CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, based on the analysis and interpretations of the data collected from university librarians and users, major findings of the study are reported below under the following headings.

- Profile of University Libraries
- Awareness and Provision of ICT Gadgets and E-resources
- Characteristics of Library Users
- Awareness of ICT gadgets and E-resources among users
- Use of Internet Facilities and E-resources
- Impact of E-resources on users and Library Information Centres

5.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The major findings of the study are

Profile of University Libraries

- The University Libraries covered in the study are Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Homibabha National Institute, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, International Institute for Population Sciences, Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeet, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bharati Vidyapeet, SNDT University, University of Mumbai Indian Institute of Technology. Among them University of Mumbai is the oldest University established in 1857 whereas Dr D.Y. Patil Vidhyapeeth is the youngest University in Mumbai.
• 66.7 percent librarians of University Libraries covered in the study, possess Ph.D. qualification, while the remaining librarians have acquired Masters Degree in Library & Information Science (N=4, 33.3%).

**Awareness and Provision of ICT Gadgets and E-resources**

• All the librarians under study have knowledge of Information technology and its relative technical applications (100%).

• Majority of the respondent librarians do have knowledge of MS-Dos (58.3%), Windows NT (58.3%), MS Excel (58.3%), Windows (66.7%), MS Word (66.7%), and MS Power Point (66.7%) to a full extent. Only 41.7% librarians have moderate knowledge of MS Access.

• Majority of the University Librarians do not have knowledge of multi-operating systems particularly UNIX (66.7%), LINUX (66.7%) and Novell Netware (83.3%).

• 91.7 percent of respondents, under study, acquired Information Technology skills through colleagues and 83.3 percent of respondents through conferences/seminars/workshop and 66.7% in the private computer institutes.

• All the university libraries in Mumbai do have computers, servers, scanners and printers. Among them TISS have 65 computers and two main servers, followed by IIT with 42 computers and three servers.
• All the university libraries, covered in the study, have strong network connectivity for in-house activities of the library services. Among them IIT, TISS & IIPS have wireless fidelity (Wifi) connectivity. Whereas the remaining nine university libraries are working under local area network (LAN) environment.

• Only 58.3 percent of university libraries have access to INFLIBNET and DELNET databases.

• All the university libraries have computerized their library activities and services using different softwares. Indian Institute of Technology (1994), followed by, Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research (1996) are the first university libraries having automated their library activities whereas Central Institute of Fisheries Education (2006) and Dr. DY Patil Vidyapeet (2008) have carried out computerization in the recent years.

• The library softwares used by the university libraries are SLIM (41.7%) followed by SOUL (33.3%) and LIBSYS (25%) for their inhouse library automated activities and services.

• Library websites, full text databases, e-journals and e-mail services are extended to the users to a full extent. However, e-books are less procured and as such majority of libraries (66.7%) do not provide e-books resources to the users.

• The main benefits indicated by the librarians for implementing ICT in their libraries are to improve efficiency of library services, retrieval efficiency, up to date information resources, effective control over entire library system, facilities resources sharing, avoid duplication of work, improve existing services, increase user satisfaction and increase library satisfaction.
• The factors that have promoted librarians for ICT development in the libraries are availability of information sources, quality based library services, impact of internet technology, information growth, time consciousness and users demand for IT based services.

• 66.7 percent of university libraries have access to UGC INFONET consortia, 25 percent have access to INDEST consortia and only one university that is Central Institute of Fisheries Education have access to CERA consortia.

• It is found form the study that due to access to national consortia, there is a greater impact on collection development/ acquisition particularly indexing and abstracting services and e-Journals as compared to other resources. Almost all the libraries have reduced subscription to print journals drastically (75%). However, there is not much variation regarding the impact on purchase of printed books against e-books in the libraries (8.3%).

Characteristics of Library Users

• Less than half of the respondents covered in the study are Research Scholars (45.6 percent, N=992) and about one third of respondents are Students (32.7 percent, N=712) and 21.7 percent (N = 472) of the respondents are Teaching Faculty.

• Gender of the respondents indicates that 54 percent (N=1176) are females and 46 percent (N=1000) are males.

• Nearly three fourths of the respondents are below 25 years (69 percent N=1502) followed by 24 percent of (N=522) between 26-35 years age group and 7 percent are above 35 years (N=152).