



Usage of library services and resources in higher secondary school libraries: a study

MR. KAILASHBABU M. SHRIMALI
(M.A., M.Lib. & Inf.Sci., LL.M., CCC., B.Ed.)

Librarian

Smt. Jayaben Dhirajlil Thakkar (Pumpwala)
B.Ed. College, Radhanpur -(N. Guj.)

1. Introduction

Human individuals take note of the events, be it natural or unnatural, occurring in the surrounding environment. This is because of the desire of knowing about those things hitherto unknown to the spheres of human mind which is termed as a kind of curiosity or inquisitiveness. In the meantime, the said event is identified or recognized to him and on the basis of data collected it becomes known to the hitherto ignorant state of his mind. The things leading to the devastation of his state of ignorance from the view-point of the said event is taken to be 'Knowledge' that is expected to shatter the clouds of ignorance. Education and libraries are parallel to each other. The latter supplement the students with new outlooks of knowledge and the desired information/data. Hence there is an evident and extreme need of educational libraries. There are different types of educational libraries, in which there is a very large role of the school-libraries. A child is a future citizen. The school library plays a very vitally significant role in making him a civilized citizen. The seeds of the reading habit are sown from the school libraries, which become banyan like gigantic tree after getting appropriately fed and nourished in the adjoining atmosphere. This reading habit cultivated in the very earlier phase of school-life play a very significant role in providing the nation with civilized, responsible and knowledgeable citizens. The extremely important services e.g. that of book-collection and the fair distribution of the same as rendered by the school-libraries in association with the usage of modern technologies, which also go hand in hand with the former one with the fair flow of time. The research-scholar has undertaken to study whether the usage of library services and resources in higher secondary school libraries travels parallel or not. Another research-motive, which is at the core, is to find out which steps these libraries are expected to carry out in order to satisfy the requirements of the readers being their special set of targets. In the present chapter certain basic aspects of the research-study e.g. the nature of the said study, its requirement, clarity and the purposes of the said research have been mentioned. The selection of the research-topic, the statement of problem, the scope of the research, the hypothesis for the research as well as the research-method i.e. the modus operandi used for carrying out the said research have also been discussed at length.

As mentioned earlier the human curiosity or inquisitiveness leads the concerned individual to obtain penetrating heights of knowledge in the concerned subject and direction. It also provides him/her with the inspiration for the solution of the research-problem before the research-scholar and thereby leads such a person engulfed around problems to the refinement of knowledge. In this way the human beings advancing in the direction of his/her development make research a kind of instrument for reaching his goal. Research adds to the knowledge of the concerned individual and uncovers the invisible knowledge. The method of finding out or establishing truth or knowledge is termed as the research-method. Thus, research is associated with the intelligent procedure of the human individual, which is always attempting hard to find out truth, ever-changing in its form and purposes. There are two significant things matters concerning the statement of problem and its solution. For the solution of the problem the modus operandi of the concerned research is held quite significant. The selection of the

research-topic is successfully carried out through not only taking utmost interest in the said research-problem but also showing extreme interest in its pervasive field. If the research-topic and the methods applied for finding out the said truth are of the interest for the research-scholar, the research-work is completed very well as well as easily.

The success of the research depends upon its thoughtful planning and arrangement. If the research-plan is well-arranged and objective, the whole research-procedure may be successful and consequently careful and meticulous planning is extremely required. This is because research is out and out meant for the pursuit for finding out excellence from the scientific point of view. Hence, the condition of the research without meticulous arrangement and planning is the boat without the boatman. The type and nature of the research-planning relies upon the peculiar understanding of the said research. In order to execute the research, outline the selection of proper method and relevant procedure is greatly helpful. In order to understand the research, report the description of other research-planning is extremely required. The understanding of the reader is also equally required. For the clear-cut understanding and also for scrutinizing the authenticity of the said study, chapters need to be written in such a meticulous way that all the details can be obtained easily. The research scholar is also supposed to mention the methodologies employed as well as given up later. Some more light is laid on the planning of the research-problem if this method is followed. The research-scholar becomes aware about the directness of his research-problem and it also makes the research-work much easy.

2. Selection of the Topic

Selection of topic is held quite difficult. Despite having interest and inclination in a subject, it is also equally needed to have serious considerations about whether research-works have been carried out in the chosen topic and also about the spread and pervasion of the said topic. The selection of topic is generally carried out after researching about literature to be reviewed and survey. The researcher having understood the significance of library has pondered about the act of inserting civility at the very early age. After carrying out the studies of the libraries and their role in inspiring the reading habit among the reading public the researcher was led to believe that if children develop the reading habit right from their days of childhood, this habit remains possibly as it is lifetime. The list of the research-scholars studying library and information has been prepared under the guidance of Shree Manibhai Prajapati, observing which it has been found out that more than 800 research-studies have been carried out in India for obtaining the Ph.D. degree in India till the end of the year 2009. More than 30 theses have been submitted to different universities in different universities of Gujarat. Observing the list of all these research-studies it has been found out astonishingly that not a single research has been carried out in the children's libraries. Keeping in mind the significance of the libraries the researcher has undertaken the following topic in order to study about the usage of library services and resources in higher secondary school libraries Usage of Library services and Resources in Higher secondary school Libraries: A study

3. Statement of the Problem

Usage of library services and resources in higher secondary school libraries A Study

4. Operational Definitions of the Terms

All the management-related problems found in dealing with the libraries such as faculties of financial affairs, collection management, department have been included. This means that an attempt has been carried out to find out whether pupils make use of libraries higher secondary schools. A very humble and conscious attempt has been made familiarize with the possible reasons of no usage or very little usage of libraries Overall a critical and exploratory study has been presented keeping in mind several facets of the libraries in the higher education schools in North Gujarat.

5. Research Objectives

The core part of the research is none other than the objectives having given birth to this research-study. After getting the clear-cut objectives only any research work may be taken ahead this is because it is none other than the research objectives that shows various matters included in the said study. Moreover, it clarifies the different sections of the study. The objectives of any research need to be clarified because on the basis of the purposes only the formation hypothesis and the selection or formation of the research-tool for the data-collection may be carried out.

The different research-objectives of the concerned research-work are as under:

1. To study about the usage of library services and resources in the higher secondary schools.
2. To prepare a line of development of the libraries of the higher secondary schools of North Gujarat from the critical view-point.
3. To study about development of book-collection and services in the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat
4. To study about to what extent the standards suggested by national or international library associations have been implemented in the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat

6. Research- Significance

The importance of the said research is self-evident. This means that the data obtained as part of the serious research with regard to the concept of the libraries in the higher secondary schools of North Gujarat, their origin, their development. Their problems and usage will be greatly helpful in showing the guiding direction to the libraries in the higher secondary schools of North Gujarat.

7. Research- Limitations:

Just as the researches in the physical sciences the ones dealing with the anthropological aspects can't also be absolutely complete and utterly accurate. The pervasion and spread of such research-studies becomes limited owing to the human restrictions and condition.

The different limitations of the said study are as under:

1. Out of the libraries of the Gujarat state only the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat have been included in the study area of the said study.
2. Among the libraries in the higher secondary schools only the grants-in-aid libraries approved by the Directorate of Libraries in the Gujarat Higher Secondary schools have been included.
3. It has been possible to include in the study-area the libraries approved by the Directorate of Libraries but which have been inoperative and closed off for ever have not been included in the study-area of this research.
4. The questionnaire distributed by the researcher and the questionnaires recollected after their being filled in by the various libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat have been analysed. This means that the data filled in the questionnaire have been considered rightfully authentic.
5. The libraries conducted privately or the libraries run by the schools have not been included.
6. Keeping in mind the time and circumstances in the higher secondary schools in the region of North Gujarat the samples of the concerned category of the libraries have been taken through the stratified random sampling method.
7. The analysis and interpretation have been made on the basis of the answers submitted in response to the questionnaire made for the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat

8. Research- Hypotheses

At the very onset in the form of hypothesis there may be exceptional supposition, imaginative thought, intuition, and inherent piece of knowledge or anything that may well be the subject of procedure or research. The hypotheses of the concerned research-study are as under:

1. The rate of the higher secondary schools may be higher than that of the grants-in-aid schools.

2. Just like the other libraries in the libraries of the higher secondary schools there exists a kind of indifference towards the formation of policy of development for the book-collection.
3. There may be the satisfactory allocation of budget for the libraries of the management schools.

9. Research- Design

There exist two types of attitudes with regard to form and methods of dealing with the research-problem, methods of data-collection and the methods of measurement. If the research bears the necessities of purely scientific, objective methods of measuring the requirements from the researching point of view, it is called the quantitative or the numerical attitude. But on the contrary a conspicuous emphasis is laid upon the significance of the subjective experiences and on the verbal analysis-synthesis of the data collected through findings; such research is called qualitative or subjective research.

For obtaining information observation is most often used. The research-studies of this type are time consuming. The acquisition of data being followed by its analysis and synthesis re carried out through the inductive method of data-collection followed by the other two pillars of the research-studies in humanities mentioned above. Analysis of the collected data is carried out literally, comparatively and constantly. In all such research-studies the direction of work to be done is not clear-cut every time.

10. Delimitation of the Research

Keeping in mind the human limitations, the researcher has taken the libraries of the higher secondary schools of the Gujarati medium in the rural and urban areas of the four districts of North Gujarat i.e. Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha as the population.

11. Population and Selection of Samples of the Research

As the concerned study is to be accomplished in the strict time-limit the research-scholar has selected the samples room the cluster method. Only one class was selected as the representative from the schools having more than one classes. The schools were selected by picking up the chits. As mentioned earlier the research-scholar has selected the libraries from the Gujarati medium higher secondary schools of rural and urban areas of the four chief districts of North Gujarat namely Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha.

In the said districts fifteen schools were taken from the rural and urban area each and thereby 150 libraries of the higher secondary schools were selected. In them an attempt has been taken of taking 15 libraries of the higher secondary schools evenly from the rural and urban areas. The samples selected are presented in the table: on the following.

Table 1: Table of the selected sample

District	Urban Area	Rural Area	Total
Sabarkantha	15	15	30
Banaskantha	15	15	30
Mehsana	15	15	30
Patan	15	15	30
Arvalli	15	15	30
Total	75	75	150

12. Scope of the Research

Just as the needs and goals of the ever-changing society the research fields/scopes arte also undergoing changes. Drastic changes are occurring in the fields/scopes of the research since some days back. The type of the concerned research-study is that of the pragmatic type.

13. Tool of the study

The questionnaire prepared by the investigator and distributed by the researcher; the questionnaires collected after their being filled in by the various libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat have been analysed. This means that the data filled in the questionnaire have been considered rightfully authentic.

14. Data Collection

Keeping in mind the time and circumstances in the higher secondary schools in the region of North Gujarat the samples of the concerned category of the libraries have been taken through the stratified random sampling method for the data collection purpose. For obtaining information questionnaire is used. In the said districts fifteen schools were taken from the rural and urban area each and thereby 150 libraries of the higher secondary schools were selected. In them an attempt has been taken of taking 15 libraries of the higher secondary schools evenly from the rural and urban areas.

15. Data Interpretation

Analysis of the collected data is carried out literally, comparatively and constantly. In all such research-studies the direction of work to be done is not clear-cut every time. The analysis and interpretation have been made on the basis of the answers submitted in response to the questionnaire made for the libraries of the higher secondary schools in North Gujarat, frequency and percentage calculated for the data interpretation of the collected data.

16. Major findings of the study

- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools are run on the base of rent so that it can be said that the school house paying rent for the secondary education.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school is located in a quiet area.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have facility of central to readers.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have facility of water system?
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have facility of toilet for the readers?
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have facility of a system for storm water disposal.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have facility of a fire extinguisher?
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school schools have facility of the area of the library building.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have various sections of the library.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have facility of Library Departments, and average 20 % to 60 % of the Readers Can Sit in the library and Read during the time Recess Time as well as Proxy Hours Served on Holidays. They also agreed with that there is facility of the Granth Bhandar, Book exchange
- Library, Reference section and Magazine section
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that school Library management have need in the equipped library. Those who are working in the Grant-in-schools and appointed as the regular librarians have proper qualification with their Educational Qualification, Salary scale others have to need

- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools do not have appointed regular library staff and Designation-wise Approved Vacancies need to Qualified Librarian in the school, it has been seen that most of the library is run by the assistant teacher of the concerning school, there is no any special librarian appointed in such cases. It has been also seen that some of the schools appointed Temporary Librarian for a few months and there is no any Library clerk and Peon in the school for the library management.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that schools have adequate cleaners are there in library.
- Majority of the selected sample of the school's librarians are agreed with that very few of the Librarians are participated in library and information science seminar workshops at International, National, State Level and Regional level.
- In major libraries 5 to 15 Total number of magazines requested in the library, in language of Gujarati, Hindi, English.
- In major libraries 5 to 15 Total number of dailies requested in the library, in language of Gujarati, Hindi, English.
- There is also availability of Preface material like, Maps, Charts, Audio cassette, VCD DVD, Digital books.
- Almost all the readers are satisfied with the library's collection.

17. Conclusion

So, they should maintain a present a role library in their subject. In the schools there is need of post of librarians and other assistive staff in the library and make library with extra fund for the modernization and computerization with wide full interactive internet and feasible facility.

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