5.1 INTRODUCTION

Total 114 colleges of different faculties established in the Solapur district and are affiliated to the Solapur University. The faculty wise list of all colleges affiliated to Solapur University are listed in table 1.1. Out of 114 colleges, 13 (11.40%) colleges are of Arts and Fine arts faculty, 04 (3.51%) colleges are of commerce faculty, 06 (5.26%) colleges are of Science faculty, 12 (10.50%) colleges have Arts and Commerce, 06 (5.26%) colleges have Arts and Science faculty, 06 (5.26%) colleges are of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty, 03 (2.63%) colleges are of Law faculty, 28 (24.60%) colleges are of Education Faculty, 11 (9.65%) colleges are of Engineering & Architectures faculty, 04 (3.51%) colleges are of Pharmacy faculty, 20 (17.50%) colleges are of Computer and Business Management faculty and 01 (0.88%) colleges are of Master of Social Welfare faculty. It is seen that Education faculty colleges are more comparatively than other faculties and only one college of Master of Social Welfare faculty.

The questionnaires to elicit research data have been distributed to the 102 colleges affiliated to Solapur University, Solapur out of which 77 (75.49%) college libraries have given the response the researcher.

5.2 FINDINGS FOR THE CURRENT STATUS OF COLLEGES

Out of total 77 colleges covered in the study affiliated to Solapur University, Solapur. The 18 (23.38%) college established before 1980, 9 (11.69%) colleges established during 1981-1990, 12 (15.58%) colleges established during 1991-2000 and 38 (49.35%) colleges are established during 2001-2011. The college establishment data in the table 4.3 shows that nearly 50% colleges were established in the decade 2001-2011 and remaining 50% were established in the period of 40 years (1960-2000). All the related data is tabulated in the table 4.3

- Out of 77 colleges 40 (51.95%) colleges are Nonprofessional aided colleges, 10 (12.99%) colleges are Nonprofessional unaided colleges and remaining 27
(35.06%) colleges are professional unaided colleges. From this data it is observed maximum response of 50% is obtained from nonprofessional grantable colleges, which were established before 2001. The remaining 37 (~50%) of professional/nonprofessional unaided colleges, professional unaided colleges are 27 (75%), which includes the faculties of pharmacy, engineering, computer science, management etc. and remaining nonprofessional unaided colleges are 10 (25%), which includes arts, commerce, science, education etc. This shows that the growth of professional unaided colleges is very fast as compared to the other colleges and maximum response is obtained from the professional unaided rather than the nonprofessional unaided colleges. All the related data is tabulated in the table 4.4.

- Out of respondent 77 colleges only 32 (41.56%) colleges were accredited by NAAC/NBA and rest of the colleges 45 (58.44%) are nonaccredited.

- Out of total accredited 32 colleges only one (3.23%) college obtained the A grade, 6 (19.35%) colleges obtained the B Grade, 11 (35.48%) colleges obtained B+ grade, 8 (25.81%) colleges obtained the B++ grade, 2 (6.46%) colleges obtained the C+ grade and 4 (12.9%) colleges obtained the C++ grade. From this data it is observed that the 25 (78%) colleges acquires grades B, B+ and B++ and 7 (12%) colleges acquires A, C+ and C++ grades. All the related data with grades and their percentage is plotted in graph of column format in the fig. 4.5.

- Comparatively 35.48% colleges obtained the B++ grade and all 64.52% colleges obtained the C++ to A grades as per the college performance in the six criterion. In the seven grade points scale nearly one third colleges acquires B++ grade and reaming two third colleges acquires six grades out of which very few colleges acquires A(1) and C+ (2) grades.

- Out of 32 colleges accredited by NAAC/NBA (in the first inspection by NAAC/NBA), only 9 (28.12%) colleges are reaccredited by NAAC and remaining 23 (71.88%) colleges submitted the SSR to the NAAC Bangalore.
The only 28.12% colleges completed reaccreditation and major collages (71.88%) not completed their reaccreditation in time.

- For the various undergraduate courses, total boys 22362 (62.32%) and total 13518 (37.68%) girls (Total strength of student equal to 35880) are enrolled in the academic year 2010-11 becomes the library users in the 77 colleges. The boys’ library users are comparatively double that of girls library users.

- For the various postgraduate courses 3261 (58.67%) boys and 2297 (41.33%) girls (Total strength of student equal to 5696) are enrolled in the academic year 2010-11 becomes the library users in the 77 colleges. Comparatively postgraduate boys and girls library users ratio is 60 : 40.

- In the all faculties enrolled boys researchers are 87 (67.97%) and girl researchers are 41 (32.03%) (Total research students are 128) in the academic year 2010-11 in the 77 colleges under study. It is found that comparatively boys research students are more than the girl research students in 77 colleges in the academic year 2010-11.

- It is found that female student enrolment was significantly less than the boys students during the year 2010-11.

- Total male faculty members 1211 (74.94%) and female faculty members 405 (25.06%), the female faculty member is much smaller in strength as compare to that of male faculty members.

- Total Project staff /Research Associate working in the different 77 colleges are 139, out of which there are 105 (75.54%) male research staff and 34 (24.46%) female research staff working on the different projects. It is found that comparatively less female research staff is working than the male research staff from the total 77 colleges as a library user.

- Total non-teaching male employees 981 (87.20%) and female employees 144 (12.80 %) working in the 77 colleges as a library users. It is found that the male nonteaching library users are seven times greater than female nonteaching library users in 77 college libraries.
From the statistical report tabulated in table 4.8 it is found that less than 40% UG, PG students/faculty members/nonteaching staff/ research students of female category and more than 60% of male category are the library users in the colleges. Further, it is observed that the proportion of female members are significantly smaller that of male members.

With reference to above all points we conclude that very few colleges are accredited by NAAC which is a major challenges for all colleges affiliated under Solapur University. To develop the college library facility more advance it very necessary that maximum colleges should be accredited by NAAC.

5.3 FINDINGS FOR THE PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Total twenty six questions were asked to the librarian in the questionnary about the physical facilities of libraries for example about the separate building for library, adequate reading room facility in library, availability of stack room, periodical section, separate display unit, separate reading room facility for girls, boys, teachers, non-teaching staff, visitors, notice boards for the students, circulation counter, separate news paper section for girls and boys, separate toilet for girls, boys and staff of the college, separate drinking water facility for boys, girls and staff, facility of TV, television, fax service, internet and complaint/suggestion box etc. Further, the table shows that up to the end of the second decade (i.e. up to 1990), there was no growth of infrastructural facilities and user services not only this but some colleges not have infrastructural and other user services up to the end of second decade. Then after the second decade partially there was a fulfillment of infrastructural and other user service facilities by management of some college libraries and this increase in the third decade is up to 20%. The percentage growth of increase is raised from 20% to 60% up to end of fourth decade (i.e. up to end of 2011). During the forty years (1971-2011) different infrastructural developments are observed in senior college libraries which give the facilities to the library users and are summarized as below.

50% colleges have their separate library building in the I\textsuperscript{st} decade (1971-80), in the II\textsuperscript{nd} decade it increases up to 70.37% , in the III\textsuperscript{rd} decade it again increases
up to 87.17%, but in the IVth decade there is large decrease of percentage from 87.17% to 66.23%. This decrease of percentage is due to the increase of establishment of colleges in the fourth decade.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 48(62.34%) libraries have the adequate reading room facility in the library for student and faculty members. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there were only 3(16.66%) colleges have adequate reading room facility. Growth is increased four times the initial growth in first decade.

- During four decade separate reading room facility for boys, girls and teachers in the library is observed to be increased from 33% to 75%.

- Out of 77 libraries only few libraries about 12.98% have the separate reading room facility for non-teaching staff and the visitors.

- Stack room facility increases progressively 16.66% , 22.22%, 35.46 and 45.45% in the Ist, IInd, IIIrd and IVth decade respectively.

- In the Ist, IInd, IIIrd and IVth decade the % of separate periodical facility increases progressively and presently out of 77 colleges only 41(53.24%) colleges have the separate periodical facility for the library user.

- Display unit facility for the new arrivals of books increases from 16.66% to 54.54%, till among the 77 libraries 46.76% a library does not have such facility of display unit.

- Out of 77 libraries, 44.16% libraries have common newspaper section facility for boys and girls, out of these 44.16% libraries only 15% libraries have separate reading facility for boys and girls.

- Out of 77 libraries 36.33% libraries have drinking water facility for boys, girls and staff it was only 2.6% in the 1st decade,

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 51(66.23%) libraries have the a separate facility of notice boards for the students. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there were
only 5(27.775) colleges have the separate facility of notice board for the student. Growth is increased double that of initial.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 51(66.23%) libraries have the separate facility of circulation counter for issuing the books to the student. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there were only 5(27.775) colleges have the separate facility of circulation counter for the student. Currently the growth of increase of facilities becomes double that of first decade.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 18(23.38%) libraries have the separate toilet facility for boys in the library. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there was only one 1(5.55%) college have the separate toilet facility for boys in the library. Currently the growth of increase of separate toilet facility for boys is not 100%, though it is the essential requirement for the user.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 19(24.68%) libraries have the separate toilet facility for girls in the library. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there was only one 1(5.55%) college have the separate toilet facility for girls in the library. Currently the growth of increase of separate toilet facility for girls is not 100%, though it is the essential requirement for the user.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 16(20.78%) libraries have the separate toilet facility for staff in the library. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there was only one 1(5.55%) college have the separate toilet facility for staff in the library. Currently the growth of increase of separate toilet facility for staff is not 100%, though it is the essential requirement for the user.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 13(16.88%) libraries have the television facility in the library to see telecasting programs on TV. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there was not a single library to have a facility of television in the library. Currently the growth of increase of TV facility is 16.88%.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 13(16.88%) libraries have the facility of Xeroxing in the library. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there was not a single library
to have Xeroxing facility in the library. Currently the growth of increase of Xeroxing facility is increased and is 44.16%.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 23(29.87%) libraries have the facility of fax machine in the library. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there was not a single library to have fax machine in the library. Currently the growth of increase of Xeroxing facility is increased and is 29.87%.

- Out of 77 libraries, currently 33(42.86%) libraries have the facility of computer section with internet connection in the library. Out of 18 libraries in first decade there was not a single library to have computer section with internet connection in the library. Currently the growth of increase of computer section with internet connection facility is increased and is 33(42.86%).

- 37(48.05%) libraries kept regularly the complaint/suggestion box in the libraries for students and staff and its weekly opening function and implementation by library committee and it becomes a part of routine work of the library.

5.4 FINDING FOR THE INFORMATION RESOURCES

- Average text books and reference books available in the each library are 8033 and 4886 respectively.

- The average maximum growth of text books per year in each library is 4290.

- It is found that there no increase of the text books form I st decade to II nd decade, from II nd to III rd decade increase per year is 14.29% and from III rd to IV th decade per year the increase of text books is 15.82%. This shows that the increase of text books in II nd to III rd decade is 114.29% and III rd to IV th decade the increase of text books is by 115.82%.

- It is found that the average maximum growth of reference books per year in each library is 6545.
It is found that the percentage increase of the reference books from each earlier decade to next decade per year is 10.5%, 3.65% and 38.96%. This shows that in 3rd decade it is decrease of growth of percentage by 3.65% but in the 4th decade it is large increase in the growth of text books by 38.96%.

It is found that the average maximum growth of periodicals per year in each library is 5.

It is found that the percentage increase of the periodicals from each earlier decade to next decade per year is 00.0, -2.59% and 4.90%. This shows that in 2nd decade there is no increases of periodicals, in 3rd decade maximum colleges not purchased the periodicals as require the average decrease by 2.59% and in 4th decade it increases by 4.9%.

It is found that the average maximum growth of national/International Journals per year in each library is 44.

It is found that the percentage increase of the national/International Journals from each earlier decade to next decade per year are 4.05%, 2.11% and 68.73%. This shows that in 3rd there is decrease of growth of % but in the 4th decade there is large increase in the % of growth of national/International Journals by 68.73%.

It is found that the average maximum growth of yearbooks per year in each library is 7.

It is found that the percentage increase of the year books from each earlier decade to next decade per year is 1.11%, 15.00% and 14.8%. This shows that from 2nd to 3rd growth is maximum by 15% but from 3rd to 4th again the growth is reduced by 0.2%.

It is found that the average maximum growth of map per year in each library is 13.

It is found that the percentage increase of the maps from each earlier decade to next decade per year is -8.75%, 286.00% and 8.58%. This shows that from
1st to 2nd growth decreases by 8.75%, from 2nd to 3rd it tremendously increases to 286% and then it again drops to 8.58%.

- It is found that the average maximum growth of rare books per year in each library is 3.
- It is found that the percentage increase of the rare books from each earlier decade to next decade per year is 0.00%, 190% and 0.83%. This shows that from 1st to 2nd there is no growth from 2nd to 3rd it tremendously increases by 190% and then it again in 3rd to 4th abruptly drops to 0.83%.
- It is found that the average maximum growth of reports per year in each library is 10.
- It is found that the percentage increase of the reports from each earlier decade to next decade per year is 0.00%, 17.77% and 38%. This shows that from 1st to 2nd there is no growth from 2nd to 3rd it increases by 17.77% and then it increases from in 3rd to 4th by 38%.
- It is found that the average maximum growth of theses per year in each library is 59.
- It is found that the percentage increase of the theses from each earlier decade to next decade per year is 0.00%, 420% and 69.06%. This shows that from 1st to 2nd there is no growth, from 2nd to 3rd it tremendously increases by 420% and then it again decreases in 3rd to 4th by 96.06%.

- Overall we can observed that there was increasing trend for Library collection, but it seem to be that there is significant expansion in Library collection during decade III to decade IV.

5.5 FINDING OF PROFESSIONAL STATUS IN THE LIBRARIES

- Out of 77 colleges only 29 (37.66%) colleges were have the ICT application at their library, while 48 (62.34%) colleges have not ICT application [Table 4.21].
Only 37.66% of Colleges have the Software for Library and 62.34% colleges are operating Library manually [Table 4.21].

From table 4.25 it is found that there is increase of library staff in each decade and this increase is 72.86%, 86.67%, 94.12% 61.54%, 69.39% of growth in Librarian, Assistant Librarians, Library Assistants, Library Attendants, Peons from decade III to decade IV.

From the table 4.26 it is found that only 13.46% of colleges have the adequate number of professional staff, who have the ability to handle the ICT application and 10.34% staff is semiprofessional means they completed certificate course of library science.

From the table 4.27 it is found that more than 50% (52.63%) of colleges did not have any professional development facility for their staff.

From above point we can conclude that libraries need to undergo the trainings and professional education in order to meet the changing environment with ICT applications.

5.6 FINDING ABOUT LIBRARY SERVICES

It is found that out of 77 college libraries, 58.44% of libraries have Lending service, 50.65% of libraries have the Reservation of Documents service, 83.12% of libraries have the Reference service, 66.23% of libraries have the Current awareness service, 38.96 of libraries have selective dissemination of information service, 29.87% of libraries have indexing service and 71.43% of colleges have the Newspaper clippings service.

It is found that out of 77 college libraries, only 19.48% libraries have the Abstracting service, 35.06% libraries have Photocopying service at their library, 20.78% libraries have translation service and 20.78% libraries have CD ROM search service.
It is found that out of 77 libraries, 37(48.05%) libraries have inter library loans facility, 64(83.12%) have newspaper clipping service facility, 9(11.69%) libraries inter-library network service, 40(51.95%) libraries have maintenance of book service and 18(23.38%) libraries have wedding out book service. It is observed that except newspaper clipping service and maintenance of book service other services are comparatively observed to be rare in the most of libraries.

It is found that 71.42% libraries have E-Mail and World Wide Web service in libraries, 51.94% libraries have free e-Journals Access service in libraries, 29.87% libraries have e-Reference service and 51.5% libraries have INFLIBNET service in colleges libraries.

It is found that out of 77 college libraries, 70.13% of libraries have no internet based services in library and 66.23% of libraries have no online search service in library.

It is found that out of 77 college libraries, only 22.08% of libraries have the inter library networks, while remaining 77.93% of colleges have not any network facility. It is also observed that out of 17 colleges 16 (94.12%) of colleges using the LAN system for networking.

*From the above points it is concluded that in order to fulfill the reader’s requirements libraries need be redesigned in light of changing requirements of readers.*

### 5.7 FINDINGS ABOUT HUMAN RESOURCES

It is found that total sanctioned staff in 77 libraries is 424, but 409 actual staff working in the libraries, which shows that the 96.46% of recruitment is filled in the libraries; only 16(3.54%) posts are vacant in the libraries. Out of 16 vacant posts 12 posts are of librarian and 4 from the other operators post.

It is found that among the total 409 working staff including librarian in the 77 libraries, 143(34.96%) are the professional staff completed their library course, 163(39.86%) are semi-professional working staff completed their certificate
course in library and information science and 103(25.185) non-professional staff not completed library certificate course working in the college libraries. This shows that 25.18% staff is non-professional but working in the libraries. The majority of this 25.18% working staff is the fourth class workers.

- It is found that among the 65 librarians majority of the college librarian possess masters degree in library and information science (70.76%) out of which only one librarian acquired Ph.D. degree and remaining 19(29.24%) of college librarians acquires bachelor degree in library and information science and post graduate masters degree in the other subject.

- It is found that in each decade the library staff increases as per the growth of the libraries. It is observed that the growth rate is not increased in the Ird and IInd decade. The increase of the growth rate is higher after the IInd decade and is different for the different posts. The growth rate from decade III to decade IV of the Librarian is 72.86%, of Assistant Librarians is 86.67%, of Library Assistants is 94.12%, of Library Attendants 61.54% and of Peons is 69.39%. It is also found that the growth rate of library assistant is higher as compared to other and it is lower for the Library Attendants.

- It is found that the professional staff actually updates his qualifications by acquiring graduate/post graduate/PG Diploma/certificate course from the Shivaji University, Kolhapur/YCMO University/Pune University/BAMU.

- It is found that the 59(90.77%) libraries have the Library Committee out of which 54(93.22%) libraries have the advisory committee while only 4(6.78%) libraries have the executive committee for the library work.

- It is found that out of 77 libraries only 59 libraries constituted the ‘library committee’ for the overall development of libraries out of which 2(3.39%) libraries constituted the library committee of only two members, 5(8.47%) libraries constituted the library committee of only three members and 52(88.14%) libraries constituted the library committee of than four members. This shows that the committee members in the library committee are flexible and principal have the power to constitute the library committee.
➢ It is found that out of 59 libraries, 3(5.08%) libraries conducted only one meeting in an academic year 2010-11, 37(62.72%) libraries conducted two meetings in an academic year 2010-11, 4(6.77%) libraries conducted three meetings in an academic year 2010-11 and 15(25.43%) libraries conducted more than four meetings in an academic year 2010-11.

➢ It is found that 7(43.75%) of colleges libraries form an academic body by taking members of Management Council/ Senate/ Academic Council.

➢ It is found that out of 77 college libraries, 52(67.53%) libraries have an internal book Selection committee and remaining 25(32.47%) libraries not constituted book selection committee from the teachers/students/nonteaching staff.

➢ It is found that out of 77 libraries only 52 constituted the internal book selection committee, out of which 20(38.44%) colleges libraries have taken the contribution of student as a user along with faculty members and 32(61.53%) college libraries have not taken students contribution along with faculty members, subject heads and librarian.

➢ It is found that out of 77 college libraries, 3(3.89%) libraries purchasing the journals and periodicals from the agent, 32(41.56%) colleges purchasing from vendors and 42(54.55%) colleges purchasing from the publishers. Only few colleges purchasing the journals and periodicals from the agent and this percentage is very less as compared to the libraries purchasing the journals from vendors and publishers.

➢ It is found that out seventy seven libraries of Solapur University, Solapur, 58.44% users are satisfied for the library services and other support provided by the libraries, 29.87% users are partially satisfied for the library services and 11.69% users are not satisfied on the services and the other service provided by the libraries.

5.8 FINDINGS ABOUT FINANCIAL STATUS
It is found that out of total 77 colleges under study 40 (51.95\%) colleges are aided and 37 (48.05\%) colleges are un-aided. The 37 un-aided colleges includes the professional colleges like engineering, architecture, pharmacy, Education, computational sciences.

It is found that out of 77 colleges only 26 (33.77\%) colleges have the affiliation as per U.G.C. norms (2f), and 12 B, and remaining 51 (66.23\%) colleges have no affiliation of 2f and 12B they are in process to submit the proposal to fulfill that condition. Out of 26 colleges 14 colleges have taken the benefit of U.G.C. grant to develop the library.

It is found that only 26 (33.77\%) of college libraries are eligible to apply the demand to UGC for the financial support for the development of libraries, whereas remaining 51 (66.23\%) of college libraries are not eligible to get the financial support from UGC.

It is found that only 14 (18.18\%) of colleges utilized the financial grant from UGC development grants, while 63 (81.82\%) of colleges have no financial resources from the UGC development grants.

It is found that there are number of collection sources to develop the libraries, basically the collection fees from the students as library deposit, library fee, ID. Cards, Borrower Cards, overdue charges, xerox charges, internet service fee, development fees etc.

It is found that in I^{st} decade only two libraries submitted the data of collection of amount under the different sources of collection and the average collection per year in each library is around Rs. 1149/-.

It is found that in II^{nd} decade only four libraries submitted the data of collection of amount under the different sources of collection and the average collection per year in each library is around Rs. 1253/-.
It is found that in III$^{\text{rd}}$ decade only eight libraries submitted the data of collection of amount under the different sources of collection and the average collection per year in each library is around Rs. 31628/-. 

It is found that in IV$^{\text{th}}$ decade forty two libraries submitted the data of collection of amount under the different sources of collection and the average collection per year in each library is around Rs. 15606/-. 

It is found that the financial source of collection of amount from the various fees up to the end of II$^{\text{nd}}$ decade is constant, it increases in the III$^{\text{rd}}$ decade and later on it again decreases. This decrease of amount is mainly due to the increase of non-aided B.Ed, M.Ed, ECS and BCA colleges where the number of students admitted in a class are limited. 

It is found that the amount collected from the library sources are in a year is less, which is not sufficient to develop the libraries of nonprofessional colleges. The average amount available for development of libraries in each year in the IV$^{\text{th}}$ decade is Rs.84190/- and in each successive year the increase of collection amount is 20%. 

It is found that the expenditure in ten years for purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, computers and other required items the amount utilized per college per year in the I$^{\text{st}}$ decade was Rs. 35081=00, in the II$^{\text{nd}}$ decade the amount utilized per college per year increased and is Rs.53006=00, In the III$^{\text{rd}}$ decade expenditure per library per year becomes Rs. 31209=00. In the fourth decade the amount utilized per college per year was Rs.158931=00. It is observed that after in I$^{\text{st}}$ decade the expenditure increases but in the IIIrd decade it decreases and then it is increases by 5 times in the IV$^{\text{th}}$ decade. 

It is found that out of 77 libraries, 59 libraries submitted their budget provision for the Academic year 2011-12. Probable item wise expenditure of each library in the next year is submitted to the management of the college. The statistical analysis of data shows that the average probable budget amount for the purchase of books in the library is 418507/-, for the purchase of non-printing material is 12749/-, for purchase of equipments it is 40648/-, for the purchase
of periodicals it is 84824/-, for the binding purpose it is 6013/-, for the purchase of library related other materials it is 10099/-, it is observed that the more amount is kept for the purchase of books, less amount is kept for the binding purpose. Approximately the 73% amount is planned to utilize for the purpose of purchasing books only, and remaining 27% amount planned to utilized to purchase the journals, periodicals, equipments, maintenance etc.

- It is found that the total yearly average budget allotment for each library for the financial year 2011-12 is Rs. 572879/-. The standard deviation values shows that the variations are differs due to some colleges have mixed faculties of arts, science and commerce aided, non-aided and as well as the mixing of professional and non-professional colleges.

5.9 SUGGESTIONS ABOUT PHYSICAL RESOURCES

- All colleges must have the separate library building in the campus of the college with sufficient built up area and which must have separate and sufficient reading room facility for boys and girls.

- All libraries must have separate faculty wise stack rooms with sufficient numbers of steel cupboards with D.D. type of classification in front side of the stack room and also on the cupboards.

- Library should have separate periodical section for faculty members with display unit of new arrivals updated day to day.

- More than 50% of libraries in the jurisdiction of Solapur University have lack of infrastructural facilities like separate circulation counter for boys and girls, newspaper section, display unit, drinking water facility, separate toilet facility for boys and girls, drinking water facility, Xeroxing facility, broadband internet facility etc. so the strong and important suggestion is to create the essential infrastructural facilities to users.

- More than 60% colleges does not have the well-furnished libraries required to store and keep the reading materials like journals, periodicals, text books, reference books, rare books, bibliographies, maps, reports, theses, reprints,
tables, chairs, fans, coolers, computers, printers, cassettes, CD’s, LCD’s etc. so, the suggestions to the librarian is that to keep the library ready for user, save the important items in good condition by keeping library items at safe and proper place by preparing 100% library furniture.

5.10 SUGGESTIONS ABOUT INFORMATION RESOURCES

- After every three years for each class and each faculty new curriculum and new syllabus is inforces which automatically increases the purchasing of new text books. The important suggestion is that collection of information sources in the form of reference books must be more than text books.

- Now a days use of computer and library software is a powerful tool for the users in the digital library, which saves the time, increases the storage size, possible to interconnect the international libraries, fast communication, reduces the human error, fast access. The important suggestion is that all libraries must be computerized with suitable library software.

- Digitization of information sources is less than 20% in the libraries of Solapur University. So, the suggestion to the librarian is that all information sources should must be in the digitization form to save it for long time and it should be repeatedly updated to transfer in the new storage devices.

- Suggestion to use the security keys or security passwords for the open access library systems and secure from viruses by loading antivirus software to the system.

- Separate router with broad band or lees line or NKN line connection should be in each digital libraries to access the inter library or library information sources.

- Suggestion to keep the important information in the hard copy form in the form of bind ledgers.
5.11 SUGGESTIONS ABOUT LIBRARY SERVICES

- Reputation of library depends upon the library user’s satisfaction and user’s satisfaction depends upon the library services provided to the user. Ultimately the library services are important part of library work.

- Except the circulation service, no other library service is perfectly implemented in its maximum extent in the library. So, the suggestion to the librarian is that at any cost give maximum library service to the users.

- All the library services should computerized so the training course should have to organize in the library for the library user.

- Suggestion to the principal is that there should not be a transfer of professional library staffs in other departments of colleges, otherwise maximum (100%) library services are not provided to the users.

5.12 SUGGESTIONS ABOUT HUMAN RESOURCES

- Though the 75% staff is library professionals, i.e. they completed their graduation/post-graduation/certificate course in library and information science but these staff is not perfect in the digital library operation because the theoretical knowledge of library science not only fulfill all the library services, so presently all library staff must have the periodical training in the library about the new practical concepts of library science.

- After every three months there should a practical operational training course/refresher course for all the staff working in the library.

- The important suggestion is that there should be internal transfer of library staff on other counter by cyclic rotation so as to know the new updated computer operations of library services.

- There should not be a recruitment of any post in the library, who did not completed computer operation course related to library services.
• There should not be a transfer of staff from any department in the library unless he completed training of library software course.

5.13 SUGGESTIONS ABOUT PROFESSIONAL STATUS

• There should be a provision to depute librarian/assistant librarian/library assistant/library attendant to the training course of library and information science to update the ICT applications in the daily library work.

• There should be provision to sanction the leave of library staff, who is interesting to complete his higher education in the subject of library and information science.

• The important suggestion about the professional development of the staff is that the sufficient provision has to be made for the every year to update the computerized knowledge of library informations and library services.

5.14 SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FINANCIAL STATUS

• Financial status of the unaided nonprofessional college libraries is not in a sound position to develop the infrastructural facilities to the users. So, the suggestion is to prepare the financial plan of five years to fulfill the infrastructural requirements in the library. One year, five year, twenty year predesigned financial plans must be sanctioned in the library committee and also in the management level of the college to maintain the level of growth of development of college libraries.

• Proper utilization of library fee, library deposits, internet fee for library developments.

• For the infrastructural developments, computerization of library, updated ICT applications in the library etc. the proposals should be submitted to the apex bodies like UGC, AICTE, and NCERT for financial assistance.

• If the college is financially weak, the rate of growth of development of library ceases, which affects the admissions of student strength in the college, so one
advice is that it is essential to take the financial loan for library development, otherwise your college will not be stable in the modern education system.

- Financial resources should have to generate from the library services itself by providing the services on pay basis to the outside users like industrialist, pharmacists, agriculturalist, doctors, engineers, architectures, technologists, scientists, contractors, researchers etc.