Chapter 5

Major Findings, Observations and Suggestions
CHAPTER V

MAJOR FINDINGS, OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The state of the art of the libraries administered by the Siddhartha Group of Educational Institutions has been presented in Chapter 3, in which the infrastructure, resources, manpower, collection development, facilities, services and extent of ICT applications etc, has been covered.

The faculty opinion survey about the use of those services and facilities of the colleges under study has been analysed and interpreted in Chapter 4.

In this Chapter, the major findings, observations and suggestions has been highlighted.

5.2 MAJOR FINDINGS BASED ON THE SURVEY OF LIBRARIES

i. A total of 7 educational institutions in the field of higher education covering the broad areas such as Science, Medical, Paramedical and Engineering Colleges have been surveyed. (Table 3.1).

ii. Most of the higher educational institutions of Siddhartha Group of Educational Institutions have been established after Independence. (Table 3.2).
iii. Nearly $3/4^{th}$ of the colleges under survey are meant for coeducation (Table 3.3).

iv. All the colleges offer education at both under graduate and post graduate level (Table 3.4).

v. A majority of the libraries do not work during holidays (Table 3.9).

vi. Majority of the libraries follow open access and one library follows partially open access and partially closed access system (Table 3.13).

vii. It is significant to note that, 2 colleges are having separate library building (Table 3.14).

viii. It is found that, about half of the libraries are having plinth area of between -above 4000 sq. ft. space for library purpose (Table 3.15).

ix. All the libraries under the survey have provided with good seating accommodation and proper lighting and ventilation (Table 3.16).

x. The Siddhartha Group of Educational Institutions provides financial assistance to all the colleges under survey, in addition to the UGC and State Government grants (Table 3.17).
xi. Five out of seven colleges have constituted library committee (Table 3.18).

xii. It is observed that, about 7 methods of book acquisition are being followed in different colleges (Table 3.21).

xiii. Nearly half of the colleges (3) under study has the collection of below 25000 volumes (Tables 3.22).

xiv. It is interesting to find that, most of the libraries under study do acquire duplicate copies of the books based on various reasons (Table 3.28).

xv. It is significant to note that all the libraries conducts stock verification is irregular (Table 3.29).

xvi. It is observed that, all the libraries are in the practice of weeding out of books (Table 3.30).

xvii. All the seven libraries classify and catalogue books by following standard classification schemes and catalogue codes (Tables 3.32 to 3.35).

xviii. Most of the libraries under survey offer traditional services such as Circulation, Reference Service and Inter Library Loan. The provision of documentation services and ICT based services are hardly seen (Table 3.36).
xix. It is hearting to note that, almost all librarians under study are showing positive attitude towards ICT application in libraries (Table 3.38).

xx. The major reasons for poor application of ICT in the libraries are lack of funds, lack of trained staff, lack of support from the authorities and lack of interest by the staff members (Table 3.39).

5.3 MAJOR FINDINGS BASED ON THE USER SURVEY

BORROWING FACILITIES

i. Most of the faculty members (48.57%) substantially used the borrowing facilities, 38.24 percent of them used marginally, and 13.19 percent of them used completely. (Table 4.12)

ii. There is significant difference in the level of use of borrowing facilities between the junior and senior members of faculty. Senior members of the faculty are using borrowing facilities more in number compared to junior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of use of borrowing facilities between the engineering, medical and science members of the faculty. Medical members of the faculty are using borrowing facilities more in number when compared to the engineering and the science members of faculty.
iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the engineering and science members of faculty.

REFERENCE SERVICE

i. Most of the faculty members (52.75%) substantially used the reference service, 30.77 percent of them used marginally. 16.48 percent of them are used completely. (Table 4.13)

ii. There is significant difference in the level of use of reference service between the junior and senior members of the faculty. Junior members of faculty are using reference service more in number when compared to senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of use of reference service between the engineering, medical and science members of faculty. Engineering members of faculty are using reference service more in number when compared to medical and science members of the faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the medical and the science members of faculty.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

i. Majority of the faculty members (41.54%) marginally used the bibliographic service, 29.67 percent of them used substantially, 16.26
percent of them are not at all used, and 12.53 percent of them are used completely. (Table 4.14)

ii. There is no significant difference in the use of bibliographical service between the junior and the senior members of faculty.

iii. There are no significant differences in the use of bibliographical service among the engineering, the medical and the science members of faculty.

CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICE

i. Majority of the faculty members (40.22%) marginally used the current awareness service, 30.33 percent of them used substantially, 15.60 percent of them not at all used and 13.85 percent of them used completely. (Table 4.15)

ii. There is no significant difference in the use of current awareness service between the junior and the senior members of faculty.

iii. There are no significant differences in the use of current awareness service among the engineering, the medical and the science members of faculty.

SDI SERVICE

i. Majority of the faculty members (40.22%) marginally used the selective dissemination of information service, 30.33 percent of them
used substantially, 15.60 percent of them not at all used and 13.85 percent of them used completely. (Table 4.16)

ii. There is no significant difference in the use of selective dissemination of information service between the junior and the senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are no significant differences in the use of selective dissemination of information service between the engineering, medical and science members of the faculty.

INTER LIBRARY LOAN

i. Majority of the faculty members (39.34%) marginally used the inter library loan, 31.43 percent of them used substantially, 14.73 percent of them not at all used and 14.50 percent of them used completely. (Table 4.17)

ii. There is no significant difference in the use of inter library loan service between the junior and senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of use of inter library loan service between the engineering, medical and science members of faculty. Engineering members of faculty are using inter library loan service more in number when compared to medical and science members of faculty.
iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the medical and science members of faculty.

REPROGRAPHIC SERVICE

i. Most of the faculty members (48.57%) substantially used the reprographic service, 30.55 percent of them used marginally, 20.88 percent of them used completely. (Table 4.18)

ii. There is significant difference in the level of use of reprographic service between the junior and senior members of faculty. Senior members of faculty are using reprographic service more in number when compared to junior members of faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of the use of reprographic service between the engineering, medical and science members of the faculty. Medical and Science members of faculty are using reprographic service more in number when compared to engineering members of faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the medical and science members of faculty.

INTERNET SEARCHING

i. Most of the faculty members (49.45%) substantially used the internet searching, 25.71 percent of them used completely, and 24.84 percent of them used marginally. (Table 4.19)
ii. There is significant difference in the level of the use of internet searching service between the junior and the senior members of the faculty. Senior members of faculty are using internet searching service more in number when compared to junior members of faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of use of internet searching service between the engineering, medical and science members of faculty. Medical and science members of faculty are using internet searching service more in number when compared to engineering members of faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the medical and science members of faculty.

PREPARATION FOR CLASS TEACHING

i. Majority of the faculty members (32.31%) are averagely motivated by preparation for class teaching, 32.08 percent are fairly strongly motivated, 22.86 percent are strongly motivated, and 12.75 percent are weakly motivated. (Table 4.21)

ii. There is no significant difference in the level of motivation of the motivator “preparation for class teaching” between the junior and the senior members of the faculty.
iii. There are no significant differences in the level of motivation in this regard among the faculty members of engineering, medical and sciences.

GENERAL AWARENESS FOR NEW KNOWLEDGE

i. Most of the faculty members (41.54%) are average motivated by general awareness for new knowledge, 27.03 percent are fairly strongly motivated, 16.92 percent are weakly motivated, and 14.51 percent are strongly motivated. (Table 4.22)

ii. There is significant difference in the level of motivation of the motivator “general awareness for new knowledge” between the junior and senior members of faculty. Junior members of faculty are strongly motivated when compared to the senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of motivation of the motivator “general awareness for new knowledge” between the engineering, medical and science members of faculty. Engineering members of faculty are strongly motivated in the motivation of general awareness for new knowledge when compared to medical and science members of faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the medical and the science members of faculty.
PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

i. Most of the faculty members (41.76%) are average motivated by participation in seminars/conferences, 29.45 percent are fairly strongly motivated, 16.48 percent are strongly motivated, and 12.31 percent are weakly motivated. (Table 4.23)

ii. There is significant difference in the level of motivation of the motivator "participation in seminars/conferences" between the junior and senior members of faculty. Junior members of faculty are strongly motivated when compared to senior members of faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of motivation of the motivator "participation in seminars/conferences" between the engineering, science and medical members of faculty. Engineering and science members of faculty are strongly motivated in the motivation of participation in seminars/conferences compared to medical members of faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the engineering and the medical members of faculty.

INCREASE OF PROMOTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

i. Majority of the faculty members (35.60%) are fairly strongly motivated by increase of promotional opportunities, 32.09 percent are
average motivated, 18.02 percent are strongly motivated, and 14.29 percent are weakly motivated. (Table 4.24)

ii. There is no significant difference in the level of motivation of the motivator “increase of promotional opportunities” between the junior and senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of motivation of the motivator “increase of promotional opportunities” between the engineering, medical and science members of faculty. Engineering and science members of faculty are strongly motivated in the motivation of increase of promotional opportunities compared to medical members of faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the medical and the science members of faculty.

WRITING AND PUBLISHING

i. Majority of the faculty members (39.78%) are average motivated by writing and publishing, 30.33 percent are fairly strongly motivated, 15.38 percent are weakly motivated, and 14.51 percent are strongly motivated. (Table 4.25)

ii. There is significant difference in the level of motivation of the motivator “writing and publishing” between the junior and senior
members of the faculty. Senior members of faculty are strongly motivated when compared to the junior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of motivation of the motivator “writing and publishing” between the engineering, medical and science members of faculty. Engineering and science members of faculty are strongly motivated in the motivation of writing and publishing when compared to medical members of the faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the engineering and the science members.

GUIDING STUDENTS

i. Most of the faculty members (43.08%) are average motivated by guiding students, 25.71 percent are fairly strongly motivated, 18.46 percent are weakly motivated, and 12.75 percent are strongly motivated. (Table 4.26)

ii. There is no significant difference in the level of motivation of the motivator “guiding students” between the junior and senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of motivation of the motivator “guiding students” between the engineering, the medical and the science members of faculty. Engineering and science
members of faculty are strongly motivated in the motivation of guiding students compared to medical members of faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the engineering and the science members of faculty.

**PREPARATION OF A SPEECH**

i. Majority of the faculty members (36.48%) are average motivated by preparation of a speech, 29.23 percent are fairly strongly motivated, 20.44 percent are weakly motivated, and 13.85 percent are strongly motivated. (Table 4.27)

ii. There is significant difference in the level of motivation of the motivator “preparation of a speech” between the junior and the senior members of the faculty. Senior members of faculty are strongly motivated more in number when compared to junior members of faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of motivation of the motivator “preparation of a speech” between the engineering, the medical and the science members of faculty. Science and engineering members of faculty are strongly motivated in the motivation of preparation of a speech more in number when compared to medical members of faculty.
iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the engineering and the science members of faculty.

TO SET UP QUESTION PAPERS AND RELATED EXAM WORK

i. Most of the faculty members (49.01%) are average motivated by to set up question papers and related exam work, 24.39 percent are fairly strongly motivated, 14.51 percent are weakly motivated, and 12.09 percent are strongly motivated. (Table 4.28)

ii. There is significant difference in the level of motivation of the motivator “to set up question papers and related exam works” between the junior and the senior members of the faculty. More senior members of the faculty are strongly motivated when compared to the junior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in the level of motivation of the motivator “to set up question papers and related exam works” between the engineering, the medical and the science members of faculty. Science and engineering members of faculty are strongly motivated in the motivation of set up question papers and related exam works compared to medical members of faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the engineering and the science members of the faculty.
LIBRARY CATALOGUES

i. Majority of the faculty members (39.78%) frequently depended on library catalogue for getting relevant references for their requirements, 27.91 percent of them highly depended, 20.44 percent of them occasionally depended, and 11.87 percent rarely depended. (Table 4.30)

ii. There is no significant difference in dependency between the junior and the senior members of the faculty with regard to library catalogues for getting relevant references for their requirements.

iii. There are no significant differences in dependency among the engineering, medical and science members of faculty with regard to library catalogues for getting relevant references for their requirements.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING PERIODICALS

i. Majority of the faculty members (36.04%) frequently depended on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 25.27 percent of them occasionally depended, 22.64 percent of them highly depended, and 16.05 percent rarely depended. (Table 4.31)

ii. There is significant difference in dependency between the junior and the senior members of faculty with regard to abstracting and indexing
periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements. More junior members of faculty depended on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting references for their requirements compared to the senior members of faculty.

iii. There are no significant differences in dependency among the engineering, medical and science members of faculty with regard to abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements.

CITATIONS IN CURRENT READING MATERIALS SUCH AS BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

i. Majority of the faculty members (34.73%) frequently depended on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 30.99 percent of them occasionally depended, 26.81 percent of them highly depended, and 7.47 percent rarely depended. (Table 4.32)

ii. There is no significant difference in dependency between the junior and the senior members of faculty with regard to citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements.

iii. There are no significant differences in dependency among the engineering, medical and science members of faculty with regard to
citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS

i. Most of the faculty members (35.82%) rarely depended on announcements from publishers and booksellers for getting relevant references for their requirements, 31.21 percent of them occasionally depended, 18.68 percent of them frequently depended, and 14.29 percent highly depended. (Table 4.33)

ii. There is no significant difference in dependency between the junior and the senior members of the faculty with regard to announcement from publishers and booksellers for getting relevant references for their requirements.

iii. There are no significant differences in dependency among the engineering, medical and science members of faculty with regard to announcements from publishers and booksellers for getting relevant references for their requirements.

CONSULTING EXPERTS IN THE FIELD

i. Majority of the faculty members (32.75%) frequently depended on consulting experts in the field for getting relevant references for their requirements, 30.55 percent of them highly depended, 25.71 percent
of them occasionally depended, and 10.99 percent rarely depended. (Table 4.34)

ii. There is no significant difference in dependency between the junior and the senior members of the faculty with regard to consulting experts in the field for getting relevant references for their requirements.

iii. There are no significant differences in dependency among the engineering, medical and science members of faculty with regard to consulting experts in the field for getting relevant references for their requirements.

CONSULTING COLLEAGUES AND FELLOW PROFESSIONALS

i. Majority of the faculty members (33.19%) frequently depended on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 32.31 percent of them occasionally depended, 25.71 percent of them highly depended, and 8.79 percent rarely depended. (Table 4.35)

ii. There is significant difference in dependency between the junior and the senior members of faculty with regard to consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements. More junior members of faculty depended on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant
references for their requirements when compared to senior members of faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in dependency between the engineering, the science and the medical members of faculty. More science members of faculty depended on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting references for their requirements when compared to medical and engineering members of faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the engineering and the medical members.

CONSULTING LIBRARY STAFF

i. Most of the faculty members (37.15%) occasionally depended on consulting library staff for getting relevant references for their requirements, 27.03 percent of them frequently depended, 18.68 percent of them rarely depended, and 17.14 percent highly depended.(Table 4.36)

ii. There is significant difference in dependency between the junior and the senior members of faculty with regard to consulting library staff for getting relevant references for their requirements. More junior members of faculty depended on consulting library staff for getting relevant references for their requirements when compared to senior members of the faculty.
iii. There are significant differences in dependency among the engineering, the science and the medical members of faculty. More engineering and science members of faculty are depended on consulting library staff for getting references for their requirements when compared to the medical members of the faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in this regard between the engineering and the medical members of faculty.

FACULTY SATISFACTION OF THE BOOKS

i. Majority of the members of the faculty (59.78%) are satisfied with the books available in the library for their requirements. (Table 4.64)

ii. Faculty members of junior and the senior members of the faculty do not differ significantly from one another in satisfaction with regard to books available in the library.

iii. There are significant differences in satisfaction with regard to books available in the library between the engineering, the medical and the science members of faculty. Science and engineering members of faculty are more satisfied with regard to books available in the library when compared to members of the medical faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in satisfaction in this regard the engineering and the science members of faculty.
FACULTY SATISFACTION OF THE PERIODICALS

i. Majority of the members of the faculty (27.25%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the periodicals available in the library for their requirements, 23.30 percent are satisfied, 22.64 percent are dissatisfied, 16.70 percent are highly dissatisfied, and 10.11 percent are highly satisfied. (Table 4.65)

ii. There is no significant difference in satisfaction with the periodicals available in the library for their requirements between the junior and the senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are no significant differences in satisfaction with the periodicals among the engineering, medical and science members of faculty.

FACULTY SATISFACTION OF THE RESEARCH REPORTS

i. Majority of the members of faculty (58.46%) are satisfied with the research reports available in the library for their requirements, 19.56 percent are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 8.57 percent are highly satisfied, 7.92 percent are dissatisfied, and 5.49 percent are highly dissatisfied. (Table 4.66)

ii. There is significant difference in satisfaction with the research reports available in the library for their requirements between the
junior and the senior members of the faculty. More senior members of faculty are satisfied when compared to junior members of faculty.

iii. There are no significant differences in satisfaction with the research reports among the engineering, medical and science members of faculty.

FACULTY SATISFACTION OF THE SEMINAR/ CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

i. Majority of the members of faculty (37.14%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the seminars/conference proceedings available in the library for their requirements, 25.06 percent are satisfied, 19.78 percent are dissatisfied, 11.65 percent are highly dissatisfied, and 6.37 percent are highly satisfied. (Table 4.67)

ii. There is no significant difference in satisfaction with the seminars/conference proceedings available in the library for their requirements between the junior and the senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are no significant differences in satisfaction with the seminars/conference proceedings among the engineering, medical and science members of faculty.
FACULTY SATISFACTION OF THE REFERENCE SOURCES

i. Majority of the members of faculty (39.78%) are satisfied with the reference sources available in the library for their requirements, 28.57 percent are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 13.41 percent are dissatisfied, 11.65 percent are highly satisfied, and 6.59 percent are highly dissatisfied. (Table 4.68)

ii. There is significant difference in satisfaction with the reference sources available in the library for their requirements between the junior and the senior members of the faculty. More junior members of faculty are satisfied when compared to the senior members of faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in satisfaction with regard to reference sources available in the library between the engineering, the science and medical members of faculty. Medical and science members of faculty are more satisfied with regard to reference sources available in the library when compared to the members of the engineering faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in satisfaction in this regard the engineering and the medical members of faculty.
FACULTY SATISFACTION OF THE ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

i. Majority of the members of faculty (30.33%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the electronic resources available in the library for their requirements, 25.27 percent are dissatisfied, 20.88 percent are satisfied, 14.07 percent are highly dissatisfied, and 9.45 percent are highly satisfied. (Table 4.69)

ii. There is significant difference in satisfaction with the electronic resources available in the library for their requirements between the junior and the senior members of the faculty. More junior members of faculty are satisfied when compared to the senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are no significant differences in satisfaction with the electronic resources among the engineering, medical and science members of the faculty.

FACULTY SATISFACTION OF THE NEWSPAPERS

i. Majority of the members of the faculty (55.82%) are satisfied with the newspapers available in the library for their requirements, 18.90 percent are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 11.65 percent are highly satisfied, 9.67 percent are dissatisfied, and 3.96 percent are highly dissatisfied. (Table 4.70)
ii. There is significant difference in satisfaction with the newspapers available in the library for their requirements between the junior and the senior members of the faculty. More junior members of faculty are satisfied when compared to the senior members of the faculty.

iii. There are significant differences in satisfaction with regard to newspapers available in the library between the engineering, the science and the medical members of faculty. Science members of faculty are more satisfied with regard to newspapers available in the library when compared to the members of engineering and medical faculty.

iv. There is no significant difference in satisfaction in this regard the engineering and the medical members of faculty.

5.4 FINDINGS IN RELATIONS TO HYPOTHESES

The hypothesis, “The growth and development of libraries under Siddhartha Group of Educational Institutions administration in Viajayawada is not significant” has been proved invalid in Chapter III.

The hypothesis, “The collection development, resources, manpower, services and infrastructure facilities in the libraries of Siddhartha Group of Educational Institutions are heterogeneous” has been proved valid in Chapter III.
The hypothesis, "The application of information and communication technology in the libraries under survey are not satisfactory" has been proved valid in Chapter III.

The hypothesis, "The users of the libraries are satisfied with the provision of resources and services in those libraries" has been proved valid in Chapter IV.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS

The following are the recommendations made by the researcher on the basis of the data analysis and suggestions from the faculty members.

Use of library service and facilities

Faculty members did not use some of the library services such as interlibrary loan, current awareness service and selective dissemination of information service. These services have also got least ranks for their use made by the faculty members compared to other services. Hence, it is suggested that the librarians of Siddhartha educational institutions should conduct a study on non-utilization of library services and facilities. Librarians should also conduct user orientation programmes to educate the faculty members about the library services and facilities. These orientation programmes will help the faculty members to the library services and facilities to maximum extent.
MOTIVATORS TO SEEK AND COLLECT INFORMATION

The faculty members see and collection information for different purposes. They are preparation for class teaching, general awareness for new knowledge, participation in seminars/conferences, increase of promotional opportunities, writing and publishing, guiding students, preparation of speech, and to set up question papers and related exam work. But the faculty members are mainly seek information for the purpose of preparation for class teaching and increased of promotional opportunities compared to other purposes. These two purposes have been assigned first and second ranks respectively by the faculty members. Librarians should understand the academic roles of the faculty members and provide necessary information to them to perform their roles in a better way.

DEPENDENCE ON BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

Faculty members are depended on different bibliographical sources for getting relevant references for their requirements such as library catalogues, abstracting and indexing periodicals, citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals, announcements from publishers and booksellers, consulting experts in the field, consulting colleagues and fellow professionals, and consulting library staff. Faculty depended highly on library catalogues, consulting experts in their fields, and citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements when compared to the other bibliographical sources. Hence, librarian should keep their catalogues up-to-date. They also should
prepare the list of experts in subject field and provide this information to the faculty members whenever necessary.

Faculty members depended less on announcements from publishers and book sellers, abstracting and indexing periodicals and consulting library staff. The less dependency on them due to their unawareness with regard to the existence of these tools and lack of knowledge in using them. Hence, the librarians should educate the faculty members about the abstracting and indexing periodicals in each subject and how to use them in getting required information. It is suggested that the library staff should help the faculty members in providing information and references required by them.

IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION CHANNELS

The result of the study reveals that the faculty members placed much more importance on personal library, department libraries, invisible college, conference/seminar proceedings, discussion with colleagues, and field trips as a source of collecting information for research than teaching. They placed more importance on institutional libraries and outside libraries for collecting information for their teaching than research.

Faculty members much more depended on books for their teaching than research. They also much more depended on periodicals, abstracting and indexing periodicals, research reports and newspapers for their research than teaching.
Hence, librarians should provide both formal and informal sources to the faculty members to perform their academic roles in a better way.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

i. About 18 percent of the faculty members are dissatisfied with the books available in their libraries. Hence, there is need to improve the library collection in different disciplines in which the collection is inadequate to meet the requirements of faculty members.

ii. About 39 percent of the faculty members are dissatisfied with regard to periodical collection. Hence, the budget is to be enhanced for purchase of periodicals keeping in view the increase in the cost of periodicals. The core periodicals for each department are to be decided on the basis of users' survey and they should only be subscribed.

iii. At present it is becoming difficult for libraries to be self sufficient. The cost of books and periodicals is increasing every year on the one hand, and the budget is not enhanced proportionate on the other hand. The libraries should be computerized and networked to share the resources available in different libraries. The online journals may be subscribing to maximum utilization by the faculty members for their performance of the academic roles i.e teaching and research.

iv. About 31 percent of the faculty members are dissatisfied with regard to conference/ seminar proceedings available in the library. Hence,
the authorities should take necessary steps to get the published or unpublished proceedings of different conferences from the faculty members who have been deputed by the authorities. The librarian should keep in touch with the conferences that are being held and write letters to the organizers for getting proceedings. He should also keep in touch with the published proceedings of different conferences and obtain them immediately.

v. About 39 percent of the faculty members are dissatisfied with regard to electronic resources and services available in their libraries. Hence, the authorities should take necessary steps for increasing the electronic journals and books. The internet and e-mail facility should be provided in each library. Local Area Networks are also to be established for better resource sharing and utilization of available electronic resources and services.

BUILDING PROVISION

In view of the demand for provision of effective library services which needs better physical facilities such as building and other infrastructure facilities, it is suggested that librarians in Siddhartha Educational Institutions Libraries shall impress upon the management to construct to separate building with adequate infrastructure facilities so as to facilitate them to install necessary Information and Communication Technology facilities and better information resources organisation. Most of the colleges have to go in for new
library building. Such building should be constructed in view of the current needs and future developments of the college.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY

One of the major factors affecting library effectiveness is the size and nature of the collection which need attention by administrators and the library managers. It is necessary to develop the collection to satisfy the information needs of the designated users of the respective libraries. In view of the changing scenario in the ICT and changing needs of users, it is suggested that libraries in Siddhartha Educational Institutions Libraries shall strive a right choice between printed and electronic publications. In case of difficulty to acquire the necessary information resources due to financial constraints, it is suggested that they can enter into resource sharing arrangements with the other libraries either at local or regional or national level. Further it is suggested that they should draft and implement a workable collection development policy which shall be objective and need based. Most of the colleges have to go in for new library building. Such building should be constructed in view of the current needs and future developments of the college. Standard tools for book selection should be followed, like Indian National Bibliography, British National Bibliography and cumulative book, index etc. Book selection should be the joint responsibility of the librarian, and the teaching staff. Consideration of suggestions made by the students in respect of additions to book stock should not be neglected. The concept of cooperative purchasing or centralized acquisition may be adopted and
experimented, since the three colleges under study are under one management (Siddhartha Educational Institutions Libraries).

DIGITAL RESOURCES ORGANISATION

Considering the significance and utility of digital resource collection building, it is suggested that libraries, in addition to print resources, shall build digital resource collection in consistence with the vision and mission of their parent organisation. Further it is suggested that librarians shall draw the e-resources from other institutions and also tap the freely available e-resources over the net.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

In view of the librarians expressing the reasons for poor or nonapplication of ICT in the libraries due to the lack of adequate trained manpower in the libraries and in view of the current trends and dimensions in library and information services, it is earnestly argued that the existing manpower structure needs to be strengthened, updated and enhanced both in terms of quality and quantity. In this connection it is suggested that the existing staff shall be trained in the advances of ICT applications. The specialised training institutes for LIS manpower shall be approached such as NISCAIR, DRTC, SENDOC, INFLIBNET, DELNET etc., to extend their technical expertise in the task of training the existing manpower in Siddhartha Educational Institutions Libraries.
RESOURCE SHARING

Further the libraries coming under one management of Siddhartha Educational Institutions Libraries may join together and pool their resources and exchange on mutual agreement, i.e., resource sharing may be practiced. Because it has got the following purposes:

- Assist member libraries in the selection of materials.
- Assist in purchase, catalogue and process library materials.
- Coordinate cooperative acquisitions, inter library loans, and the reproduction of materials for the member libraries.
- Promotes the development of programs for the expanded use of library resources.
- Stimulates the improvement of library facilities and services.
- Cooperates in the development of library personnel.
- Provide, through cooperative acquisition by voluntary agreement, materials beyond the reach of individual libraries.
- Achieves economies in the use of resources both human and material.
- Facilitates sharing of materials among members of the group.
5.6 DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

At present study is dealing with the information needs and information seeking behaviour of faculty members of selected Siddhartha educational institutions, Vijayawada, the researcher feels that the studies of this type can be carried out by the faculty members of other well established private educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh as well as in India to make valid generalizations.