CHAPTER-VI

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the findings, suggestions and conclusions arrived after the present investigation.

6.1. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the present study has been presented in the following few pages.

In verifying the hypothesis-1 “There is significant difference in the Library Management Systems among the Management Institute Libraries in Tamil Nadu”, it has been split up in to seven components of Library Management Systems and the results are:

Among the management institutes in Tamil Nadu,

1. Majority (62.70%) of them have separate library.
2. Administration has been centralized in nearly half (42.06%) of the total libraries.
3. Majority (76.19%) of the libraries are working for more than 10 hours per day.
4. Majority (70.64%) of the libraries have followed the Dewey Decimal Classification.
5. Majority (72.22%) of the libraries are having Online Public Access Catalogue.
6. Most (76.98%) of the libraries have been visited by 50 users or less per day.
7. More than half (52.38%) of the total libraries are following open access system.
In the analysis of the hypothesis-1, in terms of the components of the library management systems, except the working hours all other components are insignificant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis has been accepted and the research hypothesis has been rejected.

In verifying the hypothesis-2 “*There is significant difference in the existing library resources among the Management Institute Libraries in Tamil Nadu*”, it has been split up in to eighteen components, based on the various resources and the results are:

Among the management institutes in Tamil Nadu,

1. Nearly half (45.24%) of the total libraries have a collection of 2001 to 4000 volumes of text books.
2. Half (50.79%) of the total Libraries have a collection up to 500 reference books.
3. Up to 25 national journals are subscribed by half (50.01%) of the total libraries.
4. Majority (61.91%) of the libraries subscribe 11-20 international journals.
5. Three fourth (77.78 %) of the total libraries are subscribing up to 25 national magazines.
6. Most (95.24%) of the libraries are subscribing up to10 international magazines.
7. Half (54.76 %) of the total libraries are subscribing above 5 national dailies.
8. Only very few (9.52 %) libraries subscribe only one international daily.
9. Most (83.33%) of the libraries have a smaller collection of project reports i.e. up to1000 project reports only.
10. Most (73.02%) of the libraries hold a collection of up to 10 theses i.e. a smaller collection.

11. Half (52.38%) of the total libraries have collection of anywhere between 201 to 400 periodical back volumes i.e. in the middle range.

12. Half (55.56%) of the total libraries have a collection of more 50 case study materials.

13. Three fourth (78.57%) of the libraries have a collection up to 50 video cassettes i.e. low collection of cassettes.

14. Most (68.26%) of the libraries own just 10 audio cassettes and below.

15. Most (64.29%) of the libraries possess only 250 or less compact discs.

16. Most (66.67%) of the libraries have only 25 or less floppy discs.

17. Most (64.29%) of the libraries do not subscribe online journals.

18. Majority (83.33%) of the libraries do not subscribe databases.


20. Periodicals in the areas namely Business; Management; Production Operation Management, Total Quality Management, Materials Management, And Project Management; Law and Insurance are scanty.

In the analysis of the hypothesis-2 in terms of the various library resources, except the data-base all the other resources are insignificant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis has been accepted and the research hypothesis has been rejected.

In verifying the hypothesis-3 “There is a significant difference in the information and communication technology facilities and services provided
among the management institute libraries in Tamilnadu”, it has been split up in to nine components based on the information and communication technology facilities and services available and the results are:

Among the management institutes in Tamil Nadu,

1. Half (50.8%) of the total libraries are fully automated.
2. Nearly half (47.63%) of the total libraries use commercial software.
3. Majority (72.22%) of the libraries circulation system is computerized.
4. Half (56.35%) of the total libraries have both telephone and fax facilities.
5. Mostly all the type of topologies are equally used by the libraries.
6. Nearly half (41.27 %) of the total libraries have LAN connection.
7. Most (61.9%) of the libraries have internet connection.
8. Most (60.32%) of the libraries have dedicated access via internet connection.
9. Most (69.84%) of libraries have reprographic services.

In the analysis of the hypothesis-3 in terms of the Information and Communication Technology, Facilities and Services, except the reprographic services all other components are insignificant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis has been accepted and the research hypothesis has been rejected.

In verifying the hypothesis- 4 “There is significant difference in the existing Resource Sharing and Networking facilities among the Management Institute Libraries in Tamil Nadu”, it has been split up in to twelve components based on the resource sharing and networking facilities and the results are:

Among the management institutes in Tamil Nadu,

1. Most (63.49%) of the librarians ask other libraries to lend documents.
2. When a research article is not available in the library most of the librarians prefer to get a photocopy first, and secondly they try with author for a reprint. Contacting the other libraries to lend the source document on ILL is their third option and acquiring the original document is their last option.

3. Request for ILL service is chiefly from the teaching staff i.e. faculty and the request from other staff comes next. Unfortunately the number of requests from the research scholars lack behind the students.

4. Though books and periodicals borrowed from other libraries are nearly equal, the books occupy the first rank and the periodicals come next.

5. Among the objectives for Resource Sharing, Effective Dissemination of Information stands first, Availability of More Information stands second, Access of Costly Information stands third, Financial Constraints comes fourth, and then only the other objectives get importance.

6. Among the areas covered under Resource Sharing, Photocopy Services stands first, Shared Cataloguing stands second, Interlibrary Loan stands third, Online Search Facility comes fourth, and then only the other areas get importance.

7. Majority (70.63 %) of the libraries receive requests for books from 21 to 40 in numbers i.e. above average.

8. Most (65.87%) of the libraries receive requests for periodicals from 21 to 40 numbers i.e. average.

9. Most (61.11%) of the libraries receive non-book material requests above 15 numbers which is a good sign.

10. More than half (53.97%) of the total libraries receive project reports and thesis request up to 15 numbers.
11. Three fourth (77.78%) of total libraries receive photocopies of material request above 15 numbers.

12. Among the factors largely contributing for fulfillment of inter library loan requests are in the order of Co-Operation from Other Libraries, Effective Resource Sharing, and Informal Exchange of relationship.


14. The reasons for unsuccessful ILL requests is the Lack of Exchange Relationship, Restrictions on Issue of Books on ILL, Difficulty in Locating the Documents, Unwilling to lend Documents and Fear of Loss of Documents.

15. The constraints for not attending the ILL requests is the Lack of Formal Exchange of Relationship, Shortage of Staff, Knowledge on Availability of Documents, Absence of Reciprocity and Financial Constraints.

16. Three fourth (69.84%) of the libraries are the members of DELNET.

17. Most (61.11%) of the libraries are not the members of INFLIBNET.

18. More than half (58.73%) of the total libraries are not the members of MANLIBNET.

19. Most (61.9%) of the libraries are the members of ERNET.

20. More than three fourth (85.71%) of the total libraries are not the members of UGC-INFONET consortia.

21. More than half of the (59.52%) of the total libraries are the members of AICTE-INDEST consortia.
In the analysis of the hypothesis-4 in terms of the resources sharing and networking facilities, there exists significant difference in the INFLIBNET membership, UGC-INFONET consortia membership and AICTE-INDEST consortia membership at 0.05 level. The remaining nine components of resource sharing and networking are insignificant. Since nine components out of the twelve are insignificant the null hypothesis has been accepted to major extent.

6.2. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The following are the Conclusions and suggestions which have emerged out of the present investigation.

1. All the management institutes in Tamil Nadu should have separate library so as to facilitate resource sharing.
2. If the administrations of all the management institute libraries are decentralized, it will be easy take decisions.
3. If the uniform classification system is followed in all the management institutes in Tamil Nadu, it will be very useful for easy searching of the documents by classification numbers through union catalogue.
4. All the management institute libraries should have Online Public Access Catalogue so that any one can access it from anywhere at any time.
5. All the management institutes should enrich the collection in terms of Reference Books, International Magazines, International Dailies, Case Materials and Compact Discs to strengthen resource sharing.
6. All the management institute libraries can subscribe online journals and databases by avoiding duplication with other libraries so as to share resources and reduce the recurring expenditure.
7. All the management institute libraries can maintain a good number of books in all the specialization and periodical to meet the requirements of users.

8. All the management institute libraries should follow open access system so as to serve to the users’ interest, convenience and confidentiality.

9. All the management institute libraries have to automate with a view to provide effective service to users.

10. If all the management institute libraries use the same library automation software, then it will be a boon to users to easily access the bibliographic details of the documents.

11. At a minimum level all the management institute libraries should have both Telephone and Fax Facilities to enhance the resource sharing.

12. All the management institute libraries should have internet connection for speedy information exchange among them.

13. All the management institute libraries should have the essential Reprographic services to improve the service.

14. Though resource sharing is taking place at minimal level among the institute libraries, it can improve to a larger extend by way of Training programmes, work shops, and seminars for all librarians.

15. Recently a net service by name TAmilnadu Management LIBraries NETwork (TAMLIBNET GOOGLE GROUPS) has been started by the researcher during his period of his research to share his ideas and thoughts with fellow librarians. If this network is utilized for resource sharing it will be helpful to improve the service provided by it.
If the Suggestions given above are implemented effectively it may enhance the resource sharing among the management institute libraries in Tamil Nadu to a larger extent, with the minimal expenditure and the satisfaction of the academicians.

6.3. SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The results of the present study have revealed the present status of resource sharing among management institutes of Tamil Nadu state level. The same can be extended to either south India level or all India level with stratified sampling technique.

From the present study it has been inferred that the contribution of the self-financed management institutes is in majority and hence an in-depth study about the resource sharing of these institutes can alone be carried out.

In the present study the management institutes have been analyzed based on the classification on the management type namely, Government, Aided, and Self-financed. The same study can be carried out on some other classifications like Institute attached wise (University Departments, Engineering Colleges, Arts and Science Colleges and Stand Alone Institutes), Zone Wise (East, West, North and South) District Wise, Library user Population Wise.