Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preamble:

The Higher Education of India had its origin in ancient universities like Nalanda and Taxashila in North, Vallabhi in Kathiawad and Kanchi in the South. During the British period up to 1857, several colleges were established in the country by East India Company and Christian missionaries. In 1857 an important decision was taken by the British government, for the establishment of universities in each of the three presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. These Universities were established in 1857.

After independence, the various states of the country helped the progress of education in their respective areas, but the centre also shares some responsibilities in some fields of education. The central government is irresponsible for determining the standard of research, science, technical and higher education. Some Universities and institutions have come under direct control of the central government. The Central government established the University Grants Commission (UGC), Indian Technological Institute (IIT), National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for the development of higher education in the country.

At present, in Higher Education, there are 335 universities, 16885 colleges, 99.54 lakh students and 4057 teachers in India. (www.education.nic.in accessed on 13-08-2010)

Higher Education has the special importance in the educational system; it is a driving force of development, the creator of knowledge that helps to
determine the future shape of society including the education system itself. Antony Stella & A Gnanam (2002) have declared two major responsibilities: “One is to equip graduates with the competencies and attributes needed to be effective in the global world of work thought redesigning and existing offerings with the focus on higher levels of skills and competencies, rather than on introducing the series of so called career-oriented qualifications. The second responsibility is to help in service personnel, reorient themselves to fit into the changing demands of skills and knowledge even to do the job on hand through appropriate modular short term teaching cum training program.” (Antony Stella & A Gnanam, 2002) These responsibilities show the direction of higher education in the 21st century.

The Marathawada region is mainly based on agricultural land. It is backward in comparison with other parts of the state as far as education, industry, trade and commerce, and living standards of its people are concerned. Its backwardness is due to historical, geographical and political causes and conditions. Marathawada, a division of Maharashtra state, includes Aurangabad. In regards of Higher Education, Marathawada has three Universities: one is agricultural university established in 1972 at Parabhani, having eleven affiliated colleges and other two are non-agricultural Universities. Among the non-agricultural Universities, there were two universities established namely Dr. Babasahab Ambedkar Marathawada University, Aurangabad (www.bamu.net, accessed on 12-08-2010) [established in 1958]. It has 314 affiliated colleges. And Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded. [established in 1994], having 361 affiliated colleges (www.srtmun.ac.in, accessed on 12-08-2010).

1.2. Statement of Research Problem:

The major studies have been conducted on university libraries and college libraries. The study on college libraries were conducted on library
finance, personnel, management and also library services. The study on college library services by Sarada (1984); Tikkam (2008); Nayak (1999); Abdul majeed (2005); Sathe (2008); Swarna Kumari (2004); Rao (1993); Prasad Rao (2004); Thota (2006); Kanakraj (2001); Patil (2009) and Hanmate (2008) have covered various aspects.

However, no research has been carried on college library services in Marathwada. Therefore, the research would highlight services of college library in Marathwada reason. So the title of the research entitled as “College Library Services in Marathwada”

1.3 Explanation of the concepts:

1.3.1 College:

College is an educational institute which imparts education to graduate, undergraduate and postgraduate students and professional community with the help of various teaching aids and faculty to improve all round development of personality of the students admitted in the college.

“An institution of higher education usually offering only a curriculum in a Liberal degree”.

“A major division of a university usually division of Arts and Science especially one required for admission to study beyond the completion of secondary education.” (C.V. Good, 1959)

1.3.2 College Library:

Libraries are constituted by the educational authorities in the campus of college to fulfill the information needs of students and faculty related to their subject by providing reading material like books, journals, non book materials etc. and services regarding curriculum.
“A Library which is forming an integral part of a college, organized and administrated to meet the needs of its students and faculty.”

( Parmar P.P. et. al., 1989)

1.3.3 Services:

To serve means “To perform duties for” as in to serve one’s country. Another meaning is “to attend to customers” in case of libraries, “To readers”. Be satisfactory for a need or a purpose. The term service means any system or arrangement that supplies some public need e.g. a bus services, a telephone services etc.” (Hornby, 1971).

“Work done for others as an occupation or business” (www.thefreedictionary.com. service accessed on 13-08-2010)

1.3.4 Library Services:

“The facilities provided by a library for the use of books and the dissemination of information.” (Sehagal & Sethi, 1998)

“Services provided by the library for the use of books and dissemination of information contained in books, periodicals etc.” (Gaur, 1980)

1.4 Significance of the study:

Considering the importance of the libraries in higher education, it is necessary to undertake the study, “College Library Services in Marathwada.” This would highlight the present status of college libraries and services provided to their users. A systemic study is essential to find out ways and means to improve services, collections, etc. in the college libraries. As such study has not been undertaken by any research so far. This is very much important to work in the field of college libraries in Marathwada.
1.5 Objectives of the Study:

The present study entitled “College Library Services in Marathwada” is undertaken with the following objectives:

i. To know the present status of NAAC accredited colleges in Maharashtra in general and in Marathwada in particular.
ii. To survey college library services in the Marathwada region.
iii. To examine the nature and quantum of the budgetary provision of these libraries.
iv. To study the extent of Information Technology application in the libraries under survey.
v. To identify, if any, lacunas in the library facilities, services and other infrastructure facilities.
vi. To suggest ways and means to improve the library services in the college libraries under survey.

1.6 Hypotheses:

The following are the some of the major hypotheses formulated for the study.

i. There are not exists any adherence in the established guidelines regarding college library services.
ii. The application of Information Technology is seen in very few college libraries in Marathwada.
iii. The library services are improved due to NAAC accreditation.
iv. Younger Librarians are more active in IT based library services.

1.7 Scope and Limitations:

This study is limited to 116 NAAC accredited Arts, Commerce and Science college libraries in Marathwada affiliated to SRTMU, Nanded and Dr.
BAMU, Aurangabad. Out of these colleges, only 80 colleges were responded to the questionnaire. The researcher has undertaken only NAAC accredited colleges. However, professional colleges i.e. Law, B.Ed., Engineering, Management, Medical, Information Technology etc. are excluded from the study.

1.8 Research Methodology:

Sadhu and Singh pointed out the advantages of surveys in the following words: “This type has the advantage of greater scope in the sense that a large volume of information can be controlled from a very large population. Survey research, no doubt, is more expensive but the amount and quality of information, that is collected, makes such investigation very economical. This information is also accurate, of course, within the range of sampling errors because trained and technically knowledgeable personnel are employed for the job.” (Sadhu and Singh, 1992) Considering the importance of ‘Survey’, the researcher has decided to apply survey method to collect data from NAAC accredited Arts, Commerce and Science college libraries in Marwathwada.

1.8.1 Data Collection:

The researcher has decided to make use of ‘questionnaire’ for data collection. While preparing the questionnaire, it is decided to use both types of questions, viz, structured (open-ended and closed-ended) and unstructured (descriptive) answers. This facilitated the researcher to collect the requisite data in the useful format.

1.8.2 Design of Questionnaire:

The Questionnaire used in the present study is divided into 11 sections, having 90 questions with sub-questions wherever necessary. These 11 sections are:
Section I consists of 8 questions on general information about the college i.e. name, category, committee, staff, faculties etc.

Section II deals with 5 questions on budget of the college and libraries during 2005-06 to 2009-10 and item wise expenditure on library during 2005-06 to 2009-10.

Section III comprises 5 questions on the library building and space, floor area, sections, etc.

Section IV is concerned with 5 questions on the acquisition of books, book selection, mode of placing order, library holdings etc.

Section V consists of 4 questions regarding processing of books and organization related to classification, cataloguing etc.

Section VI deals with 21 questions on the circulation services in house circulations and home borrowing, opening hours, working days, open access, daily visitors, etc.

Section VII contains 7 questions on the periodical section i.e. subscription of periodicals, home borrowing of periodicals, back volumes, etc.

Section VIII deals with 15 questions on the reference section and reference services like user orientation, indexing, abstracting, reprography, newspaper clippings, CAS, SDI, bibliographic etc.

Section IX consists of three questions on book bank

Section X contains 15 questions on the modernization and IT based services, i.e. software use, automation, Internet facility, OPAC, E-resources, digitisation, information, etc.

Section XI has two questions on the opinion and future plans for library services.
1.8.3 Sampling Design:

For the present study, only NAAC accredited Arts, Commerce and Science colleges (Non professional Colleges) are included. In Marathwada, there are 212 Arts, Commerce and Science colleges. Out of these, only 116 colleges are accredited by NAAC. All these NAAC accredited 116 colleges are considered for the study.

1.8.4 Data Analysis:

The collected data through questionnaire has been analyzed in tabular as well as graphical form taking into consideration the objectives stated earlier. In the graphical form bar charts, pie charts, line graphs etc. are used for presentation. For the purpose of testing the hypotheses framed statistical software package i.e. SPSS developed by Tata Institute of Social Science was used for the statistical analysis techniques such as mean, standard deviation, chi-square growth, one way ANOVA, etc.

(a) Mean:

In words of gupta (1990), “Average are on of such few constant. Average provides us the gist and gives a bird eye view of the huge mass of unwieldy numerical data.”

Therefore to know the measure of location or measure of central tendancy of data, arithmetic mean was estimated as per the given formula:

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\text{Arithmetic Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of individual observations}}{\text{Total number of respondents}}
\]

Mean was estimated for various attributes such as budget, collection, cost per unit, per capita expenditure.
(b) Chi-square:

The square of the standard normal variables is called as chi-square (Gupta 1990, p. 236). Chi-square analysis for testing the equality of proportion was carried out as per standard procedure explains in satisfactory level of significance with regard to variables such as library users, total library holdings, number of visitors, number of books circulated, number of quarries asked etc.

(c) Analysis of variance (ANOVA):

To compare more than two means of categories the ANONA techniques were used in testing equally of several means at a time as per standard procedure explained in fundamental statistics by Gupta (1990). In this way ANOVA is used for age of librarians vs IT based services provided by the library.

1.9 Major Conclusions:

1.9.1 General Information

1.9.1.1 Status of NAAC accredited colleges:

- 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).

1.9.2 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)

1.9.3 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).

1.9.4 Library Finance:

1.9.4.1 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)

1.9.4.2 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 No4.5.2.1), whereas some libraries used the computers and its accessories (Section No. 4.5.5.3)

1.9.4.3 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).

1.9.5 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).

1.9.6 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 where as 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)

1.9.7 Library Timings

- 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)

- 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.

1.9.8 Library Services:

1.9.8.1 Circulation Services

- 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)

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)

The survey reveals that 71.25% libraries issue two books at a time to students for a week (Section No. 4.9.1.5) whereas 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)

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)

1.9.8.2 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)

1.9.8.3 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)

1.9.8.4 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.

1.9.8.5 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).

1.9.8.6 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)

1.9.8.7 Selective Dissemination Information (SDI) 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)

1.9.8.8 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)

1.9.8.9 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)

1.9.8.10 Inter Library Loan:
46.25% libraries are providing Inter Library Loan services to other libraries where as 36.25% libraries are enjoying inter library loan services (Section No. 4.9.3)

1.9.8.11 Open Access:

Very few libraries (8.75%) have been offering open access to their users where as 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)

1.9.8.12 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)

1.9.9 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 where as 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)

1.9.10 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).

1.9.11 Age of Librarian vs. IT based services provided in the library:

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)

1.9.12 Impact of NAAC accreditation on the college Library:

- 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)

1.10 Implications:

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

1.10.1 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.

1.10.2 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.

1.10.3 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.

- 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.

1.10.4 Implications to Library:

- 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.
- 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.

1.10.5 **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 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.**

1.11. **CONSPECTUS:**

The thesis has been presented in five chapters

**Chapter I** highlights the need purpose of the proposed research, its objectives, hypotheses, limitations and methodology adopted for data collection and analysis. It also presents some major findings and recommendations.

**Chapter II** reviews the related literature on the topic of the study.

**Chapter III** presents an overview of college libraries in Marathwada.

**Chapter IV** donates a descriptive analysis and interpretation of the data collected from respondents on various aspects of libraries especially on library services and its related components.

**Chapter V** emphasizes the major findings and observations. It also bring out implications.

The bibliographic references and appendices are given at the end of the thesis.

**References:**


www.bamu.net/affiliatedcolleges.htm accessed on 30-07-2010

www.srtmun.digitaluniversity.ac.in/affiliated_colleges_and_institutions/ accessed on 30-07-2010.