

IMPACT OF NAAC'S ASSESSMENT & ACCREDITATION ON LIBRARY MANAGEMENT: A STUDY

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Abstract: - *The present study focused on impact of NAAC on library management, researcher finds out the impact of Assessment & Accreditation by NAAC on College Libraries development.*

NAAC (National Assessment & Accreditation Council) is playing very important role in the development of libraries.

Keywords : Assessment, Accreditation, Impact, NAAC, Library Management, Library Services

Introduction

Libraries have been the integral & vital part of the Higher Education system which extends support in teaching-learning & fulfillment of objectives and mission of the educational institutions they are part of. Library is considered as the “heart of the institutions” and this statement was used by Dr.Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, eminent scholar & academician in its report of UEC (University Education Commission) (1948-49). Higher Education system in India has its roots in the

Vedic era when the oral communication was the only way of transmission of knowledge.

NAAC- the National Assessment and Accreditation Council is an autonomous body established by UGC-University Grants Commission of India in 1994 to assess and accredit institutions of higher education in the country. It is the outcome of the recommendations of the National Policy in Education 1986 that laid special emphasis on upholding the quality of higher education in India. The accreditation activity is gaining

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

Objective of the Study

For the present study following objectives has been set.

1. To know the present status of NAAC accredited college libraries.
2. To review the Library Services followed in College Libraries
3. To find out impact of NAAC on library management.

❖ Hypothesis

The following are the some of the major hypotheses formulated for the study.

1. The statuses of NAAC accredited college libraries are good.
2. Library services provided by libraries are good.
3. There is a impact of NAAC on College Libraries development

Scope and limitations:-

The present study is restricted colleges affiliated to Shivaji University. The study will covered only grantable colleges. There are 135 grantable colleges available under the jurisdiction of Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

❖ Sample Size:

The sample size is an important feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample. In practice, the sample size used in a study is determined based on the expense of data collection, and the need to have sufficient statistical power. In complicated studies there may be several different sample sizes involved in the study: for example, in a stratified survey there would be different sample sizes for each stratum. In a census, data are collected on the entire population; hence the sample size is equal to the population size.

Questionnaires were sent to all (135) librarians to collect the data. Out of the 135 respondents 91 (67.40%) have returned the questionnaire duly filled in.

Research Methodology :

For this research paper the researcher apply survey method to collect the data from NAAC accredited Arts , Commerce ,Science , Education & Law College libraries in affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Review of related literature

(Jadhav, 2013) the article highlighted on best practices, the researcher focused on need and importance of best practices in academic libraries, this articles discussed various practices suggested NAAC and also mentioned various definitions of best practices.

(Kamble, 2013) the article entitled “Professional Skills and Best Practices in Librarianship” the paper defines the concept and describes professional skills and best practices for librarians. The article focused on the professional skills and best practices for librarians. Author have stressed on professional skills.

(Ghumre, 2013) Conducted survey in Maharashtra, Marathwada region, the main objective of the study was to highlight the college library services in Marathwada region. There are 116 colleges and author got 68.97% response for the study. The author presented in his study the student status of NAAC accredited colleges in Marathwada region and examine the budgetary proves of these colleges, and lacunas in the library facilities, services and other infrastructure. The author collected data analyzed and presented in tables. In the conclusion author highlighted that not a single library fulfills the standards suggested by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, Dr.Radhakrishnan and Dr. Kothari commissions. Author also highlighted library facility after the NAAC accreditation has been increased.

(Metri, 2014) the article stressed on student charter, the government , the management of the institute, the teachers, the students and the external quality assurance agency are the stakeholder and the role of the students in quality enhancement is considered the unique one. Author raised the question that how

many accredited and reaccredited institutes have worked sincerely on the Model Student Charter provided by the NAAC and prepared the charter? The author highlighted the concept of the Student Charter / Students Entitlements, Model student Charter by the NAAC, UGC guidelines for Students Entitlements, Significance of the Charter, Designating the Charter in his article deeply. Author concluded that working on these models and converting them into suitable student charter is the need of the hour and it should be made the part of the prospectus, website and the notice board for its success.

(Jisha, 2015) conducted a survey on NAAC accredited and Arts & Science Colleges affiliated to Kannur University. The study focused a on the NAAC in quality assurance in higher education, with respect to quality.

One objective was set for study 1. To understand the role of NAAC for quality assurance in higher education and major findings are colleges’ academic environment and campuses changed drastically since accreditation.

(Sundararajan & Nanda, 2015) In the article author elaborated deeply on higher education, growth and development of higher education, higher education and GDP , Projected enrolment in higher education in India. After reading the article we can say the Indian higher education system is vey vast. Author also highlighted on Accreditation , Quality assurance , NAAC, Present process of

accreditation followed by NAAC , Process of Assessment , The Assessment outcome and benefits of NAAC Accreditation. Global ranking our Indian universities big issues now days, author also highlights the same in this article. Author concluded that accreditation and quality are critical challenges in higher education system in our county.

Analysis and interpretation of the Data

Data analysis is most important part of research work. Analysis of data helps to prove the hypotheses, which are initially assumed by the researcher. Thus collected data was entered in the excel the output of the data presented & analyzed.

1. Year of Establishment

It is essential to know the establishment of colleges. The following table indicates the establishment of colleges in particular intervals.

Table No. 1 .Distribution of Colleges by year of Establishment

Sr. No.	Year of Establishment	Frequency	Percent
1	1910-1930	1	1.1
2	1931-1950	3	3.3
3	1951-1970	26	28.6
4	1971-1990	35	38.5
5	1991-2010	26	28.6
	Total	91	100

Source: Field Survey

It is observed from table no. 1 that 1 (1.1%) college was established before independence whereas 90 (98.9%) colleges were established after independence.

Majority 35 (38.5%) of colleges were established during 1971-1990 followed by in the year of interval 1951 to 1970 & 1991 to 2010, 26 (28.6%) respectively colleges were established. It means the growth of establishment of colleges increased after independence.

2. Year of Accreditation

Following tables shows interval year wise colleges faced for Assessment.

Table No.2 Year of Accreditation

Sr. No.	Year of Accreditation	Frequency	Percent
1	2001-2005	37	40.7
2	2006-2010	36	39.6
3	2011-2015	14	15.4
4	2016-2017	4	4.4
	Total	91	100

Source: Field Survey

It is observed from table no. 2 37 (40.7%) colleges were accredited in the year 2001-2005 followed by 36 (39.6%) college were accredited in the interval of 2006-2010 whereas 14 (15.4%) college were accredited in the interval of 2011-2015 while 4 (4.4%) college were accredited. It means majority of colleges takes imitative for accreditation in 2001 to 2005.

The majority 37 (40.7%) of colleges were accredited during the year 2001 to 2005.

3. Accreditation Grade of NAAC

Following table show the grade of the college.

Table No.3 Grade of NAAC by librarian respondent

Sr. No.	Grade	Frequency	Percent
1	A	2	2.2
2	B++	9	9.9
3	B+	27	29.7
4	B	27	29.7
5	C++	17	18.7
6	C+	4	4.4
7	C	5	5.5
	Total	91	100

Source: Field Survey

It is revealed from table no. 3. the number of colleges which has been Accredited by NAAC & received Grade. As per Librarian's opinion, their college has accredited and got respective grades. It is observed that from the Librarians questionnaire 2 (2.2%) college is accredited with A Grade followed by 9 (9.9%) colleges are accredited with B++ Grade then 27 (29.7%) colleges are accredited by B Grade & B+ where as 17 (18.7%) colleges are accredited by C++ Grade while 4 (4.4%) colleges accredited by NAAC with C+ Grade followed by 5 (5.5%) colleges accredited by C Grade after the analysis of the data researcher concludes that there are 2 (2.2%) colleges which got A grade in accreditation from NAAC.

The majority 27 (29.7%) of colleges were accredited with B & B+ grade. It is also seen that (71.5%) of colleges has accredited with above B grade

4. Library Collections Text books & Reference books

It is essential to know the collection of the library.

Following table shows the collection of text books and reference books in the library.

Table No.4 Text Books and Reference Books Collections

Sr. No.	Collections	Text Book		Reference Book	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	1-1000	16	17.5	3	3.3
2	1001-10000	37	40.6	51	56
3	10001-20000	18	19.7	21	23.1
4	20001-30000	8	8.9	7	7.7
6	30001-40000	9	10.0	5	5.5
7	Above - 40001	3	3.3	4	4.4
	Total	91	100	91	100

Source: Field Survey

Above table no.4 shows that collection of text books & reference books in the library. It is found that 16 (17.58%) libraries have the collection of text books in the range of 1 to 1000 while 37 (40.65%) libraries are in the range of 1001 to 10000 whereas 18 (19.78%) libraries have the collection of text books in the range of 10001 to 20000 followed by 8 (8.80%) libraries have the collection of text books in the range of 20001 to 30000 and 9 (9.90%) libraries are in the range of 30001 to 40000 however 3 (3.29%) libraries have the collection of text books above 40001. The majority 37 (40.65) of the libraries have the collection of text books in the range of 1001 to

10000 & there are few 3 (3.29%) libraries have above 40001 collection of text books.

The majority 37 (40.6%) of libraries have the collection of text books in the range of 1001 to 10000.

Above table also shows that collection of reference books. According to study it is seen that 3 (3.3%) libraries have the collection of reference books in the range of 1 to 1000 while 51 (56%) libraries are in the range of 1001 to 10000 followed by 21 (23.1%) libraries are in the range of 10001 to 20000 whereas 7 (7.7%) libraries fall in the range of 20001 to 30000 however 5 (5.5%) libraries have the collection of reference books in the range of 30001 to 40000 and there are 4 (4.4%) libraries have the collection of reference books above 40001.

It is clearly indicate that the majority 51 (56%) of libraries have the collection of reference books in the range of 1001 to 10000, however 4 (4.4%) libraries have the collection of reference books in the range of above 40001.

It is noted that the collection of text books and reference books in the libraries are good, hence hypothesis no. 1 is valid.

5. Growth Rate of Total Library Budget

Question were asked on total library sanctioned and utilized budget during 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 year. Following table shows the growth rate of total library budget during 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 year.

Table No.5 Growth Rate of Total Library Budget

Sr. No.	Years	Sanctioned Rs.	Growth Rate	Utilized Rs.	Growth Rate
1	2011-12	1,08,93,746	--	1,18,43,633	--
2	2012-13	78,01,358	-28.39	82,60,297	-30.26
3	2013-14	1,08,00,805	38.45	1,17,20,213	41.89
4	2014-15	1,42,28,542	31.74	1,23,06,112	5.00
5	2015-16	1,65,77,425	16.51	1,38,64,629	12.66

Source: Field Survey

It is observed from table no. 5 that in 2011-2012 year Rs. 1,08,93,746 budget was sanctioned & Rs. 1,18,43,633 utilized followed by in 2012-2013 year Rs. 78,01,358 budget was sanctioned & growth rate was -28.39 whereas Rs. 82,60,297 utilized & growth rate was -30.26 while in the year 2013-2014, Rs.1,08,00,805 budget was sanctioned & growth rate was 38.45 while Rs. 1,17,20,213 was utilized & growth rate was 41.89 followed by 2014-2015 year, Rs. 1,42,28,542 budget was sanctioned & growth rate was 31.74 whereas Rs. 1,23,06,112 was utilized & growth rate was 5.00 , in the year 2015-2016 , Rs.1,65,77,425 budget was sanctioned & growth rate was 16.51 while Rs. 1,38,64,629 was utilized & growth rate was 12.66.

It is observed that utilized amount is higher than sanction amount in 2011-2012 year. The growth rate of sanctioned amount & utilized amount is highest decreased i.e. -28.39 & -30.26 respectively in 2012-2013 year. It is also noted that highest sanctioned & utilized amount was in 2015-2016 year. It can be noted that total library

budget were sanctioned and utilized amount continuously increased except 2012-2013 year.

6. Availability of the Library & Information Services

Following table shows that availability of library & information services provided by library before & after NAAC assessment.

Table No.6 Availability of Library & Information Services

Sr. No.	Services		Before NAAC Assessment		After NAAC Assessment		Growth in %
			Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
1	Inter Library Loan	Yes	22	24.2	58	63.7	39.5
		No	69	75.8	33	36.3	
		Total	91	100	91	100	
2	Book Bank	Yes	19	20.9	60	65.9	45
		No	72	79.1	31	34.1	
		Total	91	100	91	100	
3	Reprographic Service	Yes	26	28.6	54	59.3	30.7
		No	65	71.4	37	40.7	
		Total	91	100	91	100	
4	Ready Reference Service	Yes	69	75.8	75	82.4	6.6
		No	22	24.2	16	17.6	
		Total	91	100	91	100	
5	Disp	Yes	85	93.	91	100	6.6

laying New Arrivals			4		0	
	No	6	6.6	0	0	
	Total	91	100	91	100	

Source : Field Survey

Above table no. 6 clearly shows that impact of NAAC on library services.

Questions were asked on availability of library & information services before & after NAAC assessment.

From above table it is observed that 22 (24.2%) libraries had inter library loan service before NAAC assessment whereas 58 (63.7%) libraries have inter library loan service after NAAC assessment.

It is seen that 'very good' growth i.e.39.5% in inter library loan service after NAAC assessment.

Regarding book bank service, 19 (20.9%) libraries had book bank service before NAAC assessment while 60 (65.9%) libraries have book bank service after NAAC assessment.

It is observed that 'very good' growth i.e.45% in book bank service after NAAC assessment.

About reprographic service, 26 (28.6%) libraries had reprographic service before NAAC assessment, whereas 37 (40.7%) libraries have it after NAAC assessment. Its growth rate was 30.7%.

It is noted that 'very good' growth i.e. 30.7% in reprographic service after NAAC assessment.

It is seen that 69 (75.8%) libraries had ready reference service before NAAC assessment, while 75 (82.4%) libraries have it after NAAC assessment.

It is observed that 'poor' growth i.e. 6.6% in ready reference service after NAAC assessment.

According to study 85 (93.4%) libraries had displayed new arrivals before NAAC assessment, whereas 91 (100%) libraries started it after NAAC assessment.

The majority 85 (93.4%) of libraries have displaying new arrivals service before NAAC.

After the above interpretation researcher conclude that there is good impact of NAAC on library services. There is good growth in every service of library after NAAC assessment.

It is found that there is an all together good increase in the library services. Hypothesis no. 2 & 3 is valid.

Conclusion

Today quality in higher education in higher learning has become the very important factor in the world. All higher educational institutions in India are to be assessed by NAAC periodically. Now there is a race for quality maintenance in higher learning. Recently grading has been changed. The NAAC has designed instrument for assessing the institutions of learning. It has formulated seven assessment criteria through 36 criterion-wise key aspects.

Libraries are the heart of the institutions. The success of any library depends on quality services to the users. The user's satisfactions should be prime goal of the any libraries. After the analysis of the questionnaire it can be concluded that there is good impact of NAAC's assessment and accreditation on library

management. The position of libraries are good but after the NAAC assessment there is a developments in libraries facilities, services, collections in libraries, so researcher concluded that there is a impact of Accreditation and Assessment of NAAC on library management.

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