Chapter- VII

Conclusions, Implications and Areas for further Study
7.1: INTRODUCTION:

In the present concluding chapter is in-fact summarization of the main findings of this study. In the process of summarization only salient findings have been highlighted. These findings are present under four main headings to correspond to the four objectives of the present study. It also discusses the implication based on the findings and areas for further study.

7.2: CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDY:

7.2.1. Qualitative Evaluation:

A. Absolute Size Of Collection:

1) The absolute size of books collection of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library was 3,04,473 and the book collection of Social Science was 51456 (16.90%). Total number of periodicals received in the library was 233. While in Social Science it was 37 (15.88%).

2) Of the 51456 books in Social Science subjects 36019 (70%) were unique titles and 15437 (30%) were in multiple copies. The Social Science collection is from the major Social Science discipline as Sociology, Political Science, History and Economics. These four subjects combinely constitute 74.45% of Social Science collection. While the subjects as Psychology, Public Administration, Home-Science etc. near about ¼ (one fourth) of the Social Science collection.
3) When the numerical adequacy of the holdings of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library was measured against the Clapp and Jordan and ACRL formulas. It was found that these formulas are not suitable to Indian situation and our libraries do not fulfill the norms of collection recommended by ACRL and Clapp and Jordan formula. It may be because of that empirical base of these formulas are rather vague for libraries. Other difficulty, which found was Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library has developed over a long period of time and valid operating data was not available in several areas, which invalidated the conclusion they reached.

4) The gradation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library as per recommendation of ACRL formula is less than ‘D’. It concludes that the total size of Social Science collection of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library was poor.

B. Collection Curriculum Relationship:

Distribution of Social Science collection according to Dewey Decimal Classification revealed the fact that each subject in Social Science and its related subject are not presented in the collection suitably. In fact Decimal Classification schedule makes evaluation difficult and not precise enough. A more detailed and comprehensive picture of the university programme and better understanding of the relationship of the collection to the university programme is necessary. It will help to evaluation collection support to the
university programme successfully. However present study gave the idea about the coverage of each discipline under the subject according to the Decimal Classification.

C. Year Of Publication:

When the analysis of the collection according to the year of publication was made it was found that near about 50% collection of Social Science were published before 1975 and 6.92% collection available in the library was published during the year 1996-2002. It is also found that acquisition of latest publication is continuously decreasing from the year 1965.

D. Language-Wise Distribution:

Analysis of the collection according to the language made it clear that maximum collection in Social Science was in English language as more than 70% the percentage of the books were in English language. While in Marathi and Hindi language it is only 30%. Though the majority of the students need the books in Marathi language.

The library is interested to acquire the maximum books published in English language.

E. Growth Rate And Weeding:

1) When the growth rate of the collection was examined, there seem ups and downs in growth rate of Social Science collection. It was found that on an average the percentage of volumes added in individual social subjects come to 17.15%. As national policy on
University Libraries (1986) recommends that university libraries in put of books as 25,000 volumes per annum. Compared to this formula acquisition of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library should be on an average 10 times more than that of present situation to reach the recommended standard. It means annual intake of the acquisition is poor.

2) It is surprised to note that no attempts have been made by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library to weed out absolute or unconsulted collection although 59.70% of Social Science collection remained unconcluded or not used.

F. Per Capita Approach:

1) When the quantity of collection was examined (in the span of the five years 1998-2002) in terms of the cliental of a library and their strength in terms of numbers of volumes were found that per capita acquisition of books seems to be higher in the year 2001. While it was lowest in the year 1999 as the user in total as well as in Social Science was less in the year 2001 and more in number in the year 1999.

2) According to formula suggested by National Policy on university libraries as per teacher 400 and per student 60 volumes be added in the library every year, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library does not fulfill these norms. In fact to compare this formula with this library seems to be impracticable.
G. Budget And Expenditure:

1) While comparing the total budget of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library with library, it is found that the total budget of university increased continuously from the year 1999-2002. But the budget of the library did not increased in that proportion. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library received only on an average 0.84% of the total university budget which indicated that library was not receiving appropriate finance as per the recommendations of the National Policy on University Libraries and ACRL as well as University Education Commission.

2) When the average expenditure per book was compared with the norms suggested by National Policy on University Libraries 1986. It was revealed that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library incurred more amounts per book in last five years than the recommendations.

H. Average Expenditure On Books Per User:

When the analysis of the expenditure per user from the year 1998 to 2002 of the (five years) was made it was found that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library incurred per user on an average Rs. 567.87/-, Rs. 279.01/-, Rs. 227.32/-, Rs. 453.64/-, Rs. 319.06/-, Rs. 177.42/-, Rs. 106.13/-, Rs. 143/-, Rs. 64.65/- and Rs. 84.67/- respectively.
The total user in Psychology and Home Science was less is no.
so the average expenditure on books per user's in Home-Science and
Psychology is more than other subjects.

I. Levels Of Collection:

The Basic information collection in Social Science formed
4.92% working collection in Social Science was 74.82% general
Social Science collection formed 16.81%. In the working collection
texts books formed the most of the part of working collection.

7.2.2: Qualitative Evaluation:

1) In impressionistic method when the quality of Social Science
collection was ascertained by the techniques of adequacy of
collection it was found that hundred present of Social Science
student's complaints were about the text books, lack of stock,
insufficient copies of text book in Marathi language for their
studies of given courses and non-replacement of defective books
with missing pages etc.

2) Of total surveyed faculty member of the Social Science
department rear about 67% of faculty members found collection
of the library inadequate while 33% faculty member found it
adequate.

3) While pointing out the areas of inadequacy it was found that
latest published books takes a long time to reach in the library
and hence they are not available in the library whenever required.
Users also reported that well recognized periodical was not
subscribed; documentation service was not accessible.

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4) For giving assignment to the student's 70% respondents found the collection inadequate. The collection is inadequate as assignments were hampered due to few copies of the texts books in Marathi language.

5) The books collection taken as a whole in Social Science subject was inadequate in respect of Marathi language other inadequacy of collection was non-availability of latest books, non-subscription of well recognized periodicals, hence faculties had to visit other libraries like Pune and Mumbai for their reference work. From the point of view of the research students the collection was inadequate or were found not up to the mark.

6) Inter Library Loan System was not very popular among the faculties as well as among the research students.

7.2.3: Use And User's Studies:

Part A: Use Study:

A. Relative Use:

Relative Use of books published before 1980 is comparatively more than the books published after 1980. The general trends of using Social Science literature published in Marathi language seems to be prominent covering more than i.e. 51% followed by English language 38% and Hindi language 11%.

Collection of the major subject in Social Science i.e. Sociology, Political Science, History and Economics used maximum and Relative Use in other subjects was minimum or negligible.
A. Non-Circulation Of Books:

It was found that 28070 (59.70%) books had never been circulated during the last ten years.

B. Circulation According To Subject:

The optimum use of collection according to the books prescribed in syllabi was found. Home lending study reveals that there is a continuous increase in the number of volumes that are use.

C. Books Match And Non-Match With University Courses:

Books matching with university courses or recommended in syllabi were more likely to be used than books not matching the syllabi.

D. Citation Analysis:

1) In regards to the study of citation analysis, it was found that the books were important types of material to reach scholars in Social Science as evidence by frequent use of books.

2) Researchers in Social Science subjects' maximum the books published in English language except, History and Journalism are the two subjects in which books published in Marathi language have been used maximum by the research scholar's as compared to other subjects.

3) The major type of information sources used by the faculties and research student's identified are in book formed this confirmed that the information services in book formed are in a heavy use by faculty and research students.
4) The citation analysis indicated that Social Science research in generally used Indian publication more than any other publication emanated from other countries.

Part B: User's Study:

1) User's study also revealed the fact that faculty and research student's preferred to read the material published in English language.

2) The interesting fact is to be noted that beside Marathi as a regional language, English still dominated the field of study and research of the faculty and research student's, English still remains the primary language for information search. Those substantial literature is being produced in Marathi as state language, it is not adequate for research purpose in the age of information and explosion of the knowledge of English language facilities the research and study to keep up date their knowledge faculty and research students in Social Science also have to depend heavily on the literature which is published in English language.

3) While post-graduate students preferred to read in Marathi language as major of the post-graduate students have the Marathi language as their medium of examination.
A. Use Of Libraries:

1) Although the faculty member have their personal libraries but for the reference work they are force to visit other university libraries like Pune and Mumbai etc. Post-Graduate students have to purchase their own books in connection with their courses, as these are not available in the library when they required.

2) Layout of the library is framed in such a manner to avoid difficult of using the collection of the library material.

3) 55.66% of the users used the library daily, remaining respondents used library, weekly. It is surprising to note library users that 2.10% respondents have never used the library for their study. However attention may be given to the respondents who do not know the importance of the library facilities.

B. Availability Of Library Service:

78% users availed borrowing facility. The number of books users were entitled to borrow was quiet sufficient to 55.35% of the books users. While 100% of the faculties and 74% research students did not felt that books they can borrow were sufficient in number. They need more books. The ideal number of books to be issued suggested by them is 40 books for teachers and minimum 15 books for research students.
C. Availability Of Reading Material:

About the availability for reading materials only 7.20% of the users were getting almost desired books and reading material in the library. While 25.20% of the user were getting the material has available accordingly on few occasion to 67.60% of the users.

D. Use Of Reference Books:

The study revealed the fact that faculty and research students are familiar with the reference book available in the library a few number of post-graduate students are familiar with Encyclopedia and Dictionaries but they were not familiar with the Directories and Bibliographies.

E. Personal Library:

Students and faculty members purchased the books of their own interest. Regarding the reasons for purchasing the books faculty members wanted to have their own books and student's purchased the books because these text were not available in the library.

Regarding the dependency on personal library it was revealed that the faculties depend considerably on the personal collection. Rather than Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library for the improvement of the library collection faculty to increase number of copies of reserved books in the library. Improvement in support to individual research work, acquisition of latest publication, text books in Marathi language, prompt shelving of books and open access to the users etc.
7.3: IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS:

The findings of the study yield several references, which have other implications to the concern management. An attempt is made in this section to focus these implications for specifics findings and its implications are given side by side as follows:

1) 'Non-Use' of books in the library suggests that in surveys which has been confirmed it, efforts can be made to solve this problems to some extent by formulating definite plans, procedure and policies for collection building. As library has to take more initiative in promoting use of the collection. Non-use is defined, as ignorance of existence, user's education, instruction of the use of library is essential.

The task of book selection being of prime important among all the traditional function must be performed with proper care, understanding and judgment. So that with whole procedure of book collection policy will be able to satisfied the 'Law' "Every Book its readers."

2) No attempt have been made by the library to weed out absolute are unconsulted collection. Although nearly 59.70% collection of Social Science remained unconsulted. Necessities of university duplicates are unused material should be given priority to keep library collection alive.

3) For the research students' and post-graduate students' the collection was found inadequate.
Efforts should be made in filling the gaps as far as collection is concern, which are necessary to support the research work. The amount of textbooks duplication should be examined carefully to insure availability of copies of texts books to the student's in English as well as in Marathi language.

In the University Library, the faculty members are largely responsible for recommending the acquisition of publication in their specific fields. Direct interaction between Head of the Department and the Librarian either personally or although some member, may serve as the main channel of communication with a view to building the collection in co-ordination with the research and instructional requirements and filling the gaps in the collection consequently. It will serve as an effective check for avoiding unwanted duplicates.

4) In the opinion of the faculty members the collection of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library in Social Science though covered wide range, in-depth of collection was not uniform. Library should give priority to curriculum and research programme of the department in collection development.

5) Professor and teachers do not used the library regularly. The librarians should make additional efforts to provide the library services or book borrowing facility at respective work spot or wherever users desire.
6) Social Science users in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library are still print oriented. The first and foremost need of the hour is to modernize the libraries and provide the users access to computerized database not only in University Library, but also in all respective departments.

7) Faculties and Research Students' in Social Science do not depend on one library alone. They used number of libraries to fulfill their academic demands in terms of research work. This is due to the reason that university library is not enough to meet their informational needs.

The faculties and research students' come to university library with the belief that the university library shall supplements their information needs. If the university library fails to do so the readers will stop coming to the university library or they will visit it occasionally. To attract potential users and retain actual users in university library, library will have to make constant efforts to keeps its collection up to date and its services need oriented.

8) Inter Library Loan facilities are not very popular at among the faculty and Research Students'. Inter Library Loan facility should be broadened in covering the main university libraries in Maharashtra as well as out side of Maharashtra. It will enable users to access to wide range of materials, lack of awareness of the users about of existing library services is determined.
However in the area like Marathwada is not well equipped except Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library, which is available for the users who can used such library and share the resources, further the heavy postal charges make inter library loan service costly because to borrow and send one book on Inter Library Loan the postal charges required Rs. 90 per thesis and while by register acknowledge due its take nearly Rs. 120 per thesis and dissertation. Hence it is suggested that if Inter Library Loan facility are needed by users should be explain about usefulness of Inter Library Loan and encourage the make use of this facility.

A well planed users education programme must be carried out in the libraries to facilitate the users to the make the best use of the library services. Efforts should be made by the libraries for marketing some of the important services to its users thus keeping them aware of the services.

9) In the opinions of the faculties' collection of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library though covered wide range in-depth of the collection was not uniformed library should give priority to the curriculum and research programme of the department in collection development. Total books acquired in the library per year should be divided as 60% individual research and research programme of department and 30% should be devoted to curriculum and 10% reference and other books.
10) Faculties and research students' had to visit other libraries like Pune and Mumbai. Since know library can acquire every thing that is required by the researcher or the faculties, resource sharing programme be encouraged.

11) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library was not receiving appropriate finance as per the recommendations of National Policy on University Libraries and ACRL as well as University Education Commission. University authorities should be enthusiastic about the need and usefulness of university library and efforts should be made to provide sufficient and appropriate financial resources to the library.

12) Standard for expenditure of university library on various items has been out dated, hence revision of these standards in necessary to guide university libraries to offer effective service.
7.4: AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDY:

- An university library brings collection and its user under one umbrella, studies of users needs for reading material and information can be undertaken to understand the demands of the users to be satisfied by the library. These studies can be limited to specific subject area or specific category of users, such as postgraduate students Research Scholars and Faculties.

- The studies on the range and qualities of published literature in different formats can be useful for planning of library collection and services rendered.

- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library collection in a specific subject can be compared with the collection of another university library in Maharashtra to indicate strength and weakness of the collection.

- Use studies can be done in-depth by maintaining statistics according to various variables like types of users, types of material, per addition of the material according to subject and date of publication etc.
7.5: FINDINGS RELATED TO THE HYPOTHESIS

1) The findings directly related to each of the six hypothesis listed in chapter No. 1 are presented in this section.

**Hypothesis No.-1: Post Graduate Students in Social Science use the Books Published in Marathi Language.**

While analysing preferential language of readers it was found that more than 71% user prefer to read in Marathi language first and 29% users prefer to read in English language. Further analysis of the responses reveals that 95% of the post-graduate students gave first preference to Marathi language.

The present study also revealed that the use of texts books in Social Science is more than other books, 85% of the students reported that there medium of language for their examination was Marathi. Naturally their needs for preparation of examination are the books published in Marathi language. These findings support the hypothesis as post graduate students in Social Science use the books published in Marathi language and the hypothesis is accepted.

**Hypothesis No.-2: The Language preferred by the Research Scholars in Social Science was English.**

Citation studies reveals the fact, that among all the languages English was preferred to be a predominant language and most of the researchers regardless of their native language or languages site their literature exclusively in English Language. Table No. 6.4.A.5.1 reveals the fact and support the hypothesis No. 2.
Hypothesis No.-3: Research in Social Science prefers Indian Publication.

The study of citation analysis ascertained the fact that Indian publication is popular among the research students. When the country wise distribution of the publication was made table No. 6.4.A.3.1 indicates that 49381 of the total references cited 70.06% of the books and periodicals were published in India and only 29.94% literature were foreign publication. It is ascertained the fact that Social Science researcher in general used Indian publication more than any other publication emanated from other countries. These findings support the hypothesis and the hypothesis No. 3 is accepted.

Hypothesis No.-4: Approximately 40% of the collection in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library is not in Use.

When the complete circulation history of 48074 books of Social Science available on shelves was traced. It was found that 280701 (59.70%) books have never been circulated during the last 10 years. However only 40.30% were circulated for home use circulation data of the present study that supports a major hypothesis of the collection would not be used in 10 years. However the present study reveals that more than half of collection was not used at all. The circulation data of the present study support the hypothesis that approximately 50% of the collection had never been used. Hence the hypothesis No. 4 is accepted.
The study also ascertained the fact that a large number of books in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library are not borrowed for years together hence the hypothesis No. 5 is also supported and accepted.

**Hypothesis No.-6: Higher the collection, lesser the growth rate.**

Table No. 4.4.2.1 indicates that the growth rate in Library and Information Science, Journalism, Public Administration, Geography, Home-Science was highest. While the growth rate of old departments i.e. Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, Economics and History was lowest. Which proves the hypothesis higher the collection, lesser the growth rate.