Chapter V

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to focus the major conclusion/findings and implication of the present study entitled, “College Library Services in Marathwada”. The information obtained from 80 libraries belonging to NAAC accredited Arts, Commerce and Science (ACS) colleges located in eight districts in Marathwada affiliated to Dr. B.A.M.U., Aurangabad and S.R.T.M.U., Nanded. The collected information from the respondent has been tabulated and analyzed. The findings in relation to the objective have been presented as follows:

5.2 Conclusion:

The conclusion/findings have been presented under the following headings as per the objectives of the study.

5.2.1 General Information.
5.2.2 Library Governance.
5.2.3 Library Building and Facilities.
5.2.4 Library Personnel.
5.2.5 Library Finance.
5.2.6 Library Users
5.2.7 Collection Development.
5.2.8 Technical Processing.
5.2.9 Library Timings
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5.2.10.1 Circulation Services
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5.2.10.3 Indexing and Abstracting.
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5.2.10.9 Book Bank.
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5.2.10.12 User Orientation.
5.2.11 Library Automation.
5.2.12 It based Services.
5.2.13 Information Literacy.
5.2.14 Age of Librarian vs. IT based services provided in the library.
5.2.15 Impact of NAAC accreditation on the college Library.

5.3 Implications
5.3.1 Implications for Government.
5.3.2 Implications for University.
5.3.3 Implications for Management.
5.3.4 Implications for Library.

5.4 Testing of Hypothesis.
5.5 Concluding Remarks

5.2.1 General Information
5.2.1.1 Status of NAAC accredited college:
➢ It is found that 673 colleges are affiliated to Dr. B.A.M.U., Aurangabad and S.R.T.M.U., Nanded. From these affiliated colleges 144 colleges were found accredited by the NAAC, Bangalore. Out of these 144 colleges, it is noted that 116 colleges were Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges. Almost all colleges were established between 1950 to 1999. It is also examined that Aurangabad district covers highest number of affiliated college where as Beed districts covers (30) highest number of NAAC accredited college (Table No. 3.7.1).

5.2.1.2 Year of Establishment:
Majority of the colleges were old and 30 (37.50%) colleges were establishment before 1980, whereas 17 (21.25%) college were established during 1990 – 1999. All (100%) NAAC accredited colleges were established between 1950 to 1999 (Table No. 4.1.1)

5.2.1.3 College Management:
All (100%) colleges have private aided type management. Not a single government college responded the survey where as non-aided colleges are not undergone the process of NAAC accreditation (Section No 4.1.2).

5.2.1.4 Faculties Available in the College:
Survey shows that majority of (60%) colleges have Arts, Commerce and Science faculty; 7 (8.75%) colleges have single faculty. Some of 22 (27.50%) college have had two faculties and some colleges have additional management faculty (Table No. 4.1.3.1)

5.2.2 Library Governance:
It is noted that majority of the college libraries (86.25%) were constituted library committee and almost all committees were headed by Principals and Librarians were acted as member/secretary. Very few (5%) libraries are selected student as a member of library committee ( Table No. 4.2.1)

5.2.3 Library Building and Facilities:
It is examined that 39 (48.75%) libraries have been provided the separate library building (Section 4.4.1). Only 13 (16.25%) college libraries have adequate space (more than 5000 sq.ft) to perform various activities of library (Table No. 4.4.1.1)
Separate reading room is available to students and teachers in 42 (52.50%) college libraries (Section 4.4.2.1).
- It is noted that 66.25% libraries provided water and electricity facility whereas 38.75% libraries provide toilet facility to their users. (Table No.4.4.3.1)

- Average numbers of seats provided in the reading room in a college library were less than 10% of student strength. In regards to number of seats provided in reading room, college libraries in Marathwada are not following the guidelines of Kaula P.N. (Section No. 4.9.1.4.1)

- It is noted that 70% libraries make available separate space/reading room for student and teachers. (Section No. 4.4.4.1).

5.2.4 Library Personnel:

- The study reveals that 100% colleges are appointed Librarian and their qualification were more than M.L.I.Sc. Some 18 (22.50%) are appointed SET/NET qualified librarians whereas 5 (6.25%) colleges are appointed Librarians with additional qualification such as Ph.D. (Section 4.3.1).

- Of the surveyed libraries majority 60% librarians have been receiving UGC scales whereas 13.75% have not been receiving UGC pay scale (Table No. 4.3.1.2)

- 25% colleges are appointed Assistant Librarian; 34 (42.50%) colleges are appointed Library Clerk and majority i.e. 85% of college is appointed library attendants. According to the survey, the number of library attendants are varies from 1 to 20 depends on strength of students.

- Some colleges appointed peons and very few 10% colleges appointed employees on daily wages and payment (salary) of these employees were made by the colleges from their funds.

5.2.5 Library Finance:

5.2.5.1 Library Budget:
The library budget was linearly increased from financial year 2007 – 08. It is also seen that the growth of average budget of a library has been constant during last five years (except 2006 – 07) and it is noted near about 60,000 per year. It is also observed that 60% college libraries have had the budget up to Rs. 1,50,000/- whereas some 13.75% libraries have had the budget more than 3,00,000/- per annum.

(Table No. 4.5.1.1 and 4.5.1.2)

5.2.5.2 Library Expenditure:

- From the data of the surveyed libraries, it is noted that in the financial year 2005-06; 2008-09 and 2009-10 library expenditure was more that library budget (Table No. 4.5.3.1).
- On an average, per capita expenditure in college libraries during financial year 2009 -10 was Rs. 232.89. Not a single library fulfills the standards suggested by Ranganathan (Rs. 50 per reader in 1965 is equivalent to 1539 in the year 1999), Radhakrishnan and Kothari (Section No. 4.5.4).
- All libraries have been spending more on books (an average 74.11%) compared to periodicals, binding, furniture, computers etc. (Table No. 4.5.5.1.1)
- Majority of libraries have spent some amount on periodicals (Table No. 4.5.2.1); more than half libraries have spent some amount on binding; some libraries have been spending on furniture (Table No.4.5.2.1), whereas some libraries used the computers and its accessories (Section No. 4.5.5.3)

5.2.5.3 Library Fees and Fine:

- It comes to know that majority of libraries are charging fees to student for membership of the library. (Table No. 4.9.1.7.1)
- 65% libraries are taking/charging deposits to users for library membership.
Majority (76.25%) libraries charge fine for late return of books (Section No. 4.2.6.4)

100% libraries have been recovering ‘loss of books’ by various ways (Table No. 4.9.1.8.1).

5.2.6 Library Users:

Survey reveals that 100% libraries have UG student users and majority of libraries have UG students users are upto 1000; whereas 13.75% libraries have UG student user above 2000 (Table No. 4.6.1.1)

75% colleges are running PG courses. Therefore, 75% libraries have PG student users and number of PG students are below 250 in number (Table No. 4.6.2.1)

Some colleges having research centers; therefore, research activities have been going on the respective centers. Hence, 37(46.25%) libraries have users like research scholars.(Section No. 4.6.3)

Almost all libraries have teacher membership and number of registered teacher member are upto 100 only (Table No. 4.6.4.1)

All the colleges have had non-teaching staff, therefore college libraries have membership of non-teaching staff (Section No. 4.6.5.1)

Some college libraries have been offering membership to outside users like senior citizens, member of management council and ex-students. It is studied that 56.25% libraries have been providing membership to such users (Table No. 4.6.8.1)

It is evaluated that majority of (88.75%) libraries have maintained visitors register. And average 181 students are visited daily in a college library in the year 2010. It is also noted that Average numbers of daily students are more in comparison to teacher, research, scholars and other users. (Section No. 4.9.1.1).
5.2.7 Collection Development:

- It is examined that 81.25% college libraries have the book selection committee for selection of books; libraries are involved in 68.75% college libraries in the selection book. The books are selected in 88.75% libraries on recommendation of users. The Principal is involved in 73.75% college libraries for book selection. However, 57.50% libraries are selecting book by “Books on approval” method (Table No. 4.7.1.1).

- Majority of libraries are placed order of books either directly to publisher or directly to book seller. Whereas some libraries are placed order to local suppliers and some libraries have standing order (Table No. 4.7.2.1.1).

- College libraries are text book oriented and almost all libraries have text books as well as other books collection (Table No. 4.7.3.1.1).

- Little attention is being given to periodicals, thesis, reports, CDs/DVDs and audio cassettes collection. (Table No. 4.7.3.4.1)

- While comparing average number of users of a college library (Section 4.6.9) with average number of total library holdings in a college library, (Section 4.7.3.4). It is observed that college libraries in Marathwada is not fulfilling the UGC committee (1965) (1:50) recommendations, headed by Ranganathan.

- It is noted that majority of college libraries have been subscribing less number of periodicals as compare to standard mentioned by Kaula P.N. and Trehan G.L. (Table No. 4.7.3.2.1 and Section No. 4.7.3.2) An average number of periodicals subscribed by a college library was 25.25 in the year 2010. (Section No. 4.3.2)

- Only 20% libraries provide foreign periodicals where as almost all libraries are subscribing national level, state level and local periodicals. Only 3 libraries subscribe foreign newspapers and almost all libraries are subscribing national level, state level and local newspapers (Table No. 4.7.3.2.2).
5.2.8 Technical Processing:

- It is detected that, majority (91.25%) libraries are classifying their documents with the help of Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme. Not a single library found that is using another classification scheme (Section 4.8.1)

- The survey indicates that 65% libraries are registered their documents. In the age of OPAC and Web OPAC, it is shocking that 35% libraries have not proper catalogue of their documents. It is also noted that 35% libraries have been using computerized catalogue (OPAC) and other libraries have been using traditional catalogue (Section 4.8.2.3)

- In the traditional form of catalogue, 32.50% libraries have used card form; 8.75% used register form whereas only 2.5% libraries have been printed form of library catalogue (Table No. 4.8.2.11)

- It is noted that, 41.25% libraries have prepared title entry; 40% libraries have arranged author entry whereas only 23.75% libraries have put in order subject entry in their catalogue. Not a single library have organized either analytical entry or series entry (Table No. 4.8.2.2.1)

- It is also monitored that 33.75% libraries use SOUL software for computerized catalogue. Almost all (33.75%) libraries are kept and maintained separate terminal for OPAC to users. All (33.75%) libraries have utilized SOUL software. Hence, it is noted that, the libraries have search modes i.e. the SOUL software search modes (Table No. 4.8.2.3.1)

- Majority of (83.75%) libraries take one week for processing their documents. (Section No. 4.8.3.1)

5.2.9 Library Timings

5.2.9.1 Working Days:
It is seen that only 22.50% libraries are open for more than 300 days in a year. Therefore, it is concluded that college libraries are remain closed on Sundays and holidays. (Section No. 4.9.1.3)

5.2.9.2 Opening Hours:
- It is viewed that very few 7.50% libraries are remain open for 12 hours or more than 12 hours. Hence, it is clear that the majority of libraries are not following guidelines prescribed by Kaula P.N. regarding opening hours of the library. It is noted that only 18.75% libraries have been providing circulation services for the period of more than 7 hours. However, it is examined that 81.25% libraries are not following the Government of Maharashtra Standard code rules (Section No. 4.9.1.3)
- It is observed that more than 50% libraries are offering reading room facility for less than eight hours; 30% libraries provide reading room services for 8 to 11 hours and only 5% libraries make available this service for more than 11 hours.

5.2.10 Library Services:
5.2.10.1 Circulation Services
5.2.10.1.1 In house circulation:
- Average 151 users were come and seat daily in a college library for in-house use of documents in the year 2010. (Section No 4.9.1.4)
- It is noted that 88.75% libraries are providing books and 78.75% libraries are providing periodicals and newspapers for in-house reading (Table No 4.9.1.4.1)

5.2.10.1.2 Books Issued in Reading Room:
Majority (60%) libraries are issuing one book at a time in reading room to users whereas some (27.50%) libraries are issuing two books at a time in reading to users for in-house use (Table NO. 4.11)

5.2.10.1.3 Home Borrowing:
- The survey reveals that 71.25% libraries issue two books at a time to students for a week (Section No. 4.9.1.5) where as libraries are liberal to teacher for issuing books for home reading. Some libraries issue two to 20 books to research scholars at a time for home reading (Section No. 4.9.1.5).
- Majority (66.25%) libraries are not allow to issue reference books, periodicals and newspapers for home reading whereas only 28.75% libraries are using reference books and periodicals for home reading (Section No. 4.9.1.5)

5.2.10.1.4 Charging System:
- Browne charging system was popular in college (51.25%) libraries in Marathwada, whereas some (32.50%) libraries make use of computerized charging system for circulation purpose (Table No. 4.9.1.6.1).

5.2.10.1.5 Annual Circulation:
- The survey reveals that majority of libraries circulated books were more than 5000 in the year 2010. And average number of books circulated annually in a college library was 18825 in the year 2010 in Marathwada region (Table No. 4.9.1.10.1 and Section No. 4..9.1.10)

5.2.10.2 Reference Service:
- The survey reveals that, 62.50% libraries have collection of Encyclopedias; 67.50% libraries have collection of Dictionaries; 51.25% libraries have
collection of Atlases and 42.50% libraries have collection of bibliographies as well as Gazetteers. (Table No. 4.7.3.3.1 and Section No. 4.7.3.3)

- Majority (72.50%) of libraries provide ready reference services as well as long range reference service (Section No. 4.9.4.1) Average quarries per month are ranging from 10 to 50 and almost all (83.75%) quarries are attempted by the college libraries (Table No. 4.9.4.1.1).

- It is also noted that average quarries per month asked by the users in a college is 35 and average quarries attempted by a college library per month is 32 in number. (Table No. 4.23 and Section No. 4.2.2)

5.2.10.3 Indexing and Abstracting Service:

- It is noted that only 23.75% libraries have the facility of indexing services. These libraries offer subject index, thesis index, readymade index, etc. (Section No. 4.9.6)

- It is scrutinized that very few 7.50% libraries provide abstracting services (Section No. 4.9.7)

5.2.10.4 Reprographic Services:

- 47.50% libraries make avoidable photocopying service and almost all libraries charge fees for providing photocopies to users (Section No. 4.9.8). It is also found that overall 34908 copies were provided to users among 26 libraries in the year 2010.

5.2.10.5 Newspaper Clipping Services:
More than half (61.25%) libraries have been providing clipping services and type of clipping provided are subject articles, clipping on competitive exams, job advertisement, college news etc (Section No. 4.9.9).

5.2.10.6 Current Awareness Service:
- It is found that in 23.75% college libraries give current awareness services. Average quarries asked per month by users are ranging from 10 to 30 (Section No. 4.9.10)

5.2.10.7 Selective Dissemination of Information Services:
- Only 11.25% college libraries provide SDI service where as only two libraries mentioned that they were maintaining users profile and satisfaction level of users are upto 80%. (Section No. 4.9.11)

5.2.10.8 Bibliographic Service:
- Of the surveyed libraries only 25% libraries have been providing bibliographic services. Nature and type of bibliographic maintained and provided by libraries were subject lists documentation list, subject list, student projects on subject etc. (Section No. 4.9.12)

5.2.10.9 Book Bank:
- It is monitored that 48.75% libraries have book banks services to users. It is also noted that some libraries provide two to five books to students where as few libraries provide a set of text books to student for an academic year.
- Only 13.75% libraries are charging extra fees for book bank service to students.
- Survey reveals that only text books are issued to students only under the book bank services. (Section No. 4.13)
5.2.10.10 Inter Library Loan:
- 46.25% libraries are providing Inter Library Loan services to other libraries whereas 36.25% libraries are enjoying inter library loan services (Section No. 4.9.3)

5.2.10.11 Open Access:
- Very few libraries (8.75%) have been offering open access to their users whereas majority of libraries offer partial open access (partial open access means open access to teachers and selected users on prior permission) to their users (Section No. 4.9.2)

5.2.10.12 User Orientation:
- It is observed that 83.75% libraries have been providing conducting user orientation program for their users (Section No. 4.9.5.1). Methods used for user orientation are observed as user instructions, lecturer, some time video, library publication and library exhibition. Almost all libraries give instruction to user regarding the library use. (Table No. 4.9.5.1.1)

5.2.11 Library Modernization:
- It is noted that 73.75% libraries are using computer system to perform various activities in the library (Table No. 4.10.1.1).
- Near about half libraries (48.75%) libraries have purchased software. From these responded libraries majority of libraries purchased SOUL software whereas few libraries purchased LIBMAN, CTH, Pune, Shikshan Kranti and CDS/ISIS. (Section NO. 4.10.2)
- It is studied that 30% libraries completed library automation/computerization whereas 32.50% libraries are in progress or they just started process of computerization of library activities.
The process of library computerization/Automation was started since year 2002. Majority of libraries started computerization/Automation after year 2003. While process of NAAC accreditation of college in Marathwada region was started after 2002 (Table NO. 4.10.3.1).

It is noted that 36.25% libraries having computerized circulation method and all these libraries are using bar-code technology for circulation operations (Section No. 4.10.4 and 4.10.5).

Very few (10%) libraries have been trying to automate serial control operation in the library (Hypothesis II is valid) (Section No. 4.10.6).

5.5.12 I.T. Based Services:

- Only 27.50% libraries have database on various subjects in their library (Section No. 4.11.1). More than half (56.25%) libraries have Internet connectivity and providing Internet based services. (Section No. 4.11.2).
- 57.50% libraries have had e-resources in the form of CDs/DVDs, e-books, on-line journals (N-list) etc. (Section No. 4.11.3).
- Not a single library started digitization of rear books and nobel collection (Section NO. 4.11.4).
- Only 27 (33.75%) libraries have conducted information literacy program to literate their users and type of program such as library tour to new user, training regarding Internet access, training and guidance regarding how to use OPAC of library software, etc (Section No. 4.11.5).

5.2.13 Age of Librarian vs. IT based services provided in the libraries:

- It is examined that there is a unique relation between the IT based services offered by libraries and the age of the librarian. The young librarian aging between 30 to 40 are more advanced in offering IT based services. It could be
concluded from table no. 4.16.1 that the librarians beyond the 50 are lagging behind in providing IT based services. Because either they are unaware of it or fear the technology. On the contrary, the young librarians are more competent at providing these services. (Table No. 4012.1)

5.2.15 **Impact of NAAC accreditation on the college Libraries:**

- There has been an outstanding increase in the library facility after the NAAC accreditation; it is found that there is an altogether 17% increase in the library facility. (Table No. 4.17.1.1) (Hypothesis no. 3 is satisfied).
- There is a positive effect of NAAC accreditation on the library services. Having the drawn the mean of the services before and after NAAC accreditation, it comes out as fact that the services offered by the library have been double and increase the facility of services, it is more than 40 percent. (Table No. 4.17.1.2)

5.3 Implications:

Based on results / findings of the study, following are the implications:

**5.3.1 Implications to Government:**

- Uniform collection development policy should be formulated and adopted for college Libraries by the Librarian and authorities concerned.
- Government should direct to university and college management to appoint well qualified at the beginning of the college.
- Government should adopt staffing formula for college libraries as per UGC guidelines.

**5.3.2 Implications to University:**

- A well qualified Librarian should be appointed at the beginning of the college.
- The minimum core staff should be appointed as per UGC guidelines from the beginning of the college.
- College Library should have 20 volumes per student as minimum and 40 volumes per students as desirable volumes as per requirement of NAAC.

5.3.3 Implications to Management:
- Library section is to be treated as an academic section of the college and not under administrative one.
- Library committee must be constituted as per the University act 1994.
- Since all the college Libraries are not following the UGC guidelines regarding the floor area and building, it is recommended that all managements should provide for the necessary floor area along with the necessary furniture and equipments.
- Library should be a centrally located area with a separate Library building.
- Library should have a separate facility of reading room for teachers and students, with an intake capacity of 20% of student’s population and ten teachers as, minimum.
- The minimum core staff should be appointed as per UGC guidelines from the beginning of the college.
- Library staff should not be deputed in college office or anywhere else.
- It is suggested that all college Libraries should provided budget as per UGC guidelines and as per NAAC recommendations.
- Uniform collection development policy should be formulated and adopted for college Libraries by the Librarian and authorities concerned.
- Every year, the Library should add at least two books per students and five books per teacher to its collection.
- College Library should have 20 volumes per student as minimum and 40 volumes per students as desirable volumes as per requirement of NAAC.
- College Library must possess at least 5000 volumes for single faculty and 10,000 volumes for a multi-faculty college as a basic collection.
  - College Library must have at least five encyclopedias, ten dictionaries of various languages and at least 500 reference books on different subjects.
- A separate periodical section must be in the college Library.
- Library should subscribe at least ten newspapers. These newspapers should be made available in the reading room for students.
- Library should adopt the policy of Inter Library lending service with at least ten colleges or institutions.
- Internet connectivity facility with free E-mail service should be provided in the college Library.
- Selection of Library software must be standardized and be authentic. It should be purchased from a reliable agency.

5.3.4 **Implications Suggested to Library:**
- The committee must meet at least four times in a year.
- Library should subscribe at least ten newspapers. These newspapers should be made available in the reading room for students.
- College Library must subscribe at least 50 periodicals. At least five periodicals of each subject taught are to be subscribed.
- Each document in the library be duly processed for use in the Library, i.e, it must bear Library label, book card, accessioning, bar-code (if Library is Computerized), etc.
- Standard catalogue code should be followed; OPAC preferably be maintained, however, if it is not possible, card catalogue with at least three entries of author, title, and subject be made.
- Open access system with a necessary safeguard should be followed.
Library should be kept open beyond college hours making a total of 12 hours a day.

Reading room of the Library be kept open on Sundays and holidays.

Students should be able to borrow minimum two books at a time from the Library.

Library should provide a set of text books to meritorious and economically poor students.

College Library must provide Book-Bank facility to the students.

Library should display regularly important articles appearing in newspapers which will be useful for students.

Library should adopt the policy of Inter Library lending service with at least ten colleges or institutions.

Library should make available current awareness service for its users.

Library can give SDI service, indexing and abstracting service on interesting subject areas.

Library should provide reprographic service in the Library on minimum charges.

A separate audio-visual section must be in the Library.

Bibliographies must be prepared on research topic.

Displays of writings (written by students, teachers), advertisement of recruitment and career guidance information appeared in newspapers and periodicals should be undertaken.

A separate section of competitive examination material should be in the reading room.

The college Librarian must convince the management for Library automation.
Selection of Library software must be standardized and be authentic. It should be purchased from a reliable agency.

5.4 Testing of Hypotheses:
I There are not exists any adherence in the established guidelines regarding college library services.

Researcher scanned the ample of documents regarding college libraries. It consists norms and standards laid down by UGC (1965), Kothari Education Commission (1964-66), Joy Committee Report (1995) and ACRL (2012). It is observed that there is no not exists any adherence in the established guidelines regarding college library services. Therefore the present hypotheses have been valid. (Section No. 3.11)

II The application of Information Technology is seen in very few college libraries in Marathwada. It is noted that only 24 (30%) college libraries has completely computerized in the year 2010. (Section No. 4.10.3 and Table No. 4.10.3.1) It also observed that only 7.50% college libraries have been database of e-books and journals (Section No. 4.11.1). More than 50% college libraries has not Internet connectivity (Section No. 4.11.2) and only 17.50% libraries were e-journals to their users with help of N-list. (Section No. 4.11.3) Whereas not single library was digitize their document in the year 2010. (Section No. 4.11.4). Hence, hypotheses No. II is valid.

III The library services are improved due to NAAC accreditation.

Researcher compared data of the surveyed libraries, before and after NAAC accreditation. After comparison it is noted that 17.8% library facilities has been increased after NAAC accreditation (Table No. 4.13.1.1) and 40.58% growth in the library services has been noted after NAAC accreditation. (Table No. 4.13.2.1). Hence, hypotheses No. III is valid.

IV Younger Librarians are more active in IT based library services.

Researcher compared the age of librarian and IT based services provided in the college libraries. It is noted found that younger librarians are more advanced in providing IT based library services than older librarians. (Table No. 4.12.1) Hypotheses IV is valid.

5.5 Concluding Remarks:-

From the foregoing account, it becomes clear that the action should be taken by the management concerned, principals, Librarians, Universities, Government, etc. It appears that college Libraries in Marathwada, in particular, are
facing two major crises—‘Financial’ and ‘Manpower’, which have a direct influence on the efficient and effective management of services and information resources.

Financial crises occur due to the provision of inadequate funds and (or) owing to the diversion of funds allocation to Library for other purposes. The manpower crisis may be due to lack of non-availability of qualified professionals or because of lethargy in the appointment of Librarian or as a result of lack of dedicated and committed professionals, or by reason of deputation of the subordinate Library staff to college office or anywhere else. This crisis can be overcome by taking some positive action.

**Further Research/ Study:**

i. Impact of NAAC accreditation on college libraries.

ii. Impact of Information Technology on the provision and promotion of college libraries.

iii. Nature of college library services in relation of users and their needs.

iv. Administrative Role of the College Librarians.

v. Promoting College library Services to outside users.

vi. Study of IT based services in the Rural College Libraries.

**Bibliographical References:**