

CHAPTER 4

**ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

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ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with data analysis and its interpretation regarding the accreditation of colleges by NAAC and its impact on libraries for getting the results of research.

The researcher has collected the data from 27 college libraries where Arts, Commerce, and Science faculties are existed under one roof; affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The questionnaires were distributed to 31 college libraries, which are located in the three districts i.e. Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara. The main purpose was to find out role of NAAC in enhancing the services of college libraries.

The following tables show the analysis of data regarding the NAAC and its impact on college libraries.

Table No. 4.1: Response to the questionnaire

The Distribution of questionnaire districtwise and its response in percentage is tabulated below:

Sr. No.	Districts	No. of Accredited academic colleges	College libraries responded	Percentage
1.	Kolhapur	13	10	81.08
2.	Sangli	09	08	88.88
3.	Satara	09	09	100.00
	Total	31	27	87.09

The data exhibited in the above Table shows that out of 31 college libraries 27 college libraries have responded. The percentage of responded college libraries is 87.09%.

In case of districtwise questionnaire and its distributions, out of 13 college libraries, 81.08% have responded in Kolhapur district. Out of 09

college libraries 88.88% have responded in Sangli district and out of 09 college libraries 100% have responded in Satara district to the questionnaire.

Above data reveals that response of college libraries in Satara district is comparatively more than other college libraries in districts i.e. Kolhapur and Sangli.

Table No. 4.2 : Educational qualifications of libraries

As per U.G.C.'s guidelines, certain qualification is must i.e. NET or SET examination should be essential, under this question six options are provided. The responses to this is tabulated below.

Sr.No.	Educational Qualifications	No. of Librarians	Percentage
1.	NET / SET	03	11.11
2.	M.Phil	01	3.70
3.	Ph.D.	01	3.70
4.	MA./M.Com./M.Sc.MLIS	16	59.25
5.	B.A./B.Com./B.Sc. MILS	00	00.00
6.	M.A./M.Com/M.Sc./ BLIS	06	22.22
	Total	27	100.00

The above table indicates that out of 27 college libraries, 11.11% librarians are qualified with NET/SET degree, 59.25% librarians were acquired M.A./M.Com./M.Sc. M.LIS degree, 22.22% librarians acquired M.A/M.Com./M.Sc. BLIS degree, 3.70% librarian acquired Ph.D. degree, 3.70% librarians are possesses M.Phil Degree.

It is seen that majority of the librarians have a degree of MA/M.Com/M.Sc. MLB degree.

Table No. 4.3 : Accreditation status of colleges.

This question deals with Accredited status of colleges under the Grading System of the NAAC. The response to it is presented in following table.

Sr.No.	Accredited Status	No. of colleges	Percentages
1.	C	00	00.00
2.	C+	01	3.70
3.	C++	06	22.22
4.	B	07	25.92
5.	B+	11	40.74
6.	B++	01	03.70
7.	A	01	03.70
8.	A+	00	00.00
9.	A++	00	00.00
	Total	27	100.00

The above table indicates that 40.74% colleges awarded B+, 25.92% colleges are awarded B, 22.22% colleges are awarded C++, 3.70% colleges are awarded C+, 3.70% colleges awarded B++, 3.70% colleges are awarded A grade, no colleges are awarded grade like C, A+ and A++.

It reveals that there is only 3.70% colleges are awarded grade A by NAAC.

Table No. 4.4 : Accreditation year of colleges

The accreditation year of college is very important because after accreditation they have to maintain and have development in the college. Following table display the yearwise accreditation in three options.

Sr.No.	Districts	Accreditation years		
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Kolhapur	1	6	3
2.	Sangli	0	5	3
3.	Satara	0	6	3

The above table shows the number of colleges which has been accredited by NAAC during specific period. In comparison, it is seen that the colleges were accredited more number in 2003-04.

It reveals that the period 2003-04 was a prosperous period in which the assessment and accreditation of colleges of NAAC is in its peach.

Table No. 4.5 : Library Staff as per UGC Staffing Pattern.

The purpose of this question to be asked is to find out that library staff in college libraries as per UGC staffing pattern which has been tabulated below

Sr. No.	District	Total Libraries in district	Yes	No	Percentage`
1.	Kolhapur	10	7	3	25.92
2.	Sangli	8	6	2	22.22
3.	Satara	9	6	3	22.22
	Total	27	19	8	70.37

The above table indicates that out of 27 college libraries, 25.92% college libraries have the staff according to UGC staffing pattern in Kolhapur district, 22.22% college libraries have the staff according to UGC staffing pattern in Sangli district and 22.22% college libraries in Satara district have the staff according to UGC staffing pattern.

It reveals that 70.37% college libraries in Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara district have the library staff according to UGC staffing pattern.

Table No. 4.6 : Refresher Course

The purpose behind to ask this question is to find out the number of librarians attended refresher courses. The refresher courses were attended by libraries for updating their knowledge of their profession.

No. of librarians attended refresher courses	No. of librarians not undergone Refresher courses
23	04

The above table indicate that 85.8% librarian are attended refresher courses in out of 27 college libraries, 14.81% librarian has not attended any refresher course.

Table No. 4.7 : Infrastructure facilities available in the library.

The infrastructure facilities available in the college libraries according to guidelines by NAAC have been presented below.

Infrastructure facilities	Yes	No
Reading Hall	27	0
Periodical Section	27	0
Circulation Section	27	0
Staff-Rooms	25	2
Acquisition Section	27	0
Internet facilities	13	14

The above table indicate that, out of 27 college libraries, 100% college libraries have infrastructure facilities such Reading Hall, Periodical Section, Circulation Section, Acquisition Section etc. The facilities such as staff rooms are available in 7.40% college libraries and internet facilities is available in 51.85% college libraries.

The above data reveals that internet facility is available in 51.85% college libraries and not in 48.14% college libraries.

Table No. 4.8 : Power Supply

Because of load shedding the lot of problems faced by libraries, hence the alternative arrangement made is tabulated below.

District	Yes	No
Kolhapur	5	5
Sangli	5	3
Satara	4	5
Total	14	13

The above table indicates that out of 27 college libraries, 51.85% college libraries have a generator facility. On the other hand 48.14% colleges libraries have not generator facility.

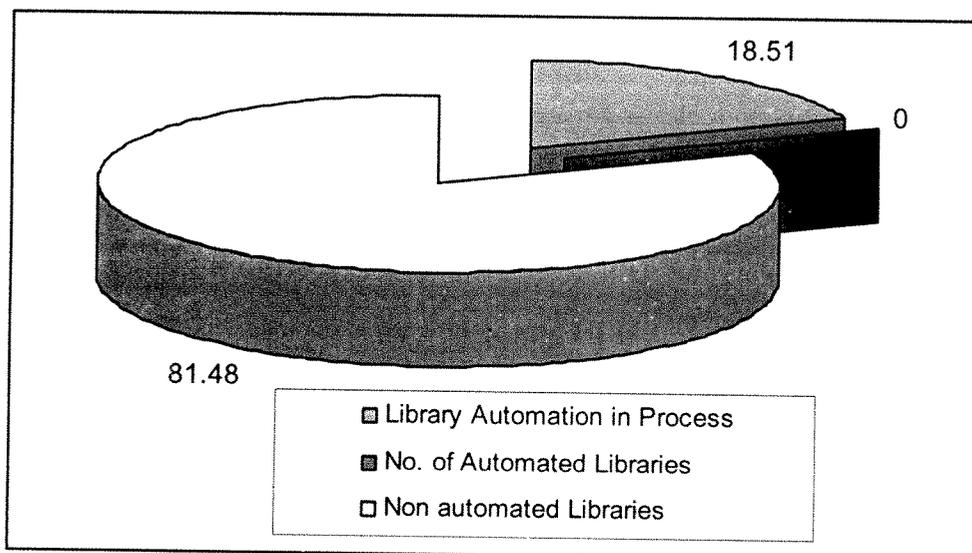
It reveals that there is increasing need of generator facilities in today's load shading of electricity in Maharashtra.

Table No. 4.9 : Library Automation

Questions deals with Library Automation in college libraries districtwise is tabulated below.

Sr.No.	District	No. of automated libraries	No. of non-automated libraries	In process
1.	Kolhapur	0	8	2
2.	Sangli	0	6	
3.	Satara	0	8	1
	Total	0	22	5

The above table indicates that out of 27 college libraries, 81.48% college libraries are not automated. There is no library which is fully automated. 18.51% college libraries are in automation process.



No. of Automated libraries = 0 i.e. 0

No. of Non-automated libraries = 22 i.e. 81.48

No. of library automation is process = 5 i.e. 18.51

Table No. 4.10 : Financial sources for colleges libraries

Financial sources very important in college libraries. The response to it is tabulated below.

Districts	States		Control		U.G.C. grants		Library fees		Others	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kolhapur	3	7	0	10	10	0	10	0	5	5
Sangli	5	3	0	8	8	0	8	0	3	5
Satara	4	5	0	9	9	0	9	0	1	8
Total	12	15	0	27	27	0	27	0	9	18

The above table indicates that 100 % college libraries are provided funds for by the U.G.C., 100 % college libraries receiving funds from fines from students, 44.44 % college libraries are receiving the funds from state government.

It reveals that U.G.C. is the major financial source for college libraries.

Table No. 4.11 : Collection of Library

This question deals with total collection of libraries. Response to it is tabulated below.

Sr. No.	Size of Collection	No. of colleges libraries	% of college libraries
1.	Less than 5000	0	00.00
2.	5000 - 9999	4	14.81
3.	19000 - 15,999	4	07.81
4.	15,000 - 19999	3	11.11
5.	10000 - 24999	0	00.00
6.	25000 - 29000	0	00.00
7.	30,000 - 34,999	1	03.70
8.	35000 - 39000	2	07.40
9.	49,000 - 44999	1	03.70
10.	45000 - 49000	2	07.40
11.	50000 - 54999	3	11.11
12.	55000 - 59999	2	07.40
13.	above 60000	7	25.92
	Total	27	100

The above table indicates that the number of collection the college libraries have been possesses. 25.92 % college libraries have the collection of above 60,000 documents, 11.11 % college libraries have its collection between 50,000-54,999, 7.40 % college libraries have the collection of 45,000-49,999, 14.81 % college libraries possesses it collection between 5,000-9999.

The data reveals that the college libraries (25.92 %) have the collection of above 60,000 documents.

Table No. 4.12 Text books

In the college text books collection is fulfilling main thrust of students and they wanted to completed their curriculum with the help of Text Books.

Response to it is tabulated below.

Sr. No.	Size of text body collection	No. of college libraries	% of college libraries
1.	Less than 5000	3	11.11
2.	5000 - 9999	7	25.92
3.	10000 - 14999	3	11.11
4.	15000 - 19999	2	07.40
5.	20000 - 24999	3	11.11
6.	25000 - 29999	1	03.70
7.	30000 - 34999	4	14.81
8.	35000 - 39999	1	03.70
9.	Above 40000	0	0.00
10.	Not responded	3	11.11
	Total	27	100

The above table indicates that 25.92 % college libraries have the text book collection between 5,000-9999 documents, 14.81 % college libraries have 30,000-34,999 text books, 11.11 % college libraries have 25,000-29,999 text books, 3.70 % college libraries have 35,000-39,999 and 11.11 % college libraries have not responded in this case.

It reveals that majority libraries have 5,000-9999 text books collection.

Table No. 4.13 : Number of periodical

In the college libraries, periodical collection is fulfilling main thrust of students and they wanted to completed their curriculum with the help of periodical collection. Response to it is tabulated below.

Sr. No.	No. of periodicals (Indian Journals)	No. of college libraries	% of college libraries
1.	Less than 10	1	3.70
2.	10 - 19	6	22.22
3.	20-19	3	11.11
4.	30 - 19	4	14.81
5.	40 - 49	3	11.11
6.	50 - 59	2	7.40
7.	60 - 69	6	22.22
8.	above 70	2	07.40
	Total	27	100.00

The above table indicates that the periodical collection of college libraries. Out of 27 colleges libraries, 22.22 % college libraries have the periodical collection between 60 to 69, 22.22. % college libraries have the collection of periodical between 10 to 19, 14.81 % college libraries have the collection of periodical between 30 to 19, 7.40 % college libraries have 50 to 59 and above 70 periodicals.

Table No. 4.14 : Number of periodicals (foreign Journals)

The purpose behind the question to be asked that the college libraries have subscribed the foreign journals for the researcher in colleges.

Sr. No.	No. of periodicals (foreign periodicals)	No. of college libraries	% of college library
1.	Less than 5	5	18.51
2.	5 - 10	3	11.11
3.	Above 10	0	0.00
	Total	8	29.62

The above table indicates that 18.51% college libraries subscribed less than 5 foreign journals, 11.11% college libraries subscribed 5-10 foreign journals.

The data reveals that the college libraries have been less concentrated on the purchase of foreign periodicals due to financial problems.

Table No. 4.15 : E - Information Resources

This question deals with E-information resources available in college libraries. Response to this question presented below.

Sr. No.	E - information Resources	No. of college library	Percentage
1.	CD's / DVD's	22	81.48
2.	Databases	00	00.00
3.	Online Journals	01	03.70
	Total	23	85.50

The above table shows E-information resources in college libraries. 22 college libraries have the collection of CDs and DVD's i.e. 81.48%. Online journals have the 10 college library i.e. 3.70% and access to databases have not there.

It is clear that access to databases is very important that ignored in college libraries need to be attention.

Table no. 4.16: Special Collection

The special collection in college libraries enhance the quality of education and R & D activities. Response to this question presented below.

Sr. No.	Special Collection	no. of college libraries			Percentage
		Yes	No	Total	
1.	Competitive examination	25	2	27	92.59
2.	Rare Materials	06	21	27	22.22
3.	Audio-Visual material	08	18	26	66.66
4.	Not responded	1	--	1	03.70

The above table shows that the special collection in college libraries. In special collection, collection of competitive examination have in 25 college libraries out of 27 colleges i.e., 92.59. The rare material collection have possessed in 06 college libraries i.e. 22.22% and Audio-Visual material have the collection in 08 colleges i.e. 66.66%/. In case of Audio-Visual material, 1 college library has not responded.

The data reveals that libraries should be give attention to audio-visual materials and competitive examination books should be subscribed. So that the needs of the students will be satisfied.

Table No. 4.17: Book Bank Scheme

The purpose behind this question to be asked that researcher wanted to know the book bank scheme is implemented or not in college libraries.

Sr. No.	Size of Collection in Book Bank Scheme	No. of College Libraries	% of college libraries
1.	Less than 1000	4	14.81
2.	1000 - 1999	1	03.70
3.	2000 - 2999	2	07.40
4.	3000 - 3999	1	03.70
5.	4000 - 4999	0	00.00
6.	5000 - 5999	1	03.70
7.	6000 - 6999	2	07.40
8.	7000 - 7999	0	00.00
9.	above 8000	2	07.40
10.	Not responded	14	51.85
	Total	27	100.00

The above table indicates that out of 27 college libraries, 4 college libraries have Book Bank Scheme under which the collection is less than 1000 i.e. 14.8%, 1000 - 1999, 1 college library i.e. 3.70%, 2000 - 2999, 2 college libraries, 3000 - 3999 1 college library i.e. 3.70%, 4000 - 4999 no library has

the collection, 5000 - 5999, 2 college libraries have the collection under book bank scheme between 6000-6999, 7000-7999 no college library and above 8000 there are 2 college libraries possesses the collection under Book Bank Scheme. There are 14 college libraries which are not kept separate record for Book Bank Scheme in 51.85%.

The data reveals that the Book Bank scheme plays important role in meeting needy, poor students information resources needs.

Table 4.18: Services provided by the college libraries

The question deals with services provided by college libraries. Response to this question presented below.

Sr.No.	Services	No. of college libraries	Percentage
1.	Circulation Service	27	100
2.	Reference Service	27	100
3.	Clippers Services	21	77.77
4.	Information display and Notification Services	26	96.29
5.	Reprography Service	15	55.55
6.	Internet Service	14	51.85
7.	Any other	5	81.51

The above table indicates that out of 27 college libraries, 27 libraries provide circulation service and reference service i.e. 100%, 21 college libraries provide clippings service i.e. 77.77, 26 college library provide information display and notification services i.e. 96.29%, 15 college libraries provide reprography service i.e. 55.55, Internet service provide by 14 college libraries i.e. 51.85% and 5 college libraries provide other services like Reservation Facility of putting demand for documents, model question paper set, spiral binding etc.

The data reveals that Information Display and Notification Services are available in 96.29% college libraries. Internet service should be available to students freely or concession rate.

Table 4.19: Average No. of books issue/return per day

The number of books issued/return per day of college libraries are tabulated below.

Sr. No.	Number of books issued	No. of college libraries	Percentage
1.	Less than 100	3	11.11
2.	100-199	7	25.92
3.	200-299	7	25.92
4.	300-399	3	11.11
5.	400-499	2	7.40
6.	500-599	1	3.70
7.	600-699	1	3.70
8.	700-799	1	3.70
9.	800-899	0	0.00
10.	900-999	0	0.00
11.	Above 1000	1	3.70
12.	No response	1	3.70
	Total	27	100.00

The above table indicates that out of 27 college libraries, 25.92% college libraries are provided 200-299 documents, 11.11% college libraries issues/return less than 100 documents, 11.11% college libraries are provided 300-399 books to students. 7.40% college libraries are provided 400-499 documents, 3.70% colleges are issued 500-599, 600-699, 700-799 documents to students. Above 1000, there is one college i.e. 3.70 and there is 1 college library did not respondent in this case.

It reveals that 200-299 documents are issued by college libraries per day and big college library has issued above 1000 documents to student per day.

Impact of NAAC towards Library Development

Table No. 4.20: Automation of Library

The impact of NAAC towards Library Development in reference to automation of library is presented below.

Sr. No.	District	Automation of library		Percentage
		Yes	No	
1.	Kolhapur	2	8	7.40
2.	Sangli	2	6	7.40
3.	Satara	1	8	3.70
	Total	5	22	18.5

Above table indicates that impact of NAAC on automation of library. Out of 27 college library, 81.48% college libraries are not automated in three district i.e. Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara district. 7.40% college libraries are being automated in Kolhapur district, 7.40% college libraries are being automated in Sangli district.

It is seen that 18.5% college libraries are being automated and 81.48% are not automated in Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara district.

Table no. 4.21: Internet Facilities available in Libraries to students freely/concession rate.

This question deals with college libraries provided internet facilities to student in the information age at the basis of freely or concession rate. Which have been tabulated below.

Sr. No.	District	Internet facility		Percentage
		Yes	No	
1.	Kolhapur	4	6	14.81
2.	Sangli	5	3	18.51
3.	Satara	4	5	14.81
	Total	13	14	48.13

The above table shows that the internet facility available to students at concession rate or freely. Out of 27 college libraries, 18.51% college libraries in Sangli district provided internet facility to student. 14.81% college libraries

are provided internet facilities to students in Kolhapur district. In Satara district, 14.81% college libraries are provided access to internet facilities.

The data reveals that all college libraries where internet facility available in libraries, are 48.13% out of 27 college libraries.

Table no. 4.22: Impact of NAAC on Latest Arrivals, Keeping Suggestion Box, Organize Book Exhibition

The researcher wanted to know the impact of NAAC on college library services such as Latest Arrivals, Keeping Suggestion Box, Organize Book Exhibition.

Sr.No.	District	Latest Arrivals		Keeping Suggestion Box		Organize Book Exhibition		Employment / career information		Library orientation to new students	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Kolhapur	10	0	10	0	08	02	10	0	08	2
2.	Sangli	8	0	8	0	6	2	6	2	6	2
3.	Satara	9	0	9	0	8	1	8	1	7	2
	Total	27	0	27	0	22	5	24	3	21	6

The above table indicates that the impact of NAAC on the services in libraries i.e. Latest Arrivals, keeping suggestion box, Organize Book exhibition, employment career information, library orientation to new students. Out of 27 colleges the services such as Latest Arrivals and keeping suggestion box in libraries are 27 college libraries i.e. 100%. On the other hand the libraries which Organize Book exhibition are 22 college libraries i.e. 81.48%, the college libraries which make provision of employment or career information to students are 24 college libraries i.e. 88.88% and Library Orientation to new students who take newly admissions in college are 21 i.e. 77.77%.

The data reveals that all college libraries displays latest arrivals, the college library kept suggestion box for timely response in solving the problems of students regarding college libraries.

Table No. 4.23: Suggestions from Libraries to improve for the betterment of library services

The suggestions from the librarians in betterment of college library services are exhibited below.

Sr. No.	Category of Suggestion	No. of libraries	Percentage
1.	Evaluation/assessment of libraries should be done at every two years	2	7.40
2.	Should make compulsory Library Automation i.e. statutory provision	1	3.70
3.	Provision of Information Technology and courses i.e. Information Technology and its application in library by University	4	14.81
4.	Funds should be increased while library automation being start	7	25.92
5.	Necessity of adequate staff	1	3.70
6.	NAAC should take active role in continuous assessment of libraries	3	11.11
7.	At university level, the committee should be appointed to watch on college libraries progress, their problems etc. under the chairmanship of University Librarian or Faculty Member of Dept. of Library and Information Science in University	4	14.81
8.	No. Response	5	18.51
	Total	27	100.00

The above table indicates that the suggestions by college libraries in relevant to improve for the betterment of library services and there is need of changes to enhances the library services. Out of 27 colleges librarians, 7 college librarians expect the increase of library funds for qualitative library services i.e. 25.92%, 4 college librarians expect to start course application of Information Technology of Library by University i.e. 14.81%, 4 college librarians suggests the appointment of committee under the Chairmanship of University Librarian or Faculty Member of Dept. of Library and Information Science to watch the library progress are 14.81%, 3 college librarians demand for active role should be played by NAAC in continuous assessment of libraries, 2 college librarians suggests assessment of libraries should be done at every two years i.e. 7.40%, 5 college librarians not responded in this case i.e. 18.51%.

CHAPTER 5

**FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS
AND CONCLUSION**

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FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

The analysis and interpretation of the data collected reveals that assessment and accreditation of the college libraries by NAAC enhancing the quality of library services. It also reveals the NAAC's role in promoting college library development is significant. The findings and suggestions based on the analysis and data are given below:

Findings:

1. College Librarians are well qualified and they are having the degree of M.A., M. Lib.
2. Majority colleges are awarded grade B+ by NAAC.
3. There is only one college who awarded grade A by NAAC
4. The large number of college libraries are assessed and accredited during the period of 2003-04.
5. 70.37% college libraries have library staff as per U.G.C. staffing pattern.
6. 23 librarian attended the refresher courses but there is a need and training for other library staff also.
7. Infrastructure facilities such as reading hall, periodical section, circulation section, staff-rooms, acquisition section etc. are available in college libraries.
8. Generator facility is available only in 14 Libraries i.e. 51.85%.
9. No college library is fully automated. Only 5 college libraries are in process towards library automation.
10. Majority college libraries are receiving the funds from U.G.C. grants.
11. There is a need of increase in funds, for their right development.
12. Library holdings are good enough.
13. The number of Indian periodicals subscribes by college libraries are adequate but foreign journals would be subscribed in adequate number.

14. 81.48% libraries have CD's/DVD's collection but databases and online journals should be subscribed.
15. Audio-visual material is not enough in number in satisfying in users needs.
16. Book bank scheme is very significant in satisfying poor and needy students in college libraries.
17. Services provided by the College libraries such as circulation service, reference service, clippings service, information display and notification services are in good position.
18. Internet services to the students are not enough. Only out of 27 college libraries 18.51% libraries are much provision of internet facilities.
19. Guidance in automation of libraries is essential from information technology experts.
20. Impact of NAAC in library developments is clearly seen on displaying latest arrivals, keeping suggestion box and timely response and libraries are considering to organize book exhibition on particular occasion.
21. Lacunas of college libraries those are not gone for NAAC.
 - a) Accreditation time/period restrictions by NAAC. Eligibility of college after the five years.
 - b) It costs too much in terms of time and money.
 - c) Do not know if documentation is adequate.

Suggestions:

Some suggestions are brought out in the present study which are based on findings. These suggestions are as below:

1. College librarians are well qualified, a new person who entered in library profession should be cleared NET/SET examination regarding to UGC rule.
2. Colleges should be tried to become 'Great institutions of higher Learning' though they assessed and accredited by NAAC once, they should tried in reaccreditations phase. College librarians also kept this in mind and should make plan according to definite goals and objectives.
3. Librarians update their knowledge throughout refresher courses. Other library staff also need of short term courses to update their library skills. University should conduct the short term courses for college library staff.
4. Library automation is necessity of time. In this case there is a confusion among librarians. So there is a need of consultancy services by university librarians and other IT specialists. Their guidelines are valuable in following causes.
 - a) selection of hardware
 - b) Selection of software
 - c) Selection of vendors
5. Inadequate funds are the major problems the college libraries are faced. The funds for library automation from U.G.C. are distributed but are not enough. College libraries should raise the funds themselves for meeting their financial needs. Some self support programmes should be start from which library will get money e.g. Reprography Unit.
6. To subscribe the periodicals specially foreign journals are complex issues. Inadequate funds, problem of foreign exchange, rules for import / export increases the problem in purchasing foreign journals. To overcome these problems, college libraries should become members of library consortia.

7. Online databases, online journals should be subscribed for college libraries.
8. Internet facilities should be provided to the students University Grant Commission made provision of giving broad bandwidth connection to the University, College libraries should take advantage of it.
9. Lack of Information Technology skill is the major hurdle among library professional. To overcome this problem University library and Department of Library and Information Science should take lead and provide IT related courses at various level is essential.
10. Assessment of library services should be done at every two years so that continues improvement will take place. NAAC should take their attention towards this.
11. **Re-accreditation**-After the completion of five year tenure of accreditation, an institute may seeks re-accreditation by NAAC. It take into account the impact of first assessment . It is done for assessment of continues improvement of institutions. College libraries should keep this mind and prepare-for themselves for re-accreditation stage.
12. **A model for library as per guidelines provided by NAAC.**

Following points enhances the academic information environment and usability. It is significant in view of librarians.

 - a) Computerization of library should be done with standard digital software.
 - b) In college prospects the information should be published about library.
 - c) In college library, newspapers clipping should be displayed periodically.
 - d) Career information service to the students should be give to students.
 - e) Internet Browsing facility in college library.
 - f) Provision of information library programmes in college library.
 - g) Keep suggestion box and timely response.

- h) Displaying new arrivals in college library.
- i) Organize book exhibitions on different occasions.
- j) Annual Best User award for student in a college.
- k) To conducting user surveys periodically.
- l) Open access system in library.

Conclusion :

Increasingly, the accreditation activity is gaining momentum in our country as people educational institutions have come to realize that quality enhancement is essential for the institutions and the country. In the process of college accreditation, libraries have crucial role. The services of the libraries have been expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process.

The college libraries has developed its collection is very good. In present study the researcher has found that the college libraries has maintained their good collection in print format.

College libraries need to have facilities that promote effective and interactive access and use of information resources for all users. In the area of physical facilities, the libraries need to offer safe, comfortable, well-lighted, clean space, with adequate and appropriate seating arrangements to ensure effective use of the libraries resources. Most of the college libraries have developed or maintained the physical facilities in good manners.

In digital environment, Information Technology skills are very important. Lack of IT knowledge is major hurdle in making library automation. In present the college libraries are trying the computerization of the libraries.

In short with the NAAC accreditation programme, college libraries are fast improved. The college libraries are concentrated their focus an users needs and are tried to satisfy users needs.