APPENDIX-I

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION:
The setting and development of traditional libraries requires a wide financial estimate, which may be unaffordable for many institutions. In each college library, it is essential to keep and easy access of national and internal literature. The recent technologies may provide low cost development for the libraries. In Private management colleges, due to wide financial assets, they may not provide proper attention towards the development of libraries. In rural colleges the condition is very much poor. The use of new technologies requires the use and handling of electronic and computer devices, in absence of which one cannot gather the information from the library. It is necessary to assess the present status of libraries and knowledge delivery systems in the colleges especially in the rural areas.

Objectives :-

1. To assess the use of technologies of college libraries.

2. To generalize the present status of technologies in college libraries, in study area.

3. To investigate the future needs for the development of college libraries located in the study area.

4. To contribute the information about the college library systems, run under the UGC.
5. To compare the use of technologies in rural area and urban area of the district.

**HYPOTHESIS:** "College administration has a key role in the quality and condition of the library, in rural areas, the college authorities have more impact on the development of college libraries and urban libraries are more developed than the libraries located in the college of rural areas"

**PLAN OF WORK:**

The work plan is prepared to assess the developmental status of the college libraries in study area of Bhandara district.

According to locations of colleges, libraries are classified in to 1). Rural libraries – Libraries of colleges located in the rural areas of Bhandara district., 2). Urban libraries – Libraries of colleges located in the rural areas of Bhandara district. According to 2F and 12B status of colleges in university grant commission, the libraries are classified in the two groups, 1). Granted libraries – College achieved the 2F and 12B status in UGC and 2). Non granted libraries – New colleges without 2F and 12B status in UGC. By considering the NAAC status of the college the libraries are grouped in to three categories 1). A-grade libraries – Libraries in the college having A-grade of NAAC accreditation. 2). B-grade libraries – Libraries in the college having B-grade of NAAC accreditation and 3). C-grade libraries – Libraries in the college having C-grade of NAAC accreditation.

**DISCUSSION:**

Data harvested during the study period indicates that college libraries in rural region of study area are very poor in condition to propagate the knowledge among the students. There are no sufficient facilities to acquire the information's. Lack of ICT technology use and absence of equipments showed the negative impact of libraries among the staff members and students. However the management authorities showed helplessness for the development of ICT infrastructure and other literature resources due to non grant
conditions of the institutions. On the other hand in urban college libraries in the study area showed well developed condition and most of the optimum requirements are made available in the libraries. The management personals are showed the vision of development. From the studied samples in both of the districts areas very few college libraries are well equipped with all resources. The rural area college libraries are in more miserable conditions. Non grant colleges are mostly located in the rural areas of Bhandara and Gondia districts, but the colleges having reputed management showed the development of their college libraries. Flanzraich, Gerri. 1990.

CONCLUSION:

From the study of college libraries in urban and rural areas in the districts it may be concluded that the college libraries are not in condition to provide the optimum information to the society even to the staff and students. Lack of ICT facilities is one of the more issue of consideration, as govt. of India have launched digital India programme. Libraries showed the more impact of management bodies on their development. Management of the colleges mainly and only found dependable on the govt. grants for the development of college libraries. Insufficient library grants due to lack of vision in the management bodies to fulfill the criteria of 2f and 12B of UGC. There is a urgent need to look after this burning issue of case studies, as the future of rural students depends up on the information requirements from college libraries.