Research Paper

Library Science

Evaluation of Resources of Central Universities Library of Uttar Pradesh: A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to reveal the evaluative status of resources in central universities library of Uttar Pradesh. The data were collected through questionnaire survey of library users along with interviews of central university librarians. This study was confined only to the four central universities library of Uttar Pradesh. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of library anthology uses within the available resources, frequency and purposes of visit, utilization of library services, average time spent in the library, adequacy of library hours, adequacy of reading space facilities, document position, manuscript search through catalogues, library automation, judge the behavior of library staff as well as satisfaction with overall functions of the library. The data collected were analyzed and conclusions were drawn. Findings of the study can be useful for understanding the problems faced by the central university libraries.

KEYWORDS : Evaluation; Library Resources; Library Services.

1. INTRODUCTION

The library is the heart of an education institution without which the institution cannot accomplish its educational objectives. The library is the heart of all the university's work; directly so as regards its research work, and indirectly as regards its educational work, which derives its life from research work. A library can serve its function adequately if it has a supply of good, reliable, up to date resources and makes them available at the time the user needs them.

In order to maintain the standard and quality of the library resources and services, the library must improve its capability. Here capability indicates the availability of resources (Suriya & Kalavathi, 1988).[1] While developing methodological tools for planning and managing library services, Orr et al., (1968) [2] provided the following functional classification of library services.

(i)   Providing documents;
(ii)   Providing citations;
(iii) Providing answers;
(iv)   Providing workspace and facilities;
(v)   Providing instruction and consultations; and
(vi)   Adjunct functions.

2. FUNCTIONS OF A UNIVERSITY

The functions of the university are broadly grouped as follows.

➢   To pursue truth, explore and cultivate new knowledge and interpret the old knowledge in the light of new perspectives;
➢   To impart knowledge to the students in all the fields and to give professional and vocational training for the development of nation and people; and
➢   To generate and provide the right kind of leadership in all walks of life in the society.

3. FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Kothari Education Commission [3] in its report clearly defines the functions of university libraries in order to realize the objectives of university education, as under:

(i)   Provide resources necessary for research in fields of special interest to university;
(ii)   Provide library facilities and services secondary for the success of all formal programs of instruction; and
(iii) To bring books, students and scholars together under conditions which encourage reading for pleasure, self-discovery, personal growth and sharpening of intellectual curiosity.

4. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY RESOURCES

The meaning of library resources is not only for the sources of information stored in the library but is for all the library reading materials, library functions, library services and the library staff also. Library reading material contains documentary and non-documentary sources, where documentary sources are those which are in the form of documents, i.e. books, periodicals, reports, patents, standards, etc. Non-documentary sources include microfilms, audio-visual aids, databases, CD-ROMs, cassettes, Floppies etc. In this way we can see library resources as in the following diagram:
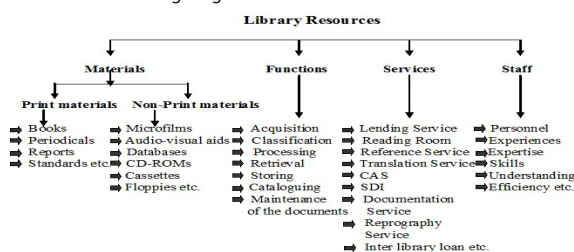

Fig: 1 Library Resources

According to Dr. S.R. Ranganathan[4] resources has analyzed the types of literature as follows:

Conventional Documents   : Books & Periodicals

Neo-Conventional Documents   :Standards,specifications, data and the like.

Non-Conventional Documents   : Microfilms,audio-visual etc.

Meta-Documents   : Record of natural or social phenomenon   got through instrumental and mechanical devices-Unmitigated by human brain.

5. NEED FOR THE STUDY

In the context of Uttar Pradesh, no study along these lines has been undertaken. The study will be of practical importance to librarians concerned with tailoring services to user requirements. There is, therefore, a great need for a comprehensive study of user's attitude, like the present one, on the university uses. This study, i.e. "**Evaluation of Resources of Central Universities Library of Uttar Pradesh: a Comparative Study**" was undertaken to investigate this hitherto untapped area.

6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The investigation was carried out in the central university libraries of Uttar Pradesh. The reason for the selection of the above the libraries were that each of these university libraries represented its own characteristic library structure and teaching patterns. This study is confined only to four Central University Libraries of Uttar Pradesh. The names of Universities are given below:

Central Universities in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

2. Allahabad University, Allahabad
3. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
4. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The major objectives of the study are:-

❖ To know the type of central university library resources;
❖ To find measures to strengthen of the library resources so as to meet academic requirements of the users;
❖ To study the physical, technical and financial resources;
❖ To study the user's point of view:
➢ Are the users aware of the existing resources and services in the libraries?
➢ Whether the available resources and services rendered by the libraries are properly utilized?
➢ Are the services provided to readers adequate?

8. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED IN THE STUDY
The present study uses questionnaires and observation method for data collection. The questionnaire comprises 20 questions with an option to express any comments regarding use of information sources and services. 100 questionnaires were distributed among each university library, out of which, 80 questionnaires were received back from the AMU; 70 from the AU; 80 from the BHU and 90 from the BBAU.

9. DATA ANALYSIS AND ITS FINDINGS
Data obtained from the university through questionnaire and interview have been analyzed and interpreted in the light of the objectives stated already. Various statistical methods were adopted in the analysis of data and for preparation of graphs, charts, tables and figures.

Table: 9.1. Distribution of questionnaire and responses received through the library users

S.N.	NAME OF UNIVERSITY	NO. OF QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED	NO. OF QUESTIONNAIRES RECEIVED	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES (%)
1.	ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH	100	80	80
2.	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY, ALLAHABAD	100	70	70
3.	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, BARANASI	100	80	80
4.	BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW	100	90	90
	TOTAL	400	320	80

Table 9.1. Shows the total 400 questionnaires were distributed among the four Central University Library's users and out of them total 320 filled questionnaires were received back.

Table. 9.2. Name and Establishment Year of the Universities

S.N.	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY	ESTAB. YEAR	DISTRICT	STATE
1.	ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH	1877	ALIGARH	UTTAR PRADESH
2.	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY , ALLAHABAD	1887	ALLAHABAD	UTTAR PRADESH
3.	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, BARANASI	1916	BARANASI	UTTAR PRADESH
4.	BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW	1996	LUCKNOW	UTTAR PRADESH

The table 9.2. reveals the details of the establishment of the central universities of Uttar Pradesh. The table comprises the chronological

development of the university with district and state jurisdiction. In Uttar Pradesh four central universities are proposed for the study. The oldest universities are Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh is established in the year of 1877 and second oldest university is Allahabad University, Allahabad established in the year 1887 and Banaras Hindu University is established in year 1916 and the youngest university is Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow established in the year 1996.

Table. 9.3. Timing of the University Library

	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	TIMING	COMMENT UP ON THE LIBRARY TIMING ON PARTICULARS WEEKDAYS & HOLIDAYS, ETC
1.	MAL, AMU, ALIGARH	9:30 AM to 5:00 PM	------------------------------
2.	CL, AU, ALLAHABAD	8:00 AM to 8:00 PM	------------------------------
3.	CL, BHU, BARANASI	9:00 AM to 9:00 PM	10:00AM to 9:00PM (Saturday/ Sunday/and Holiday)
4.	CL, BBAU, LUCKNOW	9:00 AM to 5:45 PM	--------------------------------

Table 9.3. shows that the maximum university library timing is 9:00 AM to 5:00PM and some library have their timing at 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM.

Table. 9.4. Collection of the University Libraries

S.N.	LIBRARY COLLECTION	MAL, AMU, ALIGARH	CL, AU,	CL, BHU,	CL, BBAU,
1.	BOOK	714576	689060	1061378	8500
2.	REFERENCE BOOKS	-------		50000	500
3.	BIBLIOGRAPHIES	-------	-------	-------	02
4.	THESES/ DISSERTATION/ PROJECT REPORTS	11374	16375	12055	-------
5.	GOVT. DOCUMENTS	-------	-------	3573	-------
6.	JOURNALS (INDIAN)	400	146	353	13
7.	JOURNALS (FOREIGN)	271	290	134	27
8.	NEWS PAPERS	-------	17	16	07
9.	MANUSCRIPTS	15162	-------	7233	-------
10.	PATENTS	-------	-------	-------	-------
11.	STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS	-------	-------	-------	-------
12.	TECHNICAL REPORTS	-------	-------	-------	-------
13.	MICROFICHE	882	-------	-------	-------
14.	MICROFILMS	646	-------	-------	-------
15.	MAPS	3376	-------	-------	-------
16.	DATABASES	-------	17	710	07
17.	VIDEO CDS/DVDS	22	-------	610	-------
18.	AUDIO CDS/DVDS/CASSETTES	8488	310	-------	-------
19.	ANY OTHER	-----	-----	-----	----
	TOTAL	755197	706215	1136062	9056

Table. 9.4. shows the collection of the university libraries, BHU library have the large collection of university resources, and second large collection of AMU library, third largest collection of the AU library, and BBAU have lowest library collection.

Table. 9.5. Use of university library resources by the users

S.N.	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	YES	NO
1.	MAL, AMU, ALIGARH	72	08
2.	CL, AU, ALLAHABAD	65	05
3.	CL, BHU, BARANASI	70	10
4.	CL, BBAU, LUCKNOW	84	06
	TOTAL	291(90.94)	29(09.06)

Table. 9.5. shows that the majority for using the university library resources, 90.94% respondents are used library resources and only 09.94% respondents are not used library resources.

Table. 9.6. Average time devoted by the users for reading purpose in the library

S.N.	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	AVERAGE TIME			
		LESS THAN 2 HOURS A DAY	2-3 HOURS A DAY	4-5 HOURS A DAY	DO NOT GOT ANY TIME
1.	MAL, AMU, ALIGARH	25	35	15	05
2.	CL, AU, ALLAHABAD	15	40	10	05
3.	CL, BHU, BARANASI	20	45	11	04
4.	CL, BBAU, LUCKNOW	25	50	12	03
TOTAL		85 (26.56)	170 (53.12)	48 (15.00)	17 (05.31)

Table. 9.6. shows the average time spend for reading in the library, 53.12% respondents spend 2 to3 hours in a day , 26.56% respondents spend less than 2 hours in a day, 15.00% respondents spend 4 to 5 hours in a day and 05.31% respondents do not got any time for reading in the library.

Table. 9.7. Purpose for using the university library resources by the users

S.N.	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	PURPOSE FOR USING THE LIBRARY RESOURCES					
		INFORMATION RELATING TO YOUR FIELDS OF STUDY	GENERAL INFORMATION IN VARIOUS FIELDS	LEISURE READING	CURRENT INFORMATION	INCREASING KNOWLEDGE	ANY OTHER PURPOSE
1.	MAL, AMU, ALIGARH	65	22	08	27	30	----
2.	CL, AU, ALLAHABAD	55	20	15	35	50	----
3.	CL, BHU, BARANASI	69	30	28	45	65	----
4.	CL, BBAU, LUCKNOW	67	34	45	50	62	----
TOTAL		256 (80.00)	106 (33.12)	96 (30.00)	157 (49.06)	207 (64.69)	----

Table. 9.7. shows the 80.00% users are use the university library resources for information relating to your fields of study, 64.69% users are used increase their knowledge, 49.06% users are used for current information, 33.12% users are used for general information in various fields, and 30.00% users are used for leisure reading.

Table. 9.8. Following services are provided by the library

S.N.	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	LIBRARY SERVICES										
		RESERVATION FACILITY	REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SERVICE	PHOTOCOPY SERVICE	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE	CAS	SDI	INTERLIBRARY LOAN SERVICE	TRANSLATION SERVICE	ABSTRACTING/ INDEXING SERVICE	OPAC	DOCUMENTATION SERVICE
1.	MAL, AMU, ALIGARH	10	40	76	43	35	25	15	30	10	70	05
2.	CL, AU, ALLAHABAD	07	35	67	40	32	20	10	20	05	60	10
3.	CL, BHU, BARANASI	15	54	70	28	30	25	20	32	25	58	06
4.	CL, BBAU, LUCKNOW	15	40	76	37	32	35	20	30	35	75	15
TOTAL		47(14.69)	169(52.81)	289(90.31)	148(46.25)	129(40.31)	105(32.81)	65(20.31)	112(35.00)	75(23.43)	263(82.19)	36(11.25)

Table. 9.8. shows the 90.31% uses are used photocopy service of the library, OPAC library service are used by the 82.19% users, 52.81% users are used reference and information service, 46.25% users are used bibliographical service, 40.31% users are used CAS and 35.00% are used translation service, 32.81% users are used SDI, 23.43% users are used abstracting/ indexing services and 20.31% interlibrary loan, and 14.69% users are used reservation facility of the library , and 11.25% users are used documentation service.

Table. 9.9. University library have access to computerized literature data bases

S.N.	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	YES	NO	NO OPINION AT THIS TIME
1.	MAL, AMU, ALIGARH	60	20	
2.	CL, AU, ALLAHABAD	63	07	
3.	CL, BHU, BARANASI	56	24	
4.	CL, BBAU, LUCKNOW	79	11	
TOTAL		258(80.62)	62(19.37)	

Table. 9.9. shows that 80.62% users say that the library have computerized database, and 19.37% users says that the library does not have computerized database.

Table. 9.10. Users satisfaction with rules and regulations of the university library

S.N.	NAME OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	YES	NO	IF NO (WHAT ARE YOUR SUGGESTION)
1.	MAL, AMU, ALIGARH	65	15	
2.	CL, AU, ALLAHABAD	64	06	
3.	CL, BHU, BARANASI	72	08	
4.	CL, BBAU, LUCKNOW	80	10	
TOTAL		281	39	

Table. 9.10. shows the 87.81% respondents are satisfied with the library's rules and regulations, and 12.19% respondents are not satisfied with the library's rules and regulations.

10. SUGGESTION

The present study locates forward the various suggestions to be implemented for the upgrading of resources and services provided by the Central University Library.

- ➢ The students should be aware for OPACs service.
- ➢ The students should be aware for the service of Inter library loan, abstracting Indexing, bibliographic, and CD-ROM Databases service.
- ➢ The library resources should be increase.
- ➢ The timing of the library services should be extended to round the clock.
- ➢ Internet facilities should be improves and upgrade.

11. CONCLUSION

The study was conducted to analyze the evaluation of library resources

of central university library. This study is only related to central university library of Uttar Pradesh. The study reveals that, most of the users are aware of library resources and services. The study is one such approach that examines the basic requirements that the user's needs. The library resources have played a vital role in all fields of human life. The nature and efficiency of the resources and services are provided by the library, due to a whole range of interests of the users' community. Some of the basic library resources and services of a university library like books, journals, periodicals, theses/dissertations, reference books, news papers etc. are mostly used by the users'. By providing resources to the user community the university library is able to fulfill its aim and objectives with regard to the promotion and advanced learning and research. Some of the basic library resources and services of a university library are Books, Journals, Periodicals, Theses/ Dissertations, Compilation of bibliographies, Reference and Referral, Photocopying, etc. It is an important function of a university library to capture and store resources and then to make that resource accessible to the users in an accurate and cost effective way without involving loss of time of the users.

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