

Chapter 6

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.0 INTRODUCTION

The data collected from all the selected university libraries are tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the chapter Data Analysis and Interpretation. Those interpretations are examined and discussed in this chapter and converted into findings. This chapter also provides suggestions in relation to the findings of the study. At last, it also provides the overall conclusion of the study.

6.1 FINDINGS

6.1.1 Findings Based on Librarian's Data

- I. It has been seen that GU library is the oldest one having the highest number of books (271861) and KU library is the newest among all the university libraries of Assam having total collection of 10745. (Table 1). Number of working days is highest in DU library which opens each and every day of a year followed by TU as second and KU as lowest. 41.66% library opens on Sundays. (Table 2).
- II. It is evident that GU library has the highest number of users followed by DU as second and TU as third and KKHSOU is lowest in position. Users of the selected university libraries are mainly faculty members, research scholars, post graduate (PG) and under graduate (UG) students and the staff. (Table 3).

- III. It is found that all the university libraries have their library committee. 83.33% of the librarians are the member of their own library committee. 50% deputy librarians and 41.66% assistant librarians are also the member of library committee. (Table 4).
- IV. Number of professional staff is highest in libraries of Assam University and Gauhati University followed by Tezpur University as second and Dibrugarh University as third in position. Gauhati University library has highest number of staff followed by Dibrugarh University and Assam University. (Table 5). 91.66% university follows UGC pay structure for library professional. 8.33% follows its own private standard pay structure for professional and non-professional. The university library deploys sub staff for library work under contractual basis is 58.33%. The 50% library engages professionally qualified fresher as trainee. (Table 6). 8.33% library found lacking in ICT skilled manpower as assistant librarian which is seen in Gauhati University. In case of library assistant with practical knowledge of ICT also found lacking in 20% libraries. (Table 7).
- V. It is evident that 75% libraries conduct training programme for professional staff. (Table 8).
- VI. It is found that 58.33% libraries have their written collection development policy. Comparatively newly established and private libraries do not have written collection development policy which is about 41.66%. However, Tezpur University, although a government university, does not have a written collection development policy reason of which may be it is a newly established one. (Table 9).
- VII. GU has highest library budget which is Rs 979.72 lakhs followed by TU is Rs 587.09 lakhs as second and AAU is Rs 574 lakhs as third for five conjugative years of 2012-13 to 2016-17. (Table 10). Budgetary allocation for printed books 2012-13 to 2016-17 is highest in Tezpur University followed by Dibrugarh University as second and lowest in Assam Don Bosco University Kharghuli for

five conjugative years. (Table 11). Budgetary allocation for printed journals and electronic books in 2012-13 to 2016-17 is highest in Tezpur University. Budgetary allocation for electronic journals in 2012-13 to 2016-17 is highest in Gauhati University. (Table 12, 13 and 14).

- VIII. It is evident that total operating expenditure of library for last five years (2012-13 to 2016-17) is highest in Dibrugarh University expends Rs 82.0 lakhs followed by Gauhati University expends Rs 6.19 lakhs and Bodoland University expend Rs 4.5 lakhs as lowest. (Table 15).
- IX. It is stated that regarding the document selection faculty plays the major role in all university libraries. Scholars and students also have unique role found in 25% libraries. In 41.66% library their staffs also plays a vital role in document selection. In 8.33% library the Vice Chancellor of the university and library committee member also plays a vital role in document selection. (Table 16). Regarding vendor selection “*on offer*” and “*quick service*” as main criteria is followed by the university libraries. (Table 17).
- X. It is found that the 33.33% university libraries are subscribing e-resources both independently and through consortia. 8.33% libraries are subscribing e-resources through consortia only and 41.66% libraries are subscribing independently. (Table 22).
- XI. Dibrugarh University library mention that their licensing policy in practice depends on organization and product. AAU library follow the complete policy as per ICAR guidelines for licensing. ADBUSO library is using the IP based licensing policy in practice. The library of TU, GU and DU are the member of UGC INFONET consortia. DU library is a member of INDEST consortia. AAU library is a member of CeRA. DU library is a member of DelCon. AAU and BU library is the member of DELNET. ADTU library is a member of Z Gate. (Table 23).

- XII. Manual classification procedure is adopted by 83.33% university libraries of Assam. Web based classification procedure is adopted by 50% university libraries. Classification scheme DDC is used by all university libraries. Manual, web OPAC source of copy cataloguing and Web base cataloguing procedure used by university libraries. GU library using inbuilt software generated cataloguing procedure in practice. University libraries using standard to cataloguing e-resources is AACR2, MARC and Metadata. 75% libraries have their separate technical processing cell in the library. In case of bulk purchase of books, 16.66% libraries engaged more staff to speed up the process. (Table 24).
- XIII. Physical method of preservation like repair and binding, etc. applied to preserve the library materials by 83.33% libraries whereas digital preservation is used by 25% libraries. Pest control methods are used by 25% university libraries of Assam. For stock verification, 33.33% university libraries adopting shelf list and 75% libraries using accession register. Most of the libraries verify their stock in one to two years; some of the libraries verify their stock in three years and some in four years. In case of loss or damage of document while on custody, university library charge defaulters with the current price of the book plus processing cost as disciplinary action. 50% library has their weeding policy and other 50% do not have. Frequency for weeding out is found three years, five years and more than five years. Dibrugarh University library implemented weeding out on a need base requirement. (Table 28).

6.1.2 Major Findings in Relevance of Objectives from Librarian's Data

- I. It is found that the collection of *printed books* is highest with Gauhati University library followed by Dibrugarh University as second and Assam Agricultural University as third in position. Only 33.33% university libraries having *e-books* they are TU, GU, DU and AAU; and rest 66.66% do not have. Collection of *printed journal* is highest with Gauhati University library followed by AU as

second and lowest collection is having with Bodoland University. Collection of *online journal* is highest with Gauhati University library followed by Assam Don Bosco University Sonapur. 16.66% libraries of the study do not subscribe *e-journal* till now they are BU and ADBUAZ. **(Objective 1)** (Table 18).

- II. It is stated that year wise addition of printed books from 2012 to 2013 is highest in TU library followed by DU as second and GU as third in position, from 2013 to 2014 is highest in TU library followed by GU as second and DU as third, from 2014 to 2015 is highest in TU library is followed by KU as second and DU as third, from 2015 to 2016 is highest in TU library is followed by ADTU as second and DU as third and from 2016 to 2017 is highest in TU library is followed by ADBUSO as second and KU as third in position. The total addition of printed books from 2012 to 2017 is highest in Tezpur University library is 27335 numbers, followed by Kaziranga University is 10745 numbers as second and Assam Don Bosco University Kharghuli is 1480 numbers as lowest in position in five conjugative years. **(Objective 1)** (Table 19). Regarding collection of printed international journal during the year 2012-2017, Tezpur University library is highest followed by Dibrugarh University and Gauhati University respectively. Collection of printed national journal from 2012 to 2017 is highest in Assam University library followed by Assam Don Bosco University Azara as second and Bodoland University is lowest in position. **(Objective 1)** (Table 20).
- III. It is seen that collection of printed thesis in the year 2012 to 2017 is highest in Gauhati University library followed by Assam Agricultural University as second and Tezpur University as third in position. **(Objective 1)** (Table 21).
- IV. It is found that the 33.33% universities libraries are offering online inter library loan facility for library collection with other libraries. 83.33% libraries offering manual reference service. Online reference service is being offered by 33.33% libraries. Manual referral service is provided by 41.66% libraries. Online referral service is provided by of 41.66% libraries. Manual selective dissemination of

information service provides by 50% libraries. 25% library provides online selective dissemination of information service. Manual document delivery service provides by 25% libraries. Online document delivery service provides by 41.66% libraries. Manual bibliography services provided by 41.66% libraries. Online bibliography services or web bibliography services provide by 41.66% libraries. Manual indexing and abstracting service provide by 33.33% libraries. Online indexing and abstracting service provide by 16.66% libraries. Manual aggregator service is provided by 8.33% library. Online aggregator service is provided by 8.33% library. Manual current awareness service is offered by 66.66% libraries. Online current awareness service is being offered by 66.66% libraries. Manual library portal base services are provided by 25% libraries. Online library portal base services are provided by 58.33% libraries. Reprographic service is provided by 66.66% university libraries of Assam. 33.33% libraries have their inter library loan and resource sharing facilities, among them Tezpur university library is sharing their resources with DELNET and American Centre. Gauhati university library is sharing their resources with INFLIBNET through JCCC. Dibrugarh university library is sharing their resources electronically with INFLIBNET by IndCat and JCCC. Assam Agricultural University library is sharing its resources with all AAU libraries. **(Objective 1)** (Table 27).

- V. It is seen that all the university libraries of Assam are automated with library software. The software LIBSYS is being used by 8.33% libraries, SOUL is using by 33.33% libraries and KOHA is using by 50% libraries. 8.33% libraries using its own library software for library automation and management. 83.33% libraries using anti-plagiarism software. URKUND is using by 58.33% libraries and the Grammarly is being used by 25% libraries as anti-plagiarism software. 50% libraries have done retro conversion. The 8.33% libraries organize CD ROM collection according to accession number. 8.33% libraries organize CD ROM collection in CIRC (cross interleaved reed-Solomon code). The 8.33% libraries

organize CD ROM collection according to subject wise. Alphanumeric method is being used by the 8.33% libraries to organize CD ROM collection. 8.33% libraries organize CD ROM collection according to its own convenience. 66.66% libraries have their digital library of e-collection. The digital library software D-Space is being used by 75% libraries. Libraries using bar coding technology are 75%. RFID technology is being used by 16.66% libraries. The 41.66% libraries organize the electronic resources. 25% libraries follow an integrated OPAC for print and e-resources. 16.66% library used classified methods to organized electronic resources. **(Objective 4)** (Table 25).

- VI. It is evident that the OPAC is used by 50% library to provide access to printed resources. 75% library is using Web OPAC for providing access to printed resources. 66.66% library provides access to e-resources by accessing through campus network. 50% library provides access to e-resources by internet. 66.66% library gives access to databases through IP address. 41.66% library give proxy server-based access to the databases. 8.33% library gives access to databases by EzProxy also. 8.33% libraries of Assam give access to databases by remote log-in through cloud also. **(Objective 4)** (Table 26).

6.1.3 Findings Based on User's Data

- I. Highest number of *respondents* found as faculty members followed by students and research scholars in all the selected universities. (Table 29).
- II. Among users across all groups *male* users dominated over *female* in the selected universities. (Table 30).
- III. Highest number of respondents found as *faculty* which is *male* as well as *female*. (Table 30.1).
- IV. Maximum number of respondents from the *age group 20-30* followed by *31-40* as second and *41-50* as third and lowest is *above 50* in the selected universities. (Table 31).

- V. 99.6% respondents *use* the library for their day to day activities. (Table 32).
- VI. It is found that highest number of users uses the university library *daily*. (Table 33).
- VII. Only 20% users across the selected university libraries rated the library collection as *very good*. User satisfaction to library collection voted by highest number of users as *good* (30%) followed by *satisfactory* (28%) and *poor* (22%). (Table 35). User satisfaction is highest with *printed books* followed by *printed thesis/dissertations*. User's satisfaction regarding *e-books* and *e-journals* are lowest among all collections. (Table 35.1). *Satisfaction level* to overall library collection is highest in *GU* followed by *DU* and *AAU* among the universities. (Table 35.2).
- VIII. Highest number of user across the universities opined that libraries should improve *the collection* in the form of *e-books* followed by *e-journals* and *printed books* with priority. (Table 36.1).
- IX. The majority of users among the university replied as *yes* which are 81.0% and other 17.1% user as *no* to the question does their library subscribe e-resources. (Table 37).
- X. It is found that *e-books* is highest choice of the users followed by *e-journal and magazines* as second and *e-thesis and dissertations* as third priority among the universities. (Table 41.1).
- XI. *Low speed internet bandwidth* across the university libraries is recorded as barrier by highest number of users followed by *inadequate infrastructure facilities*. (Table 42.1).
- XII. The means of using the content of e-resources is highest in the form of *read only* followed by *download in storage device* as second and *take a print* as third answer among the library users across the universities. (Table 43.1).
- XIII. Highest numbers of users are satisfied to *some extent* regarding availability of e-resources across the universities. (Table 44).

6.1.4 Major Findings in Relevance of Objectives from User's Data

- I. The purpose of using printed resources is mainly for *research* followed by *publication* as second and *teaching* as third choice by users among the universities. **(Objective 2)** (Table 34.1).
- II. Basically, user uses the e-resources for the purpose of *research* as prime choice followed by *teaching* as second and *publication* as third priority. **(Objective 3)** (Table 38.1).
- III. Most of the user uses the e- resources *daily* is followed by *twice in a week* as second, *occasionally* as third and *once in a week* as lowest among the universities. **(Objective 3)** (Table 39).
- IV. Highest number of users use e-resources for *currency* is followed by *more information* as second and *easy access* as third priority among the universities. **(Objective 3)** (Table 40.1).

6.2 HYPOTHESIS

Following are the hypothesis which has been tested in IBM SPSS version 24:

Hypothesis 1 A good collection optimizes the level of user satisfaction in university libraries of Assam.

University	AU	TU	GU	DU	AA U	BU	KKH SOU	ADBU AZ	AD BU SO	ADB UKH	A DT U	K U
Library Collection	1284 49	860 04	2718 61	23122 6	17 50 00	160 00	181 13	15917	481 7	408 2	20 46 1	10 74 5
User's Satisfaction (W. M. S.)	33.9 6	34.4	37.2 9	37.16 9	36. 89	23.9 15	30.4 5	27.05	28. 98	26.8 3	28 .5 9	29 .1 2

It is stated that libraries with higher collection like GU, DU and AAU etc. have more user satisfaction than others which support the statement ‘A good collection optimizes the level of user satisfaction in university libraries of Assam’. (Table 45).

Table 46 Test of hypothesis number 1						
T-Test (One-Sample)						
Source	t	Degree of freedom (df)	Significance (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Library Collection	2.934	11	0.014	81889.583	20456.66	143322.51
Users Satisfaction	23.705	11	0.000	31.220167	28.32145	34.11889

Significance level is 5%.

From the table 46 of T-Test (One -Sample) it is evident that the hypothesis 1 has been accepted at 5% significance level. It is tested and proved.

Hypothesis 2 E-resources are required to be introduced in some university libraries of Assam to enhance their collection.

Table 47 Collection of E-books and E-journals												
University	AU	TU	GU	DU	AAU	BU	KKHSOU	ADB UAZ	ADB USO	ADBUKH	ADTU	KU
E-Books	0	500	500	370	1370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E-Journals	16000	10600	48000	10500	5000	0	3000	0	42032	1200	19600	24730

It is stated that to meet the need of 66.66% libraries lacking regarding e-books and 16.66% libraries regarding e-journals, 'E-resources are required to be introduced in some university libraries of Assam to enhance their collection'. (Table 47).

Table 48 Test of hypothesis number 2						
T-Test (One-Sample)						
Source	t	Degree of freedom (df)	Significance (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
E-Books	1.909	11	0.083	228.333	-34.91	491.57
E-Journal	3.234	11	0.008	15055.167	4809.11	25301.23

Level of significance is 5%.

It is evident from the table 48 that T-Test (One -Sample) has been conducted to test the hypothesis 2 which is accepted at 5% significance level and tested as proved.

6.3 SUGGESTIONS

6.3.1 User's Suggestions

Majority of the respondents have suggested in context of improvement of the collection in the library. Most of the suggestions are found as similar. After omitting the similar suggestions following are the summary:

I. User's suggestions from Assam University

Library should give more attention to purchase/subscribe electronic resources to fulfil the demand of research scholars, faculty and students. Attention should be focused by the authority as well as library for increase of the collection which is required for the academic purpose. They should purchase/subscribe more printed as well as electronic documents to fulfil the users need. Focus should be on e-resources collection of libraries

in digital era; library may follow certain key issues like licensing, supply, vendor support and other technical feasibility to maintain huge digital collection and can serve more users in their subject of interest. Need to improve the collection of e-resources in term of e-books and e-journals and it should be easily accessible. It should use modern technology as well as traditional methods. More emphasis should be given to research scholar to provide more information. Special care should be taken on modernization of the library so that more information should be available through online system to fulfil the requirement of users.

II. User's suggestions from Tezpur University

Library should purchase/subscribe more printed books and more e-journals. Need to add more e-journals, reference books and printed text books. It should buy more back volume of e-journal and subscribe more current e-journals. Need to purchase books as per the list given by the faculty, cataloguing should be corrected and made precise. It should purchase/subscribe books and journals for competitive examinations also to fulfil the user's demand. Need to purchase multiple volumes of a title so that everyone can get a copy of an important book and increase subject related books and more thesis and dissertation.

III. User's suggestions from Gauhati University

More funds should be allocated to the library, so that it can purchase/subscribe access to the online journal / e-books directly or through consortium which are not readily available to students/ researchers. It is important that old books should be preserved properly. Subscription of more online journal is needed to make the computer science education at per national standard. It should provide an easy access to all valuable research journals in all fields. Collection need to improve in the research section especially for language and linguistics department. Books and journals need to be updated by purchasing/subscribing new edition of books and current journals. Need to increase number of journals to enable

the student community to cope up with recent information which essential for competitive examinations. Census data available in the library should be updated. It should be focused on current trends and wifi password should be made available to users. Internet bandwidth should be improved. The internet facility should be made available and accessible to all. It should provide an easy way to avail the books other than just providing library cards as to enter the library. Need to increase more reading room. Library staff should time to time inform the users/ university teachers about the new developments in online resources. They should hold workshop/training session to clear doubt and encourage teachers and students to access online resources. Library staff should be helpful to users. Moreover, the library should be kept open for 24x7.

IV. User's suggestions from Dibrugarh University

The library must have an e-collection of books, research data and journals, and they should be made accessible and downloadable to users. There should be a website for library from where the books and other data can be downloaded. It should take necessary step towards book purchase, before purchasing a book library should take necessary requirement list from the respective departments. Library should acquire multiple copies of text books (up to 20 copies) so that important books can be found in the stack. So, it needs a perfect balance in all the subjects including Physics. It needs to purchase some competitive examination materials for examination like NET and GATE, in Physics and in other subjects also. It should have at least one copy of book in each title as not for issue to outside the library which should be only for reading purpose inside the library for urgent use. It should purchase some important books which have no Indian edition, which price of are very high even in online, such books should be brought by the library and should make them non issuable i.e. use only for reading room purpose. It should increase the collection of books and should also have at least one escalator. Reading room facility should be increased. The librarian should frequently interact with the department faculties for important updated requirements.

V. User's suggestions from Assam Agricultural University

Library should increase current e-journals to meet the need of research scholars. Hard copies of books, journals, reviews should be made available for library reading besides providing the e-resources across all subject areas for ideal library development. Though the e-resources available in the online mode the needs of the printed books cannot be ignored. Users are still depended on good quality printed material or books. As there is frequent power failure and link failure in the campus, a good electrical back-up facility should be arranged and there should be available collection of printed form of all important journals, reference books, text books etc. It is difficult in getting e-resources. E-resources (research papers) usually not open directly, it asks user ID, password etc. which creates difficulties to find what users need. So, it will be better if the library provides the e-resources in an easy access mode. Need to increase more reading area as it gets over crowded at the time of examination. Library staff should be cooperative towards students as well as research scholars.

VI. User's suggestions from Bodoland University

Decentralization and easy accessibility should be provided to the students, research scholars and teachers from the library itself by using modern technology. Library staff should be friendly to the user, it should be made desirable and it should serve the user according to the users need. It should purchase the books as per recommendation of head of the department (HOD) of concern departments. It should purchase sufficient number of books from national and international authors according to the syllabus or beyond. It should be neat and clean. It should purchase competitive exam books or extra knowledge books. Notification of new arrival or new services to the user is an important aspect. It is very important to develop the e-library. Collection of books should be increased in terms of different authors (title) and also volume should be increased. It should increase number of copies in science text book. Need hard copies of scientific journals. Need computer-

based search engine so as to check the availability of a required book. Need the open access e-journal. Need reading rooms for newspaper/ magazine should be taken care of. It is lacking behind in regard of providing research materials both in the form of print and e-resources which needed to improve in an urgent basis. Infrastructure facilities should be improved. Printed books and e-resources should be purchased/ subscribed. Number of books, reference books, proceedings, monographs should be increased. E journals also have to be increased. Computer facilities have to be improved. Internet facilities have to be enhanced. Books should be organized in order to save the time of the reader and proper utilization. Books should be kept in proper supervision to avoid loss. Library reading room space should be increased and should arrange the internet facilities.

VII. User's suggestions from Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University

Library need to increase more e-resources, printed books and printed journals. It should be equally equipped with printed and e-books as well as other study materials of both (print and electronic) varieties in this new information age. Books and other materials should be according to user's requirement; it needs to increase reading space for study. It should improve the internet connection as well as increase computer terminals to make comfortable to users. It needs to care for preservation of more valuable books and journals.

VIII. User's suggestions from Assam Don Bosco University, Azara Campus

Library should acquire more printed books used for academic purpose, should purchase/subscribe e-resources specially e-books and e-journals. Printed journals needed to be increase. Books should be purchased according to users need. Online journals should be made available to the users and should be easily accessible. Need a faster internet facility.

IX. User suggestions from Assam Don Bosco University, Sonapur Campus

Library need to purchase/subscribe more e-resources specially e- books and e- journals, number of printed books and printed journals should be increased and online access of e-resources should be available for the users. Some classic books should be made available in printed form, more encyclopaedias are needed. Need to provide more free downloads of e-resources. Good and faster speed internet facility is needed. Printing and reprographic (Xerox) facility is required within the library. Need an improvement of the quality of campus internet i.e. WiFi connection. The library should provide an easy access to the e-resource to improve and increase the research activities especially for science department as some e-resources costly thus some students cannot afford it, therefore, the library should purchase/subscribe the same and made available to user. Variety of books on a subject should be provided for deeper insight and more information.

X. User's suggestions from Assam Don Bosco University, Kharghuli Campus

Library should improve the collection regarding printed books, e-resources (e- journals, e-books, E- thesis etc.). Reading space should be increased. E-resources should be made easily accessible to the user.

XI. User's suggestions from Assam Down Town University

Library collection should be updated with the coordination between library, faculty members and students from time to time. Sometime internet/wifi bandwidth is too slow that user fails in download their important study materials or other documents, so it is needed to improve the internet facility. Library should purchase/subscribe e-resources. Number of printed books and printed journals should be increased. Reading space should be increased.

XII. User's suggestions from Kaziranga University

Journals and thesis of various fields needed to be increase. E-books should be purchased to upgrade the library collection. E- Journals need to be increased. Library should increase e-resources. Number of printed books and printed journals should be increased. E-Resources should be easily accessible to users.

XIII. User's suggestions from all universities

Generalizing the user's suggestion among the universities it can be stated that:

- University libraries should upgrade their e-resource collection by increasing the numbers.
- Libraries should purchase/subscribe e-resources and need to introduce for fulfilment of user's demand which have lacking behind till now.
- Libraries should increase and update the printed resources to fulfil the users need.
- Libraries should purchase reference books for competitive examinations along with their text books.
- Libraries should inform the users about new developments and current happenings through workshop/training and orientation session to clear doubt and to encourage teachers, research scholars and students to access online resources.
- The librarian should frequently interact with the departments for important updated requirements.
- Libraries should have continuous power supply i.e. power backup throughout the building.
- Good connectivity of internet and more computer terminals should be provided to access e-resources in the libraries.
- Need to provide easy access to the e-resources.

- Need campus internet wide i.e. WiFi connection.
- Libraries should adopt modern information technology to satisfy the user's need.
- Libraries should increase reading room or reading space.
- Printing and reprographic facilities should be provided to the users.
- Librarian and library staff should be more helpful to users.
- The university library should be kept open for 24x7.

6.3.2 Major Suggestions

The study recommended the following suggestions after analyzing the different areas of management of collection in university libraries of Assam are:

- I. More e-resources must be introduced in the form of e- journals and e-books for fulfilment of user satisfaction.
- II. Technology must be up dated from time to time.
- III. In-house professional development programme on recent trends must be conducted to make the library staffs up to date.
- IV. Printed resources should be replaced by up to date version or edition.
- V. More budgets should be allocated for purchasing e-resources as well as printed documents.
- VI. University libraries should have a separate fund provision to implement the ICT applications.
- VII. Number of trained and skilled manpower should increase in the libraries.
- VIII. The library should be well equipped with enough number of computers with proper power back up and with stable networks.
- IX. The librarians should be more helpful to the user and responsive to their duties.
- X. Training on ICT is the instant need of the most university libraries of Assam, workshop on ICT can be created for awareness among the library staff.

- XI. In digital era library should install much faster machines for faster access and be well equipped with ICT so that all the functions can run smoothly.
- XII. To get a copy of important material reprography facility must be on hand in the library.
- XIII. User orientation programme is important to make an awareness of users as well as staffs.
- XIV. There should be a rewarding policy once in a year among the libraries and librarians for their good works which will help to do more better in future.

6.4 SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDY

The research is a process of finding something new, redefined, ultimate and extraordinary facts. Thus, there are always some scope to do further studies based on a research already done. Following are some scope for further studies which can be done based on this study:

- I. Management of e-resources in university libraries of Assam.
- II. Expense of budget for journal subscription and it's utilization in university libraries of Assam.
- III. Study of cost effectiveness of printed resources in university libraries of Assam.
- IV. Study of cost effectiveness of E resources in university libraries of Assam.
- V. A study on allocation of yearly university budget and library budget and its utilization in university libraries of Assam.

6.5 CONCLUSION

From the above study it can be concluded that over all services and resources of the university libraries are satisfactory. There is a need to develop the collection of resources, improvement of services and implementation of technology to increase the satisfaction level of the users. The users of university libraries especially the faculty members and research scholars are in need of extensive information and also have very limited time to search for that. So, the university libraries are bound to use ICT tools for library management to provide better and quicker services. As the library is an important part of a university the user expects more from it, it is the moral duty of the university library to serve its users well. The librarians should pose honesty and dedication towards their duties and responsibilities. They should be fully equipped in using ICT and have awareness of recent trends and developments to serve the information seekers more efficiently. It will directly help in the overall development of parental university as well as indirect development of society.

Collection management activities in the university libraries of Assam are affected by various factors in this information explosion age of digital era. These are absence of proper collection development policies, declining budgets, lack of user assessments, lack of collections, lack of coordination between librarian and faculty, lack in application of information technology, library association's inactive role in the standard formulation, absence of plan for consortia and lack of skilled manpower. To build a collection in proper means the collection development policy ensures active participation of the library staff, authorities and the users. Collection development policy fulfils the goal of the library, it determines responsible person for selection, criteria for selection of both the vendor and books and acquisition policies for both printed and e-resources. Therefore, collection development policy should be based on the aims and objectives of the library which acts as the guide map to the right collection management for now and future.

It is the call of time that university libraries should develop the electronic collections as well as printed collections in proper balance, as per user's choice. User preference concentrated more for electronic resources with justice to printed form in recent time. Now digital resources have become most popular in information and communication technological environment and it affects collection management policies of university libraries in great extent. Libraries are bound to acquire digital resources to meet multidimensional needs of its user. Therefore, collection development policies are renewing for selection, acquisition, processing, preservation, distribution and management of its collections. To serve the right user at right time by right information in digital environment libraries have to take initiative for technology based services. Libraries should have to keep necessary infrastructure for acquiring digital resources so that they can offer the best possible services to its users in digital environment.

In university level collection management is one of the important activities of libraries. The prior purpose of this study was to find out the problems and prospects of collection management in university libraries from the librarians and users point of view. The success of a library depends upon its recent and updated collections. A well balanced and relevant collection and its proper organization are always important. To cope up with the time, the university library professionals should think of a library which can be actually a shelter place for all the categories of users of knowledge. So, collections selected by the library staff should be a light house of knowledge to guide future generation of information seekers as well as accomplish the needs of the present.

Library professionals need to be handy with the information and communication technology for proper collection management to give optimum service to the user. Libraries have to adapt information and communication technology for library operations, especially for collection management activities and information services. Therefore, library professionals need to examine and design the suitable strategies in the selection and use of updated technologies to increase efficiency in overall library

operations. It is concluded from the study that some of the university libraries of Assam do not have any written collection development policy. The library staff also lacks in proper ICT knowledge. University libraries should augment their e-resources to increase the level of user's satisfaction. Most of the university libraries in Assam need proper collection with adequate ICT infrastructure including hardware and software, especially in newer established and private universities. Library staff should be trained properly to handle the ICT applications. So, the university libraries of Assam need to take an initiative on the areas of lacking to make their respective libraries an ultimate place for knowledge management to provide better and faster user service.