CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.0 OVERVIEW

On the basis of data analysis, certain findings have been drawn and are presented. The data was collected from aforesaid newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab. Out of twelve newspaper libraries studied, majority of the newspaper libraries were lack the basic infrastructure required in a library such as classification scheme, cataloguing code, electronic gadgets, computer systems and application software. Only two newspaper libraries (i.e., 'The Times of India' and 'Hindustan Times') have tried their best to implement information technology in their libraries to provide better services to the users. The following findings have been drawn from the study:

5.1 FINDINGS

The following findings have been drawn from the study:

1. Maximum number of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 75%) have professionally qualified staff (Table 4.1.2).

2. All the newspaper libraries under study have no library committee to take decisions regarding the functioning and development of the newspaper libraries (Table 4.1.3).

3. All the newspaper libraries under study have no provision for a separate library budget (4.1.3).

4. Maximum number of the professional staff members were found in 'The Times of India', followed by 'Hindustan Times', followed by 'The Tribune' and 'Indian Express' (Table 4.1.4).

5. The maximum average of book collection increase is in the newspaper library of 'Dainik Bhaskar' (i.e., 17.17%) and minimum in the newspaper library of 'The Times of India' (i.e., 1.21%) (Table 4.1.5).
6. 50% of the newspaper libraries have digitized their newspaper collection (Table 4.1.6).

7. The maximum average of photograph collection increase is in the newspaper library of 'The Indian Express' (i.e., 21.95%) and minimum in the newspaper library of 'Hindustan Times' (i.e., 0.51%) (Table 4.1.7).

8. The average of periodical collection increase is only in 33.33% newspaper libraries, i.e., 'The Indian Express' (26.83%), 'Hindustan Times' (29.03%), 'Ajit' (15.38%), 'Dainik Jagran' (30.77%) (Table 4.1.8).

9. The average of back volumes of periodical collection increase is in 50% newspaper libraries. The maximum average increase is found in the newspaper library of 'Dainik Jagran' (i.e., 48%) and minimum in the newspaper library of 'Hindustan Times' (i.e., 1.92) (Table 4.1.8).

10. The membership of the newspaper libraries has increased in 83.33% newspaper libraries. The maximum average increase is found in the newspaper library of 'The Pioneer' (i.e., 22.44%) and minimum in the newspaper library of 'Amar Ujala' (i.e., 2.84). (Table 4.1.9).

11. The maximum number of the electronic gadgets are available only in the newspaper library of 'The Times of India' (Table 4.1.10).

12. The maximum number of the computer systems are available in 16.67% newspaper libraries (i.e., 'The Times of India', followed by 'Hindustan Times') (Table 4.1.11).

13. Maximum number of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 58.33%) have only one laser printer except 'The Times of India' that has two printers (Table 4.1.11).

14. Maximum number of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 66.67%) have not yet automated their house keeping operations (Table 4.1.12).
15. Only 8.33% of the newspaper libraries are fully automated, whereas 25% newspaper libraries are partially automated (Table 4.1.12).

16. All the newspaper libraries are using Windows operating system (Table 4.1.13.1).

17. Only 16.67% newspaper libraries (i.e., 'Hindustan Times' and 'The Times of India') are using CDS/ISIS and LIBSYS 4.0 software for the database of the books and periodicals collection (Table 4.1.13.2).

18. 58.33% newspaper libraries have created a database of their photograph collection using Photoshop, Picasa, Comayan and Fotoware Suite software (Table 4.1.13.2).

19. Only 8.33% newspaper libraries (i.e., 'The Times of India') have used TAS (DBMS) software for creating a database of the newspaper clippings (Table 4.1.13.2).

20. Maximum number of the newspaper librarians (75%) have acquired the IT skills with the help of their colleagues (Table 4.1.14).

21. The percentage of circulation statistics has increased in 58.33% newspaper libraries, whereas in 16.67% newspaper libraries, it has decreased (Table 4.1.15).

22. The maximum number of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 83.33%) do not provide any inter library facility to their users (Table 4.1.16).

23. Only 58.33% newspaper libraries have classified their documents using Dewey Decimal scheme of classification (Table 4.1.17).

24. Only 33.33% newspaper libraries are using AACR I for cataloguing (Table 4.1.17).

25. The total number of subject headings used for newspaper clippings has increased only in 50% newspaper libraries. The maximum average increase is in the newspaper library of 'Hindustan Times' (i.e., 11.53%) and minimum in the newspaper library of 'Ajit' (i.e., 4.71%) (Table 4.1.18).
26. Majority of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 41.67%) are arranging their newspaper clippings according to the subject headings which are arranged in the alphabetical order (Table 4.1.19).

27. Majority of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 58.33%) have stored their photograph collection in their respective computer databases (Table 4.1.20).

28. 50% of the newspaper libraries are keeping the newspaper clippings from other newspapers as well (Table 4.1.21).

29. Majority of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 41.66%) are used filing system for newspaper clippings (Table 4.1.22).

30. Majority of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 58.33%) have stored their photograph collection in computer database that can be searched through names and key words (Table 4.1.23).

31. Only 16.67% of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 'Hindustan Times' and 'The Times of India') have microfiche and microfilm collection of newspapers in their libraries (Table 4.1.24).

32. None of the newspaper library under study has cuts and mats collection (Table 4.1.24).

33. Only 16.67% of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 'Hindustan Times' and 'The Times of India') have the negative of photograph collection (Table 4.1.24).

34. Only 16.67% of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 'Hindustan Times' and 'The Times of India') file their negatives of photograph collection in the envelopes (Table 4.1.25).

35. Majority of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 75%) bind their own newspaper (Table 4.1.26).

36. Only 16.67% of the newspaper libraries (i.e., 'The Indian Express' and 'The Times of India') index their own newspaper (Table 4.1.27).
37. Only 25% of the newspaper libraries (The Indian Express, Hindustan Times and Ajit) have the withdrawal policy (Table 4.1.28).

38. Only 50% of the newspaper libraries keep the routine records of the services provided by them (Table 4.1.29).

39. Maximum number of services are provided by 16.67% of the newspaper libraries (i.e., ‘Hindustan Times’ and ‘Ajit’) (Table 4.1.30).

40. Only 41.67% of the newspaper libraries on an average answered 10 to 25 queries daily (Table 4.1.31).

41. Only 33.33% (i.e., ‘Desh Sewak’, ‘The Times of India’, ‘Ajit’ and ‘Amar Ujala’) of the newspaper libraries are using online databases (Table 4.1.32).

42. Only 25% of the newspaper libraries (i.e., ‘The Indian Express’, ‘Hindustan Times’ and ‘The Times of India’) have the facility of resource sharing but it is within their own newspaper organization only (Table 4.1.33).

43. The maximum number of the respondents (i.e., 62.07%) from the newspaper libraries were male (Table 4.2.3).

44. Maximum number of the users (i.e., 22.85%) visit their respective newspaper libraries once in a week (Table 4.2.4).

45. Majority of the users (i.e., 71.55%) do not use other libraries (Table 4.2.5).

46. All the users spend 5 hours or less per week on an average in their respective newspaper libraries (Table 4.2.6).

47. Majority of the users (i.e., 21.55%) visit their respective newspaper libraries to consult the reference tools (Table 4.2.7).

48. Majority of the users (i.e., 46.12%) use the magazines in their respective newspaper libraries (Table 4.2.8).
49. Majority of the respondents (i.e., 31.03%) use the borrowing service of their respective newspaper libraries (Table 4.2.9).

50. Majority of the respondents (i.e., 65.09%) sometimes do find the particular document which they require in their respective newspaper libraries (Table 4.2.10).

51. Majority of the respondents (i.e., 48.28%) are not aware of the arrangement of documents in their respective newspaper libraries (Table 4.2.11).

52. Majority of the respondents (i.e., 71.98%) do not use the library catalogue (Table 4.2.12).

53. Only 13.79% users use the title approach of the catalogue (Table 4.2.13).

54. Majority of the users (i.e., 81.03%) opined that the library staff is helpful to them (Table 4.2.14).

55. Majority of the users (i.e., 77.59%) are in the favour of digitization of the old newspapers (Table 4.2.15).

56. Majority of the users (i.e., 91.81%) are satisfied with the opening/closing timings of the newspaper libraries (Table 4.2.16).

57. Majority of the users (i.e., 73.70%) are aware of the rules and regulations of their respective newspaper libraries (Table 4.2.17).

58. Majority of the users of the newspaper libraries are not satisfied with the reading environment, library services provided and even the library collection and resources (Table 4.2.18).

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

1. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should make a provision for the library committee to take the decisions regarding the functioning and development of the newspaper libraries.
2. In the organizational structure of the newspaper organization, the librarian should be considered at the top level of management rather than the non-professional from the newspaper organization.

3. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should provide a separate budget for the growth of newspaper libraries.

4. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should strengthen their collection of books, non book material and periodicals.

5. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should subscribe to e-journals and databases.

6. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should strengthen their electronic gadgets to provide better services to the users.

7. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should automate their collection and services using standard software packages.

8. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should use LINUX operating system for server which is freely available and safer than WINDOWS operating system.

9. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab can automate their collection with freely available software, if they can't afford the standard software packages.

10. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should strengthen their manpower support, try to equip professionals and train them in automation, database creation and computerization of house keeping operations.

11. The newspaper libraries should properly manage their collection with the help of some scheme of classification as well as code of cataloguing.
12. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should properly index their newspaper.

13. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should digitize their old newspaper collection.

14. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should make proper withdrawal policy to discard their old documents, newspaper clippings and photograph collection.

15. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should properly maintain their library records daily or weekly and should show the progress report to their concerned department head.

16. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should try to have frequent user orientation programme so that the user may become aware of the library collection and its services and may use the library effectively.

17. The newspaper libraries of Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab should work together in the form of networking. A proposed model for resource sharing among such libraries has been proposed in the next chapter.