CHAPTER 8 [A].

SUMMARY

Based on the main and specific objectives of research, various research parameters of the investigation have been summarized below:

- **Year of establishment:-**

Out of the total 12 law colleges for present study the oldest (1956) established law college was Manikchand Pahade law college Aurangabad.

- **Grants:-**

Regarding grants, four college were non granted namely Sant Tukaram law college, Udgir, SharadChandra Pawar law college, Nanded, Matsyodri law college, Jalna and V.N.Patil law college, Aurangabad.

- **Buildings:-**

Four law colleges have not their own library building i.e. Manikchand Pahade law college, Aurangabad, V.N.Patil law college, Aurangabad, Dyanand law college, Latur and SharadChandra law college, Nanded.

- **Study room and readers capacity:-**

The area of law college study room of 12 colleges ranges between 450 sq.foot to 4000 sq. foot and the readers capacity ranges from 43 to 313.

- **Library committee :-**

Except four, all 12 law colleges have library committee ranging the duration of 1
to 5 years, only 2 colleges have students participation in library committee.

- **Library staff :-**

The total library staff ranges from minimum 1 to maximum 6. Law college Osmanabad and Sharadchandra Pawar law college have no chief librarian and only SSLC has only assistant librarian.

- **Educational qualification :-**

Overall, library staff educational qualification is post graduate + M.Lib.

- **Furniture and accessories :-**

All the libraries have steel and iron cub-board, chairs, tables, rack, fans and periodical stand.

- **Book store :-**

The maximum 25524 books have been store at NCLC, Nanded and lowest 1037 at Sharadchandra Pawar law college, Nanded. The highest average increase in book store is 1655 in Narayanarao Chavan Law College, Nanded and lowest at 230.60 at SSLC, Kandhar.

- **Financial aid through various scheme:-**
  1. Student welfare fund
  2. grants commission
3. Book banks and donations

- **Reference section :-**

The maximum 6000 and minimum 45 reference books are available in Narayanarao Chavan Law College, Nanded and 50 Sant Tukaram Law College, Udgir respectively.

- **Foreign journals :-**

Only four Law Colleges have foreign journals subscription and their number ranges from 4-2.

- **Total journals :-**

Except one i.e. Sant Tukaram Law College, Udgir all the libraries have subscription to journals, the range varies from 32-5.

- **Bound Volume Journals :-**

Four law colleges have no bond volume journal. The available bond volume journals in law college libraries ranges from 3749 to 95.

- **Sources of financial management:-**
  1. State Government funds
  2. University Gants Commission
  3. Library Fees
  4. Delayed or Late Fees
- **Funds incurred :-**
  1. Books and other reading materials
  2. Journals, binding
  3. Furniture and other accessories

- **Income & Expenditure Pattern :-**

  The maximum income of Manikchand Pahade law college, Aurangabad during five years was Rs. 116000 and the lowest income was Rs. 532000 for Sharadchand Pawar law college, Nanded. The Dyanand Law college, Latur has highest total expenditure during five years i.e. Rs. 1394647 and SSLC, Kandhar has lowest expenditure i.e. Rs. 286129.

- **Computerization :-**

  Cent percent law college libraries have computerization.

- **Software :-**

  Soul, easy-lib and master software”s are prominently used.

- **Readers capacity :-**

  In all the law college libraries, the student as a reader”s capacity ranges between 85 to 1400 and professor reader”s capacity ranges between 10 to 25.
- **Circulation capacity:-**

  The per day circulation capacity of all the law college libraries for students ranges between 13 to 415, for professors 2 to 50 and for staff 0 to 10.

- **Independents book exchange section:-**

  Only fifty percent law college libraries have independent book exchange section.

- **Budget :-**

  Out of the total 12 law colleges librarians participated in preparation and finalization of budget.

- **Books exchange system:-**

  Nawark and Brown are the popular system of book exchange in all the law college libraries.

- **Opening and exchange time of libraries:-**

  The opening and exchange of books timings for all the libraries differ from each other.

- **Time for study room :-**

  Timing for study room of all the law college libraries varies.
- **Study room:-**

Per day inward readers capacity of study room for all the law college libraries ranging from 12 to 250.

- **Reading material:-**

The selection and purchase of reading materials i.e. books, journals binding have been done with the help of principal, librarian and staff members.

- **Sources of book selection:-**

Books have been selected on the advice of experts, publishers and straight to the book stall.

- **Book processing:-**
  1. Cataloguing
  2. Grading
  3. Tabulation

- **Book checking / counting:-**

66.67 percent, 16.66 percent and 16.67 percent libraries check or count the book during one year, 3 years and 1 year respectively.

- **Registration:-**
  1. Self list
  2. Volume entry
  3. Independent register
• **Missing book:-**

On an average, from total law college libraries 0-40 books have been missing during counting or checking.

• **Accession :-**

No open accession systems have been found in all the libraries.

• **Sources of information used:-**

The mostly available information sources are books, journals, periodicals, encyclopedia, foreign journals and internet as a prime sources of information have been widely used by the readers.

• **Exchange of books:-**

The range of maximum three (3) and minimum one (1) book have been issued and exchange to the readers.

• **Duration of exchange :-**

All the law college libraries have maximum eight (8) and minimum four (4) days of possessing and exchange of books.

• **Visit of library:-**

Overall, all the readers of law college libraries visited daily (78.16%), weekly (30%), quarterly (5.5%) and occasionally (18.18%).

• **Photo copy service:-**
Facility of photo copy is available in every law college libraries.

- **Reference service :-**

There is no reference service available in libraries of law college. This service is mainly performed by librarian.

- **Inter librarian book circulation / exchange:-**

Maximum law college libraries follows the two way exchange where as the few of these adopt one way i.e. only as debt and very few follows no inter librarian circulation.

- **Internet facility:-**

Out of twelve law college libraries only two i.e. NCLC, Nanded, and law college, Beed have internal facilities.

- **Telephone:-**

Law college, Beed, SSLC, Parbhani and NCLC, Nanded libraries have telephone facility.

- **Library books:-**

Overall highest percent of respondents i.e. 20 were more satisfied, satisfied (65.03%), not satisfied (53.25) and not known (13.33%) regarding collection of books in law college libraries.

- **Availability of reading material:-**

Availability of reading material in law college libraries are concerned, overall
highest percent of respondents i.e. 10.49 were more satisfied, satisfied (43.36%), not satisfied (62.34) and don’t known (20%).

- **Books transactions:-**

Overall, highest 6.99 percent, 42.66 percent, 70.00 per cent and 20 per cent respondents reflects more satisfaction, satisfaction, no satisfaction and don’t know respectively.

- **Reference section:-**

The highest overall respondents i.e. 3.5 percent reply more satisfaction, satisfaction (31.58%), not satisfied (80%) and not know (10.11%) about reference section.

- **Use of study room:-**

Overall sample reveals that maximum 55.56 percent law college student use more than 30 minutes study room, 1-2 hours (50.35 %), 2-3 hours (29.78%), and more than 3 hours (18.18%).

- **Availability of reading materials:-**

About availability of reading materials in the law colleges libraries, overall 8.39 per cent, 41.93 per cent, 77.78 percent and 10 percent respondents expressed more satisfaction, satisfaction, no satisfaction and not known respectively.

- **Time period of libraries:-**
Overall 13.99 percent, 45.45 percent, 77.78 per cent and 11.11 per cent readers expressed more satisfaction, satisfaction, no satisfaction and not knows about the available time period of law college libraries.

- **Behaviour of library staff:-**

  Regarding behaviour of library staff, overall 13.99 percent users expressed more satisfaction, 56.66 (satisfaction), not satisfied (60%) and not knows (11.69%).

- **Library building:-**

  About library buildings of law college it is found that 13.28 per cent, 67.82 per cent, 70 per cent and 18.18 per cent users express more satisfaction, satisfaction, not satisfied and not knows respectively.

- **Availability of extra reading materials :-**

  Nearly 46.56 per cent, 34.65 per cent, 81.82 per cent and 30 per cent users expressed more satisfaction, satisfaction, no satisfaction and not known respectively about the availability of extra reading materials in the law college libraries.
CHAPTER 8 [B].

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on findings of the investigation, the following recommendations can be drawn.

In the knowledge era, we are all about to face with demand a lot more form library and information service profession, it will be our competencies that will help the users be more knowledgeable.

The impact of moving from text based learning to resource based learning will involve heavier use of library materials and a demand for more and varied media resources, including print and non print. Thus the library and information sources professionals need to re evaluate the collection development policy and also our services and its medium.

Law college libraries will have to coordinate closely with all levels of users to ensure the access to all types of resources and become a place for life-long learning.

Take it as an opportunity a way to define the undefined for all of us in the profession, and add more meaning to our being in the campus.
User education will not only increase the usage of the library but by interacting with them library and information source professionals will also be able to know the future of the libraries in the coming years.

Law college library and information services professionals face complex challenges posed by rapid revolutionary advances in ICT, LIS professionals need to implement new practices and new technologies, manage change, and improve performance companies to face future challenges of knowledge society. They need to develop personal, professional and core competencies to adapt changing technologies in order to deliver timely, value added content and world class services to the users from their desktop.

The role of law college library is to spread of knowledge to enrich the user who is residing remote in the villages. The nook corners of the country, state or district where the communication technology wants to reach.

Law college library and information service professional should gather information, organize into easily accessible collections and provide mechanisms that help productive utilization of the same by all the eligible clientele.
Although the new development in information technology are challenging, even overwhelming, the real challenges that face are not technical in nature. Instead it is the need to imagine and implement change that will translate traditional values into the networked and electronic information in future. In this order law college librarians have to influence and shape the future of information services within the highly technological and global information environment.

The financially weaker law college libraries come forward and adapt more stable and more reliable free and open source computer software’s (FOSS). If law college library professionals wants to initiate library automation and at the same time want to abolish the repetition of work, that are irresistible to use in library.

In the advent of globalization, quality of higher education institutions is being equated to competitiveness of graduate in the global market in preparation for knowledge based information society. It is possible through the law college library information services.

It can be rightly said that the quality of higher education institutes (HEIs) is not possible without quality library information services. So there is a need of time to assess the quality of higher education institutes library services offered in traditional, computerized, digital set up and improve its quality for satisfying the students and teachers in higher education institutes.
Considering the importance of reengineering in law college library and information services, it is necessary to rethink on this serious issue and how it will apply to the law college library for providing better services to fulfill multidimensional needs of the present patrons.

Construction of separate library building along with creation of separate reading room, reference section and inward-outward section.

Selection and appointment of qualified library staff at vacant post in libraries.

It is essential and necessary for law college libraries to have a volume binding. Total computerization of libraries and its allied sections. Availability of internet facilities at free or cheap rate.

There is need for creation and construction of reference section for the students, staff members and professors of the law college. Opening of study room for Sunday and other holidays for users. Increase in the numbers of Indian and foreign journals related to law.

Paste the important law related instruction, separate events etc on the notice board of law college library.
CHAPTER 8 [C].

LIMITATIONS:
The following limitation came into notice by the research scholar after analyzing the data.

- The Maharashtra region of Maharashtra state constituents eight district of which maximum are in rural areas, therefore the data pertaining to one law college library may not be similar or close to other law college libraries of the region.

- The maximum three law college have been established at urban area i.e. Aurangabad and Nanded followed by Latur two and one each at Beed, Jalna, Osmanabad and Parbhani. The Hingoli district has no law college. Similarly, out of twelve law colleges two are located in rural areas. i.e. Kandhar, Nanded and Udgir, Latur as a result the maximum available data of the investigation is from Urban law colleges rather than rural areas.

- The selected respondents for analyzing the various services available in the law college libraries though uniform i.e. 150 for each college but the received responses were highest 143 from 7 followed by MPLC, Aurangabad (123), DLC, Latur (101), Law College, Osmanabad (87), Law College, Beed (77), V.N.Patil Law College, Aurangabad(76), DALC, Aurangabad (66), SSLC, Parbhani (57), SSLC, Kandhar (18), Sant Tukarm Law College, Udgir (15), Matsuodari Law College, Jalna (11) and SPLC, Nanded (10).
The major limitation of the law colleges of V.N.Patil Law College, Aurangabad, Matsuodari Law College, Jalna, Sharadchandra Pawar Law College, Nanded and Sant Tukarm Law College, Udgir. for financial management because these college were non grants.

The library building is not available to Manikchand Pahade Law College, Aurangabad, Matsyodari Law College, Jalna, DLC, Latur and Sharadchandra Pawar Law College, Nanded.

Considering the strength of the students and availability of educational facilities in rural and urban areas, the space available to the reading room is small and the capacity available in the study room is also very meagre.

Out of the total, 33.34 percent law college i.e. Law College, Osmanabad, Matsuodari Law College, Jalna, Sharadchandra Pawar Law College, Nanded and Sant Tukarm Law College, the existing library committee in the remaining 66.66 law colleges have no fixed or uniform tenure.

It is a matter of great concerned that 1Manikchand Pahade Law College, Aurangabad, Dr.Ambedkar Law College, Aurangabad, Law College, Beed, Law College, Osmanabad, V.N.Patil Law College, Aurangabad, Matsuodari Law College, Jalna, DLC,, Latur, Shri Shivaji Law College,
Kandhar, Sharadchandra Pawar Law College, Nanded and Sant Tukarm Law College, Udgir. have not students involvement in library committee.

- The role of librarian in the library committee varies in law college library. He acts as a executive member, secretary, advisor, administrative head etc. similarly, there is no uniform pattern of appointment of the committee.

- Librarian, assistant, librarian, library assistant, library clerk, library servant and library peon constitute the staff of the library. It is great dissatisfaction that cent per cent staff is not available in at least in one library. Not a single library has no clerk and only one library has assistant library.

- Though the law colleges have legal higher education not a single librarian appointed is having doctoral degree in library science and any advance training in library science.

- Most of the law college librarians lack libraries infrastructure to the maximum extent. The major limitation is very few libraries have catalogue cabinet and periodical stand, only 50 percent libraries have catalogue cabinet.
In comparison to the students, staff and contemporarily legal educational challenges the book collection is not upto the mark. Only 2 law colleges have more than 20,000 where as six have less than 4000 books and remaining 4 law colleges have 4001 to 14000 books in their libraries.

During the study period of investigation the average increase in the book collection is very low and maximum average in 10 law college libraries is less than 1000 books.

Though the law colleges have been started many years back but during the period of 2006-10, the maximum collection of books in the 11 law college libraries have not increase more than 5000.

The books received and donate through various agencies such as students welfare scheme, UGC book banks are not enough. Only 200 books have donate to only one law college library. The book reserved from reference section of eight law college libraries are very low i.e. below 712 and in one college library it is only 45. Periodicals highlights the present scenario of the law and legal matter. The availability of these journals i.e. Indian and foreign is not subscriber of law college libraries. Only four law college libraries have foreign periodicals or journals.
During the period of study of five years the availability of journals or periodicals is very low their number ranges from 0-31 which is very less compared to the period.

The source of income to the law college libraries of Marathwada region from various sources i.e. state government funds, UGC, neither adequate nor uniform, which is totally insufficient pertaining to the needs of the law college libraries.

The pattern of law college libraries expenditure reveals that nine colleges have spend maximum amount on book purchase. Similarly periodicals or journals have been purchase by eight college libraries. The expenditure incurred on other accessories are either, nil or low.

There is very much imbalance between income and expenditure of two college libraries. Most of the law college libraries lack information technology and automation facilities. The available computer software is not latest or update. The lecturer students ratio in the law college is very imbalance or poor. The daily book exchange to the student, professors and staff is not uniform and very low in some law college libraries.
The exchange of book to the staff as compared to the students and lecturer is minimum. Traditional book exchange systems have been practiced in the law college libraries. Fifty percent law college libraries have not their own independent exchange section. The exchange period of the book is for maximum 8 days. There is no uniform library opening and book exchange time.

The time of study room is different from the opening and exchange book timings of the law college libraries. In some law college libraries the book checking is done either during three or five years. Traditional ways of book checking is practiced. The missing of books every year form law college libraries various i.e. upto maximum 30-40. The daily, weekly, quarterly and occasionally readers visit for reading in the libraries are comparative low as compared to the strength of the students. The readers view about library i.e. over satisfaction is far below normal i.e. less than 20 percent.

The opinion of readers about availability of reading materials in the libraries of law college i.e. over satisfaction is less than 10 percent. Regarding the exchange of book section, the only 6.99 percent readers of law college libraries express over satisfaction. Less than 3.5 percent of the law college libraries readers express over satisfaction about referenceservice. The utilization of study room available in the law college libraries is not upto maximum extent by the readers. The maximum 8.91 percent readers of law college libraries express over satisfaction about the availability of reading materials. The availability of time for reading rooms to the readers, the maximum 13.99 percent readers were over satisfied.
Regarding the opening time of law college libraries, highest 14.28 percent readers express over satisfaction. The maximum readers of law college libraries i.e. 16.67 percent opined that over satisfaction about the staff of libraries. The highest percent i.e. 13.28 have expressed over satisfaction regarding the building of law college libraries. The availability of extra reading materials other than legal literature is in only three law college libraries. Time, period of investigation and efforts of a single research workers are the prime limitations of the study.
CHAPTER 8 [D].

SCOPE FOR FURTHER WORKS:

The research work have been confined to only one region of Maharashtra i.e. Marathwada, it can be carried out in different regions of Maharashtra i.e. Vidharbha, Konkan and western Maharashtra.

- The study combines the law college libraries of two non agricultural universities of Marathwada i.e. BAMU, Aurangabad and SRTM University, Nanded.

- A separate study of all the law college libraries SRTM, Nanded need to be surveyed separately. The law college libraries of BAMU, Aurangabad need to be surveyed separately. There is survey need of rural college libraries of SRTM University, Nanded. There is survey need of rural college libraries of BAMU, Aurangabad.

- A comparative survey of SRTM University, Nanded and BAMU, Aurangabad is essentially to know the strength, weakens, opportunities and threats of law college libraries of Marathwada region.

- Rural law college libraries have different infrastructure than urban law college libraries of Marathwada region. Therefore, there is a need to study the rural and urban law college libraries. There is more than one Law College functioning in each district. There is need to compare and evaluate the infrastructure available in the libraries.
Oldest law college libraries of the region need to be surveyed and compared with the newly established law college libraries of the region. Similarly, law college libraries of region of the state need to analyzed with the other region.