

Library Resources and Services in the Women University Libraries: A Study

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Abstract - The article examines the status of resources and service in selected women university libraries in south India. The study incorporates different viewpoints like objectives of the Women University Library, status of print and E-resource collections, library membership, staff in the university library, working hours of the libraries, services offered by the university library, E- resources subscription, ICT infrastructure facility in the library and also automation status of the selected women university library.

Keywords: University Library, Library Resources and Services, Collection Development, Automation and Infrastructure of the University Library

I. INTRODUCTION

In the higher educational system university library playing vital role to meet multidimensional demands of the students,

research scholars, faculties of the university. The university libraries make efforts to better serve the users by providing maximum service with their available resources. Libraries should establish resources and facilities in a way as flexible preparatory programmes with an ability to sufficiently equip any women for graduation or higher education.

Library should be a centre of great potential to pursue higher education with enormous resources facility and services, and as an opportunity for women to enter into higher education. Library should be equipped with quality of information sources to provide pathways towards holistic development and preparation for access academic by women communities.

TABLE I SELECTED UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

S. No.	Name of the university	Abbreviation	Website Address	Year
1	Sri PadmavathiMahilaVishwavidyaNilaya	SPMV	http://www.spmv.ac.in	1983
2	Mother Theresa Women University	MTWU	http://www.mootherteresawomenuiv.ac.in	1984
3	Akkamahadevi Women's University	AMWU	http://www.kswu.ac.in	2003

II. DESCRIPTION OF UNIVERSITIES

A. Akkamahadevi Women's University

Akkamahadevi Women's University formerly known as Karnataka State Women's University was established in August 2003 and is the first university exclusively for women in Karnataka. It is situated in Vijayapura (Formerly Bijapur). Dr Sabiha Bhoomi Gowda is incumbent Vice-Chancellor of the University. It is recognized under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act. It has been accredited 'B' grade by NAAC. The university is also a recipient of three Stars in NIRF rankings. One hundred and thirty seven women's colleges of Karnataka, are affiliated to this university and one P G center at sindhanoor and also at udutadi, one extension center at Mandya are also offering various programmes. The University offers various UG and P G Courses. And also it is recognized under DEC for Distance Education across India and abroad. The university is dedicated to promote excellence through academic achievement, research, creativity, innovation, interaction and collaboration, personality development and leadership qualities.

B. Mother Teresa Women's University

Mother Teresa women's university is situated at Kodaikenal, a quite hill station tucked away in the palani hill of south India. This university was established in the year 1984 by the enactment of Tamil nadu act 15. Dr G. Valli is incumbent Vice-Chancellor of the University. This university aims to extend its service to women's students. It strives for academic excellence and personality development and gives equal importance for promotion of employment prospects girls. Slogan of this university is "yesterday is gone, tomorrow has not yet come, we have only today, let us begin." Empowerment of women through education is Vision of this university.

C. Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalayam (Sri Padmavati University)

It is a women's university in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India. It was established as a state University by the Andhra Pradesh legislature in 1983. The university has approximately 3,000 students. The campus of Sri

PadmavatiMahilaVisvavidyalayam covers 138 acres (56 hectares) located in a semi-urban area at the foot of the sacred Tirumala Hills. Funds for the development are received from UGC and State Government. It is a State University admitting students from all three regions of Andhra Pradesh namely Rayalaseema, Telengana and Coastal Andhra. The university was established with the objective of promoting professional education for women so as to make them self-reliant and able citizens of the country. Sri PadmavatiMahilaVisvavidyalayam is a Unitary University with 16 departments having 52 programme options: 5 postgraduate diploma, 4 undergraduate, 16 postgraduate, 14 M.Phil. and 14 Ph.D. programmes.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Saturday, *et al.* (2017) investigates that library infrastructure is predictor of turnover intention of academic librarian in Nigeria. The study used retest of the measuring instrument Cronbach’s alpha reliability coefficient and face validity for the reliability. The study finds that library infrastructure in academic libraries including internet facility, power supply, library building, smoke detector, fire extinguishers, fire alarm, were at different level of dilapidation which affected services. Further the study shows that inadequacy of unavailability of library infrastructure increase turnover intentions of academic librarians. Singh, & Arora, (2015) describes the role of selected university libraries in Haryana, India in higher education and research of Engineering, Science and Technology. This paper comprehensively studies the functioning, the resources and services of these libraries. The collection development, library membership, staff position, working hours, services offered and e-resources subscribed by these libraries are also discussed. Lakshmikant, &Jyoti, (2014) discusses the significance of ICT to the libraries to achieve or manage of information, effective services and extension of boundaries from the four-walls to the globe. The study states that ICT is very essential to offer access to books in every possible form and format. And it helps everyone to see resources via internet.Kumari&Talawar, (2011) describes the reference sources collection in 7 university libraries in Karnataka. Among them Mangalore University Librarypossess more number of reference sources compare to geographical sources of information and directories. The study finds that there is a need to strengthen the information sources like maps and atlases, gazetteers, indexing, abstracting and statistical sources etc.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the study were

1. To examine the Objectives of the selected Women University Library.
2. To examine the current status of the resources in the selected Women university library.
3. To find out the status of e resources in the selected Women university library.

4. To determine the types of services provided by the libraries to its users.
5. To find out the ITC infrastructure facilities provided in the selected Women university library.

V. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The study was limited to women’s university libraries in south India. The present study confined to those universities which are set up by Parliament Act of India and governed by state government. Akkamahadevi Women's University Vijayapura, Mother Teresa Women's University Kodaikanal, and Sri PadmavatiMahilaVisvavidyalayamTirupati are women’s universitiesslected for the present study. Hence the present study excludes affiliated women colleges, deemed women universities.

VI. METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire has been adopted to gather the applicable information by personally visiting all the selected universities for the present study.In a long stretch of 2016/2017 academic session,data was gathered from the librarians of selected women university libraries. In addition to questionnaire tool, interview method was applied whenever felt necessary to justify authenticity of data collection.

VII. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The data collected through the questionnaires and interview schedule is presented and analysed using tables by applying the simple frequency counting method.

TABLE II MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

S. No.	Objectives	SPMVL	MTWUL	AMWUL
1	To support learning	1	1	1
2	To build skills among women community	2	2	1
3	Creating knowledge with individuals and groups	2	NR	1
4	To develop research activities	2	2	2
5	To enlightened women career	2	2	2
6	To enhance higher education for women	1	1	1
7	Taking lead to provide service for promoting policy of social inclusion regarding equity of provision	2	2	2

Note: 1= to a great extent, 2= to moderate extent, 3=to a little extent, NR=not respond.

Note: SPMVL= Sri PadmavathiMahilaVishvavidyaNilaya Library; MTWUL= Mother Theresa Women University Library; AMWUL=Akkamahadevi Women's University Library.

It can be observed from the table II that all the three university libraries have the common objectives “to support learning” and “to enhance higher education for women” rating the scale “To a great extent”. At the same time the table shows that to develop the “research activities”, “to enlightened women career” and “Taking lead to provide service for promoting policy of social inclusion regarding equity of provision” as common objectives of all three university libraries rating scale for “moderate extent”. The table I also shows that SPMUL & MTWUL rates scale “moderate extent” for the objective to build skills among women where as AMWUL rates scale “great extent” for the same. Besides we can observe that the objective of the library creating knowledge with individuals and groups has been rated as to a “moderate extent” by university SPWUL & to a “great extent” by AMWUL & can be seen is no response by MTWUL.

TABLE III STAFF IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

S. No.	Position	Name of the university library		
		SPMVL	MTWUL	AMWUL
1	University Librarian/ Librarian in charge	1	1	1
2	Deputy Librarian	-	-	-
3	Assistant Librarian	-	1	
4	Library Assistant	3	2	10
5	Library Project Assistant / Apprentice	2	-	
6	Non professionals	6	2	10
Total		12	6	21

Table III explains the library staff available in the university libraries. The maximum number of staff is in the AMWU

library accounting for 21 total numbers of staff. There are 11 professionals' staff and 10 non-professional staff are in the AMWU library. The table III also shows that there is 6 professionals' staff and 6 non-professional staff in SPMVL total 12 staffs is there in the library. Further the table shows details about the MTWUL staff, that there is 4 professional staff and 2 non-professional staff in MTWUL total 6 staffs is there in the library.

TABLE IV LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP

S. No.	Category of members	Name of the University Library		
		SPMVL	MTWUL	AMWUL
1	Students	2400	750	1811
2	Research Scholar	300	135	156
3	Faculty	200	63	249
4	Non-Teaching/Tech. Staff	11	05	08
Total		2911	953	2224

Table IV describes library membership holders in the library, the table shows that faculty membership holds is maximum i.e., 249 in the AMWUL followed by 200 in SPMVL and 63 in MTWUL. The research scholar's membership is maximum in the SPMVL i.e., 300 followed by 156 in the AMWUL & the lowest 135 membership holds is in the MTWUL. The student membership is maximum in SPMVL i.e., 2400 followed by 1811 in the AMWUL & the lowest 750 membership holds is in the MTWUL. Library membership holds of technical & non-teaching staffs are maximum in numbers i.e., 11 in the SPMVL, followed by 08 in the AMWUL & 05 in the MTWUL.

TABLE V LIBRARY WORKING HOUR

Period	Timings		
	SPMVL	MTWUL	AMWUL
Working Days	8 am to 6 pm	9.45 am to 6 pm	9 am to 7 pm
Exam days	8 am to 6 pm	9.45 am to 6 pm	9 am to 7 pm
On national Holiday/ During vacation	10 am to 4 pm	10 am to 4 pm	10 am to 5.30 pm

Table V describes the opening & closing time of the University libraries. SPMV library opens at 8 am to 6 pm and is as same timings in working days and exam days but on national holidays and during vacation library will be kept opened from 10 am to 4 pm. Followed by MTWU library opens at 9.45 am to 6 pm in the evening, Saturdays library will be kept opened from 10 am to 4 pm, this timing is as

same in the working days and exam days but MTWU library remains closed on important National Holidays as declared by the University. The table also shows that The AMWU library opens at 9 am to 7 pm and is as same timings in working days and exam days but on national holiday and during vacation library will be kept opened from 10 am to 5.30 pm in the evening.

TABLE VI STATUS OF PRINT RESOURCES COLLECTIONS

S. No.	Types of Information Resources	Name of the University Library		
		SPMVL	MTWUL	AMWUL
1	Book collections			
	Text books	86000	52173	77224
	Reference book collections	6000	4860	8325
	Book Bank collection (SC & ST)	3000	2917	6260
Total		95000	59950	91809
2	Journals collections			
	Indian journals	180	20	325
	Foreign journals	--	--	10
	Back volumes of journals	1042	645	1573
Total		1222	665	1908
3	Reference collections			
	Thesis and dissertations	6000	2020	1692
	Dictionaries	500	300	500
	Encyclopedias	400	180	210
	Government publications	1000	400	1000
	Indexes & abstracts	800	100	270
	Reports	600	340	300
	Gazetteers	400	50	70
	Biographical sources	300	100	100
	Bibliographical sources	600	100	170
	Year books & almanacs	200	100	200
	Monographs	1600	250	200
	Maps / Atlases	50	20	25
	Handbooks & manuals	4000	300	970
Manuscripts	3000	600	1022	
Total		191450	4860	6729

Table shows that SPMV library has the largest number of print collections i.e., 95000 followed by AMWU library with 91809 and MTWU library has the lowest number of 59950 total collections. Table also shows that collections of journals in the university libraries. SPMV library has the largest number of 1222 Journal collections, followed by AMWU library with 1908 and MTWU library has the lowest number of 665 total collections. All the three

university libraries provide the service of Indian journals and only AMWU library provide the service of foreign journals. Table also reference give the details of collections of reference materials in women university libraries. SPMV library has the largest number of 191450 reference collections followed by, AMWU library with 6729 and MTWU library has the least number of 4860 reference collection

TABLE VII STATUS OF E-RESOURCES COLLECTIONS

S. No.	Types of E- Resources	Name of the University Library		
		SPMVL	MTWUL	AMWUL
1	E-Books	1800	650	1200
2	E- Journals	27	02	170
3	Electronic database	07	04	10
4	CDs,DVDs	70	40	--
5	Others	3000	85	1260
Total		5004	881	2640

Table VII give the detail information of E-resources of the entire three university library covered under the present study. The table observes that the presence of largest

number 5004 of E-resources collection in SPMV library, followed by AMWU library with 2640 and MTWU library has the least number of 881 total Journal collections.

TABLE VIII SERVICES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

S. No.	Services provided	Name of the university library											
		SPMVL				MTWUL				AMWUL			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Current Awareness Services	1				1				1			
2	Selective Dissemination of Information			3				3				3	
3	Inter Library Loan			3					NR		2		
4	Bibliographic Services		2					3			2		
5	Photocopy Service	1				1				1			
6	Document Delivery Services				NR				NR			3	
7	Reference Service	1				1				1			
8	Circulation Service	1				1				1			
9	Registration and Membership	1				1				1			
10	Book Bank Service	1				1				1			
11	OPAC/Web OPAC		2						NR		2		
12	Departmental Library				NR				NR			3	

Note: 1= to a great extent, 2= to moderate extent, 3=to a little extent, NR=not respond.

The table describes that all the three women university libraries are providing Current Awareness Service, Photocopy Service, Reference Service, Circulation Service, Registration and Membership and Book Bank Services “to a great extent”, all the three women university libraries provides the service of Selective Dissemination of Information “to a little extent”, Bibliographic by SPMVL and AMWUL as “to moderate extent” followed by MTWUL to “little extent”.

The table observes that SPMV library renders Inter Library Loan facility to a “little extent”, AMWU library to “moderate extent” and not respond in AMWU library. Against this, it can be observed from the table that Document Delivery Services provided by AMWU library to a “little extent”. Further it can be observed from the table all the three women university libraries SPMVL, AMWUL & MTWUL provides OPAC to a “moderate extent” and “little extent” respectively.

Table IX gives details of E-resources subscriptions in all the three university libraries covered under the present study. Table IX shows that AMWU library has the highest number of E-resource subscription i.e., 08 followed by SPMV library with 06 and MTWU library has the lowest number of E-resource subscription i. e., 05.

The table shows that Emerald, Science Direct (Elsevier), UGC Info Net, J-Gate online resources are subscribed by all the three university libraries. Whereas EBSCO subscribed by AMWUL and MTWUL, American Chemical Society subscribed by AMWUL and SPMVL. In addition to other e-

resources the SPMVL also subscribes Springer, Taylor & Francis and ISID also.

TABLE IX E-RESOURCES SUBSCRIBED IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Online resources	AMWUL	MTWUL	SPMVL
Springer	-	-	Yes
EBSCO	yes	yes	-
ACM Digital Library	-	-	-
ASME	-	-	-
Emerald	yes	yes	Yes
Taylor & Francis	-	-	Yes
ASTM Journals & Standards	-	-	-
Science Direct(Elsevier)	yes	yes	Yes
UGC Info Net	yes	yes	Yes
ASCE	-	-	-
J-Gate	yes	yes	Yes
Nature	-	-	-
American Chemical Society	yes	-	Yes
American Physical Society	-	-	-
American Institutes of Physics	-	-	-
ISID	-	-	Yes
Total	6	5	8

TABLE X INFRASTRUCTURE FOR LIBRARY AUTOMATION

S. No.	Items	Name of the university library		
		AMWUL	MTWUL	SPMVL
1	No. of computer	30	17	50
2	Ups	1	1	8
3	Scanner	2	1	1
4	Kiosk	1	-	-
5	Fax	-	-	-
6	Xerox machine	1	1	1
7	T.V.	-	-	-
8	LCD projector	1	-	-
9	Server	1	1	3
10	Multimedia kit	1	-	15
11	CCTV cameras	16	1	-
12	Barcode scanners	4	1	4
13	Printers	3	1	3
14	Laser Printers	3	-	3
15	Ink-jet printer	1	-	-
16	Barcode	4	2	4
Total		69	26	92

Table X describes the availability of Infrastructural facility for library automation purpose. The table 9 shows that AMWU library has the highest number of ICT Infrastructure facilities i.e., 92 followed by SPMV library with 69 and MTWU library has the lowest number of ICT Infrastructure Facilities i. e., 26. The table X shows that the AMWU library is leading and has maximum facilities like Computers, UPS, Scanner, Kiosk, Xerox machine, LCD projector, Server, CCTV cameras, Barcode scanners, Printers, Laser and barcode for library automation. The SPMV library also has sufficient infrastructure required for automation like Computers, UPS, Scanner, Xerox machine, Server, Multimedia kit, Barcode scanners, Printers, Laser Printers, Barcode. SPMV library has maximum number of computers and MTWU library has least infrastructure for automation purpose. whereas AMWU library do not have Fax and T.V. followed by SPMV library do not have kiosk, Fax, T.V., LCD projector, CCTV cameras, Ink-jet printer and MTWU library do not have kiosk, Fax, T.V., LCD projector, Laser, Ink-jet printer and Multimedia kit for infrastructure facility.

TABLE XI VARIOUS FUNCTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

S. No.	Task	Name of the University Library		
		SPMVL	MTWUL	AMWUL
1	Access mode	Open Access	Open Access	Open Access
2	Card catalogue	Not in use	Not in use	Not in use
2	Classification scheme	DDC	DDC	DDC
3	Stock verification	Done/ using check list	Done/ using check list	Done/ using check list and accession register
4	Weeding out policy	Done / Once in a year	Done/ Once in a year	Done/ Once in a year
5	Self-list	Done	Done	Done
6	Technical Processing	Done / within two months	Done/2 months	Done / within one months
7	Method for issuing books	Newark charging system	Newark charging system	Browne system

The table XI depicts different functions carried out in the library. The table XI states that all the three women university libraries follow the Open Access mode for accessing the resources of the library by their users. Card catalogue is not use in all three women university libraries. Instead the users prefer to use OPAC. The table shows that all the three women university libraries follow DDC as Classification scheme for classification of library resources. Besides it can be observed that using check list for Stock verification process adopted in all three women university libraries. In addition to using check list AMWUL use accession register for Stock verification. All the three women university libraries use the formalities of weeding out of old books once in a year. All the three women university library maintain shelf list for accessing resources. SPMVL and MTWUL follow Newark charging system method for issuing books. Whereas AMWUL follow Browne system for issuing books.

TABLE XII STATUS OF LIBRARY AUTOMATION

S. No.		Name of the University Library		
		SPMVL	MTWUL	AMWUL
1	Status of library automation	Partially automated	Partially automated	Partially automated
2	Operations	Acquisition	Circulation	Technical
		Technical		Circulation
		Circulation		
4	Software for automation	Soul	Soul	Koha
6	Software for remote accessing	E—Z proxy	E—Z proxy	E—Z proxy
7	Digital software	Dspace	e-prints &Dspace	Dspace

Table XII shows that information regarding status of library automation in selected women university libraries. The table shows that all three women university libraries are partially automated. In SPMVL has automated Acquisition, Technical and Circulation sections. AMWUL has automated Technical section and Circulation section. MTWUL has automated only Circulation section. SPMVL and MTWUL use Soul software for automation whereas AMWUL use Koha software for automation in the library. The table shows that all the three women university libraries use Dspace as Digital software, along with this AMWUL also use e-prints as Digital software in the library. All the three women university libraries use E—Z proxy for remote accessing

VIII. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. The study discovers that there is a lack of sufficient professional staff in all the three women university library.
2. Study demands that there should be full pledged professional staff with hierarchy position like librarian, deputy librarian, assistant librarian and library assistant to render quality service. As the hierarchy staff will discharge their responsibility in efficient manner.
3. Study also finds that collection of the books are sufficient with related to studies and reference, but when it comes to journals there is no sufficient demand for the subscription. Foreign journal subscription is very poor in all the three university libraries.
4. Suggestion- Indian and foreign journals collection is very essential for all the university library for the users like research scholars, faculties and students. And also to improve and enhance the quality of research and developments.
5. The study finds that Most of the above mentioned important physical Infrastructure items like Kiosk, Fax, T.V, L.C.D Projector, Multimedia Kit, CCTV Cameras, and laser printers are not used by the mentioned Universities.

6. Suggestion – library infrastructure is a predictor of turnover intentions of any academic library. With today's IT development library is committed to provide an excellence service for its users. So any university library has to be equipped with items like Kiosk, Fax, T.V, L.C.D Projector, Multimedia Kit, CCTV Cameras, and laser printers to provide service satisfactorily to user community.

IX. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that university libraries should give serious thoughts to develop infrastructure facility in the changing digital environment and also should increase the acquisition of information sources like Indian and foreign journals to fulfil the current research needs of the users. Library services are the supreme activity provided to the user community at the cost that library is fully pledged with professional staffs. As the library professionals will provide quality service by evaluating and accessing the usability of library resources.

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