Summary, Findings, Conclusion & Suggestions

6.1 Summary:

Periodicals Section collects and organizes a number of periodical publications (such as, a journal, magazine, newspaper). A book is one-time publication, published once whether in its first edition or revised and subsequent editions. Whereas, a periodical publication (serial publication) is published in continuity and with predefined periodicity (such as, daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, half yearly, yearly etc.). A library first receives the current issues of the volume of a periodical publication. Later on, the completed volumes may be got bound and shelved in the Periodicals Section.

College libraries affiliated to Swami Ramanand Teerth Mrathwada University, Nanded, college librarians, who were involved in Administrative and providing library services. All the granted 104 College Libraries were taken into consideration for the present study. A total Number of 104 granted colleges affiliated to Swami Ramanand Teerth Mrathwada University, Nanded, were selected for the present study. The survey yielded 87.5 % response rate with 91 usable responses. The main focus was to study to section of periodicals maintained in the college library. This section is important and maximum available current information need for the college libraries.

6.2 Findings and Conclusion:

The major findings were as following:

A: General Information:

- The response received from 87.5% colleges from Parbhani i.e 95%, Hingoli 100%, Latur 78.37% and Nanded 89.18% participated in the survey.
- The establishment year of the colleges, 2.20% were found established between 1947 to 1960, 18.68% colleges were established in the year 1961-1970, 13.19% found established in the 1971-80, 15.38% colleges were established in the year 1981-90, 40.66% colleges established in the year 1991-2000, 8.79% colleges were found established in the year 2001-2010 and after 2010 only one new college was established. Most of the colleges were found established between the years 1991-2000.
B: Information about the College Library:

- It was found that 36.3% colleges have their separate library building and 4.40% colleges found having separate name of the library.
- The category of readers in the library comprises 61.49% UG students, 18.13% P.G. students, 0.65% Ph.D. students, 5.10% teaching staff and 2.42% non-teaching staff availing facilities and services of their college libraries.
- It was also found that 74.73% colleges having Stack room, 36.3% having periodical section, 76.92% having reading room, 30.77% having computer section, and 39.56% have reference section and also 59.34% have Cabin for Librarians.

C: Budget (Financial Management)

- 82.42% colleges receive grants from UGC, from Central Government to 8.79% colleges, 23.07% colleges having State Government grants, 1.10% colleges receive grants from AICTE and Bar Council of India, 4.40% from DHE, Pune and 14.29% mentioned any other i.e College fund or donation funds to run the college and development.
- It was also found that financial income sources of library varies, 91.21% colleges have library fees, 50.55% colleges collect lot of fine from the users, 39.56% colleges mentioned sale of waste newspapers or magazines and 20.88% mentioned that they charge for library services. Only 5.50% mentioned about the institution fund for the development of libraries.
- A special fund for periodical section was mentioned by only 14.29% colleges. Total expenditure shows increasing from the year 2003 onwards. Highest was shown in the year 2011-2012, followed by the year 2012-13 in all colleges. Expenditure on e-journals was found from the year 2008-09 onwards.
- Regarding to the budgetary provision, 34.10% college libraries were found to be satisfied about library budget and only 35.16% found satisfied for the budget provision for periodical section.
D: Information about Periodical Section:

- 36.3% colleges have separate periodical section in the library. Other colleges have periodical sections attached to stack room, reading room but no separate periodical section.

- Seating capacity ranges from 10 to 521 for users including students and staff in Periodical section. 33% found mentioned that the space is sufficient for running the periodical section. The reasons mentioned by the respondents were that their library space is on lease, combined library, no space etc.

- It was found that 45.1% respondents mentioned staff working ranges from 1 to 8 and 54.9% colleges does not have sufficient staff in library.

- 20.9% staff shirks their responsibilities in library while 79.1% accept their responsibilities in the library. 15.4% mentioned that pending work is managed by extra time work, instructions and warning, self working, waiting and working on holidays etc.

- 35.2% found satisfied with the attitude of the staff, while 13.2% found not satisfied.

- 93.4% respondents found having knowledge of computer while 6.6% do not have knowledge of computer. They have completed the course like MS-CIT, PGDLAN and other Diploma and certificate courses in Computer, but found few in Library Automation and networking.

- 40.70% libraries found computerized, 23.1% mentioned SOUL, 1.1% mentioned using CDS/ISIS, 4.4% using LIBMAN, while 12.1% mentioned other i.e MS-EXCEL, or in-house Library software. The reason behind not computerized library found mentioning lack of finance mentioned by 38.5%, untrained staff mentioned by 17.6% and 9.9% mentioned there is no response from higher authority or management and 1.1% mentioned due to vacant post.

- 9.89% mentioned fully automated, 28.57% mentioned partial automated while 42.9% mentioned starting soon i.e. in process and 2.2% planning for future.

- 36.3% automated circulation section and 24.18% automated periodical section.

- 46.2% colleges have Internet in the library, 45.1% respondents mentioned sufficient speed of Internet in the library. 41.8% respondents mentioned that they provide computers for searching for the students in the library.
• It was found 73.6% use recommendations of Library selection Committee, 47.2% through Principal, 38.5% through Librarian, 44% by HOD and 30.8% by readers demand and 2.2% by any other i.e. library staff.

• Regarding to the sources for subscribing Periodicals, 33% On-Line/Internet via their website, 40.7% use Publishers catalogue, 59.3% discuss with colleague and librarian, 19.8% take reviews, 11% think about user need, 49.5% use recommendations of faculty members and 27.5% subscribe according to the demands of research scholars and readers of the library.

• Regarding to the Acquisition and subscription, 24.18% library has written policy of print and electronic materials. The respondents place order through consortia by 12.10%, 74.70% direct subscribe from the publisher, 41.8% place orders through agent, 7.7% through membership of Association and 22% subscribe through local vendors and 1.1 purchase from exhibition.

• 8.8% mentioned online payment for National and International journals, 47.3% pay to the Agent and 11% mentioned any other i.e by cheque and 33% not responded.

• 84.60% periodicals found subscribed subject related and 2.20% Abstract periodicals, 7.70% research oriented, 1.10 % regarding to the entertainment and 2.20% found general.

• 97.6% respondents adopted manual classification procedure and 54.9% respondents adopted manually cataloguing procedure, 98.9% use library stamp on periodicals.

• 91.2% arrange periodicals in the section subject wise, 3.3% mentioned title wise, 2.2% classified and 3.3% alphabetical arrangement method. Separate Register adopted by 87.94% respondents for maintaining record of periodicals, 97.8% respondents give reminders for not received periodicals or contact through telephone.

• Regarding to the circulation and display, 95.6% display new arrivals of periodicals for the readers in the section.
• 87.9% displays periodicals on periodical rack, 4.4% display only list of periodicals and through OPAC 1.1% can be searched.

• 78.40% do not issue periodicals outside the library, they give Xeroxing facility to the users and the periodicals found issued to the Principal by 39.56% respondents, 1.1% to lecturers and 2.2% to the students. The libraries issue to read in the section i.e 14.3% and 67% issue in the reading room. Only 12.10% library has Inter library loan policy of periodicals with other colleges or institute.

• Regarding to the back-up, the respondents preserve back issue of e-journals i.e 12.09% on CD, 9.89% store on Hard-disk, 4.40% preserve on DVD, 3.30% backup on pen drives and external hard-disk. 60.4% store back volumes of periodicals in the periodical section, 81.3% store newspaper on rack monthly.

• 79.1% do not conduct any lectures for students in the class regarding to the use of periodicals, only 20.9% college libraries organize lectures for use of library.

• It was also found that only 28.58% libraries have separate section for e-resources and 23.10% subscribe to NLIST programme and 18.68% have membership of library consortia for e-resources. 5.5% subscribe INDEST and DELNET, 1.10% subscribe to NISCAIR and EDUSAT, EBSCO and IEEE 2.20%.

• 25.30% password for readers for the use of e-resources.

• 65.21% access e-resources in library, 13.4% in department, and 21.75% provide access through hostel, campus network.

• 9.89% respondents found satisfied with the e-journals and databases accessed in the consortia, 38.46% partially satisfied and 51.65% was not satisfied.

• 86.80% bind periodicals annually, 31.87% bind in the library, 47.25% mentioned outsource for binding.

• Regarding to the purchase policy for furniture, it was found that 69.20% college libraries purchase from local manufacturer, 26.40% libraries purchase through Agent, 38.50% mentioned by giving direct order to the supplier and only 2.20% call quotation for the purchasing procedure.

• 85.70% maintained stock register for periodicals furniture in the library.
• 20.9% were found satisfied, 59.3% mentioned partially satisfied and 19.8% found not satisfied with the available furniture in the library.

• It was observed that satisfied with the facilities was mentioned by 15.38%, 47.25% partially satisfied and not satisfied mentioned by 37.36% college respondents.

• It was found that the library services provided in the library were Access to e-journals for all reader mentioned by 28.58% colleges, 13.20% colleges providing Abstracting service, 9.90% mentioned Translation service, 22% Download & print of full text of e-journals service for the users, 48.40% provide Xeroxing/Photo copy services, 69.20% provide Current awareness service, 50.60% college libraries provide Selective Dissemination of Information service, Indexing service provided by 26.40%, 68.10% providing News paper Clipping service and content service provided by 22% colleges and 11% mentioned that they are providing service to the students for Competitive exams for the preparation of MPSC, UPSC, Banking and any other competitive examinations. Translation service is mentioned but they avail the facility from NISCAIR for this service and provide it to the users of the library on charges of NISCAIR, New Delhi.

• 31.90% libraries have separate policy for data security, 47.06% libraries manage data security through computer professional, 35.29% college libraries managed by LIS professionals, 11.76% managed by outsourcing and 5.88% college libraries manage through friends and colleagues.

• 39.31% bind and preserve in physical method, 6.21% preserve in digital form, 13.10% control by pasting, 40.69% maintain by cleaning departments.

• It was also found that 80.20% strictly follow rules and regulations to prevent the periodical collection about misuse from readers, 28.60% use CCTV camera, 51.60% keep observation and daily checking from staff and 28.60% use slogans to prevent misuse in the periodical section.

• It was found that 54.95% perform physical stock verification annually, 28.57%) verify bi-annually and 16.48% mentioned not fixed, they perform subject wise every year.
It was found that 87.90% respondents mentioned weeding policy for periodicals, while 12.10% mentioned that they do not have any policy for weeding out the periodicals.

Regarding to the awareness about library resources, only 6.60% college libraries have provision of the best reader award.

E: Personal Comments:

- Further it was found that 95.60% college’s libraries are quite effective & improvement on periodical section after NAAC accreditation.
- 65.90% visit to other college or university libraries to take new innovative ideas.
- Regarding to the modern management techniques, Serial control modules were developed in few colleges to maintain the record.
- They faced problems of computerization due to lack of budget, manpower, and update knowledge.
- Last question was regarding to the future plan about the periodical section. Respondents expressed to adopt management techniques, fully automation in library with sections of periodicals for provide best services from college library. Adoption of information technology and management techniques will help the library to develop the periodical sections to serve and satisfy the community.

Conclusion:

The present study is an attempt to know about the management of periodicals in college libraries affiliated to S.R.T.M.U. Nanded. The researcher framed certain objectives and hypothesis. Data was collected by structured questionnaire from 91 aided colleges out of 104 colleges. Data was analyzed by using various statistical techniques like percentage, chi square test etc.

Out of 91 college libraries (40.7%) have been atomized by using software like SOUL, LIBMAN, MS EXCEL, etc. But there are few college libraries (24.18%) automated serial control. Lack of finance, untrained staff, unresponsive attitude of higher authorities are the major constrains in library automation.

About 46.2% libraries do not have Internet services in the library. However low internet speed is a major problem in many college libraries. Very few college
libraries (8.8%) made online payment or subscription of national and international journals and maximum libraries subscribe there periodicals through agent.

Majority of libraries adopted manually classification and cataloguing. Maximum number of libraries display periodicals on rack but list number of libraries (1.1%) using OPAC. Very few college libraries (23.10%) subscribe to NLIST programme, (18.7%) have membership of library consortia for e-resources and other consortia are minimum percentage to subscribe for college library.

In short many college libraries neglect periodical section. The result of the study focuses on the minimum budget for periodical section, due to which the growth of periodical section hampers and it creates hurdles in research work. The colleges have to develop the infrastructure facility with minimum journals and e-journals. Few college libraries have membership of library consortia for e-resources. 40% college libraries found without e-journals. Presently maximum qualified librarians work manually, which is not at all a good picture especially in modern library era and digital library.

The study concludes that maximum college libraries are not having periodical section. Out of 91 colleges only 33(36.3) have separate periodical section. It is due to the non- availability of sufficient space for the library services. It was observed that there is no sufficient and qualified library staff to run the library services particularly in the periodical section. There is no specific or standard budgetary provision in libraries. The financial strength depends on the grant received from UGC and social welfare department of state government etc. Only 32(35.16%) college libraries satisfy regarding to the budget provision for periodicals. The college libraries not up to the mark of computerization as they are not using all modules in the section especially serial control module are not used in most of the libraries. The college libraries are trying to adopt new management techniques for effective use of periodicals. The study also concludes that maximum college libraries not interested about library facility such as, internet connection furniture etc.
6.3 Summary of the Null Hypotheses test:
The study was carried out with following Null Hypotheses:

Table No 6.1
Null Hypotheses Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Research Questions/Null Hypothesis</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periodical section</td>
<td>There is no significant difference about the satisfaction of attitude of Library staff</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Use of Periodicals (Journals &amp; E-Journals)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is no significant difference regarding to the satisfaction about E-journals and databases accessed in the consortia</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is no significant difference about the full satisfaction with the use of periodicals compare to other types of collection</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Furniture</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is no significant difference about the satisfaction of Librarians with the available furniture.</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Facilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is no significant difference among librarians satisfaction with the facilities in the library.</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Suggestions:
Based on the findings of the research study, suggestions to improve the periodical section and its services in the college libraries as following:

1) Colleges should arrange special workshops for readers on how to use library specially journals and e-journals.

2) Budget is an important factor to solve many of the problems related to library hence to take follow up and recommend to high authority for growth of periodicals.

3) The colleges should focus on the section of periodicals for improvement and maximum use of periodicals. Focus on periodical section is must for acquiring current and new knowledge. So every college libraries should automate as it is the need for saving time as well as satisfaction of readers. Hence new kind of
tools, techniques and procedures has to be adopted for satisfactory performance of library services especially in the section of periodicals.

6.5 Area of further research:

The area for further research as following:

- Comparative study of Management of Periodical section in University libraries of Maharashtra.
- Evaluative study of Periodical management system with regard to collection strength and usage of journals by users.
- Use of periodicals in university libraries with special reference to Agricultural University in Maharashtra.