5.1   Introduction

The study's goal is to investigate how research academics from selected universities in Madhya Pradesh use online resources. The primary goal of the study is to determine how well-known, useful, and satisfied students and researchers are with the library network.The study also attempted to determine the influence and readiness of the libraries of the aforementioned selected universities to address the problems brought on by the development of library networks.

5.2   Data Interpretation and Analysis

Table 5.1 : Distribution of Questionnaire

S. No.	University	Questionnaire Distribution	Questionnaire Received	Total	Percentage
1.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	40	40	40	8.89
2.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University of Social sciences, Mhow (M.P.)	40	40	40	8.89
3.	Vikram University Ujjain (M.P.)	40	35	35	7.78
4.	Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam University Indore (M.P.)	40	40	40	8.89
5.	Malwanchal University, Indore (M.P.)	40	40	40	8.89
6.	Medi-Caps University, Indore (M.P.)	40	35	35	7.78
7.	Oriental University, Indore (M.P.)	40	38	38	8.44
8.	Renaissance University, Indore (M.P.)	40	35	35	7.78
9.	Sage University, Indore (M.P.)	40	36	36	8.00
10.	Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth	40	38	38	8.44

S. No.	University	Questionnaire Distribution	Questionnaire Received	Total	Percentage
	Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.)				
11.	Symbiosis University of Applied Sciences Indore (M.P.)	40	38	38	8.44
12.	Avantika University, Ujjain (M.P.)	40	35	35	7.78
		480	**450**	**450**	**100**

As per above table it is clear that 480 questionnaires were distribution among selected 12 universities of Madhya Pradesh. 450 questionnaire has been collected questionnaire were received.

Table 5.2 : User Category

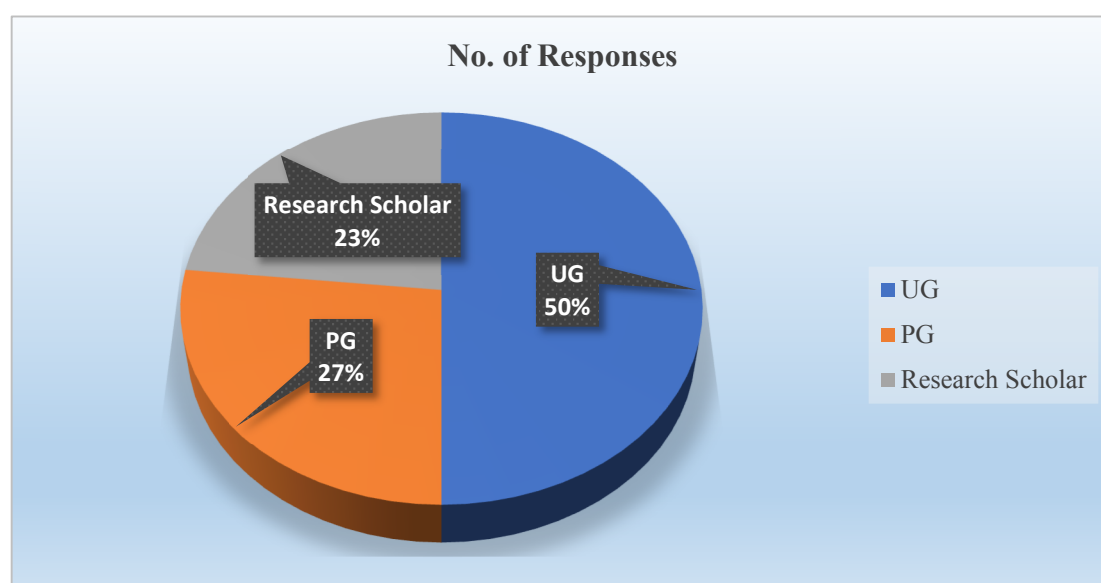| Class	No. of Responses	Percentage
UG	225	50
PG	120	26.67
Research Scholar	105	23.33
Total	**450**	**100**

Fig. 5.2 : User Category

From the table and the graph, it is clear that 450 (93.75 percent) of 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 scholar who responded to the survey. So it is revealed that the survey included all categories of library users.

Table 5.3 : Frequency of Visit

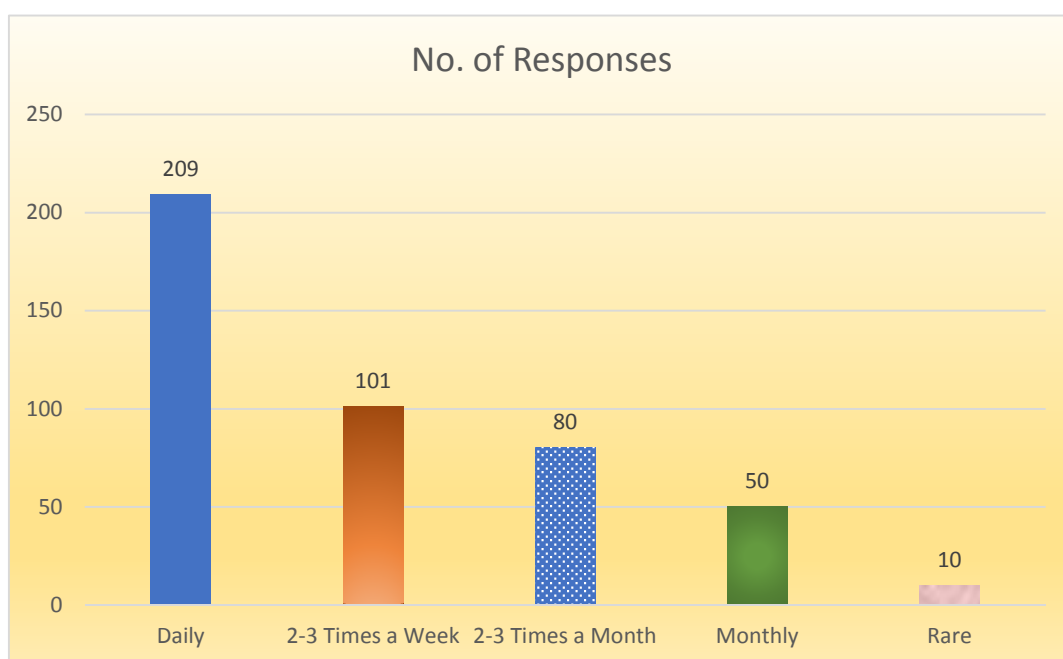| Frequently visit the library	No. of Responses	Percentage
Daily	209	46.44
2-3 Times a Week	101	22.44
2-3 Times a Month	80	17.78
Monthly	50	11.11
Rare	10	2.22
Total	**450**	**100**

Fig. 5.3 : Frequency of visit

It is observed from the table and the graph above that 209 (46.44%) users visit the daily. 101 (22.44) users visit to 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 monthly basis. Only 10 (2.22%) users visit the libraries rare.

Table 5.4 : Automation Status of Library

Status of Library	No. of Responses	Percentage
Fully Automated	70	15.56
Partially Automated	260	57.78
Initial Stage	120	26.67
Total	**450**	**100**
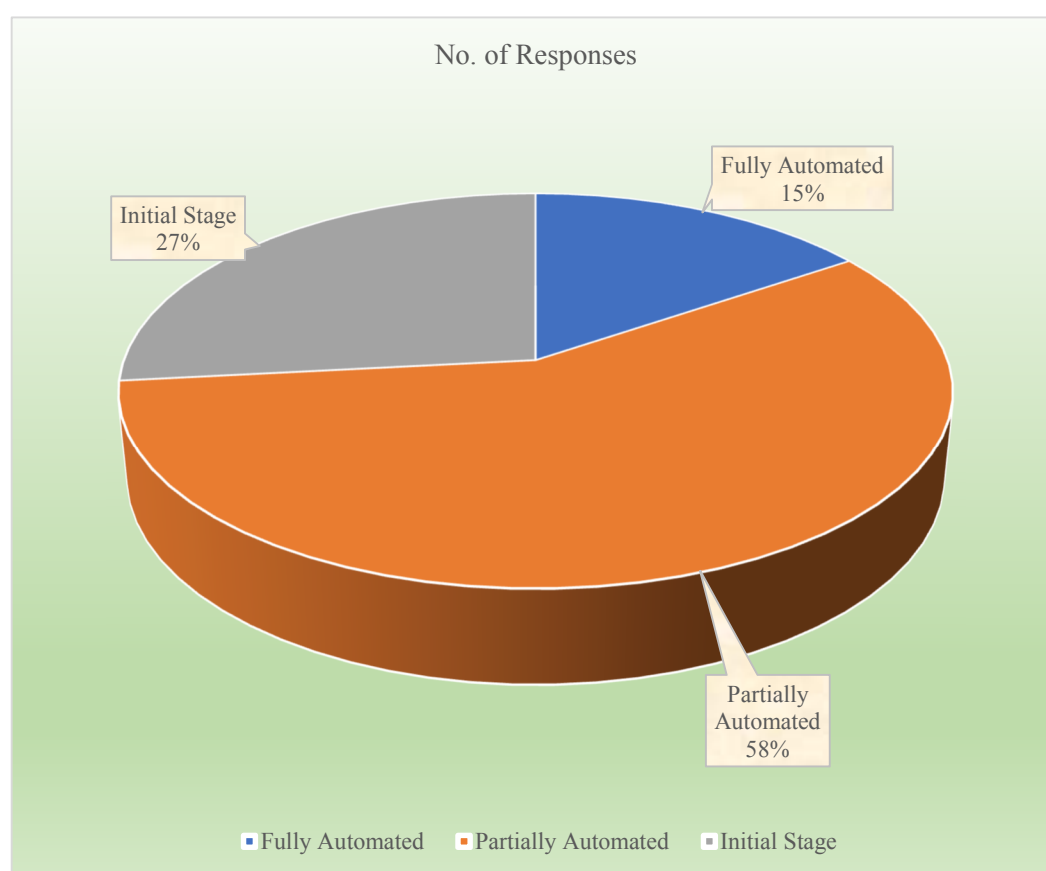
Fig. 5.4 : Automation Status of Library

It is clear from the analysis of the data that from 260 (57.78%) the libraries wereautomated libraries, 120 (26.67%) libraries were initial automation stages. Only, 70 (15.57%) responses have shown that fully automated libraries.

**Table 5.5 : Infrastructure of Library**

Infrastructure of Library	No. of Responses	Percentage
Digital Library / Institutional Repository	50	11.11
Internet Connectivity	190	42.22
Computers with Internet facility	80	17.78
Computers for Web OPAC	10	2.22
Printer/Scanner	70	15.56
RFID	50	11.11
Any other (please specify)	0	0.00
Total	**450**	**100**
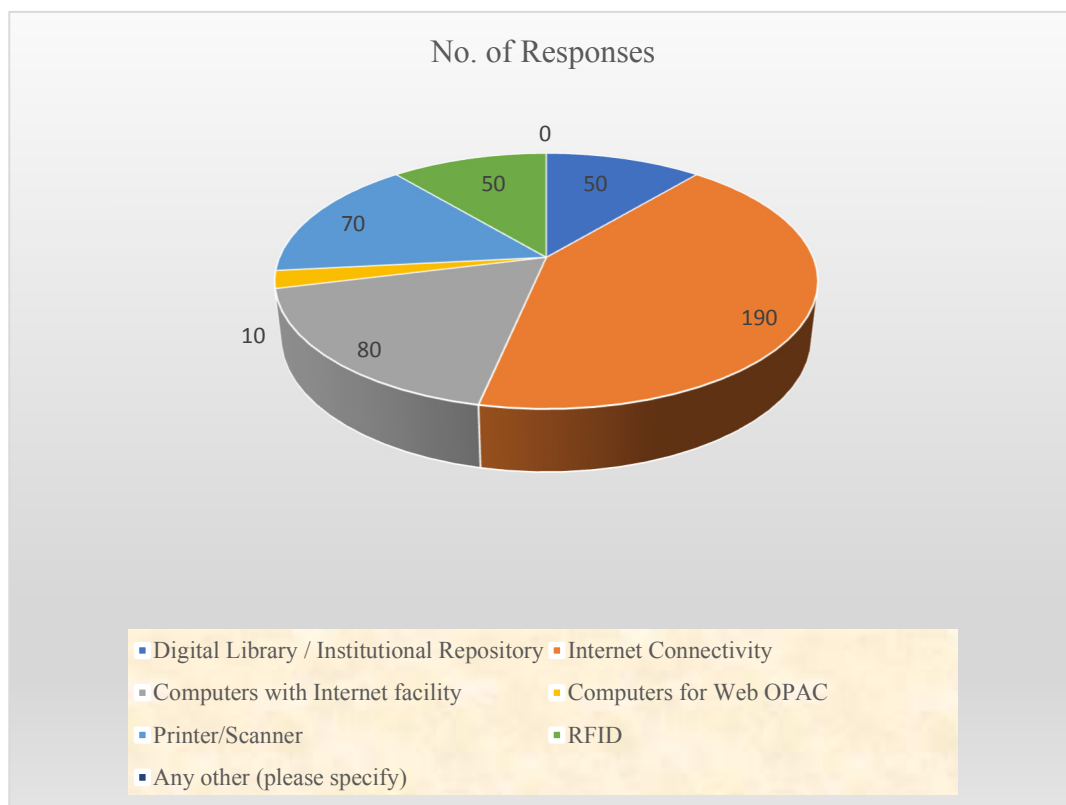
Fig. 5.5 : Infrastructure of Library

The analysis of the data provided in the table and the graph shows that 190 (42.22 %) Internet connection in available in 12 libraries.

**Table 5.6 : Using Software in Libraries**

software for library automation	No. of Responses	Percentage
Libsys	10	2.22
Koha	90	20.00
E-Granthalya	85	18.89
SLIM 2	11	2.44
Library. Solution	12	2.67
Soul	80	17.78
Auto Librarian	50	11.11
No idea/don't know	112	24.89
Total	**450**	**100**
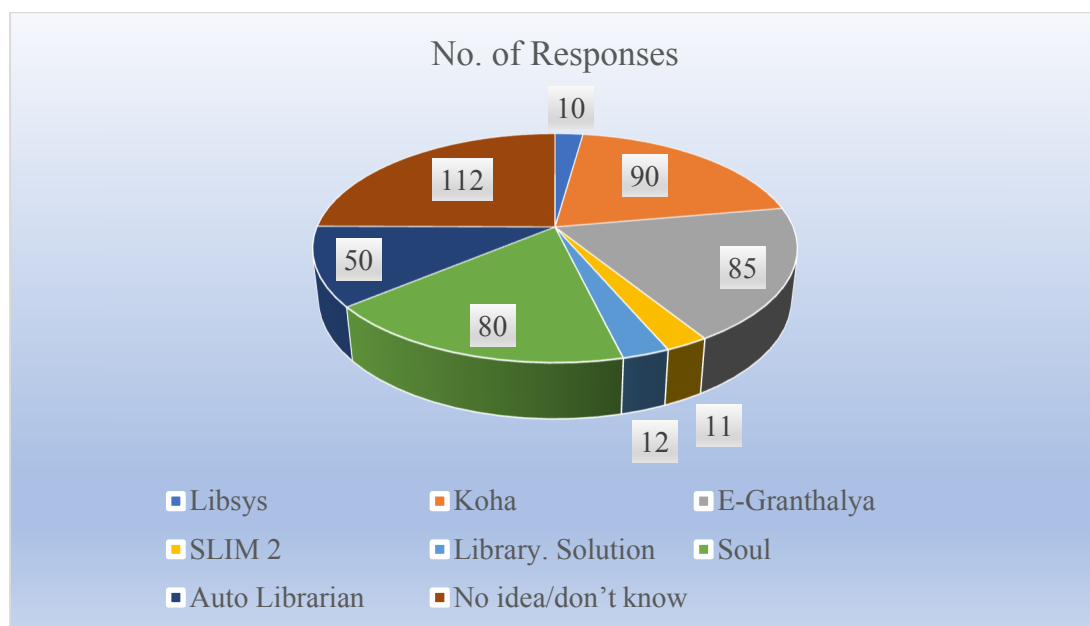
Fig. 5.6 : Using Software in Libraries

It is clear from the analysis of the table and the graph that, it is found that Koha software is used by 90 (20%) libraries while E-Granthalaya is being used by15 (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.

**Table 5.7 : Library services through automation**

Library services through automation	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	190	42.22
No	140	31.11
Can't say	120	26.67
Total	**450**	**100**

No. of Responses

Can't say, 120

Yes , 190

No , 140

■ Yes   ■ No   ■ Can't say
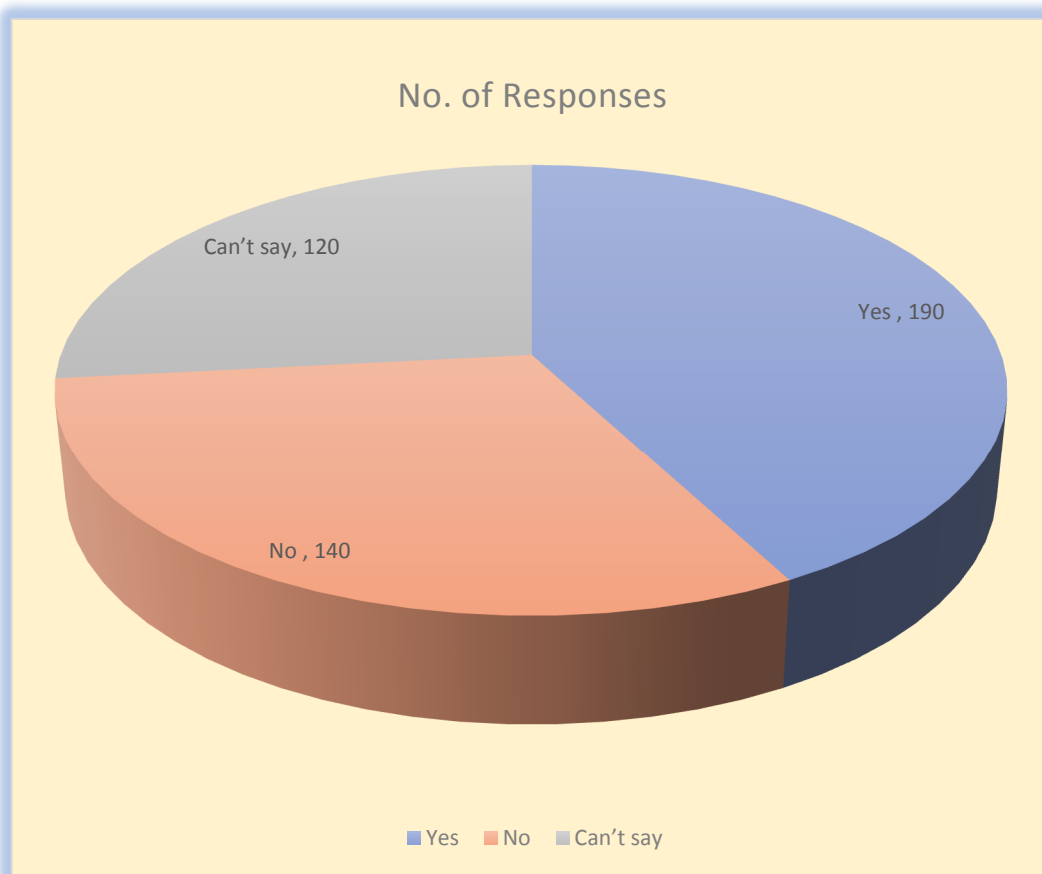
Fig. 5.7 : Library services through automation

It is found from the table and the graph 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.

**Table 5.8 : Purpose to Search Information**

Purpose to Search Information	No. of Responses	Percentage
Very easy to find required information of library collections	187	22.61
Easy to find out required books, journals etc.	110	13.30
No dependency on library staff	50	6.05
Time saving	90	10.88
Easy Issue/return	210	25.39
SMS alerts	70	8.46
Increase quality of work	80	9.67
Any other, pls. specify	30	3.63
Total	**827**	**100**
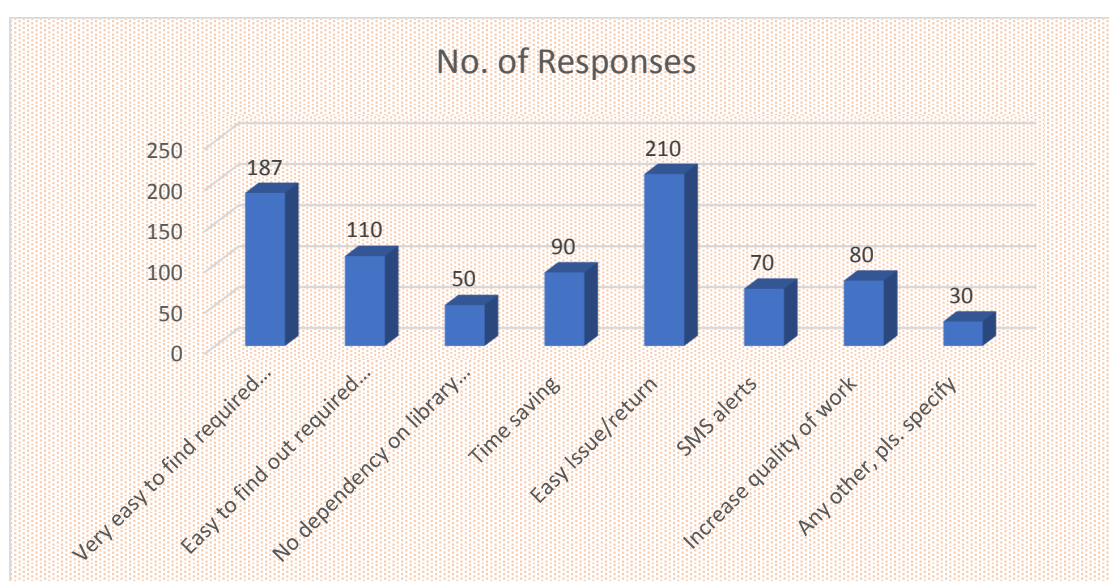
Fig. 5.8 : Purpose Search Information by OPAC

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.

Table 5.9 : Purpose of the Library Visit

Purpose of Library Visit	No. of Responses	Percentage %
For Reference	140	31.11
To borrow Material	250	55.56
To search e-resources	30	6.67
Internet Surfing	20	4.44
Other	10	2.22
Total	**450**	**100**
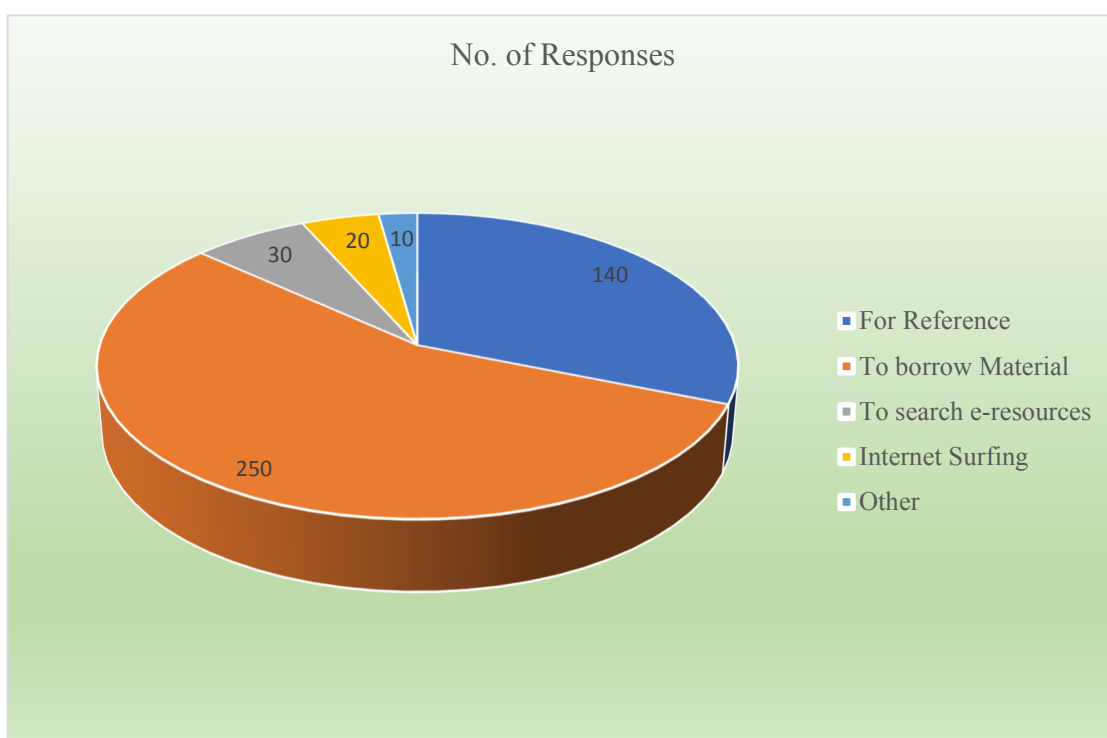
Fig. 5.9 : Purpose of Library Visit

It is found from the analysis of the data from the table and the graph that 250 (55.56%) users visit the library to borrow purposes and 140 (31.11) to borrow for reference material from the library. 30 (6.67%) users visit to search e-resources. 20 (4.44%) users use library only to borrow internet surfing and 10 (2.22%) users use library only for borrowing study others that users visit the libraries for diverse purposes.

Table 5.10 : Library Membership Form

User Library membership form	No. of Responses	Percentage
Online / Electronic	260	57.78
Manual	190	42.22
Total	**450**	**100**
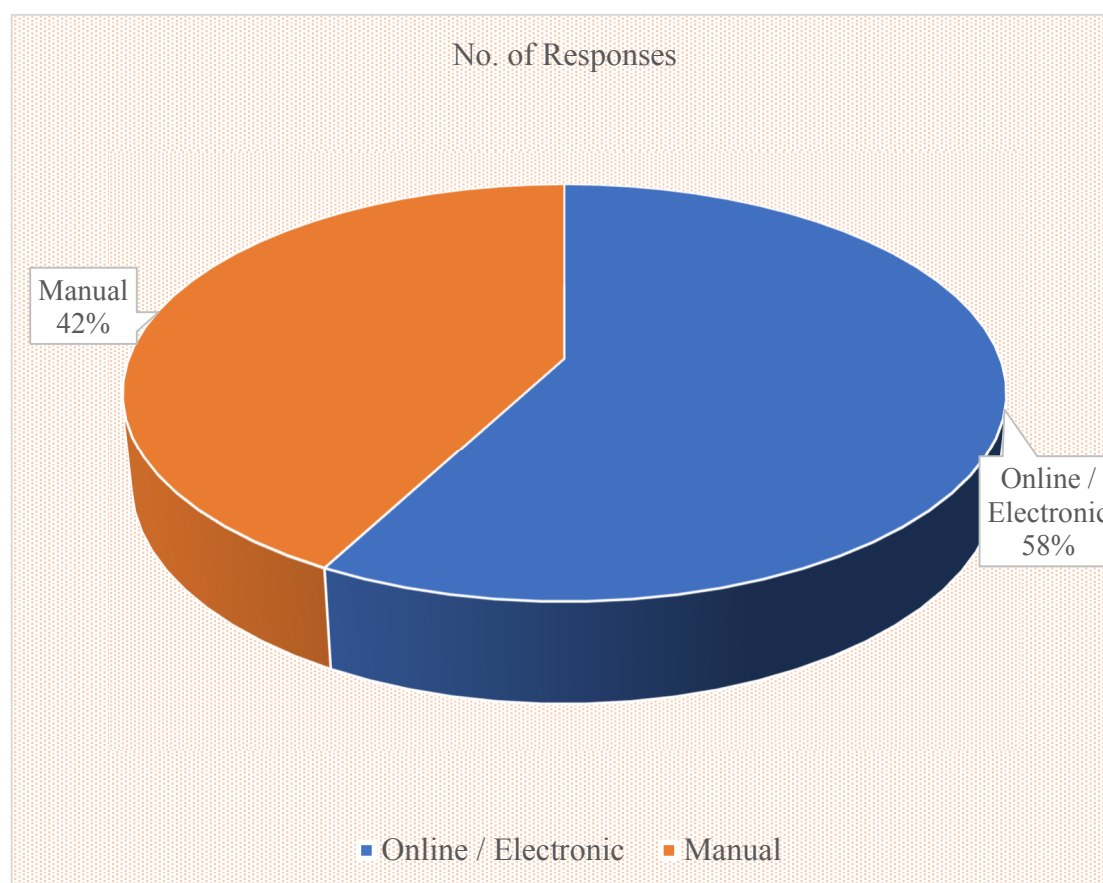
Fig. 5.10 : Library Membership Form

It is clear from the analysis of the data that 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.

Table 5.11 : Search method of Books in Library

Search method of books in library	No. of Responses	Percentage
Web-OPAC / OPAC	340	75.56
Physical Catalogue	110	24.44
Total	**450**	**100**
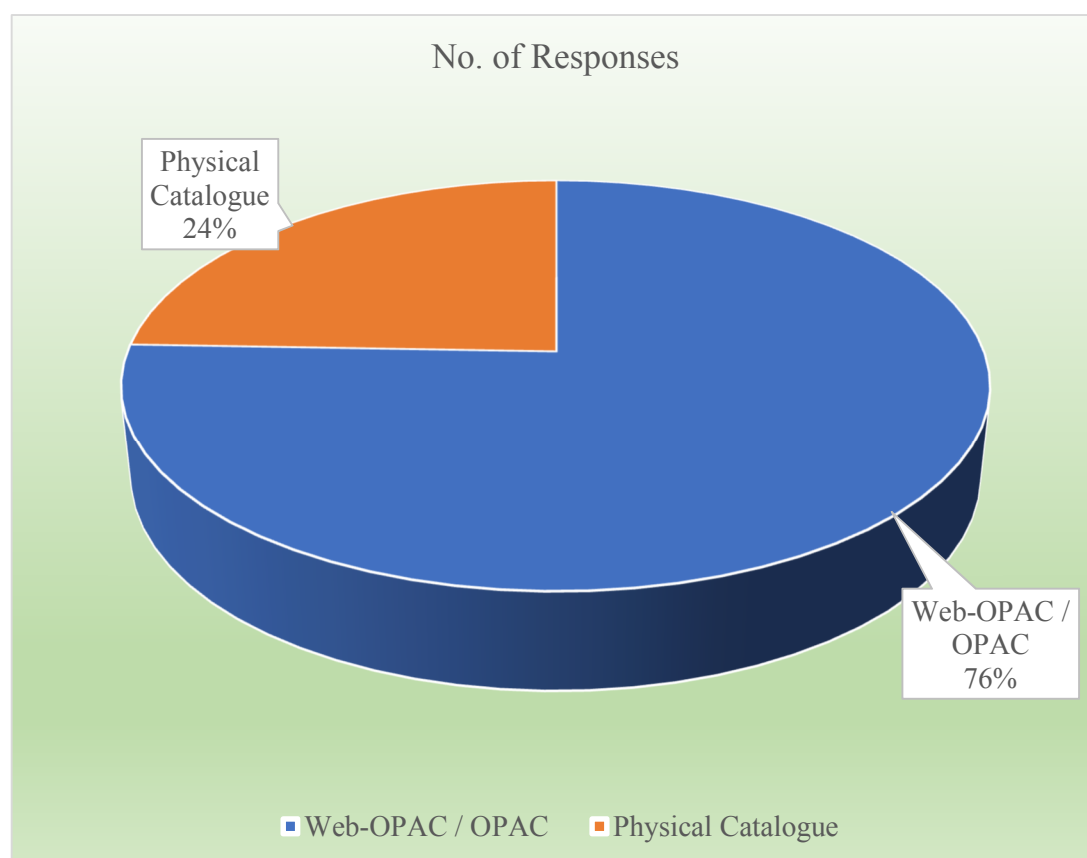
Fig. 5.11 : Search method of books in the library

From the analysis of the data, it is 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.

Table 5.12 : Books Issue/Return

Books Issue/Return	No. of Responses	Percentage
Computerized	290	64.44
Manual	160	35.56
Total	**450**	**100**

Fig. 5.12 : Books Issue/Return

It is evident from the data given table and graph above that the 290 (64.44%) users have computerized library facilities while 160 (35.56%) users are getting books circulated through manual system. This shows that most of the libraries have computerized their book circulation systems.

**Table 5.13 : Method of access of information**

Method of access of information	No. of Responses	Percentage
Library Computer	280	62.22
Own Device	170	37.78
Total	**450**	**100**
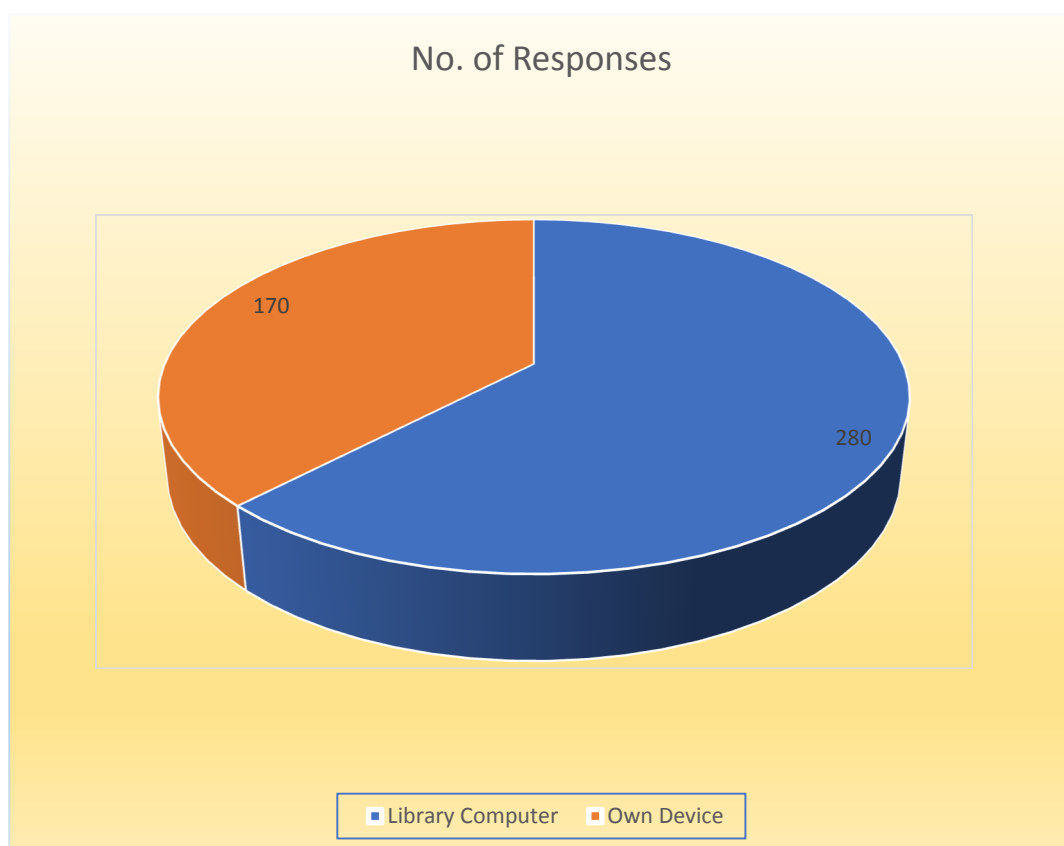
Fig. 5.13 : Method of access of information

It is found from the data given in the table and the graph above that 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 searching the information.

Table 5.14 : LAN in Institution/ Library

LAN in Institution/ Library	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	290	64.44
No	160	35.56
Total	**450**	**100**
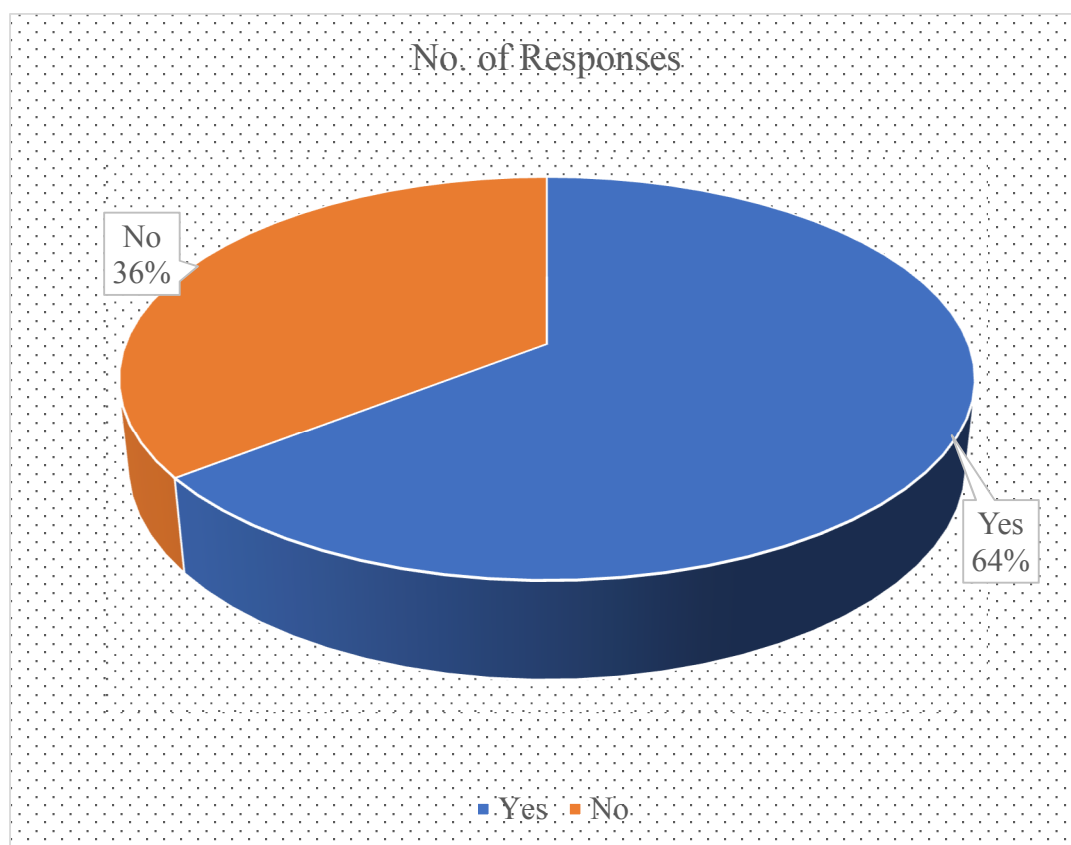
Fig. 5.14 : LAN in Institution/ Library

It is clear that table and the graph above indicate that 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. Thus, most of the subject libraries have LAN connectivity and are facilitated with the facility.

Table 5.15 : Intranet Service

Intranet Service	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	380	84.44
No	70	15.56
Total	**450**	**100**
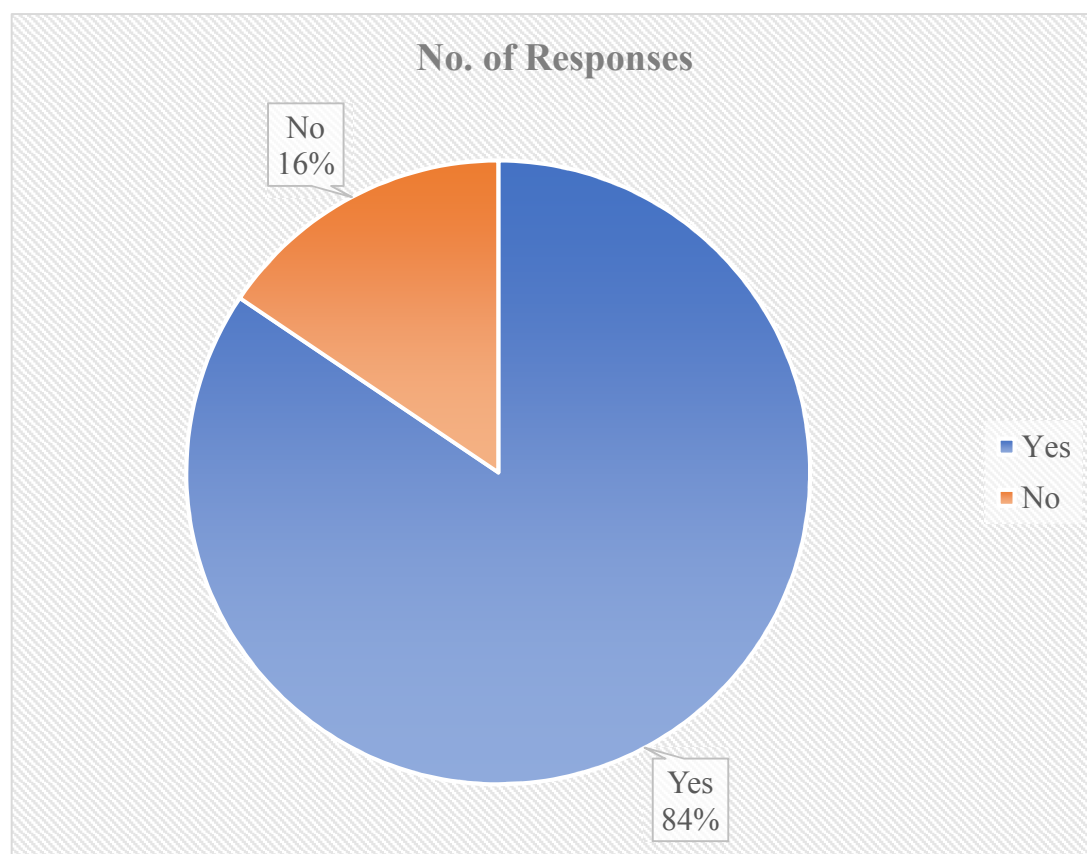
Fig. 5.15 : Intranet Service

It is clear that table and the graph above indicate, that Internet 380 (84.44%) libraries have internet facility available while the facility is unavailable in 70 (15.56%) libraries.

Table 5.16 : Internet Connectivity

Internet Connectivity	No. of Responses	Percentage
Dial up (telephone)	60	13.33
Leased Line	310	68.89
Broad band	50	11.11
VSAT	30	6.67
Any Other _____	0	0.00
Total	**450**	**100**
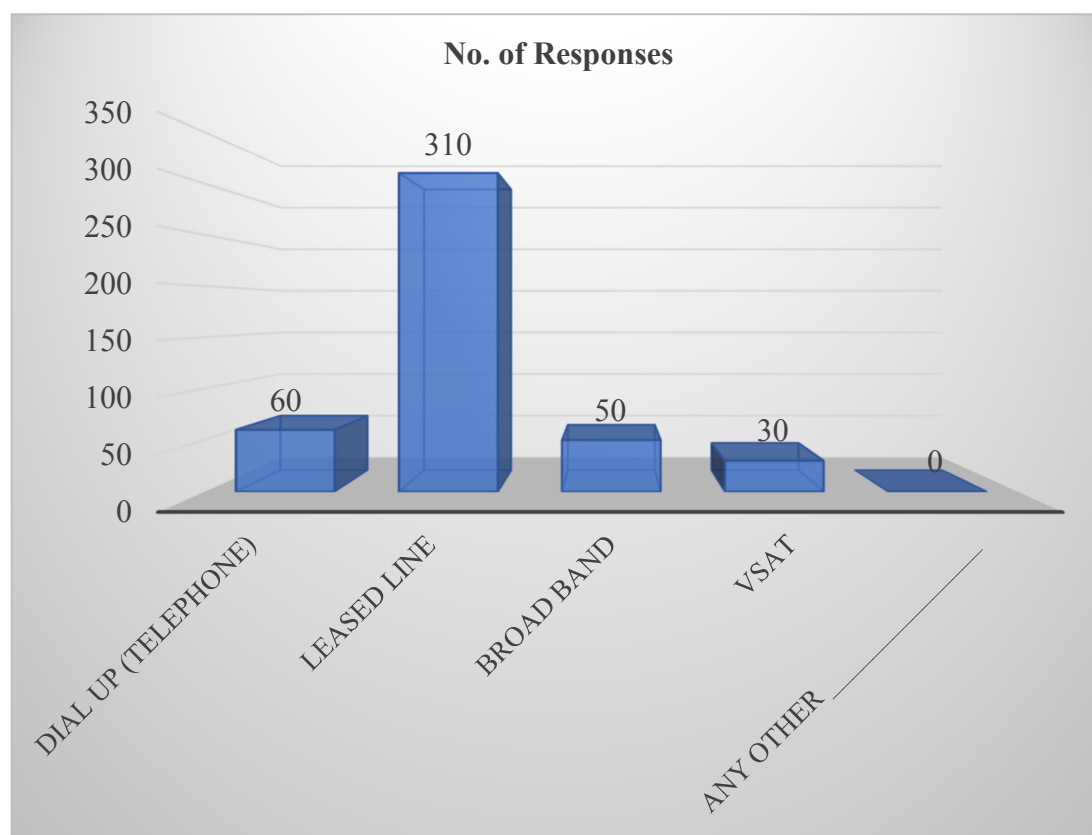
Fig. 5.16 : Internet Connectivity

It is clear from the analysis of the data shown that internet facility is provided through 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.

Table 5.17 : Library Network

Library Network(s)	No. of Responses	Percentage
INFLIBNET	272	60.44
INDONET	2	0.44
CALIBNET	16	3.56
DELNET	150	33.33
INDONET	0	0.00
NICNET	10	2.22
SIRNET	0	0.00
Any other:	0	0.00
Total	**450**	**100**
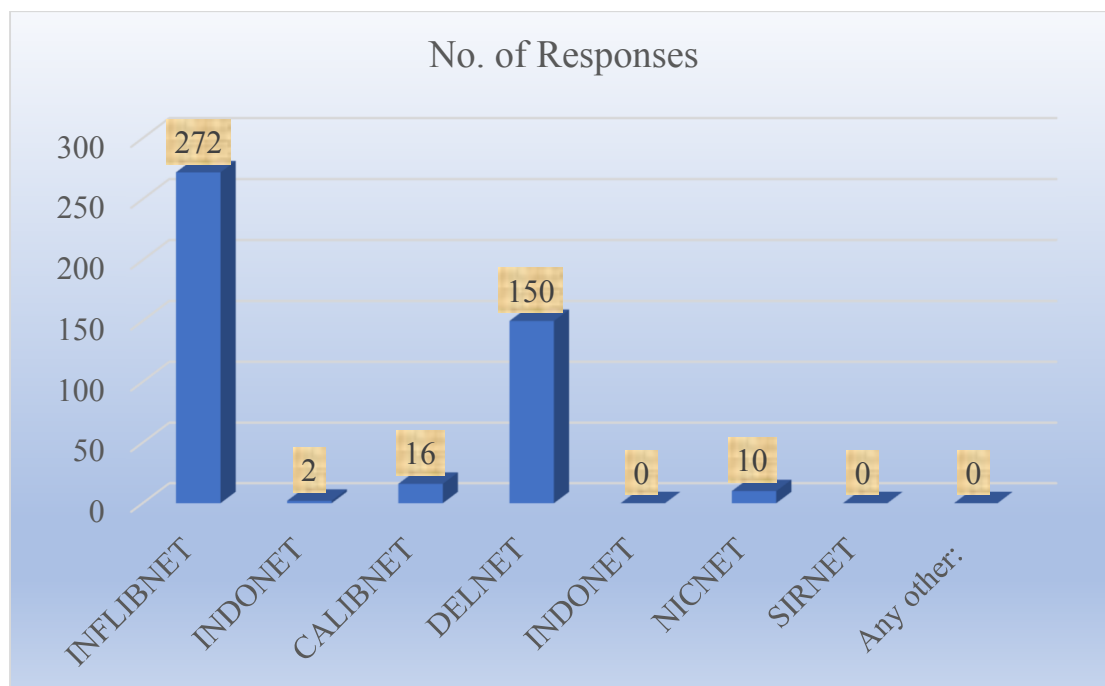
Fig. 5.17 : Library Network

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.

Table 5.18 : Features of the Library Software

Features of the Library Software	No. of Responses	Percentage
Excellent	10	2.22
Good	270	60.00
Average	100	22.22
Poor	70	15.56
Total	**450**	**100**
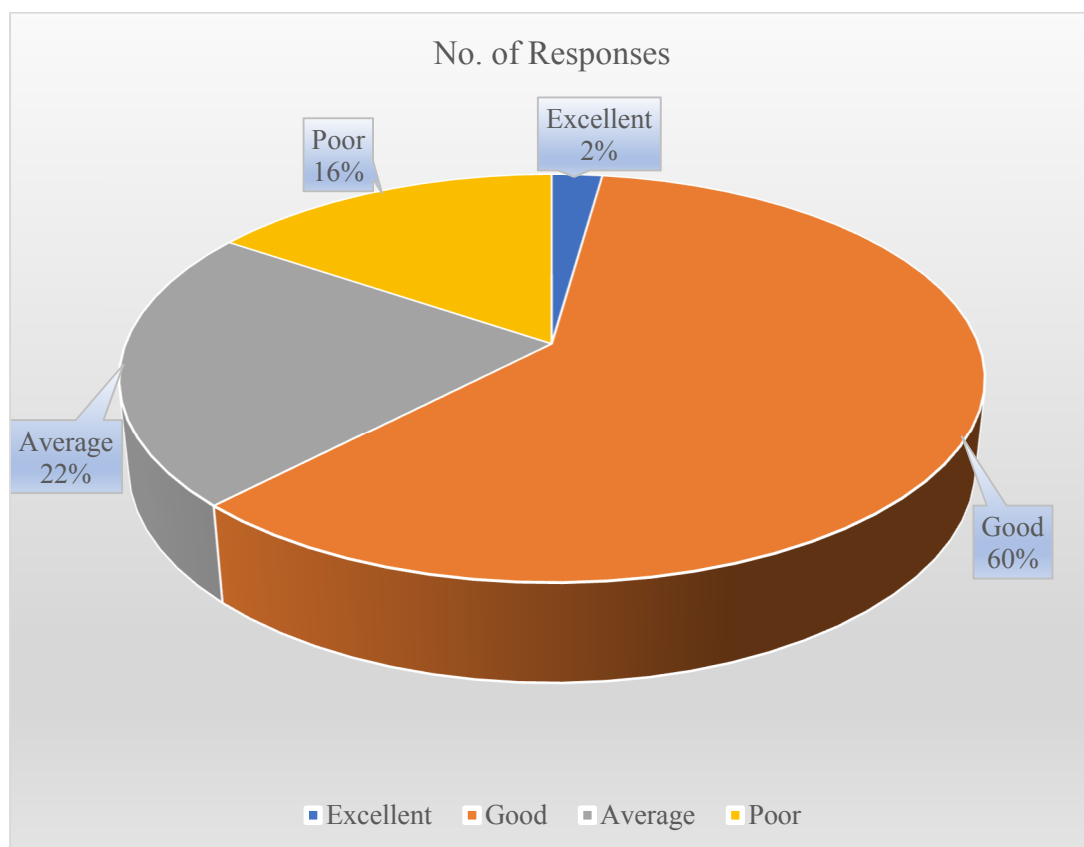
Fig. 5.18 : Features of the Library Software

From above table data and graph it is observed that out of the total 270 (60%) of users said library automation software has good features, 100 (22.22%) of users believed that library automation software has average features, whereas 70(15.56%) think that the library automation software have poor features and only 10 (2.22%) of users believed that library automation software has excellent features.