 (17.02%)	(2.59%) 66 (17.84%)	(3.10%) 79 (21.35%)	(2.98%) 76 (20.54%)	(3.38%) 86 (23.24%)	**(14.53%) 370**
6	Mechanical Engineering	(1.96%) 50 (16.83%)	(2.04%) 52 (17.51%)	(2.55%) 65 (21.88 %)	**(**2.47%) 63 (21.21%)	(2.63%) 67 (22.56 %)	**(11.66%) 297**
	Total	**386 (15.15%)**	**436 (17.12%)**	**504 (19.79%)**	**621 (24.38%)**	**600 (23.56%)**	**2,547 (100%)**

It clear from the table 6.4 that the third highest rate of growth of theses is during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering' scoring 393 (15.43%). When this data is further analyzed to see the individual year wise growth of theses, it is observed that the year, 2012 has the highest rate of growth of theses scoring 121 (30.78%); followed by the year 2013 (84; 21.37%); 2011 (66; 16.79%); 2010 (61; 15.52%) and 2009 (61; 15.52%) respectively.

It may be seen from the table 6.4that the fourth highest rate of growth of theses during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Civil Engineering' scoring 386(15.15%). When this data is further analyzed year wise rate of growth of theses, it may be seen that year 2013 has the highest rate of growth of theses scoring 113 (29.27%); this is followed by the year 2012 (93; 24.09%); 2010 (68; 17.62%); 2011 (58; 15.02%) and 2009 (54; 13.99%) respectively.

It may be once again observed form the table 6.4that the fifth highest department /year wise rate of growth of theses. It is found that the total rate of growth of theses in the department of 'Information Science and Engineering' during the five year period2009-2013scores 370(14.53%). When this data is further analyzed as per the year wise rate of growth of theses, the year 2012 has highest rate of growth of theses scoring 112(24.72%); followed by the year 2013 (99; 21.85%); 2011 (404; 20.30%); 2010 (75; 16.56%) and 2009 (75; 16.56%) respectively.

It clear form the table 6.4that the sixth highest growth of theses during the five year period 2009-2013 in the department of 'Mechanical Engineering', scoring 297(11.66%). When this data is further analyzed to see the individual year wise growth of theses, it is observed that the year, 2013 has the highest rate of growth of theses scoring 67 (22.56%); followed by the year 2011 (65; 21.88%); 2012 (63; 21.21%); 2010 (52; 17.51%) and 2009 (50; 16.83%) respectively.

7. Conclusion

Mysore region engineering college libraries still gives much importance to the collection building of print book materials even though there is high demand for e-resources. The library and information centers has for the past few years deviated from the usual practice and adopted a different mode of acquisition by inviting quotations for acquiring books. The year 2013 forms the most prominent year in the distribution of books in all the department such as 'Electronics and Communication Engineering' (7,851; 25.11%); The department/year wise break up indicates that the amount spent on printed journals in the department of 'Electronics and Communication Engineering', scores Rs.1,22,60,652/- (22.17%) during the five year period (2009-2013) is the highest; The subject/ year wise break up indicates that in all the six department, the growth of printed journals in all the colleges under examination in all departments. 'Electronics and Communication Engineering', scores 2,470 (19.61%) during the five year period (2009-2013), which is the highest; department/year wise break up indicates that in all department, the growth of theses is in the department of 'Computer Science and Engineering', scoring 648 (25.44%) during the five year period (2009-2013) is the highest; the year 2012 has the highest growth (121; 30.78%) rate of theses is in the department of 'Electrical and Electronics Engineering'

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