Chapter 5

Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion
CHAPTER-5

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

It is explained in this chapter findings from the previous chapter’s inferences and suggestions from the respondents on children’s library services in public libraries of Chennai and Kancheepuram districts.

This chapter also explains about the opinion of the users and staff regarding Children libraries and its services. The findings of the study are put forth as follows.

5.1 USER’S SURVEY FINDINGS

5.1.1 Social Demographic Profile of the Children Respondents:

- It is inferred that majority 31.3% of the respondents are of 12-15 years, 30.1% of the users are of 9-12 years, 26.5% of the children of 6-9 years, and 12.1% of the respondents are of 3-6 years.
- It is opined that majority 31.3% of the respondents are of 7th STD-10th STD, 30.1% of the respondents are of 4th STD-7th STD, 26.5% of the children are of 1st STD-4th STD, and 12.1% of the users belong to LKG-1st STD.
- It is observed that majority 63.5% of the respondents are boys and 36.5% of the children are girls.
- It is derived that majority 74.6% of the respondents are non-members and 25.4% of the children are members of the public library.
• It is found that majority 53.4% of the respondents are weekly visitors, 34.7% of the users are daily visitors, 6.7% of the children are monthly visits to the library and 5.2% of the respondents are fortnightly visitors.

5.1.2 Public Library Services for Children:
• It is observed that high majority 69.4% of the respondents said materials they needed are available in library shelf and low majority 0.8% of the children are confessed that they are not found at all, on reservation also.
• It is inferred that high majority 49.2% of the respondents suggested creating additional space with suitable chairs and tables, and low majority 0.8% of the children wanted the libraries provide carrels (seats with privacy).
• It is observed that there is no significant difference in gender and sufficiency of sectional children services.
• It is found that there is no significant difference in gender and the qualified library professionals are essential to provide useful services.
• It is opined that there is no significant difference in gender and the need for free services to children.
• It is inferred that there is no significant difference in gender and the necessity of catalogue for books selection by children in stock room.
• It is found out that there is no significant difference in gender and the necessity of open access to children.
• It is inferred that there is no significant difference between gender and the usefulness of arranging of books by age wise.
• It is found that there is no significant difference in gender and the number of children accompanying with parents.
• It is observed from the chi-square test that there is a significant difference between gender and usefulness of school library.
• It is observed from the calculations that there is no significant difference between gender and the availability of library master for providing good services.
• It is found that there is no significant difference between gender and the service of professional library teacher in promoting reading habits of children.

5.1.3 Provision of Extension Services for Children:
• It is concluded that there is no significant difference between gender and the hypothesis that story-telling is interesting to the children.
• It is opined that there is no significant difference between gender and the provision of children services at the door steps through van/bus.
• It is observed from the calculations that there is no significant difference between gender and the drawing competitions being helpful to develop skills among children.
• It is proved that there is no significant difference between gender and the usefulness of reading story aloud among children.

5.1.4 Children’s Reading Habits:
• It is inferred that majority 27.9% of the respondents read text books, 26.3% of the users read fiction, 22.1% of the children read non-fiction, 21.2% of the respondents study general knowledge and 2.5% of the users opt for general periodicals.
• It is observed that there is no significant difference between age and recreation purpose for both in the study.
• It is derived from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. P<0.01. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in age and recreation purpose.
5.1.5 Environmental Facilities for Children:

- There is no significant difference in gender and the need for Children section in public library system.
- There is no significant difference in gender and the enjoyability of environment to be by children.
- It is concluded that there is a significant difference in gender and the availability of reading facilities in garden.
- It is concluded that there is no significant difference in gender and the necessity of furniture in library.
- It is observed that majority 72.1% of the respondents suggested tree shades may be used, and 27.9% of the children suggested small fish pond may be provided.
- It is found that majority 57.6% of the respondents wanted entertainments, and 42.4% of the children answered in the negative.

5.1.6. Children’s Interest towards Media Education:

- It is deduced from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. P<0.01. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in educational and the interest value for CN TV channel.
- It is found from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. P<0.01. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in educational and the interest value for Pogo TV channel.
- It is inferred from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. P<0.01. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in educational and the interest value for Chutti TV channel.
• It is observed that there is no significant difference in gender and the arrangement of audio room separately.

• It is observed from the calculations that there is no significant difference between gender and the necessity of the usage of internet by children.

• It is inferred from the Anova test, that there is a significant difference between gender and the usefulness of tablet for mobility to the children.

• It is opined from the Anova test that there is a significant difference between gender and the usefulness of laptop of children.

5.1.7 Factors for not using Public Library by Children:

• It is deduced that majority 67.8% of the respondents are coming from less than 1 Km, 24.6% of the users are more than 2 Km and 7.6% of the children are long distance between library and school.

• It is inferred that majority 76.3% of the respondents are nearer between library and school and 23.7% of the children are longer distance between library and school.

• It is opined from the table that high majority 36.4% of the respondents cited longer distance to reach library, and low majority 0.8% of the users are concerned over lack of transport facilities and lack of guidance from staff.

• It is found that there is a significant difference in gender and the working hours of children’s section before school hours.

• It is concluded that there is a significant difference in gender and working hours of children’s section after school hours.
5.2 STAFF’S SURVEY FINDINGS

5.2.1 Profile of the Library Staff:

- It is observed from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference between designation and the encouragement of children to visit public libraries.

- It is inferred that majority 53.1% of the respondents are librarians of Grade III, 35.6% of the respondents are village librarians, 7.6% of the respondents are librarians of grade I, 2.3% of the respondents are librarians of grade II and 1.5% of the respondents are DLO.

- It is opined from the chi-square test, that the calculated P-value is significant. P<0.01. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference between gender and the number of members of LIS professional society.

- It is derived from the Anova test that the calculated P-value is significant. P<0.01. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference between gender and the purpose to select this profession.

- It is observed that there is no significant difference between gender and the attitude of agreeing books are ‘magic eyes’ of human beings.

- It is observed that majority 68.2% of the respondents are visited and 31.8% of the respondents are not visited. The calculated chi square value is significant. So, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents differ in their opinion about visit to public library.

- It is derived from the table that majority 69.7% of the respondents answered in the negative and 30.3% of the respondents expressed
positively. The calculated chi square value is significant. So, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents differ in their opinion about Children’s membership in public library.

5.2.2 Availability of Services for Children:

- From the calculations it is concluded that there is no significant difference between designation and the provision of modern ICT to students / children.

- It is deduced that there is no significant difference in gender and bring implementation of government scheme in public library system.

- It is observed from the calculations that there is no significant difference between gender and the availability of LIS professional to serve the children.

- It is inferred that majority 75.7% of the respondents answered in the negative and 24.3% of the respondents expressed positively. The calculated chi square value is significant. So, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents differ in their opinion about the availability story-telling hours in public library.

- It is found that majority 71.9% of the respondents answered ‘Yes’ and 28.1% of the respondents answered in the negative. The calculated chi square value is significant. So, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents differ in their opinion about the availability of open access system in children section of the Public Library.

- It is observed that majority 56.8% of the respondents answered ‘Yes’ and 43.2% of the respondents answered in the negative. The calculated chi square value is significant. So, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents differ in their opinion about the availability of Electronic Multi Media Resources for children.
5.2.3 Infrastructural Facilities for Children:

- From the calculations it was found that there is no significant difference between designation and the availability of separate wing / room for children.

- It is found from the calculations that there is no significant difference between designation and the shortage of shelves for keeping children’s books.

- It is opined that there is no significant difference between designation and the availability of children’s corner for comfortable reading.

- It is inferred that there is a significant difference between designation and the availability of garden facilities for children services.

5.2.4 Opinion of Staff towards various kinds of books liked by Children:

- It is observed from the calculations that there is no significant difference between designation and the interest in reading books in fables.

- It is inferred from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference between designation and the interest in reading books on life after.

- It is observed from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in designation and the interest in reading books in the subject of mythology by children.

- It is deduced from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference between designation and the interest in reading books on fantasy by children.
• The calculated P-Value is not significant. P>0.05. So, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternate hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that there is no significant difference between designation and the interest in reading books on humor by children.

• It is observed from the calculations that there is no significant difference between designation and the students’ interest in reading books on magic.

• It is inferred that there is no significant difference between designation, and the students’ interest in reading books in moving house.

• It is observed from the chi-square test that the calculated P-value is significant. So, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant difference in designation, and the students’ interest in reading books on need for confidence.

• It is observed from the calculations that there is no significant difference between designation and the students’ interest in reading books on popular culture.

• It is deduced that there is no significant difference between designation and the students’ interest in reading books on secrecy.

5.2.5 Opinion of Staff for the improvement of Children Library Services:

• It is observed that the respondent’s feedback of whether or not the income for the public library is granted from the sources mentioned is given respectively; from the library Cess is 75.5% (Yes) and 24.5% (No), Subscription 44.7% (Yes) and 55.3% (No), plan grant from state government 90.9% (Yes) and 9.1% (No), matching grant 32.6% (Yes) and 67.4% (No), central government through RRRLF 60.6% (Yes) and 39.4% (No), donations from public money materials resources 37.2%
(Yes) and 62.8% (No), over dues 62.2% (Yes) and 37.8% (No) and Misc foreign funds 83.3% (Yes) and 16.7% (No).

- It is observed that the distribution percentage of the respondents’ on the basis of, need for extension activities from the story telling are: 75% (Yes) and 25% (No), mobile library 4.6% (Yes) and 95.4% (No), TV comic channels 75.7% (Yes) and 24.3% (No), puppet show 31.8% (Yes) and 68.2% (No), drawing competitions 31.5% (Yes) and 68.5% (No), social service 71.2% (Yes) and 28.8% (No) and, library on wheels 76.5% (Yes) and 23.5% (No), by bus service 54.5% (Yes) and 45.5% (No), and ATM libraries services 53.1% (Yes) and 46.9% (No).

- It is found that majority 30.3% of the respondents suggested story telling hours, 30.3% of the respondents opted for drawing competitions, 22.7% of the respondents liked TV/cartoon room facilities and 16.7% of the respondents preferred puppet show.

- It is opined that majority 76.5% of the respondents stay after school hours and 23.5% of the respondents expressed their wish to work before school hours. The calculated chi square value is significant. So, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents do not differ in their opinion about working hours of children section.

- It is inferred that majority 75.7% of the respondents answered ‘Yes’ and 24.3% of the respondents answered in the negative. The calculated chi square value is significant. So, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it is concluded that respondents differ in their opinion about parents accompanying with children.

- It is observed from the calculations that there is a significant difference among the opinions of the public library staff.

5.3 **Hypotheses have been proved in the following findings of study**

- Many children visit public libraries

- Story –telling is interesting for children
• Respondents do not differ in their opinion about public library in having separate section for children.
• Respondents do not differ in their opinion about seating facilities available for children in public library.
• Respondents do not differ in their opinion about working hours of children section
• Respondents do not differ in their opinion about library teacher available in the children section
• Respondents do not differ in their opinion about open access system available in children section of the Public Library
• Respondents do not differ in their opinion about Reading habit of children
• Respondents do not differ in their opinion about parents accompany with children
• Respondents do not differ in their opinion about availability of Electronic Multi Media Resources for children.
• Staff do not differ in their opinion about services, availability of materials, extensions activities and subject knowledge

5.4 **Hypotheses have been rejected in the following findings of study**

• Many children are members of public library.

5.5 **SUGGESTIONS**

1. Present status of Public Library Services to children in Chennai and Kancheepuram Districts are quite normal. It should be upgraded and standardized immediately.

2. Most of the libraries established are not having children’s sections. Only few libraries have separate section for children in Chennai and Kancheepuram districts. Hence, each and every public library must have separate children’s section. This is important in view of the fact
that the cultivation of the reading habit from childhood will be a stepping stone to build a good character to make our generation good as citizens of the country.

3. Library Children’s wing should be decorated like a birthday function hall in order to attract the children towards reading habit.

4. Libraries should be having specially designed furniture for children with age group of 3 – 15.

5. They should be trained to stay long hours in the section. For this purpose modern sofa sets should be placed in children’s section.

6. Children’s collections differ completely from the general collection of Public Library. Hence, Books on all subjects, Reference books, maps, globes, and magazines in children level should be added to children section in public library.

7. From the service point of view, qualified and trained professional library teachers with encouraging attitude and aptitude should be appointed on time scale of pay equivalent to any other teaching staff.

8. To meet the future demand in TamilNadu, UG and PG courses on Children’s Librarianship to be started in all universities both in English and Tamil medium of instructions. It is an urgent task.

9. Internet facilities may be provided for children.

10. Garden surroundings may be provided for all children libraries.

11. Convenient play materials may be provided in children section.

12. Supervision in this sector is very essential for improvement of services.

13. Rest places may be arranged for children in all public libraries separately for both genders.

14. Garden Facilities may be provided with colourful plants and shrubs.

15. Public library staff should motivate school children to read books and magazines.
16. Books selection staff should have experience in children’s services and children’s literature.

17. At present, it is observed that the Tamil Nadu Public Library Department caters to the needs of children in general and school children by sending an office circular to school. The services are not satisfactory and to be upgraded. In this purpose, the Government of Tamil Nadu should take a policy decision immediately and create library teachers post in time bound scales in school and public libraries to serve children effectively.

18. Children sections should serve round the clock in public libraries in all districts.

19. User’s education for children has to be started immediately in Tamil Nadu public libraries.

20. Sufficient funds may be allotted for effective services to children.

21. More periodicals with pictures are to be subscribed to provide updated information.

22. Binding of books and magazines are to be carried out in every year.

23. Children’s Day has to be celebrated on 14th November every year in all public libraries of Tamil Nadu.

24. Book Day has to be celebrated with children on 24th April every year. Sweets are to be distributed to children to net them into library reading culture.

25. Children will find useful time in summer camp in conducting competitions in.

   1. Drawing
   2. Music
   3. Dance
   4. Drama and
   5. Speeches etc.
26. Mobile library has to reach the door step of children’s houses and provide services.
27. Children’s book writers have to be encouraged to contribute literature through seminars, conference and workshops.
28. A separate story telling room has to be provided with modern amenities. Trained staff is necessary for telling stories. Separate section should be allotted so that, children can read aloud and have control over their voices.
29. Government of Tamil Nadu offers 12 stationery items free of cost to the children who become member of District Central Library. It is suggested that the same 12 stationery items be awarded to children members in a meeting on Children’s Day to be celebrated on 14th November every year.
30. It is also suggested that priority may be given to the library member children in all competitions and higher studies admissions.
31. It is suggested that each state may start children’s university like Gujarat state. It is a duty of every citizen to defend children in all aspects namely education, socio-culture, and individual development. Today’s children are tomorrow leaders.
32. 74.6% of nom-members are economically poor members. These sections of members should be served by the public library at their school, and at their door steps, So that, they will welcome this service through mobile service. Internet and online services will be greatly appreciated by them, in future in a modern society.

5.6 Avenues for further Research

It is essential to undertake intensive research on various facets of the children’s services in Tamil Nadu.
1. To suggest a few, are:
   a) Information services to children in Government of Tamil Nadu schools: A study.
   b) Children’s libraries and children’s literature in Tamil: A study.
   c) The necessity of Library Teacher posts in all Government schools: A study.
   e) Information Services to children in Tamil Nadu and Delhi: A comparative study.

5.7 CONCLUSION

Now-a-days providing public library services to children are not satisfactory. In abroad, the public library provides separate reading section with kids books and play things for children. Further in foreign countries, the public Library encourages story telling hours, drawing competitions, Film shows and exhibition in the library. Hence there is a need to develop Children section in each public libraries in Tamil Nadu also. Library should be in such a way it should attract children. Library children wing should be decorated like a birthday function hall in order to attract the children towards reading habit. “A child is a father of a man.” Today’s children are tomorrow’s leaders. Hence, it is the duty of each library staff to promote children towards reading habits. There is no separate wing for children in public libraries in Tamil Nadu. Hence the government should come forward to establish a separate wing for the benefit of children.

Government and public should plan and cooperate with each other for development of children’s library services in Tamil Nadu public library system.
Dr. S.R. Ranganathan’s five laws of library and information science can be interpreted as follows for the children’s purposes.

- Information is for use.
- Every child his or her information.
- Every information its child.
- Save the time of the child.
- Information center is a growing organization.