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An Assessment of User Information Needs in the District Central Libraries at Tamil Nadu, India

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Abstract

The study shows that a majority of the respondents belonged to male (59.08%) category whereas the remaining belonged to female (40.92%) category ,Majority of the respondents in this survey were married 354 (56.37%) whereas the remaining respondents were 274 (43.63%) unmarried who belonged to the category of   students or younger generation., The study reveals that majority of the respondents i.e. 144 (22.93 %) were from the age group of up to 25 years and very few respondents i.e. 56 (8.92%) belonged to the age group of 66 and above, The survey finding reveals that majority of the respondents were bachelor's degree holders 162 (25.80%) and very few respondents were qualified in Technical   and other fields 84 (13.38%).The study reveals that the majority of the respondents were from the student community 156 (24.84 %) which was followed by the retired person 109 (17.36 %), unemployed youth 107 (17.04 %), employee in private sector 104 (16.56 %) and employee in government sector 80 (12.74 %). The findings reveal that majority of the respondents 255 (40.61%) were getting a monthly income of Rs. 5001-10,000 whereas few respondents 71(11.31%) were getting a monthly income of below Rs.3, 000.The findings reveal that majority of the respondents 479 (76.27%) are the member of public library. Out of 76.27 percentages, male respondents contributed 47.29% and female respondents contributed 28.98 % to this study. Smaller percentage of respondents 149 (23.73%) who belonged to the non member category also contributed to this study. It is understood that out of 628 respondents, the majority of them 63.2% are visiting the library more than twice in a week and few respondents are visiting the library once in a month. It is understood that majority of the respondents spent one to two hours of time in the library and few respondents spent more than three hours of time in the library, Majority of the respondents i.e. 229 (36.46 %) prefer to visit the public library in the evening, Therefore, evening is most preferred and suitable time for the visit to the library;

Keywords: Public Library, District Central Libraries, Online Public Access Catalogue, Current Awareness Services, newspapers, General Books.

Introduction

The Library is a social institution. Libraries form a vital part of the world social and educational system. They are entrusted with the responsibility of carrying knowledge to the doors of those who required it, so that it can be fruitfully utilized both by the educated and the uneducated. Knowledge is available through books, films, recordings and other media. People in all walks of life use library resources for their day-to-day life. Large number of people turns to libraries to satisfy a desire for knowledge or to obtain material for some kind of leisure time activity. In addition, many people enjoy reading books, news of the world, of the nation, of the region, and of the locality that are provided by their local library.

The objectives of the public libraries have been explained in the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Public Library Manifesto 1994 which states, the Public library is a living force for education, culture and information, and an essential agent for the fostering of peace and spiritual welfare in the minds of men and women. The Public library, a local gateway to knowledge, provides a basic condition for life long learning, independent decision making and cultural development of the individual and social groups. The UNESCO Manifesto for Public Libraries, in the third revised version in 1997, attempts at capturing the current global aspiration of all the nations in freedom, prosperity and development through public libraries. The manifesto mentions public libraries as a centre of information making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users. The manifesto also emphasized that in each country in South Asia, there is a need to establish a public library network, which is in conformity with the other networks in the countries.

In the words of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, Public libraries are to produce material happiness, mental joy and spiritual delight. They are social institutions charged with the duty of providing the means for the perpetual self-education of one and all, and contribute to the circulation of ideas, the harnessing of leisure, the demands of democracy, the spread of literacy, and the success of commercial and industrial organizations. Dr.S.R. Ranganathan also suggested that, a library is regarded as a public institution, which is also expected to convert the potential users into actual users.   The library Act of 1998, Finland quoted that the objective of the public libraries is to promote equal opportunities among citizens for personal cultivation for literacy and cultural pursuits for continuous development of knowledge, personal skills and civic skills for internationalization and for lifelong learning

Review of Literature

According to Flaherty (2016) the public library staff members throughout the United States is providing assistance on a variety of health topics. The researcher gave the example of query to the public library staff members, they referred to the libraries' print collections, and 69% of the time when print was provided it did not answer the question or it addressed the question with information contradictory to prevailing medical evidence. When staff referred to or used electronic resources, authoritative medical information on the topic was supplied 79% of the time. It appears that there was no standardization on handling health queries in most libraries that were visited. The study explore the public libraries are trusted institutions providing community access to health information, it is imperative that staff are using appropriate health information tools which are readily and freely available.

Cushing (2016) state that the types of personal technology assistance requests the staff received and how they responded to such requests in US state. In total, 130 of the 234 libraries (55.5%) in the state responded to the survey and representatives from 10 of those libraries participated in follow-up phone interviews. While public librarians are willing to tackle these patron requests, they have little preparation or specific continuing education in this area to provide them with support. The highlights of survey on subsequent interviews explore how public libraries provide personal digital technology assistance, over 95% of survey respondents received patron requests for assistance with personal digital technology, and over 71% of survey respondents received patron requests for assistance

with personal digital content. Interview participants report a lack of resources about how to assist patrons with personal information queries.

Donnelly, Francis P (2015) has conducted a study on the regional variations in average distance to public libraries in United States. Average population-weighted distances and the total population living within one mile segments of the nearest public library were calculated at a regional level for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, and at a state level. This study used GIS to calculate average distance to the nearest public library and population centroids for census areas were used to calculate weighted distances. This analytical report states that there are significant regional variations in library access across the United States. Residents of the South live substantially further from a public library compared to other regions.

Shakeel Ahmad Khan (2015) discussed the user's perception of services quality provided by the Central Public Library of Bahawalpur. The researcher used survey among library users was administered in Public Libraries in Bahawalpur district and was undertaken with questionnaire as a data collection tool. The study finds that Central Public Library of Bahawalpur is offering good quality of services for its users and also they are satisfied with all services provided by the Public Libraries in Bahawalpur district. The analysis of data showed that Users demanded e-resources of information in the library and suggested that library should provide training programs for its users to make the better use of library services. Study concluded that The Central Public Library of Bahawalpur is offering good quality of services to its users as the library users were found satisfied with different library collections and services.

Oyewo Abiola Oluwaseunfunmi (2015) examined the information needs of young adult patrons of public libraries in Nigeria, with the Oyo State Public Library as a case study. The researcher used survey of mental and intellectual development of young adults via the provision of resources and services fitted for their information needs in Public Libraries in Nigeria and was undertaken with questionnaire as a data collection tool. In this study Out of 110 questionnaires distributed, 108 questionnaires were retrieved out of which 92 were found usable. The main purpose of the study was to evaluate the information needs of the young adult users of the Oyo State Public Library Nigeria, the resources and services available to meet these needs and to determine the level of satisfaction with these resources and services. The findings include that the main reasons why the young adult patrons visit the library is to make use of the photocopy facilities (93.5 percentage) and the young adult patrons mostly expressed satisfaction with library open in hours (86.9 percentage). In expressing their level of satisfaction with the available infrastructure, mostly indicated satisfaction with the ventilation and lighting (54.3 percentages). The respondents' perceived constraints to effective use of library resources and services included lack of qualified library staff (59.8 percentages). The study indicates dissatisfaction by young adult patrons with the Library's services due to its inadequate infrastructure, collections, and trained library staff and appropriate recommendations were proffered.

Sunilkumar, M and Jayakumara (2015) has assessed the job oriented Information seeking behavior of public library users in Mysore. This study was conducted in 18 branch public libraries in Mysore city. The result of the study revealed that majority 166 (90.21percentage) of respondents are male, about 76 (41.30 percentage) users are P.G Degree , nearly 58 (31.52 percentage) users mentioned U.G degree 'more number of users

visit the library daily. Regarding searching of job related information, more number 88 (47.82 percentage) of users use newspaper. Nearly 64 (34.78 percentage) respondents use 'employment news'. Finally the study indicates that the users are satisfied with the job oriented information available in the library.

Thavamani, K (2014) studied on the Information use pattern of Connemara public library, Chennai. The majority of 88.50 percentage respondents are satisfied with availability of the information sources like newspapers and magazines section being situated separately in the library. The results of the study, also indicates that majority of the users 92 (46 percentages) are college students. The users have good opinion about the reference sources.

Padma P., Ramasamy K. and Chinna Ayyar (2014) state that the majority of respondents use the branch library at Usilampatti for preparing themselves for various competitive exams; 30 percentage respondents use the library once a week; Majority of users visit the library to read newspapers and reference books, 11 respondents (22 percentage) opined that lack of adequate library staff is their major problem. 37 respondents (74 percentage) opine that the quality of internet service offered by the library is good; 32 respondents (64 percentage) are highly satisfied with the information they access from magazines and journals; 24 respondents (48 percentage) rated the quality of overall library services as very good.

Kotti Thavamani (2014) studied on "User Behavior and Awareness among the Different Public libraries in Chennai District, Tamil Nadu" This paper aimed to know the performance of comparative study of user behavior and awareness among the two different public libraries in Chennai district, Tamil Nadu, from the study majority of the users of the libraries satisfied with the collection of the information resources, services and facilities offered by the different public libraries. The study focused on comparative study of user behavior and awareness among the two different public libraries in Chennai district, Tamil Nadu. A total number of 130 users and two different public libraries are taken into account for the study through a questionnaire based survey method. A well structured questionnaire is designed and distributed to the selected 130 readers. The collected data were classified, analyzed, and tabulated by using simple statistical methods. This study covers the impact of print resources on users in their libraries. The major findings are majority of the respondent are satisfied with availability of newspapers and magazines section being situated separately in the library. The results of the study also indicates that majority of the users are college students. The users are good opinion about the reference sources.

Subramanian, N (2014) identified the electronic information use patterns of Yercaud tribal students in Salem district Tamil Nadu. This paper describes the background of the Yercaud tribal area, ICT facilities available in Yercaud, and the awareness of school and college students about electronic resources

Kim and Chi (2014) stressed over the swift development of this technical era in which information and communication technologies spread all over the world rapidly but it created a generation gap as the most effective exclusion of elderly. The authors found that conducted the study in korea"s metropolitan areas to emphasize the different ways of information seeking behavior as well as the factors that affected the attitudes of elderly people. The major findings of this field study revealed that the elderly people gave an

accent to interpersonal relationships while they sought information. It also reflected that they sought information. It also reflected that they actively seek information from human information sources, which in turn triggers further information seeking. No doubt seniors use a number of digital devices but they faced hurdles which prevented them to search information of their interest by using these digital devices. Hence the present study focused on meaningful insight which became a helping hand to investigate "new seniors" who parted the generation gap by possessing/imbibing the digital literacy in future.

Partap Bhanu (2013) attempted to take the opinions from the Senior Citizen as the users of T.S. Central State Library, Chandigarh ,India. Questionnaire based survey method was used. 57.72 percentages of the users used the library once a day. 85.36 percentages of the respondents were satisfied with the reading room facility. For 98.37 percentages of the respondents, present working hours are most suitable.70.73 percentages of the read fictions. 92.68 percentages of the respondents were satisfied with the assistance given by the library staff. 95.12 percentages of the users were fully satisfied with the present location of the library. The collection of the newspapers and books were adequate. The respondents demanded for a separate internet browsing area.

Thanuskodi, S, (2013) found that internet were used by boys and girls to some extent. Both boys and girls had equal access to Internet but there was a difference in usage pattern. The access was similar in boys and girls because both had high exposure to the internet because of their educational experience. The boys and girls used internet in different ways at their home because girls were not given same freedom as given to boys by their parents. The researcher also noted that most of the male students (37%) used internet for less than two hours while most of the female students (31%) had less than two hours of access to the internet.

Fahmi et al. (2013) analyzed to discover the attitude towards rural library services among youths in Malaysia. It also considers the individual factors that might influence attitudes towards the services offered. This is a correlation study in nature, and uses a developed questionnaire to obtain the data needed. 400 respondents among rural youths from 16 selected rural libraries in four states of Peninsular Malaysia were chosen. It is concluded that rural youths have a favorable attitude towards the services offered by local libraries and frequency of attending rural libraries has a positive relationship with attitude towards rural library services.

Xin, Jianxiong and Jinmin (2013) pointed out the services of selected public libraries in the underdeveloped regions in China. The study reviewed the public library system in Shanxi and suggested measures like resource sharing to reach rural areas of china in terms of public library services. The paper called for the joint efforts of the government, library professionals and the general public to improve the condition of public libraries in the underprivileged regions of China.

Saravanan, Mahendra and Slia (2013) state that the information needs and satisfactory level of users at Connemara Public Library, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The data were collected from randomly selected users through questionnaire. The study found that: most of the respondents visit the library daily; maximum numbers of users are satisfied with library collections; they prefer print sources and 70 percentages of them are unaware of the electronic resources available in the library. The respondents suggested

increased collections, better infrastructure and more library timings as the measures to improve library services.

Thanuskodi (2012) pointed out 39.65 percent of the users depend largely on library staff to find relevant information. This led them to rely on library staff most of the time. Interesting finding is that 28.62 percent of the users search for information through catalogue cards. He also pointed out that 13.10 percent of the users visited the library for consulting the reference books.

Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of this study are follows:

- To analyze the number of users, types of users and status of users.
- To find out the user's attitudes and approaches towards the library services
- To assess respondents' satisfaction on the availability and utilization of library resources and services.
- To determine the different types of library sources used by the respondents in the library.
- To identify the various purposes for which users use the libraries.
- To identify users' most important problems and their suggestions.

Methodology

The study attempted to analysis the needs of the users and growth of the library development in southern region. The Tamilnadu Government and Raja Rammohun Roy Library (RRLF) Foundation are providing good funding to meet the information needs of the public library users. The funds are provided for purchase of books and other resources in order to provide effective infrastructure to utilize the resources. Therefore, it is felt to select the problem as a strong point for discussion and to arrive at solutions through this study "An assessment of user information needs in the district central libraries of south Tamilnadu": a study. This study primarily analyses the information need and information seeking behavior of users. The independent variables are correlated with information need, library utilization, suitable time for reading, frequency of visit and time spent in the library and thereby, it gives analytical orientation to the study and effective users of library. Primary sources of data were collected from the users of district central libraries. Secondary sources of data were collected from the reports of District Central Library, research papers, monographs, books, journals, survey reports and library websites. The unit of analysis refers to social entities whose social characteristics are the focus of the study (Baker, 1999). It may be individuals, groups or libraries depending on the research questions developed for the study. In this research study, the unit of analysis is the individual respondents who belong to the user community of district central library of south Tamilnadu.

This study was conducted among the users of District Central Libraries of South Tamilnadu. The user community varies from neo literate to students, unemployed to employed and senior citizens and various age groups. Both male and female are equally selected for issuing the questionnaire. Simple random sampling method was followed to collect samples from users. The data were drawn from students, neo literate, unemployed, employed and senior citizens who belonged to the user community of District Central

Libraries of south Tamilnadu. The data were drawn from the District Central Libraries belonging to the following districts Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Thuthukudi, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Dindigul, and Theni. A total of 800 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and 628 completed questionnaires were received and the response rate is 78.5%. The incomplete questionnaires were not considered for the study.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Area wise distribution and received of questionnaires

Table 1: Area Wise Distribution and Received of Questionnaires

District	Distributed	Received	M	Std	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Kanyakumari	100 (12.5)	87 (10.88)	4.46	0.34	0.04	4.39	4.53
Tirunelveli	100 (12.5)	80 (10)	4.94	0.57	0.06	4.82	5.07
Thuthukudi	100 (12.5)	77 (9.63)	4.96	0.14	0.02	4.92	4.99
Virudhunagar	80 (10.0)	67 (8.38)	4.48	0.22	0.03	4.43	4.54
Madurai	100 (12.5)	76 (9.5)	4.95	0.19	0.02	4.91	4.99
Ramanathapuram	80 (10.0)	61 (7.63)	4.89	0.26	0.03	4.82	4.95
Sivagangai	80 (10.0)	61 (7.63)	4.76	0.36	0.05	4.67	4.86
Dindigul	80 (10.0)	64 (8)	4.52	0.19	0.02	4.47	4.56
Theni	80 (10.0)	55 (6.88)	4.87	0.24	0.03	4.81	4.93
Total	**800 (100)**	**628 (78.50)**	**4.76**	**0.37**	**0.01**	**4.73**	**4.78**

(M=Mean; Std= Standard Deviation)

The table 1 shows the area and gender-wise distribution of the questionnaire. Overall, 800 questionnaires were distributed to the area wise respondents. Nearly 628 (78.5%) filled questionnaires were received, This table also indicates that out of 628 area-wise received filled in questionnaires, 87 (13.85%) were received from Kanyakumari district, followed by 80 (12.74%) from Tirunelveli district, 77 (12.26%) received from Thuthukudi district, 67 (10.67%) received from Virudhunagar district, 76 (12.10%) received from Madurai district, 61 (9.71%) received from Ramanathapuram district, 61 (9.71%) received in Sivagangai district, 64 (10.19%) received from Dindigul district and 55 (8.76%) received from Theni District. It can be pointed out that highest number of respondents were from Kanyakumari District Central Library.

Table 1(a): ANOVA -Analysis of variance for groups on Library

Groups- District Central Library South Tamilnadu N-628						
Problem area	Groups	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Level of Sig
DCL	Between Groups	26.755	8	3.344	34.624	0.000
	Within Groups	59.790	619	0.097		
	Total	86.545	627			

The F value is 34.624 and the p-value is 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), which denotes that it is not significant. Therefore, it is inferred that there is no significant difference between the received and distributed questionnaires of the Central Library District users, where, F = 34.624 and $p < 0.000$, as the p value is less than 0.05.Hence, the hypothesis is also proved.

Gender wise distribution of questionnaires

Table 2: Gender wise Distribution of Questionnaires

District	Male	Female	Total
Kanyakumari district	51 (8.12)	36 (5.73)	87 (13.85)
Tirunelveli District	48 (7.64)	32 (5.10)	80 (12.74)
Thuthukudi District	46 (7.32)	31 (4.94)	77 (12.26)
Virudhunagar District	38 (6.05)	29 (4.62)	67 (10.67)
Madurai District	45 (7.17)	31 (4.94)	76 (12.10)
Ramanathapuram District	34 (5.41)	27 (4.30)	61 (9.71)
Sivagangai District	37 (5.89)	24 (3.82)	61 (9.71)
Dindigul District	39 (6.21)	25 (3.98)	64 (10.19)
Theni District	33 (5.25)	22 (3.50)	55 (8.76)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

Table 2 displays the gender wise distribution of questionnaires, Out of 371 male respondents,51 (8.12%) male respondents including students, unemployed youth, employee in private and government sector, retired persons and farmers from Kanyakumari district have responded. It is followed by 48 (7.64%) in Tirunelveli district, 46 (7.32%) in Thuthukudi district, 38 (6.05%) in Virudhunagar district, 45 (7.17%) in Madurai District, 34 (5.41%) in Ramanathapuram district, 37 (5.89%) in Sivagangai district, 39 (6.21%) in Dindigul district and 33 (5.25%) in Theni district. In this study, out of 257 female respondents, 36 (5.73%) belonging to the student, unemployed youth, employee in private and government sector, retired person, farmer category from Kanyakumari district have responded, It is followed by 32 (5.10%) in Tirunelveli District, 31 (4.94%) in Thuthukudi district, 29 (4.62%) in Virudhunagar district, 31 (4.94%) in Madurai District, 27 (4.30%) in Ramanathapuram district, 24 (3.82 %) in Sivagangai

district, 25 (3.98%) in Dindigul district and 22 (3.50%) in Theni district. Hence, it is concluded that majority of the respondents are from Kanyakumari district.

Gender-Wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 3: Gender-Wise Distribution of Respondents

Gender	No. of Respondents	Total (%)
Male	371	59.08
Female	257	40.92
Total	628	100

Table 3 displays the gender-wise distribution of respondents. Among them 371 respondents (59.08%) are male whereas 257respondents (40.92%) are female. Hence, it is concluded that majority of respondents are male on the basis of gender.

Marital Status-wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 4: Marital Status-wise Distribution of Respondents

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Single	168 (26.75)	106 (16.88)	274 (43.63)
Married	203 (32.32)	151 (24.04)	354 (56.37)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 100.00

Table 4.4 describes the marital status-wise distribution of respondents. Among the 628 public Library users, 274 respondents (43.63%) are unmarried. In this study, 354 respondents (56.37%) are married. Hence, it is concluded that majority of the respondents are married.

Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 5: Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

Age	Male	Female	Total
Below 25	93 (14.81)	51 (8.12)	144 (22.93)
Between 26-35	72 (11.46)	47 (7.48)	119 (18.95)
Between 36-45	59 (9.39)	39 (6.21)	98 (15.61)
Between46-55	47 (7.48)	42 (6.69)	89 (14.17)
Between 56-65	69 (10.99)	53 (8.44)	122 (19.43)
Above 66	31 (4.94)	25 (3.98)	56 (8.92)

Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

Table 5 describes the age-wise distribution of respondents. among the users 144 respondents (22.93%) belong to the category of age below 25 category 119 respondents' (18.95%) belong to 26 to 35 age category, 98 respondents (15.61%) belong to 36 to 45 age category, 89 respondents (14.17%) belong to between 46 to 55 age category, 122 respondents (19.43%) belong to between 56 and 65 age category where as 56 respondents (8.92%) belong to above 66 age category. In this table, it is deduced that 144 (22.93%) of respondents belonging to below 25 age category use the public library mostly.

Qualification-wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 6: Qualification-wise Distribution of Respondents

Qualification	Male	Female	Total
Below SSLC	49 (7.80)	28 (4.46)	77 (12.26)
SSLC	63 (10.03)	39 (6.21)	102 (16.24)
HSC	67 (10.67)	37 (5.89)	104 (16.56)
Undergraduate	89 (14.17)	73 (11.62)	162 (25.80)
Post Graduate	52 (8.28)	47 (7.48)	99 (15.76)
Technical	51 (8.12)	33 (5.25)	84 (13.38)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

Table 4.6 shows that 77 respondents (12.26%) belong to the category of below SSLC of District Central Library users; this is followed by 102 respondents (16.24%) who belong to SSLC, where as 104 respondents (16.56%) belong to HSC. In this study, 162 respondents (25.80%) belong to undergraduate degree, 99 respondents (15.76%) belong to postgraduate degree, and 84 respondents (13.38%) belong to technical category. Therefore majority of the respondents (25.80%) belong to undergraduate students' category.

Status-wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 7: Status-wise Distribution of Respondents

Status	Male	Female	Total
Student	82 (13.06)	74 (11.78)	156 (24.84)
Unemployed youth	68 (10.83)	39 (6.21)	107 (17.04)
Employee in Private sector	62 (9.87)	42 (6.69)	104 (16.56)

Employee in government sector	49 (7.80)	31 (4.94)	80 (12.74)
Retired Persons	66 (10.51)	43 (6.85)	109 (17.36)
Farmers	44 (7.01)	28 (4.46)	72 (11.46)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

Table 7 displays the status wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 628 respondents, 156 (24.84%) of the respondents are students followed by 107 (17.04 %) of the respondents who are unemployed youth, 104 (16.56%) of the respondents are employed in private sector 80 (12.74%) of the respondents are employed in the government sector 109 (17.36%) of the respondents are retired persons, 72 (11.46%) of the respondents are farmer and others. It is concluded from the above table that on the basis of designation, students and retired persons are utilizing the public library facility.

Income wise Distribution of Respondents

Table 8: Income wise Distribution of Respondents

Income per Month	Male	Female	Total
Below Rs.3,000	43 (6.85)	28 (4.46)	71 (11.31)
Rs. 3,001-5,000	63 (10.03)	99 (15.76)	162 (25.80)
Rs.5001-10,000	174 (27.71)	81 (12.90)	255 (40.61)
Above Rs.10,000	91 (14.49)	49 (7.80)	140 (22.29)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

Table 8 displays the Income wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 628 respondents the family income of 71(11.31%) respondents is below Rs.3,000 followed by 162 (25.80%) respondents having family income between Rs. 3,001 and 5,000, 255(40.61%) respondents having family income between Rs.5,001 and 10,000 and 140 (22.29%) respondents having family income ranging from above Rs.10,000. Hence, it stated that majority of the respondents 255 (40.61 %) have their family income Rs.5, 001-10,000 and also it is concluded from the above table that 174 (27.71%) male received Rs.5, 001-10,000 per month and followed by 99 (15.76%) female who received Rs. 3,001-5,000 per month. In order to simplify the income categories these were reduced to two groups. It should be clear that half the respondents are in the lower income category, while the other half are in the higher income category.

Membership in the District Central Library

Table 9: Membership in the District Central Library

Opinion	Male	Female	Total
Yes	297	182	479

	(47.29)	(28.98)	(76.27)
No	74 (11.78)	75 (11.94)	149 (23.73)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

The above table 9 shows the membership profile details of the public library users in South Tamilnadu. In this study, out of 479 of the respondents, 297 (47.29%) male and 182 (28.98%) female respondents were members in one of the District Central Libraries in south Tamilnadu .In this study , out of 149 respondents, 74 (11.78%) male and 75 (11.94%) female respondents were not members . Hence, it is concluded that majority of 479 (76.27%) of the respondents were member in any one of the District Central Libraries in south Tamilnadu and remaining 23.73% of the respondents were not members.

Years of Membership in the District Central Library

Table 10: Years of Membership in the District Central Library

Opinion	Male	Female	Total
Below 2 years	135 (21.49)	126 (20.10)	261 (41.56)
3- 4 years	97 (15.45)	75 (11.94)	172 (27.39)
5 - 6 years	59 (9.39)	27 (4.30)	86 (13.69)
7 -10 years	41 (6.53)	17 (2.71)	58 (9.24)
Above 10 years	39 (6.21)	12 (1.91)	51 (8.12)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

It is understood from the table 10 that majority of the users were members in the District Central Library for the past 2 years. 41.56% of the users were members for below 2 years and another 27.39% of the users were member for 2 to 4 years. About 13.69% of the users had membership between 4 to 6 years, 9.24% of the members were members of the public libraries for 7 to 10 years. Only 8.12% of the members were members of the public libraries for more than 10 years. Hence, it is concluded that majority of the respondents have been members for below 2 years.

Table11: Membership Profile of the Users in Public Libraries

Question	Opinion	Male	Female	Total
Are you a member in the "Readers' circle"?	Yes	147 (23.41)	107 (17.04)	254 (40.45)
	No	224 (35.67)	150 (23.89)	374 (59.55)
	Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

Are you participating in the consultative meetings?	Yes	268 (42.68)	163 (25.96)	431 (68.63)
	No	103 (16.40)	94 (14.97)	197 (31.37)
	Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)
Are you one of the Patrons (puravalar) in the public Library?	Yes	67 (10.67)	38 (6.05)	105 (16.72)
	No	304 (48.41)	219 (34.87)	523 (83.28)
	Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

The above table shows the readers' circle meetings in the district central libraries in south Tamilnadu. It is understood from the table that majority of the respondents (59.55%) replied that they were not a member in the readers' circle, and the remaining 40.45 percentage of the respondents answered that they were member in the readers' circle. Relating to the question, "Are you participating in the Consultative Meetings with library staff?" It is understood from the table that, majority of the respondents replied that they (68.63%) were participating in such meeting. Relating to the question, "Are you a Patron (puravalar) in the public Library?" it is understood from the table that, majority of the respondents (83.28%) answered that they were not a patron (puravalar) in the district central library. Hence, it is concluded that that one out of two members (68.63%) were members of the readers' circle and among them majorities of readers' circle members have been regularly participating in the readers' circle meetings. It is also stated that (16.72%) of the public library Puravalars were respondents to the study.

Frequency of Library Visits
Table 12: Frequency of Library Visits

Frequency	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Daily	113	17.99
More than Twice a week	397	63.22
Weekly	78	12.42
Once in a Month	40	6.37
Total	628	100.00

Date presented in the table 4.12 indicates the respondents frequency of visit to the District Central Library, It could be noted that based on their visit to the library, out of the total 628 respondents, 113 (17.99%) respondents were visiting daily, 397 (63.22%) respondents visited more than twice a week, 78 (12.42%) respondents visited weekly and 40 (6.37%) respondents visited once in a month. Hence, it is concluded that majority of the respondents visited the library (17.99%) daily.

Gender wise Frequency of Visit

Table 13: Gender wise Frequency of Visit

Frequency of Visit	Male	Female	Total
Daily	56	57	113

	(49.56)	(50.44)	(100)
More than Twice a week	248 (62.47)	149 (37.53)	397 (100)
Weekly	42 (53.85)	36 (46.15)	78 (100)
Once in a Month	25 (62.5)	15 (37.5)	40 (100)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

Table 13 shows the frequency of library visit based on gender. In this study, out of 371 male respondents who used the library, 8.9% of them daily visited the library followed by 39.5% of them who visited the library more than twice a week. 6.7% of them visited the library weekly and 4.0% of them visited the library once a month. In this study, out of 257 female respondents, 9.1% of them daily visited the library followed by 23.7% of them visited the library more than twice a week, 5.7% of them visited the library weekly and 2.4% of them visited the library once in a month.

Chi-Square Summary Result

Chi-Square Calculated Value ($\chi2$)	df	Chi-Square Table Value(0.05)	Spearman Correlation(r)	P – Value
7.201	3	7.815	0.106	0.066

The above table, the value of $\chi2$ for 3 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 7.815. The calculated value of $\chi2$ is 7.201. It is smaller than the table value and hence the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Hence the hypothesis is not statistically significant.

Age wise Frequency of Visit

Table 14: Age wise Frequency of Visit

Frequency of Visit	Below 25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	56-65 years	Above 66 years	Total
Daily	24 (21.24)	35 (30.97)	13 (11.50)	22 (19.47)	18 (15.93)	1 (0.88)	113 (100)
More than Twice a week	99 (24.94)	65 (16.37)	61 (15.37)	53 (13.35)	79 (19.90)	40 (10.08)	397 (100)
Weekly	10 (12.82)	14 (17.95)	18 (23.08)	11 (14.10)	23 (29.49)	2 (2.56)	78 (100)
Once in a Month	11 (27.50)	5 (12.50)	6 (15.00)	3 (7.50)	2 (5.00)	13 (32.50)	40 (100)
Total	144 (22.93)	119 (18.95)	98 (15.61)	89 (14.17)	122 (19.43)	56 (8.92)	628 (100)

The table 14 shows the Age wise frequency of visit to the library. It could be noted that out of 113 respondents, 24 (21.24%) are in the age group of below 25 years, 35 (30.97%) in the age group of 26-35 years, 13 (11.50%) in the age group of 36-45 years, 22 (19.47%) in the age group of 46-55 years, 18 (15.93%) in the age group of 56-65 years

and 1(0.88%) in the age group above 66 years visited the library daily. Also, out of 397 respondents, 99 (24.94%) in the age group of below 25 years, 65 (16.37%) in the age group of 26 to 35 years, 61 (15.37%) in the age group of 36-45 years, 53 (13.35%) in the age group of 46 to 55 years, 79 (19.90%) in the age group of 56 to 65 years and 40 (10.08%) in the age group above 66 years visited the library more than twice a week.

In this study, out of 78 respondents, 10 (12.82%) in the age group of below 25 years, 14 (17.95%) in the age group of 26-35 years, 18 (23.08%) in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 11 (14.10%) in the age group of 46 to 55 years, 23 (29.49%) in the age group of 56 to 65 years and 2 (2.56%) in the age group above 66 years visited the library weekly. Also out of 40 respondents, 11(27.50%) in the age group of below 25 years, 5 (12.50%) in the age group of 26 to 35 years, 6 (15.00%) in the age group of 36 to 45 years, 3 (7.50%) in the age group of 46 to 55 years, 2 (5.00%) in the age group of 56 to 65 years and13 (32.50%) in the age group above 66 years visited the library once in a month.

Chi-Square test between Age wise Frequency of Visit

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.946[a]	15	0.174
Likelihood Ratio	20.660	15	0.148
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.040	1	0.841
N of Valid Cases	628		

a. 1 cells (4.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.57.

Symmetric Measures		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	0.175	0.174
N of Valid Cases		628	

H$_o$: Null Hypothesis
Respondents do not differ in their frequency of library visit on the basis of Age.
H$_1$: Alternative Hypothesis
Respondents differ in their frequency of library visit on the basis of Age.

Chi-Square Summary Result

Chi-Square calculated Value ($\chi 2$)	df	Chi-Square Table Value(0.05)	Correlation(r)	P –Value
19.946	15	24.996	0.175	0.174

In the above table, the value of $\chi 2$ for 15 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 24.996. The calculated value of $\chi 2$ is 19.946. It is smaller than the table value and hence the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Hence the hypothesis is not statistically significant.

Qualification wise Frequency of Visit

<div align="center">Qualification wise Frequency of Visit</div>

Frequency of visit	Below SSLC	SSLC	HSC	U.G	P.G	Technical	Total
Daily	18 (15.93)	17 (15.04)	29 (25.66)	20 (17.70)	17 (15.04)	12 (10.62)	113 (100)
More than Twice a week	37 (9.32)	59 (14.86)	58 (14.61)	123 (30.98)	67 (16.88)	53 (13.35)	397 (100)
Weekly	16 (20.51)	22 (28.21)	16 (20.51)	1 (1.28)	12 (15.38)	11 (14.10)	78 (100)
Once in a Month	6 (15.00)	4 (10.00)	1 (2.50)	18 (45.00)	3 (7.50)	8 (20.00)	40 (100)
Total	77 (12.26)	102 (16.24)	104 (16.56)	162 (25.80)	99 (15.76)	84 (13.38)	628 (100)

The table 15 shows the qualification wise frequency of visit. In this study, out of 113 respondents, 18 (15.93%) belonging to the below SSLC category, 17 (15.04%) belonging to the SSLC category, 29 (25.66%) belonging to the HSC category, 20 (17.70%) belonging to the undergraduate category, 17 (15.04%) belonging to the postgraduate category and 12 (10.62%) belonging to the technical category visited the library daily. Also out of 397 respondents, 37 (9.32%) belonging to the below SSLC category, 59 (14.86%) belonging to the SSLC category, 58 (14.61%) belonging to the HSC category, 123 (30.98%) belonging to the undergraduate category, 67 (16.88%) belonging to the postgraduate category and 53 (13.35%) belonging to the technical category visited the library more than twice a week.

In this study, out of 78 respondents, 16 (20.51%) belonging to the below SSLC category, 22 (28.21%) belonging to the SSLC category, 16 (20.51%) belonging to the HSC category, 1(1.28%) belonging to the undergraduate category, 12(15.38%) belonging to the postgraduate category and 11 (14.10%) belonging to the technical category visited the library weekly. In this study, out of 40 respondents, 6 (15.00%) belonging to the below SSLC category, 4 (10%) belonging to the SSLC category, 1 (2.50%) belonging to the HSC category, 18 (45%) belonging to the undergraduate category, 3 (7.50%) belonging to the postgraduate category and 8 (20%) belonging to the technical category visited the library once in a month.

Chi-Square Summary Result

Chi-Square Calculated Value ($\chi2$)	df	Chi-Square Table Value(0.05)	Correlation (r)	P -Value
11.644	15	24.996	0.135	0.705

The above table value of $\chi2$ for 15 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 32.671. The calculated value of $\chi2$ is 1039.668. It is smaller than the table value. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

Occupation wise Frequency of Visit

Table 16: Occupation wise Frequency of Visit

Frequency of visit	Student	Unemployed youth	Private Employee	government Employee	Retired Person	Farmer	Total
Daily	29 (25.66)	19 (16.81)	12 (10.62)	12 (10.62)	31 (27.43)	10 (8.85)	113 (100)
More than Twice In a week	101 (25.44)	65 (16.37)	62 (15.62)	49 (12.34)	69 (17.38)	51 (12.85)	397 (100)
Weekly	18 (23.08)	15 (19.23)	27 (34.62)	11 (14.10)	2 (2.56)	5 (6.41)	78 (100)
Once in a Month	8 (20.00)	8 (20.00)	3 (7.50)	8 (20.00)	7 (17.50)	6 (15.00)	40 (100)
Total	156 (24.84)	107 (17.04)	104 (16.56)	80 (12.74)	109 (17.36)	72 (11.46)	628 (100)

The table 16 shows the occupation wise frequency of visit. It is observed that out of 113 respondents, 29 (25.66%) in the student category, 19 (16.81%) in the unemployed youth category, 12 (10.62%) in the private employee category, 12 (10.62%) in the government employee category, 31 (27.43%) in the retired person category and 10 (8.85%) in the farmer category visited the library daily. Also, out of 397 respondents, 101 (25.44%) in the student category, 65 (16.37%) in the unemployed youth, 62 (15.62%) in the private employee category, 49 (12.34%) in the government employee category, 69 (17.38%) in the retired person category and 51 (12.85%) in the farmer category visited the library more than twice a week.

In this study, out of 78 respondents, 18 (23.08%) in the student category, 15 (19.23%) in the unemployed youth category, 27 (34.62%) in the private employee category, 11 (14.1%) in the government employee category, 2 (2.56%) in the retired person category and 5 (6.41%) in the farmer category visited the library weekly. Also, out of 40 respondents, 8 (20%) in the student category, 8 (2%) in the unemployed youth category, 3 (7.5%) in the private employee category, 8 (20%) in the government employee category, 7 (17.5%) in the retired person category and 6 (15%) in the farmer category visited the library once in a month.

Chi-Square Summary Result

Chi-Square Calculated Value ($\chi 2$)	df	Chi-Square Table Value(0.05)	Contingency Correlation(r)	P -Value
11.928	15	24.996	0.137	0.684

The above table value of $\chi 2$ for 15 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 24.996. The calculated value of $\chi 2$ is 11.928. It is smaller than the table value and hence the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected .Hence the hypothesis is not statistically significant.

Frequency of Time Spent in the Library

Table 17: Frequency of Time Spent in the Library

Time spent in the library	Respondents	Percentage (%)
30 minutes to one hour	221	35.19
One hour to two hour	331	52.71
Two to three hours	66	10.51
More than three hours	10	1.59
Total	628	100.00

Table 17 shows the time spent in the library by the respondents. It is observed that out of total 628 respondents, 221(35.19%) of them spent their time in the library for around 30 minutes to one hour, 331(52.71%) spent their time in the library for around one hour to two hours, 66 (10.51%) spent their time in the library for around two to three hours and 10 (1.59%) spent their time in the library for more than three hours

Gender wise Time Spent in the Library

Table 18: Gender wise Time Spent in the Library

Time spent	Male	Female	Total
30 minutes to one hour	124 (56.11)	97 (43.89)	221 (100)
One hour to two hour	194 (58.61)	137 (41.39)	331 (100)
Two to three hours	48 (72.73)	18 (27.27)	66 (100)
More than three hours	5 (50.00)	5 (50.00)	10 (100)
Total	371 (59.08)	257 (40.92)	628 (100)

Table 18 shows the time spent in the library based on the gender of the respondents. It is observed that out of 371 male respondents, 124 (56.11%) spent their time in the library for around 30 minutes to one hour, 194 (58.61%) spent their time in the library for around one hour to two hour, 48 (72.73%) spent their time in the library for around two to three hours and 5 (50.00%) spent their time in the library for around more than three hours. In this study, out of 257 female respondents, 97 (43.89%) spent their time in the library for around 30 minutes to one hour, 137 (41.39%) spent one hour to two hours ,18 (27.27%) spent their time in the library for around two to three hours and 5 (50%) spent their time in the library for around more than three hours. It is very clear from the study that majority of the both male and female users were spending one hour to two hours or 30 minute to one hour in the library.

Chi-Square Summary Result

Chi-Square Calculated Value (χ2)	df	Chi-Square Table Value(0.05)	Correlation(r)	P - Value
6.263	3	7.815	0.099	0.100

The above table value of χ2 for 3 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 7.815. The calculated value of χ2 is 6.263. It is higher than the calculated value and hence the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected .Hence the hypothesis is statistically significant.

Age wise Time Spent in the Library
Table 19: Age wise Time Spent in the Library

Time spent	Below 25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	56-65 years	Above 66 years	Total
30 minutes to one hour	57 (25.79)	42 (19.00)	33 (14.93)	26 (11.76)	45 (20.36)	18 (8.14)	221 (100)
One hour to two hour	63 (19.03)	61 (18.43)	57 (17.22)	53 (16.01)	63 (19.03)	34 (10.27)	331 (100)
Two to three hours	22 (33.33)	15 (22.73)	6 (9.09)	8 (12.12)	12 (18.18)	3 (4.55)	66 (100)
More than three hours	2 (20)	1 (10)	2 (20)	2 (20)	2 (20)	1 (10)	10 (100)
Total	144 (22.93)	119 (18.95)	98 (15.61)	89 (14.17)	122 (19.43)	56 (8.92)	628 (100)

Table 19 shows the time spent in the library based on the age of the respondents. It is observed from the study that out of 221 respondents, 57 (25.79%) in the age group of below 25 years , 42 (19.00%) in the age group of 26-35 years, 33 (14.93%) in the age group of 36-45 years, 26 (11.76%) in the age group of 46-55 years, 45 (20.36%) in the age group of 56-65 years and 8 (8.14%) in the age group of above 66 years spent their time in the library for around 30 minutes to one hour. In this study, out of 331 respondents, 63 (19.03%) in the age group of below 25 years , 61 (18.43%) in the age group of 26-35 years,57 (17.22%) in the age group of 36-45 years, 53 (16.01 %) in the age group of 46-55 years,63 (19.03%) in the age group of 56-65 years and 34 (10.27%) in the age group of above 66 years spent their time in the library for around one hour to two hours.

In this table, out of 66 respondents, 22 (33.33%) in the age group of below 25 years, 15 (22.73%) in the age group of 26-35 years, 6 (9.09%) in the age group of 36-45 years, 8 (12.12%) in the age group of 46-55 years, 12 (18.18%) in the age group of 56-65 years and 3 (4.55 %) in the age group of above 66 years spent their time in the library for around two to three hours. In this table, out of 10 respondents, 2 (20%) in the age group of below 25 years and followed by 1(10%) in the age group of 26-35 years, 2 (20%) in the age group of 36-45 years, 2 (20%) in the age group of 46-55 years, 2 (20%) in the age group of 56-65 years and 1 (10%) in the age group of above 66 years spent their time in the library for around more than three hours.

Chi-Square Summary Result

Chi-Square Calculated Value (χ2)	df	Chi-Square Table Value(0.05)	Spearman Correlation(r)	P -Value
14.205	15	24.996	0.149	0.51

The above table value of χ2 for 15 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 24.996. The calculated value of χ2 is 14.205. It is higher than the calculated value and

hence the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Hence, the hypothesis is statistically significant

Qualification wise Time Spent in the Library

Table 20: Qualification wise Time Spent in the Library

Time spent	Below SSLC	SSLC	HSC	U.G	P.G	Technical	Total
30 minutes to one hour	23 (10.41)	27 (12.22)	63 (28.51)	59 (26.70)	27 (12.22)	22 (9.95)	221 (100)
One hour to two hour	52 (15.71)	65 (19.64)	33 (9.97)	84 (25.38)	43 (12.99)	54 (16.31)	331 (100)
Two to three hours	1 (1.52)	8 (12.12)	6 (9.09)	18 (27.27)	26 (39.39)	7 (10.61)	66 (100)
More than three hours	1 (10.00)	2 (20.00)	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)	3 (30.00)	1 (10.00)	10 (100)
Total	77 (12.26)	102 (16.24)	104 (16.56)	162 (25.80)	99 (15.76)	84 (13.38)	628 (100)

The table 4.20 shows the time spent in the library based on the qualification of the respondents. In this study, out of 221 respondents, 23 (10.41%) belonging to the below SSLC category, 27 (12.22%) belonging to the SSLC category, 63 (28.51%) belonging to the HSC category, 59 (26.70%) belonging to the U.G category, 27 (12.22%) belonging to the P.G category and 22 (9.95%) belonging to the technical category spent their time in the library for around 30 minutes to one hour. In this study out of 331 respondents, 52 (15.71%) belonging to the below SSLC category, 65 (19.64%) belonging to the SSLC category, 33 (9.97%) belonging to the HSC category, 84 (25.38%) belonging to the U.G category, 43 (12.99%) belonging to the P.G category and 54 (16.31%) belonging to the technical category spent their time in the library around one hour to two hours. In this study out of 66 respondents, 1 (1.52%) belonging to the below SSLC 8 (12.12%) belonging to the SSLC, 6 (9.09%) belonging to the HSC category, 18 (27.27%) belonging to the U.G category, 26 (39.39%) belonging to the P.G category and7 (10.61%) belonging to the Technical category spend their time in the library for around two to three hours. Also, out of 10 respondents, 1 (10%) belonging to the below SSLC category, 2 (20%) belonging to the SSLC category, 2 (20%) belonging to the HSC category, 1 (10%) belonging to the U.G category, 3 (30%) belonging to the P.G category and 1 (10%) belonging to the technical category spent their time in the library for around more than three hours.

**Chi-Square Tests between times spent in the library
on the basis of qualification**

Chi-Square Tests	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.288[a]	15	0.302
Likelihood Ratio	19.520	15	0.191
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.028	1	0.868
N of Valid Cases	628		
a. 6 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.23.			

Symmetric Measures		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.164	0.302
N of Valid Cases		628	

H₀: Null Hypothesis
Respondents do not differ on time spent in the library on the basis of qualification.
H₁: Alternative Hypothesis
 Respondents differ on time spent in the library on the basis of qualification.

Chi-Square Summary Result

Chi-Square Calculated Value ($\chi2$)	df	Chi-Square Table Value(0.05)	Spearman Correlation(r)	P - Value
17.288	15	24.996	0.164	0.302

In the above table value of $\chi2$ for 15 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 24.996. The calculated value of $\chi2$ is 17.288. It is smaller than the Table Value and hence the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Hence the hypothesis is not statistically significant. There is no significant different between times spent in the library and on the basis of qualification.

Suggestions

➢ It is bound duty of the library to attract all users as regular visitors to the library. It is only possible if the library has conducive reading environment and more number of current information sources.

➢ It is old library where we find retrospective and current information sources. But, when enquired, the respondents felt that more subject and competitive reference books be added and also they felt that the library has to acquire more abstracting and online databases. Hence, it suggested that to the library can acquire more current abstracting online and CD data bases.

➢ It is a major duty of a library to create awareness among the users about the information sources available in the library. The results of the study shows that the circular and orientation program of the library are of no use in creating awareness among the respondents about the information sources available in the library and services offered by the library. Based on the result, it is suggested that the District Central Library should take immediate steps to revamp the methods of awareness or identify and execute some other effective and efficient methods to create awareness.

➢ While conducting this survey, it was expressed by the respondents that they need more number of current periodicals, regional journals, newspapers and primary information sources.

➢ The respondents felt that lack of time is a hurdle to use library. To avoid this it is suggested to run the library from morning 8 a.m. to late night 12 'O clock and also most of the respondents felt that they are not aware of the classification and cataloguing procedures and organisational methods of the library. It is suggested to the library to conduct regular orientation courses to the users to make them aware

of these procedures. And also suggested to conduct training programs to understand and use Internet and OPAC available in the library.

➢ It is also suggested to appoint more number of reference staff to guide users to use information sources and services of the library efficiently and effectively the. Since, most of the respondents are visiting other libraries for various reasons, it is suggested to the district central library to make available resources of other leading libraries through Inter Library Loan, resource sharing and network The number of the computer system that connected to the internet needs to be increased.

Conclusion

The present study reveals that more people, research guides and scholars have been using the District Central Libraries. There seems to be greater scope for further improvements in terms of technology and facilities. The method and system of implementation of the District Central Libraries are to be enhanced both qualitatively and quantitatively still. Adequate incentives and encouragements also could be provided to district central libraries users. A few advanced level academic exercises like workshops, refresher courses and seminars become necessary for updating knowledge and know-how. The recent developments in the field of modernization should be made known to the public and has become essentially imperative in this dynamic branch of exploration of truth.

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