

Resources and Services of Libraries of Polytechnic colleges in Karnataka: A Study

1. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad M S

Lecturer (Sr. Scale)

Department of Library Science

Government Polytechnic for Women, Hassan

2. Manjula B S

Lecturer

Department of Science

Smt. L.V. Government Polytechnic, Hassan

Abstract

The main focus of the study is on resources and services of libraries of randomly selected polytechnic colleges in Karnataka. For the collection of data structure questionnaire was prepared about resources and services of libraries. 43.34% libraries have the collection of 10000 documents, 25% Libraries have 5-10 journals in their libraries, and 36.66% Libraries don't have reference sources. The study reveals that resources and services are inadequate in polytechnic college libraries in Karnataka

Keywords: Resources, Services, Polytechnic College, Technical Education, Libraries, Journals, Bound Volumes, Technical Report, Karnataka

1. Introduction

Education Play vital role in development of individual and society as a whole. The Indian Culture has always looked upon education as a holistic effort. Earlier, 'Gurukul' system prevailed in India where students used to stay in Teachers for years and the teachers used to feed them and gave valuable education of those days. With the advance of years, the modern era has witnessed a new system of education which is almost influenced by the British system. The Higher Education Programs are being regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) which is a statutory body regulating conventional type of Higher education. Similarly, Technical Education is being regulated by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Education by the Medical Council of India(MCI) and Dental Science by the Dental Council of India and so on.

Technical Education plays a vital part in the social and economic progress of our nation and its contribution to the Higher Education is distinctive. The term technical itself has a vast meaning which involves many disciplines like craftsmanship to Software Engineering. Various types of Technical

Education like Craftsmanship, Diploma, Degree, Post Graduation and Research in certain specialized fields are available at the choice of the students. These courses are undoubtedly, making huge contribution to the field of technological development and thus raising the nation to its peak at International level.

In Karnataka, only during the later part of the 19th century, Technical Education made its beginning as a part of curriculum in Karnataka when the first School of Engineering was established in Bangalore in 1862. The School had two classes which aimed at imparting schooling to men for employment in subordinate engineering services. This was affiliated to the Madras University. This was the only school of Engineering in Olden Mysore province and there were only 14 Industrial Schools in old Mysore at the time of integration. Some of them were converted into Industrial Training Institutes and some others were closed. Shri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological institute was established in 1938 with Textile Technology as the subject of study. At present it is imparting graduate/PG courses in Textile Technology.

The basic functions of any library are selection, collection, preservation and dissemination of information sources. The traditional libraries usually collect documents in the printed form as the paradigm assisted now a days from traditional library to digital libraries or electronic library, they also collect the electronic form of documents all these document which include primary, secondary and tertiary information in them are called as resources of the library.

The libraries with these resources provide services to the clientele's who visit the library. Basically the library provides reference services, circulation services, documentation services, bibliographical services, based on the types of libraries. Most of the today's libraries provide web based services to satisfy the various needs of the users.

2. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is as follows:

1. To Find out the resources of Polytechnic college libraries
2. To find out the services of Polytechnic College Libraries
3. To know the Status of Librarian in Polytechnic college libraries

3. Methodology

For the purpose of Data collection, a structured questionnaire was designed about resources and services of libraries of polytechnic colleges. For the purpose of study a stratified random sampling survey method was used. The questionnaire was randomly distributed among 60 selected polytechnic college libraries in Karnataka. 60 questionnaire were received back, hence the rate of response in 100%

4. Data Analysis

The following table shows the polytechnic college library resources and services.

Table – 1 Year of establishment of Library

Sl. No	Period	No. of Library	Percentage
1	1951-1960	15	25.00
2	1961-1970	16	26.66
3	1971-1980	15	25.00
4	1981-1990	14	23.34
	Total	60	100.00

The table 1 presents year of establishment of library, out of 60 polytechnic considered for the study, 15(25.00%) colleges library were established in 1971-1980, then followed by 14(23.34%) college library was established in 1981-1990. About 16(26.66%) college library was established in the year 1961-1970 and remaining 15(25.00%) college library was established in the years 1951-1960.

Table – 2 Designation wise Distribution of Librarians

Sl.No	Designation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Librarians	50	83.34
2	Lecturer in Charge	10	16.66
Total		60	100.00

Table 2 shows the designation wise distribution of librarians. 50 (83.34%) of Librarians are having the designation as Librarians. Remaining 10(16.66%) Librarians are the lecturer who is in charge of library. All the in charge librarians are from government polytechnic college library.

Table – 3 Qualification wise distribution of Librarians

Sl. No	Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1	DLIb	9	15.00
2	BLISc	08	13.34
3	MLISc	33	55.00
4	M.Tech	10	16.66
Total		60	100.00

Table 3 shows the qualification wise distribution of librarians of polytechnic colleges. Out of 60 librarians, 33(55.00%) librarians are holders of M.L.I.Sc., then followed by 08(13.34%) are having B.L.I.Sc, educational qualification and 10(16.66%) Lecturer who are in charge of library is holding M.Tech educational qualification remaining 09(15.00%) are having D.Lid educational Qualification. Maximum numbers of librarians have M.L.I.Sc., qualification.

Table 4 - Gender Wise Distribution of Librarians

Sl. No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	30	50.00
2	Female	30	50.00
Total		60	100.00

The above table 4 shows the gender wise distribution of librarian, out of 60 librarians, 30(50.00%) are male remaining 30(50.00%) are female librarians.

Table 5 – Collections of Text Books

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-2500	7	11.66
2	2501-5000	3	5.00
3	5001-10000	26	43.34
4	10001-15000	7	11.67
5	15001-20000	13	21.66
6	More than 20000	4	6.67
Total		60	100.00

The above table 5 reveals the total number of text book collection in the library. Out of 60 libraries, 26(43.34%) libraries are having collection between 5001-10000. Then followed by 13(21.66%) libraries have the book collection between 15001-20000. About 07(11.67%) libraries have the collection of 10001-15000. 7(11.66%) libraries have the collection of 0-2500 books. Then 4(6.67%) libraries have the collection of more than 20000 books then the remaining 3(5.00%) libraries have collection between 2501-5000. It is observed from the above discussion that majority of the libraries are having more than 5000 books. This shows that libraries need to purchase more books to their collections

Table 6 – Collections of Magazines

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-5	47	78.33
2	6-10	10	16.64
3	11-15	0	0.0
4	16-20	0	0.0
5	More than 20	0	0.0
6	Not Given	3	5.00
Total		60	100.00

The above table 6 shows the number of collection of Magazine in the libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 47(78.33%) libraries have the collection of magazine between 0-5 numbers, about 10(16.64%) libraries have the collection of magazine between 6-10. 3(5.00%) libraries have not furnished information about their

magazine collection.

Table - 7 Collections of Journals

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-5	40	66.66
2	6-10	15	25.00
3	11-15	0	0.0
4	More than 15	0	0.0
5	Not Given	5	8.34
	Total	60	100.00

The above table 7 depicts the collection of Journals in libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 40(66.66%) libraries have the collection of 0-5 journals. Then about 15(25.00%) libraries have the journal collection of 6-10. Remaining 5(8.34%) libraries have not furnished any information about journal collections. It is evident the above discussion that more than 60% of libraries purchase only 0-5 journal, which indicates libraries don't have sufficient primary sources (journal) which is very much essential for update of knowledge.

Table – 8 Collections of Bound Volumes

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-25	6	10.00
2	50-75	4	6.66
3	76-100	12	20.00
4	Not Given	38	63.34
	Total	60	100.00

The above table 8 presents bound volume collection in libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 12(20.00%) libraries have the collection of bound volume between 76-100. Then 6(10.00%) libraries have the collection between 1-25 bound volumes. Then followed by 4(6.66%) libraries have the bound volume collection between 50-75. Remaining 38(63.34%) libraries have not furnished any information regarding bound volume collection. The above data shows only 22 libraries have the bound volume collections.

Table 9 – Collection of Reference Sources (dictionary, encyclopaedia, etc)

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-5	9	15.00
2	6-10	6	10.00
3	11-15	8	13.34
4	16-20	15	25.00
5	Not given	22	36.66
	Total	60	100.00

The above table 9 reveals the reference sources collection of libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 15(25.00%)

libraries have the reference books collection between 16-20. Then followed by 09(15.00%) libraries have the reference books collection between 1-5. About 8(13.34%) libraries have the reference book collection between 11-15. Then the remaining 22(36.66%) libraries have not furnished any information of reference book collection. It is surprisingly note that 36% of libraries have not given availability of reference sources.

Table 10 Collection of News Paper

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	Upto 5	50	83.33
2	6-10	10	16.64
3	11-15	0	0.00
Total		60	100.00

The above table 10 depicts the news paper collection in libraries, out of 60 libraries, 50(83.33%) libraries have the news paper collection up to 5, then 10(16.64%) libraries have news paper collection between 6-10.

Table 11 - Collection of Conference Proceedings

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	Up to 50	14	23.34
2	50-100	0	0.00
3	Not Given	46	76.66
Total		60	100.00

The above table 11 shows the collection of conference proceedings by libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 14(23.34%) libraries have the collection up to 50, and then the remaining 46(76.66%) libraries don't have the conference proceedings collections.

Table 12 – Collection of Standards/ Specification

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-25	08	13.34
2	26-50	02	3.33
3	Not Given	50	83.33
Total		60	100.00

The above table 12 presents collections of standards/specification in libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 08(13.34%) libraries have the collection of standards/specification between 0-25 and the remaining 02(3.33%) libraries have the collection between 26-50 and the remaining 50(83.33%) libraries don't have standards/specification collection.

Table 13 – Collection of Drawing and Designs

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-25	10	16.66
2	26-50	06	10.00
3	Not Given	44	73.34
Total		60	100.00

The above table 13 shows the collections of drawing and designs in libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 10(16.66%) libraries have collection of drawing and designs between 1-25. Then followed by 6(10.00%) libraries have collection of drawing and designs between 26-50. Remaining 44 libraries don't have collection of drawing and designs representing 73.34% of the total sample.

Table 14 - Collection of Technical Reports

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-25	20	33.34
2	26-50	07	11.66
3	51-100	05	8.34
4	Not Given	28	46.66
Total		60	100.00

The above table 14 shows the collections of technical reports in the library. Out of 60 libraries, 20(33.34%) libraries have the collection of technical report between 1-25. Then followed by 07(11.66%) libraries have the collection between 26-50. About 05(8.34%) libraries have the collection of technical report between 51-100. Remaining 28(46.66%) libraries don't have the technical report collection.

Table 15 – Collection of Course Related Materials

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 - 50	28	46.66
2	51-100	32	53.34
3	Not Given	00	0.0
Total		60	100.00

The above table 15 shows the course related material collection in libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 32(53.34%) libraries have the collection of course related material between 51-100. Then followed by 28(46.66%) libraries have the collection of course related material up to 50.

Table 16 - Collection of Government Publications

Sl. No	Collection	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-25	14	23.34
2	26-50	18	30.00
3	Not Given	28	46.66
Total		60	100.00

The above table 16 shows the government publication collections in libraries. Out of 60 libraries, 18(30.00%) libraries have the collection of government publication between 26-50. Then followed by 14(23.34%) libraries have the collection of government materials between 1-25 numbers. About 28 libraries don't have any government publication collection representing 46.66% of the total sample.

Table 17 – Library Orientation

Sl. No	Response Type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	19	31.64
2	No	41	68.33
Total		60	100.00

The above table 17 shows the library orientation programs conducted by libraries. Out of 60 libraries 19(31.64%) libraries conduct library orientation program remaining 41(68.33%) libraries are not conducting any kind of library orientation programs.

Table 18 - Services offered by libraries

Sl. No	Services offered	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage
1	Current awareness services	37	61.66
2	Selective Dissemination of information	22	36.66
3	Reference services	29	48.34
4	News paper clipping	30	50.00
5	Display of new arrivals	33	55.00

Note: Because of multiple choices the percentage exceeds 100%

The above table 18 shows the services offered by libraries out of 60 libraries under study, 37(61.66%) libraries offer current awareness services, and then followed by 33(55.00%) library provide display of new arrivals in their libraries. About 30(50.00%) libraries provide news paper clipping services. 29(48.34%) libraries provide reference services in their libraries and remaining 22(36.66%) provide selective dissemination of information services to their users.

5. Findings

The following are the findings of the study

1. Out of 60 colleges, 16 (26.66%) colleges are established in the period of 1961-1970
2. 10(16.66%) libraries under the study don't have qualified librarians.
3. Out of 60, 33(55%) librarians have MLISc qualification.
4. 26(43.34%) libraries have the collection between 5001-10000.
5. 47(78.33%) libraries have 0-5 magazine collections
6. 40 (66.66%) libraries have 0-5 journal collections.
7. 12(20.00%) libraries have bound Volume collection between 76-100
8. 15(25%) libraries have reference sources collection between 16-20.

9. 50(83.33%) libraries have news paper collection up to 5 newspaper
10. 14(23.34%) libraries have conference proceedings collection up to 50.
11. 08 (13.34%) libraries have collection of standards/specification between 0-25
12. 10(16.66%) libraries have collection of drawing and designs between 1-25.
13. 20 (33.34%) libraries have technical report collection between 1-25
14. 32 (53.34%) libraries have course related material collection between 51-100.
15. 18(30%) libraries have government publication collection between 26-50.
16. 37(61.66%) libraries provide Current Awareness Services.
17. 19 (31.64) libraries conduct library orientation programmes to the users.

6. Suggestions

1. Government has to take measure to appoint qualified person for the librarian post of all government polytechnic colleges in Karnataka
2. Government and Management authorities should provide more budget to purchase of documents
3. Librarian has to take more measure for collection development of documents
4. Measure has to taken to purchase more journals, as it is primary sources which very much needed to enhance current knowledge
5. Regular orientation to be conducted on all libraries as part of user education

7. Conclusion

In Polytechnic College major concern towards students is to educating multiple technical skills (Practical Knowledge) to the students, libraries play important role by providing information to the students. It is evident from the study that, in some of the polytechnic college libraries don't have professional librarians. Polytechnic college libraries don't have sufficient resources such as books, primary sources such as journals and reference sources etc. it is challenge for the polytechnic college libraries to enhance the resources and services to the students and teachers knowledge hunger.

REFERENCE

- Department of Technical Education, Government of Karnataka. (2016). Retrieved May 20, 2016, from <http://www.dte.kar.nic.in/>
- Higher Education System & Institutes of National Importance - New INDIGO. (2016.). Retrieved May 21, 2016, from <http://www.newindigo.eu/india/info/highereducation.html>
- Kumar Mallinath., & Mahadeva Prasad.M.S. (2015). Infromaton Literacy Skills of Faculty members of selected polytechnic colleges in Bengaluru city in Utilising Information Sources: A Study in Dong Geun Oh, Kathleen Burnett, Young Joon Nam, Ramesh Babu and Rajendran (Eds). *Innovation Driven Librarianship: Creating Future Landscape for the New Generation Libraries and LIS Professionals*. Tamil Nadu: SRM University. 603 203.

Mahadeva Prasad.M.S., & Kumbar Mallinath. (2015). Information Literacy Skills among Faculty Members of Polytechnic Colleges in Utilising Information Resources: A Study in Ganapathi Z Shinde., Mallikarjun Angadi., Suresh Jange and Parashuram S Kattimani(Eds). Emerging Technologies and Future of Libraries: Issues and Challenges. New Delhi: Daya Publishing House. 306-215.

Mahadeva Prasad.M.S., & Kumbar Mallinath (2015). Information Literacy Skills among Faculty Members of Polytechnic Colleges in Karnataka: A Study. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 5(4), 16-28.

Mahadeva Prasad.M.S., & Kumbar Mallinath (2015). Information Search and Information Skills of Faculty Members of Selected Polytechnic Colleges in Mysore City in Utilising Information Resources: A Study. *e-Library Science Research Journal*, 4(2), 1-8.

Schneider, C. (2015). Recognizing and Supporting Faculty Work. Association of American Colleges & Universities. Retrieved from

<http://www.aacu.org/publications-research/periodicals/recognizing-and-supporting-faculty-work>

Government of India, All India Council for Technical Education. (2016), Retrieved may 23, 2016, from <http://www.aicte-india.org/>

