QUALITATIVE STUDY OF AVAILABLE LIBRARY RESOURCES IN SELECTED STATE UNIVERSITIES OF CHHATTISGARH

Juhi Chauhan[1] and Dr. Sangeeta Singh[2]

Affiliations:
[1] Ph.D Scholar, Dr. C.V. Raman University, Kota Road, Kota Bilaspur (CG)
[2] Head, Department of Library Science, Dr. C.V. Raman University, Kota Road, Bilaspur (CG)

ABSTRACT

Libraries will play a vital role in providing an honest education and data of top quality. people around the world, despite however poor they'll be, will access no matter data and data they have by visiting libraries via the web, like the library of congress. The purpose of the present study was to find out the quality of the available various types of library resources in selected state universities of Chhattisgarh. Three hundred and sixty P. G. level male (N=180) and female (N=180) students of selected six of university library belong to different zones of India were selected for the purpose of Study. To assess the responses obtained through a self-constructed questionnaire survey from male and female students were carefully and systematically compiled. The Frequency and percentage of the responses were calculated. The results of the study revealed that almost all male and female students visit the university library to prepare for college assignments. Almost all male and female student indicated that the available primary and secondary resources was found of good quality in the university library. The male and female students also indicated that the available tertiary resources were found of average quality in the university library.

Keywords: Quality, Library, Resources, University, Quantitative study.

1. INTRODUCTION

Education has been outlined as a complex social process of effort information and skill, formally or otherwise. Ogunsheye (1981) states that it involves the general instrumentality used for the event of the individual. The library allows the individual to get religious, sacred, and recreational activity through reading, and thus the chance of interacting with the society's wealth and accumulated information (Omojuwa 1993) . The library is often seen as an extension of education.

Education cannot exist alone inside the absence of a library and therefore the library has no means that if it cannot impart education. an honest well-equipped library is also a function qua non for the intellectual, moral, and non-secular advancement and elevation of the people of a community. it's an imperative part of absolutely the well being of the voters which of the state at massive. individuals acquire education through sure establishments, schools, agencies, welfare bodies, museums and organizations, and also the library is that the most eminent of such establishments. A school, a club, and enterprise of society will ne'er alone impart education; every one of them is dependant upon a library – a centre of wholesome education, and also the quencher of thirst for concrete, fathomless, final knowledge.

A Web definition for Education Development is that the method of rising the effectiveness of instructional provision through a current review of relevant factors in the least levels from teaching techniques and materials to institutional structures and policies, and therefore the provision of mechanisms for progressive modification.

Web-based data sources perpetually will increase, libraries area unit managed in an exceedingly a lot of democratic approach, have a lot of versatile communication system and work for the organization, and their service development is predicated on the standard and user-orientation of services. within the modern data society libraries have a brand new role and their area unit varied kinds of library models i.e. ancient library as a memory establishment, library as a learning and analysis centre, library as a cultural and communication centre, electronic library, digital library and virtual library as a library while not walls.

The history of the library in the African nation isn't avoided mentioning the primary library known as "town Library" that in line with Oyegade, Nassarawa and Mokogwe (2003) was supported in 1879. The Libraries produce acquisition among the individuals, provide public lectures. Library services improve knowledge and skills for positive productivity as a tool for national development. Library services are required to modify the individual to develop full potentials and widen the horizons of perception, interests and skills (Metzger,1991).

 Onshwakpor, J. E. summed up the requirement for library services from the perspective of class once he ascertained that, "If a class is to own a bigger share within the moulding and building of a happier individual and a stronger society, the suppliers of the class should transcend their roles as acquisition facilitators to a lot of sensible role of providing libraries for sustaining the freshly acquired skills of adult learners.

Libraries had been performed several necessary roles within the past farming and industrial societies. however, those roles were restricted in scope. within the twenty-first century, libraries got to perform crucial roles in spreading and sharing the culture of data. during this age, knowledge| of libraries ought to be repositories of all of the knowledge and data accumulated by humankind. they're going to got to store every kind and variety of material and data and circulate beyond the geographical boundaries. Today's advanced info technology is sanctioning libraries to accomplish this huge task.

Libraries will play a vital role in providing an honest education and data of top quality. people around the world, despite however poor they'll be, will access no matter data and data they have by visiting libraries via the web, like the library of congress.

The importance of the library within the service of course can't be overestimated. Akinpelu (1994) describes books as, "the shrines wherever the saint is believed to be, associate degreed having designed an ark to avoid wasting learning from the deluge, be in conduct any new instrument or engine whereby learning ought to be advanced." Libraries area unit considered one in every one of the establishments that have a job in advancing attainment and education in society.

The purpose of the present study was to find out the quality of the available various types of library resources in selected state universities of Chhattisgarh

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample

Three hundred and sixty P. G. level male (N=180) and female (N=180) students of selected six of university library belong to different zones of India were selected for the purpose of Study.

2.2 Source of Data

The present study surveyed the quality of available resources of selected libraries of universities i.e. Bilaspur University, Bilaspur, Pt. Ravishankar University Raipur, Rani Durgawati Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, Barktulla University, Bhopal through visits by postgraduate level male and female students.

2.3 Statistical Analysis

To assess the responses obtained through a self-constructed questionnaire survey from male and female students were carefully and systematically compiled. The Frequency and percentage of the responses were calculated.

3. RESULTS

. The percentage analysis of the surveyed information of one hundred and eighty male and one hundred and eighty female students from six universities of five different zones through obtained frequencies of responses are presented in Tables 1 to 7

TABLE 1
PERCENTAGE INDICATION OF MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Items	Sex	Frequency	Percent
College Assignment	Male students	168	93.33
	Female Students	158	87.77
Research	Male students	01	00.55
	Female Students	00	00.00
Job or Career	Male students	05	02.77
	Female Students	12	06.66
Practical information	Male students	06	03.33
	Female Students	10	05.55

Table-1 indicates that the main purpose of 93.33 % of male students was to visit for a college assignment, 00.55% for research, 2.77% for a career and 3.33% for practical information. Whereas, the main purpose of female students was to visit for a college assignments, 6.66% for a career and 5.55 % for practical information

TABLE 2
RATING OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF AVAILABLE PRIMARY RESOURCES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Type of Response	Rank order of Male Students (N=180)	Percent (%)	Rank order of Female Students (N=180)	Percent (%)
Good	1	63.89%	1	67.78%
Average	2	18.33%	2	16.67%
Poor	3	17.78%	3	15.55%

Table-2 indicates that 63.89% of male students ranked the available primary resources in university library from good to average (18.33%), and poor (17.78%), while 67.78% of female students ranked the available primary resources in university library from good to average (16.67%), and poor (15.55%).

TABLE 3
RATING OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF AVAILABLE SECONDARY RESOURCES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Type of Response	Rank order of Male Students (N=180)	Percent (%)	Rank order of Female Students (N=180)	Percent (%)
Good	1	93%	1	98%
Poor	2	6%	2	01%
Average	3	1%	3	01%

Table-3 indicates that 93% of male students ranked the available secondary resources in university library from good to poor (6%), and average(1%) , while 98% of female students ranked the available secondary resources in university library from good to poor (1%), and average(1%).

TABLE 4
RATING OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF AVAILABLE TERTIARY RESOURCES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Type of Response	Rank order of Male Students (N=180	Percent (%)	Rank order of Female Students (N=180)	Percent (%)
Average	1	64.44%	1	66.11%
Poor	2	18.33%	2	21.67%
Good	3	17.23%	3	12.22%

Table-4 indicates that 64.44% of male students ranked the available tertiary resources in university library from average to poor (18.33%), and good (17.23%) and bad(5.56%), while 66.11% of female students ranked the available tertiary resources in university library from average to poor (21.67%), and good (12.22%).

4. DISCUSSION

The main purpose to visit the university library of almost all male and female students was to search for a college assignment, while the visit of very few percent of male and female students of the university library was to search research material, job career, and practical information.

More than sixty percent of male and female students indicated that the available primary resources in the university library were sufficient and of good quality. while the very few percent of male and female students mentioned that the quality of primary resources was below average and poor. not

More than ninety percent of male and female students indicated that the available secondary resources in the university library were sufficient and of good quality, while more than forty percent of male and female students mentioned that the quality of secondary resources was poor and more than twenty percent indicated average quality.

More than sixty percent of male and female students indicated that the available tertiary resources in university libraries were average. while the very few percent of male and female students mentioned that the quality of tertiary resources was good.

5. CONCLUSIONS

1. Most of the male and female students visit the university library to prepare for college assignments.
2. The male and female students indicated that the available primary resources were found of good quality in the university library
3. Almost all male and female student indicated that the available secondary resources was found of good quality in the university library.
4. The male and female students indicated that the available tertiary resources were found of average quality in the university library

REFERENCES

Akinpelu, J.A. (1994). Education for Special Groups" In: O.O. Akinkugbe, ed. Nigeria and Education: The Challenges Ahead, Ibadan: Spectrum Books Ltd; Pg. 158-190

Adetoun Ogunseye F. (2003). Prospect for knowledge and information transfers manager in Nigeria in the new Millennium Education, Macmillar Nigeria. Publication, Ibadan

Metzger, A (1991). The Role of the library in the Development of Literacy in Sierra Leone, Africa. Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science, 1 (1)

Onohwakpor, J. E.(2005). The Role of Library Services in Adult Literacy Education. On line Journal of Library Philosophy and Practice . Delta State University Library, PMB1, Abraka, Nigeria 7 (2)

Omojuwa, R.A. (1993). Directions in Adult Literacy Programming in Nigeria, Literacy and Reading in Nigeria. Reading Association of Nigeria, 7, 207-214.

Oyegade, Emmanuel, Nassarawa, A. and Mokogwu, W. (2003) Forty years of Public Library Service To Nigeria: Past Present and Future: Forty years of Library Services. in Nigeria, Edited by Olanlokun, S. O. Nigerian Library Association

Ogunsheye, F.A. (1981), Library Services and Adult Education. In L. Brown and J.T. Okedara Eds: An Introduction to the Study of Education: a Multi Disciplinary and Cross-Cultural Approach for Developing Countries. Ibadan: University Press Ltd, pp. 232-253.