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Comparative Study of Academic Libraries of Selected Higher Educational Institutions in Motihari City, Bihar (India)

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Abstract:

Purpose – This paper aims to know the library resources, library services and facilities provided by the higher education academic libraries to their users, find out their problems in delivering better services to users, followed by the best possible suggestions for overall improvement and development of the libraries of selected higher educational institutions in Motihari, Bihar.

Design/Methodology/Approach – To accomplish the objectives of the study, data has been collected through a structured questionnaire consisting of several questions keeping in mind the objectives of the study, followed by personal interviews with librarians or In-charge of the libraries and visits to the selected libraries. Questionnaires were filled by the librarians or in-charge of the libraries chosen for study. The quantitative and qualitative both methods were employed to analyse the collected data, and a conclusion is drawn with suitable & achievable suggestions as well.

Findings – The study reveals that libraries of all selected higher educational institutions in Motihari have a good collection of library resources and provide user-oriented library services to their users.

Research limitations/implications – The study is confined to Academic libraries of selected higher educational institutions viz, Central university and state university colleges situated in Motihari and affiliated to the University Grants Commission (UGC). The study examines the resources, services and facilities available in libraries for their users, in this drastically changing environment.

Originality/value – The study is unique in its own way as all the studies have been conducted on the use of public & academic library resources & services by its users, but the comparison of academic libraries of higher educational institutions in eastern Indian states, especially in Bihar type state, where literacy rate is still meagre, is still untouched and the present study is an effort put forward to fill this gap. In addition, this study will be also helpful for the other academic libraries to adopt new trends & technology-based services and some suggestions to ensure better services to their users.

Keywords: Comparative Study, Library Resources, Library Services, Academic Libraries, Higher Education, Motihari, Bihar.

Paper Type – Research Paper/Article

1. Introduction:

We all know that libraries play a vital role in the education system. Similarly, Academic libraries of higher educational institutions play an essential role in academic learning and research activity. The purpose of any library is to fulfil the information requirements of its users. Similarly, the academic libraries also have the same purpose of meeting the information need of their academic users, and they may be Undergraduate (UG) students, Post-graduate (PG) students, Research Scholars or Faculty members. Universities are the pictogram of higher education everywhere. The strength and standards of the university are evaluated through its library. The libraries of the universities or colleges provide their services to undergraduate, postgraduate and research scholars along with faculties and staff. Academicians are the major user of the university library, and they always need information speedily. Therefore, the resources of the university library must be adequately developed and efficiently organised to ensure their maximum utilisation. User's particular needs or requirements should be the primary goal of the libraries, and in order to fulfil user's information, libraries must be acquainted with a variety of library services.

Concept of Academic Library, Library Resources & Services:

Academic Library:

Academic libraries are mainly of three types: school, college and university libraries. Colleges and universities are the places for higher education in our education system. The academic library has been described as the "heart" of the learning community, providing a place for students, research scholars, faculty and other staff to do their study or research and advance their knowledge. The librarians and library staff provide numerous services to these users, addressing their diverse needs, characteristics, and interests.

Library Resources:

Academic Libraries are the source of keeping and distributing the information through books, journals, maps, Thesis, Dissertation and other print & non-print resources that are used by students and faculties in their learning, teaching and research process. There are many types of Library resources i.e., human resources (strength of library officials, their qualifications and experiences), physical resources (library study space, chairs, tables, books and books selves, etc.), printed and e-resources are essentially necessary.

Library Services:

The concept of service can describe as intangible activity, which is not stored and does not result in ownership. It means that services are the activities that are provided to the consumer. It is intangible and does not result in the ownership of anything (investorwords, np). The list of services generally provided by libraries is such as (i) Current Awareness Service (CAS); (ii) Reference & Referral Service; (iii) Translation Service; (iv) Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI); (v) Reprographic or Xerox Service; (vi) Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC); (vii) Indexing and Abstracting service; (viii) Online / Electronic Service and Inter-Library Loan Service etc.

Literature Review:

Many studies have been done to get the basic idea and clarity about the concept and some of those are:

Jindal, Khan and Roy (2020) conducted a comparative study of deemed university libraries of Delhi: NCR (National Capital Region); the user awareness study of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled information services facilitated by the university libraries and found that all the university libraries under study have good infrastructure, staff and other library resources but a large number of users not being aware of the services. The authors recommended that there is a need to hold frequent awareness activities. Viz. User orientation education programmes, seminars, conferences, and study circles. It will increase the awareness of the users about the services, their advantages and usage of the library resources & services.

Pandey (2020) conducted a study to determine the library resources and services providing by the central and state universities of Bihar by the study of their library websites. He found that most of the resources and services are easily available on library website portals. It is observed

that in this digital era library websites are also playing an important role to providing information resources and services to their users and others.

Mahipal and Verma (2018) studied the Information Seeking Behaviour Pattern among the Agricultural Students of Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur, to know the information-seeking patterns of the Under Graduate Students, Post Graduate Students and Ph.D. Scholars in Agriculture of various Agricultural College Libraries of Indira Gandhi Agricultural University (IGKV) in Raipur, Chhattisgarh. The study identified various modes of literature search, the purpose of visit, type of information gathered, frequency of library visit and time spent in the library.

Kona, Chagari and Rudraksha (2017) studied on use of library resources and services in selected deemed university libraries in Andhra Pradesh, and they concluded that all the deemed universities have separate individual library buildings and their libraries are maintained well both electronic and print information resources and services for academic and research purpose. In their study, it was found that the majority of users were satisfied with library resources and services of deemed universities libraries in Andhra Pradesh (India).

Pandey, Madhav (2017) A study Role of agricultural libraries in the development of Chhattisgarh Agriculture in the digital era to know the how to play library automation an essential role to quick retrieval and dissemination of information. Most of the libraries in Chhattisgarh are partially automated, and libraries were using Koha, Soul and various commercial software.

More (2014) conducted a case study on the library of NMIMS, a Deemed-t- be University in Mumbai (Maharastra) and found that most of the users are aware of library resources and services, and most of the users are using it frequently.

Jamil, Tariq and Jamil (2013) investigated the availability and utilisation of existing library resources in the universities of Pakistan, where elementary programs of study were launched in the years 2010 and 2011. They found that a good majority of female teachers and female students were using library and library resources once a week and sometimes daily.

Simmonds and Andaleeb (2001) stated in their study that academic librarians must monitor the needs of the academic environment by remaining networked into their academic institution's curriculum, resource needs of teachers, student preference for how needed information is packaged (i.e., CD-ROMS, journals, microfiche, audio-visuals, Internet, etc.),

and related administrative use of information (i.e., career planning and development, and so on). By focusing on needed resources and delivering what users want, librarians can play a proactive role by developing a variety of resource access options for the users that meet cost and efficacy criteria.

Scope and Methodology:

Since this research activity aims to know the basic information and collect the data regarding the MGCU (Mahatma Gandhi Central University), Motihari; LND (Laxmi Narain Dubey) College, Motihari; MS (Munshi Singh) College, Motihari and SRAP (Sheodeni Ram Ayodhya Prasad) College, Motihari library resources, services & facilities to compare them. The proposed study is descriptive in nature and to collect the information from the above four selected universities and colleges library situated in the Motihari, Bihar, survey method has been used with the help of a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed to the librarians or library professionals. After receiving the questionnaire, the data is analysed and evaluated. Further, the information is also supplemented by an interview with the librarian or library in-charge and observation wherever found necessary. The quantitative and qualitative both methods were employed to analyse the collected data and a conclusion is drawn with suggestions.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the basic information and condition about Central and State University or Colleges libraries in Motihari, Bihar viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP Libraries.
2. To know the Library Resouces, Services & collection of documents in the selected Central and State university & colleges library of Motihari, Bihar.
3. To know about the users-oriented services, facilities available at the selected libraries as mentioned above.
4. To know the information or document retrieval & management system of the selected libraries as mentioned above.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

This particular section consists of data analysis with interpretation, followed by findings and discussion:

Table 1: Description of University or College Libraries taken for study in Motihari

S. No.	Name of the University/ Colleges	Abbreviation	Establishment	Authority of University
01	Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari	MGCU	2016	Central Govt.
02	Munshi Singh College, Motihari	MS	1945	State Govt.
03	Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari	LND	1966	State Govt.
04	Sheodeni Ram Ayodhya Prasad College	SRAP	1969	State Govt.

- It shows that only four universities or colleges of Motihari have taken for study, including one central university library and three state universities or college libraries.
- It also states the abbreviation of the name of universities or colleges, their establishment year and type of governing body of the above universities/colleges.

Table 2: Websites of Selected University or Colleges & their Libraries

S. No	College / University Name	University Website (Y/ N)	Library (Y/ N)	Library Website (Y/ N)	University/ College Website Address	Library Website Address
01	MGCU	Y	Y	Y	www.mgcu.ac.in	www.mgcub.ac.in/library
02	MS	Y	Y	N	www.mscollege.ac.in	N
03	LND	Y	Y	Y	www.lndclib.ac.in	www.lndcollege.ac.in
04	SRAP	Y	Y	N	www.srapcollege.co.in	N

Y = "Yes" and N = "No"

- The above table shows that, out of Four Universities/ Colleges, all have their university or College Websites (i.e. 100%)
- Table 2 shows that all the above 4 Universities or Colleges: MGCU, MS, LND, and SRAP have their library (i.e. 100 %).

- The above table shows that only MGCU and LND have library websites, and MS and SRAP have no library websites (i.e. 50 %).

Table 3: Detail about Staffs of the above University & College Library

Library of University/ Colleges		MGCU	LND	MS	SRAP
Total Number of Library Staffs		08	04	05	06
Qualification	**Ph.D.**	02	01	00	00
	PG	03	01	02	02
	UG	03	02	03	04
Staff	**Professional**	02	00	01	01
	Semi-Professional	03	02	02	02
	Non-Professional	03	02	02	03
Designation	**Librarian/ I/C**	01	01	01	01
	Assistant Librarian / I/C	01	01	01	01
	Library Assistant / Attendant	06	02	03	04

- Table 3 states that all the above four Universities and Colleges have different numbers of staff in the library, i.e. MGCU has eight staff, MS has five staff, LND has four staff, and SRAP has six staff.
- Table 3 clearly shows that the MGCU Central University has the maximum staff (08 staff), and LND has the least staff (4 staff) in the library.
- The above table also shows the different staffs of the University/ College Library are–

MGCU has 02 Professional staff, 03 Semi-Professional, 03 Non -Professional staff.

LND has No Professional Staff, 02 Semi-Professional, 02 Non-Professional staff.

MS has 01 Professional staff, 02 Semi-Professional, 02 Non-Professional staff.

SRAP has 01 Professional staff, 02 semi-Professional, 03 Non-Professional staff.

Table 4: Details about Staff Designation of the University/ College Libraries.

S. No	University / College	Designation / Post			
		Librarian/ (I/C)	Assistant Librarian/ (I/C)	Library Assistant /Attendant	Total Number of Designation/ Post
01	MGCU	01	01	06	08
02	LND	01	01	02	04
03	MS	01	01	03	05
04	SRAP	01	01	04	06

- Table 4 Interpretate that all the above four Universities or Colleges have different Designations or Posts in Library i.e., MGCU has eight staff, MS has five staff, SRAP has six staff, and LND has four staff.
- The above table clearly shows the different designations or posts of the University/ College Library at Present as follow:

    MGCU has 01 Librarian (I/C), 01 Assistant Librarian (I/C), 06 Library Assistants or Attendants.

    LND has 01 Librarian (I/C), 01 Assistant Librarian (I/C), 02 Library Assistant or Attendant.

    MS has 01 Librarian (I/C), 01 Assistant Librarian (I/C), 03 Library Assistant or Attendant.

    SRAP has 01 Librarian (I/C), 01 Assistant Librarian (I/C), 04 Library Assistant or Attendant.

Table 5: Detail about Staff Qualification of the University / College Libraries.

S. No.	University / College	Qualification			
		Ph.D.	**PG**	**UG**	**Number of Qualified Staffs**
01	MGCU	02	03	03	08
02	LND	01	01	02	04
03	MS	00	02	03	05
04	SRAP	00	02	04	06

- Table 5 interpretate that all the above four Universities/Colleges have different qualifications of staff in library viz, Ph.D., PG, & UG.
- Among the above-mentioned University or Colleges, MGCU Library has the maximum number of qualified staff in its Library while LND has the least number of staff in the library.
- The above table shows the different qualified staffs of university/colleges library viz, MGCU has 02 Ph.D., 03 PG, 03 UG staff.
  LND has 01 Ph.D., 01 PG, 02 UG staff.
  MS has 02 PG, 03 UG, staff and
  SRAP has 02 PG, 04 UG staff.

Table 6: Facilities Provided by the Library to their Users:

S. No	University/ College	Facilities / Amenities					
		Xerox/ Reprography	**OPAC**	**Online Journals/ e-resources**	**Newspaper**	**Reading Room/ Area**	**Drinking Water & Sanitation**
01	MGCU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
02	LND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
03	MS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
04	SRAP	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

- From the above table, it is revealed that all the above universities/colleges, i.e., MGCU, LND, MS and SRAP provide many basic services or facilities to their users like, Reprography/Xerox service, Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC), Online Journals or e-Resources, A variety of newspaper, reading area, drinking water & sanitation facilities.

Table 7: Type of Users in above Library

University/ Colleges	Types of Users				
	UG Students	PG Students	Research Scholars	Faculties/ Teachers	Non- Teaching Staffs
MGCU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LND	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MS	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SRAP	Y	N	N	Y	Y

From Table 7, we can conclude the following details:

- UG students are users of all the above university or college libraries viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP library.

- PG students are the user of MGCU, LND & MS university/ college library, but not they are not the user of SRAP college library.

- Research Scholars are the user of only MGCU University Library.

- Teaching Faculties are users of all the above-selected university or college libraries viz, MGCU, LND, MS, & SRAP library.

- Non-Teaching Staffs are also the user of all university and college Library systems as mentioned above.

Table 8: Number of Books, Periodicals/ Newspaper and journals in the library

S. No	University/ College	Number of Documents				
		Books	Periodicals	Newspapers	Reference Book	Journals (Online & Print)
01	MGCU	31000	158	13	10000+	188

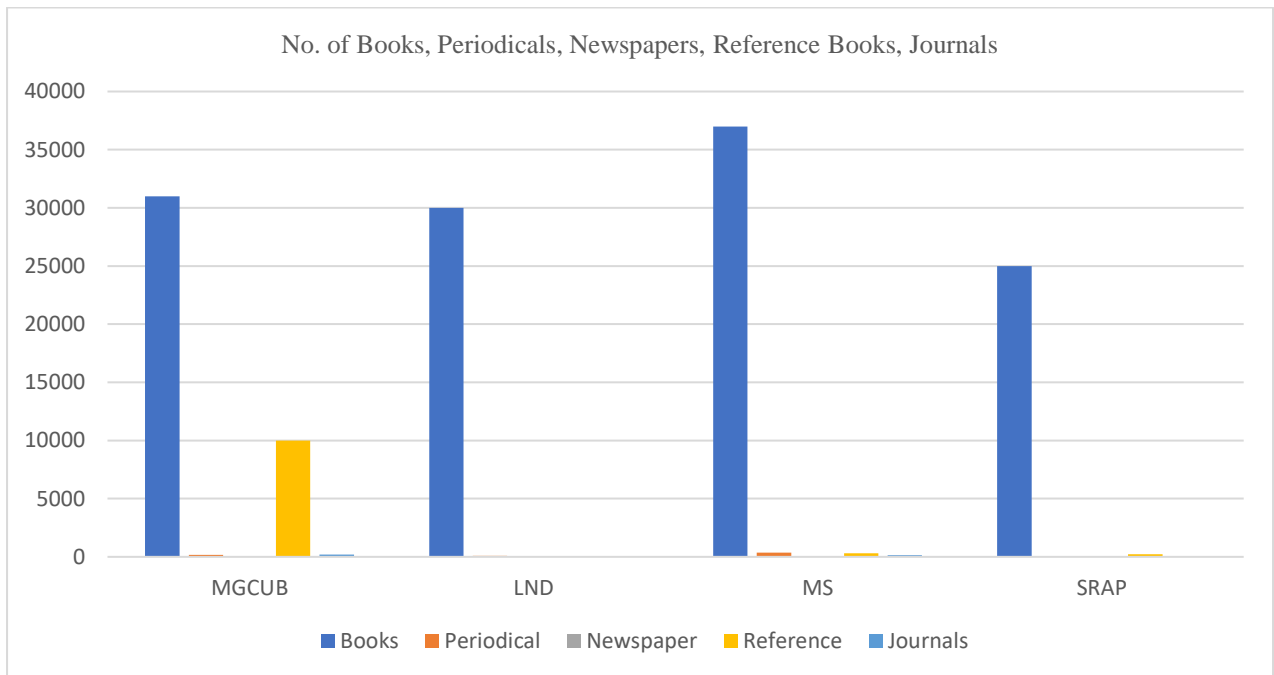| 02 | LND | 30000 | 100 | 06 | 68 | 00 |
| 03 | MS | 37000 | 350+ | 07 | 300 | 150 |
| 04 | SRAP | 25000 | 10 | 06 | 230 | 00 |

Figure 1: No. of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Reference Books, Journals

Table 8 and Fig. 1 shows that-

- MS College Library has the maximum number of Books (37,000), MGCU library having a collection of 31,000 books and LND College Library having a collection of near about 30,000 books, while SRAP Library has the least number of Books (25,000).

- MS College Library subscribes the maximum number of Periodicals, which is more than 350, MGCU Library is at second position with the subscription of 158 periodicals and LND College Library stands at third position with the subscription of 100 periodicals, while SRAP Library subscribes the least number of Periodicals.

- MGCU Library subscribes the maximum number of Daily & Weekly Newspapers (13), And MS College Library subscribes 07 number of daily & weekly newspapers. In contrast, LND College Library & SRAP College Library both subscribes to the least number of Newspapers (6) among the above-mentioned libraries.

- MGCU Library has the maximum number of Reference Books collection, which is more than 10,000, and MS & SRAP College Library having 300 & 230 reference book

collections respectively, while LND College Library is having the least number of reference book collections, i.e. 78 only, among the above-mentioned University/ College Library.

- Again, MGCU Library is subscribing the highest number of Journals (188), including both Print & Online (Non-Print) among the above-mentioned University & College Libraries. In contrast, LND & SRAP College Library does not subscribe to any Journals.

Table 9: Technical Services provided by the Library

S. No.	University / College	CC	DDC	AACR-II	CCC	MARC
01	MGCU	N	Y	N	N	Y
02	LND	N	Y	N	N	Y
03	MS	N	Y	N	N	N
04	SRAP	N	Y	N	N	N

Table 9 shows the following details about above mentioned-library:

- There is no above-mentioned University/Colleges Library that uses Colon Classification Scheme (CC) to classify the documents in the library.

- It also shows that all the above-mentioned university/ college libraries use the Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme (DDC) to classify the library documents.

- As mentioned above, no university or colleges Library uses any Cataloguing Code like Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (AACR-II) & Classified Cataloguing Code (CCC) for Cataloguing of library documents.

- MGCU & LND college libraries are doing their Cataloguing of documents in MARC format through SOUL & KOHA Library Management Software, respectively.

Table 10: Status of Library Computerization

S. No.	University / College	Library Computerized	RFID in Library
01	MGCU	Y	N
02	LND	Y	N
03	MS	Y	N
04	SRAP	Y	N

- Table 10 gives the information that every library of the selected university or college has fully computerised.
- It also states that there is no RFID Implication in any university or college library, as mentioned above.

Table 11: Computer Status in Libraries

S. No.	University / College	Number of Computers in Library
01	MGCU	20
02	LND	04
03	MS	40
04	SRAP	20
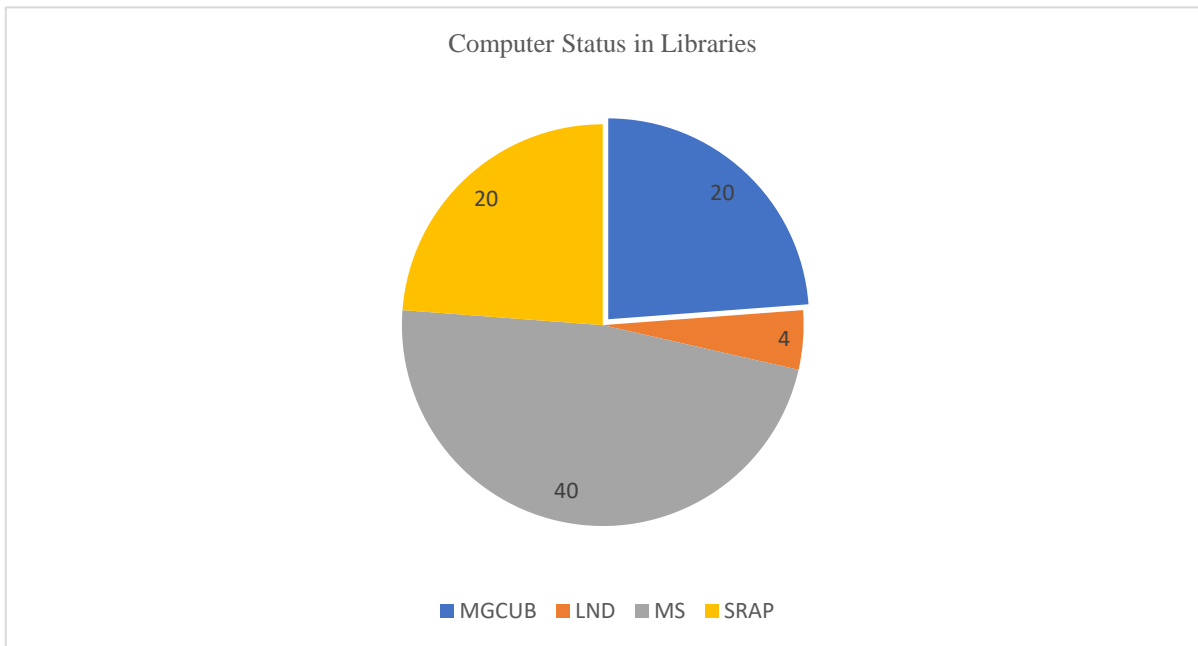
Figure 2: Computer Status in Libraries

- Table 11 & fig. 2 reveals that MS College Library has the maximum number of computers (40) and MGCU & SRAP College Library have the same number of computers (20). In contrast, LND College Library has the least number of computers (04) among the above-mentioned University & College Libraries. So LND needs to acquire more computers in its library.

Table 12: Books Loan Privilege in Library

| S. No.	University / College	Type of Users	Book Issue Return	No. of Books Issue at a Time	Duration of Issue
01	MGCU	Faculty	Y	10	20 Days
		Ph.D. Scholar	Y	8	15 Days
		M.Phil. Scholar	Y	5	15 Days
		PG/UG Student	Y	5	15 Days
		Other Staff	Y	2	15 Days
02	LND	Faculty	Y	2	15 Days
		Ph.D. Scholar	Y	2	15 Days
		M.Phil.	N	0	0
		PG/UG Student	Y	2	15 Days
		Other Staff	Y	2	15 Days
03	MS	Faculty	Y	5	15 Days
		Ph.D. Scholar	N	0	0
		M.Phil. Scholar	N	0	0
		PG/UG Student	Y	2	10 Days
		Others Staff	Y	2	10 Days
04	SRAP SRAP	Faculty	Y	2	15 Days
		Ph.D. Scholar	N	0	0
		M.Phil. Scholar	N	0	0
		PG/UG Student	Y	2	15 Days
		Other Staff	Y	2	15 Days
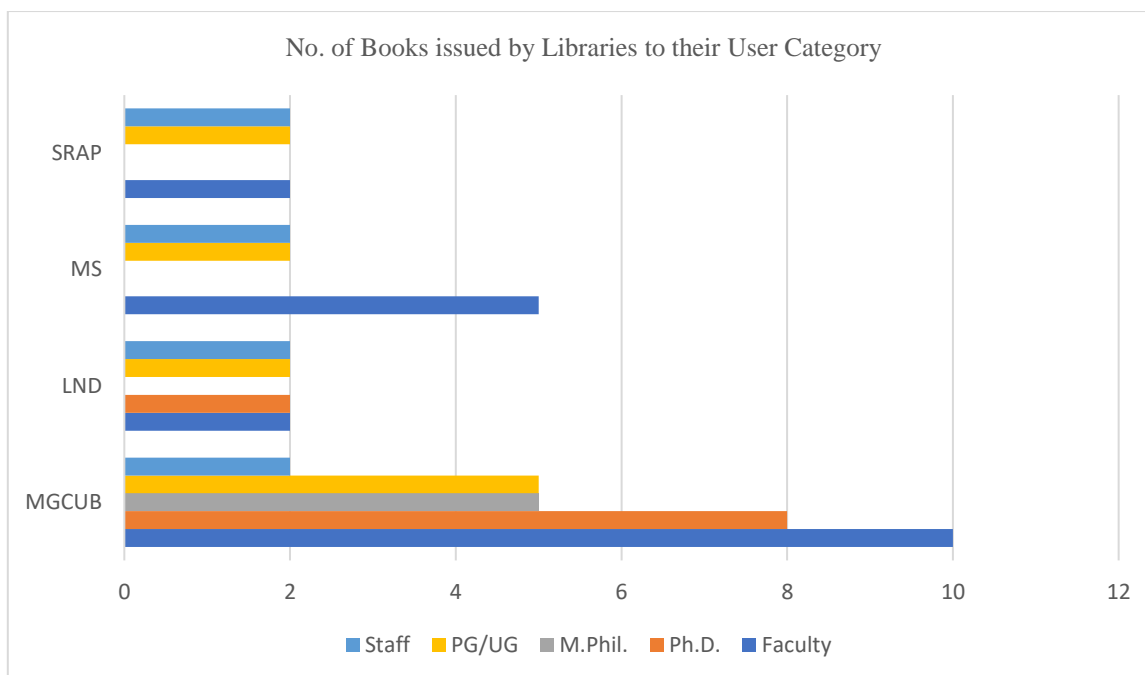
Figure 3: Books Loan Privilege Bar Graph in Above 4 Libraries

Table 12 & fig. 3 reveals the details of the loan privilege system about MGCU Library as follow:

- MGCU Library has five types of user categories viz, Faculty, Ph.D. Scholar, M.Phil. Scholar, PG/UG Student & Other Staff.
- Faculty members of MGCU Library can get ten books from the library at a time for the duration of 20 days.
- Ph.D. Scholar members of MGCU Library can get eight books from the library at a time for the duration of 15 days.
- M.Phil. Scholar & PG/UG Student, both members of MGCU Library, can get five books from the library at a time for the duration of 15 days.
- Other Staff members of MGCU Library can get two books from the library at a time for the duration of 15 days.

Table 12 & fig. 3 reveals the loan privilege system about LND College Library as follow:

- LND College Library has four types of user categories viz, Faculty, Ph.D. Scholar, PG/UG Student & Other Staff.
- All above four types of members of LND College Library can get only 2 Books from the library at a time, for the duration of 15 days.

Table 12 & fig. 3 reveals the loan privilege system of MS College Library as follow:

- MS College Library has three types of user categories viz, Faculty, PG/UG Student & Other Staff.
- Faculty members of MS College Library can get 05 books from the library at a time, for a period of 15 days.
- PG/UG Student & Other Staff, both category members (users) of MS College Library, can get only 02 Books at the same time, for the period of 10 days.

Table 12 & fig. 3 also reveals the loan privilege system about SRAP College Library that is as follow:

- SRAP College Library has three types of user categories viz, Faculty, PG/UG Student & Other Staff.
- All the above three types of members of SRAP College Library can get only 2 Books from the library at a time, for the duration of 15 days only.

Table 13: Status of Automation in above Libraries

S. No.	University / College	Fully-Automated	Semi-Automated	Non-Automated
01	MGCU	N	Y	N
02	LND	N	Y	N
03	MS	N	Y	N
04	SRAP	N	Y	N

- Table 13 reveals that no any above-mentioned University or College Library is fully automated. All above-mentioned University or College Library viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP Libraries are Semi-automated.

Table 14: User Facilities in Library

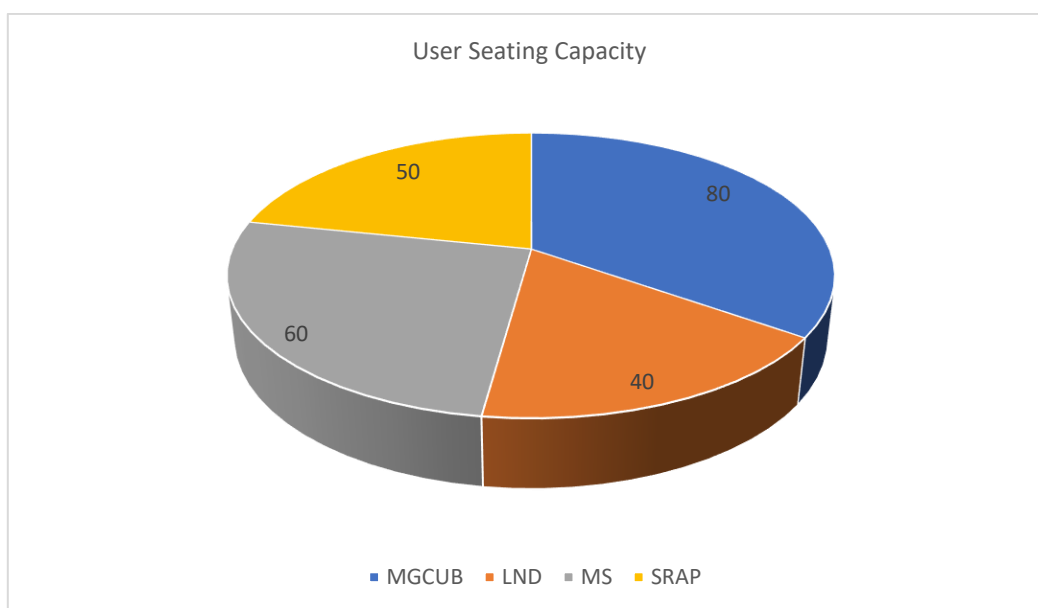| S. No	University / College	Number of Enrollment	User Seating Capacity	Users visit per day	Number of Reading Hall
01	MGCU	1800	80	180-230	03
02	LND	6000	40	40-60	02
03	MS	12000	60	40-50	02
04	SRAP	2000	50	30-40	01

Figure 4: User Seating Capacity in Libraries

Table 14 & fig. 4 reveals the following points:

- MS College Library has a maximum number of user enrollment with 12000 users, while MGCU Library has the least number of user enrollment with 1800 users.

- MGCU Library is leading among all above-mentioned libraries with 80 user seating capacity, while LND College Library has the least user seating capacity, i.e. 40 only.

- MGCU Library has a maximum number of user visits per day, i.e. 180-230 users visit MGCU Library daily, while SRAP Library has the least number of users visit per day (i.e., 30-40 users) among all the above-mentioned university or college libraries.

- MGCU Library has a maximum number of Reading Hall (i.e., 03) in all the above University or College Libraries, which has taken for study; while SRAP College Library has only one Reading Hall (i.e., 01).

Table 15: Storage Media used by Library to Store Data

S. No	University / College	Handwriting	CD/DVD/ DRIVES	Flash Drives/ Pen Drives	Cloud Storage
01	MGCU	Y	Y	N	Y
02	LND	Y	N	N	N
03	MS	Y	N	N	Y
04	SRAP	Y	N	N	N

Table 15 shows that:

- All the above-mentioned libraries viz, MGCU, LND, MS, SRAP stores the data by Handwriting, or we can say use the traditional form of data storing method.
- Only MGCU Library uses the CD/DVD Optical Storage Media and no other libraries viz, LND, MS & SRAP not uses such type of storage media.
- None of the above-mentioned libraries uses Flash Drives or Pen Drives for storing the data.
- MGCU & MS College Library also uses Cloud Storage for their data storing, while LND & SRAP College Library does not use Cloud Storage.

Table 16: Information Retrieval Tools used by Users in the library

S. No.	University / College	Classification Schemes	Cataloguing	Abstract	Bibliographies
01	MGCU	Y	Y	Y	Y
02	LND	Y	Y	N	N
03	MS	Y	Y	N	N
04	SRAP	Y	Y	N	N

Table 16 reveals the following details about the above-mentioned libraries:

- All University or College Library viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP uses a Classification Scheme Like DDC to classify the documents of the library.
- All University or College Library viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP do the Cataloguing for easy retrieval of information in the library.
- Only MGCU Library provides the Abstract & Bibliography services to their users, and the rest three libraries do not provide these services to their users.

Table 17: Services Available in the Library

S. No	University / College	Circulation	New Arrival Display	Inter Library Loan	Library Orientation	Other
01	MGCU	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
02	LND	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
03	MS	Y	Y	N	N	Y
04	SRAP	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Table 17 reveals that
- All the above libraries viz, MGCU, LND, MS, SRAP provides the Circulation Service, New Arrival Display and Some other services.

- No above-mentioned library provides the Inter-Library Loan service.
- Both MGCU & LND Library organises the Library Orientation Program and provides the orientation services, but neither MS College Library nor SRAP library provides the Library Orientation or User Awareness Service.

Table 18: Library Automation Software used in library

S. No.	University / College	ILM Software used by the Library
01	MGCU	SOUL 2.0
02	LND	KOHA
03	MS	E-Granthalaya
04	SRAP	E-Granthalaya

Table 18 shows the following information about Library Automation Software used by libraries:
- MGCU University Library uses the SOUL Library Automation Software version 2.0.
- LND College Library uses the KOHA Open-source Library Automation Software.
- MS College Library & SRAP College Library both use the E-Granthalaya Library Automation Software.

Table 19: Types of Collection of documents in the libraries

S. No	University/ College	Books	References	Journals	Newspapers	E-Resources	Periodicals
01	MGCU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
02	LND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
03	MS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
04	SRAP	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Table 19 states the types of collection of documents in the above libraries as:
- All the above-mentioned libraries viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP having the good collection of Books.

- Only MGCU, LND & MS College Library have a good collection of Reference Books as well as Journals, but SRAP College Library has no collection of Reference Books as well as Journals.

- All the above-mentioned libraries viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP subscribes many daily & weekly newspapers.

- All the above-mentioned libraries viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP subscribes e-resources for their users.

- All the above-mentioned libraries viz, MGCU, LND, MS & SRAP subscribe a lot of periodicals.

Table 20: Books/Documents Access System in Libraries

S. No.	University/ College	Open Access	Close Access
01.	MGCU	Y	N
02.	LND	Y	N
03.	MS	Y	N
04.	SRAP	Y	N

- Table 20 shows that all the university or college libraries as mentioned above have Open Access System. In this system, users can self-go to the stack area and choose & search the book of their own choice & need directly.

Table 21: Library Services Hours

S. No.	University / College	Book circulation Day	Book Circulation Time	Library Open Time	Library Closed Time
01.	MGCU	Monday To Friday	9 AM To 6 PM	9 AM	6 PM
		Saturday To Sunday	10 AM To 2 PM	10 AM	2 PM
02.	LND	Monday To Saturday	10 AM To 4 PM	10 AM	4 PM
03.	MS	Monday To Saturday	9 AM To 5 PM	9 AM	5 PM
04.	SRAP	Monday To Saturday	10 AM To 4 PM	10 AM	4 PM

Table 21 shows the library service hours as follow:

- MGCU Library Opens daily. On weekdays, it opens Monday to Friday from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM (9 hours), but on weekends it opens Saturday & Sunday from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM (4 hours).

- LND & SRAP College Libraries open from Monday to Saturday only from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM (6 hours).
- MS College Library also opens from Monday to Saturday only from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM (8 hours).

Significant Findings of the Study:

On the basis of the objectives, the study was carried out using a questionnaire method that is supplemented by observation, visits to the libraries and personal contacts with the librarians and library professionals. Major findings related to the objectives of the study are depicted below:

1. In this study, libraries taken for study are all academic. Among these, one library i.e., MGCU library, comes under Central Government, and the other three, i.e., MS, LND & SRAP libraries, come under State Government.

2. Among these all-libraries, MS College Library is the oldest; it was established in 1945 in the post-independence era, While MGCU Library is very new because it was established in 2016.

3. All selected Universities or Colleges have their university or college website, and only MGCU & LND have their library website, while MS & SRAP have no library website.

4. Among all the above libraries, MGCU Library has the maximum number of Library Staffs, i.e., 08 and LND College Library has the least number of Library Staff, i.e., 04. Besides this MGCU has the highest number of library professionals having a professional degree or Ph.D.

5. All selected libraries, as mentioned above, provide some basic & standard facilities like Xerox/ Reprography Service, OPAC Service, Online e-resources, Newspaper, Reading Room/Area, Drinking Water & Sanitation etc.

6. MS Library has the highest (i.e., 37000) collection of books among all the libraries as mentioned above, and SRAP Library has the least (i.e., 25000) collection of books.

7. MGCU and MS College Library subscribe a good number of Periodicals, Newspapers and Journals, including online & print both, while SRAP subscribes the least number of documents mentioned above. MGCU has the highest collection of Reference Books, while LND College Library has the least collection of Reference Books.

8. All libraries, as mentioned above, use the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) for the Classification of their documents available in the library. And no any library uses any

Cataloguing Code for making the manual or print catalogue of library documents. Now all libraries making their catalogue on library automation software in MARC format.

9. All the above-mentioned libraries are computerised. But no any library yet uses the RFID technology in the library for the circulation of documents. All libraries are semi-automated.

10. All libraries have automation software for daily housekeeping activities of the library. Only LND College Library uses open-source software, while MGCU uses SOUL (developed by INFLIBNET) and MS & SRAP use e-Granthalaya software (developed by NIC).

11. MGCU library has the highest seating capacity, i.e., 80 with three reading halls, and it has the highest number of daily visitors to the library. LND college library has the least user seating capacity, i.e., only 40, and SRAP has the least number of daily visitors in the library.

12. All libraries store their data manually, but MGCU & MS College Library use to store data on the cloud too.

13. For easy information retrieval, all the libraries as mentioned above do Classification & Cataloguing while only MGCU provides or does Abstract & Bibliography services too.

14. Among all the above-mentioned libraries MGCU, LND & MS having a variety of collection of documents including books, references, journals, newspapers, e-resources & periodicals. But SRAP library has no any collection of References & Journal documents.

15. Although, all libraries have a variety of user category but, MGCU has a large number of user category and average duration of issue of documents is 15 days excepts some cases.

16. MGCU issues the highest number of documents to their user among the selected libraries in this study.

17. All the libraries, as mentioned above, have the Open Access system in their library.

18. Only MGCU Library opens all the days of the week, it opens Monday to Friday from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM, and it is partially open Saturday to Sunday from 10 AM to 2 PM. Rest all the other three libraries open from Monday to Saturday during College hours.

Suggestions:

In all libraries as mentioned above, there is a drastic need for trained library professionals and permanent staff to run library house-keeping activity & services smoothly and in a better way. All selected library needs to extend their library building and upgrade their infrastructure compatible with the physically disabled users of the library. SRAP College Library needs more to expand their library building and renovate the old building. It also needs to increase the collection of documents. All the libraries, as mentioned above, have a good collection of documents concerning their users but, they need to grow their collection more. All libraries should adopt more technology-based services like web OPAC, RFID, Self-check-in/ check-out system in the library. Last but not least, only MGCU library partially opens on Sunday but, other all selected academic libraries are seen closed on Sundays and the holidays, so they should be open on these days because most of the academic users and working professionals can only make use of the library resources & services on these holidays. So, arrangements should be made to open libraries on Sundays and the holidays too.

Conclusion:

Coming across to the results while five-six months of study, it comes to a conclusion that all above-mentioned libraries are well established, maintained and functioning good but, all need to update more. These all-selected libraries are progressing slowly, but surely they will become the ideal libraries of learning in the city Motihari (Bihar) in the near future. All selected universities or colleges have separate individual library buildings. Among all selected libraries MGCU, MS & LND, except SRAP university or college libraries, provide electronic & print information resources and services for academic and research purposes. In this study, it is also seen that traditional library resources & services are being organised and provided by all the libraries well, but ICT based services are lacking.

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