CHAPTER -VI

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The computer and telecommunication technologies have revolutionized the field of library and information science. They are being utilized for collecting data, storage, organization, processing, analysis and dissemination of data or information to the users. With the introduction of new technology, libraries are expected to use modern technology. It has great relevance in the context of the fourth law of library science “save the time of readers and staff” in which Dr. S.R.Ranganathan provided the objectives relating to internal efficiency of library.

There is a visible impact of information technology on the functioning of library and information centers. During the last decades, library and information centers’ in India have started making use of the state-of-art of new information and communication technologies in a big way.

In this research study the researcher has taken into consideration all relevant resources and services of agricultural college libraries and examined them in detail to understand the impact of library resource sharing and networking of agricultural college libraries upon them. Inferences were drawn from the analysis of the data. Subsequently findings have been recorded and presented.

6.2 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY & TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Considering the data analysis and interpretation the following conclusions were made.
6.2.1 ABOUT INSTITUTE

1. For the present study out of 49 colleges, 40 were received and the response rate is 81.63%. These collected primary data has been grouped into two broad categories such as ‘Constituents’ and ‘Self Financed’ institutions. For the research.

2. Highest number of Agricultural Colleges has Self Finance management i.e. 34 (85%) and under the university management is 6 (15%). It is well established fact that private participation in Agricultural College Libraries is high compared to University Management. (Table 4.2.2 Fig. 4.1)

3. It is found that out of 40 Agricultural Colleges 24 (60%) Accredited and 16 (40%) Colleges don’t have accredited till. (Table no.4.2.3)

4. It is observed that all Constituents colleges 6 (100%) are accredited and only 10 (29.41%) self-financing colleges accredited, while 24 (70.59%) self Financed Colleges are not Accredited. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. (Table 4.2.3.1 and graph 4.2)

5. The researcher it s investigated that out of the total accredited colleges 14 (87.5%) colleges are accredited with A Grade followed by only 1 (6.25%) college are accredited with B and D Grade. (Table 4.2.4)

6. In the Accreditation grade Vs category of the colleges 6 (100%) Constituents Colleges Accredited with A Grade and followed by 8 (80%) self finance colleges. (Table 4.2.4.1 and Fig.4.3)

7. In the Intake Capacity of the Students. It reveals that there are 2283 (60.56 %) B. Sc. Students admitted, 346 (9.18%) M. Sc. Students and 225(5.97%) B. Tech students have intake capacity under the jurisdiction of the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. And it is clearly found that majority of the Agricultural colleges are offering B.Sc courses. (Table 4.2.5 and fig. 4.4)
6.2.2 ABOUT LIBRARIAN

8. Out of 40 college librarians there is 28 (70%) are Male Librarians while 12 (30%) librarians are female. As per the P- Test result. There is \( p=0.4 \) vs \( p < 0.4 \) the parameter value is 0.129. The percentage of female employees in agricultural college libraries is 40%. Hence Hypothesis Agricultural Colleges follow the reservation policy in recruitment process (30% reservation for the Female) valid.

9. In the academic qualifications of the librarians. Most of the librarians have graduation in B.A 18 (45%), Followed by B.A with M.A 11 (27.5%) and out of 40 only 2 librarians have undergraduate in B.Com. (Table no 4.3.2.1, Fig No.4.6)

10. In the professional qualifications of the librarians. Out of 40 libraries there are 33 (85.2%) librarians are having Master Degree in Library and Information Science, 4(10%) librarian has Bachelor degree in Library and Information science, 1 (2.5) Librarian have Master of Philosophy and Ph. D degree in Library and Information Science. It is also shows that only 1 (2.5%) librarians have Master degree, NET/SET with Ph. D in Library and Information Science. (Table 4.3.2.2, Fig.4.7)

11. Age of librarian in Agricultural college libraries. It is observed that 13 (32.5%) librarians are working in the range of 31-35 years, 10 (25%) librarians are working in the range of 35-40 years and 9 (22.5%) librarians in the range of 25-30 years. It is also shows that 4(10%) librarians are working in the range of 41-45 years. However 2(5%) librarians are working in the range of 46-50 years. (Table 4.3.3 and Fig 4.8)

12. In the result of experience of librarians in Agricultural college libraries. It is observed that 14 (35%) librarians are working in the range of 1-5 years, 18 (45%) librarians are working in the range of 6-10, However 4 (10%) librarians are working in the range of 21-25 and 2 (5%) librarians are working in the range of 26-30 years, While 1 (2.5%) librarian are working in the range of 31-35. (Table 4.3.4)
6.2.3 ICT SKILLS AMONG LIBRARIANS

13. It can be seen that High level of ICT Skills 26 (65%) has been given Office Automation. It is followed by operating system 12 (30%) and library automation and networking (LMS) only 14 (35%). However content management system, Networking Technologies 13 (32.5%), Least importance has been given to Web Technologies only 6 (15%) and Institutional Repository/Digital Library only 5 (12.5%) librarians have high level ICT Skills. (Table 4.3.5)

In the comparative observation between constituents college librarians and self financed librarians regarding ICT skills it is found that is out of 6 Constituents college librarians 6 (100%) librarians have high level ICT skills in the Library Automation and Networking as well as in Office Automation followed by 5 (83.33%) having high level ICT Skills among the Operating System and Networking Technologies. Only 1 (16.67%) librarian has Low level ICT Skills in the Web Technologies. And in the Self -financed college libraries only 7 (20.59%) Librarians have high level ICT Skills in Operating System, 8 (23.53%) in Library Automation and Networking, 20 (58.82%) in Office Automation. It also seen that 19 (55.88%) librarians have low level skills in web technologies. The chi-square test is also administered to test the hypothesis that there is no significant difference in ICT skills among the librarians of ‘Constituents Colleges’ and ‘Self-Finance colleges’ institutions. Level of significance (a) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. **Hence the hypothesis no 2 “Hence the hypothesis no 2 “there is significant difference in ICT skills among the librarians of ‘Constituents Colleges’ and ‘Self-Finance colleges” is valid. (Table 4.3.5.1 and Fig 4.9)**

6.2.4 ABOUT LIBRARY

14. It is observed that the maximum number of colleges as well as college libraries established in the period of 2001 to 2010 i.e. 25 (62.5%). Followed by in the period of 1907-1910 there are only 1 (2.5 %) college libraries established. However in the period of 1911-1950 there are 0 (0.00%) colleges are established. In the Period of
1951-1960 and 1991-2000 each period also 1 (2.5%) college are established. It is also shows that in the Period of 2010 to 2014, 10 (25%) Agricultural college library established. (Table 4.4.1, fig. 4.10)

15. Out of 40 libraries there are all 40 (100%) libraries working in between 7-12 hours. There is no library working in the range of 13-18 hours and 18-24 hours. Also It is seen that, there is none of the library working for the below 6 hours. In average most of the libraries have working time 8 hours. (Table 4.4.2)

16. It is seen that, 23 (24.21%) having Assistant Librarian, 5 (5.26%) of Technical Assistant. There are 6 (6.32%) having Chief Cataloguer., 15 (15.79%) is Issue Assistant. It is observed that, 18 (18.95%) are Library Attendant, while 28 (29.47%) having others i.e Peon etc. (Table 4.4.3)

17. Working hours of the library reading room out of 40 libraries. There are 34 (85%) libraries Reading Room opened in between 7-12 hours. There are 5 (12.5%) libraries Reading Room opened in the range of 13-18 hours and only 1(2.5%) libraries Reading Room opened in the range of 18-24 hours. (Table 4.4.4)

18. As per the P- Test there is p=0.5 vs p < 0.5 the parameter value is 0.215. Hence as per the P-Test result 50% of the College Libraries have separate library building. (Table No.4.4.5)

19. In the Library building area. It is observed that 12 (30 %) of the responded libraries are situated in 501-100 Sq. fit. Area and remaining 7(17.5 %) of the libraries are 101-500 Sq. fit. area. It is observed that 2 (12.5%) libraries are situated in 1001-1500, 3001-3500, 4501-5000 sq.fit respectively; While 4 (10%) libraries are above 5001 Sq. fit. area. (Table 4.4.6 and fig. 4.11)

20. In the distribution of digital library area (Sq. fit.) made available in the library. It is observed that, 10 (25%) libraries have in the range of 101-200 Sq. fit. area, Followed by 8(20%) libraries having in the range of 1-100 and 201-300 Sq. fit. Area, however only 1 (2.5%) libraries having in the range of 501-600 and 1001-2400, 2401-5500 Sq.
fit. Area, it is also shows that only 2 (5%) libraries having in the range of 301-400, 701-800, 901-1000 Sq. fit. area. (Table 4.4.7 and graph 4.12)

21. As per the analysis of the data out of 40 libraries, 26 (65%) libraries are automated and 14 (35%) libraries are non- automated libraries. The chi-square test is also administered to test the hypothesis that there is Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.050 is less than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is significant. (Table 4.4.8)

22. In order to ascertain the extent of the automation of the libraries the librarians were asked to indicate the extent of automation of the libraries. It is observed that out of 40 libraries, 8 (20%) libraries are completely automated and 6 (15%) libraries are partially automated. It is observed that only 26 (65%) library is in Initial stage of the Library Automation. (Table 4.4.9 and Fig4.13)

23. In the use of library software for library housekeeping operations it is seen that out of 40 libraries, 5 (12.5%) libraries used Library Manager Software and 4 (10%) libraries used SOUL 2.0 software, 3 (7.5%) libraries used KOHA, SLIM 21 and AUTOLIB software. However 2 (5%) libraries used Vriddhi, E-Campus, Godavari-agri-tech software’s. It is also shows that only 1 (2.5%) libraries using E-Granthalaya and e-Krishi, While 14 (35%) libraries are not using any single software .(Table 4.4.10 graph 4.14)

24. It is observed that 27 (67.5%) having initial stage in the automation of the Acquisition, and 13 (32.5 %) libraries completed the acquisition with the help of library software. Followed by 17 (42.5%) initial stage in Cataloguing and 23 (57.5%) are complimented the cataloguing, 24 (60%) libraries are in initial stage providing Circulation with the help of Software and only 16 (40%) libraries are in the Complete stage, only 3 (7.5%) libraries completely automated in Budgeting and SDI/CAS. (Table 4.4.11, graph 4.15)

25. Areas of Library Automation Vs Category of Colleges. So it is concluded that Constituents College libraries are mostly fully automated. Apart from this the Self
Financed College libraries are initially started their work on SDI/CAS Service and as per the chi-square test there is **Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance.** Hence the hypothesis “Most of the Constituents College Libraries are fully automated” is **Valid.** (Table 4.4.11.1)

26. The Back-end Database of the software it is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 18 (45%) libraries have MySQL, However 7 (17.5%) libraries have Oracle. It is observed that only 1 (2.5%) library have My Access back end database and It is also shows that 14 (35%) libraries don’t have any backend database because they don’t have any library management software. (Table 4.4.12 and Fig. 4.16)

27. The No. of Records available in Database. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 14 (35%) libraries have 0 record in the libraries, However 8 (20%) libraries have 1-100 range of record, followed by 6 (15%) libraries have 1001-2000 range of record. It is observed that only 2(5%) libraries have 2001-3000 and 4001-115000 range of record in the Database.(Table 4.4.13 Fig. 4.17)

28. In the Frequency of Updating the Database. It is examined that out of the total 40 libraries 20 (50%) libraries have Always Update; However 3 (7.5%) libraries have Sometime Update and Rarely Update. It is observed that only 14 (35%) libraries have Never Update. (Table 4.4.14)

29. It is found that out of the total 40 libraries 17 (42.5%) libraries have Separate Library Server; However 23 (57.5%) libraries don’t have Separate Library Server. As per the P-test there is p = 0.5 vs p < 0.5.value of Separate Library Server. The parameter value is (0.215). (Table 4.4.15)

30. Out of the total 40 Agricultural College libraries 20 (50%) libraries have LAN Connectivity; However 20 (50%) libraries don’t have LAN Connectivity. As per the P-Test it is found that there is p = 0.5 vs p not= 0.5.value of Separate Library Server. The parameter value is (1.000). (Table 4.4.16)
31. It is observed that out of the total 40 libraries only 5 (12.5%) libraries have Separate Web Page; However 35 (87.5%) libraries don’t have Separate Web Page for the libraries. (Table 4.4.17)

32. As per the P-Test, Test of p = 0.99 vs p < 0.99 P-Value 0.331. The 99% collages have Internet Facility. Hence the hypothesis is significant. (Table 4.4.18)

33. It is observed that out of the total 40 libraries 32 (80%) libraries used Broadband connectivity; followed by 6 (15%) libraries have used Leased Line connection. however only 1 (2.5%) libraries have used Dial-up connection of Internet Connectivity. (Table 4.4.19 , graph 4.18)

34. In the Internet Connectivity Speed out of the total 40 libraries 9 (22.5%) libraries have 64 kb speed; followed by 7 (17.5%) libraries having 128 kb and 4.2 mbps speed respectively. however only 4 (10%) libraries have 1mbps and 10 mbps speed of the Internet Connectivity. (Table 4.4.20, graph 4.19)

35. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 35 (87.5%) libraries have Used DDC Classification Scheme, However only 1 (2.5%) libraries have used CC Classification Scheme. It is observed that none of the library used UDC Classification Scheme. And only 2 (5%) libraries have used any other or No Any Classification Scheme. (Table 4.4.21, Fig.4.20)

36. It is seen that out of the total 40 libraries 24 (60%) libraries have Used AACR-II Cataloguing Scheme, However only 6 (15%) libraries have used CCC Cataloguing Scheme. It is observed that 10 (25%) libraries have used other Cataloguing Scheme.(Table 4.4.22, Fig.4.21)

6.2.5 LIBRARY COLLECTION

37. Out of the total 40 libraries 6 (15%) library’s collection having in the range of 1-1000; however 14 (35%) library’s collection 1001-2000 in this range. While 5001-7000 collection of not any Library’s. Only 1(2.5%) Library has 7001-8000 range
collection. It is observed that only 2 (5%) library’s having total collection in the range of 10001-60000. (Table 4.5.1.1)

38. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 14 (12.5%) library’s collection has 0 No. of collection; however 15 (21.25%) library’s collection has 1-100 in this range. It is observed that only 2 (10%) library’s collection has 1001-50000 in this range. While 301-1000 collection of not any (0%) Library, Only 1(2.5%) Library has 5001-10000 range of collection. (Table 4.5.2.1)

6.2.6 ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

39. Out of 6 Constituents College Libraries all have good ICT Infrastructure but out of 34 Self Financed College Libraries 18 libraries have only 1 to 2 Computers and One library don’t have till any desktop in the library, Most of the Self Financed College Libraries don’t have separate Library servers, and CCTV cameras for the Security Purpose. Hence the Hypothesis No.1 There is Significant Difference in ICT Infrastructure Facility in Self Financed and Constituents Agricultural College Libraries is Valid. (Table no. 4.6.1)

40. In the use of Library automation software 19 (47.5%) libraries used only commercial software, followed by 3 (7.5%) libraries have In House Software and only 1 Library have open source as well as commercial software for the library Automation, and it is observed that 14 (35%) libraries don’t have any Library Automation software and all the 14 Libraries are the Self Financed College Libraries. (Table 4.6.2 Fig. 4.23)

41. The Availability of Digital Library Software’s. It is seen that out of the total 40 libraries 6 (15%) libraries used commercial Digital library software, followed by 2 (5%) libraries have In House Software and Commercial as well as Open Source Software. And it is observed that 30 (75%) libraries don’t have any digital library software. (Table 4.6.3, Fig.4.24)

42. Availability of Institutional Repository Software. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 3 (7.5%) libraries have only commercial digital library software, however only 1 (2.5%) libraries used In House software and Commercial as well as Open
source software. It is observed that 34 (85%) libraries don’t have any digital library software. (Table 4.6.4, Fig. 4.25)

43. The Use of E-Learning Software. It is found that out of the total 40 libraries only 2 (5%) libraries used commercial software as well as Open Source Software for the E-Learning purpose, and 35(87.5%) libraries don’t used any e-learning software in their libraries. (Table 4.6.5, Fig. 4.26)

44. Use of Office Automation Software, It is evaluated that out of the total 40 libraries 2 (5%) libraries have only commercial software, followed by only 2 (5%) libraries have Open source office automation software. It is observed that 35 (87.5%) libraries not used any office automation software. (Table 4.6.6 and Fig. 4.27)

6.2.7 LIBRARY SERVICES

45. Manual Library Services Vs Categories of the Colleges. It is observed that out of the total 6 Constituents college libraries  All 6 (100%) libraries have provided circulation of books, reference and information service and Newspaper Clipping service, followed by 5 (83.33%) libraries have provided Referral services, Catalogue Service and User Education/Library Orientation/ Library Literacy, It is also observed that the out of the total 34 Self financed libraries all 34 (100%) libraries have provided circulation of books, reference and information service, However only 2 (5.88%) libraries have provided Translation service. As per the chi-square test hypothesis No.3 that there is a significant difference in manual library services among the libraries of ‘constituents ’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.001 is less than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is Valid. (Table 4.7.1.1)

46. Computerized Services VS Categories of the Colleges. It is found that out of the total 6 Constituents college libraries all 6 (100%) libraries have provided circulation and OPAC service through computers, followed by 5 (83.33%) libraries have provided Bulletin Board Service and 4 (66.67%) provide Current Awareness Service and alerting service to the users. It is also observed that the out of 34 libraries 14
(41.18%) libraries have provided circulation of books and 20 (58.82%) libraries have not provided. However only 3 (8.82%) libraries have provided Alerting Service and Bulletin Board service and 31 (91.18%) libraries have not provided. As per the chi-square test **hypothesis No.3 that there is a significant difference in computerized library services among the libraries of ‘constituents’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is Valid.** (Table 4.7.2.1)

47. ICT Based Services VS Categories of the Colleges. It is found that out of all 6 constituents college libraries 6 (100%) libraries have provided Digital Library service and Internet Browsing Service, followed by 5 (83.33%) libraries have provided Web OPAC and E-mail/ List Forum, 4 (66.67%) libraries provide IR, Retrieval of CD ROM Database, News Paper Clipping and Ask A Librarian Service to the Users. It is also observed that the out of the total 34 self Financed college libraries 2 (5.88%) libraries provide Digital Library Services, Only 1 (2.94%) library provide IR Service, 3 (8.82%) libraries provide Retrieval of CD ROM Database as well Ask A librarian Service, 16 (47.06%) libraries have provided Internet Browsing and 18 (52.94%) libraries have not provided this service. The chi-square test is also administered to test the **hypothesis No.3 that there is a significant difference in ICT Based library services among the libraries of ‘constituents’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is Valid.** (Table 4.7.3.1)

48. In the above table 4.7.4 and graph 4.31 seen the Ad on services provide to the users. Out of the total 40 libraries 11 (27.5%) libraries have provided Wi-Fi Services and 29 (72.5%) libraries have not provided this service, followed by 3 (7.5%) libraries have provided Mobile Based service and 37 (92.5%) libraries have not provided this service, however only 2 (5%) libraries have Library Portal service and 38(95%) libraries don’t provided mobile based services to the users.
49. As per the chi-square test is also administered that the hypothesis No.3 that there is a significant difference in Ad-On-library services among the libraries of ‘constituents ’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is Valid.

6.2.8 LIBRARY BUDGET:-

50. Library Budget for the year 2014-2015 in Rs. It is concluded that out of the total 40 libraries only 1 (2.5%) libraries Budget has in the range Rs.1000-50000, followed by12 (30%) libraries Budget have in the range of Rs.50001-10000. It is also shows that 6 (15%) libraries Budget have in the range of Rs. 150001-200000, 2 (5%) libraries have total budget in between Rs. 600001-650000, only 3 (7.5%) libraries have budget of current year on above Rs.650001.(Table 4.8.1)

51. Total budgets spent on the print resources in the year of 2011-14. And it is found that out of the all 40 libraries all the libraries spent their budgets on the Text books as well as on the on the Current Periodicals. (Table no. 4.8.2)

52. Library Budget in Lacks on Print Resources in the year of 2011-2014.It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 14 (3.5%) libraries Budget has in the range of Rs.1to 2 lacks, followed by 6 (15%) libraries Budget have in the range of Rs. 3 to 4 lacks. It is also shows that 3 (7.5%) libraries Budget have in the range of Rs.6 to 7 lacks. (Table 4.8.2.1)

53. The researcher it is investigated that library budgets spent on E-Resources that is E-Books, E-Journals, CD/DVD ROM Databases and Educational CD’S and DVD’S. And it is found that only Constituents College Libraries (Code A to F) spent their budgets on the purchasing of E-Resources in the year of 2011-14. And only one self financed library spent their budget on purchasing of the Educational CD’S and DVS’S, and other 33 self financed libraries have 0 budgets in the year of 2011-14 under the head of E-Resources. (Table No. 4.8.3)

54. The researcher it is evaluated library budgets under the head of Academic Activities i.e Conference, Seminar, Workshop, Trainings etc.. For attending as well as
organizing. And it is found that out of 40 Agricultural College Libraries only 7 (17.5%) libraries have provision and 33 (82.5%) don’t have budgets on academic activities in the year of 2011-14. (Table No.4.8.4)

55. Library budgets on Hardware, Software and Information Communication Technology, and it is found that out of 40 Agricultural College Libraries only 15 (37.5%) libraries have provision and 25 (62.5%) don’t have spent budgets on purchasing of the Hardware, Software and ICT Infrastructure in the year of 2011-14. (Table No.4.8.5)

6.2.9 LIBRARY NETWORK

56. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 6(15%) libraries having membership of OCLC, CeRA of ICAR, J-Gate Plus, INFLIBNET-NLIST and 34 (85%) have not members of this networks, However only 1(2.5%) libraries have membership of JCCC HELINET and 39 (97.5%) libraries have not members of this network. (Table 4.9.1, fig. 4.33)

57. As per the chi-square result it is found that “There is a significant difference in membership of library networks among the libraries of ‘constituents’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. Hence hypothesis is valid. (Table 4.9.1.1)

58. Reasons for joining library network VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that out of the total 6 libraries Constituents college libraries all 6(100%) libraries have joined library network for Access of Union Catalogue, ILL Service, Consortium usage, save the time of users as well as staff, professional communication, access of IR, and Trainings. Followed by 100% self financed college libraries joined library network of access of union catalogue, followed by 32 (94.12%) joined for ILL service, 31 (91.18%) joined for save the time of users as well as staff. As per the chi-square test hypothesis that “There is a significant difference in reasons for joining library networks among the libraries of ‘constituents’, and ‘self-financing’
institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.004 is less than level of significance. Hence hypothesis is valid. (Table 4.9.2.1)

6.2.10 RESOURCE SHARING & NETWORKING

59. Researcher study the Opinion on Resource Sharing & Networking programme. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries 30(75%) respondents says Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries, 38 (95%) librarians agree on the opinion of Resource sharing and Network activity in increasing becoming important into next Generation Libraries and 39 (97.5%) respondents like to share Resources under Networking Programme. (Table 4.10.1)

60. In the Opinion on resource sharing & Networking programme VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that All 6 (100%) constituents college libraries said Resource Sharing and Network activity in increasing becoming important into next Generation Libraries and they would like to share Resources under Networking Programme. It is also shows that 5 (83.33%) libraries say Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries, and out of the total 34 self financed colleges 25 (73.53%) libraries agree with Resource sharing models are adequate for Libraries and 9 (26.47%) libraries not agree, However 32 (94.12%) libraries said Resource sharing and Network activity in increasing becoming important into next Generation Libraries and 8(5.58%) said it’s not helpful to the next generation libraries. As per the chi-square test the hypothesis that “There is a significant difference in opinion of resource sharing activities among the libraries of ‘constituents’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.435 is greater than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is Invalid.(Table 4.10.1.1)

61. In the Wiliness to share print resources. The ‘Strongly Disagree’ total 25 and ‘Strongly Agree’ total 135 have been divided by number of respondents (N: 25) and Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree value has been calculated. The ratio between Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree: Strongly Disagree works out to 5.4:3.44:1.4:1.56:1 the strongly disagree ratio (1) is negligible.
Therefore it seems that the most of librarians prefer for sharing of resources in networking of libraries. (Table 4.10.2)

62. In the chi-square test result it is found that the hypothesis “There is a significant difference in willingness to share print resources among the libraries of ‘constituents ’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.278 is greater than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is Invalid. (Table 4.10.2.1)

63. In the Willingness to share E- resources calculate the ratio between the ‘Strongly Disagree’ total 14 and ‘Strongly Agree’ total 156 have been divided by number of respondents (N: 14) and Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree value has been calculated. The ratio between Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree: Strongly Disagree works out to 11.14:4.93:6.64:2: 1 the strongly disagree ratio (1) is negligible. Therefore it seems that the most of librarians prefer for sharing of e-resources in networking of libraries, the hypothesis that “There is a significant difference in willingness to share e-resources among the libraries of ‘constituents ’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. Hence the hypothesis is valid. (Table No. 4.10.3, and Table 4.10.3.1)

64. The Willingness to share Academic Activities. It is seen that out of the total 40 libraries 31 (77.50%) libraries strongly agree to share Staff Training, followed by 6 (15%) libraries agree, 2(5%) libraries with Neutral and 1 (1.50%) libraries with disagree. However 27 (67.50%) libraries strongly agree to share Workshop/Seminar/Conferences, followed by 5 (12.50%) libraries only agree, 7 (17.50%) libraries Neutral and 1(2.50%) libraries with Disagree. As per the chi-square test is also administered that “There is a significant difference in willingness to share academic activities among the libraries of ‘constituents ’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) =0.05, P-Value=0.000 is less than level of significance.Hence hypothesis is valid. (Table 4.10.4, graph 4.34 and Table 4.10.4.1)
65. Out of the total 40 libraries only 7 (17.5%) libraries have preferred Face to Face method and 25 (62.5%) libraries have preferred Postal and Currier and while 24 (60%) libraries have preferred Web Based resource sharing method for sharing resources among each others. (Table 4.10.5 and graph 4.35)

66. Methods for Resource Sharing VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that out of the total 6 libraries only 1(16.67%) library preferred Face to Face method and 5(83.33%) libraries have not preferred this method, 3 (50%) libraries preferred postal/currier method and 6 (100%) libraries preferred web based method for the resource sharing. It is also found that out of the 34 self financed college libraries 6 (17.65%) preferred face to face method, 22 (64.71%) preferred Postal/Currier methods and 18 (52.94%) preferred web based method for the sharing of the resources. The chi-square test is also administered to test the hypothesis that “There is a significant difference in resource sharing methods among the libraries of ‘constituents ’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.004 is less than level of significance. Hence hypothesis is Invalid (Table 4.10.5.1)

67. Attitude towards library networking. It is reveals that the calculate ratio between the ‘Strongly Disagree’ total 14 and ‘Strongly Agree’ total 156 have been divided by number of respondents (N: 14) and Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree value has been calculated. The ratio between Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree: Strongly Disagree works out to 11.14:4.93:6.64:2: 1 the strongly disagree ratio (1) is negligible. Hence hypothesis no. 4 there is a positive attitude among the library and information science professionals in agricultural Colleges towards Networking and Resource Sharing is valid. (Table no. 4.10.6 and fig. no.4.36)

68. In the attitude towards library networking and Resource Sharing VS Categories of the Colleges. It is reveals that out of the total constituents college libraries 6 (100%) are strongly agree on it provide up to date information, followed by 5 (83.33%) libraries are strongly agree on It increase research output in libraries and It creates positive
attitude among users towards libraries, 4 (66.67%) libraries have strongly agree on Its support to increase of library usage, Improvement in the library services, Its support to the fulfillment of users need, it is also seen that 5 (83.33%) constituents libraries are strongly disagree on it is difficult to implement in libraries as well as it is difficult to maintain. Hence out of the 34 self financed agricultural college libraries 26 (76.47%) are strongly agree on It increase of library usage followed by 25 (73.53%) libraries strongly agree on its helpful to improvement of library services, only 4 (11.76%) libraries said it is difficult to maintain and 3 (8.82%) respondents are strongly agree on It is difficult to Maintain in libraries. **Hence hypothesis no. 4 there is a positive attitude among the library and information science professionals in agricultural Colleges towards Networking and Resource Sharing is valid.** (Table 4.10.6.1)

69. In the positive Attitude towards library networking and resource sharing programme. It is reveals that the calculate ratio between the ‘Strongly Disagree’ total 2 and ‘Strongly Agree’ total 194 have been divided by number of respondents (N: 2) and Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree value has been calculated. The ratio between Strongly Agree: Agree: Neutral: Disagree: Strongly Disagree works out to 97: 48: 11.50: 2.50: 1. In the ratio output it is seen that the ratio have been decrees from strongly agree to strongly disagree. And Strongly Disagree ratio (1) is negligible. **Hence hypothesis no. 4 there is a positive attitude among the library and information science professionals in agricultural Colleges towards Networking and Resource Sharing is valid.** (Table No. 4.10.6.2)

70. Negative Attitude towards library networking and resource sharing programme. It is found that the calculate ratio between the ‘Strongly Disagree’ total 14 and ‘Strongly Agree’ total 156 have been divided by number of respondents (N:14) and Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree value has been calculated. And it works out to 0.93: 1: 0.57: 2.21: 1. In the ratio output it is seen that the ration have been increase towards strongly agree to strongly disagree. And Disagree ratio (2.21) and strongly disagree ratio (1) is greater than strongly agree ration is negligible. **Hence hypothesis no. 4 there is a positive attitude among the library**
and information science professionals in agricultural Colleges towards Networking and Resource Sharing is valid. (Table 4.10.6.3)

71. The Barriers of Resource Sharing. It is reveals that out of the total 40 libraries only 21(52.5%) respondents faced the barrier competitiveness of institutions convert move for centralization, 31(77.5%) libraries faced Urgency of user’s requirement, 17 (42.5%) libraries have Discouragement from past experience and 23 (57.5%) libraries have not, While 24 (60%) libraries faced the barriers of discouragement from past experience. (Table 4.10.7)

72. In the Barriers of Resource Sharing Vs Category of Colleges. It is found that out of the total 6 constituents college libraries only 4 (66.67%) libraries have faced the barrier like Competitiveness of institutions convert move for centralization, Urgency of user’s requirement, Autonomy of actions desired by librarians and Size and status consciousness of established libraries. It is also shows that out of the 34 self financed libraries 17 (50%) libraries have feel the barrier i.e Competitiveness of institutions convert move for centralization, and Psychological and egoistic barriers from users, librarians and staff. The chi-square test is also administered to test the hypothesis that “There is a significant difference in barriers towards resource sharing among the libraries of ‘constituents ’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance ($\alpha$) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.141 is greater than level of significance. Hence hypothesis is Invalid (Table 4.10.7.1)

73. In the Barriers towards Networking. Out of the total 40 libraries 28(70%) libraries faced the barriers like Lack of ICT Infrastructure, and lack of budget, 12 (30%) libraries have not faced this problem, and 30(75%) libraries face the Lack of Trained staff, 17 (42.5%) libraries have Lack of co-operation & Co-ordination, While 28 (70%) libraries have Lack of Legislative measures towards networking in the libraries. (Table 4.10.8)

74. The Barriers of Networking VS Category of Colleges. It is reveals that out of the total 6 constituents college libraries only 2 (33.337%) libraries faced the barriers like lack of legislative measures and followed by 1 (16.67%) libraries have faced Lack of ICT
Infrastructure otherwise all the libraries don’t faced the barriers of the networking like lack of budget, lack of trained staff, lack of training, lack of management support and etc. In this table It is also shows that out of the 34 self financed libraries 30 (88.24%) libraries faced the Lack of trained staff, followed by 29 (85.29%) faced Lack of ICT applications training and lack of awareness of the networking technologies, it is also seen that 28 (82.35%) respondents faced Lack of budgets and lack of legislative measures barriers also 27 (79.41%) libraries have lack of ICT Infrastructure problems for the implementation of the Networking. The chi-square test is also administered to test the hypothesis that “There is a significant difference in barriers towards networking among the libraries of ‘constituents’, and ‘self-financing’ institutions. Level of significance (α) = 0.05, P-Value = 0.000 is less than level of significance. Hence hypothesis is valid (Table 4.10.8.1)

6.3 IMPLICATIONS:

Keeping in view the data analysis and interpretation, the following implications made;

1. The qualified library and information science professionals should be appointed in the colleges particularly in self-finance Agricultural colleges.
2. The self finance agricultural libraries should develop the collections, services and ICT infrastructure facilities to provide effective services to the users.
3. The libraries should be allocated sufficient finance in order to introduce new services and also to improve the existing services.
4. It is very important that the success of any new system or service is based on the adequate knowledge, skills of staff members. Therefore, the librarians and library staff should be properly trained when a new service or technology is introduced in the libraries.
5. It is suggested that the librarians should develop their attitudes to share the library resources among other libraries in a systematic way.
6. The senior librarians working in constituent’s colleges should have more commitment and interest in taking new initiative for providing better library services and products.

7. In view of the heavy demand and the need to sustain the onslaught of electronic and digital information resources, adequate funds be made available to the agricultural libraries.

8. There should be professionally qualified and technologically exposed skilled supporting staff who provides the technology related library and information services.

9. Provision is made to use the standard library software’s which can sustain the possible changes from time to time and which can offer back-up services as and when required.

10. As a prerequisite, there should be a union catalogue of library resources of all the Agriculture colleges’ libraries.

11. Looking into the national efforts in the formation of consortia in some groups of subjects, there seems to be an immediate need for joining CeRA like national consortia so as to exploit the resources for the benefit of users.

12. State Government provides funds to the self financed Agricultural colleges as well as libraries for the development.

13. Agriculture Universities take initiative regarding development of the self financed affiliated institutions as well as libraries.

6.4 FURTHER AREA OF RESEARCH

The researcher would like to suggest the following topics for further study.

1. A study of Library Networking and resource in Agricultural College libraries affiliated to Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani and Dr. Balasaheb Savant Kokan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli: A Comparative Study.

3. Resource sharing in Agricultural University Libraries in Maharashtra: A Comparative Study
4. Status of Agricultural College Libraries in Maharashtra: A Study
5. A study of Library Resource Sharing in College Libraries affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

6.5 CONCLUSION

The library professional has never been exposed so much in past to the changing information scenario as it has been done now. In this age of information explosion, the technology has progressively replaced the old method of information collection, storage and retrieval. Today the walls of the library are giving way to electronic environments to establish links with information and virtual libraries that are getting shaped on the resource sharing and networking. Each individual library is acting as a place for storage and services to the users while the trend is to provide shared information to the users. Emphasis is given to access to information rather than owning it.

It is also possible to create their own institutional digital repositories by transforming their institutional publications which are in print. All this needs cooperation and support from the authorities of the colleges and active participate of library professionals.

Academic libraries in India have long desired one-stop shopping for their customers and in this electronic age their customers are demanding it to search from a single point at any physical location, and retrieve information from the library catalogue, citation form journal indexes and full text information electronic resources.

Academic libraries are facing increasing pressures from multiple sources. Libraries can no longer be expected to support research and development from their own resources due to the information explosion, increasing cost of library materials, shrinking library budgets etc. The global computer network providing access to online
bibliographic information and full text delivery of request will change the way work is performed in the libraries. The most important advantage of the information age for libraries may be that the information is not limited to the items held by library rather than user can access any modern library in the world through the World Wide Web. Libraries must provide reliable, cost efficient access to information whether print or multimedia whether held locally or remotely. The need to provide information services that remove the barriers of distance and time become even more important. In earlier times libraries have always acquired and organized material so that the information is accessible more easily.

In view of the above points, it can be concluded that Resource sharing and networking is a great boon which needs to be implemented progressively and professionally in Agricultural Institutions in Maharashtra. This initiative will generate optimum satisfaction among users and also save considerable national resources.