## CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Major Findings and Conclusion For Users</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Major Findings and Conclusion For Librarians</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Suggestions</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.1 MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS FOR USERS

- Majority of users use library daily but few are using library as and when required because of shortage of time. They are satisfied with the physical facilities like light, air, water, arrangement of shelf, searching the books and cooperation of the library staff in the library.
- Users utilized the library to refer subject books, general books, for referencing work, to read journals, to read previous question papers, for internet searching, etc. Most of students spend average one hour daily for their reference work.
- Collection of general books, textbooks and reference books are found adequate in number while journals, magazines, newspaper and Project /Thesis/APS seminar in majority of libraries are found most adequate.
- Most of the users are not aware about reservation policy, OPAC and they cannot take the benefits of these.
- Nearly all the users are happy with the rules and regulations of library like library hours, issuance limit of books, and limit of time to return the book.
- In the institutes under research study, most of faculties are having less experience.
- Most of the faculties are satisfied with their involvement in the suggestion for procurement of library materials and request attended by the librarian.

8.2 MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS FOR LIBRARIANS

- Before 1995, very few pharmacy colleges were established but after 2005, number of self-finance pharmacy colleges has increased drastically in the Gujarat state for pharmacy colleges. Nowadays as per norms of AICTE in the state of Gujarat, very few B. Pharm. and M. Pharm. colleges have enough infrastructure and other facilities to run pharmacy programs. Most of the libraries are open during the college hours. All libraries have sufficient carpet area (100 Sq. Meter) as per AICTE & PCI norms.
- By considering industrial demand and scope, students prefer to take admission in pPharmaceutics and Quality Assurance programs. So colleges are more interested to start master degree program in these two disciplines.
In the most of colleges under research area, numbers of faculties are found less than the requirement as per AICTE and PCI norms.

Majority of the colleges have daily library users upto 100. Majority of the colleges have daily library book issue/returns upto 50.

Majority of librarians were found to be qualified person having master degree as per the AICTE/PCI/UGC norms.

Most of the colleges provide library services like lending reference service, reading hall facility, old exam paper, book bank facility, newspaper clipping, display of arrival of new books, etc. The library staff provides facilities such as Inter-library loan, reference service, CAS, SDI & book-bank to their users.

The total library budget allocation in different institutes was found to be decreasing every year. While due to change in recommendation by AICTE mandatory requirements of e-journals, the budget spent by institute was marginally increased in the last year i.e. 2012-13.

Generally, financial resources for libraries funding depends on the type of institutions. Analysis of available data suggested that 92.9% institutes have own financial resources whereas 7.1% granted institutes. The summary of library budget is shown in below mentioned table.

**Table 8.1 Summary of library budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>525926</td>
<td>492593</td>
<td>448214</td>
<td>458929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±SD</td>
<td>318159</td>
<td>298298</td>
<td>290667</td>
<td>300107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total library expenditure for the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is mentioned in the following table.

**Table 8.2 Summary of library expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure parameters</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2010-11</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average ±SD</td>
<td>Average ±SD</td>
<td>Average ±SD</td>
<td>Average ±SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For books</td>
<td>353461.6 ±227984.9</td>
<td>335917.3 ±240822.3</td>
<td>228060 ±221573.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For journals</td>
<td>92249 ±127692</td>
<td>94017.15 ±109977</td>
<td>216780.8 ±213958.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library total exp.</td>
<td>468363.5 ±287577.7</td>
<td>450617.2 ±330713.2</td>
<td>458347.4 ±391163.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the study, 75% of institutes have library committee for monitoring the library system.
Moreover, 70% colleges do not have e-book collection and very few colleges have e-book collection. Most of the colleges have CDs/DVDs collections in between 1 to 100. And 28.6% colleges do not have e-journal collection, while half of the colleges have 1 to 100 e-journal collection. Besides, 21.4% colleges have more than 122 e-journals subscription while 50% colleges have within 23 to 93. The average number was found to be 83.86. The highest e-journals were found to be 510 and lowest was zero.

According to study, 60.7% libraries have a total number of national journals within 01-25 for the year 2011-12. The highest subscribed journals were found to be 66 while lowest 05. However average numbers of periodicals were found to be 25.93. Furthermore, 57.1% colleges have International Journals subscription between 1 to 10 while 14.3% colleges have subscription between 11 to 29 for the year 2011-2012. It was found to be highest 29 while 28.6% colleges with lowest almost zero subscription.

Most of the colleges spend total library expenditure between Rs. 20 lacs to 50 lacs (upto 31st March-2012). Total Expenditure upto 31/03/2012 was found to be in form of various level i.e. highest total library expenditure Rs. 1,06,10,911/-, lowest Rs.2,16,630/-, average Rs. 26,90,210/- and ±SD. 26,42,457/-.

The study revealed that library volumes collection upto31.03.2012 for 39.3% of colleges have within 3001 to 6000 and only few colleges have more than 9000 in library while library titles upto31.03.2012 for 46.4% of colleges have within 1000 and only one college has more than 4000 titles in library. The details of volumes and titles are mentioned in the below table.

**Table 8.3 Summary of library collections of volumes and titles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptions</th>
<th>Highest</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>±SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes</td>
<td>16800</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>5497.36</td>
<td>3667.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titles</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>1521.57</td>
<td>1287.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of college libraries have stock verification once in a year and only two college libraries under study do not take stock verification. According to study, 67.9% colleges have action of preservation for a book in library while 25% colleges have weeding policy in library.

The study revealed that 67.9% colleges have library software for their database. While 32.1% colleges have no provision for the same. Among study, 50% colleges are using SOUL
software and few of them are using ALICE, CDSIS etc while 35.7% colleges do not have software in their library.

- The study revealed that librarian opinion for impact of IT on library staff, services and library resources as well as on library whole system was very effective.

### 8.3 SUGGESTIONS

- The aims of the institute are reflected in the vision and mission statement of the college. The procurement policy and the acquisition plan should be prepared in accordance with the mission statement of the institute.
- Provision should be made to update the infrastructure time to time and necessary funding should be allocated every year. Need for support from agencies like those that UGC, AICTE, PCI, etc. may be made available.
- In the most of colleges under researcher study area, numbers of faculties should be as per the requirements laid down by AICTE and PCI norms. AICTE, PCI and University must monitor the fulfillment of the norms of library.
- All colleges should make at least procurement of books and journals as per AICTE Handbook -2012-13, for yearly requirements.
- Every institute’s library must be equipped as per AICTE-Handbook mandatory requirements for e-journals; Science direct and Bentham are very useful for their research as well as their routine work.
- College libraries should make a necessary provision for official books, reference books and e-journals in their library collections as per the mandatory requirements of AICTE/PCI.
- Every library should have a collection development policy.
- The reading material is produced within the institute. It could be made mandatory for all the course directors to send a copy of reading materials to the library after the training programme. The librarian should make proper entries in the registers and preserve the reading material for future reference.
- A common mechanism should be devised to procure the library materials avoiding the duplication in the procurement. Colleges shall have provision for library database management systems, Library housekeeping software etc. at the initial stage that will provide all types of library services and development.
➢ Each college library must have local area network facility connecting all the departments.

➢ The collection development plan is very essential for the all round balanced development of the library. The librarian should get training about how to prepare and execute a collection development plan.

➢ All college libraries shall have photocopy, fax, telephone connectivity and internet connectivity facility.

➢ The manpower working at college need proper orientation from time to time to get accustomed to latest developments in technology.

➢ Libraries now have to make best use of available resources in electronic form to satisfy the requirements of the users and educate the users for the use of electronic retrieval system.

➢ With the ease of couple of institutes of pharmacy education in Gujarat, sufficient well ICT oriented qualified manpower will be required. Further, it is suggested that the LIS education schools should be introduced the ICT and knowledge processing in their curriculum.

➢ Besides the core collection and fiction and nonfiction other general books like competitive examination; resources for research, regular issue should be available in the library.

➢ The display boards in the library should show the jacket covers of latest books, interesting information on various topics, besides writings of users.

➢ All colleges should make a necessary provision for PCs to users, reservation policy, OPAC system, and book bank for the needy students so the user can take the benefits of these.

➢ There should be system for organization of book fairs, career guidance, organization of book quiz and counseling side, themes for the week and display of related material, prizes to students who have issued the maximum number of books.

➢ All teachers and students can recommend books for the library for which a suggestion box should be kept in the library. Suggestions received through this box shall be placed for consideration of library committee.