

“A Comparative Evaluation Of Library Facilities And Resources Among Two Government Universities Of Rajasthan – A Cross Sectional Analysis”

Nirmala Saini, Richa Tripathi

Abstract: Education in all gives the stage to the securing of learning, abilities, propensities and qualities for beneficial living in the general public. College instruction has been supposed as an necessary instrument for the growth of an information economy and the improvement of person resources everywhere throughout the world. Nations can accomplish economical advancement through preparing at more elevated amount the aptitudes of their person capita. Library is one of those assets which are basic to help and fortify the educational value throughout the hundreds of years, libraries are the source of keeping and conveying the data through books, diaries, maps and unlike assets that are utilized by understudies in their learning procedure. Sadly, library assets are the most overlooked territory in State Government Governed Universities. Thus the current research paper is an Comparatively evaluate Library Facilities And Resources Among Two Government Universities Of Rajasthan. The descriptive and exploratory study was conducted in Government University Library through Observation and interview method by researcher among two important Government Libraries of Rajasthan viz University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and University of Kota, Kota. The analysis has been done on the basis of different Seventeen indicators or variables, which are the common parameters of Library facilities, must be available in Standard Universities so as to provide best resources and contents for higher education among University Students and research scholars. The result reveals that there is a significant difference in Library Services in University of Rajasthan and University of Kota. Finally the paper concludes that University of Rajasthan Jaipur lag behind in most of the common features and services to be available for the successful utilization of library resources. Kota University has comparatively better Library facilities and services, but unfortunately the level of improvement is also available for Kota Library too.

Key words: Comparative study of two library; Library Resources; State University; Rajasthan.

I. INTRODUCTION

Globally, economic and socio-political development is increasingly driven by the advancement in and application of education. No big surprise instruction when all is said in done and higher (college) training specifically is fitting to the development and advancement of information, economy and society.

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This is the reason instruction is seen as a critical component in country building or national improvement: it is a crucial associate of financial, social, political and innovative advancement of any general public or country. This is the reason the journey for instruction all in all and college training specifically has been on the expansion everywhere throughout the world particularly in a creating nation like India. This additionally clarifies the purpose behind numerous nations exhausting such an extensive amount their assets on training as a rule and college instruction specifically. Library is one of those assets which are basic to help and reinforce the instructive quality. Throughout the hundreds of years, libraries are the wellspring of keeping and circulating the data through books, diaries, maps and different assets to are utilized by understudies in their learning procedure. Lamentably, library assets are the most disregarded zone in establishments of instructor training. There is not really any difference that libraries in our establishments are lacking in prepared proficient staff and material accessible for supporting understudy learning. By means of connecting Schamber and Siddiqui, it is clear that library assets i.e., HR (quality of library authorities, their capabilities and encounters), physical assets (library ponder space, seats, tables, books and books selves, and so forth), printed and e-assets are basically essential in getting ready showing exercises, address notes, students’ task, leading their exploration work, getting to e-diaries and sites, membership to online diaries In this backdrop the current research endeavour is formulates to comparatively evaluate the availability of important Library facilities in two Government Universities of Rajasthan, India.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are mentioned below:

1. To determine the existing resources from the departmental / academic libraries of two important Government Universities of Rajasthan
2. The utilization of these resources by teachers and students of Universities under Study.

III. SCOPE

The researcher randomly selected two State Universities of Rajasthan for study are:

- (a) University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- (b) University of Kota, Kota.



IV. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The primary data collected through observation and interview method among selected two Governments University libraries under study. Secondary data from various websites of state and national level departments of education had also been utilised for evaluation the findings in current research endeavour. The analysis has been done on the basis of different Seventeen indicators or variables, which are the common parameters of Library facilities, must be available in Standard Universities so as to provide best resources and contents for higher education among University Students and research scholars. Descriptive statistical tools like bar graphs, linear charts, etc. have been used for interpretation of the data. Followed with Influential analysis using Students “t” test to evaluate the comparative hypothesis under study.

HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis H₀:

There is no significant difference in Library Services in University of Rajasthan and University of Kota.

Alternate Hypothesis H₁:

There is a significant difference in Library Services in University of Rajasthan and University of Kota.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

To analyze the aforesaid set of objectives with the hypothesis testing, from the selected tools, analytical testing results as obtained is tabulated below:

a) Analysis of Important services available in Government Libraries:

To analyze the status of Libraries of selected Universities of Rajasthan, few Important primary parameters/ services were observed from Library through observation and interview with librarian and their views are elaborate in tables and charts below

TABLE 1: LIBRARY SERVICES IMPORTANT

Library Services	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	University of Kota, Kota
Database	No	Yes
OPAC	No	Yes
CD ROM Database	No	Yes
Physical Catalogue	yes	Yes
E- Journal	yes	Yes
Library Web page	yes	Yes
Document Delivery Services	No	Yes
Electronic Bulletin Board Services	No	No
Article indexing	No	No
Free open archives & E-resources	Yes	Yes
Internet	Yes	Yes

To analytical test and interpretation the frequency was analyzed with help of Leven’s t test through SPSS software. Results are as depicted:

Independent Samples Test										
VARIABLE AND UNIVERSITY_TYPE		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
IMPORTNAT SERVICES OF LIBARARY	UOR, Jaipur	1.132	.289	2.138	148	.094	0.19	0.09	0.01	0.37
	UOK, Kota	.008	.930	.570	155	.003	0.06	0.10	-0.14	0.25



As the obtained t value is significant at 0.003 values in case of UOK, Kota whereas insignificant at 0.94 value in case of UOR, Jaipur for the availability of important library facilities therefore **Null Hypothesis H₀**: There is no significant difference in Library Services in University of Rajasthan and University of Kota. Is **Rejected** and **Alternate Hypothesis H₁**: There is a significant difference in Library Services in University of Rajasthan and University of Kota is **accepted and proved**.

b) Analysis of General services available in Government Libraries:

To analyze the status of Libraries of selected Universities of Rajasthan, few secondary parameters/ services were observed from Library through observation and interview with librarian and their views are elaborate in tables and charts below:

TABLE 2: LIBRARY SERVICES

Library Services	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	University of Rajasthan, Kota
Library Consortium	Yes	Yes
E-Mail alert	No	Yes
Current Awareness Services	No	Yes
Selective dissemination of Information	No	Yes
Online news	Yes	Yes
Discussion group	No	Yes
Any other information related to your Library	No	NO

To analytical test and interpretation the frequency was analyzed with help of Leven’s t test through SPSS software. Results are as depicted:

Independent Samples Test										
VARIABLE AND UNIVERSITY_TYPE		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
OTHER SERVICES OF LIBRARY	UOR, Jaipur	.648	.422	7.426	148	.099	0.59	0.08	0.43	0.75
	UOK, Kota	1.453	.230	4.062	155	.000	0.34	0.08	0.18	0.51

As the obtained t value is significant at 0.000 values in case of UOK, Kota whereas insignificant at 0.99 value in case of UOR, Jaipur for the availability of important library facilities therefore **Null Hypothesis H₀**: There is no significant difference in Library Services in University of Rajasthan and University of Kota. Is **Rejected** and **Alternate Hypothesis H₁**: There is a significant difference in Library Services in University of Rajasthan and University of Kota is **accepted and proved** Majority of female teachers and female students are using the university of Rajasthan Library and male and female both are using

Kota University Library was another important findings drawn from the results.

V. CONCLUSION

In spite of set number of library assets, two-third of the general instructors however greater part of them were from female educators acknowledged that they were utilizing library.



Greatest female teacher's visits library once in seven days while around one-portion of the male instructors, each communicated once in week and now and then day by day. There visit devours short of what one hour since bookkeepers bolsters them to scan for the required material and they issue the required one rather to stay there for understanding them. They were utilizing library for hunting of material down growing course plot, getting ready addresses, scanning theme for giving assignments/ventures, planning of presents for understudies, searching for supplementary perusing material and knowing assortment of material accessible in library to direct understudies. With respect to use of library assets, it was watched and reasoned that instructors incline toward printed assets over electronic assets yet present day assets were likewise rare in a large portion of the libraries incorporated into the example. If there should arise an occurrence of understudies, marginally more prominent than of one-portion of the understudies, where greater part of them were male, concurred with respect to the library visit. Most extreme rates demonstrated that understudies were going to their libraries once in a week and burn through 1 – 2 hours in library for perusing books to get ready assignments and improving their insight. Besides, they visit libraries to invested save energy and perusing in an agreeable place. Same as instructors, understudies were additionally observed to be occupied with perusing printed material in the library in light of restricted assets accessible in the library. It was concluded that University of Rajasthan Jaipur lag behind in most of the common features and services to be available for the successful utilization of library resources. Kota University has comparatively better Library facilities and services, but unfortunately the level of improvement is also available for Kota Library too. Understudies proposed for expanding course related books, arrangement of open and outfitted libraries alongside ICT apparatuses conspicuously including PC, web, printer, scanner and printer machines must be given to them to amplify the library uses. College understudies likewise requested that library hours ought to be said in their timetable and understudies must be supported by instructors for going to libraries.

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