CHAPTER – V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION
SECTION – A: findings from Data Analysis:
The findings are drawn in accordance with the analysis of the questionnaires dealt in chapter – IV. The following are the ‘findings’, which are identified through interpretation of the data from each table illustrated in the previous chapter.

5A.1 Questionnaire - I
1. It is found that almost all the Government colleges under study were established prior to 1990, where as 90 percent of private un- aided colleges were established after 1991. But the aided private colleges were started during 1971- 1990. It is very much clear that in the last one and half a decade private un-aided colleges grew in number phenomenally and are offering U.G. courses.

   It is also observed that one third of the colleges under study are situated in rural areas with an intention to spread higher education among rural people in accordance with national policy. To cater the needs of urban people two- third of colleges were established in urban areas.

The study also shows that all the colleges are offering traditional courses such as B.A, B.Com, B.Sc., whereas half – of the Government colleges and aided private colleges are offering Computer courses at under Graduate level. Only 30% of un-aided colleges have taken initiative to run B.Com, computer courses.
2. The study reveals that all the Government College Librarians are headed by well qualified librarians, whereas 88% of the aided colleges and 43% of un-aided colleges are run by library professionals.

3. The college librarians under study got professional degrees, such as B.L.I.Sc. / M.L.I.Sc. It also noticed that cent percent of Government colleges have librarians with post graduate degrees, whereas, it is only 93% in the case of aided and 64% un-aided private colleges, which reflects that librarians under study are better qualified. It also reveals that only a few librarians got expertise in the use of computers.

4. Almost all the college libraries are functioning during the college working hours. It indicates that they are still following conventional working schedules.

5. Seventy percent of the college libraries under the study are run in a room of the college buildings, whereas 15% of aided college libraries are situated in separate buildings. This also reveals that the colleges are not trying to establish independent buildings for libraries so as to provide better reading conditions to the student community.

6. The library facilities like sitting arrangement, shelf arrangement provided in the colleges show that the Government colleges are better than those of other two categories. When it is evaluated by using ANNOV Test which reveals that the library facilities provided by three types of college libraries are differ significantly from one another.

7. The equipment available in the college libraries reveals that un-aided college libraries are lagging behind the Government and aided college libraries. The deference among un–aided college libraries, aided college libraries, and Govt. College libraries is statistically significant.

8. The physical facilities such as ventilation, water coolers etc, show that Govt. colleges are better than aided and un-aided colleges. It also
indicates that the physical facilities are comparatively better in aided colleges than in un-aided colleges. There is statistically a significant difference between aided and un-aided colleges in this aspect too.

9. Similarly, the library collection also shows that Government college libraries are better than the aided college libraries. Like wise aided colleges are better than un-aided colleges. It is found that un-aided college libraries are very poor regarding the collection development.

10. The technical processing of the libraries is found to be the good in Government and aided colleges. Whereas the un-aided colleges are in a very poor condition.

11. Regarding to the conventional library services the Government colleges stood in first place and the aided colleges in the second place and un-aided colleges in last place. It is also indicates that there is a significant difference among three types of colleges.

12. When it comes to the question of utilization of library services, it is found that more number of books are borrowed or consulted in a day in aided college libraries when compared to the other to categories of libraries. Even in the case of home-lending aided college libraries are on the fore-front.

13. Regarding to the library automation the survey reveals that 13 college libraries are having plans to get atomized within 6 months and 121 college libraries are within 12 months and the remaining 13 are undecided. However, most of the college libraries, under study have plans to for automation within 12 months.

14. This study also reveals that one-third of the colleges are having computer centre in their colleges with Internet connectivity. This, in fact is a desirable trend.
15. It is noticed that 63% of the college Librarians under study are of the opinion that there is need for computerization of libraries for providing better library and information services for user community. More or less similar trend is noticed among the three categories colleges. There are few librarians who are against the computerization of libraries, but this is only a meager percentage.

16. Regarding to the influence of computing the reading habits of users reveals that all most all college librarians have opinion that the computerization of the library do influence on the reading habits and caters the user needs. It is also proved that there is a significant difference among the three types of colleges in this regard.

17. Regarding to the problems in automation of library services, there is no significant variation in the opinion of the librarians among three categories under study.

5A.2 Questionnaire - II

18. The User community in the college libraries under study shows that 61% parents of the students are educated, while 39% are un educated. Further, majority of the students (69%) come from middle class family. The statistics shows that all most all students carry similar status and possess same cultural background. The student's status will have an impact on reading habits.

19. Half-of the users said that they visit the library everyday, whereas the rest of the users visit the library once, twice or thrice in a week.

20. Regarding to the usefulness of different information forms such as Print material, Electronic sources etc, it is observed that there exists a significant difference among the three types of colleges. With regard to
Print material and some extent to reference source, there is no much difference.

21. The study also shows that only 31% of the users frequently use Non-Print material, while 52% use occasionally and remaining 17% use rarely. This trend is more or less the same among the three types of colleges. Only 27% of users read Non-Print material useful to their curriculum. It is also indicated that there is significant difference among the student users from the three types users regarding to this aspect

22. It is observed that 73% of users under study are visiting the other libraries than those of their college. Especially, they visit and use public libraries in their respective places. There is no significant difference among different types of colleges in this regard.

23. Almost all students (92%) reported that they read books other than text books and the recommended books. Majority of the students prefer to read books in their mother tongue and one-third of the students prefer to read in English. Further, 90% of the students expressed that they have habit of re-reading the books, which they like most, and also they inspire others to read such books. Thus, they encourage the reading habit among the student community.

24. It is also observed that two-third of the students choose the books recommended by teachers and 76% of them borrow such books from the library. Usually the students read all forms of materials available in the library. There is no significant difference in this regard. Further majority of the students (94%) consult reference books for additional information. Here also there is no significant difference among three types of categories.
25. Regarding adequacy of library collection, from the point view of the student users it is found that there is a significant difference among the three types of categories.

26. Regarding utilization of library services, especially 78% of the students under study use borrowing facility, 63% utilize reference service and only 22% utilize book bank facility. Very meager percentage of users utilizes reprographic services.

27. It is also observed that 80% of the student users are satisfied by the services of the library staff.

28. Most of the students (73%) informed that they can locate the book and other material with the help of library staff but not with help of library catalogue.

29. It is also noticed that 63% of users have reported that they read books to update their knowledge.

30. Seventy two percent of student users have agreed with the statement that the library is only place, where they can really concentrate and do some work. Majority of the students (65%) agree with the statement “Going to the library as regular habit” and “I feel going to the library is good for me” further, they also agreed that library staff is always friendly and co-operative. At the same time some students users expressed that library is uncomfortable and they cannot find books which they want and library is a noisy place. It also indicates that there is significant difference among three type’s colleges with regard to the library environment.

31. It is quit interesting to note that majority of users (86%) prefer computerization of libraries. From the user’s point view, library automation is rarely found in some college libraries as on today.
Further, it does not reveal significant difference among three types of colleges regarding the automation and networking of libraries.

SECTION – B: Suggestions

5B.1 Suggestion Offered from the Study:

1. There are certain norms in all universities regarding the establishment of suitable libraries with all facilities to serve the academic community in all affiliated colleges. But this stipulation is not strictly insisted on by university authorities and not adhered to by the college authorities. Though, there is a mushroom growth of private colleges they are not giving importance to establish and maintain minimum library facilities for academic community. Therefore, it is suggested that this aspect of condition should be insisted seriously by the university and college authorities must give due considerations to establish a good library and serve the academic community.

2. The UGC, the State Government and also the universities must frame a suitable staff formula to maintain a college library and also prescribe suitable technical qualifications necessary to operate libraries on modern lines in the age of information technology. The norms shall be implemented in all colleges affiliated to each university.

3. There exists continuing education programme, in-service training programmes and also the job training programmes such as refresher courses, technical workshops, and short term courses etc. It is suggested that the librarians who are working must show interest to undergo these training programmes to update their technical knowledge so as to cope with the latest trends in the library profession. The college authorities as well as the university authorities must checkup from time to time and
provide necessary training facilities to in-service librarians to update their knowledge.

4. Since users the reading habits are changing with influence of the new technologies, it is essential to the college librarians to switch over from traditional systems of library management to modern systems. The working hours of the library should be changed according to the needs and suitability of the students. It means that the college libraries must try to keep it open, even after the working hours of the college both in a morning and evening. This is in no way to dislocate the number of working hours of the staff. This only requires the will of the staff.

5. At present independent library building with a suitable reading room is very essential in every college. While planning and designing the college building, the management must plan for the library building also. The independent library building and congenial atmosphere will encourage and inculcate the reading habit among the students and staff.

6. Apart from the library building, the authorities of college must provide congenial atmosphere in and around the library building. Further, the library should be equipped with suitable furniture and equipment based on new technologies. Here also the college library authorities should take into consideration the UGC norms.

7. The influence of information technology brought a drastic change in the information generation, publication, storage and retrieval methods. Consequently the importance and need for print media slowly diminishing and that of electronic media is increasing. Hence, e-books, e-journals in the form of CD’s and DVD’s flourishing and creating in an electronic information atmosphere in the field of library and information services. Therefore it is the responsibility of college libraries; to acquire electronic documents instead of print media to cater
to the information needs of the users. It means that the college libraries should go for electronic document collection.

8. To meet the user needs of electronic information of the college libraries shall immediately go for automation and networking, so as to become part of the network sponsored by INFLIBNET. This also facilitates the college library to have Internet connectivity, which is basic foundation for online access and also resource sharing throughout the world.

9. The college libraries not only offer traditional services but also new information services based on World Wide Web. At least a modern college library should provide the latest electronic information services to its users utilizing modern technology.

10. The college library authorities should co-ordinate the service of computer centre so as to provide computerized facilities as an initial move. The computer centre in a college should extend Internet access facilities to the library so as to serve the users temporarily till the library acquires Internet facility. This will help the computer centre as well as the college library cliental.

11. Since majority of the students who join for collegiate education are coming from middle class families. They do not have sufficient financial support to get training in computer education required to handle computers for the purpose of Internet browsing. Therefore college library should undertake to provide necessary technical knowledge to utilize Internet browsing and other on-line information access.

12. As already suggested, a college library should provide both print media and electronic documents with necessary gadgets to utilize the document collection of the library.
13. A college library should plan to have linkage with public libraries and local area network with other libraries. In this connection it is also advised to join with college library network proposed by UGC through commissionerate of collegiate education in A.P.

14. The librarian should be trained to utilize the Internet services, on-line services, World Wide Web services and download the information required for their curriculum. This automatically reduces the home borrowing.

15. The users of the college library are mainly in teenagers. Hence, they are eager to adopt new technologies for development of their skills. Therefore, a college library should initiate user education programmes along with the orientation programmes.

16. **Local access to external data sources**: The data search and retrieval functions can be used to extend the number of data sources available for searching user workstations. Local and remote databases can be searched using syntax provided in the local system. This has been the most common implementation of Z39.50 in the libraries.

17. **Creation of virtual or distributed union catalogues**: A group can use the search and present services to enable access from a local origin to many targets. In this way, a user on one library can use the syntax and interface of their local system to search catalogue of other systems in the group.

18. **Copy cataloguing records Z39.50**: A local Z39.50 origin can search an external database, specify that the records be presented in the MARC syntax, and copy them into their local system for inclusion in a local catalogue. This practice is spreading wider and wider.

19. **Orders for bibliographic outputs**: The extended services allow a variety of methods to retrieve result sets on a regular basis and have...
them sent in specified formats. There are a number of possibilities for use these facilities; SDI services, new and changed records for catalogue purposes; reports for collection development purposes.

20. **Updating databases:** The update service of the extended services enables simultaneous updating of more than one target by an origin.

### 5B.2 Suggestions offered by Librarians:

1. Automation and networking is very essential for the present generation. This will provide updated information with highest speed required for day to day curriculum of the students and also enable the students to have access to variety of information around the world. This in turn will improve the reading habit of the students.

2. It is also suggested that Internet connectivity will help to share information resources and overcome the collection deficiency of a college library.

3. They suggested that user education and user training is to be introduced for the benefit of the students to help them to adjust themselves to the electronic environment.

### 5B.3 Suggestions offered by Users:

1. Automation and networking in the college library is absolutely essential for the present generation to get the latest and the updated information. This also enhances the status of the library and saves the time of the users and the service providers.
2. College students are interested in dealing with the new technologies, especially Internet facility which in turn increases the scope of readership.

3. The students also suggested that while developing the new technology the print collection should not be neglected, as it has its own significance and importance in the library system.

5B.4 Role of Librarian to develop reading habit among Users:

1. There should not be any specific timing for different years of degree students for utilizing the library. All students, irrespective of class or degree or subject are to be allowed during before and after the class hours on all working days, to use the library.

2. An information counter and suggestion cum complaint box should be provided in the library for the users to give feedback about their requirements and also place their queries etc, to enable the librarian to meet the user’s requirements.

3. The library should conduct suitable public relation activities such as book talks, reviews, book exhibitions, library bulletins, conducting library tours, playing audio-video material, use of mass media, developing personal contracts etc, which attract the users.

4. Developing resource sharing through library network such as INFLIBNET, INFONET, NICNET, MALIBNET, DELNET, and PUNENET.

5. To maintain liaison with the principal and heads of the departments in the selection of books and journals.

6. Librarian must participate in all academic meetings of the college so as to develop fellowship with academic and student community.
7. More emphasis should be laid on improving Librarian’s attitudes towards technology. Librarian’s knowledge in IT, experience in computer use, level of awareness of technologies, regency in IT training are key factors in serving the academic community. Library administrators need to address these factors while planning and implementing any IT-based project in the libraries.

5B.5 Librarians should create a search strategy for developing E – reading:

It is always better to plan a search strategy before one plunges into action. Develop a search strategy by keeping the following questions in the mind.

1. Browse? (to have an idea of what is available)
   a) Locate a specific piece of information?
   b) Retrieve everything one can get on the subject?

The answer will determine how to conduct the search and what tools are to be used.

1. If one is browsing and trying to determine what is an available on the subject, start by selecting a subject directory like Yahoo. Then enter the search keyword(s) into one of the mega-search engines, such as fxquick, just to see what is out there.

2. If one is looking for a specific piece of information, go to any popular search engine such as Google, or to a specialized database such as Voice of the shuttle (for humanities research) or the Bureau of the Census (for statistics).

3. If one wants to retrieve everything that one can get on the subject, try the same search on several search engines. Do not forget to check
resources off the web, such as books, newspapers, journals, and other print reference sources.

5B.6 Role of authorities:
1. Efforts must be made to improve communication amongst the faculty, library staff and the students about the effective use of the library for knowledge acquisition and inculcation of good reading habits.
2. Adequate space should be provided in the reading room with required facilities so as to encourage the students to sit and utilize more number of hours.
3. The library committee should be represented by book loving teachers, student representatives from all groups and also the representatives of the management for taking good and suitable decisions which may help the development of library on modern lines.
4. There is a need to provide sufficient hardware and software for library administration and user services, and to subscribe to electronic databases for providing effective library services.

5B.7 Role of Teachers:
1. Users must be informed properly about the other relevant reading materials on the prescribed topics. They should also be informed properly the new additions to the library.
2. The class teacher should encourage the students to develop the habit of self – study, writing assignments, consulting the referee sources, utilizing competitive examination books by using the resources from the college library.
3. The faculty members should direct the students to the information sources suitable to their study and reference books available in the library.

5B.8 Important programmes / Activities to be undertaken by the College Library to improve reading – habits:

1. **Book Exhibition**: Book exhibition, if conducted from time to time, will create a better impact on the readers.

2. **Physical Atmosphere**: The physical atmosphere of the library should be made as attractive and inviting as possible. Infrastructure facilities should be provided for that the student to sit comfortably and utilize the services of the library.

3. **Display**: To keep students abreast of the latest information about various services, journals and books etc, it is necessary to bring the latest information to the notice of the users through display of brochures and lectures.

4. **Weeding Out**: Weeding out the old and little used documents will improve the quality of the collection.

5. **Computerization**: Majority of the students expect the internet facility that is, Computerization and Information services in the library.

6. **Users’ awareness Programme**: User awareness of the importance of information, sources and availability of information, library and information centers as resource-centers has to be cultivated. The following methods may be adopted:
   a) Circulating library brochures.
   b) Library publicity about its resources, services, etc.
c) Celebrating the important days of library such as birthdays of eminent personalities, foundation day of the library, annual functions, library weeks, etc.

d) Organizing conferences, workshops, seminars, exhibitions, etc.

7. **Library Orientation:** Knowledge of the layout of the library and information centers, acquaintance with information resources, information storage and retrieval tools are vital. Acquaintance with computer systems of library, computer networks, and computer peripherals is also essential. Orientation with electronic publishing, PAC, E-mail, internet, etc. is also required, for library staff.

The following methods may be adopted:

a) Orientation lecture

b) Conducting library tours.

c) Library use instructions

d) Use of the visual science sign about library building, collection and services

e) Film/ video/tape, slides of demonstration, audio-visual aids for instructing the users.

f) Closed – circuit T.V. including video cassette

8. **Bibliographic Instruction:** This should include nature and types of information sources, organization of information in information sources and the usefulness of each type of sources. The types of information tools and their utility such as guides, catalogues, documentation lists require knowledge about the utility of CAS and SDI services, the nature and the type of the electronic journals, the retrieval of the information through the electronic and the optical storage devises such as CD-ROMs etc., on-line searching of local database / remote database, using of E-mail and Internet service is also required.
5B.9 College network proposed by the UGC

The University Grants Commission launched a college network programme in collaboration with collegiate education in Andhra Pradesh during August 2005. This is a healthy sign for the development of college libraries in A.P to co-ordinate the services of INFLIBNET and also resource sharing among all college libraries in the state. Hence, it is suggested that all the college libraries must join in this programme to have a better library resource sharing and provide better information services to encourage the electronic reading in both the students and the faculty. In near future no college library will suffer for lack of funds in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

SECTION C: Suggestions for future research:

The students in colleges are slowly getting used to use computers for on-line access. They are more enthusiastic about the new technologies. Further, the college libraries are also not yet fully computerized. They are still offering traditional services rather than electronic media services. Hence, this study is only a beginning to evaluate the reactions of the college students towards the electronic reading and electronic learning.

The situation clearly shows that in near future the college libraries may switch over to the electronic library system with full pledged application of new technologies. Hence, this type of user studies may be conducted in the university libraries, in engineering college libraries as well as in the Junior college libraries to assess the needs of the users in electronic reading, which provide fruitful results in the context of present study. The researchers in the Library and Information Science should show interest to take up suitable research projects in this area of study in the years to come.