



Use Of Information Sources And Services Of College Libraries In Muzaffarpur District, Bihar

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Abstract: The present research is Use of information Sources and Services of College Libraries in Muzaffarpur District, Bihar. Every institution engaged in pursuit of college education is trying to achieve academic excellence. Every educational institute has realized the need for automation of their libraries. The college libraries in Bihar University are spending much more money every year for the purpose of library automation and procurement of electronic resources. The evolution of technology and the shifting information requirements of users have led to this transformation. Technology has permeated every aspect of human endeavor, and libraries are no exception. With advancements in technology, various resources such as electronic journals, e-books, e-databases, pre-prints, numerical and graphical data, library catalogs, educational materials, patents, and standards are now accessible online. Therefore, it can be asserted that information is fundamental to the advancement and development of both nations and humanity as a whole. The necessity of modern technology training for effectively managing library activities is a key consideration in this problem statement.

Keywords : Library, Information sources, Services, Technology, Education materials, Electronic resources, Internet.

Introduction

India is being a developing; plenty of its development depends on availability and accessibility of facts assets provided to the users. Also, in the course of previous few years, the libraries are giving lots significance to the modernization. As an end result, want has arisen to behavior this type of have a look at which deals with the emerging permitting technology and their consciousness some of the library technological know-how professionals. The systematic have a look at of the impact of IT on academic Libraries is felt vital, due to the fact there aren't any right hints in computerization of libraries. There's lack of IT rules from the authorities and higher schooling government. The contemporary look at enables to in making suitable modernization and enhancements of the information systems consistent with applications in this educational Library.

Academic libraries play an essential function in academic gadget with the aid of disseminating the records to its users. Higher training is a getting to know method instead of teaching. The importance of libraries is more felt in higher education due to the fact they are the assets of statistics to accumulate more knowledge apart from learning from classrooms because the libraries shop the documents, if you want to help the establishments fundamental curriculum.

There is an urgent need to know the strength and weakness of the collection of electronic information resources and services available in college library of Bihar University libraries. It is also because that, this study would reveal the problems faced by the library professionals in the process of establishing electronic library services. This study becomes an eye opener with regard to the existing situation of collection and use of information resources and services in college libraries of Bihar University. The present study will help to know the problems encountered by the college librarians in the procurement of electronic information resources and services. It is also important to know the extent to which the academic staff are aware of the electronic information resources and services, and also to what extent they use them for their academic activities.

Use of IT In advanced nations and get admission to the ones sensible tales once more through IT has induced the librarians to experiment the equal of their vicinity additionally. There's a heap of theories on educational libraries and a few practical write- also. This examine is felt important because large wide variety of professional courses are coming into the education device even then the wide variety of enrollments in those (BA, B.Sc and B.Com) traditional courses is increasing in all duration and breadth, it's miles felt vital to take a look at the hassle associated with measures taken by way of the academicians to manage up with the present IT situation.

This study of use of information services in a specific geographical proximity is gaining momentum. A review of the published literature in the selected area of study reveals that, no systematic study has been carried out either on the availability of ICT infrastructure, and e-resources and services, or on their awareness and use by the users of college libraries of Bihar University.

I. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- 1) To find out the collection and use of information sources in the college libraries of Muzaffarpur.
- 2) To assess the ICT infrastructure available in the college libraries of Bihar University.
- 3) To determine the uses of IT based services in the library.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

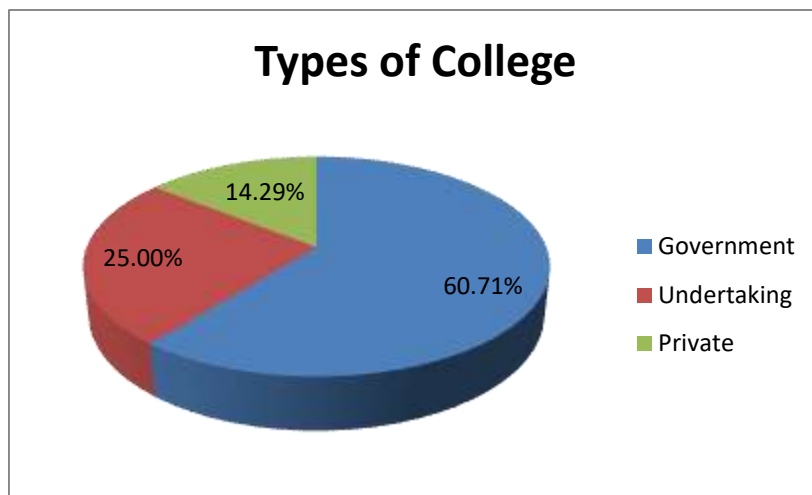
The study was conducted in the college libraries of Muzaffarpur District, which is home to a total of 78 colleges under the B.R.A. Bihar University Muzaffarpur, comprising 38 constituent colleges and 40 affiliated colleges. Specifically, there are 15 constituent colleges and 13 affiliated colleges in Muzaffarpur district. A total of 28 questionnaires were distributed to the libraries of the respective faculties, with all 28 colleges providing duly filled questionnaires.

III. DATA ANALYSIS

An attempt has been made to adapt an appropriate methodology for research and keeping in view the objectives of the take a look at the questionnaire and interview methods. Analysis and interpretation of data have been as follows :

Table- 1
Types of College

S.No.	Type of Colleges	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Government	17	60.71
2.	Undertaking	7	25.00
3.	Private	4	14.29

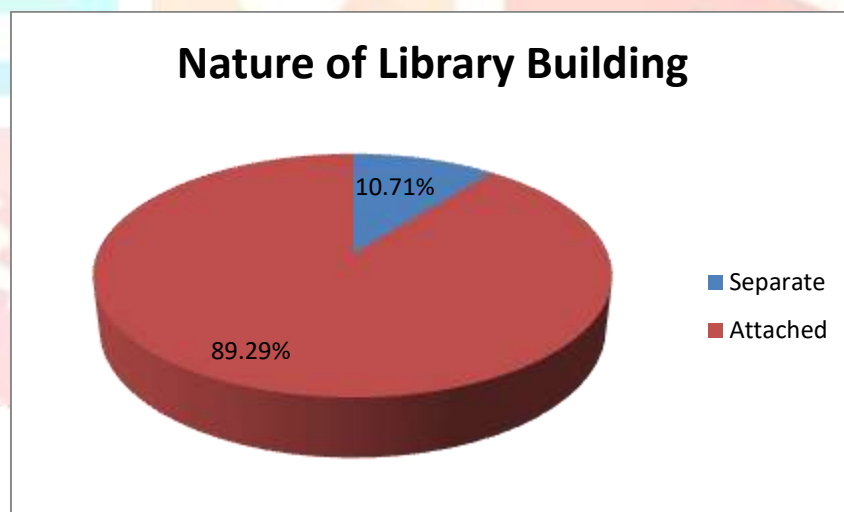


Out of general 17 (60.71 %) faculties are government, 7 (25.00%) are authorities venture faculties i.e. are being run through nation government. 4(14.29%) are private faculties and are affiliated to B.R.A.Bihar University.

Table- 2

Nature of Library Building

S.No.	Nature of the Library building	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Separate	3	10.71
2.	Attached	25	89.29
	Total	28	100.00



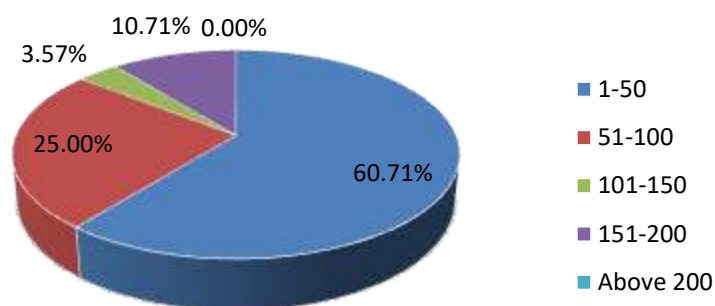
It is found that only 3(10.71%) colleges have the separate library building while 25 (89.29%) colleges have their libraries attached to the main college building.

Table- 3

Total seating capacity of Library

S.No.	Seating Capacity(in Range)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	1-50	17	60.71
2.	51-100	7	25.00
3.	101-150	1	3.57
4.	151-200	3	10.71
5.	Above 200	0	0.00
	Total	28	100.00

Total seating capacity of Library



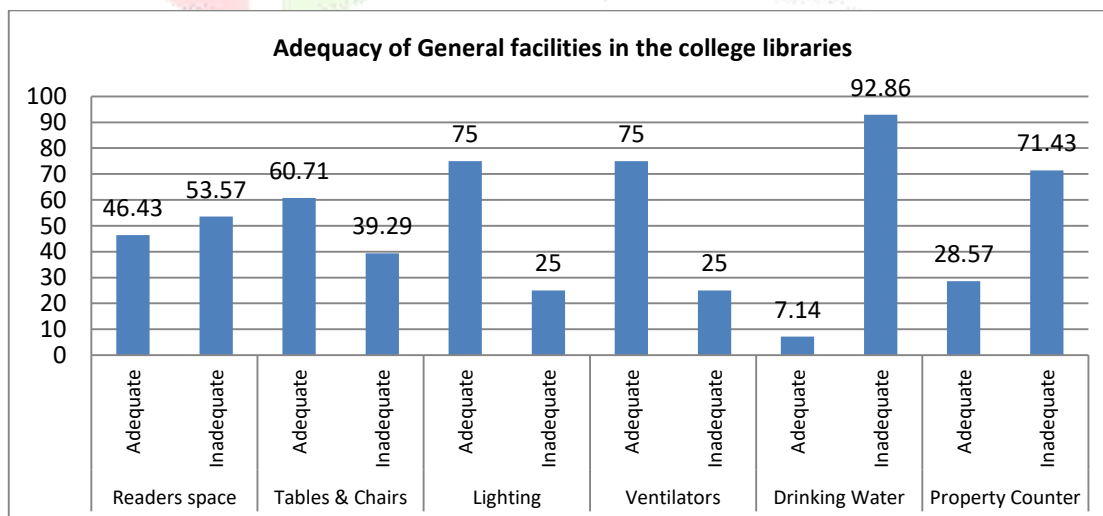
The above Table and graph indicates that total seating capacity of the college libraries reveal that 17(60.61%), 5(25%), 1(3.57%) and 3(14.29%) college libraries have the seating capacity in the range of 1-50, 51-100, 101-150 and 151-200 seats respectively. No college library is found to have the total seating capacity above 200 seats. From the data, it is evident that majority of the college libraries have seating capacity in the lowest range of 1-50 seats.

Table- 4

Adequacy of General facilities in the college libraries

General Facilities		No. of Respondents	Percentage
Readers space	Adequate	13	46.43
	Inadequate	15	53.57
Tables & Chairs	Adequate	17	60.71
	Inadequate	11	39.29
Lighting	Adequate	21	75.00
	Inadequate	7	25.00
Ventilators	Adequate	21	75.00
	Inadequate	7	25.00
Drinking Water	Adequate	2	7.14
	Inadequate	26	92.86
Property Counter	Adequate	8	28.57
	Inadequate	20	71.43

Adequacy of General facilities in the college libraries



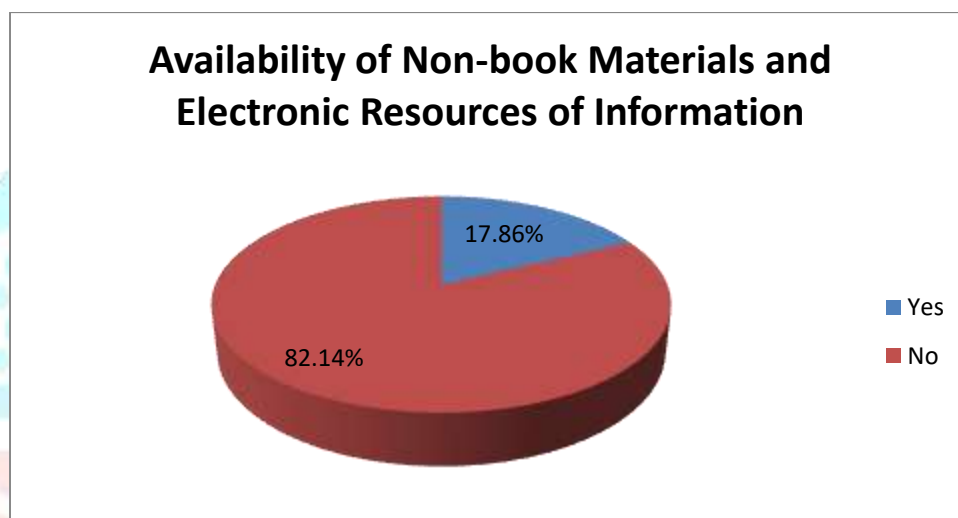
The above Table and graph indicates that reader's space is adequate in 13(46.43%) libraries and inadequate in 15(53.57%) libraries. Tables and chairs are adequate in 17(60.71%) libraries and inadequate in 11(39.29%) libraries. Similarly, lighting is adequate in 21(75%) libraries and inadequate in 7(25%) libraries. The ventilation is adequate in 21(75%) libraries and inadequate in 7(25%) libraries. Drinking

water is found to be adequate in only 2(7.14%) libraries and inadequate in 26(72.86%) libraries. The property counter is adequate in 8(28.57%) libraries and inadequate in 20(71.43%) libraries. The findings reveal that there are adequate numbers of tables and chairs in 60% of the college libraries, adequate lighting in 75% of the college libraries, adequate ventilators in 75% of the college libraries. However, 53% college libraries have inadequate readers space. There are acute shortage of drinking water facility and property counters in 92% and 71% college libraries respectively. Thus, it is suggested that the libraries should install more number of water purifiers in the libraries so as to provide adequate facility of drinking water.

Table- 5

Availability of Non-book Materials and Electronic Resources of Information

Availability	No. of Libraries	Percentage
Yes	5	17.86
No	23	82.14
Total	28	100.00

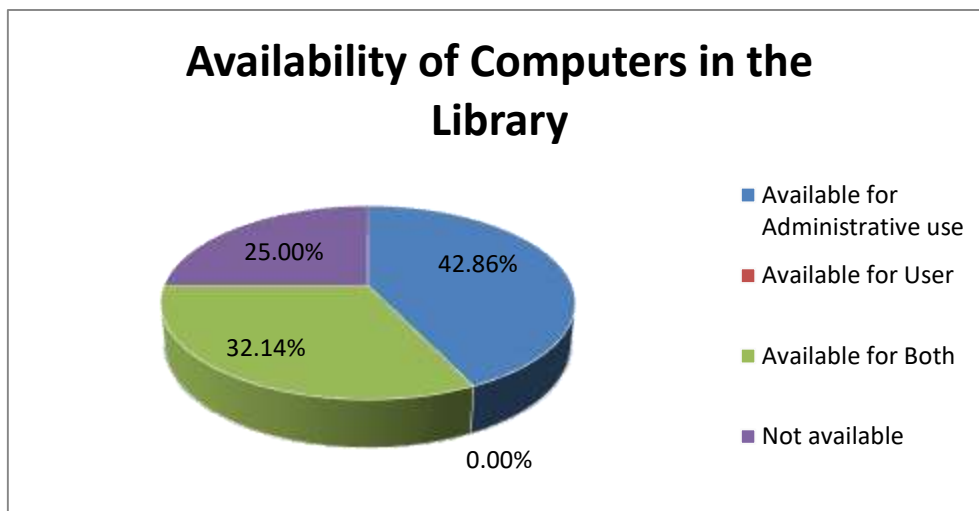


The above table and chart shows that availability of Non-book materials and electronic resources of information in the college library of B.R.A.Bihar University. The data shows out of 28, 5(17.86%) college libraries have sufficient non-book materials and electronic resources of information while 23(82.14%) college libraries have not sufficient non-book materials and electronic resources of information.

Table- 5

Availability of Computers in the Library

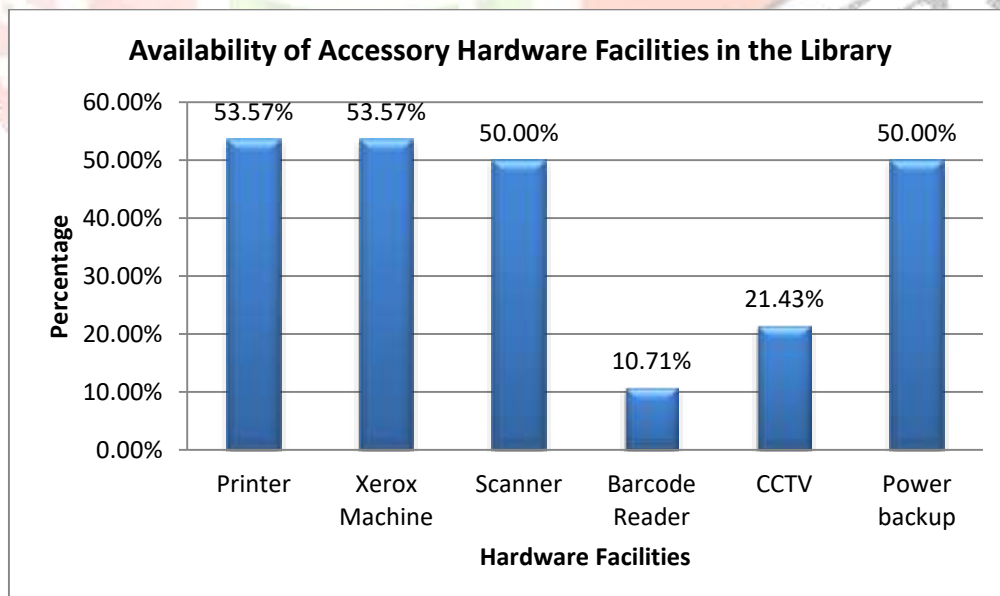
Computers in the Library	No. of Libraries	Percentage
Available for Administrative use	12	42.86
Available for User	0	0.00
Available for Both	9	32.14
Not available	7	25.00
Total	28	100.00



The above data and graph, it is found that 7(25%) colleges have no computer in their libraries either for administrative use or for users. While 12(42.86%) college libraries are having the computers for administrative use only but no computers for the users. Remaining 9(32.14%) college libraries are found to have the computers for administrative purpose as well as for the users.

Table- 6
Availability of Accessory Hardware Facilities in the Library

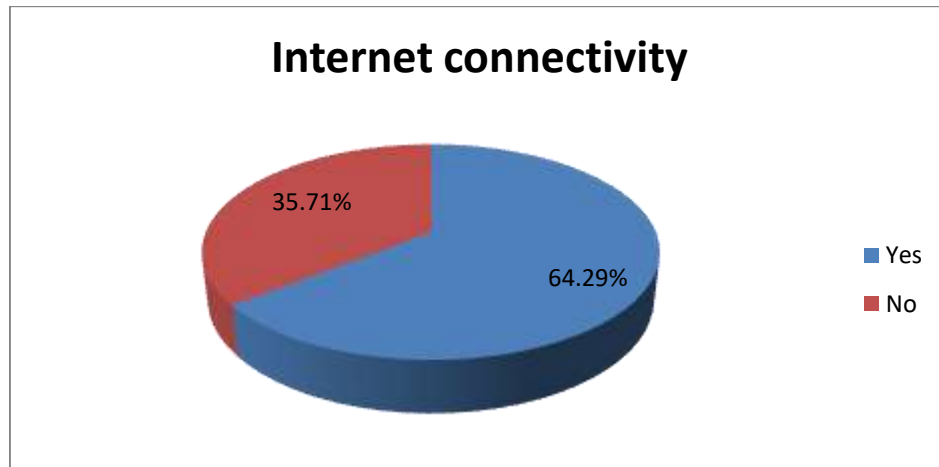
Accessory Hardware Facilities	No. of Libraries	Percentage
Printer	15	53.57
Xerox Machine	15	53.57
Scanner	14	50.00
Barcode Reader	3	10.71
CCTV	6	21.43
Power backup	14	50.00



The availability of accessories hardware facilities in the college libraries, the above data shows that 15(53.57%) are having printer and xerox machine, 14(50%) have the scanner and power backup (UPS/Generator/Inverter), 6(21.43%) libraries have CCTV and only 3(10.71%) are having the barcode reader in their libraries. Therefore, it is suggested that these accessory facilities need to be extended in many colleges under study.

Table- 7
Internet connectivity

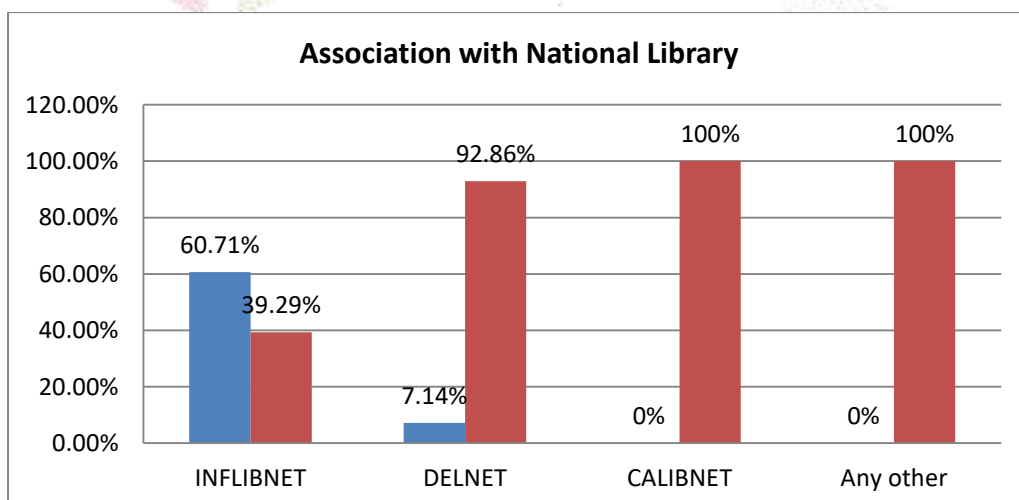
Internet connectivity	No. of Libraries	Percentage
Yes	18	64.29
No	10	35.71
Total	28	100.00



The availability of the internet connectivity in all 28 college libraries has been evaluated and data reveal that 18 (64.29%) college libraries have the internet connectivity while 10 (35.71%) colleges do not have internet connectivity in their libraries. Although 65% colleges have the internet in their libraries, 35% colleges need to have internet connection in their libraries so that the users get benefit of accessing varied information resources.

Table- 8
Association of college libraries with National Library Networks

Association with National Library	Yes	No
INFLIBNET	16	12
DELNET	2	26
CALIBNET	0	28
Any other	0	28



The above table and graph shows that 16(60.71%) college libraries of B.R.A.Bihar University is associated with INFLIBNET while only 2(7.14%) college library has been found to be associated with DELNET. None of the college libraries is found to be associated with CALIBNET or any other national library networks other than INFLIBNET and DELNET.

V. CONCLUSION

The findings of this study revealed that most college libraries in Muzaffarpur district have made significant strides in adapting to the digital age. The libraries have upgraded their physical facilities to create more conducive learning environments, invested in training their staff to handle new technologies, and expanded their collection to include e-books, online databases, and other digital resources. Furthermore, the libraries have improved their technical processes by implementing library management systems and automation tools to streamline operations and enhance user experience. The ICT infrastructure has also been upgraded to provide better access to online resources and services.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

1. It is advisable for the colleges to have separate library buildings to promote the growth and development of the library and information centers. Additionally, more space should be allocated as some college libraries currently lack reading rooms.
2. Due to a shortage of professional and ICT trained staff in most college libraries, it is crucial to recruit such personnel to strengthen the library's functioning. Many colleges have vacant positions for librarians, so the authorities should take necessary steps to fill these vacancies with full-time librarians.
3. College libraries should be equipped with a higher number of computers, internet connectivity, and photocopy facilities to cater to the needs of students effectively.
4. Providing adequate funds for the overall development of libraries is crucial. College libraries should receive increased funding to enhance their ICT infrastructure.

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