CHAPTER V
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FINDINGS, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS:

1. Almost all the medical colleges under study spent more than 10 lakh of rupees for the purchase of books and journals and for the electronic resources.

2. Nearly 70% of the total library budget has been allotted for the materials pertaining to electronic resources.

3. It is statistically proved at mean difference of 1.3250 lakhs, 1.6250 lakhs and 7.55 lakhs respectively books journals and e-resources.

4. Regarding the library collections Christian Medical College at Vellore ranks the top with the total collection of 5,23,000, which followed by its 5 years senior college namely TMC with the total collection of 3,33,000 volumes.

5. Among the recently established colleges, the PIMS is having the minimum number of volumes of 75000.
6. Regarding the correlation between the student strength and library collection the TMC tops the rank, which is having 222 volumes per student.

7. There is no correlation between the year of establishment and the number of volumes they are having.

8. Most of the Medical colleges kept open their libraries a minimum of 11 hours per day and few of them 16 hours, and only one Medical College kept open throughout the day i.e., 24 hours. This is a good trend to be followed in all the colleges. The Medical professionals are responsible for the life of the sick human beings and they need their references at any time for their emergency.

9. 41.67% of the library users visit the library daily and 35.83% of the users visit the library once in a week. Rest of them visit once in a fortnight or once in a month.

10. The majority of libraries have automated their functions and the remaining libraries are partially automated. The availability of the software and hardware in these libraries is also encouraging,
with most libraries having Pentium IV machines, servers to maintain databases, workstations to access web resources and all required software.

11. The Medical College Libraries under the study are interconnected with LAN services.

12. In all the medical college libraries the Online library card catalogue has been successfully organized and functioned effectively.

13. In the Medical colleges 87.5% of the readers are welcoming to new trend of e-books and only 12.5% of the reader still believes in traditional books and journals.

14. Regarding the e-journals majority of the readers are having the opinion that it will reduce their search time. They can have their access at any time with minimum searching time.

15. All the medical colleges are having Internet facilities in their libraries, but due to the lack of technological advancement the speed of the Internet is very slow. When we browse through
Internet, if the speed is very high, it will save the time of the reader.

16. 75% of the respondents are satisfied about the sending of articles through Internet.

17. Nowadays most of the information is stored in the form of CD Roms. It is very much useful to the students and researchers.

18. Nearly 70% of the respondents are having the opinion that 'e'-resources are very much useful to them in getting up-to-date information and the remaining 30% of them are having the opinion that it is not very much useful to them.

19. Most of the medical students are having their own personal collections and in addition to the library collections majority of them are fully depend upon electronic resources.

20. Lending services play an important role in all medical colleges. In this study students were received more benefit than other two categories.
21. Among the colleges the private owned medical colleges benefitted more in real m of 'e' resources than Government owned medical colleges in this study.

22. While in reference services, Puducherry registered higher than Tamilnadu state.

23. Whereas, Government owned medical colleges for using the reference from e-resources is very lower than private own medical college users.

24. In case of online catalogue service received by the students in both states higher than other two categories viz., doctors and teaching faculties. Around one-third of them coming under the same.

25. For the purpose of reprographic, students were used more than the others. Puducherry is stood highest mean difference of reprographic users than Tamilnadu.

26. E-mail and Internet plays a pivotal role than other services provided by the library. Doctors and students were used e-mail & Internet than the teaching faculties.
27. Important findings observed from the study is the doctors and teaching faculty have been used mostly in Govt. owned medical colleges. While in students getting more access to private owned medical colleges than Government owned medical colleges in relating to uses of Internet and e-mail services.

28. In case of, Newspaper and paper clippings doctors and teaching faculties were used more than students in all medical colleges.

29. In general observation made from the study is Tamilnadu has been growing up installation of e-resources than Puducherry.

30. To establish the difference between the accessibility of 'e' resources in all medical colleges the 't' test were used. It is proved that both states are varied significantly the usage of 'e' resources. Where as, the accessibility of students are higher than the other two categories. It is statistically different at a mean difference of 19.5 in Puducherry and 17.8 Tamilnadu. While in doctors it is the difference of 15.8 and 14.5 respectively the same.

While teaching faculties access of a e-resources are varied between 16 and 15.8 respectively Puducherry and Tamilnadu. In collective observation made from the study is the students are gathered more
information from the 'e' resources provided by the libraries than doctors and teaching faculties. It is statistically proved with the application of 't' test. It is 18.5 in students, while 15.9 and 15.3 respectively teaching faculties and doctors.

SUGGESTIONS

The modern changing IT environment has made its own impact in the field of Library and Information centers and the digital revolution has entered into the libraries. The attention of users has also turned towards the online resources. The qualities like easy availability, cost effectiveness and latest up-date-ness have added the attraction of the online resources among the users. The 'e' resources have been produced in enormous in various forms like 'e' articles, 'e' databases, 'e' journals etc.,

Providing seamless access to information has always been the professional dream of librarians. 'e' journals are more popular for the following three main factors.

• The convenience of web for access and browsing.
• The economics of Internet for delivery
• The digital library revolution, which is promising instant delivery of complete information, and not just the bibliographic surrogates, to user's desktop, in a seamless manner.

Existing information carriers on paper or celluloid like books, journals, microforms tapes, optical devices etc and their surrogates like secondary or tertiary documents are being converted into computer readable databases gradually to meet the present need of the society. We are moving towards a paperless society for variety of constraints.

To convert the existing library and information systems into digital library system, it is essential to plan it before a switch over. The first and foremost requirement is a strong will to leave the conventional library techniques and to adopt the new information technology for collection development, processing, providing various searching tools, circulation, dissemination, retrieval and maintenance of library material.

CONCLUSION:

In the present study, the analysis of the data indicates that electronic resources have considerable advantages over print versions and information technology innovations have redefined the way information is
stored and disseminated in libraries. The following are the few important advantages of the electronic resources.

1. More than one user can use resources simultaneously.
2. Provide timely access
3. Save physical storage space
4. There is an increased usage of library resources and web resources.
5. There is an integration of related materials that are scattered among many locations.
6. Duplication of digital resource is easy.
7. Contain multimedia information.
8. Easy resource sharing among libraries.
9. Archival of resources.
10. It is possible to acquire databases and full text journals so that the participating institutions can access them with a nominal amount.
11. No mutilation of pages.

In near future there will be networked reader place perhaps with no space for books. There will be only computers with Internet connection, CD Rom’s etc. One need not visit the library for his needed information but he can consult sources at home on Internet. The virtual library, however, implies no
sense of physical location, whether for the end user or the source. The user can access the information from anywhere and the information can be held anywhere. The electronic library but not the other way round can offer the virtual library.

As soon as possible most of the information output of the world will be available in digital form and only can be accessed electronically. Already a major portion of generated information is available in digital form. Thus it is immense for higher academic and professional institutions like medical libraries to elope with this digital trend and prepare themselves for digital future. The medical college faculties need to developing their teaching modules with digital content that can be delivered electronically in class rooms, helping the teaching in learning various levels of technological expertise and adapting their teaching styles to enhances the student learning.

In our country almost all this medical colleges have been enabling digital library access to their users for a decade. It requires subscription to digital resources in the form of e-journals, online databases, e-books, e-reports, patents, standards, manuals research reports and other reference sources in digitized formats. In addition to the subscribed digital resources are millions of open resources available for professional colleges like medical and the related research.
The use of digital media in communication and information and information access is gaining momentum, which lead to digital culture among the community at different reaches.

In the digital education environment libraries are challenged to integrate and expose their services and content into the 'e'-learning system, as well as take on new duties such as creating content and managing digital repositories.

The Medical College libraries are deeply engaged to build 'e' resources in the field of medicine and related fields with the sole objectives to provide instant and comprehensive access to their stakeholders. So the 'e' resources are highly effective and efficient to provide instant and comprehensive access to users at their desktops.

In the Medical college libraries the faculty and the practicing doctors and research scholars basically need the reference sources and services. Realizing the importance of reference service the medical libraries under digital environment create web page in the main page under various heads like virtual reference desk, FAQs, Ask the librarian, virtual help desk, Bulletin Board Service, E-Resources etc. In the Medical field, we have experienced
that number of 'e' reference are available free of cost. Very few of them are very much costlier, so that the individuals cannot afford to have it personally. In such environment the medical colleges subscribe those 'e' resources and make it available to the clients in their institution at free of cost or with a minimum charge.

In the medical field the reference service is essential and precious. Nowadays the research scholars and the doctors are fortunate in the digital era to get reply to their reference queries, at their desktops without wasting their precious time.

Recently it is very easy to provide access to 'e' resources, simply providing hyperlinks in his website of a library. In the medical colleges understudy are all having such type of hyperlinks in their web sites.

In the present context it is highly advisable to develop constructive cooperation and collaborations among medical libraries at local, regional, national and international level to have more and more 'e' resources for the user community for assisting them to achieve excellence in research, development and academic activities.