CHAPTER V

Findings, Conclusion and suggestions for further research

5.1 Findings

The results of the reviews showed that the new millennium has accelerated the implementation of ICT in academic Libraries and the academic libraries in India are still facing problems of adequate training in ICT, funding for implementation of ICT in libraries. Hence its felt that there is need for studying the functioning of college libraries regarding their status of implementing ICT. The study has covered 39 self finance colleges, 28 Government aided colleges and 14 Government colleges. The study has enabled scholar to come out with fruitful findings. The findings of the study are summarized in this chapter.

The colleges that are more than 5 years old form more than three fourth of the total colleges covered.

The study has included self financing colleges (48.10%), government Aided colleges (34.60%) and government colleges.( 17.30%) Out of these 81 colleges, (76.50%) are co-ed colleges, 22.20 are women colleges and only 1.20% college is only men college.

Out of 81 colleges, 35(43.2%) have Libraries working from 8.30 am to 6.00 pm, 13(16%) college libraries are working from 9.00 am to 6.00 pm, 12(14.80) college libraries are working from 9.00 am to 5.00 pm. The remaining 11(13.6%) and 10(12.3%) college libraries working from 08.30 am to 5.00 pm and 9.30 am to 6.00 pm respectively. The working hours vary in the three types of colleges.
The library internet service timings are 08.30 AM to 06.00 PM for about 43.2% of colleges, 09.00 AM to 06.00 PM for 16% colleges, 14.80 percent of colleges have internet service timing 9.00 AM to 05.00 PM, 13.6 percent of the have 08.30 AM to 05.00 PM and 12.3 percent of the colleges have 09.30 AM to 06.00 PM.

It is found that out of the 81 total respondents, majority of them 45 (55.60%) are having the broadband connectivity, 29 (35.80%) are having no internet connectivity at all. A small number of 7 colleges (8.60%) are having the Leased line connectivity.

The internet services are provided free of cost by 54.30 percent of colleges and 44.40 percent of the colleges are not providing the internet service in college libraries. Only one college charge for internet services.

Though 52 colleges are having connectivity, only 45 colleges thrown open internet service to the students and the rest of colleges use the internet facility only for the administrative purpose.

Among 36 colleges which do not provide internet services to the users, 29 colleges do not have internet connectivity.

Though 7 colleges have internet connectivity in the campus, they do not extend the internet service to the users.

It is found that out of the 81 colleges, only 76 colleges have started Library automation and out these 59 colleges are Co-education and 16 colleges are women colleges. The inference is that Co-education colleges have started Library automation mostly.
Among the Co-education colleges, majority of colleges have started Library automation during the block years of 2005-2009 and 2010 to 2014.

It is found that 64.30% of the government colleges have got Client workstations and UPS facility in their libraries. Also, 57.10% of the colleges have got Laser Printer, 50.00% of the colleges have got Dot Matrix Printer, and 42.90% of the colleges have got Webcam. None of the Government colleges have CD Tower, Network Printer, CD server and Biometric Devices.

All the 28 Government Aided College libraries have client/ workstations in their college libraries, and the facility of Laser Printer is available in 96.40% colleges, and only the remaining 3.60% of the college libraries do not have this facility.

The facility of Server machines and UPS are available in 89.30% colleges and the remaining 10.70% of the college libraries do not have this facility.

The aided college libraries do not have CD-ROM tower.

As far as the facility of Barcode scanner, it is available in 53.60% libraries and the remaining 32.10% of the college libraries do not have this facility.

Barcode Printer is installed in 60.70% libraries and the remaining 46.40% of the libraries do not have this facility.

Majority of Self Finance College libraries have client/ workstations and Laser printer in their college libraries. Less number of Self finance college libraries has Barcode Printer, Barcode Scanner, CD Server and LCD projector.
The study reveals that nearly 50 per cent of the colleges have completed database creation, automation of circulation, acquisition and cataloguing.

More than 80 per cent of the colleges do not have automated serial control, digitization, financial management, office administration and automated security measures.

Nearly 50 per cent of the colleges have automated services like OPAC, Barcode generation and reference services.

Majority of the Government college libraries have facility of LAN within the colleges with Internet facilities. None of the college library has Wi-Fi connectivity and around 71.43 percent of the colleges do not have link with regional/national information centers.

Majority of the Government Aided college libraries have facility of LAN within the colleges, and have Internet facilities. Around 14 (50%) have the facility of Wi-Fi connectivity and around 60.71 percent of the colleges have link with regional/national information centers.

As regards to self-financing colleges, 28 (71.79%) have no Campus LAN facility and no Wi-Fi connectivity in 29 (74.35%) college libraries. Out of 39 colleges 20 (51.28%) of the self financing college libraries have connected on library LAN Network and Internet facilities are available in 22(56.41%) colleges. Only 8 colleges have linked with regional / national information centers.

The Chi square test shows that the types of college have significant influence on the library Networking Facility services proving Hypothesis 1.
Though most of the colleges automated their library services, 17.30% of self Finance colleges do not have dedicated internet terminals.

In the case of aided colleges almost 100% colleges have internet facility terminal. Similarly in this case of government colleges out of 14 colleges 12 colleges have internet facility terminal however almost all government colleges have only 1–5 terminals.

It is observed ICT based Library services have been utilized by the respondents. Of all the ICT services in the Libraries majority have ICT based Library services viz. SDI services, Circulation of new additions list, Electronic document delivery, Web OPAC, Internet services, E learning services and E Print Service.

The Hypothesis stating “There is relation between the category of colleges and the provision of ICT based Library services” is rejected (Significant) in case of the following factors namely

- SDI services
- Circulation of new additions list
- Electronic document delivery
- Web OPAC
- Internet services
- E learning services
- E Print Service

The Hypothesis is accepted in the following factors namely

- Current awareness services
- CD/DVD based service
- E journals
- E books
- Library website
- Institutional Repository Services
- Data delivery service library

The Hypothesis that “There is no significant difference in the level of ICT based Library services among the category of college is accepted in two factors only

ICT based library services in self finance colleges are more familiar than the government colleges or government aided colleges

The factor matrix reveals that the FACTOR – I have loaded significantly with 20.201 of total variance, followed by FACTOR – II (35.545%), FACTOR – III (47.269%), FACTOR – IV (56.907%) and FACTOR - V (66.144%).

When the respondents were asked to grade the effectiveness of ICT in their libraries especially with reference to the overall development of the library, out of 81 colleges 67 colleges have agreed that the ICT helps them in developing their libraries

This response was greater among the government aided colleges and self finance colleges.

Mostly half of the colleges agree that ICT application is very easily to apply in the academic libraries

Most of the college librarians agree to introduce new library services through ICT

The study reveals that roughly 83% of the respondents agreed that the ICT is useful in updating the latest technologies in their library.
Majority of the college libraries agree that ICT enables acquiring new knowledge

Out of the total 81 college librarians, 89 25.90% and 17.30% of are having agreed and strongly agreed that CT helps to produce scholarly content.

Majority of the colleges agree that it is easy to select appropriate ICT resources for the library

Resource distributing is at its most excellent with ICT applications which saves of time, saves of power, saves as cost. From beginning to end information network, at the present the libraries have develop into extra self-assured to provide users improved than continually. Electronic manuscript delivery has extra a latest measurement to the idea of resource distributing.

Out of 81 the total colleges studied, majority of them agree that ICT saves time of the staff

There is variation among the libraries in the belief that ICTs can help to document and distribute innovative information in the world.

Nearly ninety per cent of the colleges strongly agree and agree that ICT can be used to carry out works easily.

Most of the college librarians feel that ICT is effectively being used to enable communication regarding new arrivals and proceedings in the library.

While responding to the question that whether the authorities of the colleges have positive attitude to towards ICT application to their colleges libraries, surprisingly out of 14 government colleges almost all the colleges have opined that their authorities are very positive towards for the application of ICT in the Libraries whereas in the case of aided colleges out of 28 colleges only 19 have shown positive attitude and rest have
either expressed negative opinion or no response. And the same is the case with the self-finance colleges i.e out of 39 colleges only 28 colleges have positive attitude.

In this age of ICT still the Library professionals feel that the ICT is distracting them. This feeling is more in the case of government colleges

Among the 81 colleges surveyed, 78 colleges have agreed that appropriate skill set is sine quo none for the effective utilization of ICT in the Library functioning. However, around 10 colleges have not expressed their opinion.

The survey revealed that a majority of the Self-Finance colleges felt that ICT motivates the library staff.

It is found from analysis that a moderate number of Self-Finance colleges felt strongly that ICT helps the users to have remote access,

Most of the self finance colleges agree that exchange of information is much easy in ICT environment.

The college librarians feel that ICT requires a high budget.

Eighty one colleges almost all have confirmed that ICT helps their clients and except 1 college none have opined that ICT is not helping their client in utilizing the library services.

The Hypothesis that “there is no significant difference in the level of attitude about ICT among the three types of college” is rejected (Significant) in six factors and accepted (Not Significant) in four factors. Hence, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the level of attitude about ICT among the three various types of colleges.
It is significantly noted that almost all the colleges offer web based tutorials to their staff.

Similarly 70% of the colleges have been periodically organizing workshops, seminars, conferences etc. The Hypothesis that “There is no significant influence on the methods of ICT training for Staff in various types of the colleges” is accepted.

The survey revealed that a majority of the self finance colleges (51.28%) do not feel that insufficient funds are problems in applying ICT. At the same time more than 85% of the government colleges feel inadequate funds as a problem. In government aided colleges inadequate funds exist in 50% of the colleges.

It is evident that a some part of the self finance college felt that they have library staff are not interested in ICT adoption while this is more in Government Aided colleges.

Half of the respondents ejected the question of inadequate trained staff in ICT application and lack of ideas among the staff.

Majority of the respondents rejected the question of Lack of ICT awareness of on the part of Librarian and ICT applications increases the operating costs.

Majority of the college libraries have standard library management software and have good support from the authorities for implementation of ICT in their libraries.

Most of the college libraries felt that there is a lack of System maintenance.

The Hypothesis that “The Type of the college factors have no significant influence on the problems faced applying ICT for libraries” is rejected (Significant) in eight factors and accepted (Not Significant) in two factors.

5.2 Conclusion
This investigation has enabled the researcher to understand the status of College Libraries affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University due to the impact of ICT. From the study it can be concluded that ICT has fulfilled its promise in academic libraries. There is remarkable rise in the use of ICT and many of the libraries activities are now ICT driven. This has led to the speed on acquisition, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination operations. ICT helps to curb the problem of information explosion in this information era.

5.3 Suggestions for further research

Although full efforts have been made to ensure that the data was valid and findings are reliable, nevertheless there could be some errors. These include the absence of Librarians in some colleges where the data has been collected from the assistants. The short coming among others in the design and the execution of this research work lies on the non availability of true data from some of the Self financing colleges due to administrative constraints since some college librarians were forced to provide boosted data. This investigation is purely based on the information gathered from the Librarians/staff of college Libraries. It is suggested that the research would be fully comprehensive if data from the clientele of the libraries are also collected and analysed.