

CHAPTER – 9

CONCLUSION AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDY

9.1 Introduction

All the facts and findings of the preceding chapters are summarised here. The present study had analysed the status of collection development and ICT Application in the libraries of higher educational institutions of Sikkim. In the first chapter, introduction, the brief profile of Sikkim including administrative set up, languages & literacy, statement of the problem, the objectives, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, operational term were presented. The second chapter constitutes a brief review of the literature done to analyze the various aspects, importance of Collection Development and ICT Application in the Libraries of India and abroad. In the third chapter, method and procedure adopted for the study has been described. In chapter fourth discussed about the concept, meaning, procedures of collection development policy in libraries. The chapter fifth briefly described the basics, implementation, and advantages of ICT application in libraries. The chapter sixth described the brief introduction, history of education before and after to become a part of India and highlighted the higher education with brief profile of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim. The analysis of data and interpretations has been presented in chapter seventh. In chapter eighth, the major findings, suggestions and recommendation were presented. In chapter eighth-A one model has been proposed.

The present chapter nine dealt with summary of the entire study of Collection Development and ICT Application in Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim.

9.2. Need and Significance of the Study

The main requirement for the present study was based on the fact that not any specific study had been done in library on status of library collections, library automation, library services and library profession in the state of Sikkim.

9.3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- a) To assess the status of Collection Development of Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim State;
- b) To examine the Collection Development Policies adopted by the Higher Educational Institution Libraries in the Sikkim State;
- c) To assess the status of ICT application as a tools for the modernisation of Libraries of Higher Education Institutions;
- d) To find out the basic infrastructural facilities available in the Higher Educational Institutional Libraries of Sikkim;
- e) To study the extent of computerisation activities of Library housekeeping operations for organisation and information dissemination; and
- f) To explore some of the difficulties encountered by Libraries while automating their housekeeping operations.

9.4. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is comprehensive and covered the status of collection development and ICT application in libraries of higher educational institutions of Sikkim.

9.5. Review of Literature

The review of literature, the findings of different researcher, academician that had some relation with the present study had been classified under the following categories such as (a) Collection Development (b) Library Automation, Networking and ICT Application (c) International Level Studies – Collection Development, ICT Application. The views of the different authors had at times fully and at other times partially supported the findings of the present study.

9.6. Methodology

An attempt has been made to assess the status of Collection Development and ICT Application in Libraries of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim: A Study. The methodology adopted in conducting the study was “Survey Method”.

(a) Population / Area

The population in this study means the librarians/ in-charges and students of selected higher educational institutions of Sikkim. These institutions include the government central university, private universities, general colleges, private general colleges, teachers training college, medical colleges, pharmacy colleges, polytechnics and Law College. The area of the study is Sikkim, a state in North East Region of India.

(b)Sample

Twenty five libraries of higher educational institutions were chosen which provides the library facility to the institutions. Sample of twenty five librarians, three hundred students from six different institutions were included in the study.

Twenty Five questionnaires were sent through post by the researcher to the librarians, of which all filled questionnaires were collected by return post and visiting the institutions. Total of three hundred questionnaires were distributed to the whole sample of users, of which two hundred fifty seven filled questionnaire were collected back from the students and faculties. Accordingly, respondents were the 25 (100%) librarians, and 257 (85.67%) users.

(c)Tools

In the present study questionnaire for the librarians and students were prepared in order to know the status of the collection development and information and communication technology application in libraries. After the extensive reading of books related to study, journals, articles, two sets of questionnaire separately for the librarian and library users were prepared.

9.7. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data after collection through questionnaire has been analyzed using percentage as a statistical technique.

9.8. Higher Education in Sikkim

The development of higher education in Sikkim started with establishment of Sikkim Government College, Tadong in the year 1970, Industrial Training Institute, Rangpo is second which established in 1975, Govt. Law College (1980) SHEDA College (1983), Dambar Singh College (1984), College of Agriculture Engineering and Post –

Harvest Technology (1993), Namchi Government College (1996), Loyala College of Education (1997), Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology (1997), Sanskrit College, Geysing (1999), CCCT (1999), ATTC (1999) Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences University (2001), Institute of Hotel Management & Technology (2001), Himalayan Pharmacy Institute (2003), Harkamaya College of Education (2003), D.I.E.T (2003), ICFAI University (2004), EIILM University (2006), Sikkim University (2007) Vinayaka Mission University (2008), Sikkim Govt. B.Ed. College (2009), National Institute of Technology (2009), Government College, Gyalshing (2011) and SRM University (2014).

The types of Higher Educational Institutions were Central University, Private University, Government College, Private College, Polytechnic, NIT, and Agriculture College. In which 32.0% of the institutions were State Government College, 28.0% Private colleges, 16.0% Private University, 12.0% Government Polytechnic, 8.0% College under Central Govt. and 4.0 % Central University affiliated college were in the state.

9.9. Status of Collection Development

52 percent libraries had below 10 thousands books, 32 percent libraries had 10-20 thousand books, 8 percent had 20-30 thousands books, and 8 percent had more than 30 thousand books in the libraries of higher educational institutions of Sikkim.

84 percent libraries were subscribing up to 50 Journals, 4 percent libraries had 51-100 Journals, 4 percent 101-150 Journals, 4 percent libraries 151-200 Journals and 4 percent libraries were up to 201-250 Journals subscription the libraries of higher educational institutions of Sikkim. In the higher educational institutions the Non-print materials (Off Line, Books) were available in SMIMS, SMIT, and NIT Library only.

More numbers (64.0%) of higher educational institutions had Library Committee/ College Level Committee and 36 % institution had not any library committee.

56 percent libraries of institutions had book selection policy but 44 percent libraries were not following any book selection policy to select the books in the library and information center.

68 percent libraries were purchasing books yearly basis, 24 percent go for half-yearly, only few libraries 8 percent (Sikkim University and NIT, Sikkim was purchasing throughout the year as per recommendation or requirement of the users.

9.10. Status of ICT Applications

Computers were available in 96 percent libraries and printers were available in 92 percent libraries. Photocopier was available in 72 percent libraries and Internet facility was available in 60 percent Libraries. Maximum libraries 88 percent were working on operating systems Windows, 4 percent Linux, 4 percent Windows & Linux and 4 percent not any. There 40 percent library had BSNL Broadband Connectivity, 8 percent, modem and 2 percent BSNL Leased line, 2 percent VSAT (Nayuma Cable) and 40 percent libraries had not any Internet connectivity.

There were 44 percent libraries not using any library application software for library automation, only 32 percent institutions were fully automated and providing computerised library services and 24 percent libraries were partially automated. Only 24 percent libraries had membership with DELNET and 12 percent had INFLIBNET membership and maximum number 64 percent libraries were not connected with any Library Networks.

9.11. Library Services and facilities

Maximum numbers of libraries were providing circulation services and below 50 percent libraries had internet facility in the library which was lack of facility in the library.

9.12. Scope for further Study

The study opens up the avenue for further study in the area of Library and Information Science in Sikkim in order to develop the Libraries in true sense. Evaluation of various aspects in different angles of the libraries can be effectively taken up for continuous research. The possible areas of further research can be conducted to Library management, collection development, ICT Application to meet the diversified and complex needs of library and users;

- Collection Development and Management in Higher Educational Libraries
- Personnel requirement of Higher Educational Libraries of Sikkim
- Resources and Services in Higher Educational Libraries of Sikkim: A Survey
- Study on performance of the libraries of higher educational institution in Sikkim.
- Problems and Prospects of Library and Information Centers of Sikkim.
- Study on Services of Public Library in Sikkim

9.13 Conclusion

In conclusion, brief historical profile, language, literacy, development of education, higher education and establishment of higher educational institutions in Sikkim was searched thoroughly and presented. Literature that had relation to the present study had been found out to get the views of past research scholars, academician, authors

towards collection development and ICT application in libraries. The method and procedure adopted for the study was also presented. Analysis of data collected was done extensively and results were interpreted. In the light of analysis and interpretation of the data, the major findings of the study were mentioned. Suggestions that could lead to an improvement of libraries of higher educational institutions of Sikkim were offered and suggestions that might be interest to future researchers were also presented.

The study on status of collection development and ICT Application in libraries of higher educational institutions of Sikkim would positively help the librarian, library professional, institutional authorities, administrators, governments to make well selected policy for libraries development specially collection of libraries, use and implementation of ICT Applications and automation of the libraries in the region.