

6.1 Introduction

Libraries are regarded at the same time as the center of the institution because they are a fundamental and required component. It is difficult to conceive global research and development without libraries and information hubs. An educational system where all forms of knowledge may be accessed is strongest when it has libraries. As time goes on, libraries' layouts and dimensions alter as they transition from being traditional libraries to information hubs. Improvements in libraries are now required to assure its automation in light of the rise in literature, the quickly rising demand for users.

6.2 Finding of the study

- Most of the libraries are being commanded by skilfully qualified librarian.
- Majority of the colleges have less than 50 non-teaching staff members.
- Most libraries have fully or partially automated their operations.
- Total 480 questionnaires were distributed among selected 12 universities of Madhya Pradesh. 450 questionnaires have been collected, 450 questionnaires were received.
- The total 225 (50 percent) users who replied were undergraduates, while 120 (27 percent) were studying in PG classes, i.e. PG. 105 (23 percent) were the research scholars who responded to the survey.
- Total 209 (46.44%) users visit the library daily. 101 (22.44%) users visit the library 2-3 times in a week and 80 (17.78%) users visit the libraries 2-3 times in a month. Likewise 50 (11.11%) users visit the libraries on a monthly basis. Only 10 (2.22%) users visit the libraries rarely.
- Most of 260 (57.78%) libraries were automated libraries, 120 (26.67%) libraries were in initial automation stages. Only, 70 (15.57%) responses have shown that fully automated libraries.
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- Most of libraries were using Koha software is used by 90 (20%) libraries while E-Granthalaya is being used by 15 (18.52%) libraries. SOUL are being used by 80 (17.78), while library solution used by 12 (2.67), SLIM2 used by 11 (2.44). Only Libsys used by 10 (2.22) are using in housekeeping activity done by library.
- Most of users were said 190 (42.22%) users responded that the automated library system is better than manual. Only 120 (26.76%) users stated that they are not aware whether automation has any effect on library services.
- Most of 210 (25.39%) users use Web-OPAC or OPAC for searching issue and return.
- Most of users 250 (55.56%) users visit the library to borrow purposes.
- Most of users were 260 (57.78%) users have adopted Online / Electronic system for filling the library membership form. Whereas 190 (42.22%) users have filled manual form for the membership of library.
- Found that 340 (75.56%) users use Web-OPAC or OPAC for searching the books or other material in the library while 110 (24.44%) users used physical catalogue for searching the books in the library.
- Most of 290 (64.44%) users have computerized library facilities while 160 (35.56%) users are getting books circulated through manual system.
- Most of 280 (62.22%) users use library computer for searching any information in the library whereas 170 (37.78%) users use both library computer along with own device for pointed the information.
- Most of libraries were Local Area Network (LAN) facility is available in 290 (64.44%) libraries to share its resources and other materials inside the campus. While, LAN facility is not available in 160 (35.56%) libraries.
- Most of libraries were leased line in 310 (68.89%) libraries. Broad-band is used for providing internet facility in 50 (11.11%) and only 60 (13.33) library use medium dial up.
- Most of the libraries i.e. 272 (60.44%) have subscribed to IBFLIBNET only.

6.3 Testing of Hypotheses

H01-Libraries are known for using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) both for automation of its routine activities as well as for providing search services to the users. Computers are increasingly used in libraries both for internal operations as well as for accessing information that is available in the four walls of the library. The applications of computers avoid repetitive jobs and save labour and time both for users as well as outside the library staff.

From the table 5.8 From the analysis of the data, it is found that 210 (25.39) users use Web-OPAC or OPAC for searching issue and return, followed by 187 (22.61%) users used for easy to find required information of library collections, followed by 110 (13.30) users use the OPAC for Easy to find out required books, journals, followed by 90 (10.88) users use OPAC for time saving, followed by 80 (9.67) users use OPAC for Increase quality of work, while 70 (8.67) users use OPAC for SMS alerts in the library.

So, hypotheses is proved and accept.

H02-Library automation networks to use of libraries are fulfilled requirements for libraries and some library networks more used in libraries. By using them, it also saves time or the work of human power is also used. Library data can also be arranged in a systematic way or paper work will also be less which will help in environmental protection.

From the table 5.17 discribed that, it is found from the data given in the table and the graph above that INFLIBNET are subscribed by 272 (60.44) and DELNET are being subscribed by 150 (33.33%) libraries. Most of the libraries i.e. 272 (60.44%) have subscribed to IBFLIBNET only.

So, hypotheses is proved and accept.

6.4 Suggestion

- It is recommended that more librarians become more adept at using computers. To overcome financial limitations and vendor dependence, they should use open-source software for automation, digitalization, content management, and other purposes.

- It is hoped that after receiving training and improving their skills, they will offer services that are more effective and efficient.
- The open-access e-Resources that are available should be better known to librarians, and they should give their patrons the links.
- The majority of libraries lack the funding necessary to efficiently provide their services.
- For the best and most efficient use of library services and resources, more funding should be given to libraries.
- More conferences, seminars, and workshops should be open to library professionals so they can attend and learn about the most recent developments that have occurred elsewhere. The librarians should offer books, journals, and other materials to encourage engineering education.
- The personnel of the library must be knowledgeable about IT abilities and understand how to use technology effectively while providing better and automated services.
- To provide better library services, libraries ought to have their own separate building.
- Through the Internet, libraries should enable remote access to their materials. For best utilization of the same, all library services should be entirely digitized.
- More consideration should be given to the software's advantages and drawbacks while selecting library management software. Software that is both proprietary and open source should be contrasted. The ILMS should be carefully selected while keeping in mind the primary goals and specifications.
- Basic components for automation include computers and related devices. The accessibility of computers must be made in accordance with the library's criteria while automating libraries. This can be noticed while purchasing library gear, which is compatible with automation software.
- In order to efficiently manage all pertinent issues connected to automation and networking, there should be trained and competent library staff. Computer specialists may be hired for the position or given the responsibility.

- Modern technology like RFID, cloud computing, cloud sourcing, etc. should be implemented in libraries to deliver better and improved services.
- To access the digital collection, the library should have a separate section designated as a digital library.

6.5 Conclusion

The chapter offers a study of the libraries at Madhya Pradesh's public and private universities. The survey explores the reactions to IT applications and services from the Madhya Pradesh university libraries' librarians. The survey includes the budget for the library, library patrons and collections, IT infrastructure and services, automation of the library, issues encountered while using IT, library employees, the effect of IT on the library's services and image, and future plans.

The survey's goal is to evaluate and pinpoint the current situation and effects of IT in Madhya Pradesh's private and public universities. Instead of investing in IT-trained staff, digitalization, scanning services, online access to databases, CD-ROM database services (through CD net server), fax service, electronic theses and dissertations, Wi-Fi technology, and consortium-based services, university libraries should focus more on acquiring library automation software, Internet access, e-journals and e-books, OPAC, CDs/DVDs, audio/video, photocopying and printing services.

In Madhya Pradesh, the majority of university libraries require appropriate IT infrastructure, including hardware, software, and human resources. To make the most use of both traditional and digital resources, the library personnel must receive the appropriate training. The management of universities will need to shift its attention away from acting as a money-making enterprise where profit is the primary priority instead of the welfare and career of the student community and back towards the quality of education.