CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0. Introduction

This chapter explained by the findings from the previous chapter’s inferences, suggestions from the respondents to the collection development of the public libraries in Chennai. This chapter also explains about the users opinions about the public libraries and its collection. The findings of the study were put forth as follows:

5.1. Findings

5.1.1. Social Demographic Profile of the Respondents

1. It is clearly understood from the study that the majority (73%) of the respondents were male and 27% of the respondents were female.

2. It is noticed from the study that half of the population was in the age group of 36 to 45 years and one fourth of the respondents were in the age group of 46 to 55 years.

3. The study indicates that the majority (69%) of the respondents were Librarian Grade III.

4. The study noticed that the majority (40%) of the respondents had a degree with CLIS and one tenth of the respondents had a degree with MLIS working in the public libraries in Chennai.

5. The study indicates that the majority (54%) of the respondents had work experience of above 10 years in the public library and 44% of the respondents had 6 to 10 years of work experience.
6. It is clearly understood from the study that among Public library professionals one out of ten of the public library staff had membership in the learned society such as TLA and nine out of ten of the respondents did not have any membership.

5.1.2. Profile of the Public Libraries in Chennai

7. It is inferred from the study that the majority of the public libraries in Chennai was established between the year 1981 and 1990. Around 7% of the public libraries were established before 1950.

8. It is inferred from the study that the majority (43%) of the public library had average visitors of 51 to 100 and only 10% of the public libraries in Chennai had above 200 visitors per day.

9. The study indicates that one out of two public libraries in Chennai was circulating below 25 books per day. It is notable that 15% of the public libraries in Chennai were circulating above 100 books per day.

10. From the study, it is inferred that the majority (26%) of the public libraries in Chennai has 501 to 1000 members and only 9% of the libraries have 2001 to 2500 members.

11. It is understood from the study that the majority (61%) of the public libraries have below 10 Puravalars averagely.

5.1.3. Library Collection

12. It is stated from the study that the majority (38%) of the public libraries in Chennai had 40001 to 60,000 of book Collection and 15% of the public libraries in Chennai had book collection of above 60,001.
13. It is inferred from the study that the majority of the public libraries in Chennai had 126 – 150 of Magazines and about 8% of the libraries had above 150 Magazines.

14. It is inferred that one out of two of the public libraries in Chennai had 11 to 15 newspapers. 12% of the public libraries had above 21 newspapers.

5.1.4. Library Circulation and Usage

15. It is noticed from the study that the majority (29%) of the public libraries in Chennai circulated below 3000 books and one fifth of the public libraries in Chennai circulated above 21,000 of the books.

16. It is observed from the study that 15,000 public visited in the majority (34%) of the public libraries in a year. Above 60,001 people of Chennai were visiting 16% of public libraries in Chennai in a year.

5.1.5. Public Library Infrastructure and its Facilities

17. The study indicates that the majority (85%) of the public libraries in Chennai was functioning in the independent building and remaining 15% of the public libraries were functioning in other buildings attached with commercial shops.

18. The study indicates that the majority (84%) of the public libraries in Chennai had own building and 16% of the public libraries were functioning in the rental buildings.

19. The study states that the majority (48%) of the public libraries in Chennai was functioning in two rooms. Around 30% of the public libraries were functioning in a single room. Nearly 22% of the libraries were functioning in more than two rooms.

20. From the study it states that the majority (62.5%) of the public libraries was having a separate room for reading.
21. The study indicates that only a margin 9% of the public libraries in Chennai were having a separate room for librarians.

22. The study indicates that the majority (36%) of the public libraries in Chennai was having 21 to 40 seats in their libraries. Only 7% of the public libraries were having above 60 seats for readers.

23. The study indicates that the majority (69%) of the public libraries in Chennai was having drinking water facilities, 77% of the libraries were having toilet facility and only half of the public libraries of Chennai were having parking facilities.

5.1.6. Readers Circle Meeting

24. It is found that from the study that the majority (81%) of the public libraries in Chennai was conducting the readers’ circle meeting and the remaining 19% of the public libraries in Chennai were not conducting the readers’ circle meetings.

25. It is noticed that the majority (44%) of the public libraries was conducting the readers circle meeting monthly. Around 9% of the public libraries were conducting the readers’ circle meeting once in two months. 8% of the public libraries were conducting the readers’ circle meeting once in quarterly and 3% of the public libraries were conducting the readers’ circle meeting once in a year.

26. It is pointed out from the study that one out of two of the public libraries in Chennai underwent stock verification process in the recent years. The majority of the public libraries have conducted the stock verification before 5 years.

27. The study indicates that one fourth of the public libraries in Chennai do possess computers. 18% of the branch libraries, all the circle and full time branch libraries were having computers.
5.1.7. Promotion of Public Library Activities

28. The study inferred that the majority (74%) of the public library was attempting to promote the readers visit to public libraries in Chennai. The 72% of the branch libraries, all the branch and full time branch libraries were attempting to promote the readers visit to public libraries in Chennai.

29. It is understood from the study that the majority (68%) of the public library staff members was discussed with the users for the promotions of the public libraries. Around 65% of the public library staff was ascertaining the information needs of the users of public libraries. About 6% of the public libraries were maintaining suggestion box. Only 2% of the public libraries were conducting user surveys to promote the public libraries.

5.1.8. Status of Branch Libraries in Chennai

30. The study indicates that one third of the branch libraries were established in 1981 – 1990 in Chennai. 43% of the branch libraries of Chennai had 51 to 100 regular visitors per day.

31. It is understood from the study that 26% of the branch libraries in Chennai had 501 to 1000 members and one fifth of the branch libraries had under 500 members among the Branch Libraries in Chennai and it is notable that 53% of the branch libraries had been circulating below 25 books in a day. It is clearly understood that 67% of the Branch libraries had below 10 Puravalars.

32. It is stated from the study that among the branch libraries of Chennai, the majority (40%) of the branch libraries had 40,001 to 60,000 of the books. It is stated that one fourth of the branch libraries had 76 to 100 Magazines and half of the branch libraries had 11 to 15 newspapers and one fourth of the libraries had below 10 newspapers.
33. It is clear from the study that one fourth of the branch libraries had circulated 3001 to 6000 books. Around one third of the branch libraries had circulated below 3000 books. It is also noticed that 13% of the branch libraries had circulated above 21000 books.

34. It is found out from the study that more than 15,000 people were visiting the branch libraries regularly.

35. It is noticed from the study that 84% of Branch libraries in Chennai had independent building. Only 16% of the branch libraries functioning in other buildings attached with other shops. Among that 82% of Branch libraries in Chennai had own building and it is pointed out that 18% of the branch libraries in Chennai were functioning in the rental buildings.

36. It is collected from the study that 49% of the branch libraries were having two rooms and 33% of the libraries were having single room only and 18% of the branch libraries were having more than two rooms. 61% of the branch libraries were having a separate room for reading purpose. It is surprising that 5% of the branch libraries were having a separate room for librarians.

37. It is found out from the study that 38% of the branch libraries were having 21 to 40 seats in their libraries. It is observed from the study that two third of the branch libraries of Chennai were having a drinking water facility, 75% of the libraries were having toilet facilities and 52% of the branch libraries were having parking facilities.

38. It is noticed that 79% of the branch libraries of Chennai regularly conducted the reader’s circle meetings and they were conducting the readers’ circle meetings monthly once. The 48% of the branch libraries were conducted the stock verification before 5 years.

39. It is understood from the study that 18% of the branch libraries were having computers and 72% of the branch libraries, attempting to promote the public libraries in Chennai.
5.1.9. Status of Circle Libraries in Chennai

40. From the study it is understood that all the circle libraries of Chennai were established in the year between 1981 and 1990. It is understood from the study that the majority of the circle libraries had above 200 visitors per day on an average.

41. On an average, Circle libraries in Chennai were having above 100 circulation transactions in a day. The Circle libraries in Chennai had above 3000 members. In the circle library, 60% of the libraries have above 31 numbers of Puravalars.

42. It is noticed that all the circle libraries had above 60,001 of the books. It is stated that the majority (60%) of the Circle libraries had above 151 Magazines and had above 21 newspapers.

43. It is stated that among the circle libraries in Chennai, majority (80%) of the circle libraries had user statistics above 60,001.

44. The entire circle libraries in Chennai had independent own buildings.

45. It is clear that all the circle libraries in Chennai were having more than two rooms. The majority (80%) of the circle libraries in Chennai was having a separate room for reading purpose.

46. It is understood from the study that majority (80%) of the circle libraries were having separate room for librarians. It is clearly understood from the study that 80% of the circle libraries were having above 60 seating capacity. All the circle libraries in Chennai were having drinking water and Toilet facility. But only one circle library was not having parking facility.

47. From the study it is understood that all the circle libraries have been regularly conducting the reader’s circle meetings. 40% of the circle libraries Chennai were
conducting the readers’ circle meetings monthly once and once in two months.

48. The study found that 80% of the circle libraries were conducting the stock verification process.

49. It is noticed that the entire circle libraries were having computers and were attempting to promote the public libraries in Chennai.

5.1.10. Status of Full Time Branch Libraries in Chennai

50. It is clearly understood from the study that more number of Full time branch libraries were established in the year 1991-2000. It is understood from the study that among the full time branch libraries, majority of the full time branch libraries had 151 to 200 visitors per day.

51. It is stated from the study that among the Full time branch libraries, the majority of the Full time branch libraries in Chennai was having circulation of above 100 books. And a majority of the full time branch libraries had above 3000 members. It is understood from the study that the majority of the Full time branch libraries had above 31 Puravalars.

52. It is noticed from the study that majority of the full time branch libraries had above 40,001 books, 125 to 150 Magazines and above 16 numbers of newspapers.

53. It is stated from the study that the majority (86%) of full time branch libraries circulated above 21000 books. Among the full time branch libraries, three fourth of the full time branch libraries have visited above 60,001 users.

54. It is clear from the study that all full time branch libraries in Chennai had independent own building.
55. It is stated from the study that out of 7 full time branch libraries, four libraries were having two rooms and three libraries were having above two rooms. It is clear that the majority (71%) of the full time branch libraries was having a separate room for reading purpose.

56. From the study it is understood that 29% of the full time branch libraries were having a separate room for librarians. It is stated from the study that 43% of the libraries were having 41 to 60 seating capacity. All full time branch libraries in Chennai were having drinking water and Toilet facility. Among these libraries only one full time branch library was not having parking facility.

57. It is clearly understood that all full time branch libraries have been regularly conducting the reader’s circle meetings. The 86% of the full time branch libraries in Chennai were conducting the readers’ circle meetings monthly once.

58. It is noticed that the majority (86%) of the full time branch libraries was conducting the stock verification process. All full time branch libraries were having computers.

59. It is found that all full time branch libraries were attempting to promote the public libraries in Chennai.

5.1.11. Knowledge Level of the Public Library Staff Members

60. It is inferred from the study that the majority (29%) of the public library staff had a moderate level of knowledge of computer operations.

61. It is found from the study that the majority (35%) of the respondents had a good level of knowledge of library classification.

62. The study indicates that the majority (42%) of the respondents had a moderate level of knowledge of library software.
63. It is inferred from the study that the majority (31%) of the respondents had a fair level of knowledge on internet related services.

64. From the study it understood that the majority (35%) of the respondents have moderate level of knowledge of collection development policy in public libraries.

65. It is noticed that the majority (43%) of the respondents had a moderate level of knowledge on utilization of public library funds.

66. It is stated from the study that the majority (40%) of the respondents had a moderate level of knowledge of RRRLF guidelines for public libraries.

67. From the study it understood that the majority (46%) of the respondents had a moderate level of knowledge of RRRLF funding for public libraries.

68. The study indicates that the majority (42%) of the respondents had a moderate level of knowledge in public libraries.

5.1.12. Barriers Affecting the Growth of the Public Libraries

69. The study ranked the factors among various factors affecting the growth of the public libraries. Lack of funds for public library was a primary factor affecting the growth of the public library. Secondly, lack of library automation of public libraries was one of the major factors, Shortage of Professional staff in the public libraries was ranked by third primary reason, and Lack of space and resources and lack of proper coordination were important factors which affect the growth of the public libraries.

70. The following reasons were also listed which affect the growth of the public libraries such as Lack of library awareness among the users, lack of favorable environment, lack of administrative staff and the lack of attitude of the library staff.
5.2. Collection Development Ratio

71. It is noticed from the study that all the circle libraries in Chennai received 20000 books from the District Central Library for the past five years. The circle library at Ashok Nagar’s collection development ratios such as 9% in 2007 – 08, 21% in 2008-09, 25% in 2009-10, 28% in 2010-11 and 12% in 2011-12 were the highest among all circle libraries.

72. In the year 2010-11, all the circle libraries received 25-30% of its collection of books compared with the past 5 years of books which they received. Very lower percentage of books received in the year of 2011-12.

73. It is noticed from the study that all the full time branch libraries in Chennai received 10000 books from the District Central Library for the past five years. The full time branch Library at Periyar Nagar’s Collection Development ratios such as 9% in 2007 – 08, 21% in 2008-09, 22% in 2009-10, 33% in 2010-11 and 15% in 2011-12 were the highest among all Full time branch libraries.

74. It is noticed from the study among the Zone 1 Library, Nyniappan Street Library (2,892) received a very low number of books from DCL.

75. Among the Zone II Libraries, Balu Street (3972) received more books, next to that Thiruvotriyur High Road (3860) and Padavettamman Kovil Road (3819) received more books in the past five years. The Stanley Hospital Library received very low books (604) in the past five years.

76. In the Zone III libraries, Ratler Steet (5954) received a number of books in the past five years. Next to that Sharma Nagar (3823), Chockavel Subramania Samy Kovil Street (3794) and Paper Mills Road (3360) received more books in that year. Mallaya Shop Library (806) received a very low number of books in the recent years.
77. In the Zone IV Libraries, Jawahar Nagar (5287) library received more books and Arunachalam Nagar Library (1302) received very lesser books in the past five years. It is noticed that in the Zone IV libraries, four numbers of libraries were not received books from DCL between the year 2009 to 2010 and 2011 to 2012.

78. Among the Zone V libraries, Nehru Park (6511) library received more books in the past five years. Virugambakkam Library (1326) was received very less books compared with other libraries.

79. It is stated from the study that among the Zone VI libraries, Goshan Hall (4118) library received more books. In the year 2011-12, six libraries were not receiving the books from DCL. In the year 2009-10, six libraries and 2008-09 five libraries were not received books from the District Central Library.

80. It is understood from the study that among the Zone VII libraries, Cochin House Library (3977) and Peters Colony library (3759) were received more books from the DCL. Appa Samy Street Library (858) was received less books.

81. Among the Zone VIII libraries, Pudur Ashok Nagar (6804), New Street (6623) libraries was received more books.

82. It is stated from the study that among the Zone IX libraries, KK Nagar Library (5666) was received more books compared with the other libraries.

83. In the Zone X libraries, Thiruvanmiyur Library (9103) received a number of books compared with other libraries in Chennai Region.

84. It is clearly understood from the study that all the libraries in Chennai were neither received nor equally received.

85. One third of the libraries in Chennai were not receiving any books from the DCL for the past two years.
5.3. USER STUDY

5.3.1. Users Social Demographical Profile

86. It is stated from the study that, for the user study of the public libraries majority (71%) of the respondents were male and 29% of the respondents were female.

87. It is noticed from the study that one fourth of the public library users belonged to the age group of 26 to 30 years. One fifth of the public library users were in the age group of 36 to 40 years. Around 18% of the respondents were in the age group of 31 to 35 years. About 14% of the respondents were above 45 years. 11% of the users aged below 25 years and 9% of the public library users were in the age group of 41 to 45 years.

88. The study indicates that the majorities (31%) of the public library users were studying / studied PG degree.

89. It is indicated from the study that the majority (22%) of the public library users were Private Job employees and 21% of the users were Government employees.

90. It is indicated from the study that the majority (72%) of the public library users responded from the branch libraries. 16% of the users were responding from the Full time branch libraries and 13% of the respondents were users of the circle library.

5.3.2. Public Library Membership

91. The study indicated that the majority (95%) of the respondents was member in any one of the public libraries in Chennai and remaining 5% of the respondents were not members.

92. It is noticed from the study that the majority (28%) of the public library users were member in any one of the Public libraries of Chennai for the past 2 years and it is
noticed that 8% of the public library users were members in the public libraries in Chennai for the past 10 years and the above.

93. It highlights from the study that One out of two members were member of the readers’ circle of public libraries in Chennai and among them 44% of readers’ circle members have been regularly participating in the readers’ circle meetings.

5.3.3. Public Library Visit

94. It is clearly understood from the study that the majority (97%) of the users was visiting the public library regularly. One fourth of the users were visiting the public library twice in a week.

95. It is noticed from the study that one third of the public library users were spending minimum one hour in the library for reading purpose.

96. It is clearly understood from the study that the majority (95%) of the public library users was satisfied with the current working hours of the libraries and remaining 5% of the users were not convenient with the current working hours of the public libraries.

5.3.4. Purpose of the Public Library Visit

97. It is inferred from the study that two third of the public library users were visiting the public library always to read the newspapers and One third of the of the Public Library users were coming to the public library always for lending purpose and it is noticed that One fourth of users were visiting the public library always to prepare for the Competitive examinations.

98. It is inferred from the study that among various purposes number of people visiting the public library to read the newspapers, Next to that number of people were visiting to the public libraries for updating their knowledge and to read the general
books. Including the above purposes, more peoples' priorities were ranked as to read the magazines and to develop the reading habits.

99. It is indicated from the study that very few number of users were visiting the public library for browsing the internet, attending the Information Literacy Programmes and for research works.

5.3.5. Opinion about the Public Library Collection

100. It is observed from the study that users' satisfaction level of the public library collection is based on the users ranking on the public library collection. The ranking were followed such as Newspaper Collection were ranked as first, Magazines were collection ranked as the second, General book collection were ranked as the third, Story book collection were ranked as fourth and General Knowledge books collection were ranked as the fifth.

101. It is indicated from the study that the user's priorities in the public library collection were ranked such as Dictionaries, Children's book collection, competitive examination collection, subject books collection and non-book materials collection.

102. It is also noticed that the majority (23%) of the users were dissatisfied with the non book materials collection

5.3.6. Usage of Public Library Collection

103. It is observed from the study that among the various public library collections, the majority of the people were coming to read the newspapers, magazines and to utilize the general collection. More number of people comes to the public library to read the General knowledge books and the Story books.

104. It is noticed that many people were visiting the public libraries to read the subject books, Competitive examination materials and to refer the dictionaries. A very few people were using the Children books collection and the non book material collection of public libraries in Chennai.
5.3.7. Opinion about the Public Library Services

105. It is clearly understood from the study that among the various public library services, the majority of the people were satisfied with the circulation service, Newspaper reading service, Magazine services. Many people were satisfied with the Reference service, Referral service and Newspaper clipping service.

106. It is also inferred that based on users rating the public library services were rated as a Current Awareness Service, Display board service, Selective Dissemination of Information, Reprography service, Public library extension service, internet browsing service and interlibrary loan service.

5.3.8. Support of the Library Staff

107. It is stated from the study that one out of two public library users said that support of the public library staff is the best in locating books, current periodicals, using the reference services, searching for Competitive examination collection and searching in the catalogues. One third of the users said that the support of the staff is average.

5.3.9. Satisfaction Level on Public Library Infrastructure and its Facilities

108. It highlights from the study that among the various infrastructure facilities, the majority of the users were highly satisfied with the library location, library building, and study area.

109. It is indicated from the study that number of people were satisfied with the lighting facilities and furniture of the libraries.

110. From the study it is noticed that some people were satisfied with the Ventilation of libraries, acoustics, drinking water, vehicle parking, library maintenance and many users dissatisfied with Rest room facilities of the Public libraries in Chennai.
5.3.10. Reasons for Not Visiting the Public Libraries

111. It is noticed from the study that among the various problems, the majority of the public library users stated that non-availability of the latest collection was the primary reason for not visiting the Public Library. More number of people said that the public library is not easily reachable either by vehicle or by walk. Next to that many people said that Lack of computers and internet facilities, non-availability of user requirements in the Library collection and lack of general collection were the major reasons for which many people not turn up to the Public Libraries.

112. The study highlighted that Public libraries do not possess the collection to meet the users need and the Lack of subject books collection were an important factor for which people not using the Public libraries. Some users compliant that there is no adequate seating facility in the public libraries and the services offered by the public libraries were not satisfied. Few people stated that the public library staff members were not helpful to the users so that they were not interested in visiting the public libraries.

5.4. List of Hypothesis Proved

1. There is a relationship between the educational qualification of the public library staff and their knowledge level of technical skills related to the library and the public library guidelines.

2. The Professional learned society helping to develop the computer related knowledge level of the library professional. In other terms, the professional learned society helps the library professional to develop their knowledge of computer and internet related library and information services.

3. The very old public libraries in Chennai have more collection compared with other public libraries in Chennai and it empathizes the Fifth Laws of the Library Science thus Library is Growing Organism.

4. There is an association between the public libraries establishment year and the circulation and their user statistics.
5. More number of readers’ purpose for coming to public libraries is to update their knowledge level.

6. The public libraries concentrate the readers’ purpose to prepare for the competitive examination.

7. The public libraries are having a motto to develop the research innovations by the readers.

8. The public libraries are the place to develop the reading habits of the readers.

5.5. Suggestions

1. The majority of the public libraries have been regularly conducting the Readers Circle meetings. These meeting reports and the users suggestions were kept pending in that library. It will be sent to the Directorate of Public Libraries for the betterment of these libraries.

2. The book selection commission shall follow the bottom-up approach while selecting books for the public libraries.

3. The public libraries shall give requisition for their required documents based on the patron recommendations. Required books / documents list shall be sent from the branch libraries to their higher authorities for acquisition.

4. From the study, it is understood that the public libraries do not automate their library routine activities. From the view of users and the library professionals, the public libraries shall come in front to automate their managerial and circulation task by using any one of the best Library Management and Automation software which available for free of cost as well as low to high prices.

5. Library automation will help to keep an online catalogue (OPAC) which allows the users for knowing the availability of their required materials and procure them quickly. It fulfills the fourth law of S.R.Ranganathan “Save the time of the Reader.”
6. The library will be accessible to the physically and visually challenged people. Information Communication Technology (ICT) enables librarians to render better services to normal users as well as people with disabilities. Public libraries shall use effectively this ICT for serving the people with disability.

7. Public libraries are having their collections mostly in literature and general subjects. But the users who pursuing research work suggested developing the collection in the research and development (R&D) area will help them to meet their research interest. This type of the collection shall be updated periodically.

8. Infrastructure is the main aspect which invites the user to come and use the public libraries frequently. A number of public libraries seem very unclean and lack of basic amenities. It shall be totally changed for the sake of the growth of the public libraries.

9. Public libraries are presently having general magazines and newspapers as periodical documents. But it shall add subject oriented journals to meet the need of the users who having the thrust of subject knowledge.

10. The public libraries shall develop their extended services in and around the area in which they are situated. The Government of Tamil Nadu and Department of Education shall allocate a separate fund for the School Collaborated Programmes of Public Libraries.

11. Government of Tamil Nadu is collecting 5% of Cess from various taxations as Library Cess every year. On the Contrary, it does not utilize the Library Cess in a proper manner. There is a need for a transparent mechanism on this matter. So, that the Government shall give a report properly every year under Right to Information Act (RTI).

12. For various projects and purposes, RRRLF is funding for training and development for the Library Professionals. Many of the Library staff felt that the training duration is very short and the application of the training is not appraised. Hence, Training and
Development Wing shall be introduced and monitored properly. A mechanism such as an examination may be conducted and a certificate will be issued according to the merit of the performance.

13. Governments of few states are extending the fund to various organizations. Their reports are transparent in the e-governance. Similarly, a transparency shall be followed in the distribution of public library development funds which sponsor by the Central Government and RRRLF to all the States.

5.6. Recommendations for future research based on the results of the present study

This study has paved the way for many research studies in the future. Research may be undertaken as stated below:

- Resources, services and utilization of Public Libraries in Tamilnadu.
- Management Information System in Public Library Collection Management of Electronic Information Resources in Tamilnadu.
- Analytical study of Public Libraries in Tamilnadu.
- Evaluation of Public Library Services in Tamilnadu.
- An evaluative study of transit from print to e-print Journals & their effect on Public Library services in Tamilnadu.
- A study on role of Education Department and RRRLF in the development of Public Libraries in Tamilnadu.
A study on Performance evaluation and user satisfaction of Public Libraries in Tamilnadu.

A study of Public perception about the services of Public Libraries in Tamilnadu.

Information preservation and Retrieval techniques in Public Libraries in Tamilnadu.

Reading habits of Public Library users in Tamilnadu: A Study.

Awareness and use of Internet facilities in Public Libraries in Tamilnadu.

Public Library facilities and Information Services in Tamilnadu.

5.7. Conclusion

Public libraries are rendering service to the public manually so far. If a library is automated, efficient services can be provided. Housekeeping activities namely acquisitions of books, circulation control, and serial control have to be computerized for providing effective and efficient service to the users. For security system, RFID Technology can be implemented in Public Libraries. If finance is a problem barcode techniques may be implemented. Due to RFID tags misplacement of books can be easily detected through RFID scanner. This also helps the librarians to do stock verification very quickly. Theft of books can easily be found, due to alarm sound at the antenna gate in the entrance.

Orientation programmes and refresher courses may be conducted to the public library professionals to make them aware of the latest trends and developments in library services. From the findings of the study we come to know that there is not even a single computer system available in most of the public libraries in Chennai. So, the Government has to provide computer systems to the public libraries to computerise their activities and render effective services to the users. Computer training programmes may be conducted to the library staff members to have computer knowledge. The suggestions of the users may be taken and implemented for the benefit of the users.

The services in public libraries have to be evaluated periodically distributing questionnaire to the patrons and get their feedback. The lacuna on the part of the library staff has to be rectified. Library professionals may be encouraged to present their paper in
seminars and conferences. Library staff members may be deputed to the workshops and training programs to update their knowledge, to enable library staff provide efficient services to the clientele. Information services like Current Awareness Service, Selective Dissemination of Information, Reprographic service, Paper clipping service, and Document Delivery Service may be provided to the users. So, reading habit has to be inculcated among library users.

"Read today; Lead tomorrow"