

**COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF
INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE GOVERNMENT
DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF BIHAR WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO PATNA DIVISION: A STUDY**

**A DISSERTATION
FOR THE DEGREE OF**

Master of Philosophy

**IN
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

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DEDICATION

*I wish to dedicate this Dissertation to
My late mother, Ramawati Devi
She taught me to persevere and prepared me to face
the challenge with faith and humility. She was
constant sources of inspiration to my life. Although
she is not here to give me strength and support I
always feel her presence that used to urge me to strive
to achieve my goals in life.*

And

My father

*Who always had confidence in me and offered me
encouragement and support in all my endeavors.*



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled “**COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE GOVERNMENT DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF BIHAR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PATNA DIVISION: A STUDY**” submitted by me for the award of the Degree of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science to the Department of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar (A Central University), Lucknow is an outcome of my own efforts and is an original work. The contents of this dissertation did not form a basis for the award of any previous degree to anyone else.

I hereby also undertake that the Dissertation submitted by me to Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow satisfies all the requirements as stipulated in the Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) regulation 2015 and it is fit for submission and evaluation for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science of the University.

It is also certified that the suggestion suggested by the DRC during pre-submission presentation on dated 25-05-2018 duly incorporated in my dissertation.

Date:

Place: Lucknow

(Rakesh Kumar)

Research Scholar

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation “**COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE GOVERNMENT DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF BIHAR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PATNA DIVISION: A STUDY**” submitted by Mr. Rakesh Kumar is an original research work and has not been previously submitted in part or full for the award of any other degree or diploma to this or any other university.

The dissertation submitted to Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow satisfies all the requirements as stipulated in the Master of Philosophy (MPhil) regulations 2015 and it is fit for submission and evaluation for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science of the University.

The suggestions made by DRC on the day of his pre-submission presentation are incorporated by the candidate.

Date:

Place:

Supervisor

Head of Department

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PREFACE

In Library, collection development is the important activities. According to fifth law of S.R. Ranganathan, Library is a growing organism. If professionals want to save library system then it is very essential for library to generate collection on the demand of users' community. In present time, collection development pattern has been changed due to development of information technologies but in public library of Bihar, there is no major change due to lack of budget.

This study has tried to investigate about status of library, collection development patterns, number of staffs and users and Infrastructure of libraries. Researcher has also identified the problem and reason of the present status of the library.

The first chapter is introduction of the whole study, starting from the overview of Public library, history of libraries and function of public libraries has been discussed. After that statement of the problem, need and significance of the study, objectives of study, as well as hypotheses, scope and limitations of the study, are discussed.

The second chapter presents the review of literature related to collection development as well as public library. Most of the literatures are of recent decade.

The third chapter is profile of selected Bihar District Public Libraries This chapter is also divided into sub titles like Introduction of libraries, establishment and their resources and collections.

The Fourth chapter of this dissertation consist theoretical part of Collection development and management in public library. In this chapter, the introduction of

collection development, collection development process, collection development policies have been discussed. This chapter also explains need of collection development and what is the role of library legislation in library.

The fifth chapter presents tabulation, statistical analysis, interpretation, and graphical representation of the collected data from the library.

The sixth chapter presents the major findings and conclusion of the study. It deals with recommendations of the study and suggestion for further future research.

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ABBREVIATION

AP	Anumandaliye Pustkalya
ASNSJKP	Amar Shaheed Nishan Singh Jila Kendriye Pustkalya
BHJKP	Bihar hitashi jila Kendriye Pustkalya
IRM	Information Resource Management
JKP	Jila Kendriye Pustkalya
NPJKP	Nagariye Prachadiye jila Kendriye Pustkalya



Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

As we know that government district library is a part of public libraries. A public library is a library that is accessible by the general public and is generally funded from public sources such as taxes. The public library operated by the Librarian and Library professionals, those are also civil servants. According to UNESCO manifesto, it should be maintained wholly out of public funds in the society, so that they can render free service to one and all in the society”. That’s involving the stipulation of sufficient resources for inclusive public library service comprising in entire state and the Nation. This can be achieved by establishing the library networks across the entire states and country or developing public library system that can organize exclusive of various elements and co-operation among all the sectors of public libraries.

According to S.R Ranganathan, the public library as any library established as (or) maintained by a local library authority, open to the public free of charge and maintained and manage by the Government and local library authority; any library notified by the Government as a public library. Government district library is an apex body of the district generally located in the district centre. It is functioning as a leading and reference library for the district, books and other reading materials are purchased, technically processed and distributed to all public libraries in a district by the district library authority. The administration, inspection and monitoring of various public libraries located in district are carried out by the district library authority. It works as coordinating agency for all libraries located in particular district. In some

state where public library acts have come in force where local library authorities are constituted to administer the public library system in the whole district.

1.1 Library

The word “Library” has multiple synonyms like the Record Room, Repository, Archives, Bibliotheca, book room etc. The word “library” is derived from the Latin word ‘Liberaria’ and the Roman word ‘Liber’. Liber means the bark of the tree, as in older times the bark of the tree was used for writing. ‘Arius’ or ‘Arie’ or ‘Ary’ means a place to keep the books.

The library is a point where information resources are organized in such a manner that is it easily accessible to anyone seeking information. In today’s world the information is scattered in multiple levels, so one library cannot fulfil all the needs. A library is not limited to a small group but to people from all walks of life.

On the basis of their functioning the libraries can be classified into three types.

1.1.1 Public Library

- State Central
- Regional Library/ Divisional Library
- District Library
- Taluka Library
- Village Library
- City / Town Library

1.1.2 Academic Library

- School Library
- Collage Library
- University Library

1.1.3. Special Library and Information Centres

1.1.4. National Library

1.2 A Brief Introduction about the History of Library in World

As per the archaeological findings the earliest library was found in a temple of the Babylonian town of Nippur, where evidence comprising of clay tablets dating 2nd millennium BC were found. The King of Assyria, Ashurbanipal (668c-627c) organized an archive of 25,000 clay tablets. Different types of transcripts and texts were found in symmetrical order in the temples of the kingdom. The concept of classification schemes of the library was first developed in the ancient China during the Han dynasty during 206 BC. The classifications were in seven parts viz. Confucious classics, philosophy, rhymed work, military prose, scientific and occult writings, summaries and medicine.

In the ancient Greece, most temples had libraries of some kind. During the 4th century BC the first organized library was found in the great school of philosophy in Athens. Papyrus and parchment were used for writing texts. The most well-known collection was that of the Peripatetic School founded by Aristotle. During the Ptolemaic dynasty Egypt had the largest library known as the Alexandria Library during 331 BC.

It was in Rome that the concept of private libraries was introduced. Cicero was one of the places where a private library existed during classical Rome. For great scholars and writers, Julius Caesar planned to develop a public library. But the plan couldn't materialize due to the death of Caesar. After his death, Asinius Pollio established a public library. The library was called Bibliotheca Ulpia and became functional in 100 AD. This library continued to work till 5th century.

In the 7th century AD, after the death of the Islamic prophet Muhammad many noble libraries were found. The followers of the prophet recorded his words in the form of the Koran, the Muslim holy book.

The golden period of libraries was between 17th century and 18th century. During this golden period many important libraries were established in Europe. The first public library of the world was in Bodleian library in 1602. In the year 1608 Norwich city library was founded. The first library of the English-speaking world was established in 1653, it was called Chatham's library in Manchester. During the 19th century only Chatham's library in Manchester (Britain) was fully accessible to the public. The Royal Museum & Public Library was the first free public library established in 1850 by the Salford Museum & Art Gallery.

In the U.S. in the year 1876 the American Library Association was formed. Many libraries were establishing with the Modernist style in the 20th century. With the advent of information technology (IT) in the 21st century the notion of traditional library was changed. To access the library system special library software were developed. The IT development also changed the role of the librarian.

1.3 Library Development in India

The development of India's literature, cultural and socio-political has determined the development of libraries. The religious works like Mahabharata, Ramayana and Veda founded the origin of the Indian literature. Ancient India had a very rich history of tradition of learning and scholarship. The Maharaja of Baroda Sivaji Rao Gaekwad-III in the year 1893 introduced free and mandatory education using libraries in Baroda, this was extended to all the state by 1907. The Maharaja pioneered the establishment of public library system in India early as 1910. The

library movement in India can be classified in 3 periods – Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

1.3.1. Ancient Indian Library

The history of ancient India is glorious. The Pre-Vedic period of Sindhu Sabhyata was a developed civilization. It had a specific language and script. The knowledge was preserved in the form of tree bark, clay tablets, wooden plates, Bhoj tree, skin and tar tree leaf.

During the Vedic time the Brahmi script was invented. Sanskrit is the language of the Aryans. The centres of learning were Gurukulam, these were established on the outskirts of the main cities. The teachers were called Guru and the disciples were called Vidyarthi. The knowledge was transformed orally from teachers to students. The Vidyarthi received education delivered by Guru through Bhoj Patra, Tad Patra and many copies. The Gurus were the supervisors of the libraries and were used by Vidyarthi. With the end of the Vedic period was the start of the Buddha period. Sangha and Matha were the centers of education during the Buddha period. Taxila, Nalanda, Vallabhi and Vikramshila were the Buddhist centres of learning. Many libraries were established at these centres. Archaeological evidence has shown that these centres possess a good collection of Ved, Ayurved, Bow-art, Vastukal, agriculture, trade and commerce. The famed Nalanda University (600 AD) in present day Bihar had an vast library with huge collection of manuscripts regarding varied subjects.

1.3.2 Medieval Period:

The medieval period is known as Mughal period. In the era of Mughal development of Indian libraries was quite good because Mughal emperors were keen interested in art and literature. Plenty of evidence which helps us to understand the

development of library in this time. for example, renowned scholars were appointed as a librarian and they contributed very well.

Many new libraries were opened, and existing libraries were developed in the period of Babur, Humayun and Akbar. Similarly, Mughal's libraries were also known for tremendous and peculiar construction of buildings and rich collection of books and rear manuscripts.

Saraswati mahal Library of Tanjour established by Maharaj of Tanjor was well-known not only in 17th century but also in medieval period as well for their collection.

1.3.3 Modern Indian Library

Britishers come to India to establish their business and gradually they started their rule over Indian territory and eventually they established their administration in whole territory of India.

Britishers gave value to educate the people. They knew the importance of library, so they took several steps for establishment and development of new and existing libraries.

Establishment of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras library is an example of among these steps. These libraries were funded by Europeans residing in these cities respectively. Establishment of the following institutions in this period considered a tremendous work, Bengal Royal Asiatic Society in 1784 and Bombay royal Asiatic Society in 1804. These institutions played a very significant role to educate the people in British era. In the year 1808, the Government of Bombay proposed to register libraries which were to be given copies of books published from the 'fund for the encouragement of literature'. "In the 18th and 19th century few subscription libraries were started in many cities of the country". And function of these libraries was not like public libraries and free book service provided to all. In 1835 Calcutta Public Library was

started which later known as Imperial Library. In the year 1854 company established a department of education and constituted the committee for the purpose. In the year 1900 public library of Lahore was Started.

The Baroda Public Library was unique as it was developed by Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad 3 of Baroda in 1910. He invited an American expert of Library Science, William Alson Borden to manage a public library system for his region. Borden established a central library, a women's library and traveling library. For semi-literate people he established an audio-video collection. The first library science school in India was started by Borden in the year 1911. When Baroda was merged with the former Bombay State the library declined gradually. Later number of new libraries were established by the British and the Indian people. Another milestone was in the year 1939 when the British government was planning to start new libraries in the entire country. In the year 1939 in Bombay under the chairmanship of AAA Fyzee to extend the library facility in India. After the submission of the report of the committee it was decided to establish a strong network of public libraries, with central, state, district, taluka and block level libraries. The list of many provincial libraries established is given below

1. Baroda Library Association (1910)
2. Madras Library Association (1928)
3. Punjab Library Association (1915)—Re Establish in (1929)
4. Karnataka Library Association (1929)
5. Bihar Library Association (1930)
6. Bengal Library Association (1931)
7. Andhra Library Association (1931)
8. Assam Library Association (1938)

9. Kerala Library Association (1942)
10. Bombay Library Association (1944)
11. Utkal Library Association (1944)
12. Poona Library Association (1945)
13. Delhi Library Association (1946)

1.3.4 After Independence (1947)

After the independence from the British in 1947 the period saw little growth in the Public libraries. This was in stark contrast to the growth of university and special libraries. The first 3 decades of the 20th century is seen as a golden period of the growth of public library in India. In the year 1903 the imperial library which was merged with the Calcutta library, and opened for the public. By the Act of the Parliament in the year 1948 the imperial library was changed as the National Library of India. The most important milestone after the establishment of the Baroda public library was the establishment of the Delhi public library. The Delhi public library was started in the year 1951 as the first UNESCO public library as a joint venture between the UNESCO and the Government of India. The Delhi public library provided free service to all by the means of the modern concept of the public library. The government of India appointed a committee in 1957 under the chairmanship of KP Sinha. The committee was tasked to enquire about the reading needs of the people and recommend the future library structure in India. In the year 1954 the delivery of the book act was passed which required the publisher to submit one copy each of their publication to the National Library, Connemara public library (Madras) and Asiatic Society, Bombay.

1.4 Public Library

In the modern times the concept of the public library is undergoing radical changes. The public library is no longer considered as a repository or store house of books but is expected to perform the functions of an information centre for all kinds of readers. A public library is expected to perform the functions of providing for recreation, information, inspiration and education. The focus of the modern public library is to collect, store and disseminate the information to the readers. It is said that “a public library is a people’s university” which offers its users complete access to the knowledge. The origin and the development of the public library in the world and in India is also highlighted in the chapter.

UNESCO public library manifesto define the public library as “The public library, the local gateway to knowledge, provides a basic condition for lifelong learning, independent decision-making and cultural development of the individual and social groups. The Public Library is the local center of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users.” (Unesco, 2015) The public library should bias to provide information based on equality of access for all in spite of age, sex, community, religion, nationality etc. Special services and materials must be provided for disable persons.

UNESCO introduced the following key mission for public libraries related to information, literacy, education and culture should be at the core of the public library

1. Creating and strengthening reading habits in children at an early age;
2. Supporting both individual and self-conducted education as well as formal education at all levels;
3. Providing opportunities for personal creative development;
4. Stimulating the imagination and creativity of children and young people;

5. Promoting awareness of cultural heritage, appreciation of the arts, scientific achievements and innovations;
6. Providing access to cultural expressions of all performing arts;
7. Fostering inter-cultural dialogue and favoring cultural diversity;
8. Supporting the oral tradition;
9. Ensuring access for citizens to all sorts of community information;
10. Providing adequate information services to local enterprises, associations and interest groups;
11. Facilitating the development of information and computer literacy skills;

Supporting and participating in literacy activities and programmed for all age groups and initiating such activities if necessary”.

1.5 Purpose and the objectives of the public library

The main aim of the public library is to collect, preserve and disseminate the knowledge for the upliftment of the society. They have an important role in the development and maintenance of a democratic society by giving the individual access to a wide and varied range of knowledge, ideas and opinions”. The following purpose of the public libraries is given bellow.

1. To achieve 100 per cent target of national literacy.
2. To make people aware with the utility and the important of books and use of public library.
3. The purpose of public library is not limited to satisfy the user need but also to create a learning environment in library.
4. To motivate the population for much use of public library.
5. To make aware to the people for democratic ideas based on public cooperation.

6. To educate the society and preserve the sources and devices of culture and civilization.

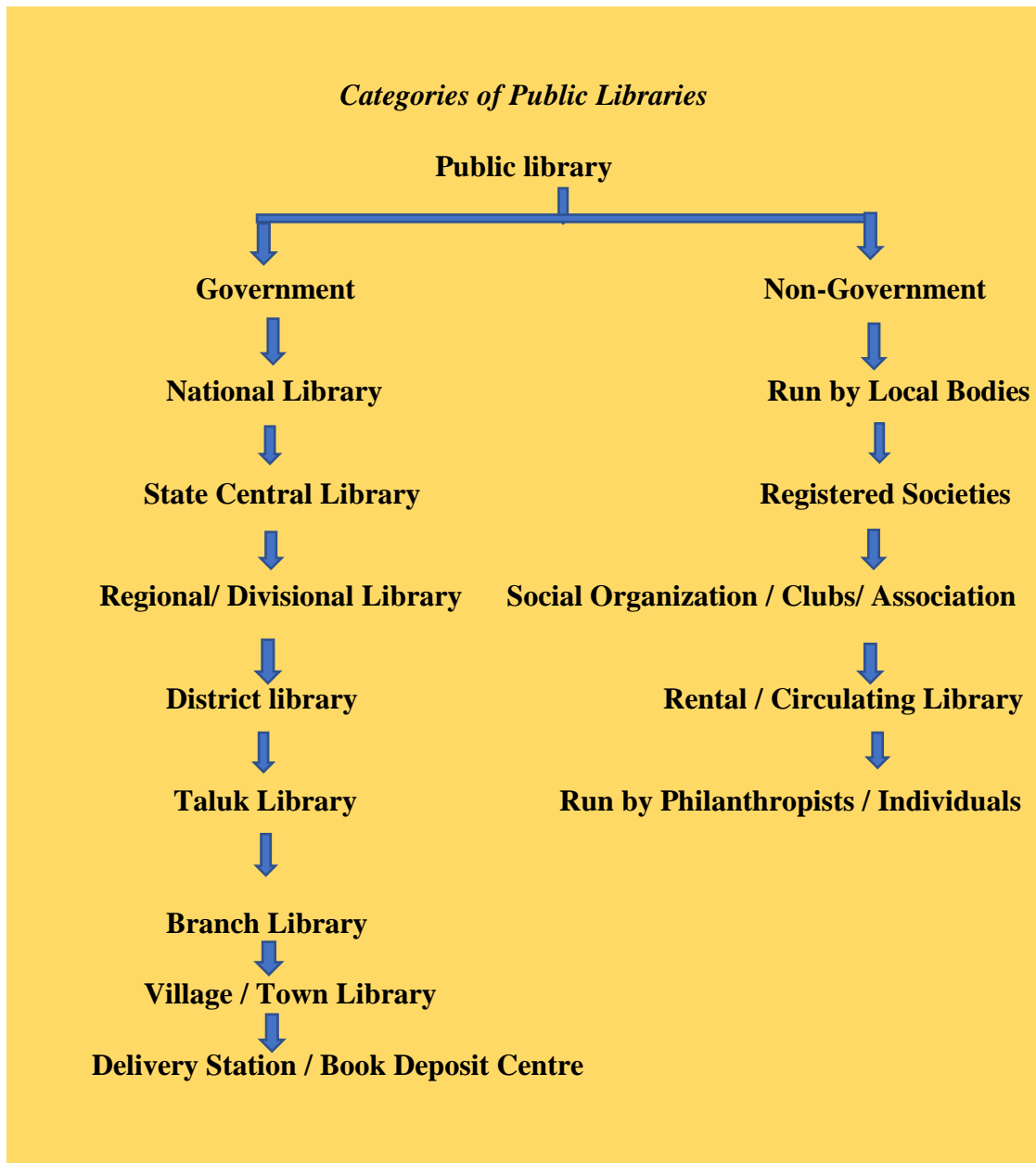
1.6 Functions of the Public library

The core functions of the public library are given below:

1. Collection and preservation of the Knowledge.
2. In the form of Public University.
3. Useful in Basic Education.
4. To make Literate to Illiterate public.
5. Assistance in Research.
6. To provide self-learning environment.
7. Help to perfect Personality Development.
8. Utilization of Leisure Period.
9. Help full in Nation Building.
10. Contribution in the Success of Democracy.
11. Cooperation with National and International level.
12. A Center for Culture.
13. Center of Local Cultural Materials. Etc. (Sahal, 2008).

1.7 Categories of the Public library

The public library is classified according to the type of their users, expectations of their functions and type of services offered by the public library. “The UNESCO public library manifesto states that the public library network must be designed in relation to national, regional, research and special libraries as well library in school colleges and universities (UNESCO, 2015).” The type of public libraries is listed as following:



1.8 National library

The national library is the apex library of a nation. The National Library of India was first opened for the public on 1st February 1953, it was inaugurated by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. B.S. Kesavan was appointed as the first librarian. The national library serves as a permanent warehouse of all reading materials and information produced in India as well as all printed documents. And writings concerning India

written by foreigners, published in any language under the Delivery of Books (Newspaper) Act, 1954. The main objectives of the National Library are:

1. To provide leadership among the nation's libraries.
2. To serve as a permanent depository of all publication issued in the country.
3. To obtain other type of reading materials.
4. To provide bibliographical services.
5. To serve as co-coordinating center for co-operative activities.

1.9 State Library

The state central library is the apex library of the state and is generally located in the capital of the concerned state. It also serves as a central coordinating authority library among all the available libraries of the state. The role of the state central library is very impressive because it played an important role in establishing the standard procedures and guidelines for the effective working of all available public libraries in the state. A state central library functions same as a national library but only in the state. The functions performed by the library are given below:

1. It brings out a state bibliography of all such publication published in state.
2. It provides comma technical services centralized selection of material, acquisition of material, classification, cataloguing and make available printed catalogue cards or computerized catalogue in book form so that the same publication is not catalogued by individually by others library of the state.
3. It provides technical advice to the government and different libraries authorities of the state.
4. It is works as central coordinating authority of any matter of public libraries of the state.

1.10 Regional/Divisional library

The regional/divisional libraries are structured to provide the reading needs amongst the users of a particular region/ revenue division of a state. A division generally comprises an area of 3 to 7 districts. The divisional library works as a coordinator of a division/region. In some states they function as “the Library of the libraries” by lending books only to the libraries located in the respective region/division.

1.11 Government district library

The district library is an apex body of the district generally located in the district center. It functions as a leading reference library of the district. Books and other reading materials are purchased, technically processed and distributed to all the public libraries in a district by the district library authority. The district library authority is tasked with inspection, administration and monitoring of various public libraries located in the district. It works as the coordinating center for all the libraries located in the district. In some states where the public library acts have come in force, the local library authorities are constituted to administer all the public libraries in the district. The functions of the government district libraries are mentioned:

- a) To gather useful and standard literature and other reading materials, audio-video equipment for their users.
- b) To collect reading materials of regional/ local interest.
- c) To provide reference services, information and leading services to the users and participate in promotion and extension of reading habits.
- d) Supplement the collection of branch/ tehsil / block/ village libraries and other libraries that are running by others agencies.
- e) To encourage and supervise inter library co-operation in district.

- f) To provide mobile library services and established book delivery centers of necessary.
- g) To coordinate and supervise the activities of other Gov. Branch/ Tehsil/ Block/ Village libraries of the district and mobile library services.
- h) Aid the district library committee in the task of preparation of development plans for the district library system.
- i) District library authority shall inspect periodically the other government libraries and other aided libraries in the district.
- j) Carry out such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the district library committee.

1.12 Statement of the problem

The government district library is expected to provide for recreation, information, inspiration and education. It serves the local people and is open for the public. Different kinds of people have access like – students, teachers, research scholars, businessman, professionals, housewives, retired person etc. All the government district libraries are categorized as public libraries. The Public library is run in the interest of public for the people, by the people of the people.

The study entitled **“Collection development and management of information resources in the government district libraries of Bihar with special reference to Patna division: a study”** gives the update of the district libraries in Bihar and evaluate the performance of the district libraries. Even after many measures taken to improve the condition of the public libraries in India the actual status remains unsatisfactory due to multiple reasons. Bihar is one of those states where the condition of the public libraries remains inadequate despite the need.

In today's time, where the use of latest technologies, skilled professionals, interactive learning, digital library, virtual library etc. has become common. The actual status of the libraries continues to suffer. The development and maintenance of the libraries depend upon the constitution and the concerned state government. Bihar is one of the states of India which consists of 9 divisions and 38 districts. Every district has its own district library. It is important to gauge the present status of the government district libraries as per the need of the present generation. It is important to know the condition of the permanent staff in the libraries, the status of library collections, library services provided by the staff, infrastructure, the use of the ICT application and equipment in libraries, pattern of governance of district libraries in Bihar, the status of libraries budgets provided by the state government and coordinating agencies of the libraries.

1.13 Significance of the Study

Collection development and management of information resources in the government district libraries of Bihar with special reference to Patna division: a study is a topic of great importance, interest and great significance, not only for the scholars and professionals associated with government district libraries of Bihar, but also to the policy makers, planners, states library authorities and the State Government. On the behalf of this study the State Government can take a positive decision for the betterment of the government district libraries services.

1.14 Objectives of the Study

The Objectives of the present study are:

- To examine the condition of selected government district libraries of Bihar;
- To identify the collection and services of government district libraries;
- Find out the status of government district libraries staffs;

- To identify the various problems faced by the government district libraries;
- To examine the use of ICT application in government district library for promotion and modernization of library activities and services;
- To find out the libraries budget, infrastructure and other library facilities for general persons.

1.15 Hypotheses of the Study

Hypothesis is a tentative answer to a research problem, expressed in the form of a clearly stated relation between the independent and the dependent variables. Hypotheses are tentative answers because they can be verified only after they have been tested empirically. The following hypothesis of this study is given bellow.

1. The Overall conditions of selected government district libraries of Bihar are not in excellent condition;
2. Government district libraries have a rich collection and they provide good service to their users;
3. Adequate library professionals are not available in the government district libraries;
4. Biggest problem faced by the district libraries is insufficient Budget;
5. Government district libraries of Bihar are struggling to use ICT application for promotion and modernization of various services and activities.

1.16 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Present study is concerned with the government district libraries of Patna division of Bihar. This Study will cover the following district Libraries:

1. Patna District library
2. Bhojpur District library

3. Bhabhua District library
4. Rohtas District library
5. Buxar District library
6. Nalanda District library

However, the present study has some of the following limitations:

- The population of the study is limited to the Librarians/ Library In-charge working in Government District Libraries of Bihar.
- Bihar is one of the states of India which contain 9 divisions and 38 districts where every district contains one district library for local audiences. The scope of the study covers only Patna divisions which included 6 districts.

1.17 Research Methodology

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. Research is common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. Another one can also define that research as a scientific and systematic search for relevant information on a specific topic.

1.18 Survey Research

The survey research is a very common method to collect quantitative data in social science research. In this, research selects a sample of the respondents from a pool of the population. A “survey can be anything from a short paper and pencil feedback form to an intensive one in depth interview”. Researcher finds most suitable research to collect the primary data from respondents. In this study, questionnaire has been used as a tool of data collection. The research instrument consists of series of questions for collecting information from the respondents. A questionnaire will be designed to gather data from the respondents. Interview method will also be used, if applicable.

1.19 Following are the tools of data collection

1.19.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a series of structured questions used by the researcher to get the raw data from the respondents. It is one of the most popular and widely used methods for collecting data. When the information is scattered and inaccessible, questionnaire is one of the methods for data collection. The raw data collected through the questionnaire from the professionals of the district libraries of Bihar along with questionnaire will be simplified with the help of mathematical and statistical tool. Presentation will be in the form of graphs and tables.

1.19.2 Interview

An interview is a conversation between the interviewer and respondents for discovering data and information related to the problem of investigation. Apart from the questionnaire tool for data collation, sometimes researchers use interview method as a tool for data collection. The researcher will make one to one conversation with the staff of the government district library of Bihar. The researcher focused on some critical questions like total collection, status of library staff, the ICT application used by libraries, financial status of the libraries. The infrastructure of the libraries is a personal concern of the respondents as they face it every day.

1.19.3 Observation

It is a dynamic acquisition of information from a primary source and it is also a common method used for gathering information about the various things around us, is to observe those things which are generally hidden or absent, information of any other tools of data collection.

Apart from the questionnaire and the interview tools for data collection, the researcher used his/her senses for observing the condition of the district libraries. And also, to investigate the problems faced by the libraries of Bihar.

1.19.4 Style of references

The bibliography reference cited by the researcher for every chapter is given at the end and is arranged according to the American Psychological Association (APA) style of 6th edition.

1.20 Evaluation of Information Resource Management

From the beginning of its use, the term information resource management (IRM) has had a wide range of meanings. This is due, in part, to its independent development in three different sectors of the information processing community: database management, records management and data processing management. IRM suggests that information should be recognized as a valuable entity, independent of the technology that manipulates it. As such, it is recognized as a significant organizational resource in much the same way as people, machines, and capital. Therefore, information should receive serious management attention.

Information resource management (IRM) has been with us for almost three decades. The concept of IRM has been shaped by the converging understanding of the term by a diverse field of experts, the expansion of activities of the federal public administration, and by the gradual adoption and study of new forms of information processing. Core to this evolving philosophy of IRM has been the notion that data & information treated separately from the technology that stores and manipulates it.

Information resource management (IRM), the currently favored concept linking managerial effectiveness and information acquisition and use, represents the latest synthesis of a range of ideas based on the premise that effective decision-

making and strategic thinking cannot be divorced from information consideration. These include the ability to translate diagnostic results into specific and knowledgeable information requests. The satisfaction of the latter, within acceptable time, cost and human ability constraints enquires the establishment of external and internal information systems associated with the active handling of information as a management resource of comparable importance to other factors of production.

1.20.1 Causes for inception of IRM

The inception of information resource management, as has been the case with many other concepts, was not just a pure coincidence. These main events are:

- a. Information explosion;
- b. Proliferation of paper;
- c. Extensive use of information handling technologies.

1.20.2 Benefits of IRM

- a. Identifies gaps and duplication of information;
- b. Clarifies roles and responsibilities of owners and users of information;
- c. Provide costs saving in the procurement and handling of information;
- d. Identifies cost/benefits of different information resources;
- e. Actively supports management decision processes with quality information.

1.20.3 Importance of IRM

- a. To control the in and out flow of information;
- b. To reduce operating costs;
- c. To improve efficiency and productivity;
- d. To assimilate new information management technologies;
- e. To ensure regulatory compliance;
- f. To minimize litigation risks;

- g. To safeguard vital information;
- h. To support better management decision making;
- i. To preserve the intestinal memory and
- j. To foster professionalism in running the organizational activities.

1.21 Conclusion

Present study is concerned with the district libraries of Patna division in Bihar. Existence Public libraries in the society are very important. They promote the cultural and moral value to concerned society. They information resource management in public libraries is the management (planning, Organisation, and Control) of the resources (Human and Physical) concerned with the systems support and providing/disseminating of information among the users.

In the study a prescribed set of tools have been used and for providing the theoretical base to the study a discussed literature review has been discussed literature review has been discussed in the next chapter.

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Chapter 2

*REVIEW OF RELATED
LITERATURE*



CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the last chapter researcher has discussed about the problem of the study and framework of the research. Now in the present chapter an exhaustive review of related literature has been discussed. It is arranged chorological.

The various research studies have been conducted in the world related to the Public Libraries but in India fewer studies have been done regarding public library development “Collection Development and Management of Information Resources in The Government District Libraries of Bihar with Special Reference to Patna Division: A Study”.

Barclay (2017) has studied comparatively in context of space and time period in public library of United States. This study has compared the user’s visit from 1993 to 2013. In spite of digital age, investigator raised question why they visit public library. It explored, numbers of visitors have been increased in 2013 comparison to1993. There are many factors of public libraries that attract the visitors; a public library offer which can’t be duplicated online is physical space. Over the decades, public library has become the place of different activities.

Gray & Howard (2017) has done survey on librarians at public libraries on North America. The study finds out that some of the teen prefers read print books for recreational activities and show very littile interest in electronic books. It is also find out that teens are not much aware about e-books. Public library offers ebook program for teens. it's main focus to tend the titles of the collections and download process rather than benefit of ebook reading.

Tan, Chang & Yang (2017) in their article “User Satisfaction and Loyalty in a Public Library Setting” clearly explained that Public libraries are not only quiet

places of learning and discovery, but also an integral part of social communities and neutral places for education and leisure that encourage and enable social interaction.

Karzynski & Nassimbeni (2016) have tried to find out impact of book collection of two public libraries in Cape Town. Questionnaires were used for investigation. A sample of 100 users is taken. After study, Result has following domains: Knowledge and understanding, skills attitudes or values; enjoyment, inspiration and creativity; activity, behaviour and progression. Research finds out, innovative methods are required to increase the literacy rate, minimize barrier of access in public libraries for users.

Khan & Bhatti (2016) has explored about collection development in university libraries of Pakistan. The study found that several factors which influence in collection developments; goal of the libraries, users' needs, collection development policies, collection development budget, format of collections, evaluation to determine weakness and strength of various subject and access versus ownership.

Iroaganachi & Nkiko (2016) present a performance assessment model for academic libraries: the Covenant University Library example. This examination depends on an observational investigation of the researchers' day by day work encounters and review of literature distinguished imperatives to execution evaluation in academic libraries and has endeavored to give solutions. The examination found that academic libraries ought to beat restrictions and soak up the way of life of execution appraisal that includes a normal and intervallic procedure of tweaking gave administration and useful procedures, either responsively or proactively through intentionally planned parameters (pointers). It extrapolated from the exceptional encounters of the Center for Learning

Resources, Covenant University to build a model (Lib-PERFQUAL) for libraries around the globe.

Joselin and Panneerselven (2016) have investigated the work of libraries as community information centers. They featured that community information is estimated as critical thinking clamor which encourages the general population to take right choice at perfect time. In this investigation analyst investigated the idea of community information services, opportunities and difficulties in giving CIS through public libraries and reasoned that public libraries with the realistic framework and resources are equipped for giving network data administrations to the general population. The general picture rose up out of this investigation demonstrates that community information services in Indian Situation are nearly at the idea level.

Shah & Sonkar (2016) has conducted a study over Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries. The study explores the present status of public libraries as well as committees which have worked for the development of libraries. The government has introduced a major project e-library that will connect all public libraries with a single gateway and it's providing online materials to the users. The study also find out that some private organization have come forward to develop the public libraries.

Mishra, Singh, Pandey and Kesharwani (2016) characterize best practices in academic libraries in their paper. The article toss light on the difficulties looked by the scholarly libraries and reasons that with the selection of the best gatherings in scholastic libraries. The present investigation delineates the best particles not surprisingly by NAAC and its applications in a scholastic library. At show there are numerous accepted procedures like showings and presentations, my most loved book, book show program, library best client grant, Staff clients meet, client criticism, introduction program and electronic administrations which are followed in scholastic

libraries to enhance the nature of administrations and demonstrable skill yet in addition incorporate the administrations and exercises in which the point of general advancement of understudies is accomplished.

Patel (2016) watched the procedure of collection development in academic libraries and talks about the importance of accumulation improvement in libraries. In this investigation a few components like policies, principles, techniques and procedures, problems associated with collection/ development and weeding out etc. getting rid of and so forth must be thought about while building up a subjective gathering for the advantage of the clients. Concentrate found that, library experts need to take most extreme care in building up an adjusted gathering, which improves the nature of the library. The examination is endeavored based on involvement. The users are the best judge of the accumulation of a library. They can better tell whether the accumulation is extremely fulfilling their data necessities or not with a specific end goal to fortify the possessions and furthermore fill in the holes in the existing collection.

Biju and Ganesan (2015) reported the job satisfaction of the public library professionals in Kerala. Total 75 reactions got by the analyst and inferred that job satisfaction of library professional is comparatively very little in Kerala. Various aspect of job satisfaction was concluded respectively which included satisfaction of nature of work, satisfaction due to salary, satisfaction with promotions, satisfaction with supervisions, satisfaction with co-workers, satisfaction with introducing ICT/Technical, satisfaction with working conditions etc.

Biranvand and others (2015) featured the innovativeness of the librarian with special reference to Fars Province (Iran) public libraries. The primary goal of this paper was to examine the logical states of inventiveness in view of Oldham model

among the librarians. The specialist presumed that advanced libraries ought to be more imaginative and inventive so as to adapt to the complexities of correspondence and handle data innovation. Consequences of the investigation of Darabi (2012) demonstrated that constructive mental condition was motivated by non-work grounds, individual contrasts as far as identity and individual contrasts regarding work.

Higgins (2015) has finished up their investigation on robbery and vandalism of book, manuscript and related materials. In this enlightening paper writer investigate robbery of books and related materials, who steals books and related materials, why books and related materials are stolen, most stolen books and related materials, a concise presentation of vandalism, who vandalize library materials and why and furthermore proposed the aversion of theft and vandalism of books and related materials.

Khan, Ahmed (2015) has investigated the user's discernment towards administrations and nature of central public library of Bahawalpur. In this examination creator gather information through survey and uncovered that central public library was putting forth great quality services to the users. Greater part of the users was completely happy with various library administrations like library books, diaries, reference administrations, web administrations, periodical area and so on yet lion's share of respondents requested e- resources of information in the library and recommended for library training programmes for their users to improve the utilization of library administrations. The examination inferred that overall services quality of central public library was satisfactory.

scientist and exhibited an alternate methodologies for the literature review.

Giri, Sen & Mahesh (2015) reviewed the Collection Development in Indian Academic Libraries: An Empirical Approach to Determine the Number of Copies for

Acquisition. The article depicts that advancement of collection in academic libraries has different issues and one of them concerns deciding the quantity of duplicates of a few books that are required in various duplicates in the library. In this examination, five academic libraries arranged in New Delhi were overviewed to perceive the pervasive approaches and practices on characterizing the quantity of duplicates of books that are required in numerous duplicates. It was discovered that there was no consistency in the technique to choosing the quantity of duplicates in the libraries contemplated. Facilitate it was noticed that every one of the libraries discretionarily settled on the quantity of duplicates to be bought. The paper talks about a technique that has been developed to decide the quantity of duplicates. Procurement of multiple copies of books demands the librarian to take ownership of the collection development.

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copies of books demands the librarian to take ownership of the collection development.

Dixit (2014) highlights the need of partnership among public libraries and academic libraries because users are facing a problem of information literacy and technology advance so it is essential for both libraries can work as a partner to develop a practical approach for desire information from the libraries. In this paper author explored the present attempt of partnership, growing the no. of their users, in both libraries of Maharashtra and also suggested initial level of partnership among both libraries (Academic libraries and Public Libraries).

Kumar & Mishra (2014) define Process of that Collection development the emerging digital world. He additionally depicts that Exceptional libraries generally keep up a standard and deliberate data benefit covering the quick and future interests of the associations of which they are part. This requires the advancement and administration of a satisfactory gathering of books, periodicals, reports, licenses, gauges, government productions, maps, varying media assets, and so on issued from a large number of distributing bodies. In-house productions, advertise studies, information documents, and so on are additionally united in these accumulations. All things are obviously made accessible for discussion by being enough characterized or listed and sorted out in a specific design and kept up for future reference. With the appearance of on the web and other data mechanical applications in the library, client's propensity got re-imagined; therefore, gathering advancement approach has been changed to incorporate the computerized substance to greatest degree.

Mary & Dhanavandan (2014) have expressed that the reading habits work for upgrades the learning of individual's in a general public. It is a critical component

of life for everybody to refresh yourself as the enthusiasm of its own. In this paper specialists talk about the perusing propensities for daily papers of public libraries users by the motivation behind reading, preferences of language, library collection, assistant by the library staff for the use of library resources and services. The examination discover that 66.67% of male hopefuls and 28.40% of female clients favored their territorial dialect for perusing newspaper. 44.44% of male applicants and 16.05% of female spend no less than 30 minutes to peruse daily papers. 25.31% of their users favored silver screen/engaging news and just 22.22% favored political or social news.

Rehman & Nausheen (2014) have explored the role of public libraries in multicultural society. Public libraries are devoted for a public of any cast and creed for enhance the knowledge and information of the society. “The multicultural public library is perhaps one institution that can be readily associated with the social function of providing a reservoir of the true reflection of the diversity of human knowledge”. In this descriptive research author define the multiculturalism, public library as a gateway to a culture diverse society, mission of multiculturalism library services, role of public library to work as a multiculturalism institution and also highlights the role of purpose of multiculturalism libraries which include following function 1, as learning centers 2, as culture centers 3, as information centers 4, services to users 5, cooperation and resources sharing.

Sasi (2014) has analyzed the part of public libraries on women strengthening. Detail questionnaire (No.225) was circulated to the women users of region library of Malappuram and got 175 reactions. What's more, inferred that activity arranged projects assume imperative part in women strengthening. 82.18% of the users were not utilizing internet facility. Larger part of users didn't know with ICT application.

43.68% of users see that social program sorted out by the library was extremely powerful in women strengthening.

Singh & Devi (2014) discussed the key solution of digital public library system in Manipur. In this research researchers explore the feature and the characteristics of digital public library system for enhance the public education and discourse the philosophy of digital public library system in the light of five laws of library science. Public libraries work as a public university to developed and maintained a democratic society by access a wide and varied rang of knowledge, ideas, and opinion. In this paper researchers have a question “How can run such noble universities in Manipur to fulfil their objectives without any implementation of public library Act, 1988 by the Government of Manipur”.

Yuvaraj & Maurya (2014) has studied on current status of public libraries of Varanasi. The study explores that the public libraries of Varanasi is in bad condition. They continue to stand in such condition when they were stood 60 years before. They are facing lack of staffs, budget deficit, and lack of ICT infrastructure. Investigators have used to 100 questionnaires to get the result.

Akanwa (2013) examined the public libraries services to children in rural areas. In this paper creator feature's the youngsters' requirements for the libraries even in rural areas. This article masculine worry with the versatile library administrations and branch or provincial library administrations and discover that albeit portable library offices gave by the neighborhood government in rustic territories its administrations can't be contrasted and branch libraries since they have isolate perusing room office, collecting data than handling and scattering to the clients, some others issue are additionally looking by portable libraries like appropriate financing, awful street, absence of vehicles, lacking convenience .and so forth. "Creator

proposed that legislature should help the focal library to set up and keep up such libraries".

Das (2013) in this paper author the public libraries and corporate social obligation to advance the rustic improvement instruction. Corporate social obligation in India is another idea and it is a quiet activity in the Indian improvement division. Scientist giving their perspectives for the advancement of rustic training with the assistance of public libraries and corporate parts and clarifying the concise presentation of corporate social duty their reasons and effect of CSR to word rural development education.

Kadli and Kumber (2013) have investigated the exhaustive literature review on libraries resources, services and information seeking behaviour in changing ICT condition. In their examination creator investigate how and why literature review are fundamental device for each scientist and exhibited an alternate methodology for the literature review.

Badhusa & Nagarajan (2012) has studied on development of public library system in India. The study has explored the library system after 1990s. Resource sharing has improved the library services. Inter library loan service has been increased in recent times. In spite of all services, public library systems have a lot of challenges in coming years.

Balasubramanian (2011) in his study entitled "user's perceptions and satisfaction on the services of academic libraries in Pondicherry region: A Study". The essential focal point of a library is benefit, and the nature of administration is the most contemplated subject in advertising research amid the previous decade. Administration quality adds to esteem experienced by customers. Esteem turns into a result of fantastic administration. This paper goes for assessing and examining the

level of different administrations gave in academic libraries of Pondicherry area and furthermore dissected their fulfillment and recognition level. The suitable information were gathered through the survey strategy for information accumulations. There were around 900 respondents broke down. This investigation is valuable for advance improvement in applying ongoing innovation and change in giving in the administrations to accomplish the most extreme fulfillment of library users in the scholastic libraries of Pondicherry region.

Behera & Singh (2011) has explored the problems and challenges of collection development in Indian libraries in digital era. The study finds out the fact, in spite of development of technologies and digital tools, digital library is very far from the practical concept. In different region, it has different concepts. After the development of digital libraries, there are big issues of copyright, developers only focused on containers and conduits rather than contents. Digital content creations require a lot of things; strategic leadership, sustainability plans and cognizance of best practices.

Shukla & Mishra (2011) work to define the role of Collection development policy in electronic age he said that Collection development is one of basic tasks in libraries. As of late conventional configurations for data, for example, books and microfilm, have progressively been supplemented by data which is available electronically using PC innovation. Subsequently the current accumulation advancement arrangement of libraries must incorporate determination criteria and gathering parameters covering these new media groups.

Kinya (2011) has described about public libraries in Kenya. Public library has primary purpose to preservation and conservation of information for future generation. Large collection is not the matter but collection should be good in digital

age. The relevance of the collection of the local communities is needed. In public library, equality of access of information is essential to meet the needs of users for education, personal development and leisure.

Sami & Iffat (2009) in his study entitled "Use of Information Service in Libraries". Discussed the use of electronic information services in research libraries and attempted to reveal the users' background and awareness about services on the use of electronic information services.

Parvathamma & Reddy (2009) has done case study of public libraries of Bidar district of Karnatak. The survey shows that most of the users are 11 to 30 age groups; they include students, employees and unemployed. They belong to lower or middle class group. They read newspapers, magazines and fictions. Most of the time, they borrow fiction books. They spent less than one hour in library daily.

Pushapalatha & Mallaiah (2009) in his Research entitled "Use of Information Resources in Chemistry: A Study of Mangalore University Library". To know the users opinions about library resources. It was discovered that greater part of the clients were going to libraries to obtain books. Online free List and help of library staff were the essential intends to find required index and help of library staff were the essential intends to find required reports. Over half post graduate understudies evaluated library gathering as satisfactory to meet their data needs, and 80% of the instructors considered at somewhat sufficient.

Ghosh (2003) has studied on public library in Internet age. The study tried to know how gap can be reduced between have or have not groups by ICT tools. In India, majority of people live in village. In remote areas, technologies are not easily accessible. This paper has tried to attempt to make some extension services which will help to masses or underprivileged people.

Sumsion, Hawkins, & Morris (2002) explained about economic value of books for borrower in public libraries. A model is developed for benefit of users' borrowing books rather than purchasing. Many variables are used for making this model. There are different types of books in public libraries, some are frequently use for educational benefit and some are read through by users for information. Maximize checkout of books is useful not only for users but also for economic benefit for public libraries.

Conclusion

After discussing above studies and relative literature a descriptive base to the study has been set by the researcher. Available literature shows that studies on public libraries regarding there collection development and also managing its information resource are few in number. Here the current study focusses on the collection development and information management of district libraries. In the next chapter a brief description has been given the concept of collection development and management of resource in the public library in India.

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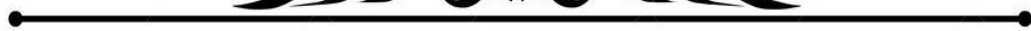
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Chapter 3

Collection Development and Management in Public Library



CHAPTER 3

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT IN

PUBLIC LIBRARY

3.1 Introduction

In every library Collection development is one of the most demanding and resourceful processes of the profession, everywhere library staff acquires a method for selection of material to meet the demand of its users. By librarian and library, professional's collection is developed by purchasing or acquiring material over a period of time based on an assessment of the information needs of the library users.

The term "Collection Development" has been evolved to emphasis personalized services to satisfy user's demand. Collection Development encompasses all plans formulated for the systematic and rational building of a collection. The term includes a group of activities i.e. assessing for the user needs, evaluating the present collection, determining selection policy, coordinating the choice of items, re-evaluating and storing parts of the collection and planning for resource sharing. A collection development policy involves selection and acquisition (procurement) of library materials to meet both presents as well as future requirements of users which is considered by limited financial resources, diversity of user information needs and availability of vast sources of information.

In acquisition addition to ongoing material, collection development in the library includes

- a. making of rules to guide material a selection.
- b. Replacement of damaged or lost materials .
- c. Elimination(weeding) of material no longer required in the collection.
- d. Development for new collection or collection areas.

- e. Cooperative decision- making with other public library or inside library consortia.

Collection development is a cluster of tasks, which organized form the holdings of a public library. A library in a demand to take effective service has to take all caution of produce relevant studying materials which have to be in the context of service, data, and productiveness. relevant reading materials can have ensured best it the library has a properly-defined policy. The energy of library is not most effective in its collection, but also inside the truth that it has to increase to fulfill the needs of the prevailing and future needs of readers. In the libraries, the specific for documents is always collective from the reader.

The collection and development process should be revised to make use of these new devices, which will be more useful to readers to save the time.

Electronic media fulfills the fourth law of Ranganathan's five law of library science as the electronic and digital documents are very useful to the modern users in the libraries, more and more resources in that format may be developed towards their collection and more service may introduce to the library routine. A library collection consists of documents of different types. Each type of document has its own importance and value.

A comprehensive, balanced not up to date collection is torn have a document of different types in various physical forms to satisfy the information needs of the users.

3.2 Definition of collection development

Collection development is an important function of the library and will be influenced by IT in 21st century. Collection development is defined as "A process of mining certain the information needs of the users of information and using the

collection in a timely and economical manner, using information resources produced both inside and outside the organization “(Vans1987)

3.3 Collection Development: A Concept

A collection development is a process which permits the library to develop a collection of materials responding to the information needs and service requirements to the users. It has been defined “as a process that allows for the identification of the strengths and weaknesses of the documents collection of a library in terms of the needs of the users and the resources of the community. It is a universal process in the library world in which the library professional assembles a variety of materials in order to satisfy the demands of the users. This dynamic and constant cycle brings together six elements: user study, policies, selection, acquisition, weeding and evolution. Sanchez defines collection development as a process which assumes that the information needs of the users are satisfied in an economic fashion and inside of a reasonable period of time using resources as much internal to the organization.

The basic functions are performed by all academic libraries development process, i.e. selection of library materials, acquisitions, donations, weeding, preservation, and intellectual freedom, and the Umbrella functions are performed to inform library staff of the constitutions of collection development process itself. i.e. Collection Development policies, Users Needs Assessments, and collection assessment. Through these are not necessarily performed by all academic libraries, however, these are vital tools of collection development.

Collection development is an expansion of book selection by enlarging the kinds of materials to which selection principles have been applied, making the collection a total holding at any particular point. It is also a process of maintaining a balanced, consistent and user responsive collection in the library.

The process of collection development includes a selection of current as well as retrospective material, weeding out of obsolete, irrelevant, unused and not-to-be-used materials. Evaluation of existing holding should be made for the identification of adequacy and gaps. The gaps should be filled according to the user's need.

Paul Mosher explains collection development as “a process that should constitute a rational documented programme guided by written policies and protocols and should reflect in sense a contrast between library users and library staff as to what will be acquired, for whom and at what level”.

Collections are developed by librarians and library staff by buying or otherwise acquiring materials over a period of time, based on the assessment of the information needs of the library's users. In addition to ongoing materials acquisition, library collection development includes:

- a. The creation of policies to guide material selection.
- b. Replacement of worn or lost materials.
- c. Removal (weeding) of materials no longer needed in the collection.
- d. Planning for new collections or collection areas.
- e. Cooperative decision-making with other libraries or within library consortia.

3.4 Collection Development and Book Selection

The librarian knows that collection development begins with book selection. Some assume that they are same and the terms are interchangeable; others assume that collection development is a broader term for the same old job, namely, acquisition, but actually, collection development is very much different from the term “book selection” both conceptually and operationally.

The library collection and its development determine the nature and the characteristics of the library not only in the holding but in service pattern also. So the librarians

should be acquainted with the user needs and requirements and the users should be requested to advise the librarian about their needs. In this way, it is a two-way job.

3.5 Objectives of Collection Development

The main objectives of collection development are

- a. A library should acquire and provide all the relevant reading materials to its clientele so that the basic function of the library is fulfilled from the vast amount of literature, which is also increasing day by day.
- b. A library should acquire all other books on the related topics;
- c. A library should contain all the reading materials pertaining to the history and culture of a particular country, city, place or institution as the case may be.

3.6 Need of Book Selection

The need of book selection arises due to the following reasons-

- a. The world of the book is so large that a library, however large and resourceful, cannot procure all the materials published and available in the market;
- b. The library collection is meant for the user of a particular library so that library collection should commensurate with the need and requirement of the users;
- c. The physical limitation of storage naturally imposes the necessity for selection.

3.7 Collection development process

Evans (1995) define collection development as the “process of meeting the information needs of the people (a service population) in a timely and economic manner using information resource locally held as well form other organization”. He states that collection development is a six component process.

- a. **Needs Assessment:** collecting data to determine the information needs of the service community.
- b. **Policies:** writing the collection development policy.
- c. **Selection:** deciding which material to buy for the library.
- d. **Acquisition:** acquiring the material for the collection through purchase, gift, or exchange program.
- e. **Evaluation:**
- f. **Weeding (deselection):** periodic or continual evolution of resource so that items that are no longer useful are removed.

3.8 Collection Development Policy

A plan is required in every library which ensures efficient collection development by identifying and correcting collection development while maintaining its strengths. A collection development policy statement is a document that represents a plan of action and information which is used to guide the staffs' thinking and decisions making. The policy should be such that it must see to be a means of communication with library's service population and the people who provide its funding.

Policy guidelines are vital for a need based, balanced and up-to-date collection. Without a policy aphorism and confusion might prevail and adhering to the policy would minimum bias and thus a quality collection is ensured. As collection development is a continuous and never-ending activity, a well-thought out long-term policy is needed which should provide an answer to the following.

- a. Who has the responsibility for seeing that policy is setup and regularly implemented?

- b. Who should regular have final authority for directing and controlling the distribution of book funds?
- c. What material should be acquired?
- d. Who should participate in the selection?

According to Evans (1987), a policy document should have (i) brief general description of the community to be served; (ii) identification of specific clientele to be served; (iii) a general statement regarding the parameters of collection will be developed, and (iv) keeping in mind the library's role in cooperative collection development and networking: the policy should make it clear as to whether the basic philosophy is self-sufficiency.

Besides this perking (1997), "made certain recommendation of the clients and knowledge of their information needs which are the key element in deciding what to buy".

While deciding the areas of the policy, the policy writers classify the collection into constituent subject areas, identify types of materials collected, and specify the primary user group for each subject. Collection development officers have to collect, analyze and evaluate data relating to consumer needs. Collection of data is followed by assigning priorities to each area, perhaps by format within each area. All of this is done with the goal of achieving a proper balance of subjects and supplying the information needs of the service community.

The next part of the policy is a very vital one and it involves fixing responsibility for the collection. In a small library, the task is done by the librarian himself, while in case of a large-scale library the task is delegated to the staff. However, the ultimate responsibility would lie with the chief librarian. Also, the policy

should itself be clear as to on what basis the selectors would take decisions. A review policy for evaluating the performance of selections should also be formulated.

The collection development policy statement must also deal with gifts; deselecting and discards of documents, their evaluation complaints and censorship. Though each one and every topic is individually significant and important and separate policy statement can be prepared for each one and this is usually not. A gist or summary of these topics is prepared by the collection policy writers instead.

There is also a need for an overview section that defines the term and outlines the context of the policy. What does the policy cover? Does it include the onetime purchase of CD-ROM products, only ongoing subscribe service or both? Does it cover the library's linking to various websites?

Having the prepared with considerable efforts of the staff, the next in principle prepared with considerable efforts of the staff, the next step involves getting it approved by the appropriated authorities such as the governing board so that everyone agrees in principle in order to serve the user's community. there should also be periodic renewal and revision of policy to keep up with a change in users need and to make sure that it reflects current practices and procedures in the libraries.

3.9 Public library

3.9.1 Introduction

The literary, cultural and socio-political developments in India, determines The development of libraries in India. Ancient Indian religious literature works like 'Mahabharata', Vedas' and 'Ramayana' marked the origin of Indian literature. From ancient times, a very rich tradition of learning and scholarship has been maintained by India. The end of sixth century A.D. which was the reign of Buddhism was the learning phase. Even the scholars from other countries were attracted to the libraries

which were attached with Buddhist monasteries and ancient university such as Nalanda and Takshila.

3.10 Development of Public Libraries

3.10.1 Pre-independence period

The 13th Century A.D. which was the starting of an era of learning and scholarship during the reign of Muslim power in India. Libraries were given great significance and importance by the Mughal rulers which are apparent from the fact that educated scholars were greatly honored and were employed as Librarians This custom sustained till the reign of great Mughal emperor Akbar. After his reign, the Mughal Empire started gradually declining and the country started fragmenting in the latter half of the 18th century. This was the greatest stumbling block to the library development in India. In the Saraswathy Mahal Library of Tanjore and Khudabaksh Manuscript Library of Patna, the remaining of the old library tradition can be seen. After the arrival of British rule, the libraries suffered a serious setback and most of the ancient and medieval times collections were allowed by the Britishers and stored in India Office Library, London. The subsequent political disturbance after the coming of the British brought turmoil in the life of Indians. The Indian cultural heritage, that had been carried over from the Indus Valley civilization, suffered a severe shock after their arrival.

Later in the 19th century, when libraries once again started flourishing in India but at that time, it developed as a western product. The Government of Bombay anticipated registering libraries in 1808. These libraries would get copies of books which were to be published from the funds collected for the encouragement of literature. This was the time when the development of public library system started its first phase according to the Sinha Committee.

3.10.2 Post-independence Period

Though library development showed an extraordinary growth after independence, but this was the case of academic and special libraries. Public libraries did not flourish so much in the post-independence era. During independence, various limitations were taken into consideration. In 1947, a number of books published in India was 6450 and out of 100 persons, 85 were illiterate. 88% of the total rural population was illiterate. The roads were not good and insignificant facilities for mass communication media was present. In spite of all these things, the public libraries improved a lot in the post-independence era.

Formation of Delhi Public Library and Central Government involvement for the movement of public library and enactment of laws were some of the factors that contributed to the improvement of public libraries in post-independence.

Delhi Public Library was the most important advancement after the Baroda Public Library. Under the joint venture of UNESCO and Government of India, the first public library started in 1951 as a pilot project. Its main resolution was to embrace “modern techniques to Indian conditions” and also function as an ideal public library for Asia.

In the respect of modern theory of public library service, Delhi Public Library delivered free service to everyone. The accomplishment of Delhi Public Library was imaginable only because of sufficient finance, trained personnel, and government initiatives. But this incident of the success of Delhi Public Library was an extraordinary one comparing the public library system of the time. In 1957, Government of India took attention in public library advancement and appointed an advisory committee to enquire about the reading requirements of people and endorsement for future library structure in India. The Chairman of the committee was

K.P. Sinha. The report revealed that public library services were in a scarcity and also not pleasing in the country. This committee suggested the organization of State Library networks on the basis of constant library statutes. In this regard, the Central Government selected another committee, to draft a Modern Public Library Bill but no action was taken in this regard by any government.

3.11 Public library legislation in India

The public library is a social organization whose main aim is to give free of cost facilities to everyone. A constant but efficacious and cohesive library service holds potential only through an excellent network of the library system in any state. This requirement makes it obligatory to have library legislation. This legislation should constitute appropriate supervisory, advisory and administrative systems. This system could give sturdy and persistent financial support. The library authorities would become more alert to the public in the existence of legislation. This could also confirm an appropriate edifice and progress on a specific sanctioned form. For the execution of the law, the library legislation would make the authorities more accountable. In this way, the structure, management, and finance should be positioned on a secure legitimate footing.

To give a standardized and integrated library service to the state, there is the need of a widespread state library law as per the report was given by the advisory committee on libraries in India in 1959. This will give a constitutional responsibility to the state to maintain the public libraries in the state. The regional seminar organized by UNESCO on library development in South Asia (1960) suggested it's member states that laws should be made for the library establishment being carried out by local taxation. The Planning Commission has selected a working group for the libraries, which has stated the necessity of library legislation. It was specified that "the group is unanimous and firm, that there is

no alternative to library legislation”. Thus it is the responsibility of the state to sustain the public libraries as a legal commitment.

3.12 Objectives

The following are the objective of public library law:

- a. To accumulate resource that provides trustworthy information and recreation.
- b. To establish the resources well to augment their use.
- c. To draw the attention of non-readers to be readers and readers to purposive students.

3.13 Functions

The function of library legislation will be as follows:

- a. Define intensely the accountability of the government in the setup and maintenance of public libraries.
- b. Establish and function the library at national, state and district level.
- c. Provide a steady basis for a certain percentage of the budget for education.
- d. Outline the organization of the public library system.
- e. Provide change for active participation of the public libraries at all levels.

3.14 Essential requisites for a library legislation

IFLA has mentioned the following factors in any library act to ensure the development of public libraries.

- a. The local authorities should be permitted to expend public funds for public library purpose.
- b. The purpose should not be restricted to development for which the public funds are spent.
- c. The local authority should be independent to make joint schemes to render service.

- d. A library committee should be appointed by the local authority which should directly accountable to the local council.
- e. Staff should be appointed by the local authority with appropriate distinction to other local government officers.
- f. The library services should be rendered free of cost.
- g. The local authority should offer services essentially for its own people. But the outsiders should also be able to relish these services if they wish.
- h. Documents meant for reference and borrowing, an open access should be given.
- i. The staff should be given good salary.
- j. The salaries scale should be obeyed as per the degree of responsibility, specialization, and experience in the nature of work. Sufficient opportunities for the promotion, personal growth and advancement should be given.
- k. The staff employed by each authority should be well educated and trained to carry out their obligations absolutely and pleasingly.
- l. A Library science school is to be sustained.
- m. A well-organized library association is very crucial.

3.15 Need for National Public Library Legislation

Due to a number of hurdles in an efficient and effective library management system, a Public Libraries Act should be enacted for the entire Indian subcontinent. Now a day, such kind of Library laws are debatable matter as Library services are kept in the state list. As it is in the state list, so the central government cannot make any law on library services. So, this should be transferred in the concurrent list or central list on which necessary amendments could be made. So, a constitutional amendment is required for this. No initiative has been taken by the central government so far to launch a co-ordinated public library system. There is a scarcity in the existing public library in the states, the tax

payable for the proper functioning of the library is not equal among the state and authorities, adequate public library services are a prerequisite for the education system in a country like India and also holds utmost importance in the proper functioning of its democracy. The public library is a matter of national concern besides state or local importance.

Our society has become more complex and it is heading towards becoming an information society which is made possible through the technological development. To gain any sort of information, the information society depends upon TV and computers. These will impose higher capital for libraries and also interdependence which necessitates that library should become a national entity. National involvement is essential so that every citizen of the country will have access to the information resources of the nation collectively when the state and local libraries and information system are lined into a compatible and viable national information system.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation gives financial assistance to the public libraries. But the support provided by them is of small amount comparing the expenditures on high education. In the case, if a National Library Act is passed, it will become mandatory for the Central Government to give the financial support.

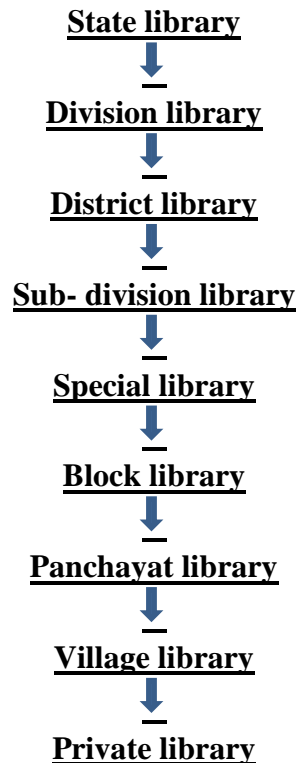
3.16 Library Legislation in Bihar

Bihar is a renowned and rich literary and cultural heritage amid all the Indian states. Nalanda, Vikramshila, and Taxshila had magnificent libraries during earlier times maintained by the rulers of that times which were great patrons of art and literature. . In 1855 in Gaya, the first institution similar to the public library was set up in Bihar. In 1936, Bihar Library Association was founded which formulated a draft scheme for public library development. This was submitted to the Government for obligatory actions.

The Government could not implement those schemes as it required a huge financial input. There are endeavors being undertaken to ratify a legislation on public

libraries. A Three-man committee was organized to formulate a draft of Bihar Public Libraries Bill by the State Government. The committee drafted a bill which was given to the State Government.

3.17. Public library division in Bihar



The following factors influence the public library to be given the status of social institution:

3.17.1 Spread of Universal Education

There is a spread of education which eventually leads to economic development of human resources, in this way a social progress is achieved. The public library is considered as an essential social institution for retention and expansion of acquired education in formal institutions.

3.17.2 Spread of Literacy

The public library is considered as an essential social institution, which helps in retention and expansion of the newly acquired literacy.

3.17.3 Urge for Knowledge and Information

Library revives the urge for knowledge and information in men and women for the following reasons:

- a) to get themselves acquainted with the fast changing environment of the society;
- b) to face the competitive world and to survive in the struggle for existence; and
- c) for socio-economic and cultural development of an individual and the society.

To meet these urge for knowledge and information, common people rush to the public library to exploit its resources and services.

3.17.4 Recreation and Use of Leisure Time

The public library develops the demand for recreational reading and spending leisure time by reading books, periodicals, newspapers, etc. and also by participating in different literary, cultural and educative programmers organized the public library.

3.18 Important Features of a Public Library

Some of the important features of a public library are:

- a) **Equality of access:** The services of public library are provided on the basis of equality of access, regardless of age, race, sex, religion, nationality, language or social status. In other words, it is open to the entire society.
- b) **Free Services:** The public library shall in principle be free of charge. In other words, any member of the society can avail himself/herself of the services of a public library without any fee.
- c) The public library is the **responsibility of local or national authorities.**
- d) **Legal and financial basis of a public library:** The public library must be supported by specific legislation and financed by national and local governments. It has to be an essential component of any long-term strategy for culture, information provision; literacy and education. The public library

legislation is a mandatory social action in support of a popular demand of the society. Similarly, financial responsibility by the local and national governments not only gives recognition to a social demand but also assures continuity and development of its services.

3.19 The obligation of Public Library to the Society

These are principally the public library's obligation to the society:

3.19.1 Self-education Centre of the Society

The public library services should support both individual and self-conducted education as well as formal education at all levels. It should also provide opportunity for personal creative development. In other words, a public library is a social institution for life-long learning and independent decision-making.

3.19.2 Community Information Centre

One of the major social functions of a public library is to provide up-to-date facts and information on all subjects and topics to one and all. Besides having general reference and information services, the public library organizes community information services considering the specific information needs of the local people. The public library belongs to the community and it is the only community agency that is concerned with the information needs of all its citizens.

3.19.3 Collection Development and Services

The collection development and services must be adopted to meet the different needs of society. All age groups, children too old people, must find material relevant to their needs. Collection and services have to include all types of appropriate. Media and modern technologies as well as traditional materials. High quality and relevance to local needs and conditions are fundamental to collection, development, and services. The material must reflect current trends of ideas and

activities and the evolution of society as well as the memory of human endeavor and imagination. The collection and services must be adapted to the different needs of communities in rural and urban areas. Collection and services in a public library should not be subject to any form of ideological, political or religious censorship, nor commercial pressures.

3.19.4 Cultural Center for the Society

A public library functions as a cultural center of the society. All documents recording excellence of mankind in different cultural fields are collected in a public. Library. The public library services promote awareness of cultural heritage, appreciation of the arts and literature, interest in scientific achievements and innovations. It also provides access to cultural expressions of all visual and performing arts.

3.19.5 Impartial Democratic Institution of the Society

It helps to develop a sense of amity and a sense of respect among diverse groups of mankind. Its helps to develop understanding and strengthens democratic spirit and culture by an appreciation of the differences in language, religion, customs, and manners. It also helps to dispel ignorance and ostracism.

3.19.6 Center for Recreation and Healthy Use of Leisure Time

The public library provides services for healthy use of leisure time by providing recreational reading, reading for spiritual development and inspiration. Different literary and cultural programmers are also organized by the public library to attract users.

3.19.7 Developing Reading Habits and Creativity Among the Children

Public Library organizes services to stimulate the imagination and creativity of children and young people. By developing a love of books and reading habits among the children, the public library creates well informed educated citizens of the future.

3.19.8 Services to the Disadvantaged Sections of the Society

Specific services and materials are provided for those users who cannot use regular services and materials, For example, linguistic minorities, people living in isolated cluster, people with disabilities, aged and infirm people, people in hospital or prison, etc.

3.19.9 Public Library supports Literacy Activities

Public Library supports literacy activities and programmers for all age groups and initiate such activities, if necessary. The public library plays a positive role in post-literacy programmers. A society free from illiteracy is a mission of public library service.

3.20 Conclusion

In nut shell it can state that public libraries are having its obligation towards the society. Since it is a self-education center of the society so that collection should be updated and relevant to the needs of its user management of the resource should be convenient, retrievable and most important visible to the users with the continuation of current chapter next chapter discusses about the profits of district public library of Bihar with special reference to Patna division.

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Chapter 4

Profile of the Government District Libraries of Bihar



CHAPTER: 4**PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF
BIHAR****4.1 Introduction**

India is situated in South Asia and it is seventh largest country in the world by area and 2nd most populous countries. India comprises 29 States and 7 Union Territories. Among 29 states, Bihar is a one of the states of India, situated in eastern Part of the country (Facet, 2015). Bihar's economy is largely dependent on Agriculture and Service sector. Bihar formed a part of Bengal Presidency under the British until 1912, when the province of Bihar and Orissa as formed in 1936 the two became separate provinces of British India. It is surrounded by 3 states of India and 1 country having 12th position by area in the country. Total area of Bihar is 94,163 km² which is divided into 09 Divisions (Mandals) and 38 Districts. According to the 2011 census of India total population of Bihar is 10.41 crores (As per the 2011 census) and the literacy rate is 61.80% (As per the 2011 census). The researcher conducted their valuable study entitle "Status of Government District Libraries of Bihar: A Critical Analysis" to evaluate the performance and status of Government district libraries in 21st century. The details profiles of all available district libraries are incorporated in this chapter.

Profile of the government district libraries of the Bihar is a highly interactive and approachable chapter for the users and the policy makers. It describes the realistic view of the government districts libraries in photographs and their collection, establishing years, details of permanent staffs, existing of children section corner, their permanent addresses and contact details of the libraries.

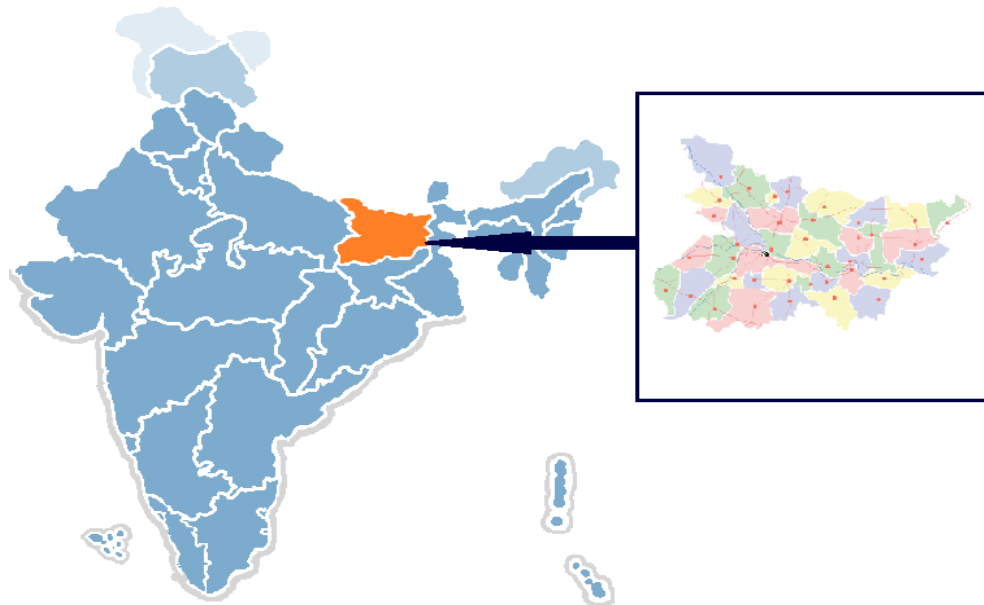


Figure no: -4.1

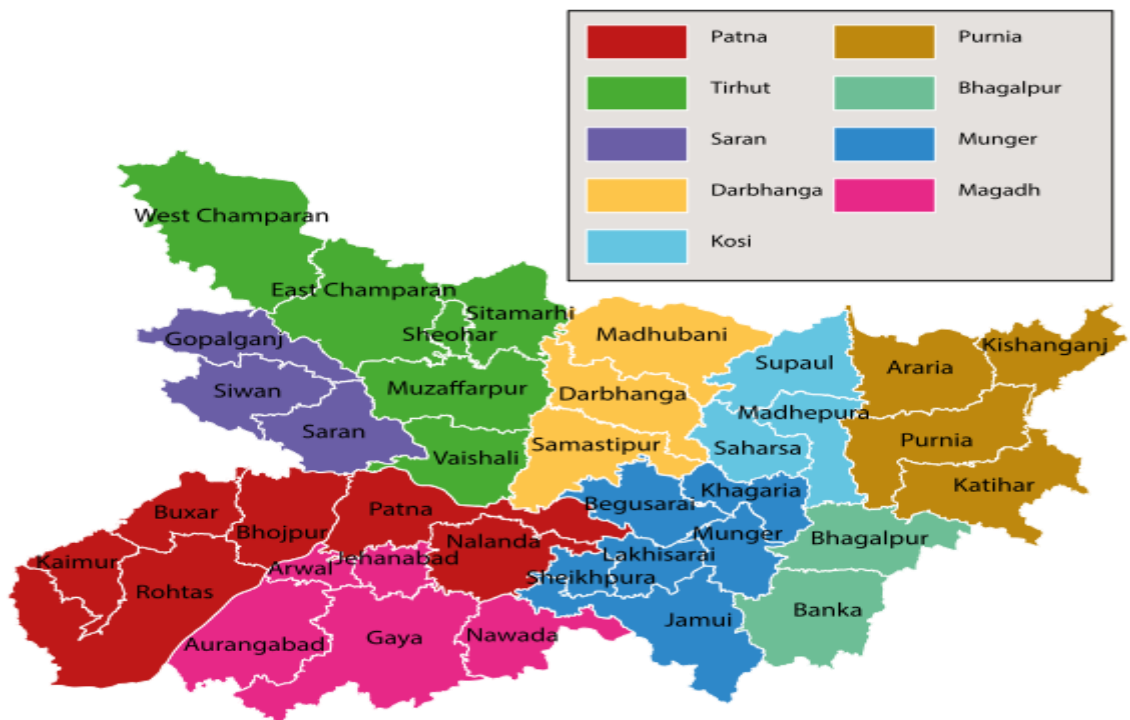


Figure no: - 4.2

4.1.1 Overview of library legislation of Bihar

As we know that government district libraries are a part of public libraries. A public library is a library that is accessible by the general public. The public library is operated by the Librarian and Library professionals; those are also civil servants. According to UNESCO manifesto, it should be maintained wholly out of public funds in the society, so that they can render free service to one and all in the society. For the regulation and development of public library in Bihar, state government has passed an act known as The **Bihar state Public library and information Centre Act, 2008**. This act says It is applicable within the territory of Bihar. This Act recognized the all possible categories of library (State library, District library, rural library, Panchayat library and the Private library). As per the Act the public library shall comprises 12 member's maximum and the nomination for the post of chairman and the vice chairman will be decided by the state government. Name will be suggested by the panel of eminent scholars and this panel will be prepared by the ministry of human resource and development. The committee can decide place to open library, rules and regulation for continuing library and also to establish a library at different level. To initiate and analyze the short term and long term plan for the development of libraries and contribute teaching and training on state library and information science also can be done by the committee. To achieve objective of this act the director and the assistant director will be appointed by the state government. The director of the library can utilize the fund for the development of the library also for make advice for necessity based grant to the libraries of different level, prepare and updated register of libraries and librarian in the State, to make supervision, direction and execution of all works relating to the central press registration of Book Act 1867 also maintenance of organization, management and publication after preparing Bibliography of books obtained. For the library fund will be given by the

state as a Grant or Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library foundation for the Development of library at the different level apart from this fund through the district development fund and donation received from MP, MLA and MLC for purchase of reading material, construction of Building, repair, furniture and modernization of Libraries all kind of money which will be received through the donation, grant and other kind of source will be utilize judicially and the director and the account section maintain in a proper manner. One copy of all books published in one calendar year within the territory of the state should be given free of cost under the Registration of the Books Act, 1867. Author and the publisher will be subjected to fine for not depositing the books under the section 15 of this Act.

4.1.2 Government District Libraries profile

Library or information center is a place where information is acquiring, collection, process, organized and disseminates to the user according to their need, in simple way information are prepared for the information seeker according to their demand.

In the traditional sense of the word, a library is collection of book and periodical. It can refer to an individual's private collection, but more often it is large collection that is funded and maintains by city or institution this collection is often use by the people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves. however, with the collection or invention of media other than books for storing information, many libraries are now also repositories and access point for maps, print or other artwork, microfilms, microfiche, audio tapes, CDs, video tapes and DVDs, and provide public facility to access CD-ROM database and internet

The mission of the library is to fulfill the information thrust of the users without wasting their time and provide them expeditious, exhaustive and pin pointed

information inculcate the reading habits among the users and change the passive users to active.

Bihar Hitashi District Central Library, Patna



Figure no: -4.4

Bihar Hitashi District Central Library, Patna

Patna is the historical town of India which is situated on the southern bank of river Ganga. It is the capital of Bihar. Its ancient name is Patliputra which was the capital of Magadh Empire. Patliputra was home to many astrology and scholars including Aryabhata, panini, chankya and Kalidasa. Patna has the large historical background. The more it is described the less it is.

Patna also serves high court, medical college, universities etc. it has the hub of education. There are many students come here to be education not from Bihar but also from outside of the state. According to the census of 2011, Patna's pupation is 1.68 million and literacy rate is 84.71%. khuda bakhsh oriental library also is there in Patna. His is national library of India. It was opened to public on 29 October 1891 by

Bahadur Khuda. In Patna many libraries one of 'Bihar Hitashi District Central Library, Patna', which was established in 1882.

Contact Detail	06122641103, 09304096456
Email address	Bhlibrary.pcity@gmail.com
Number of Permanent Library Staff	Librarian, and shorter
Name of Librarian	Bihar Hitashi District Central Library, Patna
Established year	1882
Library Fee	400
Children Section Facility	No
Total collection of books	50442

Amar Shaheed Nishan Singh District Central Library, Sasaram



Figure no: - 4.5

Amar Shaheed Nishan Singh District Central Library, Sasaram

Sasaram is one of the historical town of Bihar in India. It is also knowing by the name of 'Sher shah ki nagri' because She shah Suri who ruled over India form 1540-1545 has got an elegant building built which is known as 'Sher shah tomb'. sasaram is the district headquarter of Rohtas (Bihar). As per the reports of census, population of sasaram in 2011 is 1,47,408 and its average literacy is 80.26%. it is one

of the very important education and commercial hub of Rohtas. There is a district library know by the name of “Amar Shaheed Nishan Singh District Central Library”, Near Guaraxni, Sasaram, Rohtas (Bihar). This library established in 7 June 1956 the name of Nishan Singh, had been a freedom fighter who was killed by the English. And this library consists approx. 6,000 books for library user.

<i>Contact Detail</i>	7480001731
<i>Email address</i>	
<i>Number of Permanent Night guard</i>	
<i>Library Staff</i>	
<i>Name of Librarian</i>	<i>Amar Shaheed Nishan Singh District Central Library</i>
<i>Established year</i>	1956
<i>Library Timing</i>	7:00 am to 11:00 am
<i>Library Fee</i>	Rs. 150
<i>Children Section Facility</i>	No
<i>Total collection of books</i>	5000

Nagariye Prachadiye District Central Library, Arrah



Figure no: -4.6

Nagariye Prachadiye District Center Library, Arrah

Ara when we hear are read this name suddenly our mind goes to the veer Kunwar Singh who was the leader during Indian rebellion of 1857. He fights against the chief ongraniser of the fight against the British at the age of 80. There is also a university 'Veer Kunwar Singh University' in his memory.

Arrah is the hedquter of Bhojpur district nearby Ganges and some river be gain a hedquter it consists district hospital, municipal corporation and education environment; it has also a library named '*Nagariye Prachadiye District Center Library, Arrah*' this library have not proper building but library facility is there for user. Total collection of the Library documents is 8,000 approximately. Including Books, Magazines, etc. which consist various type of books. According to 2011 census the average literacy rate Arrah is 81.15%.

<i>Content number</i>	7480001731
<i>Email address</i>	-
<i>Number of Permanent Library Librarian, Shorter Staff</i>	
<i>Name of Librarian</i>	<i>Nagariye Prachadiye District Center Library, Arrah</i>
<i>Established year</i>	1901
<i>Library Timing</i>	3:00 am to 8:00 pm (April to September) and 2.00 pm to 8:00 pm (October to march)
<i>Library Fee</i>	Rs. 150
<i>Children Section Facility</i>	No
<i>Total collection of books</i>	8000

District Central Library, Bihar Sharif

Figure no: -4.7

District Central Library, Bihar Sharif

Nalanda district is one of the thirty-eight districts of the state of Bihar in India. Bihar Sharif is the administrative headquarters of this district. Nalanda became a fully-fledged district when it was split from Patna in 1976.

Nalanda district occupies an area of 2,355 square kilometers (909 sq. mi), comparatively equivalent to Canada's Cornwall Island. The Phalgu, Mohane, Jirayan, and Kumbhari rivers flow through it. The district is a part of Patna Division.

According to the 2011 census Nalanda district has a population of 2,872,523, roughly equal to the nation of Jamaica or the US state of Kansas. This gives it a ranking of 98th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 1,220 inhabitants per square kilometer (3,200/sq. mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 21.18%. Nalanda has a sex ratio of 921 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 66.41%.

District central library of Nalanda city was established in the financial year 1921. District central library of Nalanda has its own separate building and situated.

The district library of Nalanda has 18196 books and other, total 5000 collections, 2 magazines from different periodicity and containing 3 Newspapers regularly. A brief introduction about district central library of is given below.

<i>Contact Detail</i>	08235679344
<i>Email address</i>	—
<i>Number of Permanent Library Staff</i>	Librarian, and Shorter
<i>Established year</i>	1920
<i>Library Timing</i>	8:00 am to 1:00 pm
<i>Library Fee</i>	Rs.300
<i>Children Section Facility</i>	No
<i>Total collection of books</i>	5000

Sub divisional District library, Buxar



Figure no: -4.8

Sub divisional District library, Buxar

Buxar is the headquarter of Buxar district which is situated on the bank of river Ganaga. Buxar is also bordering eastern Uttar Pradesh. Buxar is also known by the battle of Buxar (1764) and the battle of Chausa between the Mughal emperor, Humayun and the Afghan, She Shah Suri in 1539.

Buxar consist hospitals, Temple, education tutorial, rail service etc. According to 2011 census the population of population of Buxar is 1,706,352 and its average literacy is 80.72%; Buxar has many libraries including ‘Anumandaliye Pustkalya’ near ramrekha ghat, ramrekha ghat gate in left side situated this library. this library is government district library and regulate by government. This library has various types of books.

<i>Contact Detail</i>	<i>7480001731</i>
<i>Email address</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Number of Permanent Library Staff</i>	<i>Shorter</i>
<i>Name of Librarian</i>	<i>Anumandaliye Pustkalya, Buxar</i>
<i>Established year</i>	
<i>Library Timing</i>	<i>8:00 am to 1:00 pm</i>
<i>Library Fee</i>	<i>Rs.150</i>
<i>Children Section Facility</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Total collection of books</i>	<i>5000</i>

4.2 Conclusion

Above description of district libraries of Bihar has been prepared after visiting the libraries individually profile description is very helpful in analysing the collected data and drawing the inferences from the study. By the help of profile description, the analysis has been prepared and discussed in the next chapter of the dissertation.

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<https://buxar.nic.in/>

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<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bihar>

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<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Bihar#/media/File:Bihar.India.png>

<https://nalanda.nic.in/>

<https://rohtas.nic.in/>



Chapter 5

Data Analysis



CHAPTER 5

DATA ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

The present study focusses on the collection development and management of information resources in the district libraries management of Patna division for this appropriate data collection tools have been used and data has been collected. Now in the current chapter data has been analyzed by using MS excel for preplanning the chart, table, and diagrams. So that valid inferences and be drawn.

Library Budget (in Rs)

	AP	ASNSJKP	BHJKP	JKP	NPJKP
2012-13	68600	59000	180200	180200	170600
2013-14	68600	59000	180200	180200	170600
2014-15	68600	59000	180200	180200	170600
2015-16	68600	59000	180200	180200	170600
2016-17	68600	59000	180200	180200	170600

Table No. 5.2

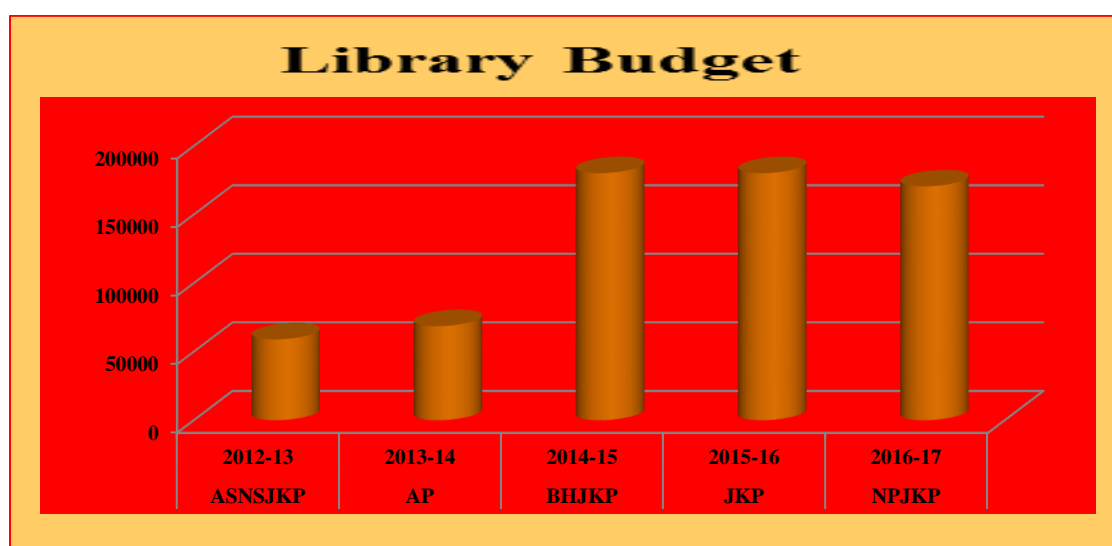


Figure no: -1

Table no.1 figure 1 Above table gives description of library budget of all district public libraries selected for study. The table shows yearly budget distribution from 2012 to 2017 to all district public libraries. We can see that all the libraries were received a fixed amount in every financial year as a library budget. **BHJKP** and **JKP** libraries were receiving same amount Rs 180200 as a library budget which is highest among all public libraries followed by **NPJKP** library who received Rs 170600 in every financial year. **AP** and **ANSJKP** libraries were getting Rs. 68600 and Rs. 59000 respectively which is the lowest among all district public libraries.

Library Infrastructure

S. No.	Library Infrastructure	Yes	No
a.	Separate building of library	4 (80%)	1 (20%)
b.	Proper space	4 (80%)	1 (20%)
c.	Separate reading room	5 (100%)	(0%)
d.	Separate stack room	5 (100%)	(0%)
se.	Proper electricity	5 (100%)	(0%)
f.	Backup electricity plan	2 (40%)	3 (60%)
g.	Water cooler facility	2 (40%)	3 (60%)
h.	Proper climate control (heating, cooling, ventilation)	4 (80%)	1 (20%)
i.	Disaster Mitigation facility	1 (20%)	4 (80%)
j.	Display area for books and promotional materials	2 (40%)	3 (60%)
k.	Seating capacity of reading room more than 50	3 (60%)	2 (40%)

TABLE No. 5.3

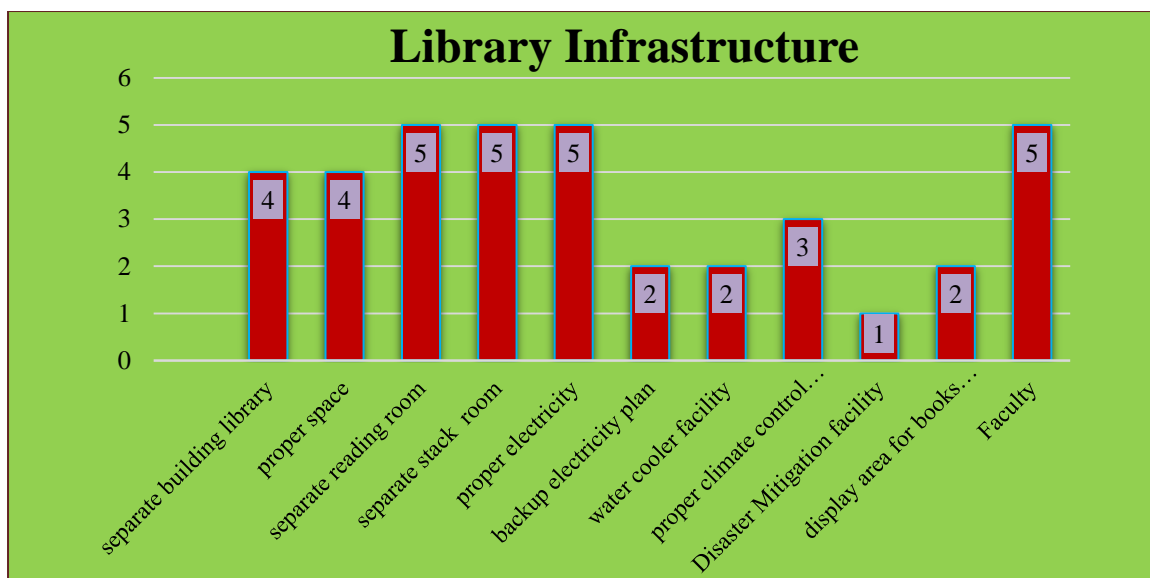


Figure no: -2

Above table and figure shows availability of library infrastructure in district libraries of Bihar. Out of 5 libraries 4 (80%) have separate library building and they have proper space for library works. In all district libraries separate reading room is there with separate stack room and they all have proper electricity in their library. In 2 (40%) libraries backup electricity plan, water cooler facility and display area for books and promotional material is available. 3 (60%) district libraries

Criteria of selection of library collection

Name of library	Recommendation	On other basis
AP	-	✓
ASNSJKP	-	✓
BHJKP	✓	✓
JKP	-	✓
NPJKP	✓	-
TOTAL	2 (40%)	4 (80%)

TABLE No. 5.4

TABLE No.3 Above table shows criteria of selection of materials for acquisition. Out of 5 district public libraries only 2 (40%) libraries were selecting materials for acquisition through recommendation. 4 (80%) district public libraries were using other methods to acquire library collections. Library of BHJKP is acquiring library collection through both recommendation and other methods.

Recommendation of reading materials for library

Name of library	Librarian	Faculty
AP	✓	-
ASNJKP	✓	-
BHJKP	-	✓
JKP	✓	-
NPJKP	✓	-
TOTAL	4 (80%)	1 (20%)

TABLE No. 5.5

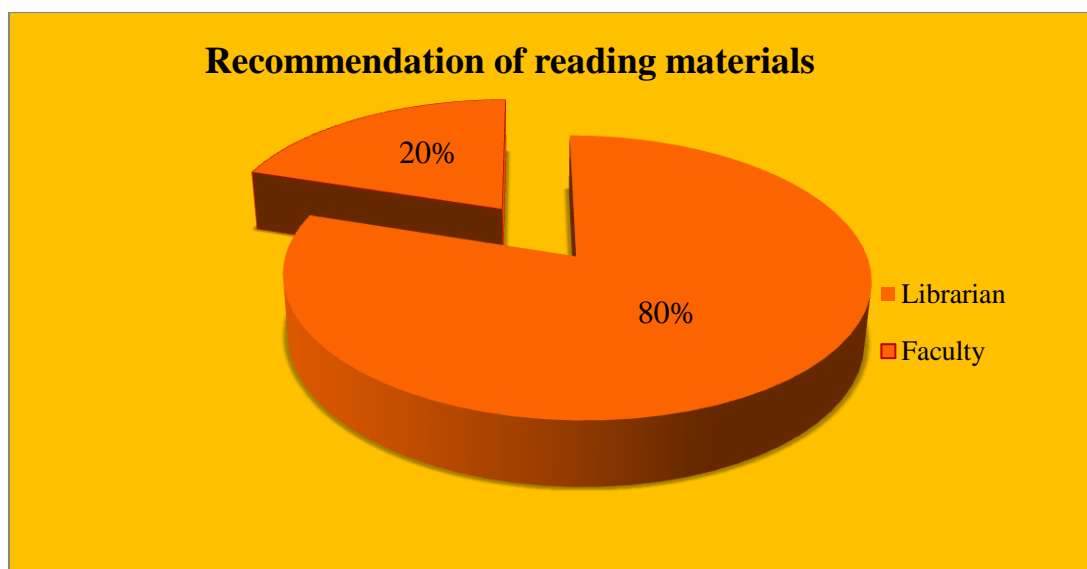


Figure no:-3

Table no. 4 and figure no.3 shows recommendation of reading materials for library. In 4 (80%) libraries reading materials were recommended by librarian. ASNJKP, AP, JKP and NPJKP librarians are recommended reading materials for library. Out of 5 public libraries in 1 (20%) that is BHJKP library, faculty members were recommended books for library.

Availability of Computers

Name of library	Use of Computers for Stock Verification
AP	-
ASNJKP	-
BHJKP	✓
JKP	-
NPJKP	-
Total	1 (20%)

TABLE No. 5.6

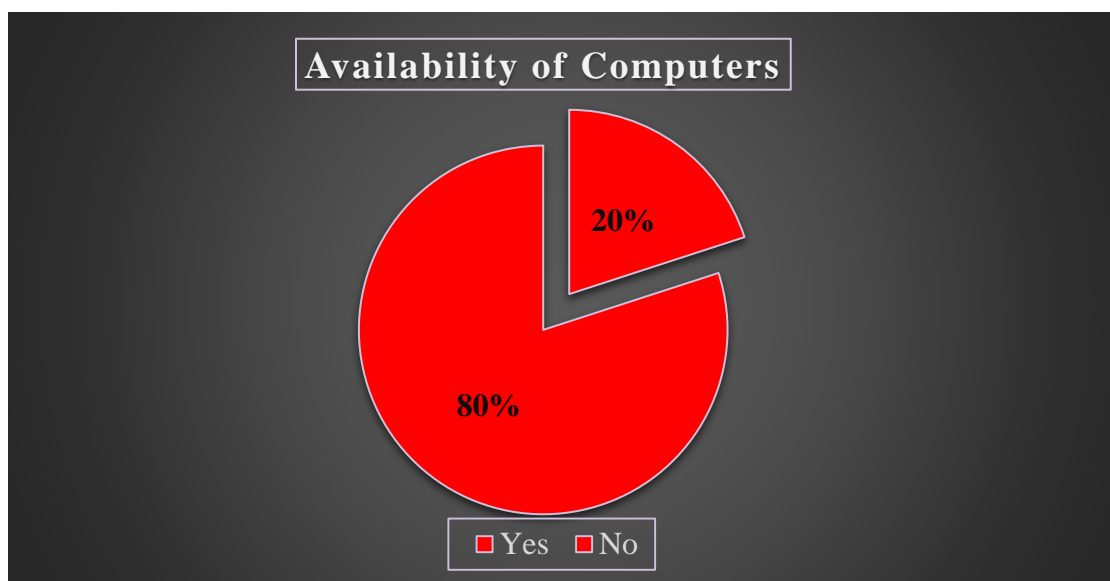


Figure no:- 4

Table no.5 and figure 4 shows use of computers for stock verification. Out of 5 district public libraries only 1 (20%) has been doing stock verification with the help of computer.

Types of indexing used in library

District Public Libraries	Subject indexing
AP	✓
ASNSJKP	✓
BHJKP	✓
JKP	✓
NPJKP	✓
Total	5 (100%)

TABLE No. 5.7

TABLE No 6 shows type of indexing used in district public libraries of Bihar.

All 5 libraries selected for study were using subject indexing in their libraries.

Library Collection

District Public Libraries	Hindi Edition Books	English Edition Books	Indian language (Bengali, Urdu, Tamil. Etc.) Books	News paper	Magazine/Journals	Govt. Documents
AP	5000	0	0	6	0	0
ASNSJKP	5000	1000	0	9	10	0
BHJKP	50442	16814	33628	9	7	434
JKP	20685	500	0	4	16	0
NPJKP	5000	2000	1000	9	10	0

TABLE No. 5.8

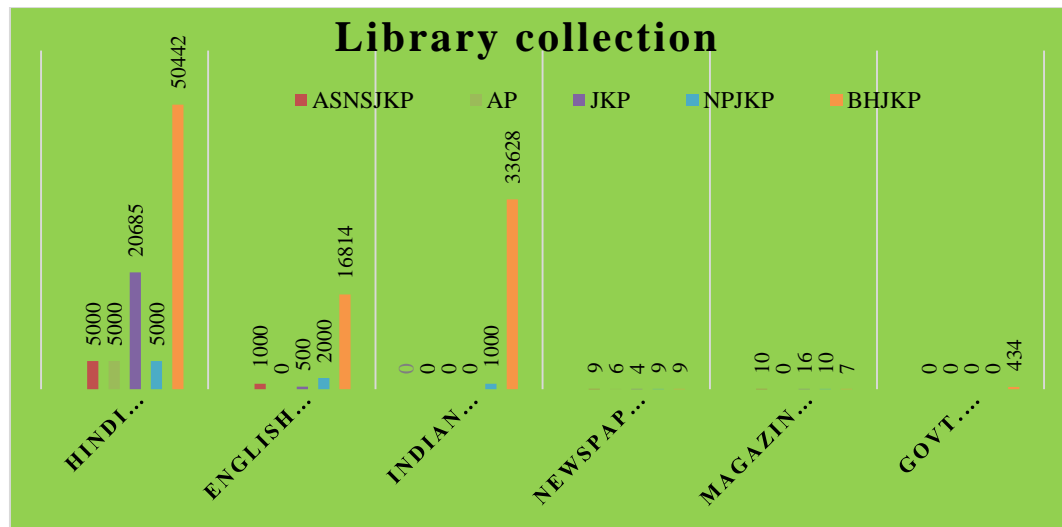


Figure no: -5

Table no.7 and figure 5 Above table and figure shows collection of Bihar district public libraries. **BHJKP** library have largest collection of Hindi edition books among all public libraries followed by **JKP** library with 20685 books. Remaining 3 public libraries **ASNSJKP**, **AP** and **NPJKP** have 5000 Hindi edition books. **BHJKP** library have also largest collection of English edition books. They have **16814** English edition books in total followed by **NPJKP**, **ASNSJKP** and **JKP** they have 2000, 1000 and 500 English edition books respectively. Only 2 libraries **BHJKP** and **NPJKP** have other Indian language books. All the libraries were subscribing newspaper and magazines for their libraries. No other library has government documents except **BHJKP**. They have 434 government documents.

ICT Infrastructure in Library

District Public Libraries	Computer in Library	Complete Internet Access	Provide Internet Facility to Users	Audio/Video Facility
AP	✓	-	-	-
ASNSJKP	-	-	-	-
BHJKP	✓	✓	✓	✓
JKP	-	-	-	-
NPJKP	✓	-	-	-
Total	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)

TABLE No. 5.9

Table no.8 shows availability of ICT infrastructure in district public libraries of Bihar. Computer is available in 3 (60%) libraries these are AP, NPJKP and BHJKP. These computers were used by library staff and not for users. Only 1 (20%) library BHJKP have connected through internet and using internet facility. BHJKP library is only library among all who provides internet facility and audio/video facility to users. None of the public libraries are providing virtual library facility, RFID and mobile technology facility.

Number of Equipment's

Equipment's	AP	BHJKP	NPJKP
Computer	1	11	1
Photocopier	0	1	0
Fax	0	1	0
Scanners	0	1	0
Printers	1	1	1

TABLE No. 5.10

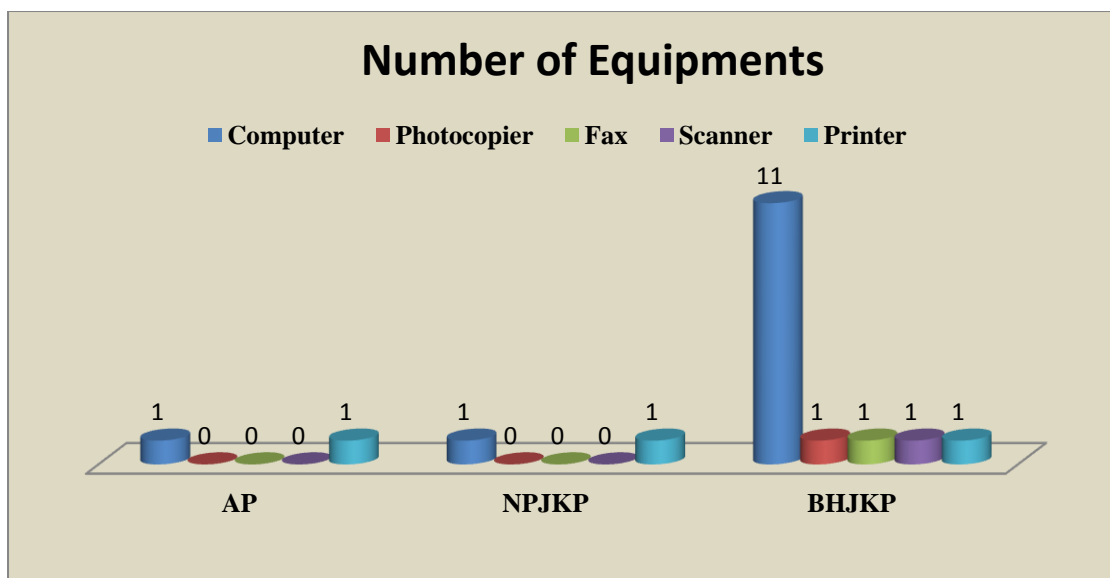


Figure no: - 6

Table no.9 figure 6 Above table shows availability of equipment's in Bihar district public libraries. **AP** and **NPJKP** libraries have only one computer, **BHJKP** library have 11 computers out of which 1 is for office use and ten computers are for library users. **BHJKP**, **AP** and **NPJKP** have only one printer each in their library. **BHJKP** library have 1 photocopier machine, fax machine and scanner.

Number of Staff in the Library

	AP	ASNSJKP	BHJKP	JKP	NPJKP
Number of Staff in the Library	1	1	2	2	2
Total sanctioned post	3	3	3	3	3

TABLE No. 5.11

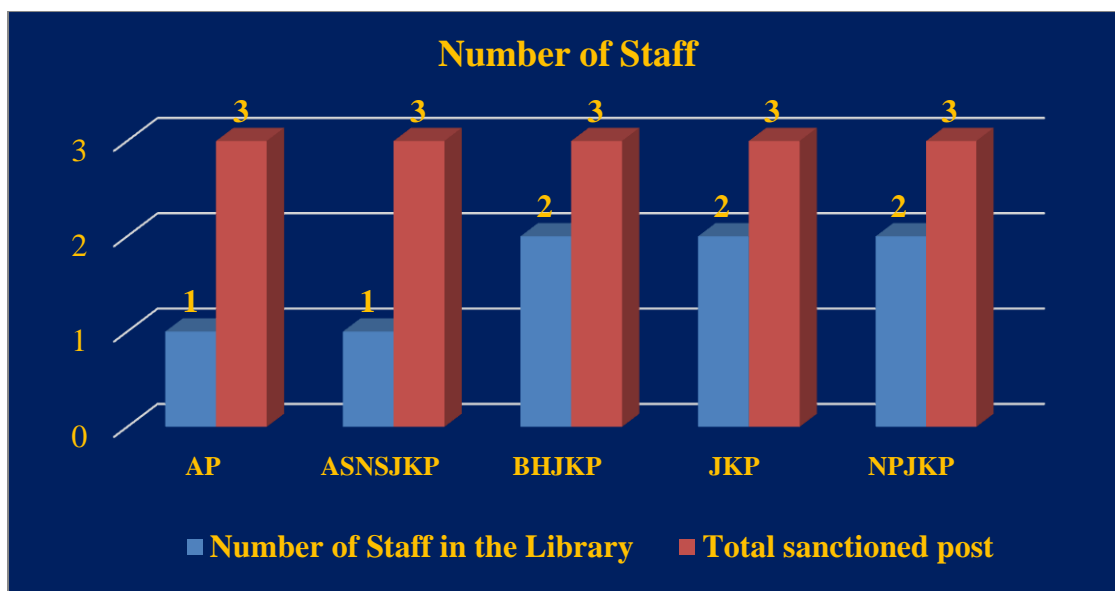


Figure no: - 7

Table 10 and Fig. 7 shows total number of sanctioned post and total number of filled posts in district public libraries. In all district libraries 3 posts were sanctioned and none of the libraries have full strength of staff. ANSJJKP and AP district libraries have 1 staff each. Other 3 libraries JKP, NPJKP and BHJKP have 2 library staffs working.

Job Satisfaction

District Public Libraries	Satisfaction
AP	✓
ASNJKP	✓
BHJKP	✓
JKP	✓
NPJKP	✓
Total	5 (100%)

TABLE No. 5.12

Table no.11 shows satisfaction of staff with their working condition. All the staff of selected Bihar district public libraries were satisfied with their job profile and working condition.

Adequacy of library staff in the library

District Public Libraries	Adequacy
AP	✓
ASNJKP	✓
BHJKP	✓
JKP	✓
NPJKP	✓
Total	5 (100%)

TABLE No. 5.13

Table no 12 shows adequacy of library staff in all Bihar district public libraries. After doing the research it is found that there all district public libraries have adequate staff to perform their work fluently and effectively.

Classification Scheme

DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARIES	DDC
AP	-
ASNJKP	-
BHJKP	✓
JKP	-
NPJKP	-
Total	1 (20%)

TABLE No. 5.14

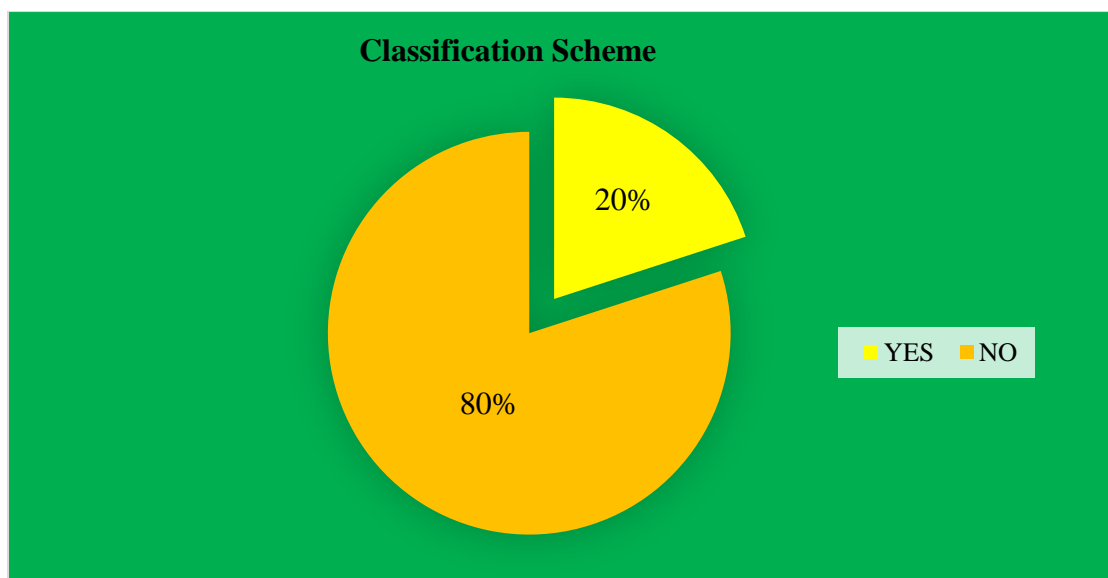


Figure no: - 8

Table no.13 and figure 8 shows use of classification scheme in selected district public libraries. Only BHJKP library is using classification scheme for classify the collection of their library, they are using Dewey Decimal Classification. Out of 5 district public libraries 4 (80%) were not using any classification scheme.

Catalogue card for library

PUBLIC LIBRARIES NAME	AACR II
AP	-
ASNJKP	-
BHJKP	✓
JKP	-
NPJKP	-
Total	1 (20%)

TABLE No. 5.15

Table no.14 shows catalogue codes used in district public libraries. BHJKP library is using AACR II for cataloguing and no other library is using any catalogue code for cataloguing.

Library membership fee (in Rs.)

	AP	ASNJKP	BHJKP	JKP	NPJKP
Library Membership Fee	150	150	400	300	150

TABLE No. 5.16

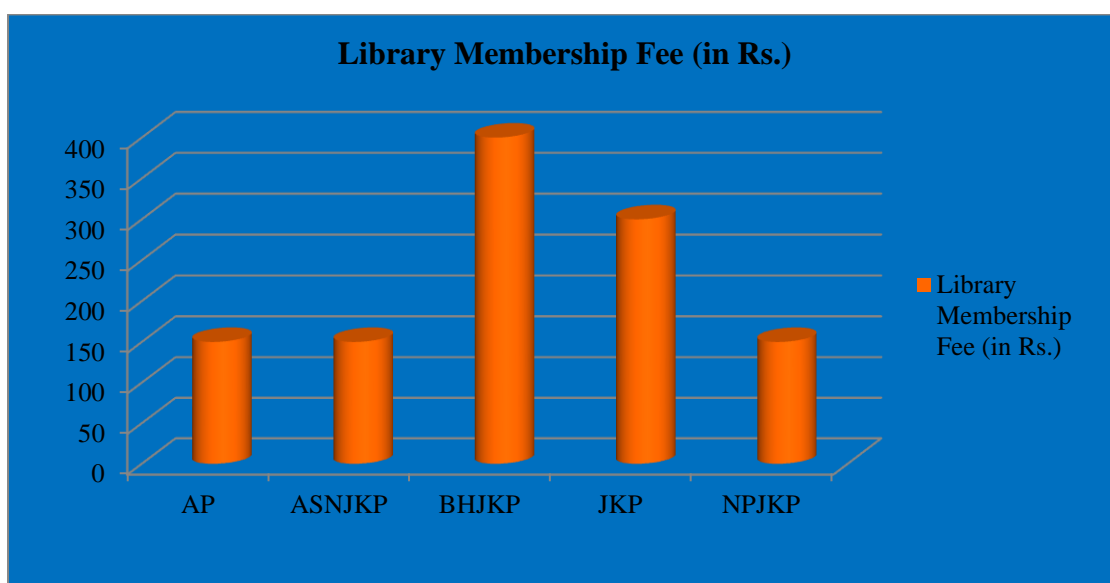


Figure no: - 9

Table no.15 and figure 9 shows library membership fees of district public libraries of Bihar. ASNSJKP, AP and NPJKP libraries have charge Rs 150 as a membership fee for 1 year. BHJKP library have charge Rs 400 for membership of lifetime and JKP library have Rs 300 as membership fee for life time.

Evaluation of Library Collection

District Public Libraries	List checking method
AP	✓
ASNJKP	✓
BHJKP	✓
JKP	-
NPJKP	✓
Total	4 (80%)

Table no. 5.17

Table no.16 shows methods of evaluating library collection. Out of 5 district public libraries 4 (80%) are using list checking method for evaluating their library collection. JKP library is not using any method for evaluation of their library collection.

Development of Collection

District Public Libraries	Multiple Copies	Popularity of A book	Other
AP	-	-	✓
ASNJKP	-	-	✓
BHJKP	-	✓	-
JKP	✓	-	-
NPJKP	-	-	✓
Total	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	3 (60%)

Table no. 5.18

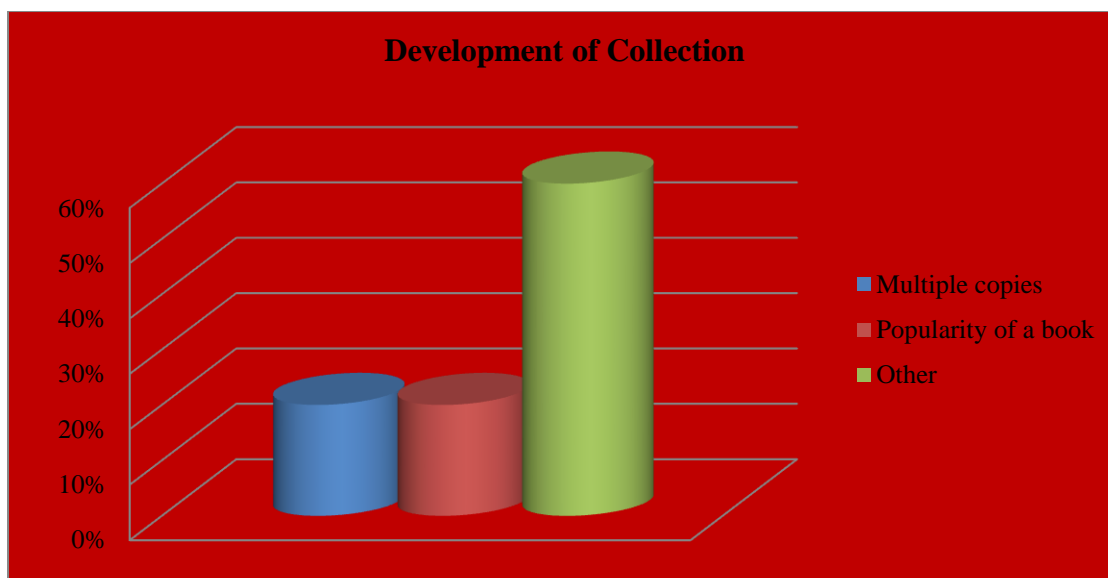


Figure no: - 10

Table no.17 and figure 10 shows ways of developing library collection in Bihar district public libraries. Out of 5 libraries **JKP** library and **BHJKP** library are developing their collection through multiple copies and popularity of books respectively. Remaining 3 (60%) libraries are developing their library collection through other methods.

Kind of material acquire

District Public Libraries	Through gifts	Only own sources	Both
AP	-	✓	-
ASNJKP	-	✓	-
BHJKP	✓	✓	✓
JKP	-	✓	-
NPJKP	✓	✓	✓
Total	2 (40%)	5 (100%)	2 (40%)

Table no. 5.19



Figure no: - 11

Table and chart shows method of developing library collection through gifts and donations. Out of 5 district public libraries only 2 (40%) **NPJKP** and **BHJKP** are developing their library collection through gifts and all public libraries were developing their library collection through their own resources. **NPJKP** and **BHJKP** libraries were implementing both methods through gifts and through own sources.

Weeding Out Policy

District Public Libraries	After one year	other
AP	-	✓
ASNJKP	✓	-
BHJKP	✓	-
JKP	-	✓
NPJKP	✓	-
Total	3 (60%)	2 (40%)

Table no. 5.20

Above table presents various weeding out policy in selected Bihar district public library. **ASNJKP**, **NPJKP** and **BHJKP** library (60%) were weed out their collection after one year. In **AP** and **JKP** library there is no such policy of weeding out the materials of library.

Book selection in Library

District Public Libraries	According to User	According to Staff	According to Expert
AP	✓	-	-
ASNJKP	✓	-	-
BHJKP	✓	-	-
JKP	✓	✓	✓
NPJKP	✓	-	-
Total	5 (100%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)

Table no. 5.21

Table no. 20 presents the book selection method by the district public libraries of Bihar selected for study. All 5 (100%) libraries were seeking users documents need while selecting books for acquisition. JKP library is also seeking staff documents need and expert's recommendations before acquisition of library documents.

Analysis of Responses Received by Users

Services providing by the Libraries

District Public Libraries	AP	ASNJKP	BHJKP	JKP	NPJKP	TOTAL
Circulation Service	√	√	√	√	√	5 (100%)
Reference Service	-	-	√	-	-	1 (20%)
Reprography Service	-	-	√	-	-	1 (20%)

Table no. 5.22

Table no. 21 shows the various services offered by the district public libraries of Bihar. All the 5 (100%) district public libraries are providing circulation service to the users. Reference service is provided by only BHJKP library out of all district public library. Only 1 (20%) district public library that is BHJKP is providing reprography service.

Received Questionnaire

No. of Distributed Questionnaire					No. of Received Questionnaire				
AP	ASNSJKP	BHJKP	JKP	NPJKP	AP	ASNSJKP	BHJKP	JKP	NPJKP
100	100	100	100	100	60	55	56	68	52

Table no. 5.23

The above table reveals that 100 questionnaires are distributed in all the libraries of Bihar district and, 60% response gets from AP, 55% response gets from ASNSJKP, 56% response gets from BHJKP, 68% response gets from JKP and 52% response gets from NPJKP.

Purpose to visit the library

	AP		ASNSJKP		BHJKP		JKP		NPJKP	
	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
Issuing Study Books	9	15	8	14.5	25	44.6	21	30.8	6	11.5
For Assignment	2	3.3	7	12.7	5	8.9	2	2.9	2	3.8
For read magazine or news paper	27	45	22	40	23	41	40	58.8	21	40.3
For study	21	35	18	32.7	3	5.3	5	7.3	23	44.2
To get access to the internet										
Total	60		55		56		68		52	

Table no. 5.24

The above table shows that in AP 15% students visit the library for issuing study books, 3.3 % for assignment, 45 % to read magazine or newspaper, 35 % for study In ASNSJKP 14.5% visit the library for issuing study books, 12.7 % for assignment, 40 % to read magazine or newspaper, 32.7 % for study. In BHJKP library the main purpose of 44.6% students to visit the library is issuing study books and 5% student's purpose is assignment, 41% students visit the library to read magazine or newspapers, 5.3% for study. In JKP 30.8% students visit the library for issuing study books, 2.9 % for assignment, 58.8 % to read magazine or newspaper, 7.3 % for study.

In NPJKP 11.5% students visit the library for issuing study books, 3.8% for assignment, 40.3% to read magazine or newspaper, 44.2% for study.

Library Consists of

	AP		ASNSJKP		BHJKP		JKP		NPJKP	
	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
Newspaper and magazines	32	53.3	30	54.5	25	44.6	35	51.4	26	50
Good stock of Books	6	10	9	16.3	11	19.6	11	16.1	7	13.4
Seating and Reading Space	22	36.6	16	29	20	35.7	22	32.3	17	32.6
Online Database and Internet Availability									2	3.8
Total	60		55		56		68		52	

Table no. 5.25

The above table shows that in AP library approx. 53.3% students say that library consists of newspapers and magazines, 10% students say it consists of good stock of books and 36.6% says that it consists of seating and reading space 44.6% students says In ASNSJKP library approx. 54.5% students says that library consists of newspapers and magazines , 16.3% students says it consists of good stock of books, 29% says that it consists of seating and reading space. In BHJKP library consists of newspapers and magazines, 19.6% students say it consists of good stock of books and

35.7% says that it consists of seating and reading space. In JKP library approx. 51.4% students says that library consists of newspapers and magazines ,16.1% students says it consists of good stock of books, 32.3% says that it consists of seating and reading space. In NPJKP library approx. 50% students say that library consists of newspapers and magazines ,13.4% students says it consists of good stock of books, 32.6% says that it consists of seating and reading space and 3.8% students says it consists of an online database and internet availability.

Frequency to visit the library

	AP		ASNSJKP		BHJKP		JKP		NPJKP	
	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
Daily	56	93.3	53	96.3	50	89.2	68	100	51	98
Weekly	4	6.6	2	3.6	6	10.7				
Monthly										
Hardly ever									1	1.9
Total	60		55		56		68		52	

Table no. 5.26

The above table reveals that in AP 93.3% users visited the library daily and 6.6% weekly, in ASNSJKP 96.3% users visited the library daily and 3.6% weekly, BHJKP 89.2% users visited the library daily and 10.7% weekly, in JKP 100% users visited the library daily. In NPJKP 98% users visited the library daily and 1.9% hardly ever.

Library staff assisted in finding reading materials

Name of library	YES
AP	✓
ASNSJKP	✓
BHJKP	✓
JKP	✓
NPJKP	✓

Table no. 5.27

The above table reveals that the library staff is helpful in finding the reading material and books for their users in all the libraries.

Access to the library

	AP	ASNSJKP	BHJKP	JKP	NPJKP
24*7					
8-10 Hours	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table no. 5.28

The above table reveals that all the libraries don't have 24*7 access to the users

Suggestions regarding library collection

	AP		ASNSJKP		BHJKP		JKP		NPJKP	
	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
Study Books	26	43.3	30	54.4	25	44.6	36	52.9	21	40.3
Fiction Books	6	10	2	3.6	5	8.9	4	5.8	6	11.5
Newspaper/ Magazines	21	35	20	36.3	17	30.3	22	32.3	18	34.6
E-resources	7	11.6	3	5.4	9	16	6	8.8	7	13.4
Any other	60		55		56		68		52	

Table no. 5.29

The above table shows that in AP approx. 43.3% students want more study books, 10% wants more fiction books, 35% wants more newspaper/magazines and 11.6% wants e-resources. BHJKP 44.6% students want more study books, 8.9% wants more fiction books, 30.3% wants more newspaper/magazines and 16% wants e-resources. In JKP 59.2% % students want more study books, 5.8% wants more fiction books, 32.3% wants more newspaper/magazines and 8.8% wants e-resources. In NPJKP 40.3% students want more study books, 11.5% wants more fiction books, 34.6% wants more newspaper/magazines and 13.4% wants e-resources.

Identification of potential sources of information

	AP		ASNSJKP		BHJKP		JKP		NPJKP	
	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
the library catalogue	7	10.9	6	10.9	4	7.1	9	13.2	8	15.3
online databases										
subject catalogue	22	34.3	21	38.1	18	32.1	18	26.4	20	3.8
past knowledge	35	54.6	28	50.9	34	60.7	41	60	24	46.1
Total	64		55		56		68		52	

Table no. 5.30

The above table reveals that in AP 10.9% users identify the potential sources of information through the library catalogue, 34.3% through the subject catalogue and 54.6% through past knowledge. In ASNSJKP 10.9% users identify the potential sources of information through the library catalogue, 38.1 % through the subject catalogue and 50.9% through past knowledge. In BHJKP 7.1% users identify the potential sources of information through the library catalogue, 32.1% through the subject catalogue and 35% through past knowledge. In JKP 13.2% % users identify the potential sources of information through the library catalogue, 26.4% through the subject catalogue and 60 % through past knowledge. In. In NPJKP 15.3% users identify the potential sources of information through the library catalogue, 3.8% through the subject catalogue and 46.1% through past knowledge. There is no internet facility available in any of the libraries.

Areas of the facility should improve

	AP		ASNSJKP		BHJKP		JKP		NPJKP	
	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
More discussion rooms	15	23.4	11	20	12	21.4	23	33.8	10	19.2
Additional comfortable seating	13	20.3	9	16.3	5	8.9	8	11.7	10	19.2
Additional parking	18	28.1	8	14.5	14	25	11	16.1	10	19.2
More study tables	18	28.1	22	40	25	44.6	23	33.8	20	38.4
No improvement needed			5	9			3	4.4	2	3.8
Total	64		55		56		68		52	

Table no. 5.31

The above table shows that in AP 23.4% students believe that library should have more discussion rooms, 20.3% believe that it should have Additional comfortable seating, 28.1% believe that it should have additional parking and 28.1% believe that it should have more study tables .In ASNSJKP 20% students believe that library should have more discussion rooms, 16.3% believe that it should have Additional comfortable seating, 14.5% believe that it should have additional parking 40% believe that it should have more study tables and 9% believe that there is no improvement needed. In BHJKP 21.4% students believe that library should have more discussion rooms, 8.9% believe that it should have Additional comfortable seating,

25% believe that it should have additional parking and 44.6% believe that it should have more study tables. In JKP 33.8% students believe that library should have more discussion rooms, 11.7% believe that it should have Additional comfortable seating, 16.1% believe that it should have additional parking 33.8% believe that it should have more study tables and 4.4% believe that there is no improvement needed. In NPJKP 19.2% students believe that library should have more discussion rooms, 19.2% believe that it should have Additional comfortable seating, 19.2% believe that it should have additional parking, 38.4% believe that it should have more study tables and 3.8% believe that there is no improvement needed.

Satisfaction level of the users of the library

	AP		ASNSJKP		BHJKP		JKP		NPJKP	
	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
Moderately Satisfied	38	59.3	15	27.2	40	71.4	41	60.2	23	44.2
Satisfied	18	28.1	29	52.7	16	28.5	17	25	19	36.5
Highly satisfied	2	3.1	11	20			5	7.3	6	11.5
Dissatisfied	6	9.3					5	7.3	4	7.6
Total	64		55		56		68		52	

Table no. 5.32

The above table shows that in AP 59.3% students are moderately satisfied with the library, 28.1% are satisfied, 2% are highly satisfied and 9.3% are dissatisfied with the library. In ASNSJKP 27.2% students are moderately satisfied with the library, 52.7% are satisfied, 20% are highly satisfied and nobody is dissatisfied with

the library. BHJKP 71.4% students are moderately satisfied with the library, 28.5% are satisfied. In JKP 60.2% students are moderately satisfied with the library, 25% are satisfied, 7.3% are highly satisfied and 7.3% are dissatisfied with the library. On the other hand, in In NPJKP 44.2% % students are moderately satisfied with the library, 36.5% are satisfied, 11.5% are highly satisfied and 7.6% are dissatisfied with the library

5.2 Testing of Hypotheses

H1: The overall condition of selected government district libraries of Bihar is not in excellent condition.

Table-1 shows that libraries have fewer budgets to purchase reading material whereas Table-8 clear that libraries have scarcity of Information Technology related infrastructure. Only three computers are available for office work in 5 libraries. In Digital Age Internet facilities are available in only one library. Both table supports the Hypothesis statement. It means hypothesis is proved and accepted.

H2: Government district libraries have rich collections and they provide good service to their users.

Table-7 clears that except BHJKP library, all others libraries have less than 50000 collections. They have 5000 to 10000 collections. Table 21 shows that only one library provides three services, other four provides only circulation service. Both table doesn't support the hypothesis. Hypothesis is rejected.

H3: Adequate Library professionals are not available in the government district libraries.

Table-12 shows that in all district libraries there is no shortage of library professional & they have adequate no of staff. Hence the hypothesis is proved & rejected.

H4: Biggest problem faced by the district libraries have insufficient budget.

Table-1 shows that Library budget is very low, due to fewer budget, libraries are not developing their infrastructure. It supports the hypothesis statement and hypothesis is proved and accepted.

H5: Government district libraries of Bihar are struggling to use ICT application for promotion and modernization of various service and activities.

Table-8 and Table -9 show that Libraries have low infrastructure regarding ICT. It supports the hypothesis statement, it means hypothesis is proved and accepted.

5.3 Conclusion

By using Microsoft excel the collection & data has been presented in a particular manner and also discussing were made in the above chapter on the basis of the analysis of data and discussion the finding of the study is listed in the next chapter.



Chapter 6
Findings, Conclusion and
Suggestions



CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Findings

Major findings of the study

- In terms of budget, it is found that all libraries were received a fixed amount in every financial year. BHJKP and JKP libraries were receiving highest budget among all district libraries of Bihar.
- Regarding infrastructure of the libraries, it is found that (80%) of the district libraries have separate buildings with proper space. It is also found that in all district libraries separate reading room, separate stack room and proper electricity is available.
- It is found that (80%) of the district public libraries were using other methods than a recommendation to acquire library collections.40% libraries were selecting materials for acquisition through recommendation.
- Out of 5 public libraries in 80% libraries, reading materials were recommended by librarian and in remaining 20% libraries, faculty members were recommended books.
- It is found that only 20% libraries have been doing stock verification with the help of a computer. Rests are doing manually.
- After analysis of data, it is found that all 5 public libraries selected for study were using subject indexing.
- It is found that BHJKP library has the largest library collection in all district public libraries followed by JKP and NPJKP library. AP library has the lowest library collection.

- Computer is available in most of the public libraries (60%) but not all were connected through the internet. Only 20% of public library is providing internet facility and audio/video facility to the users. It is also found that BHJKP library has maximum collection of equipments in their library. AP and NPJKP libraries have only 1 computer and 1 printer.
- After analyzing the data, it is found that all the staff members of district public libraries are satisfied with their job profile and working condition. And it is also found that all public libraries have adequate staff to perform library services fluently and effectively.
- All the libraries were adopting Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme to classify their library collection. It is also found that only 1 (20%) library that is BHJKP library is using AACR II for cataloguing.
- In terms of membership fee of public library, it is found that BHJKP library users will have to pay Rs 400 for lifetime membership which is highest among all libraries.
- It is found that most of the public libraries (80%) are using list checking method to evaluate their library collection.
- Most of the district public libraries (60%) were develop their collection through other methods than multiple copies and popularity of books. It is also found that most of the public libraries (100%) were acquire materials form own sources.
- After analysing the data, it is found that most of the libraries (60%) were weed out their collection every year. In all the libraries (100%) for book selection users recommendation is required. Only 20% were seeking suggestion from staff and expert.

- In terms of library services, it is found that in all public libraries circulation service is provided to the users, reference service and reprography service is provided in only 1 public library.
- It is found that most of the users (46%) were visited library for reading magazine or newspaper followed by 24% users who visit library for study. Only 7% were visiting library for assignment purpose.
- It is revealed in the study that maximum number (95%) of respondents were visiting library on daily basis. Only 0.34% users respond that they never visit library. All the respondents were agreeing that library staff assists them in finding their reading materials.
- It is found that most of the respondents (47%) need more study books in the library followed by 34% respondents who need more Newspaper and magazines to study.
- Most of the respondents (56%) were identify their information through their past knowledge and the majority of users (37%) respond in favor of more discussion rooms in the district libraries of Bihar.
- It is revealed from the study that most of the respondents (54%) were moderately satisfied with the services provided by the district libraries of Bihar.

6.2 Conclusion

The public library is no longer considered as a repository or store house of books but is expected to perform the functions of an information centre for all kinds of readers. A public library is expected to perform the functions of providing for recreation, information, inspiration and education. The focus of the modern public library is to collect, store and disseminate the information to the readers.

The administration, inspection and monitoring of various public libraries located in district are carried out by the district library authority. It works as coordinating agency for all libraries located in particular district. In some state where public library acts have come in force where local library authorities are constituted to administer the public library system in the whole district.

Government district libraries are part of public libraries. For the regulation and development of the public library in Bihar, the state government has passed an act known as “The Bihar state Public library and information Centre Act, 2008”. The director of the library can utilize the fund for the development of the library also for make advice for necessity based grant to the libraries of different level, prepare and updated register of libraries and librarian in the State, to make supervision, direction and execution of all works relating to the central press registration of Book Act 1867 also maintenance of organization, management and publication after preparing Bibliography of books obtained. Library fund will be given by the state as a Grant or Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation for the Development of library at the different level apart from this fund through the district development fund and donation received from MP, MLA and MLC for purchase of reading material, constriction of Building, repair, furniture and modernization of Libraries all kind of money which will be received through the donation, grant and another kind of source will be utilized judicially and the director and the account section maintain in a proper manner.

Objectives formulated for this study have been achieved through tables and graphs prepared by the analysis of data received from users and librarians of district libraries of Bihar. The condition of district libraries of Bihar has been examined and found that not all libraries were providing internet facility and audio/video facility to

the users. All district libraries were received a fixed amount of fund every financial year. Most of the libraries have separate library building with separate reading room and proper electricity. Computers are available for staff and users but not in sufficient numbers. Not all computers were connected with internet. Despite all odds, all staff members were satisfied with their working condition.

Most of the users were visit the library on daily basis and purpose of visiting library is reading newspaper and magazines. Users need more study materials in the library and staff assists them in finding their reading materials.

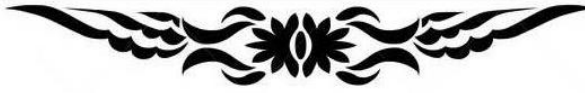
The present study is greatly verified by the findings of this study in which collection development and management of information resources in the government district libraries of Bihar were found out.

6.3 Suggestions

- Library fund should be increased to provide library services more effectively and fluently.
- There should be a defined acquisition policy in every district libraries of Bihar by which acquisition of library materials will be more effective and accurate.
- Users suggestions must be included while preparing the list of study materials to acquire.
- Use of computers for library activities should be increased this will help in time-saving and easy retrieval of documents.
- All library computers should be connected through the internet. Internet facility is must for any library for providing information online to the users and connecting with outside world.
- All the libraries should have acquire more collection to full fill users information need.



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APPENDIX



APPENDIX
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION
RESOURCES IN THE GOVERNMENT DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF BIHAR
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PATNA DIVISION: A STUDY

Questionnaire for Librarian

A. PERSONAL DATA

1. Name of Librarian :
2. Educational Qualifications :
3. Address :
4. Experiences :

B. GENERAL DATA

5. Name of Library :
6. Name of Parent Organization :
7. Year of Establishment :
8. Web site (if any) :
9. E-mail Address :
10. Phone No. :
11. Library Timing :
12. No. of Users :

13. What is the percentage of annual expenditure on the following items from the Library Budget?

s. no.	ITEMS	Year				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
I.	Printed Resources					
II.	Electronic Resources					
	Total					

14. Please give the detail of your overall library budgets of last 5 years :

Year	Budgets
2012-13	
2013-14	
2014-15	
2015-16	
2016-17	

15. Library Infrastructure

S. No.	Library Infrastructure	Yes	No
a.	Do you have separate building library?		
b.	Do you have proper space?		
c.	Do you have separate reading room?		
d.	Do you have separate stack room?		
e.	Do you have proper electricity?		
f.	Do you have backup electricity plan?		
g.	Do you have water cooler facility?		
h.	Do you have proper climate control (heating, cooling, ventilation)		
i.	Do you have Disaster Mitigation facility		
j.	Do you have display area for books and promotional materials?		
k.	Please mention the seating capacity of reading room (numbers) ?		

16. ACQUISITION

(1). On which basic you acquire the library collection:

a) Approval basis b) Recommendation basis c) On other basis

(2). Who is going to recommend the reading materials for library?

a) Librarian b) Scholar c) Faculty d) Any other.....

17. INDEXING & STOCK VERIFICATION

(1). Do you use computer for stock verification? Yes No

(2). Do you use Barcode Scanner for Stock Verification? Yes No

(3). Which type indexing you used?

(a) Subject indexing (b) Keyword indexing (c) Taxonomic indexing

(d) Any other.....

18. ICT Infrastructure of Library

S. No	ICT Infrastructure	Yes	No
a.	Do you have a computer in library? (in numbers)		
b.	Do you have complete internet access?		
c.	Do you provide internet facility to users ?		
d.	Do you have audio/video facility		
e.	Do you have Digital library		
f.	Virtual library facility		
g.	Used RFID system in library		
h.	Have mobile technology facility		

19. Number of Equipment's

S. No	Equipment's	Number
a.	Computer	
b.	Photocopier	
c.	Fax	
d.	Projector	
e.	T V	
f.	VCR	
g.	Scanners	
h.	Printers	
i.	Barcode Readers	

Any other

20. Library professional Staffs Details.

S. No	Staffs Status	Higher Qualification
a.	Librarian	
b.	Dy. Librarian	
c.	Assistant Librarian	
d.	Cataloguer / Classifier	
e.	Library Assistant	
f.	Other	
g.	Total Number of Staff	

20. Are you satisfy with the working style of your library staffs for smooth-functioning of library:

YES [] NO []

If No please specify the reason:.....

Is your library staffs are adequate: YES [] NO []

21. Are you using any classification Scheme: YES [] NO []

If yes please specify: DDC [] CC [] UDC []

Any other specify.....

22. Have you prepared Catalogue card for your library collection: YES [] NO []

If –yes please specify the catalogue code which you have used:

AACR2 [] CCC [] ALA []

Any other please specify.....

23. Please mention your library membership Fee (Including Security/Fine money). (Rs).....

Is Your library membership card are valid for:

(1) a).One year [] b). 2 year [] c). 2 to 5 year [] d).Whole life []

Any other please specify.....

(2)Are you providing a life time membership card: YES [] NO []

27. Library Collection and Services:

Please Specify the library collection :

S.No	Type	Yes	No	Total volume
a.	Number of Hindi Edition Books			
b.	Number of English Edition Books			
c.	Number of Indian language (Bengali,Urdu,Tamil.etc) Books			
d.	Foreign Language Books Collection			
e.	Reference Collection			
f.	Database if any			
g.	Recreational Books			
h.	Rare Books			
i.	Manuscripts			
j.	Science and Technology Collection			
k.	Newspaper			

l.	Magazines/Journals			
m.	E- books/E-journals			
n.	Govt. Documents			
	Others			

28. Do you evaluate your library collection? Yes [] No []

(a) Impressionistic Method []

(b) List checking method []

(c) Circulation []

Any other (please specify)

29. Do you consider following factors for the development of collection.

(a) Survey of existing library materials []

(b) Multiple copies []

(c) Discarded materials []

(d) Popularity of a book []

Any other (please specify)

30. How do you develop your collection?

(a) Through gifts []

(b) Through exchange []

(c) Only own sources []

Any other (please specify)

31. If through gift, which kind of material?

(a) Any type of books (documents) []

(b) only those, which cater the user's need

(c) Any other

32. If through exchange, what methods do you accept?

(a) Direct exchange between the libraries

(b) Indirect exchange through central exchange bureaucracy

Any other

33. If yes, what type of materials you weed out (Please tick)

(a) Obsolete book, old addition of conventional reference tool & out dated publications []

(b) Short lived books []

(c) Duplicate titles []

(d) Gifted books []

(e) All of them []

34. At what interval of times you follow weeding out policy?

(a) After one week []

(b) After one month []

(c) After six month []

(d) After one year []

Any other.....

35. If there is any special collection in any field, (please specify)

.....

36. How do you select your book in library?

a. According to User []

b. According to Staff []

c. According to Expert []

d. According to Bibliography []

e. According to Catalogue []

f. All of them []

g. Any other.....

37. Please specify the library services offered by your library:

S.No	NAME OF THE SERVICES	YES	NO
a.	Circulation Service		
b.	Reference Service		
c.	Reprography Service		
d.	Translation Service		
e.	Inter Library loan Service		
f.	Bibliography Service		
g.	Indexing and Abstracting Service		
h.	Current Awareness Services		
i.	SDI Service		
j.	Document Delivery Service		
k.	Extension Service		
	Any Others (Please Specify)		

38. ICT Application:

- Please mention the library services are offered through ICT application in your library:

S.No.	Name of the Services Through ICT	YES	NO
a.	RFID Technology		
b.	Cloud Computing		
c.	Mobile Technology		
d.	Bar code Circulation service		
e.	Union Catalogue		
f.	OPAC(Online Public Access Catalogue)		
g.	Email inquiry		
h.	Promotion of library through Social Media		
i.	Library Portal		
j.	Library Forum		
k.	Digital Library facility		
l.	Resource Sharing with any organization- If –yes please specify the name of Organization		
m.	Document Delivery Services		
n.	CAS/SDI services through ICT application		
o.	Feedback		
p.	RSS		
q.	E-Journal		
r.	Computerized accounting or Information Management System		
s.	Computerized Inter Library Loan		
t.	CC TV		
u.	Any other specify		

Library:**39. Do you have our own library network?**

Ye [] No[]

If yes, what kind of network structure do you have?

a). LAN [] b). MAN [] c). WAN []

Any other :.....

- a) Nature of cable use :
 - b) Transmission speed :
 - c) Connectivity outside the library/ Information Center :
40. Whether your library is Automated: YES [] NO []
- If-yes please specify the status of automation:
- 1-Fully automated [] 2- Partially automated [] 3-Under automated []
41. What kind of Library software do you use for library automation?
- 1- Commercial software [] 2- Open Source Software []
- 2- Any other please specify :.....
- Name the Software
42. Please specify the library software Module which you are using in your library :
- a. Acquisition []
 - b. Circulation []
 - c. Serial control []
 - d. Classification []
 - e. OPAC []
 - f. Administration []
 - g. Indexing []
- Other please specify.....
43. Whether you are satisfy with your library software : Yes [] No []
- If-No please specify:
44. Please make suggestion about this topic on item not covered by this questionnaire:
-
-
-

Date:

(Signature)

Place:

Name of Librarian

Seal of University

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USERS

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am requesting your good self to kindly spare few minutes to fill up this questionnaire on the topic **“COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE GOVERNMENT DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF BIHAR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PATNA DIVISION: A STUDY.”** All information/data provided by you will be remained confidential and shall be used for thesis/research purpose only.

I solicit your kind co-operation please.

Thanking you

Please tick mark [√] to indicate answers wherever mentioned.

Name :
Email id : Mobile no :
Age..... Sex: Male [] Female []
Status: Teacher [] Researcher [] PG Student [] UG Student [] Other []
Department/School/Branch:.....

Q1. The main purpose that you visit the library is for

- a) Issuing study books []
- b) For assignment []
- c) Read newspapers and magazines []
- d) For study []
- e) To get access to the internet []
- Other purpose.....

Q2. Please tick the right option that applies to what your library consists of.

- a) Newspapers and magazines from most of current publishers []
- b) Good stock of books of different kind []
- c) Seating and reading space []
- d) Online databases and internet availability []
- Any others... ..

Q3. How many times do you visit the library?

- a) Daily [] b) Weekly [] c) Monthly [] d) Hardly ever []

Q4. Do the library staff help you in finding the books and reading materials you need?

- a) Yes [] b) No []

Q5. Do you have 24*7 access to your library?

- a) Yes [] b) No []

Q6. Which of the following do you want the library had more of?

- a) Study books []
b) Fiction books []
c) Newspapers/ Magazines []
d) E- resources []

Any other.....

Q7. How do you identify potential sources of information?

- a) The library catalogue [] b) Online databases []
c) Subject catalogue [] d) Past knowledge []
Other (please specify).....

Q8. What are the following Internet searches tools have been used by you to find desired Information?

- a) Search Engine [] b) Online Databases []
b) Subject Gateways [] d) Web Portals []
c) Digital Repository []

Q9. What types of Digital object can be includes in the website?

- a) HTML pages [] b) Images []
c) Audio [] d) Video []

Q10. While using information for assignment/writing of Dissertation, do you cite the original source of information?

- a) Yes [] b) No []

Q11. In which case do you need to include a reference to the source of information?

- a. At the time you copy words/sentence from the research article []
- b. As you copy words/sentence from the books []
- c. When you write in my own words what is being said in a
d. research article/book []
- e. While you copy concept/ sentence from the internet
f. information sources. []
- g. In none of the above cases []

Q12. Mark all the areas in which you believe that library should improve its facility?

- a) More study tables []
- b) More discussion rooms []
- c) Additional comfortable seating []
- d) Additional parking []
- e) No improvement needed []

Q13. How satisfied are you with the library?

- a) Dissatisfied []
- b) Moderately satisfied []
- c) Satisfied []
- d) Highly satisfied []

Q14. What is the best thing about your library?.....

.....
.....
.....

Thank you so much for your kind help.

After filling up please return to me

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