CHAPTER - 6

CONCLUSION
AND
SUGGESTIONS
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Conclusion and Suggestions

Information is a significant element in development of human society, having immense economic and social value. It is vital to the proper functioning of a democratic society. It may be in oral, documentary and non-documentary forms. The information required for taking decisions vary from person to person depending on the situation.

Information production is a cyclic process starting from generation phase, when recorded it become documentary or non-documentary source which is reused sometimes even by the creator giving rise to new information. This flow of information was studied by many eminent scientists. Time required from creation of information to its publication in primary and secondary sources of documents was also studied by many eminent scientists. Studies of these investigations were already discussed in the thesis under Review of Literature as well as in Chapter 3 under the title 'Generation of Information and Its Use'.

The elite group of people generates new information for development. Information is a social process, as its nature and value are closely related to the information needs and approaches for information by these people. They create new horizons and set new standards in science, technology, literature, fine arts, business, industry and social leadership.

Universities bear the responsibility of building these people called society of elites. In a university the library is the 'heart' of the academic set up, this heart has to
supply or disseminate the elixir of academic community. It is the responsibility of library to acquire books and other reading materials to support the attainment of educational objectivity of the university. Collection and accumulation of reading materials and its preservation and fullest possible use should be considered as the functions of university library. The library has to play a role in the choice of material suited to the needs and desires of the users from an infinite and complex world of books and making them readily available through an effective service to the users. The prime objective of an ideal information center is to provide users the nascent information in their field of interest on demand as well as in anticipation. To achieve this effectively, required a planned programme based on systematic procedures involved at every stage, right from acquisition, storage, organization to dissemination. It is observed that all these activities takes certain time. If we the Library & Information Science professionals succeed to reduce the time required at each of these step, the information could reach in time up to needy end users. How this time can reduce, it is to be studied, however, unfortunately this time gap is not being studied so far and hence the researcher has selected one of the objectives of the present work to study the time lag between publication of information to its first use, once the information received in the library.

As everybody knows the information is available in various sources However, in the present study information was considered in the form of books only. The objectives of the present work were, to examine the average time lag between publication of information to its use to first user in selected faculties i.e. Science and Social Sciences; to compare the time required to receive the information to the first user in the two faculties; to elicit factors responsible for this time lag in University libraries in Maharashtra and to suggest remedies to minimize this time lag. In order to
achieve these objectives the researcher has selected seven university libraries in Maharashtra established during 20th century and imparting co-education. The books purchased during the financial years 2005-06 to 2007-08 on six subjects i.e. Computer Science, Physics, Chemistry from Science wings and Library & Information Science, Sociology and Economics from Social Science wings, being a population were selected for the study.

The data was collected from accession registers of concerned university libraries for noting down the received dates, processed dates and year of publication of books. Similarly data from circulation desk was also collected for identifying the first issues.

The following findings are drawn from the present study. The analysis has given the clear picture of the time required for the different phases from publication of books to its use.

- During the financial years 2005-06 to 2007-08 under study, the library of Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur purchased 863 total books on the subjects considered for the study. Out of 863 books, 633 books (73.34%) were not borrowed by the users during the period under study. However, 230 books (36.33%) were borrowed by the users. Time lag was calculated on the basis of issued books only. Wherever the open access system is in practice the users select books directly from the stack for reference and such referred books were not considered in the present study.

  Mean time lag between publication of information to its use to the first user in science faculty was 66.47 months and Social Science faculty was 51.00 months. It is found that, there is a significance difference in mean time lag
between year of publication of information to its use to first users in two faculties i.e. Science and Social Science.

- The library of Pune University, Pune were purchased total 663 books during the period on the subjects considered for the study. Out of 663 books, 404 books (66.93%) were not borrowed by the users. As discussed earlier the books borrowed from circulation section were considered and referred within library were not being considered for the analysis. However, 259 books (39.06%) were borrowed by the users. The mean time lag between publication of information to its use to the first users in science faculty was 47.06 months. However in Social Science faculty it was 50.11 months. Further it is found that there is no significance difference in mean time lag between publication of information to its use to first users in two faculties i.e. Science and Social Science.

- The library of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad purchased 1333 books during the financial years 2005-06 to 2007-08. Out of 1333 books, 443 books (33.23%) were borrowed by users. However, 890 (66.76%) books were not borrowed by the users during the period under study. The mean time lag between publication of information to its use to first users in science faculty was 39.65 months and in social science faculty it was 51.01 months. Further it was observed that, there is significance difference in mean time lag between publication of information to its to first users in two faculties i.e. Science and Social Sciences.

- The library of Shivaji University, Kolhapur purchased 602 total books during the financial years 2005-06 to 2007-08. Out of 602 books, 153 (25.41%) books were borrowed by users, while 449 books (74.58%) were not borrowed
by users. On the basis of issued books mean time lag was calculated. It was revealed that mean time lag between publication of information to its use to first users in science faculty was 45.24 months and in Social Science faculty it was 39.34 months. Further it was depicted that, there is no significance difference between the publication of information to its use to first users in science and social science faculties.

- The library of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati was purchased total 1527 books on the subjects considered for the study during the financial years 2005-06 to 2007-08. Out of 1527 books, 305 books (19.97%) were borrowed by the users. Further, 1222 (80.02%) books were not borrowed by the users.

  The mean time lag between publication of information to its use to the first users in two faculties i.e. science and social science was 45.64 months and 42.12 months respectively. It is observed that there is no significance difference in the mean time lag between publication of information to its use to first users in Science and Social Science faculties.

- The library of North Maharashtra University Library, Jalgaon, was purchased 1385 books on the subjects considered for the study during financial years 2005-06 to 2007-08. Out of 1385 books, 973 (70.25 %) books were not borrowed by the users from circulation counter. Further, 412 (29.74%) books were borrowed by the users. The time lag was calculated on the basis of issued books only. It was found that mean time lag between publication of information to its use to first users in science faculty was 39.72 months and for social science faculty it was 50.33 months. Further it is found that, there is no
significance difference in the mean time lag between publication of information to its use in two faculties i.e. Science and Social Science.

- The library of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, was purchased 1089 books during the financial years 2005-06 to 2007-08 on the subjects considered for the study. Out of 1089 books, 447 (41.04%) books were borrowed by users, however 642 (58.93%) books were not borrowed by the users during the period under study. The mean time lag calculated on basis of the issued books only and it was found that for science faculty the mean time lag between publication of information to its use to first users was 49.80 months for Science faculty and for social science faculty it was 45.72 months. Further it is identified that, there is no significance difference in the mean time lag between publication of information to its use in two faculties i.e. Science and Social Science.

- To calculate the mean time lag in publication of information to its use for overall university libraries in Maharashtra was the main aim of this study. After commonly analysing the data it is deducted that, the total 7462 books were purchased by the university libraries in Maharashtra on the subjects considered for the study during the financial years 2005-06 to 2007-08. Out of total 7462 books, 2249 (32.55%) books were borrowed by the users. However, 5213 books (67.44%) were not borrowed by the users so far from circulation desk. Out of 2249 issued books, 1566 books (20.98%) were from Science faculty, while 683 books (9.15%) were from Social Science faculty issued by the users for their destination. Only the books issued from circulation desk were considered for the study in order to calculate mean time lag. The mean time lag between publications of information to its use to first users for
science faculty it was 46.57 months and for social science it was 48.79 months. Further after comparing the mean time lag it was identified that, there is no significance difference in mean time lag between publication of information to its use to first users in two faculties i.e. Science and Social Science.

**The factors influencing the time lags.**

During the research, to elicit the factors responsible for time lag between publication of information to its use to the first users was one of the objectives of the study. To achieve this prime object, the researcher has identified three phases where time is required. These phases are;

a) Time lag between year of publication of books to the date on which books received to the library;

b) Time lag between books received to the library to processed date of books;

c) Time lag between date on which books received to the library to the books issued first time.

Taking these phases into consideration the researcher has analysed the collected data taken from seven university libraries in Maharashtra. On the basis of this analysis, following findings were come forward that were given phase wise.

a) Time lag between year of publication of books to the date on which books received to the library.

- Mean time lag between year of publication of books to the date on which books received to the library was 50.52 months for Science faculty and 48.13 months for Social Science faculty in the library of Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.
• In the library of Pune University, Pune the mean time lag in Science faculty it was 36.73 months and 45.36 months for Social Science faculty.

• In the library of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, for Science faculty mean time lag was 37.22 months and for Social Science faculty it was 48.10 months.

• The library of Shivaji University, Kolhapur mean time lag was 35.54 months for Science faculty and 29.47 months for Social Science faculty.

• For the library of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati, in Science faculty mean time lag was 38.30 months and in Social Science faculty it was 57.80 months.

• In the library of North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, for Science faculty mean time lag was 37.66 months and for Social Science faculty it was 38.12 months.

• Further for the library of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded, the time lag was 37.81 months in Science faculty and 34.48 months in Social Science faculty.

• For overall university libraries in Maharashtra the mean time lag for Science faculty was 38.89 months and for Social Science faculty it was 44.12 months.

b) Time lag between books received to the library to processed date of books.

• Mean time lag between books received to the library to the processed date of books was 0.21 months for Science faculty and 0.20 months for Social Science faculty in the library of Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.
• In the library of Pune University, Pune the mean time lag in Science faculty it was 0.34 months and 1.73 months for Social Science.

• In the library of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, for Science faculty mean time lag was 0.57 months and for Social Science faculty it was 0.37 months.

• The library of Shivaji University, Kolhapur mean time lag was 0.78 months for Science faculty and 0.70 months for Social Science faculty.

• For the library of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati, in Science faculty mean time lag was 1.71 months and in Social Science faculty it was 3.83 months.

• In the library of North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, for Science faculty mean time lag was 1.15 months and for Social Science faculty it was 0.71 months.

• Further for the library of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded, the time lag was 0.08 months in Science faculty and 0.76 months in Social Science faculty.

• For overall university libraries in Maharashtra selected for the study the mean time lag for Science faculty was 1.12 months and for Social Science faculty it was 1.18 months.

c) Time lag between date on which books received to the library to the books issued first time to users.

• Mean time lags between date on which books received to the library to the books issued first time to users was 12.21 months in Science faculty and 12.80 months in Social Science faculty in the library of Rashtrasant Tukodoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.
• For the library for Pune University, Pune the mean time lag in Science faculty was 12.78 months and in Social Science faculty it was 17.11 months.

• For the library of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, the mean time lag in Science faculty was 15.59 months and for Social Science faculty it was 12.43 months.

• For the library of Shivaji University, Kolhapur the mean time lag in Science faculty was 11.14 months and in Social Science faculty it was 12.34 months.

• For the library of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati, the mean time lag for Science faculty was 11.18 months and for Social Science faculty it was 10.44 months.

• For the library of North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, for Science faculty the mean time lag was 11.12 months and for social science faculty it was 11.88 months.

• For the library Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, the mean time lag in Science faculty was 20.84 months and for Social Science faculty it was 14.58 months.

• Mean time lag in Science faculty for over all university libraries in Maharashtra considered for the study was 14.37 months and in Social Science faculty, it was 13.21 months.

To suggest remedies to minimise the time lag between publication of information to its use was the another objectives of the study. After critically analysing each phase starting from publication of information to its use the following suggestions have been drawn. Librarians and faculties are the key persons who bear the responsibility to reduce the gap between information and its users. They must accomplish their duties and responsibilities in order to achieve the aim of university
library. Researcher has suggested some responsibilities to be shouldered by librarians and heads of departments of concern subjects to reduce the time lag between information and its use.

**Responsibility of Librarian**

- Latest books must be acquired in the library.
- Latest publisher catalogue should be distributed amongst the teaching departments in the university campus.
- Queuing techniques must be applying for processing of books.
- OPAC must be maintained time to time.
- The provision should be made so that OPAC must be reached to end users. It can be done by developing internet or portal facilities in the library.
- Stack should be maintained properly so that the users will get the books on time as and when they required.
- Organised books exhibition of specific library collection on different occasions. It helps to aware the users regarding the existing library collection that can reduced the gap between library collection and its users.
- Awaring the users regarding new arrivals by sending list of books currently purchased by the library to the respective departments as well as displaying the new books on books display racks. New arrivals can be update on the websites of the library.
- Conduct users survey periodically.
- User Education and Information Literacy Programmes must be organized to aware the users regarding library facilities.
• Syllabus must be framed on university level for these programmes and also weightage of the marks for it must be given.

• Incorporate the time schedule in the regular academic time table for these programmes.

Responsibilities of Faculties

• Latest books must be recommended for making it available in the library.

• Latest publishers catalogue must be used for recommending the books.

• List of recommended books must be sent immediately to the library as and when it required to library.

• Help librarian to organize user Education and Information literacy programme.

• Aware the students regarding the latest collection arrived in the library on their respective subjects.

• Visit to books exhibitions organized by the library and also encourage the students to visit the exhibitions.

• Encourage the students to visit library for more references for their study and research.

• List of recommended books given in the syllabus must be updated time to time taking into consideration the content of the syllabus.

• While sending the recommendation to the library by the Heat of Departments, the suggestions of the faculties as well as students of the department must be considered.

These suggestions definitely help to reduce the time lag between publication of information to its use up to large extent.
Model for Dissemination of Information

Scientists, professionals, teachers, industrialists etc all over the world are engaged in research to find solution for many existing problems. The results of these researches published in many forms. The outcome of one's research become the input for other scientists. It is therefore essential that the research results are published at the earliest possible in the various documentary sources. Contrararily, it is observed that there is time lag in the publication of information to its use. The various eminent scientists have studied the time gap in various disciplines in different directions. Studies of these scientists were already discussed during the research. Libraries are the link between information and users. It is the responsibility of libraries to reduce the gap between information and users. This is one of the alarming factor which hampered the smooth flow of published information to the users.

Once the information published in the form of books, it takes certain time to reach up to the end users. There are so many sources to connect these two poles i.e. book and user. Library is one of the prime sources. Therefore, the researcher has decided to study the time lag between these two poles when books reached to the end users through the library. For calculating the time required during the flow of information between books to user through library, the researcher has identified four phases as discussed earlier. These phases are;

1) Time lag between year of publication of books to the date on which it received to the library.

2) Time lag between books received to the library to processed date of books.

3) Time lag between date on which books received to the library to the books issued first time to users.
4) The time lag between year of publication of books to the books issued first time to users.

While calculating the time lag the researcher has considered two faculties Science and Social Science. In both the faculties the information takes certain time to reach at every phase discussed above. The time required in both the faculties at all these phases is given below and also the block diagram is given.

- Mean time lag between year of publication of information to its received to the library was 38.89 months in Science faculty and 44.12 months in Social Science faculty.

- The processing time such as accessioning, stamping, labeling, classification, cataloguing and the other processes were required 1.12 months for Science faculty and 1.18 months for Social Science faculty in all university libraries in Maharashtra.

- Once the processes completed the books were sent for the stacking for use. It is observed that, time lag for date on which books received to the library to the books issued first time to users were 14.37 months for Science faculty and 13.21 months for Social Science faculty.

- At the last phase, time required for published information to reach up to the end users was 46.57 months for Science faculty and 48.79 months for Social Science faculty.
Research and development is continuous process, in the sense that no study in any field is final in fact, every research into the area opens new vistas, and brings new factors to light, thus promoting further work in the area. Evaluation of various aspects of university following research areas and suggested library system can be effectively done by conducting research studies. For research in this field the areas are;

1) Acquisition policies of university libraries in Maharashtra.
2) Books procurement delay in university libraries in Maharashtra.
3) Comparative study of Non-Agriculture and Agricultural university libraries in Maharashtra for time required in dissemination of information to users.
4) Delay in procurement of India journals in university libraries.
5) Time delay in the reference section of university libraries.

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