CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Present study “Professional Attitude of Librarians towards ICT: A Survey of College Libraries Affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad” was concerned with the Affiliated Granted Colleges and its 103 responded College Librarians of BAMU. Information was collected from the LIS Professionals, in the form of using structured questionnaire separately designed. The data collected from the respondents through the questionnaire was tabulated and analyzed. Statistical techniques like correlation, Chi-square, & WAM were used in the analysis. The findings in relation to the objectives (1.4) have been discussed. The objective of this chapter is to conclude the results and findings of present study.

7.2 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions / findings have been presented under the following headings.

7.2.1 General Information
7.2.2 Professional Development
7.2.3 Information about Library
7.2.4 ICT Awareness of LIS Professionals
7.2.5 Awareness about E-Resources
7.2.6 Library Automation
7.2.7 Problems faced by LIS Professionals in Applying ICT
7.2.8 Attitude of LIS Professionals towards ICT
7.2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

- The figure no. 6.1 shows that 60.19% were Male while the remaining 39.81% were Female. This means that the Males were the highest respondents used. It is concluded that majority of the respondents participated for the study are Male.
- It can be seen from figure no. 6.2 that majority of the professionals 85.44% (88) respondents were from the age group of 24 – 40. While remaining 14.56% (15) professionals were from 41 – 60 Age Groups.
- It was observed from figure no. 6.3 that 35.92% professionals have MA, 30.10% professionals having M.Sc, 28.16% professionals having M.Com Degree and 5.83% professionals BA as a Basic Degree.

7.2.2 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.1 & Figure No. 6.4 shows the high average of professional qualifications (LIS) of library professionals. The surveyed libraries all (100.00%) College Librarians have basic qualification i.e. MLISc, Followed by 70.87% have B.Lib Qualification. However maximum 61 (59.22%) cleared the NET and SET exam respectively, while 42 (40.78%) librarians were having MLIS with Ph.D. qualification.
- From the table no. 6.1 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 29 (28.16%) are obtained Ph.D. Degree, while 13 (12.62%) Female obtained the Ph.D. Degree. As per table shown 29 (28.16%) Male and 26 (25.24%) Female cleared the NET and SET exam respectively.
- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.2 & Figure No. 6.5 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 82 (79.61%) having professional experience between 1 – 15 years. The surveyed libraries 16 (15.53%) College Librarians have the experience of 16 – 33 years, while only 5 (4.85%) professionals having less than 1 year experience of Service. It is concluded that majority 51 (49.51%) of the respondents are having professional experience of 6-15 years.
From the table no. 6.2 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 47 (45.63%) were having professional experience between 1 – 15 years. While 35 (33.98%) Female obtained the professional experience between 1 – 15 years. It is concluded that majority of Female 23 (22.33%) of the respondents are having professional experience of 6-15 years.

Table shows that 80 (77.67%) of the library professionals at the time of survey fall in the age group above 24 - 40 years having working experience of 1 – 15 years. Only 23 (22.33%) of the professionals responded are above 41 - 60 years of age having experience between 16 – 33 years.

It is also noted that majority 47 (45.63%) from Urban and 35 (33.98%) from Rural having working experience of 1 – 15 years. However 9 (08.74%) and 7 (06.80%) having working experience of 16 – 33 years from Urban and Rural Respectively.

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.3 & Figure No. 6.6 shows the Majority of the LIS Professionals 101 (98.06%) completed the MS-CIT Course, 57 (55.34%) LIS professionals cleared the CCC, while 29 (28.16%) professionals obtain and cleared the PGDLAN Course. It is concluded that majority of the LIS Professionals are aware about ICT Courses.

From the table no. 6.3 it is clear that All Male respondents 62 (60.19%) were having MS-CIT Certificate, while 39 (37.86%) Female professional have the MS-CIT Certificate. It is concluded that majority of Male having more awareness of ICT comparative to Female. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.3).

Table shows that all (100.00%) of the library professionals at the time of survey fall in the age group above 24 - 40 years having MS-CIT Certificate. Further it is noted that the between 24 – 40 age group majority of LIS Professionals have aware about ICT Courses. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary with the age group” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid (Table No. 6.3).
- It is also noted that majority 58 (56.31%) from Urban and 43 (41.75%) from Rural professionals are aware about MS-CIT, while 30 (29.13%) from Rural and 27 (26.21%) from Urban are aware about CCC. However 21 (19.42%) and only 8 (07.77%) pass out the PGDLAN exam from Urban and Rural Respectively.

- Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of gender on ICT Awareness of LIS Professionals found a significant Chi-square value (1.418) which proves the relation between gender and ICT Awareness of LIS Professionals. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.841 is greater than level of significance.

- Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of age group on ICT Awareness of LIS Professionals found a significant Chi-square value (13.091) which proves the relation between Age Group and ICT Awareness of LIS Professionals. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.004 is less than level of significance. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary with the age group” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid (Table No. 6.3).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.4 & Figure No. 6.7 shows the Majority of the LIS Professionals 72 (69.90%) had attended more than 2 – 10 programs on ICT based. The surveyed libraries only 9 (8.16%) College Librarians had attended more than 10 programs, while 22 (21.36%) LIS professionals had attained only one (1) program on ICT based. It is concluded that All (100.00%) of the LIS Professionals have attended the ICT based training program / workshop.

- From the table no. 6.4 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 45 (43.69%) have attended more than 2 – 10 ICT based training program. While 27 (26.21%) Female have attended more than 2 – 10 ICT based training program. It is concluded that majority of Males 06 (05.80%) of the respondents have successfully attended more than 10 ICT based Training programs as comparative to Females 3 (02.91%). This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Males and Females” (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.4).
Table no. 6.4 shows that 61 (59.22%) of the library professionals attended the 2 – 10 ICT based training programs and workshop represents the age group above 24 - 40 years. Of the total only 22 (21.36%) of the professionals have attended only one (1) ICT based training program in the age group of 24 – 60 years. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary with the age group” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid (Table No. 6.4).

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.5 & Figure No. 6.8 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 91 (88.35%) have the Membership of MLOSC Professional Association. The surveyed libraries 83 (80.58%) College Librarians have the Membership of ILA Professional Association, while 67 (65.05%) professionals have the Membership of NMLIS Professional Association. However 58 (56.31%), 36 (34.95%) and 23 (22.33%) of LIS Professionals have the membership of IASLIC, IATLIS and SALIS respectively. It is concluded that every LIS Professionals as actively participated in Professional Associations.

From the table no. 6.5 it is clear that majority of Male respondents reported higher Membership of Professional Associations. While almost (74.37%) Female obtained the Membership of Professional Associations. It is concluded that Male majority dominated on Female respondents were having Membership of Professional Associations.

It was found that almost all (100.00%) of the library professionals attend CEP to get trained in the latest technologies which shows developments in ICT has a positive influence on majority of library professionals participation in professional development programmes.

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.6 & Figure No. 6.9 shows that all LIS Professionals (100.00%) attended the orientation courses and training programs. While 102 (99.03%) and 101 (98.06%) attended the Refresher Courses and Conferences / Seminars. It is concluded that majority 51 (49.51%) of the respondents are having professional experience of 6 - 15 years.
7.2.3 INFORMATION ABOUT LIBRARY

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.7 & Figure No. 6.10 shows the Majority 59 (57.28%) college libraries located in Urban Area, while 44 (42.72%) college libraries located in Rural Area.

- From the table no. 6.7 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 32 (31.07%) and 30 (29.13%) were working in Urban and Rural College libraries respectively. However Female respondents 27 (26.21%) and 14 (13.59%) were working in Urban and Rural College libraries respectively.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.8 & Figure No. 6.11 shows that the most of the College Libraries 57 (55.34%) have the members in the range of 301 to more than 1001 members. While 46 (44.66%) of the College Libraries 57 (55.34%) have the members in the range of 1 to 300 members.

- From the table no. 6.8 it is clear that majority of Male 37 (35.92%) and Female 20 (19.42%) College Libraries reported higher Library Members in the range of 301 to More than 1000 Members. While Male 25 (24.27%) and Female 21 (20.39%) College Libraries reported Library Members in the range of 1 to 300 Members.

- Table shows that 51 (49.51%) of the College Libraries fall in the age group above 24 - 40 years having members in the range of 301 to more than 1000 Library Members. Only 06 (05.83%) of the College Libraries fall in the age group of 24 – 60 represents 1 – 100 Library Members.

- It is also noted that majority 40 (38.83%) from Urban and 17 (16.50%) from Rural have the library members in the range of 301 to more than 1000 Members. While 27 (26.21%) and 19 (18.45%) having library members in the mid of 01 – 300 Members from Rural and Urban Respectively.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.9 & Figure No. 6.12 shows the most of the College Libraries 57 (55.34%) having sufficient manpower in the range of 4 – 10 Library Staff. The surveyed libraries 23 (22.33%) College Libraries fulfill
the post in the range of 11 to more than 21 library staff, while only 23 (22.33%) libraries have the minimum staff in the range of 1 – 3 Staff.

- From the table no. 6.9 it is clear that majority of Male 40 (38.83%) and Female 26 (25.24%) College Libraries reported higher Library Staff in the range of 04 to 15. While Male 11 (10.68%) and Female 03 (02.91%) College Libraries reported Library Staff in the range of 16 to more than 21.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.10 & Figure No. 6.13 shows the Majority of College Libraries 62 (60.19%) having book collection in the range of 5001 to more than 20001. The surveyed libraries 38 (36.89%) College Libraries have the collection in the range of 501 – 5000 books. While only 3 (02.91%) College Libraries have the collection in between 1 – 500 books.

- From the table no. 6.10 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 42 (40.78%) were having library collection in the range of 5001 to more than 20001 books. While 20 (19.42%) Female obtained library collection in the range of 5001 to more than 20001 books.

- Table no. 6.10 shows that 30 (29.13%) of the college libraries in the age group of 31 - 40 years having book collection in the range of 5001 to more than 20001 books. While only 03 (02.91%) of the college libraries in the age group of 24 - 40 years of age having the library collection Under 500.

- It is also noted that majority 37 (35.92%) from Urban and 44 (42.72%) from Rural college libraries having collection in the range of 5001 to more than 20001 books. While only 02 (01.94%) and 01 (00.97%) college libraries having collection in between 1 to 500 from Rural and Urban Respectively.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.11 & Figure No. 6.14 shows the most of the College Libraries 63 (61.17%) subscribed the journals between 21 – More than 200. The surveyed libraries 23 (22.33%) College Librarians subscribed under the 10 Journals only, while 17 (16.50%) College Librarians subscribed between 11 -20 Journals. It is concluded that Every College / Institute are well equipped with Journals in their respective subjects.

- From the table no. 6.11 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 41 (39.81%) had subscribed the journals between 21 to More than 200. While 22
(21.36%) Female professionals subscribed the journals between 21 to 100 Journals. However 21 (20.39%) and 19 (18.45%) college libraries subscribed the journals in the range of 1 - 20.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.12 & Figure No. 6.15 shows the most of the majority of college libraries 60 (58.25%) having bound volumes in the range of 201 to More than 2000. The surveyed libraries 43 (41.75%) College Libraries have the bound volumes between 1 – 200. It is concluded that all libraries have the bound volumes to enrich their collection.

- From the table no. 6.12 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 43 (41.75%) were having 1 – 500 bound volumes in college libraries. While 31 (30.10%) Female LIS professional have 1 to 500 bound volumes in college libraries. However 19 (18.45%) Male and 10 (09.71%) Female respondents reported that they have 501 to More than 2000 bound volumes in their collection.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.13 & Figure No. 6.16 shows the most of the college libraries 73 (70.87%) E- Resources are available, while only 30 (29.13%) college libraries had never used E-Resources. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.13).

- From the table no. 6.13 it is clear that majority of Female 34 (33.01%) and Male LIS professionals subscribed the E-Resources for college libraries. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.13).

- Table no. 6.13 shows that 33 (32.04%) of the college libraries fall in the age group of 31 - 40 years subscribed E-Resources, followed by 27 (26.21%) age group of 24 – 30 and 12 (11.65%) from the age group of 41 – 50 subscribed E-Resources. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.13).
It is also noted that majority 32 (31.07%) from Rural and 41 (39.81%) from Urban college libraries subscribed the E-Resources for their Users. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.13).

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.14 & Figure No. 6.17 shows that Majority of the 89 (86.41%) college libraries became a member of N-LIST (INFLIBNET, Gujarat), while only 14 (13.59%) of college libraries not member of N-LIST. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.14).

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.15 & Figure No. 6.18 shows that 44 (42.72%) college libraries subscribed Databases for their library users, while 59 (57.28%) of college libraries not yet to subscribe Databases. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.15).

7.2.4 ICT AWARENESS OF LIS PROFESSIONALS

Of the total 103 respondents majority 79 (76.70%) LIS Professionals were fluent in use of Computer. Of the total 62 Male respondents majority 48 (46.60%) LIS Professionals were fluent in use of Computer. Of the total 41 Female respondents 31 (30.10%) LIS Professionals were fluent in use of Computer.

Of the total respondents 66 (64.08%) were from the age group of 24 – 40 years, while 15 respondents 13 (12.62%) were from the age group of 41 – 60 years were fluent in use of Computer.

Of the total 103 respondents 53 (51.46%) respondents were using computer daily, 36 (34.95%) respondents were using computer once in a week, 11 (10.68%) respondents were using computer once in a month and 03 (02.91%) respondents were using computer once in a while.
Of the total Male respondents majority 38 (36.89%) were using computer daily, 19 (18.45%) respondents were using computer once in a week and 05 (04.85%) respondents were using computer once in a month.

Of the total Female respondents 15 (14.56%) were using computer daily, 17 (16.50%) respondents were using computer once in a week, 06 (05.83%) respondents were using computer once in a month and 03 (02.91%) were using computer once in a while.

Of the total 103 respondents 31 (30.10%) had rated the Basic Computer Skill for using Computer as Excellent, 28 (27.18%) had rated the Skill as Very Good, 23 (22.33%) had rated the Skill as Good, 18 (17.48%) had rated the Skill as Fair and 03 (02.91%) had rated the Skill for using Computer as Poor.

Of the total 103 respondents 49 (47.57%) respondents were using internet daily, 28 (27.18%) respondents were using Internet once in a week, 24 (23.30%) respondents were using Internet once in a month and 02 (01.94%) respondents were using Internet Occasionally. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid (Table No. 6.19).

Of the total 103 respondents 31 (30.10%) spent less than 1 hour a week on Internet, 43 (41.75%) spent 2 – 5 hours a week on Internet, 24 (23.30%) spent 6 – 9 hours a week on Internet, 05 (04.85%) spent more than 10 hours a week. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid (Table No. 6.20).

Of the total 103 respondents 26 (25.24%) were having under 1 year experience of using Internet, 41 (39.81%) were having over 1 – 3 years’ experience of using Internet, 32 (31.07%) were having over 3 – 5 years’ experience of using Internet and 04 (03.88%) were having More than 5 year experience of using Internet. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of Internet use is prominent” (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid (Table No. 6.21).

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.22 & Figure No. 6.25 of the total 103 respondents 38 (36.89%) college libraries were having computers between 1 – 5, 29 (28.16%) college libraries were having computers between 6 – 10, 17
(16.50%) college libraries were having computers between 11 – 20, 14 (13.59%) college libraries were having only one (1) computer and 05 (04.85%) college libraries were having computers More than 21. This indicates that the hypothesis, “There are differences in the availability of ICT and Network Infrastructure in Colleges” (Hypothesis No. 5) is valid (Table No. 6.22).

- Of the total 41 Female respondents 15 (14.56%) college libraries were having computers between 1 – 5, 09 (08.74%) college libraries were having computers between 6 – 10, 06 (05.83%) college libraries were having computers between 11 – 20, 08 (07.77%) college libraries were have only one (1) computer and 03 (02.91%) college libraries were having computers More than 21.

- Of the total 59 Urban respondents 16 (15.53%) college libraries were having computers between 1 – 5, 20 (19.42%) college libraries were having computers between 6 – 10, 14 (13.59%) college libraries were having computers between 11 – 20, 05 (04.88%) college libraries were have only one (1) computer and 04 (04.88%) college libraries were having computers More than 21.

- Of the total 44 Rural respondents 22 (21.36%) college libraries were having computers between 1 – 5, 09 (08.74%) college libraries were having computers between 6 – 10, 03 (02.91%) college libraries were having computers between 11 – 20, 09 (08.74%) college libraries were have only one (1) computer and 01 (00.97%) college libraries were having computers More than 21.

- Of the total 103 respondents majority 78 (75.23%) College Libraries were having the LAN facility. This indicates that the hypothesis, “There are differences in the availability of ICT and Network Infrastructure in Colleges” (Hypothesis No. 5) is valid (Table No. 6.23).

- It can be pointed out from Table 6.24 & Figure No. 6.27 shows that of the total 103 LIS professionals 57 (55.34%) College libraries using Optical Fiber Cable for networking purpose, 41 (39.81%) college libraries were using Data Cable and 05 (04.85%) college libraries were using Wi – Fi for Networking Purpose.
This indicates that the hypothesis, “There are differences in the availability of ICT and Network Infrastructure in Colleges” (Hypothesis No. 5) is valid (Table No. 6.24).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.25 & Figure No. 6.28 shows that of the total 103 LIS professionals Majority 47 (45.63%) College libraries using Broad Band Internet Connection, 29 (28.16%) college libraries were using Dial Up, 19 (18.45%) Colleges were using VPN Internet Connection and 08 (07.77%) college libraries were using Leased Line for Internet Connection Purpose. This indicates that the hypothesis, “There are differences in the availability of ICT and Network Infrastructure in Colleges” (Hypothesis No.5) is valid (Table No. 6.25).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.26 & Figure No. 6.29 shows of the total 103 respondents majority 61 (59.22%) College Librarians were aware about the importance of CD-ROM and DVD in College Libraries.

- Of the total respondents majority 39 (37.86%) Male LIS Professionals were aware about the importance of CD-ROM and DVD in College Libraries. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.26).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.27 & Figure No. 6.30 shows of the total 103 respondents’ majority 94 (91.26%) College Librarians were agreed that the ICT will enhance Library Services in College Libraries.

- Of the total respondents majority 58 (56.31%) Male LIS Professionals were agreed that the ICT will enhance Library Services in College Libraries. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.27).

- Of the total respondents 36 (34.95%) Female LIS Professionals were agreed that the ICT will enhance Library Services in College Libraries. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.27).

- Of the total respondents 83 (80.58%) were from the age group of 24 – 40 years, while 15 respondents 11 (10.68%) were from the age group of 41 – 60
years College Librarians were agreed that the ICT will enhance Library Services in College Libraries. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary with the age group” (Hypothesis No.3) is valid (Table No. 6.27).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.28 & Figure No. 6.31 shows of the total 103 respondents' majority 79 (76.70%) College Librarians were agreed that the ICT helps to develop Professional Carrier.

- Of the total Male respondents majority 55 (53.40%) Male LIS Professionals were agreed that the ICT helps to develop Professional Carrier. Of the total 41 Female respondents 24 (23.30%) College Librarians were agreed that the ICT helps to develop Professional Carrier. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.28).

- Of the total respondents 65 (63.11%) were from the age group of 24 – 40 years, while 15 respondents 14 (13.59%) were from the age group of 41 – 60 years College Librarians were agreeing that the ICT helps to develop Professional Carrier. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary with the age group” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid (Table No. 6.28).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.29 & Figure No. 6.32 shows of the total 103 respondents only 38 (36.89%) respondents reported that they have separate website for college library.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.30 & Figure No. 6.33 shows of the total 103 respondents 68 (66.02%) respondents provided OPAC facility to Library users.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.31 & Figure No. 6.34 shows that all (100.00%) LIS Professionals were using E-mail, 91 (88.35%) were using Social Networking Sites, 73 (70.87%) professionals were using Blog and 51 (49.51%) LIS Professionals were using RSS Feeds as a Web Tools / Services. However 30 (29.13%) were using Wikis, 23 (22.33%) were using Listservs, 19 (18.45%) LIS Professionals used the Webcasting, 16 (15.53%) professional
using Discussion Group, while only 07 (06.80%) professionals using Content Management System. This indicates that the hypothesis, “**Awareness of Internet use is prominent**” (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid (Table No. 6.31).

- From the table no. 6.31 it is clear that all (100.00%) Male and Female Professionals were using E-mail, 59 (57.28%) from Male and 32 (31.07%) from Female respondents were using Social Networking Sites, 39 (37.86%) from Male and 34 (33.01%) from Female respondents were using Blog and 29 (28.16%) from Male and 22 (21.36%) from Female respondents using RSS Feeds as a Web Tools / Services. This indicates that the hypothesis, “**Awareness of Internet use is prominent**” (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid (Table No. 6.31).

- From the table no. 6.31 it is clear that all (100.00%) Urban and Rural Professionals were using E-mail, 58 (56.31%) from Urban and 33 (32.04%) from Rural respondents were using Social Networking Sites, 47 (45.63%) from Urban and 26 (25.24%) from Rural respondents were using Blog and 33 (32.04%) from Urban and 18 (17.48%) from Rural respondents were using RSS Feeds as a Web Tools / Services. This indicates that the hypothesis, “**Awareness of Internet use is prominent**” (Hypothesis No. 4) is valid (Table No. 6.31).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.32 & Figure No. 6.35 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 77 (74.76%) were aware about the DSPACE Digital Library Software, followed by 69 (66.99%) were aware about the Greenstone Digital Library Software, 27 (26.21%) were aware about the E-Prints Digital Library Software and 20 (19.42%) were aware about the Fedora Digital Library Software.

### 7.2.5 AWARENESS ABOUT E-RESOURCES

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.33 & Figure No. 6.36 shows of the total 103 respondents 71 (68.93%) respondents have the knowledge of E-Publishing. This indicates that the hypothesis, “**Awareness of E-Resources**
is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.33).

- Of the total Male respondents 43 (41.75%) respondents have the knowledge of E-Publishing. While out of the total Female respondents 28 (27.18%) respondents have the knowledge of E-Publishing. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.33).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.34 & Figure No. 6.37 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 99 (96.12%) were aware about E-Journals, 86 (83.50%) professional were aware about E-Books, 57 (55.34%) respondents were aware about E-Magazines, 41 (39.81%) respondents were about Open Source E-Resources, 38 (36.89%) professionals were aware about E-Databases and 35 (33.98%) of the LIS Professionals aware about Institutional Repositories (IR). This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.34).

- From the table no. 6.34 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 59 (57.28%) were aware about E-Journals, 56 (54.37%) professional were aware about E-Books, 34 (33.01%) respondents were aware about E-Magazines, 27 (26.21%) respondents were about Open Source E-Resources, 21 (20.39%) professionals were aware about E-Databases and 22 (21.36%) of the LIS Professionals aware about Institutional Repositories (IR). This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.34).

- From the table no. 6.34 it is clear that majority of Female respondents 40 (38.83%) were aware about E-Journals, 30 (29.13%) professional were aware about E-Books, 23 (22.33%) respondents were aware about E-Magazines, 14 (13.59%) respondents were about Open Source E-Resources, 17 (16.50%) professionals were aware about E-Databases and 13 (12.62%) of the LIS Professionals aware about Institutional Repositories (IR). This indicates that
the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.34).

- From the table no. 6.34 it is clear that majority of Urban respondents 57 (55.34%) were aware about E-Journals, 55 (53.40%) professional were aware about E-Books, 38 (36.89%) respondents were aware about E-Magazines, 30 (29.13%) respondents were about Open Source E-Resources, 27 (26.21%) professionals were aware about E-Databases and 22 (21.36%) of the LIS Professionals aware about Institutional Repositories (IR).

- From the table no. 6.34 it is clear that majority of Rural respondents 42 (40.78%) were aware about E-Journals, 31 (30.10%) professional were aware about E-Books, 19 (18.45%) respondents were aware about E-Magazines, 11 (10.68%) respondents were about Open Source E-Resources, 11 (10.68%) professionals were aware about E-Databases and 13 (12.62%) of the LIS Professionals aware about Institutional Repositories (IR).

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.35 & Figure No. 6.38 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 84 (81.55%) were using E-Journals, 59 (57.28%) professional were using E-Books, 35 (33.98%) respondents were using Open Source E-Resources, 33 (32.04%) respondents were using E-Databases and 29 (28.16%) professionals were using E-Magazines and Institutional Repositories (IR) respectively. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No.2) is valid (Table No. 6.35).

- From the table no. 6.35 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 51 (49.51%) were using E-Journals, 34 (33.01%) professional were using E-Books, 21 (20.39%) respondents were using E-Magazines, 24 (23.30%) respondents were using Open Source E-Resources, 15 (14.56%) professionals were using about E-Databases and 18 (17.48%) of the LIS Professionals using Institutional Repositories (IR). This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.35).
From the table no. 6.35 it is clear that majority of Female respondents 33 (32.04%) were using E-Journals, 25 (24.27%) professional were using E-Books, 08 (07.77%) respondents were using E-Magazines, 11 (10.68%) respondents were using Open Source E-Resources, 18 (17.48%) professionals were using E-Databases and 11 (10.68%) of the LIS Professionals using Institutional Repositories (IR). This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.35).

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.36 & Figure No. 6.39 shows of the total 103 respondents 89 (86.41%) respondents agreed the importance of E-Resources in College Libraries. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.36).

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.37 & Figure No. 6.40 shows of the total 103 respondents’ 101 (86.41%) respondents were agreed that the More Information is available on E-Resources. This indicates that the hypothesis, “Awareness of E-Resources is present among the College Librarians” (Hypothesis No. 2) is valid (Table No. 6.37).

Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of gender on Opinion about More Information is available on E-resources found a significant Chi-square value (4.264) which proves the relation between gender and Opinion about More Information is available on E-resources. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.501 is less than level of significance.

7.2.6 LIBRARY AUTOMATION

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.38 & Figure No. 6.41 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 53 (51.46%) libraries were partially automated, 49 (39.81%) libraries were fully automated, while only 09 (08.74%) libraries not started the automation process of College Libraries. It is concluded that
majority 94 (91.26%) of the College Libraries were fully and partially Automated.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.39 & Figure No. 6.42 shows the most of the College Libraries 71 (68.93%) were automated the Circulation Section, 33 (32.04) were automated the Acquisition Section, 28 (27.18%) were automated the Technical Section, 11 (10.68%) were automated the Reference Section and only 09 (08.74%) libraries were automated the Serial Control (Journals) Section.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.40 & Figure No. 6.43 shows that the total 103 respondents' 84 (86.41%) respondents were agreed that they give preference to Complete Library Automation for College Libraries.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.41 & Figure No. 6.44 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 47 (45.63%) were using Developed Library Software Package, 23 (22.33%) libraries were using Commercial Library Software Package and 22 (21.36%) college libraries were using open source type of Library software packages.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.42 & Figure No. 6.45 shows the most of the College Libraries 89 (86.41%) were using and aware about SOUL Library Software, 73 (70.87%) were using and aware about LIBSYS Library Software, 53 (51.46%) were using and aware about KOHA Library Software and 31 (30.10%) were using and aware about NEWGENLIB Library Software.

- Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of gender on Section wise Library Automation found a significant Chi-square value (0.494) which proves the relation between gender and Section wise Library Automation. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.992 is less than level of significance.

- Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of age group on Section wise Library Automation found a significant Chi-square value (0.494) which proves the relation between Age Group and Section wise Library Automation. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.992 is less than level of significance.
Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of location on Section wise Library Automation found a significant Chi-square value (2.784) which proves the relation between Library Location and Section wise Library Automation. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.733 is less than level of significance.

Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of gender on Nature of Library Software found a significant Chi-square value (6.079) which proves the relation between gender and Nature of Library Software. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.108 is less than level of significance.

There was a significant difference among age groups regarding the professional qualifications of respondents (Chi Square Test, alpha 0.05). 31 – 40 age group reported 6 – 15 years professional experience of respondents (n=40) followed by 24 – 30 age group (n=34), 41 – 50 age group represent (n=13) 11 – 25 years of professional experience and 51 – 60 age group represents 26 and above professional experience (n=2). Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.521 is greater than level of significance.

Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of Location on Nature of Library Software found a significant Chi-square value (6.844) which proves the relation between Library Location and Nature of Library Software. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.077 is less than level of significance.

7.2.7 Problems faced by LIS Professionals in Applying ICT

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.43 & Figure No. 6.46 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 83 (80.58%) faced the supporting staff problem while applying ICT, followed by 77 (74.76%) faced the insufficient funds problem, 64 (62.14%) college libraries faced the problem of adequate infrastructure, 61 (59.22%) professionals faced the problem regarding Lack of Standard of Library Management Software, 52 (50.49%) professional faced to workout ICT Applications and 41 (39.81%) professionals faced the problems of lack of support of colleagues, principal and management.
From the table no. 6.43 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 44 (42.72%) faced the supporting staff problem while applying ICT, followed by 37 (35.92%) faced the insufficient funds problem, 27 (26.21%) college libraries faced the problem of adequate infrastructure, 26 (25.24%) professionals faced the problem regarding Lack of Standard of Library Management Software, 29 (28.16%) professional had fear to workout ICT Applications and 19 (18.45%) professionals faced the problems of lack of support of colleagues, principal and management.

It is clear that majority of Female respondents 39 (37.86%) faced the supporting staff problem while applying ICT, followed by 40 (38.83%) faced the insufficient funds problem, 35 (33.98%) college libraries faced the problem of adequate infrastructure, 35 (33.98%) professionals faced the problem regarding Lack of Standard of Library Management Software, 23 (22.33%) professional had fear to workout ICT Applications and 22 (21.36%) professionals faced the problems of lack of support of colleagues, principal and management. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.43).

Table no. 6.43 shows that 71 (68.93%) of the library professionals at the time of survey fall in the age group above 24 - 40 years faced the supporting staff problem while applying ICT, Majority 14 (13.59%) of the LIS Professionals in the age group of 41 – 60 years; were only 23 (22.33%) of the professionals responded are above 41 - 60 years fear to workout ICT Applications. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary with the age group” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid (Table No. 6.43).

Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of gender on Problems faced by LIS Professionals found a significant Chi-square value (8.404) which proves the relation between Gender and Problems faced by LIS Professionals. Level of Significance ($\alpha$) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.210 is less than level of significance.
Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of age group on Problems faced by LIS Professionals found a significant Chi-square value (11.907) which proves the relation between Age Group and Problems faced by LIS Professionals. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.004 is less than level of significance.

Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of Location on Problems faced by LIS Professionals found a significant Chi-square value (18.944) which proves the relation between Location and Problems faced by LIS Professionals. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.004 is less than level of significance.

7.2.8 ATTITUDE OF LIS PROFESSIONALS TOWARDS ICT

It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.44 & Figure No. 6.47 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 97 (94.17%) felt that ICT will be helpful for to facilitate quick access, 93 (90.29%) professional felt that ICT will reduce the workload in college libraries, 92 (89.32%) library professionals felt that ICT will help him to increased job satisfaction, 88 (85.44%) felt ICT will improve status, 84 (81.55%) professional felt that ICT will improve quality and 61 (59.22%) professionals felt that integration of ICT in College Libraries. The surveyed libraries 54 (52.43%) College Librarians felt that ICT will effects on Budgeting provision, while 39 (37.86%) professionals felt that ICT will help to improve communication. It is concluded that everyone (100.00%) has a positive attitude towards ICT and its application in College Libraries.

From the table no. 6.44 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 59 (57.28%) felt that ICT will helpful for to facilitate quick access, 56 (54.37%) professional felt that ICT will reduce the workload in college libraries, 54 (52.43%) library professionals felt that ICT will help him to increased job satisfaction, 51 (49.51%) felt ICT will improve status, 45 (43.69%) professional felt that ICT will improve quality and 43 (41.75%) professionals felt that integration of ICT in College Libraries. The surveyed libraries 29 (28.16%)
College Librarians felt that ICT will effect on Budgeting provision, while 21 (20.39%) professionals felt that ICT will help to improve communication. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid (Table No. 6.44).

- From the table no. 6.44 it is clear that majority of Female respondents 38 (36.89%) felt that ICT will be helpful for to facilitate quick access, 37 (35.92%) professional felt that ICT will reduce the workload in college libraries, 38 (36.89%) library professionals felt that ICT will help him to increased job satisfaction, 37 (35.92%) felt ICT will improve status, 39 (37.86%) professional felt that ICT will improve quality and 18 (17.48%) professionals felt that integration of ICT in College Libraries. The surveyed libraries 25 (24.27%) College Librarians felt that ICT will effects on Budgeting provision, while 18 (17.48%) professionals felt that ICT will help to improve communication. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No. 1) is valid (Table No. 6.44).

- Table no. 6.44 shows that 84 (81.55%) of the library professionals at the time of survey fall in the age group above 24 - 40 years felt that ICT will helpful for to facilitate quick access, while 13 (12.62%) of the professionals responded are above 41 - 60 years of age felt that ICT will helpful for to facilitate quick access. However 81 (78.64%) of the library professionals at the time of survey fall in the age group above 24 - 40 years professional felt that ICT will reduce the workload in college libraries, while 12 (11.65%) of the professionals responded are above 41 - 60 years of age professional felt that ICT will reduce the workload in college libraries. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary with the age group” (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid (Table No. 6.44).

- It is also noted that majority 55 (53.40%) from Urban and 42 (40.78%) from Rural felt that ICT will be helpful for to facilitate quick access, 57 (55.34%) and 36 (34.95%) professional felt that ICT will reduce the workload in college libraries. However 51 (49.51%) and 41 (39.81%) library professionals felt that
ICT will help him to increased job satisfaction from Urban and Rural Respectively.

- Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of gender on Application of ICT in Libraries found a significant Chi-square value (5.633) which proves the relation between gender and Application of ICT in Libraries. Level of Significance \((\alpha) = 0.05\), P-Value = 0.583 is greater than level of significance.

- Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of gender on Application of ICT in Libraries found a significant Chi-square value (9.172) which proves the relation between gender and Application of ICT in Libraries. Level of Significance \((\alpha) = 0.05\), P-Value = 0.001 is less than level of significance.

- Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of Location on Application of ICT in Libraries found a significant Chi-square value (2.354) which proves the relation between Library Location and Application of ICT in Libraries. Level of Significance \((\alpha) = 0.05\), P-Value = 0.938 is greater than level of significance.

- It can be pointed out from Table no. 6.45 & Figure No. 6.48 shows the most of the LIS Professionals 99 (96.12%) professional suggest In-House Training Programme, 91 (88.35%) LIS Professional suggest Discussion of Professional Matters, 87 (84.47%) respondents were suggested the option of searching internet and 73 (70.87%) were suggested to undertake the individual research work for improving / updating the skills and knowledge.

- From the table no. 6.45 it is clear that majority of Male respondents 61 (59.22%) professional suggest In-House Training Programme, 55 (53.40%) Library Professional suggested that the Discussion of Professional Matters, 52 (50.49%) respondents suggest the option of searching internet and 49 (47.57%) were suggested to undertake the individual research work for improving / updating the skills and knowledge. This indicates that the hypothesis, “The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female” (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.45).
From the table no. 6.45 it is clear that majority of Female respondents 38 (36.89%) professional suggest In-House Training Programme, 36 (34.95%) Library Professional suggested that the Discussion of Professional Matters, 35 (33.98%) respondents suggest the option of searching internet and 24 (23.30%) were suggested to undertake the individual research work for improve / updating the skills and knowledge. This indicates that the hypothesis, "The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary among Male and Female" (Hypothesis No.1) is valid (Table No. 6.45).

Table no. 6.45 shows that 87 (84.47%) of the library professionals at the time of survey fall in the age group above 24 - 40 years professional were suggested In-House Training Programme. Only 12 (11.65%) of the professionals responded are above 41 - 60 years of age were suggested In-House Training Programme. However 81 (78.64%) of the library professionals at the time of survey fall in the age group above 24 - 40 years LIS Professional suggest Discussion of Professional Matters. Only 10 (09.71%) of the professionals responded are above 41 - 60 years of age were LIS Professional suggest Discussion of Professional Matters. This indicates that the hypothesis, "The Attitude and Opinion of Librarians vary with the age group" (Hypothesis No. 3) is valid (Table No. 6.45).

It is also noted that majority 57 (55.34%) from Urban and 42 (40.78%) from Rural professional were suggested In-House Training Programme, 54 (52.43%) from Urban and 37 (35.92%) from Rural LIS Professional suggest Discussion of Professional Matters. However 51 (49.51%) and 36 (34.95%) respondents suggest the option of searching Internet from Urban and Rural Respectively.

Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of gender on Suggestions for updating knowledge / skills of LIS Professionals found a significant Chi-square value (1.149) which proves the relation between gender and Suggestions for updating knowledge / skills of LIS Professionals. Level of Significance ($\alpha$) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.886 is greater than level of significance.
Chi-Square tests conducted for testing the dependence of Location on Suggestions for updating knowledge / skills of LIS Professionals found a significant Chi-square value (1.020) which proves the relation between Library Location and Suggestions for updating knowledge / skills of LIS Professionals. Level of Significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.907 is less than level of significance.

7.3 IMPLICATIONS

7.3.1 Recommendations to the Government

➢ As a constitutional commitment to their citizens, the Government of India should ensure by Act the establishment and efficient functioning of an Integrated National Library and Information System (INLIS) which should comprise of school libraries, college libraries, university libraries, research libraries and public libraries because interlinked services from all these libraries are basically needed for the integrated development of a citizen indifferent stages of his life.

➢ Instead of functioning in isolation, all the above mentioned constituent library systems should work in active partnership and complementary role. Hence, a National Policy and Plan of Action on Library and Information Services should be framed to achieve the above target within a phased period of not more than ten years.

➢ As regulatory and accreditation mechanism on Library and Information Science Education and Research, the Library Council of India (LCI) should be constituted by central legislation.

➢ Coordinated efforts and action plan should be made for the development and maintenance of local and indigenous content in electronic format for research reports, theses, patents, standards, government orders, judicial records, etc. The efforts like National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) should be strengthened and this should be extended to other sectors also. Legislation for Open Archiving of these documents may be made.
The state government must take urgent steps to fill all the vacancies of library professionals, by relaxing the existing UGC requirements in the case of College Librarian and assign the leadership of College Libraries to competent, qualified professionals.

As library is an important facility which determines the quality of education and research, the government should earmark a separate fund for the establishment and maintenance of libraries in universities and colleges with the required standard, ICT facilities, information resources in print and non-print, qualified and competent staff, etc.

As part of the government set up and as an advisory body of the government the Higher Education Council shall effectively interfere in the formulation and implementation of standard, effective and uniform policies, regulations and guidelines for the establishment and maintenance of libraries in colleges and universities.

Support for development and training on Open source or free software for Library Management; Open Archiving; Digital Library Development, etc. may be done in collaboration with agencies like UNESCO, universities and research institutions, INFLIBNET, Library Associations, etc..

Government & Management should make sufficient provision of funds to install modern ICT equipments in college libraries.

7.3.2 Recommendations to the UGC

UGC should prepare and notify the standard norms for university, college and department libraries which should specify the required provisions and facilities such as space, furniture, ICT facilities, connectivity, staff, of budget and library fees on total budget and total fees, minimum working hours, services, etc. Evaluation of the universities, colleges, departments and courses should be done by the accreditation agencies like NAAC, NCTE, AICTE, IMC, VCI, etc. based on these regulations also. There should be effective mechanism to revise the norms at least once in five years.
 Insist standardization and benchmarking for university and college libraries and their services with regular audit and penalty; linked with grant, grading, recognition, etc.

 The UGC E-Journals Consortium should be extended to all universities in the country, including the agricultural universities with maximum access provision. At the same time, it should be mandatory and obligatory on the university libraries to provide journal article service free of charge through email to all students, teachers and scientists under the university and its affiliated colleges and institutions.

 In order to provide effective service, websites should be hosted by college libraries with provision for electronic acceptance and clearing of requests by the users.

 In order to ensure proper implementation of the system, automatic electronic audit mechanism may be insisted in the websites by the UGC.

 User education and Information Literacy Programmes; with stress on modern ICTs, national and international library and information systems, digital libraries, online databases and other web resources, information retrieval software, tools and techniques, etc.; should be included as a compulsory course in the syllabus of first semester for all under graduate, post graduate and research courses of the universities and deemed universities. This course should have enough practical sessions to orient the students in the use of classification scheme and catalogues, retrieval of information in different formats, etc.

 Refresher courses for the teachers in library science/librarians should give more stress on modern ICT topics like library automation and networking, hardware and software, Wi-Fi and Wi-Max technologies, development of digital libraries and institutional repositories, website construction, web hosting and maintenance, web server and security aspects, knowledge classification, retrieval and management in web environment, etc. Weightage should be given for practical sessions and hands on learning rather than the theoretical
presentations. It will be ideal if good libraries with all modern facilities and technologies have been identified for such courses.

- Exchanging of teachers/librarians between countries for training and visit has to be enhanced and more number of scholarships may be instituted for such programmes.

### 7.3.3 Recommendations to the University

- The functions of the Libraries shall be re-defined and re-engineered to take up the challenges posed by the modern ICTs. It is recommended to implement the principles of Total Quality Management and Change Management in order to achieve maximum efficiency in the changed environment and provide better services to the clientele with the available resources.

- It is recommended to re-structure the conventional divisions of the library in order to enable smooth flow of work under the fully automated environment. It is also suggested to design the divisions with flexible assembly of functions and operations.

- Provision of adequate orientation, education and training for all categories of staff in libraries is extremely important now. Hence, continuous professional development programmes with enough practical and stress on modern ICT should be arranged within and outside the library.

- As OPAC and WEBOPAC are the basic tools to know the users about the availability or accessibility documents in the libraries, all libraries should develop these tools within a time frame.

- All Libraries need websites with Content Management System Websites should hosts WEBOPAC of all documents available and accessible in the library. Any remote user should be able to access these tools and avail the facilities and services either free of change or on payment as the case may be. Members, should be able to reserve, renew, clear dues through online payment, etc. through the website. The websites should be transformed as
clearing centers for Information Exchange, Document Delivery Services (DDS) and Information Literacy Programmes by the libraries.

7.2.4 **Recommendations to the Library Professionals**

- As affirmed by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, the users are kings and queens and the professionals should be able to serve the clientele with all sorts of sincerity, knowledge, enthusiasm, leadership, resources, technology, etc.
- Though the profession of library and information science is a dynamic and challenging profession, in order to succeed in this role, the professionals should be able to acquire and practice the latest technologies, especially the ICT, associated with this. Continuous Professional Development is the only way to improve the skills and techniques involved in the profession.
- In order to excel in the profession, over and above the professional competencies, the librarians should acquire several other general competencies such as diplomacy, language, communication and presentation skills, project management, personnel management, financial management, purchase management, public relation, research methodology, etc.

7.4 **AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDY / RESEARCH**

- Evaluation of ICT based Applications and Services in College Libraries affiliated to BAMU.
- A Comparative Study on Professional Attitudes of LIS Professionals towards ICT: A Study of Agricultural College libraries affiliated to Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani and Dr.Balasaheb Savant Kokan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli
- Professional attitudes of LIS Professionals towards ICT: A survey of University Libraries in India.
- Professional attitudes of LIS Professionals towards ICT: A comparative study of College Librarians in Maharashtra.
7.5 CONCLUSION

The main aim was to explore the library professionals' attitude towards ICT by analyzing the information gathered from College Library professionals. Actually, the methods of this study can be applied to explore the entire Librarians’ attitudes towards ICT working in affiliated colleges of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

This study measured the attitude of LIS Professionals towards ICT. It identified the nature of relationship between attitudes towards ICT with Gender, Age and Location of libraries and examined to which attitudes towards ICT. It is also found that there were disparity among LIS Professionals who have experience to competency, anxiety and acceptance.

In House Trainings play a crucial role in creating an ideal atmosphere for ICT orientation of Librarians to evolve their attitudes favoring ICT amenities. In this era, when new technologies are introduced almost daily, it is essential for library staff to keep up with ICT developments. The fear of some library personnel in the developing world toward ICT is widening the digital divide. The ICT implementation is very much safe and progressive to the society under the guidance of a well-trained and positive librarian.

In conclusion, this study is a good starting point, and the research result will uncover the relations between professional attitudes of LIS Professional towards ICT.