

Comparative study of College Libraries Affiliated to Kumaun University, Nainital

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ABSTRACT

Collection development, infrastructure and ICT in college libraries have many challenges. In the present study, 87 college libraries of Kumaun University were surveyed to understand the comparison of policy and practices on collection development and infrastructure. The paper discusses the comparative study of different sections of the library i.e. reading room, book-bank, reference section and internet section. The paper also discusses about comparison of library automation and Internet facility in the library.

1. Introduction

"Library is the lifeblood of a nation. It is considered to be the hub and heart of the educational system of a country. It is a system of collection of knowledge contained in macro or/ and micro documents- their acquisition, organization and service for dissemination to the demand and need of the user, and for its use by the present generation and posterity. The basic function of the library has been the communication of information from one man to another, from one nation to another nation. (Gupta, n.d.)"

"College performs an important function in the educational process. College education provides a totally different environment for boys and girls who go for higher studies. Usually the classes comprise a large number of students and unlike school education, the students of college get much less individual attention from the teachers. The students, therefore, have to depend much more on self- learning. Therefore the college library is the automatic choice for students to supplement their class room teaching. (IGNOU, 2007)"

"College library is the most important adjunct of a college. It aims at realisation of institutional objectives. It strives to generate enthusiasm and eagerness among the students and faculty and help them to make use of the available reading materials" (IGNOU, 2005).

2. Literature Review

M. K. Sinha (2008) suggest that college and universities should conduct training programme for ICT applications and internet use and all the faculty members and staff should be encouraged to participate in this activities. All the faculty members should be given opportunity to attend the ICT training programmes. He also suggests that teachers must acquire their own computer and use it for teaching and learning activities.

N. Singh (2008) conducted a survey on "Teacher Training College Libraries of Punjab: An Assessment" and found that overall picture of these training college libraries is not good. There is no proper book selection policy. Reference collection of the libraries is not satisfactory.

Devidaspant (2013) describes development and management of engineering college libraries in western Vidarbha region. It was found that in 15 engineering college, all colleges are fulfilling the teaching and non-teaching staff. It was observed that infrastructure facility for library automation in engineering colleges i.e. computer, printer, scanner and barcode reader in 15 engineering colleges are satisfactory.

Singh & Mahajan (2015) in their study "Library Collection Assessment: A Case Study of Two Universities in the Region of Punjab, India" state that an academic library should assess the information needs of its users by seeking feedback from them on a regular basis. Besides, an academic library should set up a collection evaluation committee with representatives from faculty members and students to evaluate its collections at regular intervals in order to cater to its users' needs.

3. Objective of the study

1. Comparative study of government college libraries and private college libraries affiliated to Kumaun University.
2. Comparative study of collection development in government college libraries and private college libraries affiliated to Kumaun University.

4. Scope of study

The present study was limited to college libraries affiliated to Kumaun University, Nainital.

5. Nature of study

The study being empirical in nature was conducted to know the comparative study of government college libraries and private college libraries affiliated to Kumaun University, Nainital.

6. Methodology

Since 2000 a large number of new colleges have come up in Kumaun region in Uttarakhand. Some of them are still in the process of developing infrastructure. The present study was conducted during 2017-2018. Total no. of colleges at the time of survey was 87. The questionnaire was administered

personally by visiting the colleges and through by post also to all the 87 colleges. In some cases, telephonic conversation was also made for seeking clarifications regarding information. Researcher received 60 libraries response. The response of 60 libraries has been analysed.

7. Data Analysis

Table No. 7.1
Year of establishment of College

Response	Government college	Private /self finance college	Total
1941-1960	1 (2.9%)	0	1 (1.7%)
1961-1980	9 (26.5%)	0	9 (15%)
1981-2000	7(20.6%)	1(3.8%)	8 (13.3%)
2001-2019	17 (50.0%)	25 (96.2%)	42 (70%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

The above table indicates that out of 60 colleges 34 are government colleges and 26 are private college. In government 17(50.0%) colleges were established between 2001-2020 while 9 colleges were established between 1961-1980. The study also indicates that (96.2%) private colleges were established between 2001-2019.

Table no. 7.2 College website

Response	Government college	Self finance/ Private college	Total
Yes	15 (44.1%)	18(69.2%)	33 (55.0%)
No	18 (52.9%)	8 (30.8%)	26 (43.3%)
NR	1 (2.9%)	0	1 (1.7%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

It is observed from table no 7.2 that out of 60 colleges 33 (55.0%) colleges have its own website and out of 33 (55.0%) colleges which have its own website 15 (44.1%) are government colleges while 18 (69.2%) are private colleges.

Table No. 7.3 Reference section in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
Yes	10 (29.4%)	15 (57.7%)	25 (41.7%)
No.	20 (58.8%)	9 (34.6%)	29 (48.3%)
NR	4 (11.8%)	2 (7.7%)	6 (10.0%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

From the table no. 7.3 we found that in only 10 (29.4%) government college libraries have reference section in the library while 15 (57.7%) private college libraries have reference section in the library. 20 (58.8%) government college libraries have no reference section in the library whereas only 9 (34.6%) private college libraries have no reference section in the library.

Table No. 7.4 Reading room in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
Yes	16 (47.1%)	22 (84.6%)	38 (63.3%)

No	13 (38.2%)	3 (11.5%)	16 (26.7%)
NR	5 (14.7%)	1 (3.8%)	6 (10.0%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

In the above table it is observed that out of 34 government college libraries only 16 (47.1%) government college libraries have reading room in the library while out of 26 private college libraries 22 (84.6%) private college libraries have reading room in the library. 13 (38.2%) government college libraries have no reading room in the library whereas only 3 (11.5%) private college libraries have no reading room in the library.

Table No. 7.5 Xerox machine in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
Yes	8 (23.5%)	15 (57.7%)	23 (38.3%)
No	20 (58.5%)	6 (23.1%)	26 (43.3%)
NR	6 (17.6%)	5 (19.2%)	11 (18.3)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

The table no. 7.5 indicates that out of 34 governments college libraries only 8 (23.5%) government college libraries have Xerox machine facility in the library while out of 26 private college libraries 15 (57.7%) private college libraries have Xerox machine facility in the library. This also indicates that 20 (58.5%) government college libraries have no Xerox machine facility in the libraries and only 6 (23.1%) private college libraries have no Xerox machine facility.

Table No. 7.6 Library rules in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
Yes	17 (50.0%)	26 (100.0%)	43 (71.7%)
No	15 (44.1%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (25.0%)
NR	2 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

In this table data shows that out of 34 Government College libraries only 17 (50.0%) libraries have written library rules in the library whereas out of 26 private college libraries 26 (100.0%) libraries have written library rules in the library. It means all the private college libraries have written library rules in the library.

Table No. 7.7 Library committee in library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
Yes	23 (67.6%)	10 (38.5%)	33 (55.0%)
No	9 (26.5%)	14 (53.8%)	23 (38.3%)
NR	2 (5.9%)	2 (7.7%)	4 (6.7%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

The study reveals that out of 34 governments college libraries 23 (67.6%) libraries have library committee in the library while out of 26 private college libraries only 10 (38.5%) libraries have library committee in the library. 9 (26.5%) government college libraries do not have library committee in

the library whereas 14 (53.8%) private college libraries do not have library committee in the library.

Table No. 7.8 Source of library finance

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
State government	14 (41.2%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (23.3%)
UGC, State government and library fee	16 (47.1%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (26.7%)
Management and library fee	3 (8.8%)	26 (100.0%)	29 (48.3%)
NR	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.7%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100%)	60 (100%)

It has been reported from table no. 7.8 that out of 34 government college libraries 14 (41.2%) libraries are getting budget from state government and 16 (47.1%) government libraries are getting budget from UGC, State government and library fee. In the case of private college library out of 26 private college libraries all are getting budget from Management and library fee only.

Table No. 7.9 Collection of textbooks in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
1-10000	16 (47.1%)	22 (84.6%)	38 (63.3%)
10001-20000	4 (11.8%)	3 (11.5%)	7 (11.7%)
20001-30000	2 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)
30001-40000	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.7%)
40001-50000	2 (5.9%)	1 (3.8%)	3 (5.0%)
More than 50000	5 (14.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.5%)
NR	4 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.7%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

The table No. 7.9 indicates that out of 34 government college library in 16 (47.1%) libraries have books between 1-10000 and in 4 (11.8%) libraries have books between 10001-20000 whereas only in 5 (14.7%) libraries have more than 50000 books. In private college libraries out of 26 libraries 22 (84.6%) libraries have books between 1-10000 and 3 (11.5%) libraries have books between 10001-20000 whereas only 1 (3.8%) libraries have books between 40001-50000 and no private college libraries have more than 50000 books.

Table No. 7.10 Collection of Reference books in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
1-2000	10 (29.4%)	19 (73.1%)	29 (48.3%)
2001-4000	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)	1 (1.7%)
6001-8000	2 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)
More than 10000	2 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)
NR	20 (58.8%)	6 (23.1%)	26 (43.3%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

The table no. 7.10 shows clear picture that out of 34 government college libraries 10 (29.4%) libraries have

collection of reference books between 1-2000 and 2 (5.9%) libraries have collection of reference books between 6001-8000 while only 2 (5.9%) libraries have more than 10000 reference books in the library. In private college libraries out of 26 libraries 19 (73.1%) libraries have reference books between 1-2000 and only 1 (3.8%) libraries have collection of reference books between 2001-4000.

Table No. 7.11 Book-Bank facility in libraries

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
Yes	9 (26.5)	12 (46.2%)	21 (35.0%)
No	24 (70.6%)	13 (50.0%)	37 (61.7%)
NR	1 (2.9%)	1 (3.8%)	2 (3.3%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

The study reveals that out of 34 government college libraries only 9 (26.5%) libraries have book-bank facility in the library and 24 (70.6%) libraries have no book-bank facility in the library whereas in private college libraries out of 26 college libraries 12 (46.2%) libraries have book-bank facility in the library and 13 (50.0%) libraries have no book-bank facility in the library.

Table No. 7.12 Classification scheme in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
DDC	7 (20.6%)	11 (42.3%)	18 (30.0%)
CC	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)	1 (1.7%)
Do not classify	3 (8.8%)	1 (3.8%)	4 (6.7%)
NR	24 (70.6%)	13 (50.0%)	37 (61.7%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

It is clear from the table no. 7.12 that out of 34 governments college libraries 7 (20.6%) libraries were doing classification through DDC and 24 (70.6%) libraries have not responded. In private college libraries out of 26 libraries 11 (42.3%) libraries were using DDC scheme for classification of books and only 1 (3.8%) library was using CC classification scheme for classification of books.

Table No. 7.13 Cataloguing scheme in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
AACR-2	6 (17.6%)	4 (15.4%)	10 (16.7)
CCC	1 (2.9%)	1 (3.8%)	2 (3.3%)
Not cataloguing	3 (8.8%)	1 (3.8%)	4 (6.7%)
NR	24 (70.6%)	20 (76.9%)	44 (73.3%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

It has been reported from table no. 7.13 that out of 34 government college libraries 6 (17.6%) libraries were using AACR-2 cataloguing scheme for cataloguing of books and 1(2.9%) libraries using CCC cataloguing scheme for cataloguing of books while 24 (70.6%) libraries have not responded. In private college libraries out of 26 college libraries only 4 (15.4%) libraries were using AACR-2 scheme for cataloguing of books and 1 (3.8%) libraries were using CCC

cataloguing scheme for cataloguing of books whereas 20 (76.9%) libraries have not responded.

Table No. 7.14 Computerisation of library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
Manual	23 (67.6%)	18 (69.2%)	41 (68.3%)
Partially computerised	8 (23.5%)	7 (26.9%)	15 (25.0%)
Fully computerised	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)	1 (1.7%)
NR	3 (8.8%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (5.0%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

The above table indicates that out of 34 governments college libraries 23 (67.6%) libraries are working manually and 8 (23.5%) libraries are partially computerised. In private college libraries out of 26 libraries 18 (69.2%) libraries are manual and 7(26.9%) libraries are partially computerised while 1 (3.8%) library is fully computerised.

Table No. 7.15 Internet connectivity in the library

Response	Government college	Private college	Total
Yes	7 (20.6%)	18 (69.2%)	25 (41.8%)
No	26 (76.5%)	3 (11.5%)	29 (48.3%)
NR	1 (2.9%)	5 (19.2%)	6 (10.0%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)

It has found from table no. 7.15 that out of 34 government college libraries only 7 (20.6%) libraries have internet connectivity in the library while in private college libraries out of 26 libraries 18 (69.2%) libraries have internet connectivity in the library.

8. Conclusion

The data analysis of the present study and personal observation of functioning of the college libraries revealed that collection development strength and infrastructure in the libraries is a major concern. we found that in only 10 (29.4%) government college libraries have reference section in the library while 15 (57.7%) private college libraries have reference section in the library. it is observed that out of 34 government college libraries only 16 (47.1%) government college libraries have reading room in the library while out of 26 private college libraries 22 (84.6%) private college libraries have reading room in the library. Study indicates that out of 34 governments college libraries only 8 (23.5%) government college libraries have Xerox machine facility in the library while out of 26 private college libraries 15 (57.7%) private college libraries have Xerox machine facility in the library. There is a need to develop a reading room and reference section in the government college libraries so that these libraries can achieve their objective successfully.

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