Chapter Eight
RECOMMENDATIONS & SUMMARY GAINS, LIMITATIONS, SCOPE FOR FURTHER WORKS

8.1 Recommendations:

1. Seminars / Conferences could be organized on the theme “Librarians and Publishers – a partnership” for the benefit of both the community. Library schools shall have a separate course to teach students much about publishing world, the acquisition process or how to be a good customer. They could also be taught about how a book vendor operates which can enable them to inherit good business relationship.

2. In today’s era, where the role of library and librarians has shifted from the concept of library with four walls, to digital libraries and caretaker to knowledge disseminator respectively, modern libraries need robust, scalable and flexible software to make their collections and services attractive. This paper will help to librarians to guide in the selection and development of Library Management System and Services.

3. As the open source software (OSS) represents in existing opportunity for libraries and major shift in software design it allows the library to participate directly in the development of its systems and innovate services in a manner consistent with the value of librarianship according to the best known license agreement for OSS – the General Public License (GNU).

4. The selection of good library software which could manage our library smoothly is a complicated issue. Further, there are emerging much free / open software, which are good enough to tackle small libraries and big libraries as well.

5. The computers used in India should not very so widely. Production of computers with special capacity for library automation should be taken into consideration.

6. Indigenous, inexpensive library package programmers are very necessary. These should be usable on a large variety of machine and be capable of handling different activities in the library. The MARC format would be ideal if it could be adapted for the smaller indigenous computers. DRTC is currently involved in preparing software packages for information retrieval.

7. Librarians of today need to be updated with the development in the higher education curriculum and with changes in the skill and expectation for the amount of services provided and maintain their quality. The new guidelines laid down for establishing a good library includes well trained staff to competently handle the day
today demands of library and its management, maintain the infrastructure as well as the facilities provided by the library.

8. Placing of orders for books on a time bound basis in order to meet the demands of the teachers as well as the students. The librarian has to play the role of communicator between the user and the references that he required.

9. The librarians should co-operate with the other members of the institution in converting the library into an intellectual workshop. Collection development therefore depends on the available of men, money and materials.

10. The need of information is indicated that right information, provided when it is needed. Advanced information always helped to improves the capability of individual, a business, a government agency and educational organizations to take informed decisions for achieve the targeted goals.

11. Today in this era of globalization, the need to establish modern learning systems and adapting to the latest trends, there is a greater need to have the latest technologies in order to achieve our learning objectives with the help of the latest communication technologies which are been introduced and benefitting the users as well as the subscribers.

8.2 Summary Gains:

In Chapter One, the role and activities of these traditional libraries is bound to be different from what it had been for so long. The departments of library science of Indian Universities gradually changed their course contents to include elements of
information science and renamed their courses as library and information science (Sen, 2002). Simultaneously the names of the departments also changed from department of library science to department of library and information science. The information/ knowledge play a crucial role in all the decision making and developmental activities. The institutions and organizations therefore have well recognized that the intellectual capital (i.e. the knowledge, experience, capabilities and expertise) held by its workers / staff is the most important component of knowledge economics. The land, laborers, capital and machines are considered to be secondary importance in economic development of institutions / organizations and for their survival in the competitive global economy. Due to changed service pattern of libraries and information centers and for managing libraries on scientific pattern the library schools need to restructure curriculum to produce quality managers for providing effective and efficient services. Thus, restructuring of LIS curriculum is a major issue of concern today, as library services can only be enhanced by the development of curriculum content. As the student gears up for higher education especially in research oriented areas, difficulty levels may keep rising and meet new challenges. In such cases the use of electronic resources and the knowledge carried by the student will definitely help to overcome these difficulties. Technical skills however, need to be acquired for these purposes. Students nowadays join computer classes, learn different courses either dealing with data processing, or web page designing, software engineering, Data security etc. The students were awarded this Diploma in the field of Library Science. With the advent of this course, many Universities followed the pattern and within a year of the commencement of the course, the Diploma program was abolished and the program restructured into a Bachelor’s Degree program specialized in Library Science. The first examination in the Bachelor’s program was conducted in the year 1969 within a year of introducing the program in Library Science. Formal recognition to this course was given after a decade after its introduction in India. Subsequently for the students who wanted to pursue their career in this field, Master’s program was also introduced after a gap of two decades after the inception of the first program.

In Chapter Two, electronic libraries management system requires specific and special software which is for library management system only and used in the development of a high class Electronic library. There is various open source software used in libraries. Open source software is beneficial in library management for
In Chapter Three, The modern world has witnessed many inventions that have wide influence on human societies. However, according to me the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is most influential technology of the 20th century. I cannot simplify stop saying this because this is the only technology that has influenced every walk of life. With the help of internet services available in the premises, global access can be obtained. Information on e-books, journals, e-journals as well as information from different websites as well as through powerful search engines is possible from such institutions. The information exchange has led to a better understanding of the challenges faced by both parties. The relationship between the librarians and publishers are multi-faced with three broad dimensions—the commercial relationships, the legal relationships, and the collaborative relationship. The legal relationships touch the most important area of law, pertaining to the relationship between the libraries and publishers as copyright law. In collaborative relationship, libraries and publishers continue to collaborate in a number of areas, and those collaborative efforts continue to be very productive.

In Chapter four, Digital information is preserved in an electronic format by the usage of special storage devices such as pen-drives, Hard Disks of variable capacities of data storage, formats in audio, video, as well as images can be stored in specific storage devices meant for each category of format. The storage is always superior as compared to the paper records. This is because as time goes by paper quality is likely to wither, moisture, care not taken adequately to store files and papers leading to lack of storage space for old files and records. Thus with the change of times, introduction of new technologies and methods, Environment friendly norms, lessening of paper usage and ‘Go Green’ method, convenience is the name of the game. Access to data in electronic format is now possible by using various methods such as wireless technology, remote access to servers, Bluetooth Connectivity as well as net based systems and search engine optimization. Organizations often lack the intellectual property rights and permissions to the materials they hold. Permission seeking for selected materials begins immediately after selection.

The open access books and Journals are available on internet. The major problems faced today in terms of the hardware are due to the variety of computers being used in different types of research and business institutions. Different countries have laid
down various provisions according to their constitution. Some countries also have covered films, introduced strict provisions and controls in broadcasting of programs, production/reproduction of copyrighted materials, Digitally Mastered Videos, Audio Cassettes, as well as Record discs manufactured and promoted by various companies across the world. This research also discusses about copyright provisions of different countries in the light of recent amendments. In the last part of article presents the issues of future challenges to copyright. This scenario led to the fact that there had to be amendments to the existing law and the reach had to be extended so as to cover all the aspects coming under the umbrella of copyrights. The result now being that on one hand we have curbs on the piracy of works, and on the other hand challenges posed by the introduction of electronic resources and their usage world-wide. Different countries have different sets of laws according to the law of land. Internationally, common copyright laws should be brought into existence in order to curb such violations and infringements. Attempts and efforts have been made in the past since 1952 wherein such laws and their enactments were suggested looking into the complexities and implications on a global level. This is very evident and on records of the meeting of international meets on copyrights.

**In Chapter Five**, Due to the changes occurring in the education system and modern methods being implemented, it is now imperative for the librarians and professionals associated with library management to manage information, sources of information in a very skilled and efficient manner. They will over a period of time tested by the Researchers, Students as well as the Faculty Members as to how fast and quickly they can help them to organize the wanted data, storage of the retrieved data and help them to disseminate the same within and outside the circles wherever it is wanted or desired. This will display the skills of the librarians as well as the support staff in managing a good library in the best possible manner. A managerial skill in modern library administration should be an integral part and an ongoing process to meet new challenges in the days to come. This part has not been included in any standard curriculum introduced in educational institutions.

Thus, free / open source software must meet out the above criteria. It is seen that in the last few years with the advancement in information and communication technology, many Open source products have appeared in the world. One important trend in these kind products is the use of web-based client / server architecture.
There are also available a few Library Management Software for the use of Library and information professionals.

**In Chapter Six**, listed are the details pertaining to the demographic as well as the infrastructural data pertaining to the Beed District.

On an average still about 36% of the population is under the below poverty line.

The literacy ratio in the District stands at approx. 90% for the Male category and about 80% among the Female population of the District. The Sex Ratio in the entire District is about 933 whereas the Child Ratio is at 843.

Since this District is located in the Rain-ShADOW area of the Country, the Summer Temperatures shoot up to 40-43 Degrees.

In the Winter Season the temperatures drop down to around 12-20 Degrees. The average rainfall in this area is approx. for a period of one and half month’s duration from June-September.

Comparatively it is a very dry area and always we hear about the scarcity of water every year from this district. This District was under the domination of the Nizam of Hyderabad, according to historical records, the official language of this District is Marathi, Urdu and English in the list of priorities.

The District has a Collectorate, with the District Collector as its head, Superintendent of Police as well as local body heads and elected Members of the Assembly.

To cater to the District’s education system there are Primary as well as Secondary schools [both Government run as well as private].

The basis of their response was on the infrastructure of the College, Vision and objectives of the Management of the Institutions, the Progressive approach shown by the Academia as well as focus on the overall personality development of the student in terms of placements as well as training received by him.

**In Chapter Seven** The findings have been elaborately explained for the benefit of the readers. The findings are based on the data analysed and their interpretations are summarized and findings as well as critical views of the Researcher along with conclusions are placed in this chapter. In order to come to the logical conclusions on the Research works completed by me, I have considered all the important and main objectives of the study which have been extensively covered by me in this activity.
8.3 Suggestions:

1. Every Institution library purchase minimum number of computers with internet facility for student’s internet section of the library.

2. Every library and library staff, conduct information literacy program at regular time, staff should motivate users. Institution libraries librarian and teachers provide the updated and detailed information to the student community as well as the members of the library.

3. In the educational field there should be provision of compulsory training for teachers and librarian about computer basic information to e-resources towards e-resources.

4. It is very essential that, all Institution should maintain, separate provision of budget for library infrastructure and also for building of e-resources library.

5. Every educational organization should make availability of electronic divides for teaching and learning process.

6. Teachers always try to motivate students with using various teaching aids. 7. Institution libraries provide a list of available collections, information’s, services in the library on a display board.
8. Students also have demanded from their Institution librarian’s and library staff for more advanced resource and services.

9. Academic Institution libraries adopt resource sharing practice with other libraries for satisfied the needs of students and teachers in teaching and learning process.

10. Institution libraries tried to provide new services and create digital library for successful transformation of traditional and electronic resources. Digital library supports to information access, communication, preservation, storage. Institution library should develop collaboration with other academic libraries; collaboration is very beneficial for library development.

11. Institution libraries need to urgently invest in advanced technological instruments to support the delivery of electronic collections. Institution libraries should prepare plan and make arrangement for innovation, development. This planning and arrangement encourage and supports library communication for e-resources use, digital technology environment increased.

8.4 Solution to Critical Issues:

1. Training program and workshop arranged specially for library staff and librarians.

2. In the training program it is essential to provide detailed information and guidelines about each process, because many participants are not literate about technology.

3. Library committee and library staff has to inform the Institution authority to provide sufficient infrastructure, space, building, separate sections for Internet connectivity, browsing, digital library, audio-video aids sections.

4. It is observed that, many readers are not aware about the library services and collections such as content page, ILL, OPAC, for these types’ services library staff organize users training program and give detailed guidelines about all collections and services.

5. Pleasant atmosphere necessary arrangements of ventilation, infrastructure, furniture, will be made available.

6. There is strong need of library computerization and automation process.

7. Orientation and communication skill to be provided to the library staff and users.

8. It is high time for every educational library to understand and realize the importance of digital library and digital atmosphere.
8.5 Scope for Further Works:

1. The researcher feels that some of the factors listed as under are causing pressure and calling for changes in existing as well as upcoming institutional libraries:

2. Library users expect that the library they visit should give them better value for money in terms of availability of books and library services they need in order to cater to the demands of the study programs.

3. The researchers should carry out their work in assessment of the works executed by the promoters of the institutions in developing good libraries.

4. The emphasis should be on the demands put forward by the students and the faculties in meeting the objectives of the libraries.

5. Gradual shift from the traditional libraries to the digital library is on the rise.

6. The technological developments should be followed in such a way that technology does not get redundant when implemented.

7. The changes in the running of the libraries are expected as there is bound to be growing completion among the institutions, the services they offer, and the facilities they provide as well as the infrastructure which is provided by these in order to invite subscribers and readers in their premises.

8. Downloading of literatures and availability in various formats.

   Proper planning to overcome the rising cost of printed material.

9. Overcoming and proper planning in order to survive resource crunch.
10. In the initial stage it proper planning to have adequate space/building for an important resource such as a library.

11. Since the study programs and works are gradually moving towards ‘E’ services, there is a radical rise in the demand for information not only from the collections point of view, the users are demanding more of information based usage and its best of utilities.

12. Relevancy of education and its acceptance globally, there has been a sharp increase in the demand for higher and quality education. The need for help from sources, grant of scholarships to pursue education, optimum utilization of the Internet and its services, entrepreneurship and expansion of business transactions globally.

13. The libraries now face the challenge for themselves and the question of their sustenance based on their quality, the services they provide and the best of resources available with them.

14. The sharp difference between the works associated with the libraries; whether they are traditionally run or conventional ones, makes a lot of difference.

15. The reasons attributed mainly depend on the outlook, the vision and mission of the Managements which run these knowledge based institutions.

16. In order to sustain themselves, these libraries need to upgrade themselves in tune with the changing trends and time; they will have to be provided with the resources for the changes and the shift towards digitization in the coming days so as to cater to the education community.

8.6 Conclusions:

1. In depth study of various electronic sources and services offered by the institutions / college libraries have been studied, the roles and responsibilities of the staff, Faculty as well as the students have been extensively covered in this activity. How better the institutional libraries can cater to the needs of the 2. Academia in the most efficient manner has to be seen in the days to come.

3. The following objectives fulfill my research works.

4. The researcher has critically observed and selected the college libraries and found out how many college libraries provide useful services to the academic circles in technical education and how the students, teachers as well as Librarians take advantage and use electronic resources in their academic curriculum.
5. According to the objectives of the research work, the status of the college libraries and their functioning was looked into and how it was meeting the demands of the users.

6. The researcher has visited all the selected 09 educational institutions college libraries [Engineering Colleges as well as Polytechnic Institutions].

7. The Researcher has interacted with the students, Faculty, Librarians and important authorities who were to be included as part of the research works.

8. The Questionnaires were carefully explained to all the prospective respondents and their sincere opinions sought in the best possible manner. 9. The expressions of opinions suggest that though there is awareness on the importance and usefulness of e-resources and Digitalization of the libraries, very few colleges have really come up to the expectations and the way colleges are functioning in the absence of such resources.

10. The Researcher after interacting with the Librarians and the staff found out about the awareness of the use of Digital/electronic libraries and the effective use of e-resources from them and whether they were trained for implementing the library and automation process.

11. It was observed that out of 09 librarians all were aware about the concept on the process of digitalization but citing limitations were more focused on manual working patterns set by the institutions. There were lacunas in their interactions.

12. Though their outlook seems positive on the changes that they expect in the days to come, the managements will support them in their development of the libraries.

13. The Researcher has critically observed that the Library staff needs to gear up to meet the demands of the academic circles and require to be adequately trained so as to be functional in the field of e-activities related with Library Management Practices.

14. From the Teachers / Faculty Perspective, the Researcher has observed that the Faculty members in the Colleges of Beed District are progressive in their approach and would like to change their methodology of teaching by the use of innovative methods and shift from traditional book based teachings. 15. They are using e-resources at their personnel level as these services are lacking in their educational work places.
16. They Faculty members fully agree and accept that by using such resources, it will improvise them in their teaching process thereby increase the standards of teaching.

17. As far as the student community is concerned, they are using mobile internet services and applications which are useful in their study. The normally use and access the dictionary for spellings, meanings and interpretations in sentences. Some of them from the urban areas access the search engines on their mobile phones. But in general there is a mix in the students who would effectively use e-resources in their study program. The approach is lacking in the students who come from the rural areas.

18. As cited earlier, many of the students are computer literate and are in for the good days to come, but effectively they do not use electronic resources on a wide scale. They agree that by using such resources it will benefit them in their studies.

19. By going to the Management’s perspectives, the Researcher has critically observed that none of the libraries have proper infrastructure to meet the demands of their users in terms of reprographic, printing, internet based services for information gathering, seeking as well as proper methods to store databases and information useful for their academic purposes.

20. In order to effectively implement and set up of Digital / electronic libraries in the institutions, a concrete action plan on war heading is required by the managements of the institutions so that basic services also can be provided from the stages of initiation of the processes such as : a separate premises for the Library as none of the colleges have a separate building for the libraries, increase the reading room capacity, effective database management, subscriptions and their revivals, Better book keeping and maintenance etc.

21. None of the libraries in the entire Beed District that is out of the 09 libraries covered in the study program are fully computerized in the level of cataloging, indexing, periodicals, and reference services.

22. The researcher has tried in every possible way to seek authentic information so as to come to logical conclusions based on the observations, information gathered by him and documenting the facts and figures so as to interpret it for the user benefits.
23. According to the Review of Literature, Interviews of key personnel from the Educational Institutions covered [Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics], and the questionnaires distributed among the Students,
24. Faculty and the Librarians, the following findings and conclusions have been drawn for the benefit of the study.
25. The present study has reflected a very poor and the factual situation about the process of digitalization and its existence in Beed District in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra.
26. Beed District is one of the most backward districts in the Marathwada Region. For the past ten years, the development in this district has taken a back seat due to the political strategies and their implementation towards development of the region.
27. In this region there are only 03 Engineering Colleges and 06 Polytechnics in existence. Except for the Government Polytechnic-Beed, all the other Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics of the region are existing as Non-Grantable Educational Institutions.
28. All the Educational Institutions except the Government Polytechnic-Beed are controlled by either politicians or run by Charitable Trusts.
29. While speaking to the Faculty, it was found that most of the Faculty members are appointed by their respective Trusts to meet the working of their institutions to cater to the norms laid by statutory bodies such as the AICTE/UGC.
30. The faculty members have expressed their feelings in such a way that has a direct reflection on the functioning of the Educational Institution.
31. Most of the members have expressed that though the books in the library are adequate; betterment in the infrastructure and the services is the need of the hour.
32. Reference books need to be upgraded as well as modernization in the library functioning should be there. The Libraries are functioning as traditional libraries rather than modern libraries.
33. None of the libraries in the entire district have the concept of E-Library. This is because mainly due to paucity of funds, the vision of the management of the Institutions.
34. The faculty and the students have to depend on their own resources for getting update in the area of research rather than getting support from these educational institutions.
35. The libraries of these educational institutions have not subscribed to new Journals and Periodicals and the same Journals and Periodicals are being subscribed to every year after year.

36. The indenting procedures of the books and journals are very poor as the faculties have to depend on the whims of the Administrator or the Management for the indents and the availability of the books and Journals.

37. The faculties have to carry their own Laptops and Internet Connectivity options so as to update themselves as such facilities are not made available to them from the institutions.

38. Due to its remoteness, entire Beed district faces the problems of infrastructure management and the Institutions/Trusts have to face lot of hurdles especially the availability of funds to manage the salaries of their Teaching/Non-Teaching Staff, the expenditure to introduce modern methods of education and better facilities in the library.

39. Mostly all educational institutions lack proper and adequate seating facility in the library for the faculty as well as the students. This deters the faculty and the students to sit in the library and carry on with their study works.

40. Though the Educational Heads/Trustees and the Promoters promise to give in their best of the services [as shown while the admission period is on], it has been expressed that all these are only tall promises and never to be implemented.

The end result: The vision is there, but the will to implement is absent. The reasons: Fund management, proper utilization of resources, blocking of funds, Mis-use and abuse of resources rather than use.

41. None of the libraries have a separate building for itself and they either have been given space in the building [shown on paper as per norms], but in reality the facts are different.

42. The Librarians are either appointed on Contract basis or temporary staff with additional responsibilities. Some of them are existing only on paper while most of them are either appointed by the Trusts as In-charge Librarians.

43. The show is run either by the Principal / Administrator when it comes to the functioning of the libraries. The faculty members, students and sometimes even the In-Charge personnel have to depend on the decisions taken by these people. Many a times the decision is against the development of the Institution.
44. Many of the Faculty members and the students are aware of Digital Libraries, usage of E-Resources for their academic enhancements, but the education institutions have not supported them by the provisions according to the vision and policies.

45. None of the libraries have the Library Management Software for better control and book facilitations, database of Journals, periodicals and database of e-journals. Everything has been shown as for namesake purposes only.

46. The existing scenario has shown an adverse impact on the Research activities as well. The Research Scholars, Faculty members and the students have to spend from their own side in order to develop personally rather than getting any support from the education institution.

47. As in the era of modernization and 21st Century practices as well as Industry-Academia Interface, all these can be seen as lacking in Beed District as none of the promoters, Trust Chairmen, Principals of Colleges have shown inclination in such developmental matters.

48. The distribution of the notes as well as reference material lies on the faculty. The methodology is to distribute them in the classroom after the respective topic has been covered. No such records are available in the library on their distribution with the help of reprographic methods.

49. None of the libraries have Reprographic / Printing facilities exclusively for Library purposes. The resources are available only for office purposes.

50. There are no separate computer systems available for libraries as well as digital libraries. The official allotted computers are being used for accessing the e-journals and the internet.

51. The Faculty, students as well as the staff available are computer literate but due to the non-availability of e-resources, their knowledge has limitations during the college hours.

52. Drastic measures need to be taken in order to highlight the issues of libraries and the managements of these educational institutions should take and own responsibility for the development of their institution libraries in becoming institutions of modern learning.