

Status of infrastructural facility in college libraries affiliated to Kumaun University, Nainital

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ABSTRACT

Development of Infrastructural facility in college libraries is more expensive. The main aim of this paper is to examine the infrastructural facilities of college library and to know about the different aspects of library building. In the present study 87 college libraries affiliated to Kumaun University were surveyed to understand the infrastructural facilities of college libraries. The study indicates that in 29 (48.3%) libraries seating capacity in reading room is sufficient while in 23 (38.3%) libraries seating capacity in reading room is no sufficient.

1. Introduction

According to Ranganathan, a library is “a public institution or establishment charged with the care of a collection of books, duty of making them accessible to those who required the use of them and the task of converting every person in its neighbourhood into a habitual library goers and reader of books” (Ranganathan, 1940). “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.)”

“In a one building school, the library should be located centrally in the main traffic area of the building, easily accessible to students, teachers and administrators. Work space for library staff should be provided adjacent to the materials”(Sinha, 2004).

“A library is as good as it is displayed and exposed to users. It should not be conceived as a hidden treasure or a passive collection of reading material. The physical facilities and environment consisting of location, building layout, furniture, equipment, etc., significantly contribute in enhancing the quality of service”(IGNOU, n.d.).

2. Literature Review

Jagtap, Tara P (1994) studied management of college libraries with especial reference to Aurangabad district. It was seen that the space provided for the reading purposes by the college is inadequate in respect of many college. It was also found that unmotivated clerical minded librarians are seen in many colleges and are not found useful, even though they have acquired qualifications today. Researcher suggested that every college library must have a good collection of books and other reading material.

Syamalamba (2008) says that as per NAAC standards and guidelines, every minority college library must be provided with a special separate library building with good ventilation, comfortable furniture, reading rooms and stacks, keeping in mind the future development of the library.

Loder (2010) states that support for the modular system of building construction, touted in the second half of the 20th century as the best basis for academic library building design, appears to be waning investigator also says that a study of “green” libraries in 2008 revealed that not only has energy conservation become important but that spaces designed for users rather than books have become paramount.

Shakya (2010) made a study under the title “library collection, infrastructure and use of the libraries of Aligarh college of engineering and Technology, Aligarh and Shivdhan Singh Institute of Technology & Management, Aligarh ; A comparative study for his research degree. In this study investigator found that SSITM college has many separate section like reference section , stack area , periodical section , magazines reading and reading room for separately for boys and girls while the ACET college has there is only one hall in a library.

3. Objective of the study

The objectives of this study are:

- To examine the infrastructural facility of library
- To know about library building
- To provide suggestions for improvement of infrastructural facility of library

4. 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 2018-2019. The questionnaire was administered personally by visiting the colleges and through by post also. In some cases, telephonic conversation was also made for seeking clarifications regarding information.

5. Data Analysis

Table No. 5.1: Separate library building

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	30.0
No	39	65.0
NR	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

It is observed from table no. 5.1 that out of 60 colleges only 18 (30.0%) have separate library building while 39 (65%) college have no separate library building. 3 (5.0%) libraries have not responded.

Table No. 5.2: Location of library building

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32	53.3
No	25	41.7
NR	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

In the above table it is observed that 32 (53.3%) library building is centrally located while 25 (41.7%) library building is not centrally located

Table No. 5.3: Location of periodical section

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	80.0
No	9	15.0
NR	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

It has found from table 5.3 that in 48 (80.0%) libraries periodical section is attached to main library while in 9 (15.0%) libraries periodical section is not attached to main library.

Table No. 5.4: Seating capacity in the reading room

Response	Frequency	Percentage
1-25	24	40.0
26-50	28	46.7
51-75	3	5.0
More than 100	5	8.3
Total	60	100.0

The table no 5.4 indicates that 24 (40.0%) libraries have seating capacity between 1-25 in the reading room while 28 (46.7%) libraries have seating capacity between 26-50 in the reading room. In 3 (5.0%) libraries have seating capacity between 51-75 in the reading room and 5 (8.3%) libraries have seating capacity more than 100 in the reading room.

Table No. 5.5: Sufficient seating capacity in the reading room

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	48.3
No	23	38.3
NR	8	13.3
Total	60	100.0

The above table no. 5.5 indicates that in 29 (48.3%) libraries seating capacity in reading room is sufficient while in 23 (38.3%) libraries seating capacity in reading is not sufficient. 8 (13.3%) libraries have not responded.

Table No. 5.6: Sufficient space in the reading room

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	50.0
No	28	46.7
NR	2	3.3
Total	60	60

It is observed from table no. 5.6 that in 30 (50.0%) libraries available space is sufficient for proper running of the library while in 28 (46.7%) libraries available space is not sufficient for proper running of the library.

Table No. 5.7: Reading room in the library

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	38	63.3
No	16	26.7
NR	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

The table no. 5.7 indicates that in 38 (63.3%) libraries having reading room facility while in 16 (26.7%) libraries have no reading room facilities.

Table No. 5.8: Reference section in the library

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	41.7
No	29	48.3
NR	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

It is observed from table no. 5.8 that in 25 (41.7%) libraries have reference section facilities while in 29 (48.3%) libraries have not reference section facilities. 6 (10.0%) libraries have not responded.

Table No. 5.9: Stack room section in the library

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	41	68.3
No	13	21.7
NR	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

Table 5.9 shows that in 41 (68.3%) libraries have stack room section while 13 (21.7%) libraries have no stack room section in the library.

Table No. 5.10: Acquisition Section in the library

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	31.7
No	34	56.7
NR	7	11.7
Total	60	100.0

The table 5.10 indicates that in 19 (31.7%) libraries have acquisition section in the library while in 34 (56.7%) libraries have no acquisition section in the library. 7 (11.7%) libraries have not responded.

Table No. 5.11: News paper stands available in the library

Response	Frequency	Percentage
1	19	31.7
2	9	15.0
3	2	3.3

4	2	3.3
5	2	3.3
NR	26	43.3
Total	60	100.0

Table No. 5.11 shows that 19 (31.7%) libraries have only 1 news paper stand in the library whereas 9 (15.0%) libraries have 2 news paper stands in the library. 2 (3.3%) libraries have 3 news paper stands while 2 (3.3%) libraries have 4 news paper stands. 26 (43.3%) libraries have not responded.

Table No. 5.12: Xerox machine in the library

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	38.3
No	26	43.3
NR	11	18.3
Total	60	100.0

It is observed from table no. 5.12 that only 23 (38.3%) libraries have Xerox machine facility in the library while 26 (43.3%) libraries have no Xerox machine facility in the library. 11 (18.3%) libraries have not responded. In every library there should be Xerox machine facility in the library.

Table No. 5.13: Fire extinguishers in the library

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	33.3
No	2	3.3
NA	36	60.0
NR	2	3.3
Total	60	100.0

It is observed from the table no. 5.13 that in only 20 (33.3%) libraries have Fire extinguishers in the library. However Fire extinguishers should be available in all the libraries.

6. Findings and Suggestions

- The result of the analysis shows that 32 (53.3%) library building is centrally located while 25 (41.7%) library building is not centrally located.

- The study shows that in only 38 (63.3%) libraries having reading room facility while in 16 (26.7%) libraries have no reading room facilities. However every college libraries should have reading room facility.
- The study indicates that 24 (40.0%) libraries have seating capacity between 1-25 in the reading room while 28 (46.7%) libraries have seating capacity between 26-50 in the reading room. In 3 (5.0%) libraries have seating capacity between 51-75 in the reading room and only 5 (8.3%) libraries have seating capacity more than 100 in the reading room. College libraries should increase seating capacity as per student strength.
- It is observed that in 25 (41.7%) libraries have reference section facilities while in 29 (48.3%) libraries have not reference section facilities. This number is very low, so all libraries should maintain the reference section.
- Majority of libraries have only one news paper stand. Library should have at least two news paper stands so that four news papers can accommodate.
- Xerox machine facility should be available in each library.
- Only 33.3% library has install fire extinguishers in the library. However fire extinguishers should be available in all the college libraries.

7. Conclusion

Development of Infrastructural facility in the library is main requirement for college libraries. Some college libraries have developed its infrastructure and some are developing these facilities. The study revealed that in 25 (41.7%) college libraries having reference section facility. The study also indicates that only 38(63.3%) libraries having reading room facility while in 16 (27.7%) libraries have no reading room facility in the library.

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