

## CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY FACILITIES IN VARIOUS COLLEGES OF BILASPUR PROVINCE

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### ABSTRACT

The present study surveyed and critically analysed the Library facilities in selected private, semi government and State government colleges established in Bilaspur region. Eighteen colleges (Government=09, Semi-government=08 and Autonomous=01) affiliated to Bilaspur University, Bilaspur (Chhattisgrah) were selected for the study. The questionnaire was framed and constructed under the supervision of the experts in concerned field, with utmost care and seriousness of the purpose, taking into consideration the maximum coverage of the area of the study concerned with relevant aspects needed for the study. The Questionnaires were arranged in logical order and each question worked clearly to receive desired response without undue problem. The questionnaire were prepared taking consideration various aspects like general information, library facilities, budget, books, journals, new papers etc., so as get maximum worthwhile detailed and meaningful information from the sample. Copies of the questionnaire with covering letters and self addressed envelopes were mailed to the librarians of eighteen colleges in Bilaspur region. with the request that they would give correct and accurate answer and send the completed questionnaires to the investigator by post at their earliest convenience. The results of study revealed that Less than one- fourth colleges in Bilaspur region were found to have library building. Three-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region have furniture and computer facilities. More of than three-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region have reference books, and reading books in library. More of than seventy percent colleges in Bilaspur region have facility of journals and news papers in library. Less than forty percent colleges Bilaspur region have facility of budget to purchase the books for library. More of than One-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region have grant from Central Govt. and state Govt. for library More of than One-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region have grant from external sources . for library.

**Keywords:** Library, Colleges, Facility, Provinces, Affiliation, University.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Libraries are necessary for any or all students, who need to create their career bright. buying of all books , which are printed is not possible, in an exceedingly library they'll choose several books for reading , hence library offers one in all the chance of changing into at home with an oversized variety and sort of books (<http://www.importantindia.com>).

Libraries of institutions keep books that area unit relevant to the subjects schooled in their establishment, together with an assortment of different public knowledge books and magazines, with this variety of books , the students are able to get all data of their subjects and information's that keeps them up up to now. Libraries are more and more being asked to demonstrate and prove the worth of their services to their establishments, and more and more also to their students.

The library offers several advantages, once visiting a field most students need to examine the library. Several of the most advantages students derive in school are related to the library. Students do their school assignments collaboratively within the carrels and school rooms of the library (<http://www.ivycollegeprep.net>).

Libraries have frequently contended a significant role, sanctioning people to own interaction with all kinds information| and knowledge resource (Curran et al., 2006). Through the technological development of electronic resources the means that to gather, store, manage, and use widely distributed data resources became more practical serving the library users even higher (Griffin, 1998). fashionable libraries are thus being redefined as places to induce wider access to data in several formats and from several sources. The technological development in libraries has affected each data space and data follow. a crucial development within the half of the twentieth century was the introduction of integrated library systems and online catalogs giving access to data on library collections from any place with an online affiliation. the concept of the library room was modified once a lot of the visibility of the library surroundings was on the screen (Wallis, 2007).

University libraries play a crucial role in contributing to student and school members' educational action. This study examines perceptions of university library usage to contemplate factors that influence the actions of scholars, lecturers, and administrators. an intensive review of relevant literature examined approaches to determinative user satisfaction of scholars and colleagues, and factors that influence library usage. It highlighted the worth of usage on instructional performance. It enabled the development of a theoretical framework resulting in the Factors of educational Library Usage (FALU) model, that was developed to analyze the effect of usage factors. FALU was tested in Kuwait university libraries. The study used valid questionnaires from 792 students, 143 academics, and 121 administrators to live 5 library factors. Interviews were conducted across the 3 University libraries. The findings are helpful in measuring the correlation between this educational library usage and academic performance.<sup>34</sup> Libraries are around for an awful while and are historically seen as collections of data and services.

Mary Ellen K. Davis and Lisa Janicke Hinchliffe noted that "librarians are progressively referred to as upon to document and articulate the value of instructional and analysis libraries and their contribution to institutional mission and goals." (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com>).

The Library and information Science (LIS) education in India is also aforementioned to own taken place with the introduction of a training course in 1911, within the erstwhile State of Baroda. the important starting of systematic education in LIS will be derived to the initiatives of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan throughout the amount 1926-1931 at the Madras University Library in association with Madras Library Association. The summer school resulting in certificate in library science, that Madras University continuing below the position of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan until 1937(Chandrashekara and Ramasesh, 2009)

Later, Andhra University, Banaras Hindu University, Mumbai University, Calcutta University and Old Delhi University introduced Post -Graduate diploma Courses in library science within the year 1935, 1941, 1944, 1946 and 1948 severally. except these universities, DRTC in bangalore and NISCAIR in national capital started the arts education programmes. throughout 1947, altogether twenty seven universities were giving diploma courses in arts. In 1957, for the primary time within the country, Aligarh Muslim University started B.L.Sc Course. The courses were offered at totally different levels like Certificate, Diploma, Bachelor's, P.G. Diploma, Master's and analysis degree programmes i.e. M hydrogen ion concentrationil and Ph. D below totally different modes (on regular/on field or distance/off field or some times both) and schemes ( annual or semester). the expansion of universities throughout post-independent India ensured improvement within the quality of education. it's because of the importance of libraries in numerous establishments, analysis centers and government departments, the demand for librarians additionally raised. This truly gave boost to library science Education in India (Chandrashekara and Ramasesh, 2009)

The present study surveyed and critically analysed the Library facilities in selected private, semi government and State government colleges established in Bilaspur region

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Sources of Data

Eighteen colleges (Government=09, Semi-government=08 and Autonomous=01) affiliated to Bilaspur University, Bilaspur (Chhattisgrah) were selected for the study. The detail of colleges are presented in Table 1

**TABLE 1**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS HAVING INTEREST IN SPORTS**

S.No.	Type of College	Number	percentage
1	Government	09	50.00%
2	Semi-Government	08	44.44%
3	Autonomous	01	05.56%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 2.2 Construction of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was framed and constructed under the supervision of the experts in concerned field, with utmost care and seriousness of the purpose, taking into consideration the maximum coverage of the area of the study concerned with relevant aspects needed for the study. The Questionnaires were arranged in logical order and each question worked clearly to receive desired response without undue problem.

The questionnaire were prepared taking consideration various aspects like general information, library facilities, budget, books, journals, new papers etc., so as get maximum worthwhile detailed and meaningful information from the sample.

#### 2.2.1 Trial Runs

After the formulation of questionnaire to the satisfaction of researcher, with the inclusion of all essential items in an organized manner, the next step was the trial run of the questionnaire. The purpose of the trail run was to discover whether the questions are clear and adequate to obtain the information desired. During the trail the initial questionnaire was given to the Principal/Physical education teachers of central and state schools of Bilaspur Region. They were asked to answer the questions and to critically evaluate items of the questionnaire. On the basis of the evaluation suggestions, the necessary changes were made in the question items and it was finalized.

#### 2.2.2 Administration of the Questionnaires

Copies of the questionnaire with covering letters and self addressed envelops were mailed to the librarians of eighteen colleges in Bilaspur region. with the request that they

would give correct and accurate answer and send the completed questionnaires to the investigator by post at their earliest convenience. In addition to this the investigator made personal visits and had interviews with the librarian of these various colleges and also discussed with them their problems and difficulties of library facilities, budget, books, journals, etc.

Apart from the initial mailing of the questionnaires, aids to responses in terms of reminders and follow-ups were made timely in order to ensure maximum responses.

### 2.3 Statistical Techniques

The information obtained from the responses to the questionnaires were carefully and systematically compiled for data analysis. The percentage analysis with frequencies, and percentage were employed for meaningful presentation of the survey information.

## 3. RESULTS

The percentage analysis with frequencies, were employed for meaningful presentation of the survey information. have been presented in Table 1 to 13

**TABLE 2**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD OF COLLEGES OF BILASPUR REGION**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1956-1966	04	22.22
1967-1977	03	16.17
1978-1998	08	44.44
1999-2016	01	5.56
No Answer	02	11.11

Table-2 indicates that 22.22 % colleges established in between 1956-1966, 16.67 % college in between 1967-1977, 44.44% colleges in between 1978-1998 and 5.56% colleges in between 1999-2016 . No response was received from 11.11% colleges of Bilaspur region.

**TABLE 3**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF LIBRARY BUILDING**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	04	22.22
No	01	05.56
No Answer	13	72.22

Table-3 indicates that 22.22 % colleges were found to have library building, where as 05.56 colleges did not have library building. No response was received from 72.22% colleges of Bilaspur region.

**TABLE 4**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FURNITURE**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	13	72.22
No	03	16.67
No Answer	02	11.11

Table-4 indicates that 72.22 % colleges have sufficient furniture, where as 16.67 % colleges did not have furniture facility in library building. No response was received from 11.11 % colleges of Bilaspur region

**TABLE 5**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF COMPUTER FACILITY**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	10	55.56
No	08	44.44

Table-5 indicates that 72.22 % colleges have facility of computer in library, where as 16.67 % colleges did not have computer facility in library building. No response was received from 11.11 % colleges of Bilaspur region.

**TABLE 6**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF REFERENCE BOOKS**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
100-1000	05	27.77
1001-5000	08	44.44
5001-10000	02	11.11
More Than 10000	01	5.57
No Answer	02	11.11

Table-6 denotes that 27.27% of university in Bilaspur region have reference books in between 100-1000, 44.44% university in between 1001-5000, while the 11.11% university in between 5001-10000 and 5.57% university more than 10000 reference books. No response was received from 11.11% colleges of Bilaspur region.

**TABLE 7**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF READING BOOKS**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
100-10000	07	38.88
10001-20000	04	22.22
More Than 20000	06	33.33
No Answer	01	5.57

Table-7 denotes that 38.88% of university in Bilaspur region have reading books in between 100-10000, 22.22% university in between 10001-20000, while the 33.33% university more than 20000 reading books. No response was received from 5.57 % colleges of Bilaspur region.

**TABLE 8**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF JOURNALS**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
01-50	12	66.67
51-100	01	5.56
No Answer	05	27.77

Table-8 denotes that 66.67% of university in Bilaspur region have facility of journals in between 01-50, while the 5.56% university have journals in between 51-100. No response was received from 27.77 % colleges of Bilaspur region.

**TABLE 9**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF NEWS PAPERS**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
01-05	11	61.11
06-10	05	27.77
No Answer	02	11.11

Table-9 denotes that 61.11% of university in Bilaspur region have facility of news papers in between 01-05, while the 27.77 % university have journals in between 06-10. No response was received from 11.11% colleges of Bilaspur region.

**TABLE 10**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF ANNUAL BUDGETS FOR PURCHASING OF BOOKS**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
01-10	06	27.78
11-20	02	11.11
No Answer	11	61.11

Table-10 denotes that 27.78% of colleges in Bilaspur region have facility of budget to purchase the books in between 01-10, while the 11.11 % colleges have facility of budget to purchase the books in between 11-20. No response was received from 61.11% colleges of Bilaspur region.

**TABLE 11**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF GRANT FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	04	22.22
No	01	05.56
No Answer	13	72.22

Table-11 indicates that 22.22 % colleges in Bilaspur region have grant from UGC (Central Govt.), while the 5.56 % colleges in Bilaspur region did not have any UGC grant. No response was received from 72.22% colleges of Bilaspur region did not reply.

**TABLE 12**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF GRANT FROM STATE GOVERNMENT**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	05	27.28
No	13	72.22

Table-12 indicates that 27.28 % colleges in Bilaspur region have grant from state Govt., while the 72.22 % colleges in Bilaspur region did not have any state govt. grant.

**TABLE 13**  
**PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF GRANT FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES**

Type of Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	03	16.15
No	14	77.78
No Answer	01	5.57

Table-13 indicates that 16.15 % colleges in Bilaspur region have grant from external sources, while the 77.78 % colleges in Bilaspur region did not have any grant from external sources.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

To investigate the facilities in colleges library of Bilaspur region, a survey was done of eighteen colleges affiliated to A B V University, Bilaspur (CG). The percentage analysis with frequencies and percentage revealed that most of the colleges were established between 1967 to 2016. more than seventy percent colleges did not have facilities of separate library building. Very few college were found to have library building facility. More than seventy colleges have facilities of furniture, computer, reference books, and reading books in college library. More than sixty percent college in bilaspur region have facility of journals and news papers in library. Budget facility was observed in 39.89 percent colleges of bilaspur region. Less than one-fourth college have the grant from central and state government for library. But most of college did not have govt. grant facilities. While, more than one-fourth colleges have grant from external sources for library.

#### 5. CONCLUSIONS

1. Most of the college in Bilaspur region established in between 1956-2016..
2. Less than one-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region were found to have library building.
3. Three-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region have furniture and computer facilities , ,
4. More of than three-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region have reference books, and reading books in library
5. More of than seventy percent colleges in Bilaspur region have facility of journals and news papers in library
6. Less than forty percent colleges Bilaspur region have facility of budget to purchase the books for library.
7. More of than One-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region have grant from Central Govt. and state Govt. for library
8. More of than One-fourth colleges in Bilaspur region have grant from external sources . for library

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