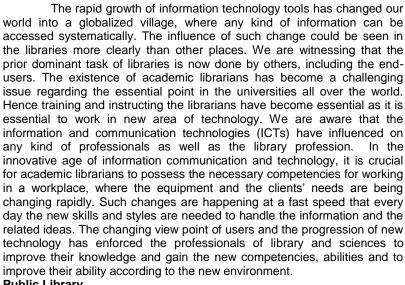# Periodic Research

Usage Pattern of Tirunelveli District Central Library Users: A Study

Abstract

This paper analyzes the Usage pattern of Tirunelveli District Central Library Users. This study considers the ICT usage pattern, and future needs of ICT based library services, of users in public library system. This study has been taken up in the District central Library, Tirunelveli. The questionnaire was given to 140 numbers of various category of users. The analysis revealed that the presently available ICT facility is not fulfilling the user needs, and also recommends that it needs further developments for developing a better future society.

Keywords: Public Library, Internet, Library Services, Information and Communication Technology Tools, ICT, Tirunelveli.

Introduction

The rapid growth of information technology tools has changed our world into a globalized village, where any kind of information can be accessed systematically. The influence of such change could be seen in the libraries more clearly than other places. We are witnessing that the prior dominant task of libraries is now done by others, including the end-users. The existence of academic librarians has become a challenging issue regarding the essential point in the universities all over the world. Hence training and instructing the librarians have become essential as it is essential to work in new area of technology. We are aware that the information and communication technologies (ICTs) have influenced on any kind of professionals as well as the library profession. In the innovative age of information communication and technology, it is crucial for academic librarians to possess the necessary competencies for working in a workplace, where the equipment and the clients' needs are being changing rapidly. Such changes are happening at a fast speed that every day the new skills and styles are needed to handle the information and the related ideas. The changing view point of users and the progression of new technology has enforced the professionals of library and sciences to improve their knowledge and gain the new competencies, abilities and to improve their ability according to the new environment.

Public Library

Dr. S.R.Ranganathan in his 'Model Public Libraries Act' defined the public library as:

1. Any library established and or maintained by a Local Library Authority,
2. including the travelling libraries and service stations ,
3. Any library, open to the public free of charge and maintained and managed by the Government or by any local body and
4. Any library notified by the Government as public library.

The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto (1964) declares that the following key missions to information, literacy, education and culture should be at the core of public library services:

1. Creating and strengthening reading habits in children from an early age
2. Supporting both individual and self – conducted education as well as formal education at all levels.
3. Providing opportunities for personal creative development.
4. Stimulating the imagination and creativity of children and young people;
5. Promoting awareness of cultural heritage, appreciation of the arts, scientific achievements and innovations.
6. Providing access to cultural expressions of all performing arts
7. Fostering inter cultural dialogue and favouring cultural diversity;
8. Supporting the oral tradition;
9. Providing adequate information services to local enterprises, associations and interest groups.
10. Facilitating the development of information and computer literacy skills;

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11. Supporting and participating in literacy activities and programmers for all age groups and initiating such activities if necessary

Definition of ICT

Information is data that has been processed to make it meaningful to its recipients, where data is unprocessed information. Communication is a means for transmitting information. Technology is a means of consciously transforming inputs into outputs. ICT is a means of passing the information from one to other, using some technology.

Review of Literature

Swaminatathan and Murugan (2017), A Study On User Satisfaction of Information Sources and Services: Special Reference to Public Library, Chinnamanur, Theni District. The paper examines a study on User satisfaction of Information Sources and Services: Special Reference to Public Library, Chinnamanur, Theni District. A questionnaire was randomly circulated to one hundred and eighty in the Chinnamanur public library to the user. The overall response rate was 85%. The study indicated that the users, library services, and users satisfaction of the Chinnamanur public library in Theni district. The gender wise respondents male are top most level is (65.88%) and age group of 41-50 years (32.94%) are the most used the library

Tarvinder Singh Handa.(2015) carried out a study on "Role of Public Library In The Society and a Future Vision of ICT Enabled Rendering of Its Services With Special Context to India." Public libraries are primarily institutions of basic learning having a mission which involves in providing collection and services to meet information needs of local community. These serve as local gateway to knowledge and information and provide conditions for lifelong learning, community development and independent decision making by an individual. Majority of population in India lives in rural areas where new technologies are not within the reach of people, that is why a gap has widened between information rich and information deprived community. The paper also discuss how internet and web technologies have paved the way of interactive communication between libraries and its clients whereby a remote user can be connected by several technical options in a more affordable manner. An attempt has also been made here to provide a futuristic vision of ICT enabled public library services in India to help the entire rural as well as urban community especially unprivileged masses.

Murugan.K and Ravi.S.(2015) denoted on "A Study on Utilization of ICT based library services by the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences Faculty in selected Universities of Tamil Nadu."This study was investigated that utilization of ICT based library services by the Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences Faculty in the Universities of Tamil Nadu. This study was conducted in the nine universities of Tamil Nadu.In this study, 207 questionnaires were distributed to the University Faculty. Among them 146 questionnaires are respondents. Therefore, sample for the present study consists of 146 Faculty belonging to the discipline of Physical Education and Sports Science in 7 Universities. These respondents were selected by using 'stratified random sampling' technique by giving equal weight age to discipline, type of University and gender. Thus, the total sample for the present study consists of 146 respondents. Most of the Faulty members are using the ICT based services in the field of Physical Education for teaching and research.

Spacey (2014) analyzed "Regulating use of the internet in public libraries: a review." The purpose of this paper is to review current knowledge, research and thinking about the difficulties facing public libraries offering Internet access to their users in ensuring legally compliant and non-offensive use of this facility whilst still adhering to the professional value of freedom of access to information. A range of recently published sources (1997-2013) relating to the technical and organisational measures used to manage public internet access primarily in public libraries in the UK with some limited international examples were reviewed and analyzed. The provision of public internet access is a well-established component of the role of public libraries, but is seen as a potential problem due to the possibility of misuse, and it appears that simplistic technical solutions have disappointed. Legislation increases the need for more effective solutions that can provide a balance between the need for legal compliance, a welcoming environment for users.

Objectives of The Study

This study has been framed with the following broad objectives;

1. To Study the Impact of Information and Communication Technology on Information Seeking Behaviour of the Tirunelveli District Central Library Users:
2. To identify the Age wise Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli
3. To explore the Qualification wise Users
4. To find out the Frequency of Library Visit wise Users
5. To explain the Purpose of Library Visit wise Users
6. To study the Internet using Places
7. To find out the Use of ICT Tools
8. To carry out the ICT Based Library Services and
9. To identify the Use of ICT Level

Methodology

This study has been taken up in the District Public Library, Tirunelveli .The District Central Library under the control of Local Library Authority, Government of TamilNadu. The questionnaire was given to 125 numbers of various category of users in the library. A total number of 107 users are responded in the study.

Tool for Data Collection

The questionnaire was the preferred tool of data collection to get the socio-demographic profile of the participants of the study and for the logistical reasons. The direct Schedule method was adopted as a tool of data collection

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Limitations of The Study

The limitations of the current study is it is carried out on the District central library, which is a

Analysis and Finding

Public Library, administerd by LLA, Government of Tamilnadu.

Table.1
Distribution of Gender of Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli

S. No .	Category	Gender		Total
		Male	**Female**	
1	Students	14	4	18
		77.77	22.23	16.83
2	Teachers	17	5	22
		77.27	22.73	20.57
3	Labours	11	2	13
		84.61	15.39	12.14
4	Professionals	15	4	19
		78.94	21.06	17.76
5	Senior Citizens	8	2	10
		80	20	9.34
6	Teenagers	19	6	25
		76	24	23.36
	Total	84	23	107
		78.50	21.50	100

Data in Table.1 reveals the distribution of Gender wise Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli. Out of 268 respondents, male is in top most level (78.50 %) followed by female (21.50 %).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category of males are found more (77.77%) and female are found less (22.23%). Teachers Category,

male is found more (77.27%) and female is found less (22.73%). Labours, male is found more (84.61) and female is found less (15.39%).Professionals Category, male is found more (78.94%) and female is found less (21.06%). Senior citizens, male is found more (8o%) and female is found less (20%) and Teenagers, male is found more (76%) and female is found less (24%).

Table.2
Distribution of Age of Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli

S.No	Category	Age					Total
		15 to 20 years	**20 to 25 years**	**25 to 30 years**	**30 to 40 years**	**Above 40 years**	
1	Students	2	6	5	2	3	18
		11.12	33.33	27.77	11.12	16.66	100
2	Teachers	0	1	3	7	11	22
		0	4.54	13.64	31.82	50	100
3	Labours	2	3	5	2	1	13
		15.38	23.07	38.46	15.38	7.71	100
4	Professionals	1	5	8	2	3	19
		5.26	26.31	42.14	10.52	15.77	100
5	Senior citizens	0	0	0	0	10	10
						100	
6	Teenagers	22	3	0	0	0	25
		88	12				100
	Total	27	18	21	13	28	107
		25.24	16.83	19.62	12.14	26.16	100.00

Table.2 indicates that the distribution of Age wise Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli. Out of 107 respondents, Age Above 40 years is in top most level (26.16 %) followed by 15 to 20 years (25.24 %), 25 to 30 years (19.62%), 20 to 25 years (16.83%) and 30 to 40 years (12.14%).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category of Age, 15 to 20 years are (11.12%) followed by 20 to 25 years (33.33%), 25 to 30 years (27.77%), 30 to 40 years (11.12%) and above 40 years (16.66%). Teacher Category of Age, 20 to 25 years (4.54%) followed by 25 to 30 years (13.64%),

30 to 40 years (31.82%) and above 40 years (50%). Labours Category of Age, 15 to 20 years are (15.38%) followed by 20 to 25 years (23.07%), 25 to 30 years (38.46%), 30 to 40 years (15.38%) and above 40 years (7.71%).

Professionals Category of Age, 15 to 20 years are (5.26%) followed by 20 to 25 years (26.31%), 25 to 30 years (42.14%), 30 to 40 years (10.52%) and above 40 years (15.77%).Senior Citizens Category of Age, above 40 years (100%) and Teenagers Category of Age, 15 to 20 years are (88%) followed by 20 to 25 years (12%).

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Table.3

S.No	Category	Qualification							Total
		Below 8th Std	9 -12th Std	Degree	Master Degree	Research Scholar	Diploma	Others	
1	Students	3	6	4	1	0	3	1	18
		16.67	33.34	22.22	5.55	0.00	16.67	5.55	16.83%
2	Teachers	0	0	5	10	5	2	0	22
		0.00	0.00	22.73	45.45	22.73	9.09	0.00	20.57%
3	Labours	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	13
		69.23	23.07	7.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.14%
4	Professionals	0	5	7	3	0	4	0	19
		0.00	26.32	36.85	15.78	0.00	21.05	0.00	17.76%
5	Senior Citizens	2	0	4	3	0	1	0	10
		20	0.00	40	30	0.00	10	0.00	9.34%
6	Teenagers	6	10	9	0	0	0	0	25
		24	40	36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.36%
	Total	20	24	30	17	5	10	1	107
		18.69	22.43	28.04	15.89	4.68	9.34	0.93	100.00

Distribution of Qualification of Users at District Central Library in Tirunelveli

Table.3 investigates that the distribution of Qualifications wise Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli. Out of 107 respondents, Degree is in top most level (28.04 %) followed by 9 - 12 Standard (22.43%), Below 8th Standard (18.69%), Master Degree (15.89%), Diploma (9.34%), Research Scholar (4.68%) and others (0.93%).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category of Qualifications wise, Below 8th Standard (16.67%), followed by 9 -12th Standards (33.34%), Degree (22.22%), Master Degree (5.55%), Diploma (16.67%) and others (5.55%).Teachers Category of Qualifications wise Degree (22.73%), Master Degree (45.45%), Research Scholars (22.73%) and Diploma (9.09%).Labours Category of Qualifications wise, Below 8th Standard (69.23%), followed by 9 -12th Standards (23.07%) and Degree (7.70%).Professionals Category of Qualifications wise, 9 -12th Standards (26.32%) followed by Degree (36.85%), Master Degree (15.78%) and Diploma (21.05%). Senior Citizens Category of Qualifications wise, Below 8th Standard (20%), followed by Degree (40%), Master Degree (30%) and Diploma (10%).

Table.4

Distribution of Frequency of Library Visit by Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli

S.No	Category	Frequency of Library Visit					Total
		Daily	2 – 3 Times In A Week	Weekly Once	Monthly Once	Rarely	
1	Students	7	5	2	3	1	18
		38.88	27.78	11.11	16.68	5.55	16.83
2	Teachers	5	7	3	5	2	22
		22.73	31.81	13.63	22.74	9.09	20.57
3	Labours	2	2	7	1	1	13
		15.38	15.38	53.84	7.70	7.7	12.14
4	Professionals	5	7	2	3	2	19
		26.32	36.86	10.52	15.78	10.52	17.76
5	Senior citizens	0	5	1	3	1	10
		0.00	50	10	30	10	9.34
6	Teenagers	7	9	4	2	3	25
		28.00	36.00	16.00	8.00	12.00	23.36
	Total	26	35	19	17	10	107
		24.30	32.72	17.76	15.88	9.34	100.00

Table.4 reveals that the distribution of Frequency of Library Visit wise Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli. Out of 107 respondents, 2 – 3 times in a week is in top most level (32.72%) followed by Daily (24.30%), Weekly once (17.76%), Monthly once (15.88%), and rarely (9.34%).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category of Frequency of Library Visit wise, Daily (38.88%), followed by 2 – 3 times in a week is (27.78%), Weekly once (11.11%), Monthly once (16.68%) and rarely (5.55%).Teacher Category of Frequency of Library Visit wise, Daily (22.73%), followed by 2 – 3 times in a week is (31.81%), Weekly once (13.63%), Monthly once (22.74%) and rarely (9.09%).Labour Category of Frequency of Library Visit wise, Daily, 2 – 3 times in a week (15.38%), followed by Weekly once (53.84%), Monthly once (and rarely (7.70%).Professional Category of Frequency of Library Visit wise, Daily (26.32%), followed by 2 – 3

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times in a week is (36.86%), Weekly once and rarely (10.52%) and Monthly once (15.78%). Senior Citizens Category of Frequency of Library Visit wise, 2 – 3 times in a week is (50%) followed by Weekly once and rarely (10%) and Monthly once (30%). Teenagers Category of Frequency of Library Visit Daily (28%), 2 – 3 times in a week is (36%) followed by Weekly once (16%), Monthly once (8%) and rarely (12%)

Table.5
Distribution of Purpose of Library Visit of Users of District Central Library in Tirunelveli

S.No	Category	Preparation for Examination	Leisure	Searching Internet	Studying	Book Borrowing	Reading	Total
1	Students	2	5	4	2	2	3	18
		11.11	27.77	22.22	11.11	11.11	16.68	16.83
2	Teachers	2	3	7	0	7	3	22
		9.09	13.65	31.81	0.00	31.81	13.64	20.57
3	Labours	0	2	0	0	3	8	13
		0.00	15.38	0.00	0.00	23.08	61.54	12.14
4	Professionals	4	3	5	2	2	3	19
		21.06	15.78	26.32	10.53	10.53	15.78	17.76
5	Senior citizens	0	4	3	0	1	2	10
		0.00	40.00	30.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	9.34
6	Teenagers	5	3	7	2	3	5	25
		20.00	12.00	28.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	23.36
	Total	**13**	**20**	**26**	**6**	**18**	**24**	**107**
		12.14	**18.71**	**24.31**	**5.60**	**16.82**	**22.42**	**100.00**

Table.5 shows that the distribution of Purpose of Library Visit. Out of 107 respondents, Searching Internet is in top most level (24.31%) followed by Reading (22.42%), Leisure (18.71%), Book borrowing (16.82%), Preparation for Examination (12.14%) and studying (5.60%).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category of Purpose of Library Visit wise, Preparation for Examination, studying and Book borrowing (11.11%) followed by Leisure (27.77%), Searching Internet (22.22%) and reading (16.68%). Teacher Category of Purpose of Library Visit wise, Preparation for Examination (9.09%) followed by Leisure (13.65%), Searching Internet and Book borrowing (31.81%) and reading (13.64%). Labour Category of Purpose of Library Visit, Leisure (15.38%) followed by Book borrowing (23.08%) and reading (61.54%). Professionals Category of Purpose of Library Visit wise, Preparation for Examination (21.06%) followed by Leisure (15.78%), Searching Internet (26.32%), Studying and Book borrowing (10.53%) and reading (15.78%). Senior Citizens Category of Purpose of Library Visit wise, Leisure (40%) followed by Searching Internet (30%), Book borrowing (10%) and reading (20%). Teenagers Category of Purpose of Library Visit wise, Preparation for Examination (20%) followed by Leisure (12%), Searching Internet (28%), Studying (8%), Book borrowing (12%) and reading (20%).

Table.6
Distribution of Internet using the Places by Users

S.No	Category	Home	Office	Library	Internet Centre	Mobile phone	Total
1	Students	2	0	5	3	8	18
		11.11	0.00	27.77	16.67	44.45	16.83
2	Teachers	5	2	5	3	7	22
		22.72	9.09	22.72	13.65	31.82	20.57
3	Labours	0	0	2	1	10	13
		0.00	0.00	15.38	7.69	76.93	12.14
4	Professionals	2	5	7	2	3	19
		10.53	26.32	36.84	10.53	15.78	17.76
5	Senior citizen	1	0	3	1	5	10
		10.00	0.00	30.00	10.00	50.00	9.34
6	Teenagers	4	3	12	2	4	25
		16.00	12.00	48.00	8.00	16.00	23.36
Total		**14**	**10**	**34**	**12**	**37**	**107.00**
		13.08	**9.34**	**31.80**	**11.21**	**34.57**	**100.00**

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Table.6 possess that the distribution of Internet using the Places. Out of 107 respondents, Internet using the Places wise Users, Mobile phone is in top most level (34.57%) followed by Library (31.80%), Home (13.08%),Internet Centre (11.21%) and Office (9.34%).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category of Internet using the Places, Home (11.11%) followed by Library (27.77%), Internet Centre (16.67%) and Mobile Phone (44.45%). Teachers Category of Internet using the Places, Home (22.72%) followed by Office (9.09%), Library (22.72%), Internet Centre (13.65%) and Mobile Phone (31.82%). Labours Category of Internet using the Places, Library (15.38%) followed by Internet Centre (7.69%) and Mobile Phone (76.93%). Professionals Category of Internet using the Places, Home (10.53%) followed by Office (26.32%), Library (36.84%), Internet Centre (10.53%) and Mobile Phone (15.78%). Senior Citizens Category of Internet using the Places, Home (10%) followed by Library (30%), Internet Centre (10%) and Mobile Phone (50%). Teenagers Category of Internet using the Places, Home (16%) followed by Office (12%), Library (48%), Internet Centre (8%) and Mobile Phone (16%).

Table.7
Distribution of Use of ICT Tools by Users

S.No.	Category	Use of ICT Tools					Total
		Computer	Laptop	Mobile Phone	Repro Graphy	Printer	
1	Students	5	2	6	2	3	18
		27.77	11.11	33.33	11.11	16.68	16.83
2	Teachers	4	2	9	3	4	22
		18.18	9.09	40.90	13.65	18.18	20.57
3	Labours	3	0	7	1	2	13
		23.07	0.00	53.85	7.70	15.38	12.14
4	Professionals	3	3	6	4	3	19
		15.79	15.79	31.57	21.06	15.79	17.76
5	Senior citizens	1	1	6	1	1	10
		10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	9.34
6	Teenagers	5	5	7	5	3	25
		20.00	20.00	28.00	20.00	12.00	23.36
	Total	**21**	**13**	**41**	**16**	**16**	**107**
		19.62	**12.14**	**38.32**	**14.96**	**14.96**	**100.00**

Table.7 explained that the distribution of Use of ICT Tools. Out of 107 respondents, Use of ICT Tools, Mobile phone is in top most level (38.32%) followed by Computer (19.62%), Reprography and Printer (14.96%) and Laptop (12.14%).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category Use of ICT Tools, Computer (27.77%) followed by Laptop and Reprography (11.11%), Mobile Phone (33.33%) and printer (16.68%).Teacher Category Use of ICT Tools, Computer (18.18%) followed by Laptop (9.09%), Mobile Phone (40.90%), Reprography (13.65%) and printer (18.18%).Labour Category Use of ICT Tools, Computer (23.07%) followed by Mobile Phone (53.85%), Reprography (7.70%) and printer (15.38%).Professionals Category Use of ICT Tools, Computer and Laptop (15.79%) followed by Mobile Phone (31.57%), Reprography (21.06%) and printer (15.79%).Senior Citizens Category Use of ICT Tools, Mobile phone (60%) followed by Computer Laptop, Reprography and printer (10%).Teenagers Category Use of ICT Tools, Mobile phone (28%) followed by Computer Laptop, Reprography (20%) and printer (10%).

Table.8
Distribution of ICT Based Library Services

S. No.	Category	ICT Based Library Services								Total
		Circulation	Reference	Current Awareness Service	Selective Dissemination service	Internet	OPAC	Scanning	Reprography Service	
1	Students	4	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	18
		22.22	11.12	11.12	5.55	27.77	11.12	5.55	5.55	16.83
2	Teachers	3	3	2	2	7	2	2	1	22
		13.65	13.65	9.09	9.09	31.80	9.09	9.09	4.54	20.57
3	Labours	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	3	13
		15.38	0.00	15.38	7.70	15.38	15.38	7.70	23.08	12.14
4	Professionals	2	3	1	3	4	2	2	2	19
		10.52	15.80	5.26	15.80	21.06	10.52	10.52	10.52	17.76
5	Senior Citizens	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	10

		30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	10	9.34
6	Teenagers	4	3	2	3	6	2	3	2	25
		16.00	12.00	8.00	12.00	24.00	8.00	12.00	8.00	23.36
	Total	18	12	10	11	26	11	9	10	107
		16.82	11.22	9.35	10.28	24.29	10.28	8.41	9.35	100.00

Table.8 explained that the distribution of ICT Based Library Services. Out of 107 respondents, ICT Based Library Services, Internet is in top most level (24.29%) followed by Circulation (16.82%), Reference (11.22%), Selective Disseminate Service and OPAC (10.28%), Reprographic Service (9.35%) and Scanning (8.41%).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category ICT Based Library Services, Circulation (22.22%) followed by Reference (11.12%), Current Awareness Service and OPAC (11.12%), Selective Disseminate Service, Scanning and Reprographic Service (5.55%) and Internet (27.77%).Teacher Category ICT Based Library Services, Circulation and Reference (13.65%) followed by Current Awareness Service, Selective Disseminate Service, OPAC and Scanning (9.09%), Internet (31.80%) and Reprographic Service (4.54%).Labours Category ICT Based Library Services, Circulation, Current Awareness Service, Internet and OPAC (15.38%) followed by Reference (11.12%), and OPAC (11.12%), Selective Disseminate Service, Scanning (7.70%) and Reprographic Service (23.08%) .Professionals Category ICT Based Library Services, Circulation, OPAC, Scanning and Reprographic Service (10.52%) followed by Reference and Selective Disseminate Service (15.80%) and Internet (21.06%) and Current Awareness Service (5.26%).Senior Citizens Category ICT Based Library Services, Circulation (30%) followed by Reference, Current Awareness Service Selective Disseminate Service, Reprographic Service and OPAC (10%)and Internet (20%),Teenagers Category ICT Based Library Services, Circulation (16%) followed by Reference, Selective Disseminate Service and Scanning (12%), Current Awareness Service, PAC and Reprographic Service (8%), and Internet (20%) and Internet (24%).

Table.9
Distribution of Use of ICT Level

S.No	Category	Use of ICT Level			Total
		Adequate	Highly need	Not need	
1	Students	12	2	4	18
		66.66	11.12	22.22	16.83
2	Teachers	16	3	3	22
		72.70	13.65	13.65	20.57
3	Labours	10	1	2	13
		76.92	7.70	15.38	12.14
4	Professionals	12	5	2	19
		63.16	26.32	10.52	17.76
5	Senior citizens	7	1	2	10
		70.00	10.00	20.00	9.34
6	Teenagers	17	3	5	25
		68.00	12.00	20.00	23.36
	Total	74	15	18	107
		69.15	14.01	16.84	100

Table.9 shows that the distribution of Use of ICT Level. Out of 107 respondents, Use of ICT Level, Adequate is in top most level (69.15%) followed by Not need (16.84%) and Highly need (14.01%).

It is also seen from the table that, among the respondents of Public Library Users, Student Category Use of ICT Level, Adequate (66.66%) followed by Highly need (11.12%) and not need (22.22%). Teachers Category Use of ICT Level, Adequate (72.70%) followed by Highly need (and not need (13.65%).Labours Category Use of ICT Level, Adequate (76.72%) followed by Highly need (7.70%) and not need (15.38%). Professionals Category Use of ICT Level, Adequate (63.16%) followed by Highly need (26.32%) and not need (10.52%). Senior Citizens Category Use of ICT Level, Adequate (70%) followed by highly need (10%) and not need (20%). Teenagers Category Use of ICT Level, Adequate (68%) followed by highly need (12%) and not need (20%).

Conclusion

Worldwide, especially in developed countries, public library system are well-established and implementation of ICT is widely evident that it help to enhance the knowledge level of its citizens. In Asia continent also, the countries like Singapore, public library system are well-established withlatest ICT implementation. But in our country , even though we have a public library system, the implementation and usage of ICT is very minimum. The public library system in our country need implementation and training on ICT to its stackholders like users and staff. As the fifth law of library science states, "Library is a Growing Organism", The library system should ensure that it grows in every aspects including the implementation of latest in our libraries also.

Periodic Research

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