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Growth and Development of LIS Education in M.P. with Special Reference to Bhopal Division

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Abstract : Library Science or Library and Information Science is "the science that uses the tools of management, information technology, pedagogy and other disciplines in the context of a library". Library science is the science under which specific methods, techniques, and procedures are studied and taught related to the procedures to be carried out in libraries. Modern library science is called 'library and information science' because it deals only with the acquisition of books, Presentation, classification, cataloging is not limited to panel management but also includes search, acquisition, processing, communication, and retrieval of information. Modern libraries are making very good use of the latest information communication technology. It is through the education of library and information science that qualified and skilled workers are prepared for the management and operation of libraries. Library science comes under the category of technical subjects and is a service related profession. It uses the principles and tools of management, information technology, pedagogy and other disciplines in the context of the library. The library is a developing institution because of the continuous growth of books and other essential materials. For this reason, it is necessary to pay attention to this fact at the time of its installation. It is a broad subject based on theoretical and practical study of the history, organization, management of transmission units, various techniques, services, their duties towards society and general activities. Its size, type and extent keep on changing with the subject and information world. Therefore, in the education of library science, along with the various techniques and techniques of the library, sufficient knowledge and information is also provided about the various services related to the library. Till the beginning of the 19th century, there was no need to provide library education because then It was believed that no specially educated or trained person was needed for the management and operation of the library. Thomas Jefferson, Monticello had thousands of books in his collection. He used subject-based classification system. The Jefferson Collection was the first national collection in the United States of what is now world-renowned as the Library of Congress. Martin Schratzinger's first textbook on library science was published in 1880. This was followed by Johann Georg Seisinger's second book. Due to the efforts of Dr. Melville Dewey, the first American School of Library Science at Columbia College was started on January 1, 1887, and it was named the Library Economy, which continued with the same name in America until 1942. Been popular. In its curriculum, more emphasis was laid on library techniques and practical aspects of library service. Thus by the end of the 19th century, the work of education of library science had started in many places in America. America is the first country where courses related to bachelor's and doctoral degrees of library science were first started. England is the second country after America where the first school of library science was started in London in 1921. The term library science in English was used in the book Punjab Library published by Punjab University Lahore in 1916. Punjab University, Lahore was the first university in Asia to provide education in library science. It was the first textbook published in English. Similarly in America in 1929 the first textbook Manual of Library Economy. After this Shiyali Ramamrit Ranganathan's “The Five Laws of Library Science (1931)” was published, which started the practice of library science. In fact, the important work of establishing library science education in India was done by Dr. Ranganathan. Also called the father of library science. Here we are analysis public and private Library in Madhya Pradesh. In research collect 300 people opinion through online and offline mode and analysis technology used in library.

IndexTerms **- LIS, Smart Library, Information technology, Digital Library**

I. INTRODUCTION

Studies Education words are a very common and well-known word that has been written by many of us, but only few people have found it in the right way. It is one way and the other is old for man, although there have been many changes in its meanings and objectives over the course of time. It is important for us as students of education courses and as teachers in the future that we understand its meaning, understand its conceptual features and different perspectives, which have given it meaning from time to time. Understanding the concepts and dynamic features of the education will help you to be a teacher and will help in teaching. It analyzes the types of perspective and views of Indian and western thinkers on chapter education. The contemporary meaning of education has been discussed here from the analytical point of view. As a natural and social process, education has been decoupled as a suitable illusion with education as an intentional activity.

The need for an institute to understand different types of education processes and roles and to teach individuals is seen by assessing the drawing relevance in the school context. Different words have been interpreted by different people in education words. Some

refer to it as formal schooling and some like it as lifelong learning. Some people refer to it as attitude, skill and knowledge. Some say that education is nothing but to change the mind of people, one has to refine the direction. If you ask a student, artisan, a teacher, a parent, a philosopher what education means to them, then you will be surprised to know that there is a kind of view and perspective towards education. It shows that there is no precise definition of education. It has different meanings for different functions. By analyzing the meaning of these words, we will come to know what education actually means. In starting, we see how great thinkers have explained the concepts of term education and its meaning.

According to etymologically speaking, the word education is derived from the Latin words educare which means rage and bring up. According to others, education words are derived from other Latin words educere which means to lead and to give an income. This means that education in every individual gives us a good quality. Education in people developed their potential. Some educationists believe that education is derived from another Latin words educatum, which means acting like teaching and training. This root word means that education develops the potential of individuals.

Education is not confined to classrooms and schools. It is a life-long process where all our experiences, knowledge and knowledge that individuals formally, accidentally, informally achieve education on different stages through different channels in the same life. It is called. Wider view considers education as an act and experience that affects individual personality in a formative and additive manner. It has been recognized that education is not only an instrument for social change but also an investment for national development. Such a view of education encompasses all life experiences, as there is a shift in emphasis from individual development to national development. It is considered that education is a lifelong process that includes all experiences that the child receives in the school or at home, in the community and society through interactions of various sorts and activities. The broader meaning of education implies the process of development, wherein the individual gradually adapts himself/herself to various ways to his/her physical, social and spiritual environments. Education can also be referred to a process.

In this sense, education is referred to the act of developing the intellect, critical thinking abilities, social and cultural understanding, and understanding of one's own self. Education is considered as an active and a dynamic process which takes place continuously during one's life by way of various experiences through either in a formal or in an informal manner. The individual continuously learns. In this process, he or she learns to utilize one's experiences in learning new things and also to reconstruct new things in the place of old ones. Thus the learning takes place throughout life which is an active and a dynamic process. This dynamic process is nothing but education. So, it can be supposed that education is a creation as well as a process. e some educationists felt that education is a natural process, which takes place in the interaction between the individuals and the environment, there were others who felt that education is a social process, and one of the prime functions of the school is to help in the socialization of the child. Let us examine how education functions as a social process.

Among all living organisms, you must have noticed that it is the human child that depends on the parents for relatively a longer period for nourishment, shelter and for learning basic skills. This prolonged childhood also helps the child to prepare himself/herself better for adult life. During this period, the child studies the essential skills for her survival in this world. Since human life is not only the result of biological and physiological functions, the child has also to get training in the intellectual, social and cultural aspects of existence. It has to study the standards and values of the group to become an accepted and effective member of the group. In other words, a child needs to be socialized, acculturated and provided with knowledge and skills of survival together. Home is the first place where the child receives this education in an informal way. Later, school theaters a significant part as a formal agency to impart education. It exerts greater influence in educating the child, in addition to other social agencies like home, neighborhood, community, religion, media, etc. It is well known that human is a social intuitive and this belief gives support to the concept of education as a socialization process. This is also derived from the philosophy that child needs to be educated in a desirable way.

The process of education thus takes place in social settings, and society as a whole exercises great control over its process. Every society uses education as a means for promoting its own interests. While education is subjected to the control of society, it also influences society by contributing to its goals. Education performs a threefold social function by maintaining, transmitting and creating social values, ideals, beliefs and culture. For this purpose, education provides a learning platform for children to develop a variety of skills and other dimensions such as social interaction, emotional growth, physical awareness, awareness of life around us and intellectual and emotional dispositions such as attitudes and values. The values, ideals, goals, mores, traditions and culture of society are inculcated in a child through education in order to make him/her an effective member of the society. In fact, all education, beginning with family, has the task of socializing children and adolescents. The modern concept of education also gives importance to social settings in which interaction between the teacher and the taught takes place. But it is not enough, if there is just an interaction between the teacher and the children. There ought to be an active interaction among children, as they learn quite a lot from each other's experiences.

Information technology (IT) is the modern buzz word, it has provided facilities for the free flow of information. The world has become a global village with information superhighways created through networks like Internet. This has facilitated electronic librarian-ship with the diversification of library facilities and services to its user. The concept of virtual libraries OPAC, Hypertext, and teleconferences for the purpose of library and information services have become common (Sujatha, 1999). New technological developments have already profoundly affected libraries; almost every function carried out in a library has been altered to some extent by advances in electronics, computerization, and telecommunications. The technological evolution in libraries has been called a "quiet revolution" (Abdus-Sattar, 1997). The changes brought about by advances in technology have been so extensive that it is difficult to assess their total effect, but is clear that libraries are in the state of fundamental transformation. The concept of information technology (IT) as a universal information technology is the new science of information collection, storage, processing and transmission. However, IT connotes an ensemble of technologies which covers computer and storage technologies, to store and processing information known as information processing, connected together with telecommunication technologies, which are capable of transmitting information to distances. Information technology covers all aspects of arts, or science processing data to produce information. This information processing, storing and dissemination with the assistance of computer is called the information technology (IT) (Brown, 1983). Information Technology is a generic term used to denote all activities connected with computer based processing, storage and transfer of information. Information Technology means not only a single unit of technology, but the integration and convergence of a large number of technologies which have come together to serve and meet the user's needs in the age of information revolution (Chowdhury and Quiyum,

1989). It involves computers, electronic media, satellites, telecommunications and storage devices. Zabed (1998) carried out a study on 224 different libraries in Bangladesh and found out that only 58 libraries were using computers for their operations and services. Mannan (1998) also conducted a comprehensive study on 25 libraries found out that there was poor technological status in the country, Alam (1998) had made a thorough investigation on 13 large special libraries and expressed that there was an acute shortage of IT resources. IT trained manpower, and favorable IT related infrastructural facilities in the libraries of Bangladesh. Nasiruddin (1999) conducted a research project on 44 libraries in northern part of Bangladesh where he observed a very unsatisfactory technological status prevailed at district level. Most of the observation and study was made primarily on the libraries of the capital city than on the libraries in divisional areas. This study is carried out mainly to identify the present condition and technological position as well as the willingness and complexities toward the IT application.

1. Awadhesh Pratap Singh University- The College was well-known on 20 July 1968 and got UGC credit in February 1972. APSU is a teaching-cum-affiliating university with its jurisdiction over 65 colleges, 21 Sanskrit Colleges and 85 Sanskrit Schools spread all over Madhya Pradesh. It offers BLIS and MLIS as equally ordered as well as correspondence courses6.

2 .Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya Devi- Ahilya Vishwavidalaya was established in the year 1964 by an act of judicial assembly of Madhya Pradesh7. The university Central Library was also established along with the establishment of the university. It started BLIS from 1993-94 as a part-time course. BLIS and MLIS as regular courses were introduced during 2006. MPhil in LIS has been started from the academic year 2009-10. It also plans to introduce PhD in LIS and PG Diploma in LAN (Library Automation and Networking). The School of Library and Data Science is under the Faculty of Engineering Sciences. It conducts one-year (two semesters) fulltime courses leading to the degree in BLIS, MLIS, and MPhil8.

3. Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya - Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, previously University of Saugar, was established on 18 July 1946 by Dr. Harisingh Gour. It is one of the ancient and the largest university of Madhya Pradesh. This university was declared a Central University on 15 Jan 2009. The State Legislature changed the University of Saugar name to Doctor Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya in February 19839. Department of Library and Information Science of DHGV, founded in 1970, offer BLIS and MLIS courses. It has a departmental library along with ICT facilities including two PCs, laptop, printers, and scanners etc10.

4. Jiwaji University - Jiwaji University was established as an education and affiliating university on 23 May 1964, under the provision of MP Govt. Ordinance No. 15 of 196311. The Jiwaji University started post-graduate teaching and research from 1966-67. In 1984, the School of Studies in Library and Information Science was established to impart quality education and modern skills in the field to the students leading to BLIS and MLIS, as well as PhD. The department is also engaged in research and career guidance too. The School has ICT for training and training at degree, PG and research level12.

5. Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University - The National Policy of Education (NPE) 1986 highlighted that distance education is a significant medium for the growth and upgrade of higher education. In this framework, for the growth and raise of distance education the Crucial Advisory Board of Education (CABE), Administration of India, took an essential conclusion that in the VIIIth year plan each national should found a state open university subsequent the distance education configuration. On this basis, Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University (MPBOU) was established under an Act of State Assembly in 1991. The university emphasizes in use of different modes of educational inputs such as lessons in print, text books, contact teaching, practical classes, TV/Radio/Video/ Audio programs, using satellite communication, etc13. Two LIS courses are being offered by MPBOU, i.e., BLIS and MLIS. Both these courses are of one-year duration. These courses come under the category of need-based programmes14

6. Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya - The Vishwavidyalaya was established on 12 February 1991 on the banks of the holy river Mandakini through a distinct MP Govt. Act (9, 1991) at Chitrakoot. The key purposes of the MGCGV are to provide education and broadcasting of suitable technology. The MGCGV has jurisdiction in the entire state of MP and plays a great role in the field of rural development through higher education and in preparing innovative models of rural development15. It has established a number of Distance Education Centers in the entire state for imparting higher education for those who cannot able to attend regular classes due to economic or other reasons16. The academic programs of teacher education, mass communication, and LIS have been clubbed and a department of "People's education and Mass Communication" has been established under the faculty of Education, Fine Arts, Humanities and Social Science17.

7. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita Vishwavidyalaya - Act No. 15 of 1990 of the Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh set up Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita Vishwavidyalaya at Bhopal. There is a wide network of over 500 study centers associated to MCRPV in different parts of the country, where various courses are conducted18. Its NOIDA campus, offers BLIS course with duration of one-year (2 semesters). The objective of the course is to provide knowledge of technical working of libraries and to develop skills for information management, i.e., classification and cataloguing. It also offers PhD in Library & Information Science19.

Library & Information Science colleges in Bhopal.

(1) Rajeev Gandhi College, Bhopal. Bhopal.
(2) Rabindranath Tagore University, Bhopal.
(3) Government Geetanjali Girls College, Bhopal.
(4) SAM Girls College, Bhopal.
(5) Bhoj College, Bhopal.
(6) LNCT University, Bhopal.
(7) Career College, Bhopal.
(8) Gandhi P.R. College, Bhopal.

The invention of printing in 1440 provided a tool for sharing and communication opinions with others in a form which led to the natal of monthlies (Sharma, 1999) At the same time as the first scholarly publication in Europe in 1665, scholarly literature has been expanding over time. Various disciplines altogether over the sphere have witnessed a volcanic growth in their particular arenas in terms of scholarly publications like journals, magazines, conference papers, trade publications, and monographs. The Nation of all Worlds has noted some abrupt support in scholarly publications. Not only the developed nation, but the countries which are developing from time to time understand the importance of scholarly literature in the form of variety and they have many ideas in their field. Scholarly literature is growing rapidly in the library area due to information and disciplinary approach, new facts are being added to the subject. Classification and cataloging in library field no longer confirms long four walls but they

emboss new concepts like Key metadata, blogging, podcasts, open access, automation, information retrieval, digitization, wikis and many other new web technologies. Gal library literature of current study. Tells growth and development.

II. PROBLEM FORMULATION

There are a number of obstacles to use web-based library services by users. The problem generally includes one, lack of skilled professionals, inadequate computers access, insufficient time, lack of library orientation, and lack of systems. To accomplish the above, a question was put to the respondents to state as to what problems or limitations they experienced while using the web-based library services in their libraries and responses received from them are furnished indicates that the slow internet connectivity (53.32%), is the major problem in accessing the web-based library services and 45.32% stated that insufficient time, followed by inadequate computers access (45.16%), lack of systems (43.49%), lack of library orientation (40.66%), and lack of skilled professionals (31.99%) are some of the problems faced by the users while accessing the web-based library services in their respective libraries.

The major contributory factor is very low bandwidths (Madhusudhan, 2007). It is a problem that affects web-based library services access in many universities in India. Further, an open-ended question asked about other problems reveals that frequent interruption in internet connectivity is the major overcome. The problems are almost similar, but their relative place changes slightly between one categories of users to another category of use.

III. METHODOLOGY

The This research was done between faculty member and student of Madhya Pradesh library. This research was done for the library user to measure the impact of information technology on quality of service. Out of 50 questionnaires issued, there are about 50 samples for study which has 100 faculty members and 200 students. The samples were randomly selected from out of the regular users of library. The advantage of a random sampling method is that the results can be analyzed faculty-wise and student-wise, drawing certain conclusions from each category of respondents. Here both qualitative and quantitative data is collected. The instrument which is for data collection consists of structured (open / closed-ended) questions. Here the questionnaire was administered for samples of students and faculty members so that they could collect data from the offline and online mode of information and communication technologies. In this study analysis of digital service. In this study library automation has been focused on enhancement and effective and efficient application of ICT.

Chandrakar & Arora (2010) provided the Indian approach on the use of information technology on copy cataloguing from different trusted sources such as IndCat, and catalogue of Library of Congress. So, the overall review illustrate that, the appropriate use of ICT in library is much essential. It is also consider that the proper infrastructure and ICTenabled environment can provide better and faster services to users.

Survey technology has been surveyed with the collected data of the public libraries of Madhya Pradesh which is based on the structure of questionnaire developed. In this investigation, Private and public libraries from different districts and towns of Madhya Pradesh have been identified. . The researchers who are here visit the public libraries themselves and also collect data by monitoring how much work was done in the survey. During the past decades, developing countries like India and other have encouraged the awareness of developing and upgrading their libraries. Manual management not only restricts the internal operation and usage of its libraries but also restricts unproductive for national literacy enhancement, reading culture, civic sense and community development. In this study we are providing detail survey in which we are mentioning of overall decline in resources available at public libraries.

In the constantly changing landscape of information, library professionals are facing instability but not insecurity. They are required to constantly add value to existing services, intimately integrate technologies with work process for facilitating uninterrupted supply of information and innovate new services that suit the changing work styles in organizations and facilitate saving of time. As profile of libraries and information centers is changing, so do the role of librarians. Library professional's role has now expanded to solve every possible information problem through best possible manner in a given situation. Besides the knowledge of technical processes and tools, time management, collaborative work on networks, relationship management for better services, the performance of library professionals gets support for cooperation with colleagues, image management, fund raising, and technology selection and up gradation. The manner in which libraries professionals work in libraries and information centers also enhances the skills and competencies desired by library professionals. Today's library professionals find search engine guru, effective net worker, service coordinator, information evaluator and marketer, keen innovator; prompt learner, information counselor and team worker. Several Indian LIS schools by and large. He is not preparing his students for such roles, desired competencies and skills. They are therefore required to improve their facilities, review their academic programs, prepare their faculty and create a curriculum with a distinction that matches the needs of the knowledge society.

There is no dearth of library and information manpower in India as there are more than 100 library schools and college in existence. There is definitely a shortage of manpower having desired skills and competencies. Present LIS curricula focus on preparing manpower mainly for traditional library systems with some addition of courses on ICTS, whereas the demands for managing the knowledge and information resources are growing in almost every area of economy. In spite of such a large number of library schools, three fourth of the university libraries in India have vacant positions of university librarians. In addition to other factors, this also shows that adequate efforts are not being made for library human resource development and preparing the professionals for leadership roles. Some library professionals are attracted to this job setting due to the better packages given by the prestigious institution in the field of talent and the corporate sector. LIS education programs in India are mainly prepared by libraries and information centers. Whereas knowledge management demands are surfacing almost from every sector of work. LIS schools are not prepared to meet the suitable manpower needs for such service demands in diverse settings and institutions. The LIS education programs also did not fragment enough to facilitate education in specialized domains such as children and schools media librarianship, electronic publishing, hypermedia organization and virtual libraries, digital reference service, corporate knowledge management, etc. With the expansion of education, increasing information needs and growing breadth of knowledge applications, the major challenge for library schools is to what limits the courses can be offered and how to facilitate infrastructure especially the faculty to meet the growing requirement of the diversity of courses and flexibility in education.

Indian LIS education curricula are based on the Western education and focuses on information supply to learning communities, whereas a number of people in India are illiterates who also need information through some media to do and accomplish in their own vacation. Several people in India are not able to make adequate use of even existing information facilities due to lack of information literacy. No library school in India is presently offering a course to prepare manpower for imparting information literacy. The present LIS educational programs are concentrating on information processing whereas the Indian situation also demands information presentation according to the level of users so that information may facilitate action. A report is presented in the doctoral program, in which a course in information technology describes the approach of teaching methodology. In this, the focus is on the innovative solution of the practice generation problem during research. A course in information technology research methodology. The rationale of the education and the educational objectives of the course are presented. A research process model applicable to applied research in information technology (IT) is proposed and discussed. This model accommodates scientific methods of research, including empirical, quantitative, qualitative, case study and mixed methods. The course design and pedagogical approach are described in terms of thematic areas of scholarship and practice, and intended outcomes. Here the topics of paper syllabus, including proposal formulation; research design; methods of investigation; methods of demonstrating concept; approaches to research validation; and documenting research results in the form of technical papers and the dissertation summarize all. The main objective of this paper is to tell us the approach used for teaching the course, the course design, a summary of lessons learned after several offerings of the course, and ideas for further improvement.

Considering the countless definitions of emotion, one should not expect a single standard method of emotion measurement. The research was done with 300 samples participants.

Currently, even though much of broadcast television is closed-captioned, the vast majority of the nation's Video and film assets are not. Because of this, any type of digital video library must employ some type of audio transcription. A number of Sources of error and variability arise naturally in the context of the audio transcription. For example, broad cast Video productions, whether they are documentary Style interviews or theatrical productions, must record Speech from multiple speakers standing in different locations. This results in Speech Signal quality with different Signal to noise ratio properties. Further compounding the problem are the effects of different orientations of the Speakers and particular reverberation characteristics of the room. Still further, as the use of table top microphones, lapel microphones, and directional boom microphones traditionally used in broadcast Video productions are used as Sources for audio transcription, the variability arising from differences in microphone characteristics and differences in Signal to noise ratio may significantly degrade performance. We conducted a longitudinal qualitative study of working and knowledge sharing practices of seven geographically dispersed, cross-functional development teams in a single organization.

The goal of the study was to explore the processes of creating, sharing and applying knowledge in pursuit of innovation when team members come from different physical and intellectual backgrounds. Because our objective was to generate rather than test theory, the study design was open-ended to allow unforeseen themes to emerge from the data. As discussed above, our thinking about situated knowledge and its potential relevance was triggered by the literature. This interest was enhanced by themes that emerged in the data, which highlight the role of site-based knowledge and practices in the work of dispersed teams.

The findings from this study suggest that organizations might benefit from developing a series of complementary knowledge management approaches that specifically acknowledge the context of practice, and promote possibilities for interactions within and across these contexts. Examples of managerial policies that might promote coherent site communities and practices include support—and sufficient 'organizational slack'—for broad, informal interaction on site, encouragement of a culture of generalized knowledge sharing, and recognition of supportive behavior in this regard. These organizational characteristics are likely to facilitate the discovery of efficient channels of learning, as well as develop the community memory of available resources and past experience. Although some sources for learning such as individual domains of expertise—may well be electronic documented for automated search and retrieval later, most sources of situated knowledge identified as useful are not of a form that can be easily categorized and codified. Stories that record historical site experiences may be a better way to capture and retain historical situated knowledge.

Managerial policies to promote cohesion between site communities and different site practices might include support for periodic inter-site movement of key people who might act as 'bridges' of firsthand experience to aid the interpretation and elicitation of practice-based knowledge from other site contexts. Again, although electronic indices can be used to identify remote experts and other resources, if remote colleagues can engage these with an understanding of local practices and values, their learning is likely to be more effective.

3-D Printing Technology in Libraries - As a developing innovation, three-dimensional (3D) printing has increased much consideration as a quick prototyping and small scale fabricating innovation around the globe. In the changing situation of library consideration, Maker spaces are turning into a piece of most open and scholastic libraries, and 3D printing is one of the advancements incorporated into Maker spaces. As developing advancements show up not too far off of instruction consistently, they are altering universe of educating & inquire about consistently with their reception and joining into reference libraries, teaching

space and investigation workshops [4]. 3D printing gives another inventive and creative stage for practically every discipline in instruction and research. Especially, designing controls utilize 3D printing to make models of new machines, robots, and different models by different programming. Libraries have been a place for thought age and learning sharing for quite a long time. In the current mechanical insurgencies, libraries have grasped the change and moving requirement for innovation contribution in supporting learning creation. This moving worldview enlivened libraries to end up plainly included with community oriented learning focuses. One of the normal advancements generally acknowledged in these spots is 3D printing. This is an incredible approach to draw in clients in the libraries and help the group with making information and learning rising innovations.

Radio Frequency Technology in Library - Radio frequency identification is petite chip-based gadgets which can accumulate information and utilized to recognize protests extraordinarily. There beginnings can be followed back to radio recurrence transponders which appended to partnered flying machine in World war two to recognize companion from adversary. Document Identification is a fundamental part in the conveyance of library and data benefits as it encourages obtainment, stock administration, security of licensed innovation, area and recovery of data articles and segregation amongst releases and organizations. RFID has remained utilized as part of a varied assortment of uses, for example, expressway toll accumulation, distant keyless channels for cars. Ubiquitous processing settings depend on the union of remote innovations and propelled gadgets. Various sensor organize applications can exploit the cooperative energy coming about because of the joined utilization Libraries Radio frequency identification are petite chip-based gadgets which can accumulate information and utilized to recognize protests extraordinarily. There beginnings can be followed back to radio recurrence transponders which appended to partnered flying machine in World war two to recognize companion from adversary. Document Identification is a fundamental part in the conveyance of library and data benefits as it encourages obtainment, stock administration, security of licensed innovation, area and recovery of data articles and segregation amongst releases and organizations. RFID has remained utilized as part of a varied assortment of uses, for example, expressway toll accumulation, distant keyless channels for cars. Ubiquitous processing settings depend on the union of remote innovations and propelled gadgets. Various sensor organize applications can exploit the cooperative energy coming about because of the joined utilization.

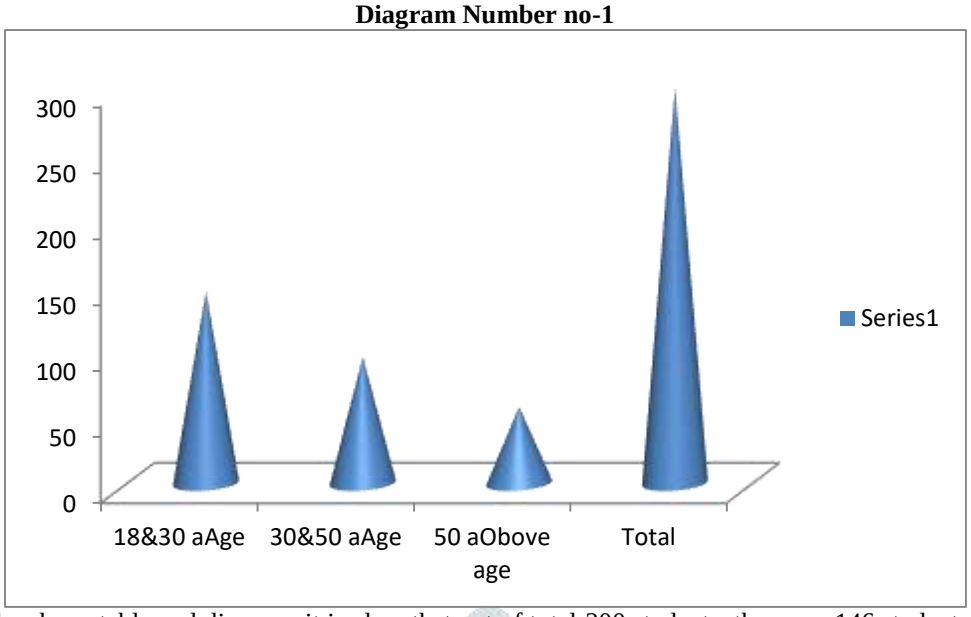
IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

LIS System therefore must expand their role for providing need-based continuing education for working professionals so that they may remain competitive in their jobs. LIS faculty should continuously work to evolve better curriculum delivery methods so that students may find the courses of study interesting, amusing and engaging. Faculty should also continuously develop and structure curricula in a way that may encourage learning, more learning and still more learning.

Table No – 1
Age group wise details

Class	Number	Percentage
18&30 aAge	146	48.67
30&50 aAge	96	32
50 aObove age	58	19.33
Total	300	100

Diagram Number no-1



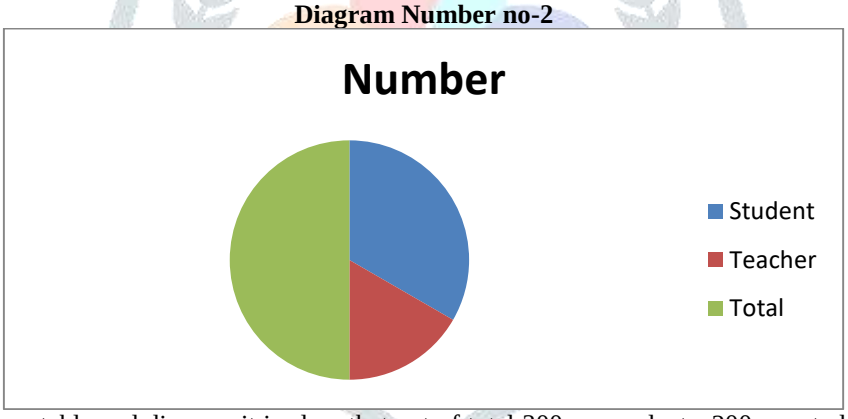
From the study of the above table and diagram, it is clear that out of total 300 students, there are 146 students in the age group of 18 to 30 years and their percentage is 48.67, the number of students from 30 to 50 is 96, whose percentage is 32 and above 50 years. Asge is 58 whose percentage is 19.33

Table No - 2

Occupation

Class	**Number**	**Percentage**
Student	200	66.66
Teacher	100	33.33
Total	300	100

Diagram Number no-2



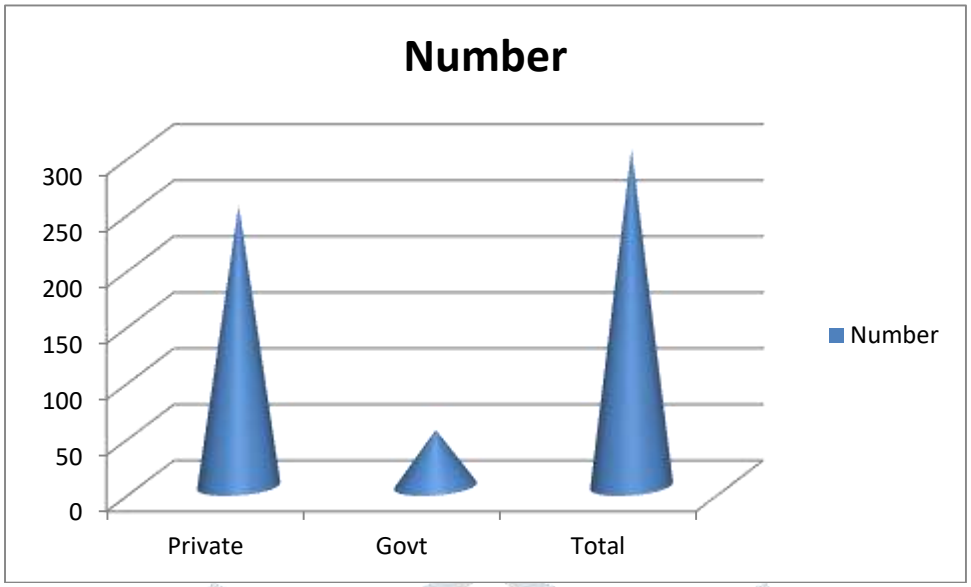
From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of total 300 respondents, 200 are students, whose percentage is 66. 66 and 100 are teachers, whose percentage is 33.33.

Table No – 3

Types of Library

Class	**Number**	**Percentage**
Private	250	83.33
Govt	50	16.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-3



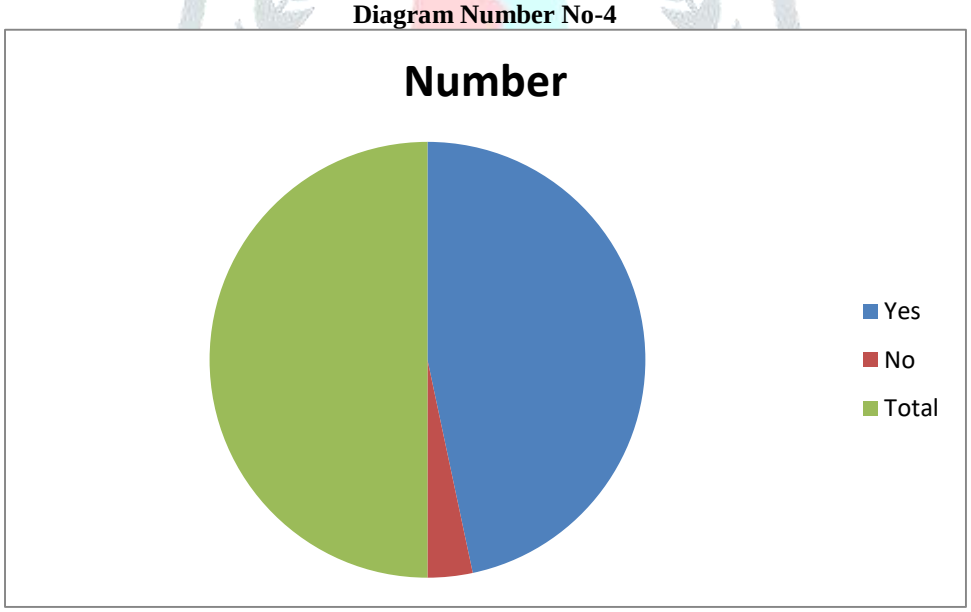
From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of total 300 libraries, 250 are private libraries, whose percentage is 83.33 and 50 are government libraries, whose percentage is 16.66.

Table No – 4

Software used in library

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	280	93.33
No	20	6.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-4



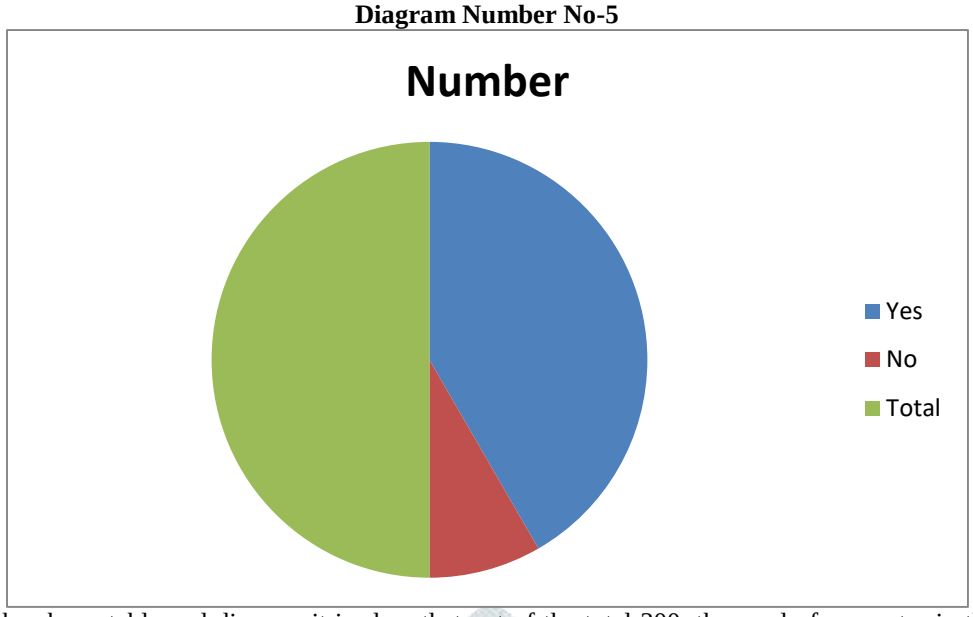
From the study of the above table and diagram, it is clear that out of the total 300 libraries, the number of users of the software is 280, whose percentage is 93.33 and the number of no people is 20, whose percentage is 6.66.

Table No – 5

Need of computers in library

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	250	83.33
No	50	16.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-5



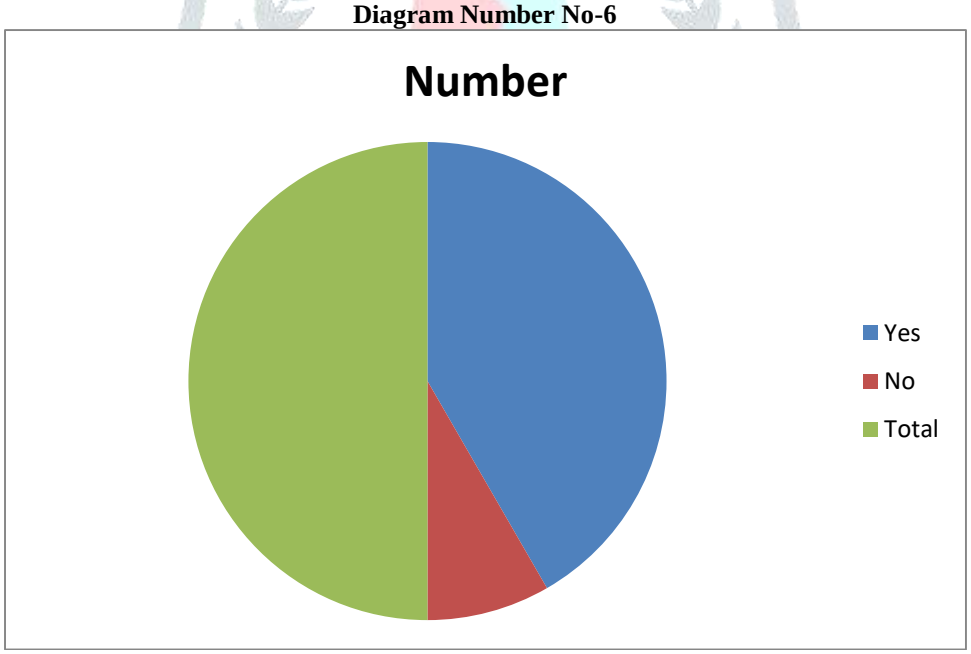
From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of the total 300, the need of computer in the library is 250 in which the number of yes people is 83.33 and the number of no people is 50, whose percentage is 16.66.

Table No – 6

No. of librarion

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	250	83.33
No	50	16.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-6



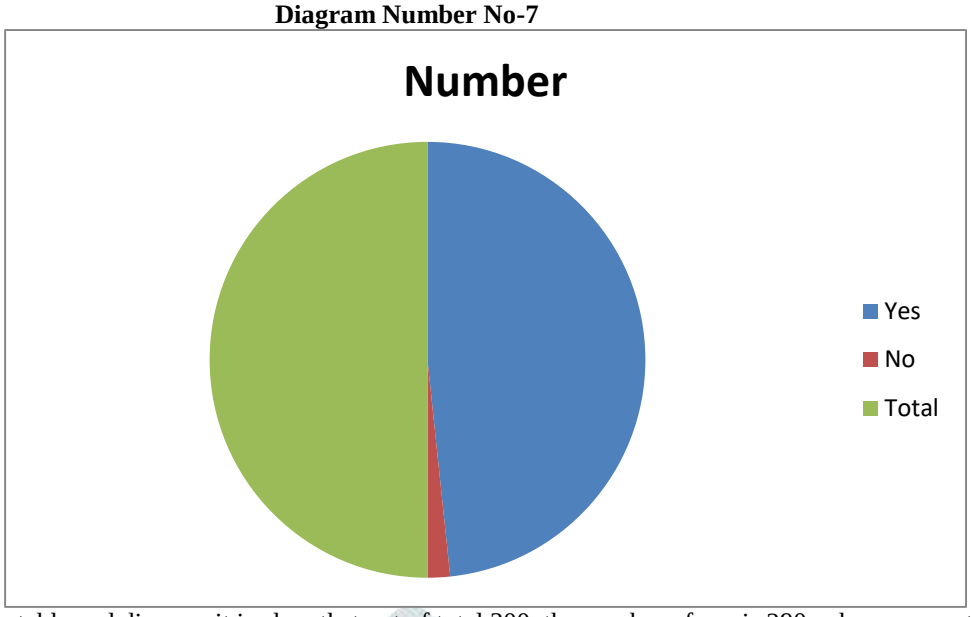
From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of the total number of 300 libraries, the number of libraries is 250, whose percentage is 83.33 and the number of no is 50, whose percentage is 16.66.

Table No – 7

Did you felt like that proper attention given by librarion

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	290	96.66
No	10	3.33
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-7

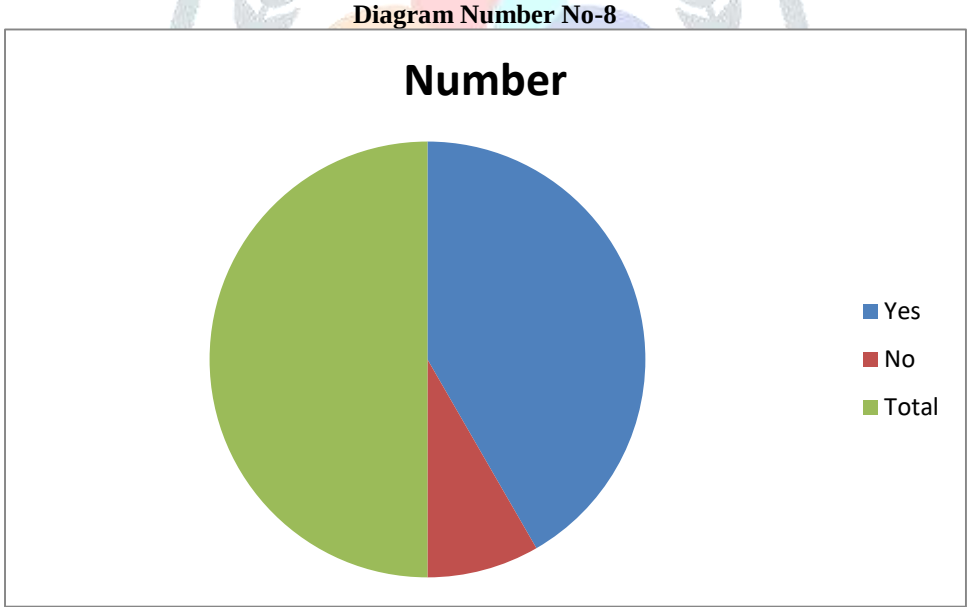


From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of total 300, the number of yes is 290, whose percentage is 96.66 and the number of no is 10, whose percentage is 3.33.

Table No – 8
Always get books from library

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	250	83.33
No	50	16.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-8

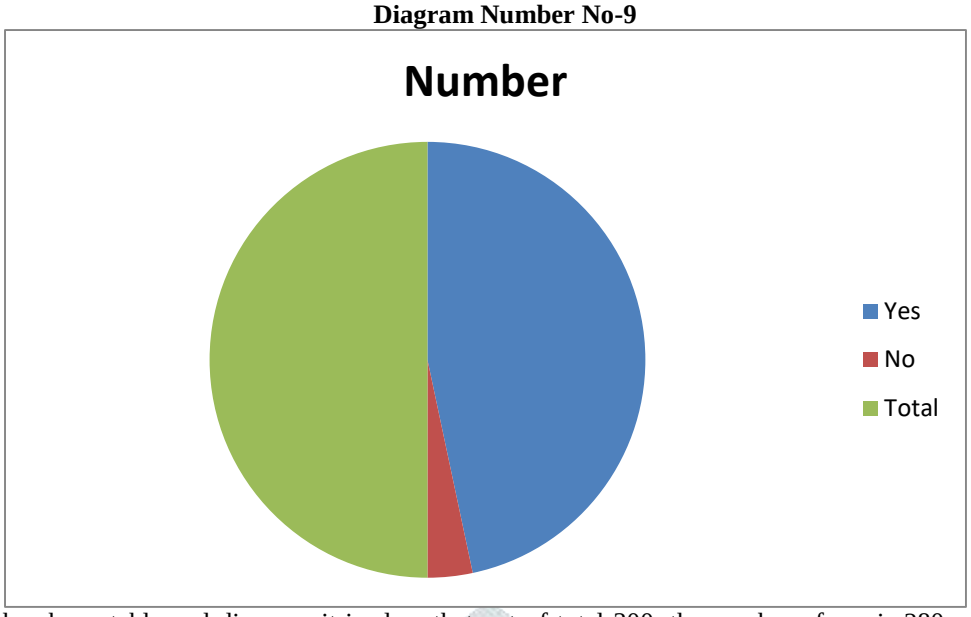


From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of total 300, the number of yes is 250, whose percentage is 83.33 and the number of no is 50, whose percentage is 16.66.

Table No – 9
Books of your choices are available

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	280	93.33
No	20	6.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-9



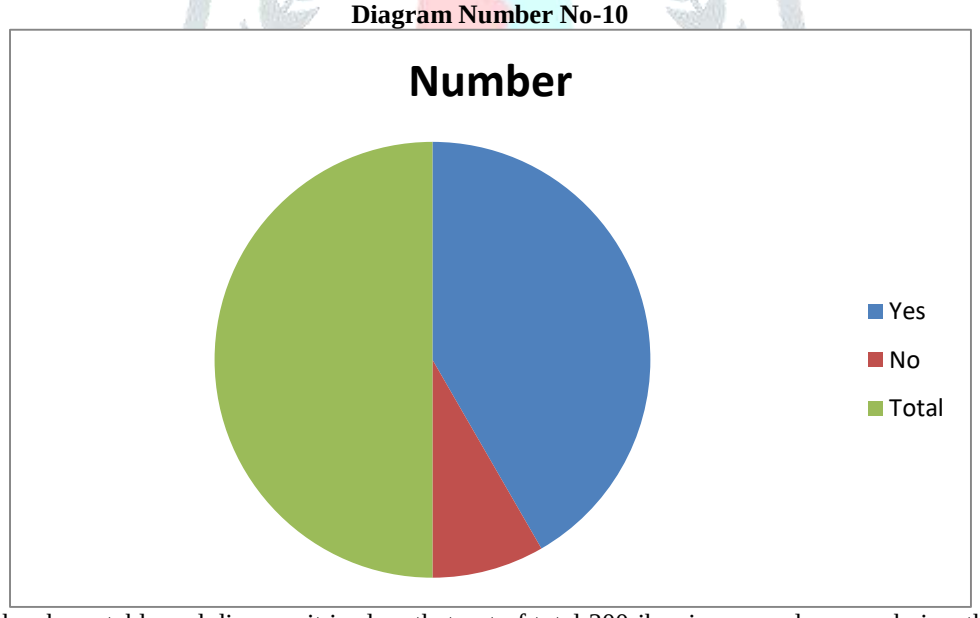
From the study of the above table and diagram, it is clear that out of total 300, the number of yes is 280, whose percentage is 93.33 and the number of no is 20, whose percentage is 6.66.

Table No – 10

Is librarian a good career choice

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	250	83.33
No	50	16.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-10



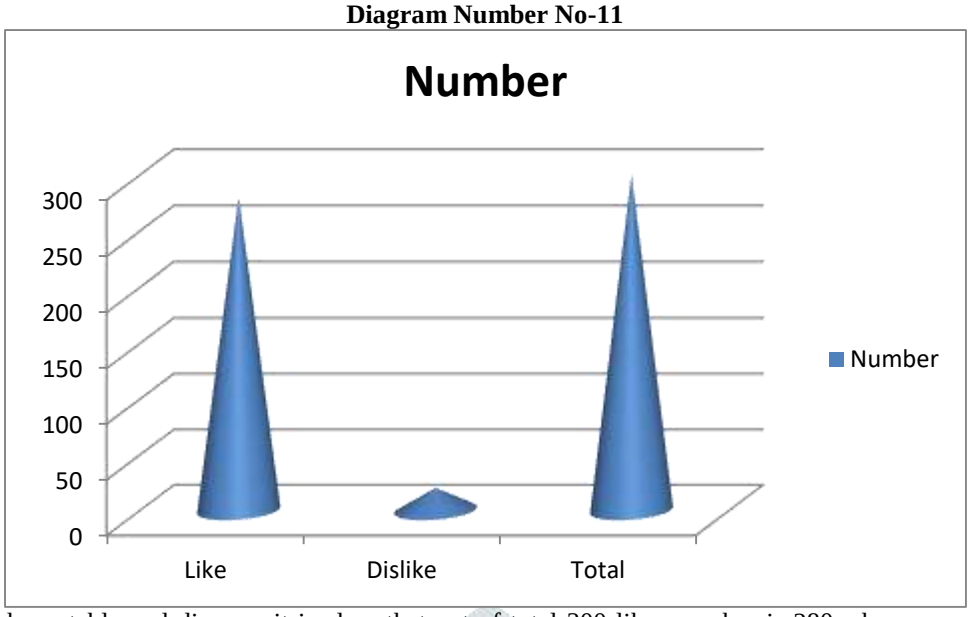
From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of total 300 ibrarian a good career choice, the number of yes is 250 whose percentage is 83.33 and the number of no is 50 whose percentage is 16.66

Table No – 11

What type of books you like to read

Class	Number	Percentage
Like	280	83.33
Dislike	20	16.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-11



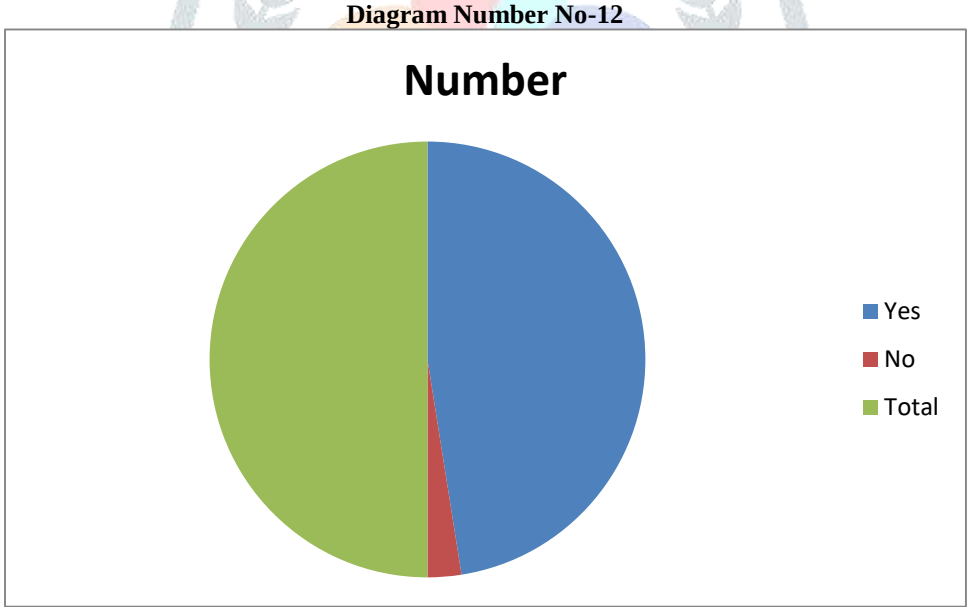
From the study of above table and diagram it is clear that out of total 300 likes number is 280 whose percentage is 83.33 and dislike number is 20 whose percentage is 16.66

Table No – 12

Do you think enough books are provided in the library

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	285	95
No	15	5
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-12



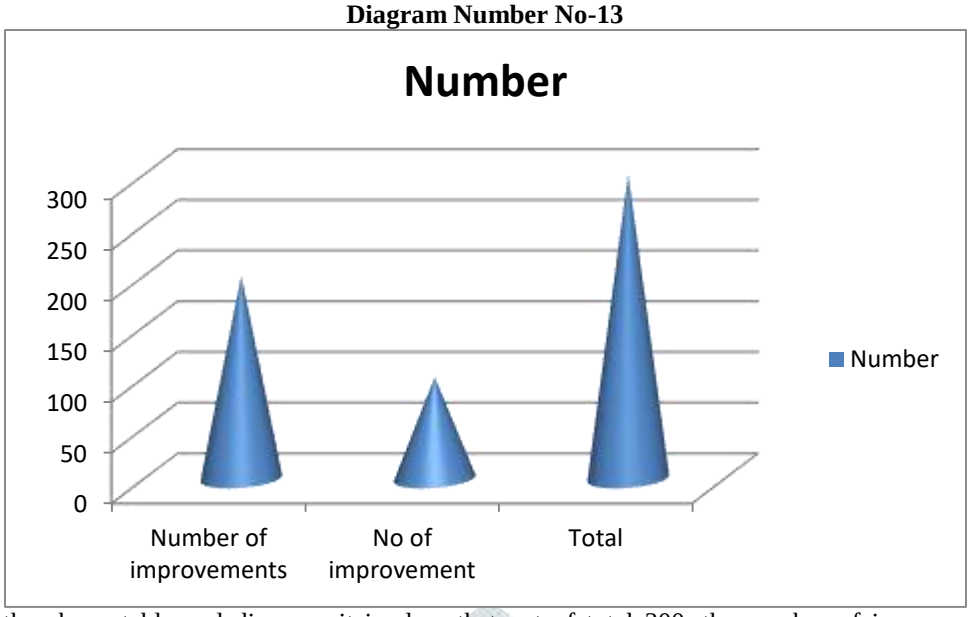
From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of total 300, the number of yes is 285, whose percentage is 95 and the number of no is 5, whose percentage is 5.

Table No – 13

Do you think enough books are provided in the library

Class	Number	Percentage
Number of improvements	200	66.66
No of improvement	100	33.33
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-13



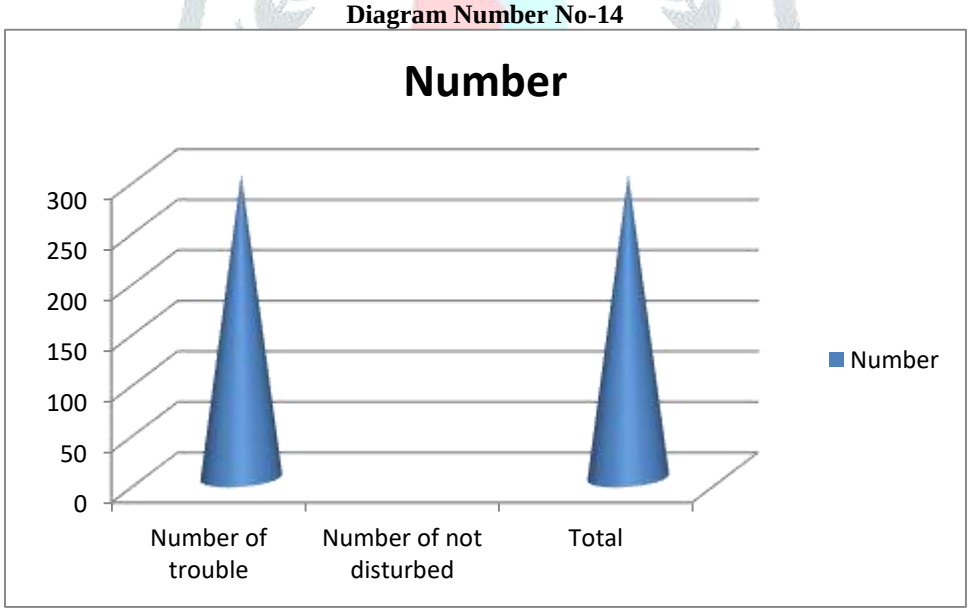
From the study of the above table and diagram, it is clear that out of total 300, the number of improvement is 200, whose percentage is 66. is 66 and the number with no more improvement is 100 whose percentage is 33.33

Table No – 14

What do you do if you haveing trouble to finding a book

Class	Number	Percentage
Number of trouble	300	100
Number of not disturbed		
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-14



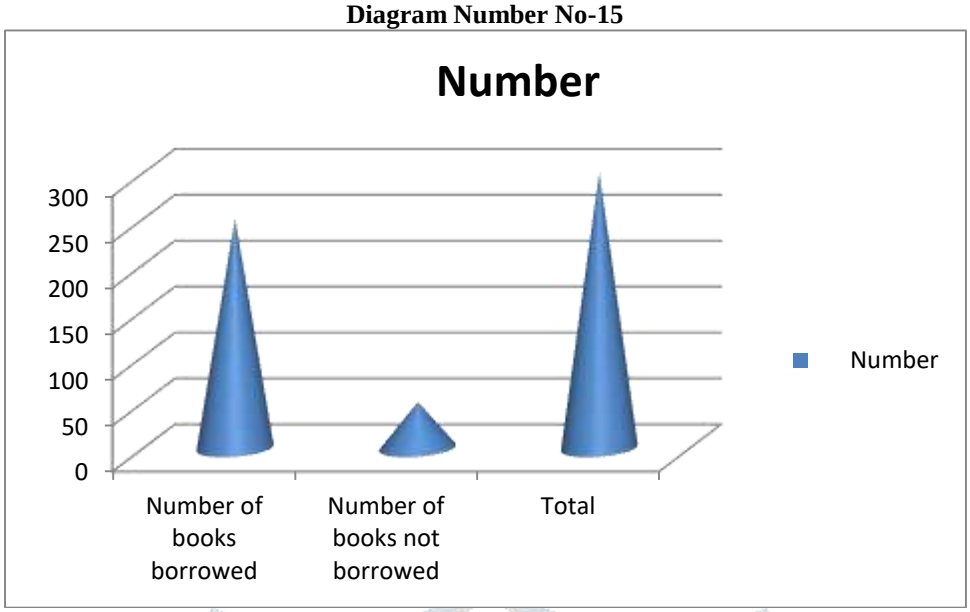
From the study of the above table and diagram, it is clear that out of total 300, the number of trouble is 300, whose percentage is 100.

Table No – 15

What do you do if you haveing trouble to finding a book

Class	Number	Percentage
Number of books borrowed	250	83.33
Number of books not borrowed	50	16.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-15



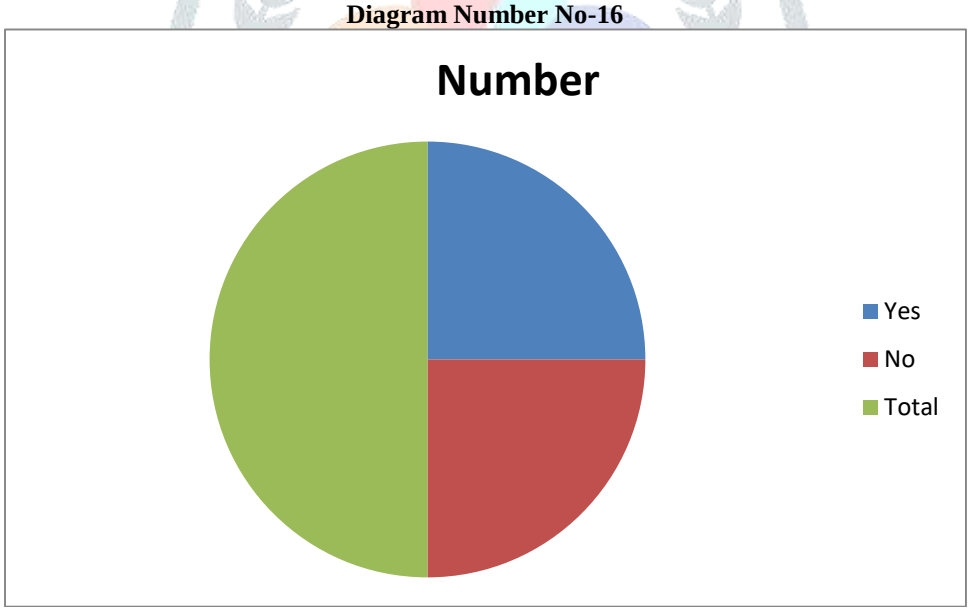
From the study of the above table and diagram, it is clear that out of the total 300, the number of borrowers is 250, whose percentage is 83.33 and the number of non-borrowers is 50, whose percentage is 16.66.

Table No – 16

Do you always read the material you borrow from library

Class	Number	Percentage
Yes	150	50
No	150	50
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-16



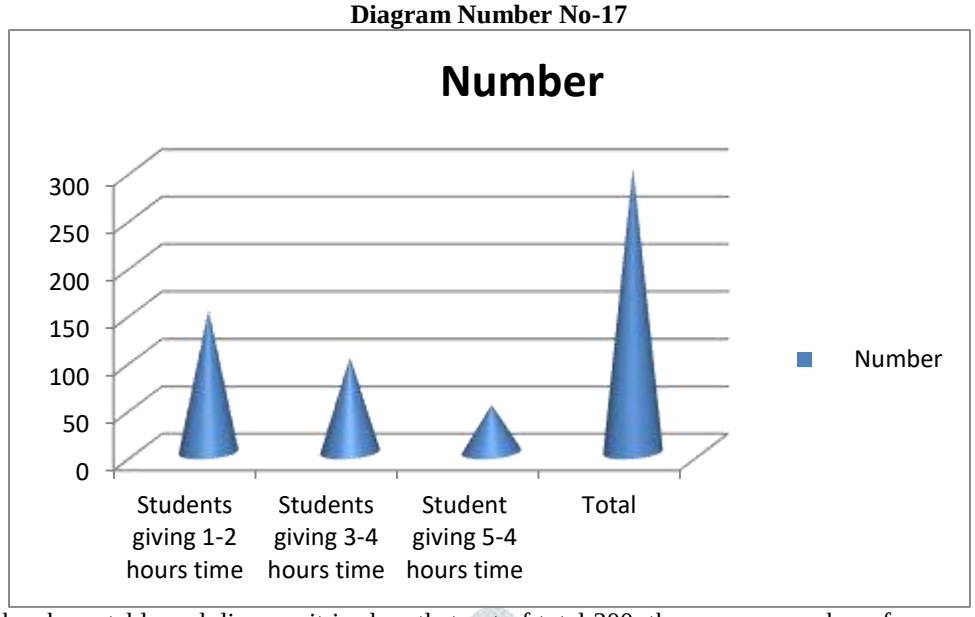
From the study of the above table and diagram, it is clear that out of total 300, the number of people who say yes is 150, whose percentage is 50 and the number of people who do not speak is 150, whose percentage is 50.

Table No – 17

How much time on an average do you spend in library per week

Class	Number	Percentage
Students giving 1-2 hours time	150	50
Students giving 3-4 hours time	100	33.33
Student giving 5-4 hours time	50	16.66
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-17



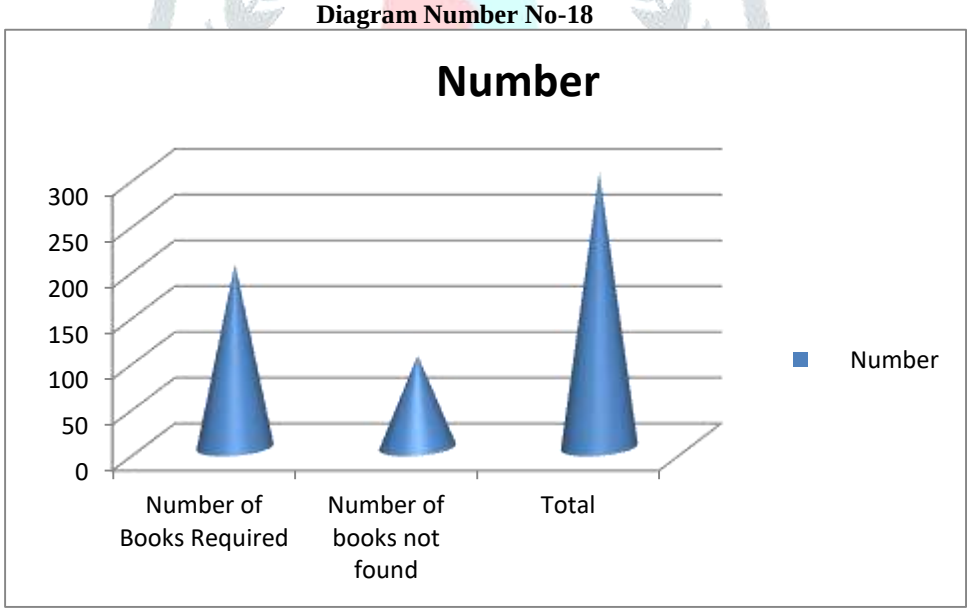
From the study of the above table and diagram it is clear that out of total 300, the average number of average spent 1-2 hours is 150, the percentage of which is 50, the number of average spent 3-4 hours is 100, whose percentage is 33. is 33 and the average number of hours spent for 5 -4 hours is 50 whose percentage is 16.66.

Table No – 18

Do you find the needed books from library

Class	Number	Percentage
Number of Books Required	200	66.66
Number of books not found	100	33.33
Total	300	100

Diagram Number No-18



From the study of the above table and diagram, it is clear that out of total 300, the number of books that are required is 200, whose percentage is 66.66 and the number of books that are not required is 100, whose percentage is 33.33.

Table No – 19

Are the books in library arranged according to some scheme of classification

Class	Number	Percentage
Number of books arranged	250	83.33
Number of unordered books	50	16.66
Total	300	100

IV. CONCLUSION

College libraries will carry on to composition a dominant part in the academic energy of college groups. Though, college superintendents and apprentices necessity also trust this, by intensifying grounds attentiveness of library facilities and capitals.

A sketch of library capitals and facilities accessible to grounds apprentices requisite be obtainable, and outcomes of our analysis demonstrations that College students' opinions, beliefs and usage of Web-based library capitals are conveyed. A key verdict is that apprentices are justly satisfied with the superiority and accessibility of library service area, but not completely contributing of the huge collection of facilities and gatherings.

Libraries are using the data skill in over-all and to computerize an extensive series of secretarial and practical procedure, construct records, linkage and deliver well facilities to their operators. IT submission in libraries supports in accomplishment their actions and facilities peak powerfully. The presentation of IT and availability of IT eases the free movement of data, inventive appearance and actual executive. The present investigation has examined the position of knowledge in Madhya Pradesh Library.

The emergence of ICT is the new paradigm to extend the level of library operation and Services. So, it is inevitable for the library professionals to be updated with the technology for the own existence. We did need based analysis and survey of all public and private libraries of Bhopal. Need of automation of all library procedures. To fulfill those automation needs we designed and developed a multi-tier, responsive and cross platform client server application based on recent Technologies. The web based system is implemented using typescript language along with no SQL database at local systems. Since software is an ever-evolving entity. Library is used even during holidays, those who come to the library like the physical layout of the library, database is also used in the library, in large quantities, help is always sought from librarians in relation to education. Here we are collect 300 sample of data and analysis different facility based on queasier. .

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