Problems and Prospects of Selected Public Libraries in India (Rajasthan) and Nigeria (Kaduna): A Comparative Study

A Thesis

Submitted for the Award of the PhD Degree

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By

Suleiman Sambo

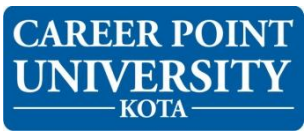
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2018

DECLARATION

I Mr. Suleiman Sambo Son of Alhaji Sambo Resident of No 71 Sarki Road Samaru Zaria, Kaduna State Nigeria hereby declare that the research work incorporated in the thesis entitled: **"Problems and Prospects of Selected Public Libraries in India (Rajasthan) and Nigeria (Kaduna): A Comparative Study"** is my own work and is original. This work (in part or in full) has not been submitted to any University for the award of a Degree or a Diploma. I have properly acknowledged the material collected from secondary sources wherever required. I solely own the responsibility for the originality of the entire content.

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PREFACE

For any meaningful national development, information and its effects, proper dissemination and utilization are an integral and very powerful force to reckon with. No reasonable development can take place if copious attention is not paid to libraries and information centres, especially Public Libraries, to effectively disseminate information because the information itself is power. For over the years, libraries are seen as the most prestigious and precious possessions especially in developing countries. Public Libraries nourish and sustain a society and its culture. As a result, the Public Library is an important Social Educational Institution born out of a genuine desire for life- long self education of the people in developing countries.

In fact, public library can lead a community to the cherished land by taking firm root in social concepts because it offers the society its flavour, fluency and style. Indeed, public libraries contribute in many ways to the people in a community. In cultural terms, the goal of a public library is the perfection of individual, and through the individual, the perfection of community.

Public libraries have a lot of prospects in national development despite their short comings, for this reason, the study takes a look at the prospects and problems of selected public libraries in India and Nigeria: a comparative study.

Information has been categorized as an essential ingredient for the progress of civilization and society. Lack of information transfer and effective means of communication is now widely recognized as being a limiting factor in socio-economic development of the people. For in this new society information and its exploitation are the basis for the quality of life as well as prospects for social change and economic development.

Public library is a welfare centre which provides useful services to the community by fostering education, promoting culture, providing scope for healthy recreation and disseminates information to all section of the society. (Laila, 2010)

The society is always changing and moving towards better socioeconomic development than ever before. Modern human society is now considered a learning and information society. It always depends on information. Every individual in society needs information of one kind or the other. Lack of information and flow of information from known to unknown is a barrier in the process of development and for these barriers to be eliminated; public libraries have a very vital role to play.

Chapter one of the research deals with the introduction and development of public libraries in India and Nigeria. It looked at how public libraries are managed in both countries.

Chapter two covers review of related literature from national and international scholars. After the review inferences were made and the research gab clearly stated.

Chapter three of the research work described the methodology adopted. The research method adopted for the study is the quantitative method and survey design is used to conduct the study. Furthermore, Systematic Random Sampling technique was adopted for this study. This technique was adopted to give each individual an equal opportunity of being a member of the sample. The main instrument for data collection for this research is a structured questionnaire that is designed by the researcher under the guidance of the supervisors and was administered to the targeted respondents**.**

Chapter four gives a brief profile of all the six Public Libraries selected for this research work namely: Government Divisional Public, Kota, Government District Public Library, Bundi and Government Panchayat

Samiti Public Library, Kaithoon all in India while Kaduna State Public Library, Kaduna, Zaria Public Library, Zaria and Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library, Samaru all in Nigeria.

Chapter five presented the data collected for the study in an analysed and discussed format to find answers to the research questions raised in the study. The researcher distributed Three Hundred and Sixty (360) copies of the questionnaire to the respondents and successfully recovered Three Hundred and Three (303) representing 84%, duly completed and found valid for analysis and discussion. Furthermore, the librarians of the six public libraries sampled were given a separate questionnaire each which was duly completed and recovered.

Chapter six provides the summary of the study, a summary of the major findings, conclusion and recommendations for the study and suggestion for further study. The purpose of the study was to highlight the problems and prospects of selected public libraries in Rajasthan, India and Kaduna Nigeria. Some of the major findings are; Majority of the information resources found in Indian public libraries are relevant while majority of information resources in Nigerian public libraries are irrelevant, Most of the respondents in India are of the view that Science collections enjoy the widest coverage while in Nigeria, other collections are said to have the widest coverage and majority of the respondents in both countries are of the opinion that all the collections need to be updated in their public libraries.

DEDICATION

To the blessed memory of my late Father Alhaji Sambo Kaduna and my Mother Hajiya Maryam Suleiman

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May the name of Allah be praised for his loving kindness, protection, guidance compassion, grace, inspiration and endeavor towards me throughout my studies in Career Point University, Kota Rajasthan India.

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My sincere appreciation goes to the Head and members of Staff of the Faculty of Library and Information Science, Career Point University, Kota. I am also grateful to the Chancellor Mr. Pramod Meheshwari and Registrar Dr. Gurudutt Kakkar for their support of kind words of encouragement while on my programme. This would not be complete without acknowledging the support of Mr. Kamaljheet Singh the international admissions officer and Ms. Himakshi Sharma the PG coordinator who were linkages between students and the school management.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

U. Ts	Union Territories
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
RRRLF	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
LGA	Local Government Area
NKC	National Knowledge Commission
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
EU	European Union
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
GIS	Geographical Information System
RD	Registered Users
NRD	Non Registered Users
GDsPL	Government District Public Library, Bundi
GPSPL	Government Panchayat Samitri Public Library, Kaithoon
SPL	Kaduna State Public Library, Kaduna
ZPL	Zaria Public Library, Zaria
AMPL	Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library, Samaru
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
CICs	Community Information Centers
DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification
AACR	Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules
BS	Book Shop
DS	Donations
HO	Head office
R	RRRLF

N	NLA
A	Archives
IPLM	Indian Public Library Movement
MSSRF	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation

ABSTRACT

The fundamental aim of public libraries is to provide timely, accurate, pertinent, and reliable information for their users. The study tends to examine the prospects and problems of selected public libraries in India and Nigeria, a comparative study. Despite the growing importance of public libraries in national development, the number of functional Public Libraries has been diminishing, especially in Nigeria. Survey design was adopted for the study and instrument used for data collection include questionnaire, observation and interview. Furthermore, the six librarians were each given a separate questionnaire which they filled and returned. A number of 360 questionnaires were distributed to users out of which 303 were dully completed and returned. The data collected were analyzed and interpreted using simple frequency and percentages. The study reveals that most the users in both countries are male within the age of 16-25. Also, majority of the information resources are in print format and are said to be relevant in India but irrelevant in Nigeria. Majority of the collections in India are sciences but in Nigeria it is other collections that has the majority. Furthermore, most of the users in both countries agreed that all the collections need to be updated and majority of the users in India visits the library on daily basis while in Nigeria, it is once in a month. The study further reveals that most users in India are notified of new arrivals while most users in Nigeria are not notified. Staff in Indian libraries offers assistance to users but staff rarely does that in Nigerian libraries. Most of the users in India strongly agreed that public libraries are very efficient in the services they offered to the general public while in Nigeria majority disagreed. In India, most of the users agreed that provision of lighting, drinking water and toilet are adequate while in Nigeria it is not adequate in some cases these facilities are not available. More so, majority of the libraries in India have selection committees and their major source of information resources are bookshops, donations and head office but most libraries in Nigeria don't have selection committees and major source are head office and donations. Finally, all the libraries in both countries complained of poor funding and consideration by government, especially the Nigerian government. Public libraries in India and Nigeria have great potentials for national development if properly managed, especially in the development of a knowledgeable society; therefore government at all levels should encourage private

partnership participation in the funding and managing of public libraries in both countries.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Information has been an essential ingredient for the progress of civilization and society because for a meaningful national development, information and its effects, proper dissemination and utilization are an integral and very powerful force to reckon with. No reasonable development can take place if copious attention is not paid to libraries and information centres, especially public libraries, to effectively disseminate information because the information itself is power. A public library is an institution which provides priceless services to the society. It brings a wide range of benefits by providing educational, recreational, inspirational and informational services. The fundamental aim of libraries is to provide timely, accurate, pertinent, and reliable information for their numerous users.

A public library is an entity that is established under government enabling laws and regulations to serve a community, district, state, region or nation and that provides at least the following:

- An organized collection of printed or non-printed materials, or a combination thereof;
- Paid staff; i.e. professionals and Para-professionals
- An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the general public;
- The facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, schedule and services; and
- Is supported in whole or in part with public funds.

Libraries are divided into three major categories which are academic, public and special libraries.

i. Academic libraries are libraries that are an integral part of a school, college, university or any other academic institution

established to meet the information and research needs of its staff and students.

ii. Public libraries are libraries that provide unrestricted access to information resources and services free of charge to the residents of a given community, district, or region, supported wholly or in part by public funds.

iii. Special libraries are libraries established and funded by an organisation, firm, private association, government agency, nonprofit organisation or special interest group to meet the information needs of its members of staff in accordance with the organisation's aims and objectives. The scope of the collection is usually limited to the interests of its host organisation.

1.2 Public Library

A public library is an organisation established, supported and funded by the community, either through national, regional or local government or through some other form of community organisation. It provides free access to knowledge, information and works of the imagination through a range of resources and services and is equally available to all members of the community regardless of race, nationality, age, gender, religion, language, disability, economic, employment status and educational attainment.

Generally, public libraries are normally accepted as public property or goods. They are institutions or universities of the people since it gives access to every intending member of the general public. Library's Glossary Dictionary (1977) defined the public library as a library established by national, state or local government for the use of the general public. There are, however, some certain individuals or organisations that establish a library that offers services to the public free of charge and such libraries also provide educational, social and

political information to people in a particular community. Olanlokun and Salisu (1993) opined that public libraries are libraries set up to provide free but traditional service to everyone in the community. A public library is a service-oriented institution or organisation with set goals and objectives to be achieved within the resources made available by the parent institution or organisation, which is usually the government or private donors. In other words, a public library is primarily established to provide viable and revealed services to entire members of the general public.

Public libraries in India and Nigeria have the same universal function of serving the general public by providing educational opportunities for self-development, awareness and potentialities for both rural and urban dwellers. In order to realize these set goals and objectives, the functions of public libraries, therefore, involve the acquisition, collection, organisation, and dissemination of information resources available in the form of printed and non-printed materials for effective utilization. Patrons of public libraries are very many as they cut across all walks of life and also embraces illiterates, pensioners, children, adolescent, adults, aged, farmers, physically–challenged, prisoners etc. Public libraries are therefore the main arena through which the overall information resources in various areas of knowledge are made freely available to all members of the community irrespective of age, sex, religion, cultural background, educational standard as well as political and social inclination.

1.2.1 Brief Background Information about Public Libraries in India: The Beginning

Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III, Maharaja of Baroda, was a great visionary, who pioneered the development of Public Library System in India as early as 1910. He carefully devised a compulsory programme of mass education in one district in 1893, and extended it to the entire

State by 1907, and also made elementary education compulsory to all boys and girls in the State. His Highness also realized that universal education required a network of free public libraries, which would keep literacy alive, and enable men and women in rural areas to have access to the source of knowledge not hitherto open to them. The Maharaja insisted that “libraries should not limit their benefits to the few English knowing readers, but should see to it that their good work permeates through to the many", and that "the vernacular libraries should be encouraged" so that every citizen of the State "may enroll himself as a pupil in the peoples' university-the library". With this noble idea, he set up free public libraries in the State beginning from 1910. For this purpose, he established a separate Library Department with Mr. W. A. Borden as the first full-time Director of State Libraries.

The next step was to establish a Central Library at Baroda with a nucleus collection of 88,764 volumes which included the Maharaja's private collection of about 20,000 books. A full-time Curator of Libraries with staff strength of around 50 was appointed to manage it. It is mind-boggling to learn that even a century ago the Maharaja arranged to purchase a Photostat camera and a Camera-projector by the State. The projector was utilized to view the silent films etc. He also launched the publication of a quarterly journal called Library Miscellany in English, Gujarati and Marathi with Shri J. S. Kodalkar as its first editor, started Library Associations from Taluk level, organized ‘Mitra Mandal’ (friendly groups in the libraries) in the town and village libraries and organized regular library conferences.

Mobile library service was organized to cater for book needed at remote villages. The Maharaja also established an Oriental Institute and Library with 6,846 printed books and 1,420 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Gujarati and other languages. He was the first to initiate the publication of Gaekwad’s Oriental Series in 1915. This was the first

public library system in the country. The successors of Gaekwad III had no interest in the public libraries programmes. Due to lack of royal patronage, the great public library system of Baroda gradually wore off. It again picked up only after the implementation of the Gujarat Public Libraries Act in 2001.

1.2.2 Public Libraries Development Cycle after Independence: Indian States and U.Ts.

India attained freedom in 1947 and became a Republic in 1950. To facilitate administrations, it now has a National Capital Region of Delhi, 28 States and 6 Union Territories after Independence. Even before Independence, Kolhapur Princely State, in Western India passed the Public Libraries Act in 1945.

In India, there are close to 70,000 public libraries (Survey Report ORG-MARG) starting from English Colony Library at Chennai in 1661. There is no authentic survey over their growth and decay. Most of these public libraries were managed by voluntary organizations and did not continue for a long time due to lack of adequate financial support from the public. Presumably, almost 50% of such public libraries started by a voluntary organization close down after a period. Only those public libraries which are supported by public library legislation or State Government, through continuous grant-in-aid, are functioning. Before 1950, there were about 6000 public libraries in Andhra Pradesh State organization by NGOs. Now, this figure has reduced to 3000 or less. The scenario may be identical in other states as well.

So far, only half of the States of the Indian Union has successfully passed the library legislation, However, in the coming few years, there is a greater possibility for a library law being enacted in the remaining States. Out of these the enactment of Public Library Law at Pondicherry State is in the forefront.

Table 1.1: Public Library Act passed by year to year in the different state of India (as at 2010)

S.No.	STATE	YEAR
1	Tamilnadu	1948
2	Andhra Pradesh	1960
3	Karnataka	1965
4	Maharashtra	1967
5	West Bengal	1979
6	Manipur Lakshadweep	1988
7	Haryana	1989
8	Kerala	1989
9	Mizoram	1993
10	Goa	1993
11	Odisha	2001
12	Gujarat	2000
13	Uttarakhand	2005
14	Rajasthan	2006
15	Uttar Pradesh	2007
16	Bihar	2008
17	Chattisgarh	2009
18	Arunachal Pradesh	2009

Source: RRRLF

1.2.3 Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) is a central autonomous organisation established and fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. RRRLF is registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. It is the nodal agency of the Government of India to support public library services and systems and promote public library movement in the country to commensurate with the objectives as embodied in its Memorandum of Association. The Foundation works in close association and active cooperation with different State Governments and Union Territory (U.T.) Administrations through a machinery called State Library Planning Committee (SLPC/SLC) set up in each State at the instance of the Foundation. To participate in Foundation's programmes, a State Government/U.T. is required to contribute a certain amount fixed by the Foundation. Besides it being a funding body, the RRRLF also

functions as a national agency for coordinating, monitoring and developing public library service in the country. The RRRLF is vested with the responsibility of promoting library movement in the country. One of the major initiatives in the promotion of library movement was introducing more and more library facilities for the benefit of the reading clienteles. In order to improve library facilities in the country, the RRRLF has adopted certain schemes of matching and non-matching assistance.

1.2.4 The State of Rajasthan and Public Libraries

Basic Facts in Different Facts

Rajasthan, The first largest state of India (area 3.42234 Sq. Km) is largely an aerial state, for the most part of the years under the British rule it was known as Rajputana. It consisted of 19 Princely states, 3 chieftainships and a centrally administered province at Ajmer Merwara. The formation of Rajasthan state in its present form started in 1948 and completed in 1956 the state is divided into six Divisions, 32 Districts, 213 Tehsils, 238 Panchayat Samities and 3,40,006 Village Panchayats.

Pre-Independence Libraries of Rajasthan

In Rajputana, there were some princely states, whose rulers had their own private/personal libraries. Some of them are as follows:

The first library of Jaipur was founded by the late Maharaja Jai Singh I In 1592, followed by Maharaja Jai Singh II, who took the credit of adding 76,420 books and 336 documents in the year 1704 and 1711 respectively. In 1865 Maharaja Ram Singh invited a British librarian Sir Frank Alexander and divided the library into two parts one Pothikhana and other Maharaja Public Library, which is at present functioning as Divisional Public Library, Jaipur. In Udaipur Maharana Jagat Singh I (1628-1652) took a lead in establishing the Raj-granthalaya, which was later improved upon and renamed as Saraswati

Bhandar by Maharana Swaroop Singh, while "Pothikhana" retained (its name) a separate identity.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh I (1638-78) of Jodhpur was a good scholar and produced many scholarly works. Later Maharaja Man Singh (1830-43) collected all the produced works and established a library Pustak Prakash to house them in. Raja Rai Singh (1574-1612) of Bikaner established his palace library. Maharaja Anup Singh (1669-98) patronized writers and encouraged them to write new books in Sanskrit and Rajasthani, which is now part of Anup Pustakalaya, Biharner: KEGVST library was established at Bikaner, by Maharaja Ganga Singh in 1937. In 1842-1860 Maharana Swaroop Singh of Udaipur established a library named Saraswati Bhandar which was earlier called Victoria Memorial, now a part of Gulab Bagh.

In 1911 Maharana Bhawani Singh of Jhalawar established his library at Jhalawar. It was named Bhawani Parmanand Pustakalaya in 1929. In 1896 Nawab Md. Ali Khan Sahidiya of Tank established his library at Tank containing mostly Urdu literature.

Private Efforts

A few libraries were established at places like Sikar (1908), Fatehpur (1911), Navalgarh (1913) and Khetari. The establishment of Master Motilal Sanmati Pustakalaya, Jaipur in 1920 added a new chapter to his history of public libraries in Rajasthan. In 1838 Maharaja Ummed Singh of Jodhpur established Summer Pustakalaya at Public Park Summer Garden. The Palace libraries, Bharatpur, Silver Jubilee Library (Dhoulpur), Sarneshwar Library Sirohi are such other important libraries.

Table 1.2: Name, locations, types and year of establishment of public libraries in Rajasthan (as at 2016)

S.No	Name of Library	Type of Library	Year of Functioning
1	Dr. Radha Krishana State Central Library, Jaipur	State	1956
2	Govt. Maharaja Divisional Public Library, Jaipur	Divisional	1865
3	Govt. Sumer Divisional Public Library, Jodhpur	Divisional	1915
4	Govt. Divisional Public Library, Bikaner	Divisional	1937
5	Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota	Divisional	1956
6	Govt. Divisional Public Library, Udaipur	Divisional	1951
7	Govt. Divisional Public Library, Ajmer	Divisional	1997
8	Govt. Divisional Public Library, Bharatpur	Divisional	2008
9	Govt. District Public Library, Alwar	District	1956
10	Govt. Chunni Lal Sharma District Public Library, Bharatpur	District	1956
11	Govt. District Public Library, Kishangarh (Ajmer)	District	1956
12	Govt. District Public Library, Dausa	District	1956
13	Govt. District Public Library, Dhoulpur	District	1954
14	Govt. District Public Library, Jaisalmer	District	1960
15	Govt. District Public Library, Pali	District	1957
16	Govt. District Public Library, Bilara (Jodhapur)	District	1956
17	Govt. District Public Library, Nokha (Bikaner)	District	1952
18	Govt. District Public Library, Sikar	District	1956
19	Govt. District Public Library, Bundi	District	1956
20	Govt. Harishchandra District Public Library, Jhalawar	District	1956
21	Govt. District Public Library, Baran	District	1956
22	Govt. District Public Library, Bhilwara	District	1956
23	Govt. District Public Library, Dungarpur	District	1956
24	Govt. District Public Library, Nathdwara (Rajasamand)	District	1956
25	Govt. District Public Library, Barmer	District	1956
26	Govt. District Public Library, Jalore	District	1956
27	Govt. District Public Library, Sirohi	District	1948
28	Govt. District Public Library, Nagaur	District	1956
29	Govt. District Public Library, Churu	District	1956
30	Govt. District Public Library, Ganganagar	District	1956
31	Govt. District Public Library, Jhunjhunu	District	1956

32	Govt. District Public Library, Sawai Madhopur	District	1956
33	Govt. Mahatma Gandhi District Public Library, Tonk	District	1956
34	Govt. District Public Library, Banswara	District	1956
35	Govt. District Public Library, Chittaurgarh	District	1956
36	Govt. District Public Library, Ramganj Mandi (Kota)	District	2008
37	Govt. District Public Library, Salamboor (Udaipur)	District	2008
38	Govt. District Public Library, Hanumangarh	District	1998
39	Govt. District Public Library, Karauli	District	2003
40	Govt. Seth Laxmi Chand Sawaika District Public Library, Kotaputali Jaipur	District	2003
41	Govt. District Public Library, Pratapgarh	District	2008
42	Govt.Panchayat Samiti Public Library Dig (Bharatapur)	Panchayat Samiti	1956
43	Govt. Ganga Panchayat Samiti Public Library Behror (Alwar)	Panchayat Samiti	1956
44	Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Badi (dholapur)	Panchayat Samiti	1956
45	Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Shivganj (Sirohi)	Panchayat Samiti	1956
46	Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Bali (Pali)	Panchayat Samiti	1956
47	Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Khetri (Jhunju)	Panchayat Samiti	1956
48	Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Bhawanj Mandi (Jhalawar)	Panchayat Samiti	1956
49	Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Khairabad, Ramganj Mandi (Kota)	Panchayat Samiti	1956
50	Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Prantapgarh	Panchayat Samiti	1956
51	Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Kaithoon	Panchayat Samiti	2001

Source: Public Libraries Directory, Rajasthan

Post-Independence Libraries of Rajasthan

Many libraries were established by the rulers of Rajputana, but the process of their organization and reorganization started after 1947 (i.e., India achieved independence on 15th August 1947) and formation of present Rajasthan, which started in 1948 was completed in 1956. In the meantime, states libraries were categorized as grade A and B

libraries besides this there were 153 village libraries and 13 reading rooms. Again in 1955-56 when the Government of India sponsored a scheme for improvement of libraries, these libraries were re-organised and the following pattern was formed: State Central Library at Jaipur and five Regional Libraries at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota and 24 District Libraries. During the second five-year plan libraries were again reorganised and were known as the State Central Library, Divisional Libraries and District Libraries. B grade libraries were given the status of Tahsil Libraries. A Mobile Library Unit was added to each Divisional Library which comes to five in all and 782 Book Deposit Stations were created. During the third to sixth plan period, there was no progress in it. In 1981 the mobile library units also ceased to exist as a result of Government decision.

Post-Independence Post Merger Period or Public Library Establishment

Post-independence especially post-merger period can be said to be the golden period for public library movement as most of the old libraries were renamed as Divisional Public Libraries and District Public Libraries, some new Public Libraries were also formed; thus, there were then 153 village libraries; 30 news libraries were established in the first five-year plans.

On the eve of Independence Day, i.e., 15th August 1956 the State Central Library was established at Jaipur, in divisional library campus in which a separate research cell was opened in 1962. This library was shifted to its own new campus in 1990. In 1959, it was named as Dr Radha Krishna State Central Library.

At present there are five divisional public libraries; most of them were established by rulers of different states as their private libraries. The Divisional headquarter, Ajmer has no divisional public library yet. However, libraries at other towns were given the status of

District Public Library, but now out of these six District Public Libraries, only three are in the same district and towns, while the other three have achieved the status of District Public Libraries, as of now they are enjoying the status of a separate district. Out of these three Nathdwara is not a Rajsamand district headquarters, while Dausa and Baran are on their own district headquarters. Now Nokha (Bikaner), Bilara (Jodhpur) and Kishangarh (Ajmer) are at places other than their district headquarters.

Thus, out of 31 districts of Rajasthan, only 23 District Public Libraries are situated at their own district headquarters, while four are at the town of that district. Now we can say that there are eight district headquarters where there is no District Public Library. Out of these 24 districts, public libraries 19 have achieved their present status in 1956.

Directorate: Department of Language and Library, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

In Rajasthan, there is a separate department or directorate namely: Department of Language and Library, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur to govern the Public libraries of Rajasthan, established in the year 2001 and it's headed by Director Public Library.

Table 1.3: Types of Public library in Rajasthan (as at 2016)

S.No.	Types of Libraries available in Rajasthan	No.
1.	State Central Library	01
2.	Divisional Libraries	07
3.	District Libraries	33
4.	PS Libraries (In School)	228
5.	PS Libraries (Fully Governed By Department of Language and Library)	09
Total		278

Source: Public Libraries Directory, Rajasthan

It’s an Administrative Post where it always appoints a Senior RAS and there are Two Deputy Directors – Deputy Director (Translation) and Deputy Director (Administration) besides these posts one is OSD (Officers on Special Duty), Account Officer, Assistant

Academic Officer. It is the Responsibility of this department to take care of Government Public Libraries.

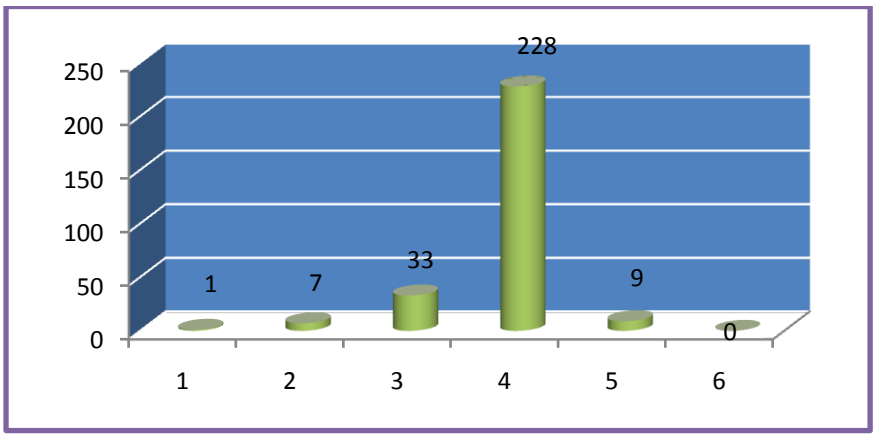


Figure 1.1: Info graphic of libraries

Right Now there are a totals of 278 public libraries in Rajasthan whereas 50 are fully under the control of Department and the rest are run under school premises partially by School Librarian. Recently Three PS Fully Funded Public libraries are merged in Concern District Libraries so total at the present number of libraries is 278.

1.2.5 Public Libraries in Nigeria

The growth of public libraries in Nigeria has been long and problem-ridden. Udo Nwokocha (2013) identifies and discusses low patronage, almost total absence of current materials, lack of adequate numbers of trained personnel and above all inadequate funding as the major problems hindering the development of public libraries in Nigeria.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is the most populous state in Africa. At the time of the 1963 Census, the population stood at 56 654 000. The present population is not known but according to the last census it is about 182 million, United Nations statistics suggest a figure in the region of 180 million. The principal languages in Nigeria are English, Hausa, Yoruba and Ibo. A programme aimed at achieving Universal Primary Education was introduced in September 1977. In

1972, there were 4,391,000 primary school pupils and 412, 071 pupils in secondary schools and training colleges, and in the 1971-72 year, there were 17,349 students at Nigerian universities. These figures may seem low, but they are by no means depressing in the African context. The figure has risen immensely in recent times 2014, with a student number of over 600,000 in various universities, 4,434,979 students in secondary schools while 23,129927 pupils in primary schools. (NBS 2016) Serving the educational and informational needs of Nigerians are 145 libraries of various kinds-21 college and polytechnic libraries, 47 ministry libraries, 1 national library (and 2 branches), 43 public and state libraries (together with their branches), 18 special libraries and 13 university libraries.

Public libraries in Nigeria are part of the government, in terms of administration and budget procedures. The establishment of public libraries in Nigeria, however, has been mostly limited to urban areas. That has resulted in illiteracy and ignorance among young people in rural areas. In Nigeria, a majority of the population lives in remote areas. Some of these areas are only accessible by boat, donkey, or bicycle. The inhabitants of these rural areas are without education. The library can have an important role in the advancement of knowledge. This role can be effectively carried out with well-structured and well-planned library services. Library services, including the packaging and repackaging of information, have been provided in Nigeria for many decades (Iwhiwhu, 2008). Unfortunately, a number of problems inhibit the provision of efficient library services in rural areas of the Niger Delta and other parts of the country. These include a lack of physical infrastructure, lack of information and communication technologies (ICT), illiteracy, language barriers, poverty, etc. Public libraries in Nigeria from the late 1950s to the late 1970s enjoyed better recognition and support than presently not only from the government but also from

the educated elites who supported its cause. Mchombu (1991) and Mambo (1998) noted that during this period in Africa, public libraries received as much priority as other essential services like hospitals and schools. The government realized that it had the obligation to educate people and to feed them intellectually. The post-independence era African leaders were convinced that Africa needed political, social as well as intellectual emancipation, and they understood the power of the libraries as an instrument for promoting intellectual emancipation.

Oderinde (1980) affirmed that the "foundation of Nigeria's public library system and services was laid by non-Nigerians, and with funds from abroad". It was only in the 1950s that the central Government of Nigeria started to encourage library development. It was argued that UNESCO seminar on the development of public libraries in Africa held at the University College, Ibadan in August 1953 was the starting point. The Ibadan UNESCO seminar focused and highlighted on organizing public libraries on the National or Regional scale, provision, selection and use of publications and audio-visual materials in African public libraries and on professional training for public library services. In summary, some historical circumstances that led to the establishment of public library system and services in Nigeria include:

- Efforts of some individuals who donated building and collections which later formed the nucleons of public services in Nigeria;
- Establishment of regional reading rooms by colonial masters which later transformed into public libraries;
- Second World War which necessitated the establishment of public information centres to disseminate (war) information;
- Establishment of regional government and subsequent creation of states; and

- Increase in the number of students' enrolment in schools.

1.2.6 Kaduna State Library Board

However, the development of public libraries in Nigeria started aggressively from its birth, and that effort gained the support of foreign agencies and organisations that provided grants at different periods, but the major impact was spearheaded by the regional leaders. A document that rightly mirrored the use of books and libraries in pre-colonial Nigeria was one by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) which was among the papers presented at the two-week regional seminal organized by same UNESCO between the 10th to 22nd September 1962 held at Enugu, Eastern region of Nigeria entitled, "Present Situation of Public Library Development in the English Speaking African Countries." On Nigeria, the document stressed that each region was responsible for the establishment and management of its public libraries and it compared their activities in the then three regions. The paper showed that the operations of public libraries in the regions predated our independence. On Eastern Nigeria, it stated that the region had a Central Library built in 1959 which was managed by Eastern Nigeria Library Board. It continued that the East had a ‘Five-year Development plan' to provide ‘Divisional Public Libraries' across the region, and hence, as part of the implementation of this rewarding plan, it inaugurated the Port Harcourt Division in 1962, and in addition, operated mobile Public libraries with over 1600 books borrowed by its readers through the scheme.

Table 1.4: Names and Location of Public Libraries in Kaduna State (As at 2016)

S.No	NAME	TOWN	TYPE
1	Kaduna State Library Board	Kaduna	Headquarters (State)
2	Kafanchan Library	Kafanchan	Divisional (LGA)
3	Zaria Library	Zaria	Divisional (LGA)
4	Kachia Library	Kachia	Divisional (LGA)
5	Saminaka Library	Saminaka	Divisional (LGA)
6	Zonkwa Library	Zonkwa	Divisional (LGA)
7	Giwa Library	Giwa	Divisional (LGA)
8	Kwoi Library	Kwoi	Divisional (LGA)
9	Birnin Gwari Library	Birnin Gwari	Divisional (LGA)
10	Ikara Library Ikara	Ikara	Divisional (LGA)
11	Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library	Samaru	Divisional (Ward)

Source: Kaduna State Library Board Directory

In Western Nigeria, the document pointed further that the Ministry of Education was in charge of the Public Libraries and operated three mobile libraries among ‘fifty local communities'. It emphasized that the region had a committee on Public Library development in meeting its future aspirations. One could presume that the use of books in Public libraries in this region predated other regions since some institutions in that region were established before independence like the premier University, the University of Ibadan founded in 1948.

The document further stressed that Public libraries were managed in the Northern region by its Education Department and stressed further that, "Northern Region was first in the Federation (1952) to organize library services on a wide scale. The centre is Kaduna, the capital of the Northern Region. Facilities are provided for the locality and the schools, native authorities and teacher's training-centres. The service has the additional task of providing a centre for

bibliographical information; ‘monthly lists’ are issued to all institutional borrowers.”

Kaduna State is the successor to the old Northern Region of Nigeria, which had its capital in Kaduna. In 1967 the region was split into six states, one was the north-central state whose name was changed to Kaduna state in 1976. The state is divided into twenty-three local government areas. Kaduna state Library Board was established in accordance with the library decree of 1970 which authorize the expansion of national library board to all states of the federation. It has a central library as the headquarters in Kaduna the state capital and 9 divisional branches across the state local government areas and wards.

1.3 Problem Statement

Generally, public libraries are recognized as institutions for individual, economic and socio-cultural development, this paves the way to study their operations and services to identify their strength and weakness so that they can be put in a better place to achieve their main objectives.

Public Libraries can be seen as places where organized collection of information resources can be accessed by members of the public free without any discrimination.

Despite the present economic boost in India and Nigeria and their growing presence in the Western world, public libraries in both countries are not part of this rosy picture. The number of functional Public Libraries has been diminishing, especially, in Nigeria. Is it because they remain neglected and underfunded institutions? However, the government of India has put a renewed emphasis on the development of public libraries on a national scale, and the national policy level discourse surrounding public libraries is now one of cautious optimism and hope. But on the part of Nigeria, nothing serious has been done to take care of the situation. Despite the renewed

importance placed on public libraries in national development, Nigeria on its part has not given much emphasis on that aspect because just of recent, in 2016, the National Librarian Prof. Aina L. O. was saying that the National Library has not been paying its rent for the past three years. Many scholars have written that public libraries are in comatose in Nigeria and this motivates the researcher to conduct a study of the problems and prospects of selected public libraries in India and Nigeria, A comparative study with reference to Rajasthan state of Indian and Kaduna state of Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

The researcher outlines the following research questions for the study:

1. What are the types of resources available in public libraries in India and Nigeria?
2. What is the current scenario of public libraries in India and Nigeria?
3. How are public libraries managed in India and Nigeria?
4. What are the current operational strategies of public libraries in India and Nigeria?
5. What are the strength and weaknesses of public libraries in India and Nigeria?
6. To what extent are people aware of public libraries in India and Nigeria?
7. To what extent are users satisfied with the quality of services provided by public libraries in India and Nigeria?
8. What are the challenges faced by public libraries in India and Nigeria?

1.5 Objective of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of resources available in public libraries in India and Nigeria;
2. To explore the current scenario of public libraries in India and Nigeria with reference to their systematic growth and development;
3. To examine the management of public libraries in India and Nigeria;
4. To investigate the operation of public libraries in India and Nigeria;
5. To determine the strength and weakness of public libraries in India and Nigeria;
6. To understand the level of awareness of public libraries in India and Nigeria;
7. To find out the quality of services provided by public libraries in India and Nigeria; and
8. To know the challenges faced by public libraries in India and Nigeria.

1.6 Research Hypotheses

$H_0 1$ There is no significant difference between the types of resources available in Indian public libraries as well as in Nigeria.

$H_0 2$ There is no significant difference between the services rendered by public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

$H_0 3$ There is no significant difference between the users of public libraries in India as well as that of Nigeria.

$H_0 4$ There is no significant difference in the modus operandi of public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study covers all public libraries operating in these two states, i.e. (Rajasthan) India and (Kaduna) Nigeria, in order to assess the operations and services offered by these public libraries to their respective clientele, but due to inadequate time, the study is limited to six selected public libraries, three each from Indian and Nigeria.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED ITERATURE

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2.1 Introduction

According to **Wiersma (1995)** "Review of literature provides the background and context for the research problem. It should establish the need for the research and indicate that the writer is knowledgeable about the area". The purpose is to share with the reader the results of other studies that are closely related to this study and to establish the gaps that this study intends to fill. That's why the researcher has gone through with the study of various research papers. However, for convenience, the researcher categorized the literature review in to the following:

- Conceptual Framework
- National Studies
- International Studies
- Inference
- Research gap

2.2 Conceptual Framework

A public library is an organisation established, supported and funded by the community, either through national, regional, state or local government or through some other form of community effort. It provides free access to knowledge, information and works of the imagination through a range of resources and services and is equally available to all members of the community regardless of race, nationality, age, gender, religion, language, disability, economic, employment status and educational attainment.

Due to its importance in national development, the researcher tends to look at the prospects and problem of selected public libraries in India and Nigeria to compare and see how much they contribute in that regard. Generally, public libraries are recognized as institutions for

individual, economic and socio-cultural development, this paves the way to study their operations and services to identify their strength and weakness so that they can be put in a better place to achieve their main objectives. This can be seen in a study conducted by Agnes et al., (2013), that found Informational Cities are the prototypical spaces of the knowledge society. Public libraries play an important role as parts of the digital, smart, knowledge and creative infrastructures of these Informational Cities. Libraries have economic value as location factors in the two spaces of Informational Cities, the physical and the digital.

But despite the economic boost in India and Nigeria and their growing presence in the Western world, public libraries in both countries are not part of this rosy picture, the number of functional Public Libraries has been diminishing, especially, in Nigeria. Is it because they remain neglected and underfunded institutions? However, the government of India has put a renewed emphasis on the development of public libraries on a national scale, and the national policy level discourse surrounding public libraries is now one of cautious optimism and hope. But on the part of Nigeria, nothing serious has been done to take care of the situation. Despite the renewed importance placed on public libraries in national development, Nigeria on its part has not given much emphasis on that aspect because just of recent, the National Librarian Prof. Aina L. O. was saying that the national library has not been paying its rent for the past three years (2016). For public libraries to provide the desired result, it is believed that they should have strong partnership. Bhuvaneshwari and Gayatri (2013) conduct research on the importance of partnerships for development of public libraries in India which examines the importance of public libraries in educating the masses and increasing the literacy rate and disseminating knowledge. The author proposes a new model of public-private partnership with Non-Governmental

Organisations (NGOs) and Public-Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for the growth and development of public libraries to enable them to serve the user community.

Million (2016), in a study that investigate the role of public libraries in e-government of administration, It was found that library provide internet access and reference support to serve as agency to promote transparency for e-government administration and citizen participation in the development process. Public Libraries are trusted institutions, and supported by librarians' competencies, they enable access, digital preservation and support for online collections. This shows the prospects of public libraries in nation building. Sei-Ching and Kyung-Sun, (2008) conducted a study that examines the characteristics of users and non-users by analyzing the socio-demographic data from 50,000 households and compared this data with the of data services from the public library survey conducted *2002*. It was found that disadvantage group including ethnic minorities, recent immigrants, and people with disabilities, were less likely to use public libraries. With this finding, a particular set or group of people are being denied access to public libraries. But Ciara Eastell, (2008) in a study that focuses on how to encourage and motivate disadvantaged young people aged 11-19 in the South West region of England to get involved in making decisions about public libraries. The project found that disadvantaged young people are happy to offer ideas to improve their local public library if they have had the opportunity to develop a trusting relationship with library staff.

A survey study was carried out by Obinyan, Obinyan and Esther (2011) on the use of information resources and services in community public libraries in Nigeria with particular reference to Edo State. The study revealed that the majority of users were students and youths whose information needs were basically for examination and

for personal enlightenment. The available resources in the libraries were found to be inadequate and in most cases, inappropriate. This situation was credited to poor funding of the libraries as well as to lack of local content in the collection of the public libraries. It was also revealed that the libraries lacked Internet facilities. This has shown the kind of challenges being faced by public libraries in the process of service delivering, thus clouding their prospect in national development.

To further butter the prospects of public libraries, Velmurugan, (2012) examines the performance of public library sources and services in Savakis branch library in Virudhunagar district. The library assists students, users and members to have access to reference materials to face competitive examination. The public library is the local centre of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users. Besides that, public library is the best powerful instrument to provide ability, skill, innovation, and positive thinking. Furthermore, Public library is a welfare centre which provides useful services to the community by fostering education, promoting culture, providing scope for healthy recreation and disseminates information to all section of the society. (Laila, 2010)

Public libraries face numerous problems, Patil, (2013) presented a paper showing the current status and challenges public libraries are facing in Maharashtra State. Public Libraries all over the world have embraced the use of ICT in service delivering but unfortunately the public libraries in Maharashtra lacks the basic infrastructure to support ICT implementation. This alone can hinder positive contribution of public libraries towards national development, especially in developing countries like India and Nigeria.

In a study conducted by Verma and Patel, (2010) Public library can act as catalyst to socio-economic changes as it provides lifelong

means of self-education. It also functions as an alternative to formal education, keeping users well-informed and supplying a food exercise. The study vividly shows that public libraries have a lot of prospects if properly managed to overcome the already existing problems facing them in India and Nigeria.

2.3 National Studies

Heitzman and Asundi, (2000) in their article entitled "Evaluation of public libraries In India: the case of Karnataka" described the development of the public library System in the state of Karnataka, India. Several exercises were conducted in its Evaluation during the mid-1990s and current direction of its planning. After outlining the system in the rural district of Chikinagalur, they concentrated on the system in the city of Bangalore. Quantitative and qualitative survey Data portray the demographics of library users, their information needs, Their rating of library materials, facilities and library staff and the relationship Between their evaluations and the preliminary stages of automation.

Tikekar, (2000) in his article entitled "Rural Public Libraries as Community Information Centers" described the Indian Public Library System and a formal structure of libraries available in the country. He stated the objectives of the public library emphasizing the need for public libraries in rural areas of India. He is cussed the role of the RRRLF in the development of public libraries and the strategy of developing libraries in the USA to meet community information needs. He suggested a new strategy to develop rural libraries in India as community information centers.

Bhattacharjee (2002) in his study Public Library Services in India: Systems and Deficiencies states that the development of public libraries in the country (India) gained great momentum in the post-independence period, with the passage of the Madras Public Library

Act in 1948, the first library legislation in newly independent India for providing public library service.

Deshpande (2004) in his study Suggestions for Invigorating our Public Library System describes the importance of literacy and the steps taken to banish illiteracy by discussing the Implications of the Five Laws, UNESCO Charter of the Book, and the Manifesto of Public Libraries. He then suggests the changes to be incorporated in the Library Acts and also presents the status of public libraries and other essential related Issues. He discusses financial issues and IFLA standards regarding the number of libraries, the number of books in libraries, Internet facilities.

Kaula, (2004) discussed the present status of Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh (AP) with the help of new communication technologies. He suggested the involvement of the community and the partnership of voluntary organizations with public authorities for the enlistment of the service offered by the public libraries in this library law. He stressed that the services offered by public libraries should lead to continuing education for neo-literates, illiterates, information to specialized groups such as women, children, and youth with special service to handicapped. He also stressed that the public library should design its services using the advances in IT for the faster dissemination calling from a wide verity of sources. He says, according to statistics, in the villages of A.P. only 1700 villages are having libraries, out of 25,675 villages in three regions of A.P. The state of Andhra Pradesh has library legislation. Presently most of the rural libraries in Andhra Pradesh do not have adequate funds and staff.

Ghosh (2005) conduct a survey of the Public Library System in India: challenges and opportunities which he suggests possible remedies on how to transform the current situation of Indian public libraries and details new technological developments which are already

showing the potential to change public libraries in rural India for the better. The paper gives a descriptive account of the contemporary situation in India with regard to public libraries, digital technologies and development possibilities, using official statistics and the LIS literature.

Ajit (2009) conduct a study of Public Library revitalization in India in which he sees Indian growing economy and status as an emerging world power, a new consciousness is developing in the country about the need to reinvest in public services. The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) is an advisory body constituted by the Prime Minister to provide recommendations for improving India's knowledge infrastructure.

Parvathamma and Reddy (2009) has given survey of the Use of Information Resources and Services in the Public Libraries of Bidar District, Karnataka State. The study reveals that the majority of the users are students, jobless youth or staff in private sector, belonging to lower and middle income group. They spent less than one hour in the library and inconvenient timing was found to be the main reason for not visiting the library more frequently. Newspapers and magazines were the most frequently read information sources and fictions were the most frequently borrowed documents. The study concluded that since majority of the users are students and unemployed youth, public libraries need to enrich their information resource collection and should provide access to internet and offer community - based services, including literacy programmes.

Pyati, (2009) explores the Impact of Public library System on the Social Development Gain. The potential of India's public libraries to serve as Community Information Centers (CICs) is highlighted, as well as the challenges that lie ahead in implementing a new vision for public library revitalization. The article invites for a concerted action,

reflection, and dialogue with regard to this important and pressing issue.

Anup (2010) in his paper Library Advocacy in India in the light of Education for Sustainable Development discusses trajectories of various actors and stakeholders in India who are catching up 'library advocacy' to bridge the knowledge gaps in the country. This paper also analyses the impact of Indian Government's policy frameworks towards building inclusive knowledge societies and their implications in future library advocacy in India. The research concludes by saying that the leadership of state and national library associations need to tap the existing enabling environment of public policy making.

Deswal, (2010) assessed the status of Public Libraries in Haryana through a study entitled "Status of Public Libraries in Haryana: An analytical Study". The objectives of the study were to know the functioning of public libraries in terms of provision of space and related facilities, membership fee, number of users, availability of staff, opening hours, collection development policy and various library services being provided by the libraries. To achieve the aims of the study, a questionnaire was designed and circulated among the 19 district libraries and one State Central Library. Findings show that State Central Library has 18 staff members including 2 Sr. Librarian and has 69335 books, 14 daily newspapers, 21 magazines, and 35 periodicals. Library is providing circulation and referral Services. Out of 19 District Libraries, 17 District Libraries have responded and findings shows that 11 District Libraries are functioning in their own building and other 6 libraries are functioning in some other building. In terms of collection 53% libraries have collection ranging between of 10,000 - 20000. The study also reveals that only 18% libraries are partially automated. In concern with technical processing 88% libraries are using DDC scheme for classification, 82% libraries are using

AACR - II for cataloguing and includes that some of the aspects in libraries need attention as libraries need to be computerized to cater the information needs of the users and as per Dr. S.R. Ranganathan's standard staff structure formula staff should be recruited, financial grants should provided by the State government for building.

Anwar, (2011) this paper, using primary sources of historical evidence, traces the founding of the Punjab Public Library, Lahore. It briefly reviews the beginnings of subscription libraries, book clubs, station libraries and libraries for Western-Oriented Gentry (WOGs). The antecedents of the Punjab Public Library are dealt with. These led to the government initiative to create this library which had some unique features different from its contemporaries. It deals with its special features which were distinct from other contemporary libraries. Eight archival documents are reproduced in the paper. A fuller history of this library still needs to be written.

Konappa and Chandran, (2011) carried out a study entitled "Service Quality in Public Library at Kadapa (AP): An Evidence of District Central Library". The objective of the study was to determine the perceptions of the District Central Library users as they relate to quality service. For the purpose 100 questionnaires were distributed among the Use as and 94 were received back. Data analysis showed average perception among users of the public library. Major findings of the study are; regarding giving correct answer to reference question and making information available, the majority of respondents stated that they have been receiving an average quality service (48.94 % and 52.13% respectively), when comparing it to the importance of these aspects in users‟ eyes , the large existing gap is revealed. Result of the paper shows that although public library has conducted several programmes for improving its services but because of lack of identifying the most important aspects of service quality in their

customers‟ ideas, the efforts for providing customer satisfaction have failed to a great extent.

Badhusha and Nagarajan (2012) in their article Development of Public Library Systems and Services in India analyze the development of the public library system in India, several exercises in its evaluation during the mid-1990s, and the current direction of its planning. After outlining the system, it concentrates on the public library system in India. Quantitative and qualitative survey data portray the demographics of library clientele, their information needs, their rating of library materials, facilities and personnel, and the relationship between their evaluations and the preliminary stages of automation.

Chandrashekara, Kumari and Mohon, (2012) Study on use of Information Resources and Services of City Central Library and its branch libraries, Mysore, Karnataka State, India shows that majority of users were men between the age group of 16–25 years and they included unemployed graduates and students who visit the library daily. Most of the users are also member of the library. They got acquainted with the libraries through their friends and through mobile library services. They opine that the location of library and working hours are convenient to them. They visit the library for educational purpose. Most of the users spend 2 hours per day in the library. Short stories, adventure story books, biographies, sports literature and general books were the most frequently read information sources of interest to the users. Concludes that since majority of the users are students and unemployed youth, public libraries need to enrich their information resource collection, provide access to Internet and offer community-based services, including literary programs. Public libraries need to take proactive approach in motivating users to use these resources and services to enhance their competence level.

Velmurugan and Amudha, (2012) this paper examines Performance of Public Library Sources and Services of Savakis Branch Library in Virudhunagar District. The public library helps the students, users and members to collect the reference materials so as to face competitive examination. The public library is the local centre of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to its users. Besides it public library is useful to the researchers to complete their research work as well public library is the best powerful instrument to provide ability, skill, innovativeness, positive thinking and so on. A library provided essentially as a public service, financial largely out of public money, open with few restrictions small payment or nonpayment. This includes help with searching the internet, which you can do from most public libraries these days.

Bhuvaneshwari and Gayatri (2013) conduct a research on the Importance of Partnerships for Development of Public Libraries in India which examines the importance of public libraries in educating the masses and increasing the literacy rate and disseminating knowledge. It also describes the historical origin of ancient universities and centres of learning, including public libraries in India and their contribution to the society.

Muralidhar and Rao (2013) in their paper Development of Public Libraries Through Public Private Partnership in India describes the concept of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and examines how it is different from 'Privatisation' concept. It examines the present status of public libraries in India and the need for mobilising support for their improvement. The study stresses the need for implementing the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) recommendation for PPP. The paper highlights the role of the public sector and private firms in developing public libraries through the PPP model. In the end,

suggestions were made on how to implement the model for the development of public libraries.

Patil, (2013) the present paper is showing the current Status and Challenges that the Public Libraries in Maharashtra State are suffering. Libraries all over the world have already transformed themselves from delivering traditional library resources and services to the technology based resources and services. Public libraries are good media for transformation of information to the general public of the society. Users of the public libraries are from child to adult. Unfortunately the public library system in Maharashtra lacks the basic infrastructure to support ICT implementation and also it lags behind in terms of its accessibility to the common man in Maharashtra.

Sangrang and Ch. Ibohal (2013) in a research study Problems and Prospects of Modernization of Public Library Services in the Modern Era: A study on Public Libraries of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) put the main emphasis in finding out the prevailing problems for which public libraries are unable to reach to the various sections of the people in the area. The study also aims at highlighting the challenges that public libraries need to face in the present day context of modern technology and points out the present status of services given by the public libraries in reality in the area.

Sujatha, (2013) examines the findings of a survey of users of the Rural Public Library in Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka State, India. Findings of the study are: students, job holders in private public sector were the regular visitors to the library, who visited the library daily or once a week. The author suggests that public libraries need to enrich their information resource collection and create better ambience and bas ic facilities needed to retain the visitors for longer duration. Need for transformation of existing libraries or establishing a

new set up of dynamic information centers with the help of the latest IT to effectively cater to the information needs of users.

Vijay (2013) in his article Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives for Promotion of Public Libraries try to understand whether the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of the corporate are improving the state of public libraries. it also tries to seek to understand whether corporate take initiatives proactively to promote public libraries, how the public and private sectors are lending their support to the public library movement, what will be the way forward, and opportunities ahead to tap CSR resources for developing the public libraries.

Isabella and Dhanavandan, (2014) the purpose of this paper is to study the Usage and Awareness of Public Library Services to know the purpose for which women visit to the library, their feeling about services, facilities, purpose of reading, library collection, assistance from the library staff in the use of resources and services to meet necessary help to users their information requirements and what are the factors motivate them to make best use of the library. So, the library resources and services it offers should mirror to the Public, and meet the information needs of their women's for the purpose of data collection the structured questionnaire were circulated to 250 rural women participants and out of it 216 responses representing 86.4% were received.

Roopa (2014) in a study the Role of Public Library in Knowledge Society states that public libraries have been recognized by their role of satisfying information needs of all types of people in the society and that Government at both State level and National level has taken initiatives to make public libraries as important source of information's for people formal walks of life. It further states that National Mission on Libraries, set up by the ministry of culture, has

provided recommendations for the development of libraries and information centres to make public libraries well equipped with information.

Sasi, (2014) the present study focused on the role public library on women empowerment. Population of the present study is woman users of District library Malappuram. Questionnaire was used for collecting data. 250 questionnaires were distributed and over 175 questionnaires were returned. Various information sources of the library are not sufficient to meet the needs of women users and the infrastructure and facilities of the library has to be improved. Majority of the women under study are not aware of the information technology applications. From the analysis, it concluded that library has to play a vital role for the improvement of women.

2.4 International Studies

Edoka (2000) in an article Introduction to Library Science argued that public libraries should have resources needed to satisfy the information needs of various interests and groups in any given community. The extent to which the public libraries can meet the needs of their patrons, therefore, depends largely on the availability of fund.

Kendall, (2001) discussed the extent to which public library services can play important roles in the lives of older adults which has been the subject of a growing number of books, articles and research reports published over the last ten years. The aim of this article is to draw together the points made by the literature, highlighting some of the more recent research findings. The practical recommendations for developments are categorized into those of lower cost, including staff time, and those which would require further allocation of resources in the medium or long term.

George, Corinne, Joseph, and Eleanor, (2002) the potential impact of the Internet on the public's demand for the services and

resources of public libraries is an issue of critical importance. The research reported in this article provides baseline data concerning the evolving relationship between the public's use of the library and its use of the Internet. The authors developed a consumer model of the American adult market for information services and resources, segmented by use (or nonuse) of the public library and by access (or lack of access) to, and use (or nonuse) of, the Internet. A national Random Digit Dialing telephone survey collected data to estimate the size of each of six market segments, and to describe their usage choices between the public library and the Internet. The analyses presented in this article provide estimates of the size and demographics of each of the market segments; describe why people are currently using the public library and the Internet; identify the decision criteria people use in their choices of which provider to use; identify areas in which libraries and the Internet appear to be competing and areas in which they appear to be complementary; and identify reasons why people choose not to use the public library and/or the Internet. The data suggest that some differentiation between the library and the Internet is taking place, which may very well have an impact on consumer choices between the two. Longitudinal research is necessary to fully reveal trends in these usage choices, which have implications for all types of libraries in planning and policy development.

Hammon, (2002) this study assesses the relative exigency of public library services by examining the relationship between library inputs and library outputs in multi-outlet library systems. Divergences in the size of the area and population served are rejected in divergences in the number of outlets and mix of outlet types. Using a Data Envelopment Analysis, which controls for the accessibility of library resources, this study derives technical and overall exigency scores for 99 UK Public Library Systems. The data are survey observations for

1995/1996. Over the decade leading up to the survey, library services had been subject to a protracted period of budget restraint and contraction in most areas of activity. The distribution of exigency scores is skewed, implying that although many library systems are ancient or near-ancient, there is a tail of nescient operations. Indecency is mainly, but not exclusively associated with over subscription to serial publications. Many library systems are scale incident, operating under conditions of increasing returns to scale. Reorganization of the service may be required if greater exigency is to be achieved.

Ntulo and Otike, (2002) the concept of marketing is widely applicable in library and information environment. Marketing of library services is the effective execution of all the activities involved in increasing satisfaction of users by providing maximum value to them. It is a total solution for library and information centers. There have been enormous developments in marketing of library and information services around the world including developing countries. This paper explores the challenges of marketing a publicly funded information service in a developing country. It starts by providing an overview of library marketing and its importance. It then discusses the challenges of marketing a publicly funded library and lastly suggests measures to overcome the challenges.

Forsyth (2005) in his article Public Libraries and the Millennium Development Goals argues that public libraries have a crucial role in facilitating democracy and civil rights. Today, globalization, new information and communication order, information and communication technology and Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) have contributed immensely in reshaping, redirecting and refocusing public library Services and operations.

Kim, (2005) as the range of public library services with new technology has diversified, defining, measuring, assessing and

managing the quality of these electronic services has become a critical issue. Internet connections at public libraries have increased dramatically since 1990 due to the availability of key external funding sources. The major goal of those funding sources was to expand public access to computers and digital information, especially for the public of low income or under-served populations; thus, there has been continuing increase in public library Internet services at the library, for example, the services at Internet workstations. Although there have been attempts to measure the performance of public library network services by library and information science researchers using network statistics based on "technical driven" performances, there has been little research dealing with service quality and satisfaction of Internet service users at the public libraries based on "user-driven" performance evaluation. This paper describes the process of survey research using 386 Internet service users at four public libraries and discusses how public libraries need to approach those under-served populations' Information needs and use at Internet workstations which can expand the possibility of new direction for future public library Internet services.

Kargbo (2007) stated in his study Library Programming for the Young Adult Reader: the Sierra Leone experience that among the varied types of library users in most developing countries, young adults are the most easily and often neglected in terms of collection development and the provision of services. The study also finds out that they are also among the most steadfast and heaviest users of public library services in most African countries.

Ward, (2007) examines multiple case studies to determine the strengths and weaknesses of New Public Management (NPM) when applied to the outsourcing of public library management. Particular attention focuses on several predicted NPM outcomes including

accountability, cost savings, and citizen use/satisfaction. The findings from the cases show that NPM claims related to returning government to its proper principal-agent focus, and thus achieving gains in efficiency and citizen use/satisfaction, are questionable.

Augonus and Unagha (2008) the paper explores various ways of public—private collaboration for quality public library services in Nigeria. It surveys the present collaboration between public and private sectors and terms it non-existent. After x-raying role of public libraries in the national development; mobile library services, provision of current information resources, internet facilities, staff training opportunities and sponsoring of special services to the physically challenged persons as the areas where the private sector can invest in public library services to meet the challenges of the 215t century, are identified. The authors suggests that private sector participation would help in acquiring necessary resources for ensuring reliable, current and quality services by public libraries

Charles and Paul, (2008) the paper discuss the impacts of free public internet access on public library patrons and communities. This article describes the public access technology roles of public libraries and explores the relationships among community impacts, community expectations and public policies related to libraries. The analysis emphasizes the effects of future internet platforms and applications and online communities on the community impacts. These articles also examine way in which to measure these impacts from other perspectives. The including developing a means of assessing the user's perceptions of the impacts of public library internet access in their own lives and in their communities.

Ciara, (2008) the project focuses to encourage and motivate disadvantaged young people aged 11-19 in the South West region of England to get involved in making decisions about public libraries.

The project was developed using an action research approach and was happened between May 2005 and June 2007. An action research approach was used so that the project could inform the development of national tools to public library services in England as a part of a programme known as Fulfilling their Potential. The project found that disadvantaged young people are happy to offer ideas to improve their local public library if they have had the opportunity to develop a trusting relationship with library staff. However, many young people feel that they are often asked for their views on public services but are seldom told what happens as a result. The project found that if public libraries are to be successful in involving young people in decision-making, library staff needs training and sufficient resources to work in-depth with relatively small groups of young people. Project lessons have been incorporated into the Fulfilling their Potential program me so that public libraries across England can develop effective strategies for engaging disadvantaged young people.

Junko and Shigeo (2008) these experts presented research paper on the analysis of 5000 resources collected from web sites of 121 public libraries in Japan. Best of analysis of which of 197 collective resources (Metadata) the schemes were define on Dublin core. It was found that major subject were regional history and culture for collecting metadata. It was further found that many libraries provided there resources on the web, but not all the resources were fully digitized.

Lorri et al, (2008) the state of promoter references services in the United States was assessed by surveying remote reference availability at 100 U.S. public libraries, examining remote reference in the syllabi of American Library Association (ALA)-accredited library and information science (LIS) courses in the U.S., and analyzing national c competencies and guidelines. Findings indicated that het

telephone as them so common medium in use for emote references receive public libraries, followed ye–manila and chat. In teaching however, syllabic LIS program and dressed digital remote reference media farm or often thither telephone. References standards and guide-lines primarily focused n general practices applicable o both emote and face-to facer ferrous work rather hand on specifics eleventh differing remoter reference media types. Included n this today refer recommendations to address his parented disconnect monger reference practices reaching, and professional guidelines.

Shawne, (2008) this study addresses the support of cataloging procedures by examining the local cataloging environment of t he North public libraries through the use of an online survey. In particular, the studies ought to discover he comprehensiveness of cataloging sources and tools ichnite china case revived e-apartment sand the level of utilization f these materials y staff, both professional an d paraprofessional. On use of particular to such as cataloging rules, classification schemes, and subject heading was collected from 103 libraries in an effort to understand current can d reliability of tools and resources.

Sin and Kim (2008) in their study use and non-use of public libraries in the information age examined the characteristics of users and non-users of the public libraries using socio-demographic data from the last population survey conducted during October 13-19, 2002, and library services data from the Public Libraries Survey 2002. The study found 34 variables to be significant. These variables including factors that have not often been studied, such as distance from the library, age/school attendance status, use of other types of library, and public library expenditure per state capita.

Abdulkarim (2010) in his article improving public libraries in Nigeria carried out a study on the current situation of public library

services in Nigeria, the result shows that public libraries services have declined dramatically over the past year due to the effect of both the economic and political situation in the country. The study suggest that there is need for the state government who are the principal supporters of the public libraries to provide all the necessary funds required for the smooth operation and provision of necessary services to the users. Public libraries should not only rely on international donor agencies but rather should be able to acquire all the informational materials needed in terms of book and non book materials and not serving as mere reading or study room.

Folorunso, (2010) in a research paper, historical background, development and standard of public libraries: an overview of the Nigerian situation observed that public libraries in Nigeria have not developed as expected. Instead of moving forward, they are still very backward in terms of development. It looks at the roles and the sources of funding of these libraries and pinpoints problems bedeviling them. It concludes is that public libraries are very vital and invaluable to national development but that they are performing below expectations in the area of meeting their objectives which include satisfying the information needs of their patrons.

Pors, (2010) conducted a survey on "Citizen Services and public libraries: an analysis of a new service in Danish public libraries". It focuses on staff reactions and 86 perceptions and it also analyses the use and perception of the service in relation to the traditional services. For the purpose, a survey among library visitors in the two libraries was conducted through online. Personal interviews were also conducted with the involved library staff, citizen service users and administrative staff. The sample consisted of 243 valid responses collected. Major findings of the survey shows that (1) 25 per cent of the users have used this service in the library and they

appreciated it very much (2) attitudes towards citizen services in the library, just ranked as number 12 with a score of 42. It is not surprising because citizen services can be considered marginal in relation to traditional services in the libraries. (3) Women tend to consider distance to the library slightly more than male users – 92 versus 69. (4) The citizen service non - users state more than the users of the service that the service is an advantage for the local community 89 per cent versus 85 per cent agree with this statement. (5) 80% of the users contact the library through internet so correlation between library visit frequency and the use of citizen services in the libraries, not conclusive proof that the introduction of the service attract new library users. Over all conclusions is that citizen services through public libraries are beneficial but people access these services through internet.

Xiaoai, (2010) public library systems in New York State have been in existence since the 1950s. They have been providing services to individual public libraries by facilitating resource sharing among them and enhancing their capacity to provide quality services to users. The public does not always have knowledge of public library systems since they are not directly served by public library systems. Knowledge of public library systems is important when it comes to understanding their accountability, especially when they have faced repeated state budget cuts in recent years. This study will help to fill this gap of public knowledge by looking at services provided by public library systems and the decision-making process in public library systems when they make service decisions. Three New York public library systems were selected for multiple case studies. Member libraries' budgets were found to be an important factor which affects what services these three public library systems provide and how they make service decisions.

Adekanye (2011) presented the paper on the results of a study in relation to the use of marketing techniques in public libraries, and the extent to which competitive strategies could be employed in marketing information products and services in the those libraries in order to serve its users better than its competitors. This research is best on a case study of Lagos State Library Board and Lagos State Local Government Libraries. The in Descriptive survey was under taken with help of questionnaire for gathering the data on the case study. The study discovered the most prefer marketing procedure for the libraries was photocopying services. However, It was noticed that lack of fund, inadequate manpower, and low capacity building as well as negative government influence were militating factors against marketing of public library services in the society.

Javier, (2011) Public Libraries in Europe have supported lifelong learning for the past 500 years. Since the Lisbon Strategy emphasized the role of lifelong learning in economic policy, public libraries have been repositioning their services to respond to this new context. In some cases, these roles are undertaken with limited legislative or strategic changes and stagnant levels of funding. As a result, the sector receives little recognition of its role in lifelong learning amongst policy-makers. A consortium representing 12 EU countries, ENTITLE, was formed to increase awareness of the role public libraries play in this area. It undertook a survey amongst its members to scope relevant policies, strategies and evaluation efforts. This paper presents an analysis of this survey. It shifts the focus away from debates about the instrumental value of libraries. Instead, it explores the role that evaluation plays in policy implementation. It argues that participatory evaluation can help reduce conflict and ambiguity amongst the stakeholders involved in delivering symbolic implementation of policies. So far, however, current evaluation efforts

in most ENTITLE countries have played a limited role in supporting coordination and, for some countries, may in fact remove resources away from more effective development efforts, including pedagogical training.

Obinyan, Obinyan and Aidenojie (2011) carried out a survey on the use of information resources and services in four branches of a state public library in Nigeria with the objective of finding out the availability of information resources and services in public libraries in rural areas of Nigeria, Edo State in particular. Findings indicated that non-fiction and reference materials were the most frequently used information resources. The study revealed that the majority of users were students and youths whose information needs were basically for examination and for personal enlightenment. The available resources in the libraries were found to be inadequate and in most cases, inappropriate. This situation was credited to poor funding of the libraries as well as to lack of local content in the collection of the public libraries. It was also revealed that the libraries lacked Internet facilities. In terms of service delivery, the libraries also lacked the capability and competence to provide translation services to the non-literate group of the communities.

Usman (2011) conduct a study of the development and roles of public libraries in Nigeria which he discusses the sequential phases in the development of public libraries in Nigeria and the role of the public library in national development. The study reveals that if public library is to occupy its proper place in the society, government and non-governmental organizations should invest more in public libraries and ensure that competent hands are employed to manage public libraries. Thus, qualified librarians should be more involved in the planning and implementation of public library programmes so that they would have input into the programme and ensure that public libraries are structured

in a way that national development will be promoted. Furthermore, public library librarians should also draw attention or the members or the society to the values of libraries especially how it contributes to the well being of the individuals and the enrichment of the quality of life through encouragement of self education and assistance in formal education. They should educate people on the supportive roles of public libraries particularly to sectors such as education, information, economic, politics, and cultural practices.

Elbert, Fuegi, and Lipeikaite (2012) conducted a study on public libraries in Africa? agents for development and innovation to understand the perceptions of national and local stakeholders (municipalities, ministries, public agencies, media, etc.) and the public (including non-users) in public libraries in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe about the potential of public libraries and to understand how these stakeholders could best be positively influenced to create fund and support public libraries. The study reveals that the need is not only for more pro-activeness in creating and maintaining innovative services that would meet the needs of local communities; it is also important for libraries to create and demonstrate their value to the community, going beyond lending of books and facilitating study. This is quite challenging, since a significant number of librarians admit to lacking the necessary skills for advocating for greater visibility and stronger support.

Agnes et al, (2013) informational Cities are the prototypical spaces of the knowledge society. Public libraries play an important role as parts of the digital, smart, knowledge and creative infrastructures of these Informational Cities. Libraries have economic value as location factors in the two spaces of Informational Cities, the physical and the digital. For this reason, we divided the library services into two main groups, namely the digital library and the physical library. For 31

specified Informational World Cities, we empirically analyzed the core services of their public libraries via content analysis of the libraries' Web pages. Additionally, we studied these libraries' social media activities. Many libraries provide free e-resources (above all, e-books, e-journals and bibliographical databases) to their customers. Libraries offer digital reference services, mainly via e-mail and Web forms. Their presence in social media is dominated by posts on Face book and Twitter. Nearly all public libraries we analyzed represent attractive architectural landmarks in their region. Besides offering spaces for children, the libraries provide rooms for learning and getting together and, to a lesser degree, modular working spaces. Most libraries provide Wi-Fi inside their buildings; more than half of those we investigated work with RFID technology. The prototypical public library in the knowledge society has two core services: (1) to support citizens, companies and administrations in their city and region with digital services, namely e-resources as well as reference services, and to communicate with their customers via social media; and (2) to provide physical spaces for meeting, learning and working, as well as areas for children and other groups, in a building that is a landmark of the city.

Bappah (2013) in research paper poverty alleviation through strategic public library services in Nigeria in the 21st century attempts to discuss the strategic roles of public libraries in Nigeria in poverty alleviation programmes in the 21st century. Despite the poverty reduction schemes introduced by the successive governments, the soaring rate of poverty in the country is still very alarming. Furthermore, the roles of libraries, particularly, the public libraries, have not been realized in that regard. Within this context, the paper examines the strategic roles of the public libraries in reducing the rate of poverty in the country. It concludes by making some recommendations that can assist the Nigerian public libraries to

actively play their deserved roles, and/or participate fully in the poverty reduction programmes.

Eze (2013) in his paper re-equipping the Nigerian public library system and services for the 21ist century discussed the re-equipping of public library systems and services in Nigeria as a whole thus providing 21st services to clients. 21st-century library and information services are characterized by advancement in the use of electronic means in the accessibility, retrieval and dissemination of information. The findings show that there is need for Nigerian public libraries to have the support through funding to provide resources and services for today's users and meeting up the standard of 21ist century libraries, having been equipped with current ICT facilities like functional internet, computers and related infrastructure like stable power supply. Also there is dire need for recruiting both professional and non-professional staff in adequate numbers as well training them to acquire contemporary computer literacy and skills for electronic information accessibility, retrieval and dissemination. Training opportunities should be provided for public librarians to help them acquire skills and knowledge needed to carry the public library services to the next level.

Sarah, (2013) this article describes the collaborative effort between academic reference and Public Library Services (PLS) in developing and sustaining a resume resources program at a joint use library. The resume resources workshops are a part of the summer workshop series, Adult Computer Camp, organized by the PLS department at the Alvin Sherman Library (ASL) of Nova Southeastern University (NSU). The summer workshop series offers an innovative variety of workshops to the public featuring online and computer resources. These workshops have been a successful collaboration

between these two departments at the ASL, a joint use or "town and gown" library.

Anderson (2014) in his study the place of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the development of Nigerian public libraries examined briefly how library and information services have undergone various stages of transformation from inception. Other factors that hastened the development of library and information services were discussed and how changes in technology have influenced changes in library and information services in Nigeria. The impact of ICT in Nigerian libraries was discussed.

Benjamin and Ifeyinwa (2014) in their study of public libraries and Nigerian cultural development identified the ingredients of culture, especially as found in an African society such as Nigeria. It has shown the cultural missions of public libraries as enunciated in the 1995 UNESCO Public Library Manifesto.

Dude (2014) in his study which covers the impact of the public library services to the people of Kaduna State, examines the views of the users toward the services rendered by the library, the type of services offered and also how satisfactory the users are with the services. The survey design was adopted in this study and the methods used collecting data included in the questionnaire, observation and interview.

Kayaoglu, (2014) the main aim of this study was to explore public library users' perceptions and expectations of the quality of library services in Istanbul. The study adopted a descriptive survey design and data were collected using a questionnaire administered to 643 respondents randomly selected from 15 public libraries in the metropolitan area of Istanbul. Some of the initial results were as follows: The study found that the most common reason for visiting a public library is to meet educational needs. One of the surprising initial

findings of the study is that the heaviest users of public libraries are not high school and K–8 students, but rather 18–29-year-old students. The respondents consider public libraries as a fundamental part of society, as they provide free and equal access to information; the respondents also believe that libraries deserve more financial support. On the other hand, they cite the Internet as their main source of information, and do not use public libraries because of lack of time, the convenience of the Internet, not living close to a public library, and being unaware of library services. The services that are perceived as "poor" by the respondents coincide with the services that have the potential to attract them to libraries.

Shari and Bradley, (2014) this study bridges a gap between public library and emergency management policy versus practice by examining the role of public libraries in the community resource network for disaster recovery. Specifically, this study identifies the opportunities and challenges for public libraries to fulfill their role as a FEMA-designated essential community organization and enhance community resilience. The results indicate there are several opportunities for libraries to enhance community resilience by offering technology resources and assistance; providing office, meeting, and community living room space; serving as the last redundant communication channel and a repository for community information and disaster narratives; and adapting or expanding services already offered to meet the changing needs of the community. However, libraries also face challenges in enhancing community resilience, including the temptation to over commit library capacity and staff capability beyond the library mission and a lack of long-term disaster plans and collaboration with emergency managers and government officials. Implications for library and emergency management practice and crisis research are discussed.

Adkins, Kenneth and Thomas (2015) the location of a public library is critical to information access. Previous research suggests that public libraries closures disproportionately affect poor and ethnic communities, thus limiting their access to information. Using GIS technology, library location, and county-level Census data, we examine where libraries open facilities, in order to determine whether libraries make equitable opening decisions. Our results suggest that public library outlet openings also occur in locations that are accessible to poor and ethnic communities. After isolating rural libraries, however, we find that new library outlets tend to go in less diverse areas. This suggests that access to resources is limited, and deliberate choices may be made about who ultimately benefits from tax-funded services.

Nene (2015) in a study of access to Information in Nigerian Public Libraries and Citizens' Political Participation, states that there has been persistent low voter turnout. Previous studies have linked certain political and socio-cultural constraints to low voter turnout but few studies have been done on its information and library dimension. This study therefore investigates possible relationship between access to information and citizens' participation in politics particularly voter turnout in Nigeria. It used documentary sources to x-ray voter turnout in the 1999, 2003. 2007, and 2011parliamentary and presidential elections, as well as fourteen (14) out of the thirty six (36) state public libraries in the states/zones/regions in Nigeria focusing on those key indicators of access to information such as outreach programmes services, the number of library branches, availability of information and communications technologies, mobile library services, rural information network, literacy and community information network, and other special services in these libraries. Other variables in the access factor which the work looked into are the human and

information resources as well as library/ information policy and legislation.

Million (2016) the study conducted by the role of public libraries in e-government of administration. it was found that library provide internet access and reference support to serve as agency for promote transparency for e-government administration and citizen participation in the demarcating process. Libraries are trusted institutions, and, supported by librarians' competencies, they enable access, digital preservation and support for online collections. Numerous public and private libraries serve as depositories of state and federal government records, providing access points for citizens to obtain information. With the foundation of skills, capabilities and precedents, it would not be difficult for public libraries to expand on their tradition of managing and supporting access to information to administer online collections of local government information.

2.5 Inference

A proper consultation and evaluation of the literature on various aspects that relate to public libraries in both India and Nigeria was conducted. The outcome of the review shows the following:

1. A total number of 62 research articles related to public libraries in both India and Nigeria were consulted. All these related research articles published within the range of 2000 to 2016;
2. These research articles were taken from national and international publications which were consulted through both internet and hard copies.
3. Research articles related to public libraries funding and financing were critically reviewed by the research.
4. Published studies related to public libraries systems and services in both Indian and Nigeria were also deeply reviewed.

5. Research studies related to the role and importance of the public library to the community in both Indian and Nigeria were closely reviewed.
6. Published works related to public library information collections and resources development were also examined.
7. From all the 62 related research articles reviewed for this study, only a few discussed the challenges being faced by public libraries both in Indian and Nigeria.
8. It was observed that most of the 62 related research publications consulted for this study focus on the use and non-use of public libraries in both India and Nigeria.
9. It was also observed that only two theses are related to problems and prospect of public libraries but were only focusing on specific towns of India.
10. There was no any comprehensive research study either thesis or dissertation that covers a comparative study of the problems and prospects of selected public libraries either in Indian or Nigeria.

Having this in mind, this research study is to investigate the problems and prospects of selected public libraries in Indian and Nigeria with special reference to public libraries in Rajasthan state of India and Kaduna state of Nigeria.

2.6 Research Gap Identified

After proper review of related literatures available online as well as printed copies, the researcher comes to a conclusion that none of the studies tackles the issue of problems and prospects of selected public libraries in India and Nigeria: A Comparative Study of India as well as Nigeria with special reference to public libraries in Rajasthan state of Indian and Kaduna state of Nigeria. The researcher also

selected both staff and users of six public libraries, with three each from Indian and Nigeria as the research respondents.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter described the research methodology used in carrying out the study. It is sub-divided under the following:

- Research method adopted
- Population of the study
- Sample and the Sampling technique adopted
- Instrument for data collection
- Validity of the instrument
- Reliability of the instrument
- Procedure for data collection
- Procedure for data analysis and discussion

3.2 Research Method Adopted

The research method adopted for the study is the quantitative method and survey design was used to conduct the study. According to Mohammed (2005), a research design is said to be a survey design if it has no control group. Jaber and David (2004) defined survey research as a method of research used to collect participants' responses on facts, opinions and attitudes. Aina and Ajiferuke (2002), argued that survey design could be conveniently used in large and small population without sacrificing efficiency in addition to time and money saving and currency. Survey research is considered appropriate for this study because it allows an extensive gathering of information. Also, it is easier, convenient and flexible. It enables the researcher to reach out to the study population in their different locations. In addition, the survey method was adopted because the work is mainly interested in describing certain variables in relation to the population.

3.3 Population of the Study

Population is defined as "a collection of individual items whether of people or things that are to be observed in a given problem situation" (Adamu and Johnson, 1997). Similarly, Mugo (2010) stated that population is a group of individuals, persons, objects or items from which samples are taken for measurement. The target population of the study is staff and users of selected public libraries in Rajasthan India and Kaduna Nigeria.

Table 3.1: Population distribution of the respondents according to their branches as at 2016

Name of Library	Staff	Rd Users	NRD/RV Users Per Day	Differentially Abled	Total
Government Divisional Public Library Kota Rajasthan India	11	1153	140	06 Visually Impaired	1310
Government District Public Library Bundi, Rajasthan India	02	205	110	Nil	317
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon, District – Kota, Rajasthan India	01	76	40	Nil	117
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna, Nigeria	20	1002	120	4 Physically challenged	1146
Zaria Divisional Public Library Zaria, Kaduna Nigeria.	06	208	60	Nil	274
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru, Zaria, Kaduna Nigeria	08	328	100	2 Physically challenged	438
Total	48	2972	570	12	3602

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Note: RD=Registered, NRD=Non Registered, RV=Regular Visitors

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

According to Polit and Beck (2003), a sample is a subset of your population by which you select to be participants in your study. A sample is a subset drawn to represent the relevant attributes of the whole set. This may not necessarily be an individual; it may be an object, event etc. Rudolph (2002) defines it as a proportion of an entity or a subset. The essential requirement of any sample is that it must be as representative as possible of the entire population. Morgan and Krejcie (1970) stated that in a population of 3,500-3,999 a sample size of about 346 should be taken. **(**See appendix vii) Nwanna (2014), cited in Agbonmiewalen that 'when a population runs into few hundred use forty 40% or more, when several hundred use 20%, when thousands use 10%, and when several thousand use 5% or less. **Therefore, 10% of the population was used as sample size for this study.**

Systematic Random Sampling technique was adopted for this study. According to Patton (1990), a systematic random sample is obtained by selecting one unit on a random basis and choosing additional elementary units at evenly spaced intervals until the desired number of units is obtained. This technique was adopted to give each individual an equal opportunity of being a member of the sample.

3.5 Instrument for Data Collection

The main instrument for data collection for this research is a structured questionnaire that was designed by the researcher under the guidance of the supervisor and was administered to the targeted respondents**.** There are separate questionnaires for users and librarians. The questionnaire consists of nine main sections. The first section solicit for demographic factors of the respondents while the remaining sections solicit for information relating to the types of information resources available in public libraries, the current scenario of public libraries, management of public libraries, current operational strategies

of public libraries, strengths and weaknesses of public libraries, awareness of existence of public libraries, level of satisfaction by users of public libraries and the challenges faced public libraries.

3.5.1 Structured Questionnaire

Questionnaire is cheap, quick and sustainable for reaching widely dispersed population. According to Akuezuila (2004), questionnaire will be administered to the respondents imploring them to answer the questions. According to Michael (1993) questionnaire is an instrument consisting of a set of items that are usually written and the respondent may be expected to respond in writing. The structured questionnaire is usually associated with quantitative research, i.e. research that is, concerned with numbers and its questions are for definite answers which give the researcher ease when analysing data. (Kirlees Council, 2008) The questionnaire explicitly is composed of two sections. Section A asks for demographic information and the remaining sections entail research questions raised for the study.

3.6 Validity of the Instrument

Validity is defined as a measure of truth or falsity of the data obtained by using the researcher's instrument. It is classified as the internal and external validity of the measuring instrument. (Burns, Grove; 2001 and Joppa 2000) In order to ensure that the questionnaire designed is capable of eliciting the required data and information from the respondents, the instruments were subjected to face and content validation and also presented to experts and scholars in the area of the research for checking and corrections. The corrections made were incorporated into the instrument to strengthen its appropriateness.

3.7 Reliability of the Instrument

Reliability is the degree of consistency with which the instrument measures an attribute. It further refers to the extent to which independent administration of the same instrument yields the same

result under comparable conditions. In order to determine the reliability of the instrument, a pilot study was conducted at Ramganj Mandi district public library using the split-half method. A total of 10 staffs were used for the pilot study. This method randomly splits the data into two sets. Then a score for each participant is calculated based on each half of the scale. From there, if the scale is very reliable a person's score on one half of the scale should be the same (or similar) to their score on the other half. Thus, across several participants, scores from the two halves of the questionnaire should correlate perfectly (well, very highly). The correlation between the two halves is the statistic computed in the split-half method, with large correlations being a sign of reliability using Cronbach's alpha which is the most common measure of the scale of reliability. The reliability coefficient of the questionnaire was found to be 0.86.

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

Copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the respondents by the researcher personally and some research assistants who are trained by the researcher. A period of 4 weeks was used to administer the questionnaire after which they were collected back.

3.9 Procedure for Data Analysis

The data collected for this research are presented and analysed using frequency count and percentages, while Chi-square was used to test the hypotheses formulated for the study because it is suitable for testing whether there is influence or effect on or between variables.

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CHAPTER IV

PROFILE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES SAMPLED IN INDIA AND NIGERIA

CHAPTER IV

PROFILE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES SAMPLED IN INDIA AND NIGERIA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a brief profile of all the six Public Libraries selected for this research work namely: Government Divisional Public, Kota, Government District Public Library, Bundi and Government Panchayat Samiti Public Library, Kaithoon all in India while Kaduna State Public Library, Kaduna, Zaria Public Library, Zaria and Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library, Samaru all in Nigeria.

4.2 Government Divisional Public Library, Kota India



Figure 4.1: Front view of Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota.

Kota is the third biggest city in Rajasthan, located at a distance of 500 Kilometers (approx.) from National Capital of India, New Delhi and 242 Kilometers (approx.) from State Capital Jaipur on National Highway 12. Kota divisional Public library was established in the year 1956.



Figure 4.2: Corridor of Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota.

The public library has a long history of movement from one to place to another. It started offering services to readers from a rented build in Dan Mal ji ki Haweli (Baphana Haweli). In 1984 the Library was moved to the 2nd floor of UIT Building due to the fact of establishing Doordarshan Office.



Figure 4.3: Reading Area, Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota.

But finally, in 2013, through the financial assistance of (RRRLF) Raja RamMohun Roy Library Foundation Kolkata, Kota Divisional Public Library moved into its new permanent building that

is situated in CAD Colony Campus, directly opposite to Income Tax Residential Colony, Dadabari Kota Rajasthan.



Figure 4.4: Reading Area, Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota.

Because of this history of long movement, the library lost a lot of information material and valuable artifact. Kota Divisional Public Library has a unique service that it offers to regular members which is Lifetime membership.

4.3 Government District Public Library, Bundi India

Government District Public Library, Bundi was established in the year 1956. It initially starts offering service to the community from the third floor of a rented building in Sadar Bazaar in the town.



Figure 4.5: Front view Govt. District Public Library Bundi

In November 2005, the library successfully moves to its permanent site located in Government High School on Khoja Gate Road, Civil Lines Area, Bundi. Bundi is the administrative headquarters of Bundi District in Rajasthan.



Figure 4.6: Reading Area of Govt. District Public Library Bundi

Bundi popularly known as Choti-Kashi because of its many old temples which were build by ancient kings during their reign in the town. Bundi town is situated 35 kilometers from Kota Town. It is also

known for its architectural design like ornate forts, Palaces and step-well reservoirs known as “Booris”.

4.4 Government Panchayat Samiti Public Library, Kaithoon



Figure 4.7: Front View of Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Kaithoon.

Government Panchayat Samiti Public Library was established in the year 2001 in the town of Kaithoon a municipality of Kota, Rajasthan. This town is known all over India with particular specialized hand woven Sarees designers popularly known as Kota Doria Sarees.

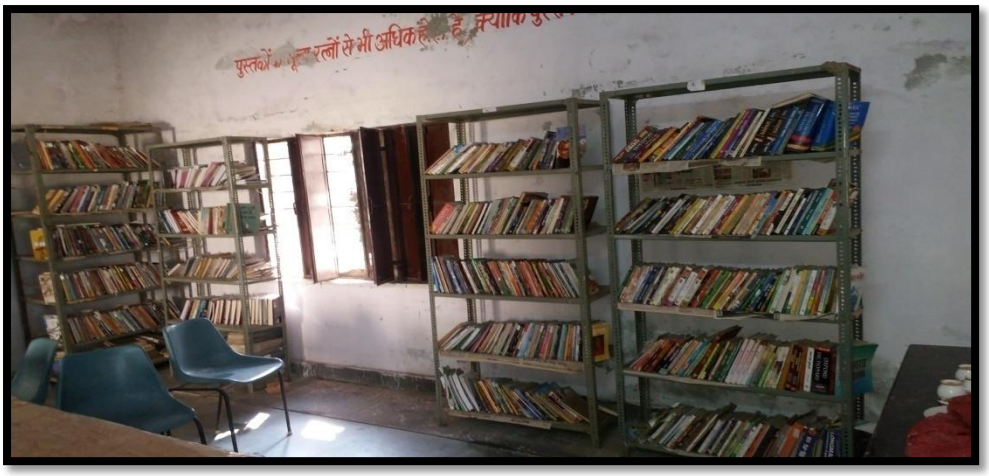


Figure 4.8: Reading Area of Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Kaithoon.

These particular forms of Sarees are designed hand woven with gold threads. These hand woven Saree materials are of very high quality cotton fabrics.



Figure 4.9: Reading Area of Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Kaithoon.

Kaithoon is a town renowned for knowledge seeking because it has 62% of literacy rate. The Panchayat Samiti Public Library is located in a government school in the middle of Kaithoon town close

to a hospital which makes it easily accessible to all categories of users in the town.

4.5 Kaduna State Public library Kaduna, Nigeria

The Library board of Kaduna state is an offshoot of the former Northern Region Library Service which started in 1952. From the Headquarters of the region, books in bulk were transferred to other parts of the region but as time goes on, other branches were established at Sokoto now Sokoto State, Bida now in Niger State and Maiduguri now in Borno State.

By the year 1967, Nigeria was divided into Six Sates and later on further divided into Ten States in 1976. Books, other information resources and personnel of the Northern Region were shared amongst the newly created States which form the nucleus for the development of various State Library Services.



Figure 4.10: Front View of Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.

Kaduna State was more advantageous being the former Headquarters of the regional Library; it inherited the headquarters building and most of the reference stock. Due to the rapid need of educational and public enlightenment programmes. The state opted for

the urgent need for decentralization of all services so that people of the state can easily have access services offered by Public Libraries where ever they live. Based on this, the state decided to open a branch in each of the local government area headquarters of the state. Consequently, branches were built and stocked with books for use by the general public in each area.

In 1976, state government felt that the development of effective library services requires an autonomous and dynamic body responsible for it as seen in practiced all over the world. Towards that direction, the state government promulgated Edict No. 11 in October 1976 establishing the Kaduna State Library Board which was constituted and inaugurated in 1978 under the supervision of the \ministry of Information, Home, Affairs and Culture.

4.6 Zaria Public Library, Zaria



Figure 4.11: Front View of Zaria Public Library Zaria.

As earlier stated, establishing branch libraries is one of the major responsibility of the Library Board, branches in all the Local Government Area Headquarters were established which include the

three major Public Libraries sampled in this research work. These public libraries are Kaduna State Public Library, Kaduna which is the State headquarters, Zaria Public Library, Zaria which is the Local Government Headquarters branch and Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library, Samaru which is a local branch in Ahmadu Bello University Main Campus.

Zaria Public Library was established in 1980 by the Kaduna State Library Board. It has the seating capacity of 400 to 600 users at a time. It is situated close to the famous ancient gate of Zazzau Emirate known as Kofan Doka.

4.7 Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library, Samaru



Figure 4.12: Front View of Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library Samaru

Abdullahi Mohammed Public Library (AMPL) was established May 5th, 1963. It is a Public Library that provides services to all categories of users. The library also serves as the practical laboratory for students of the Department of Library and Information Science, Ahmadu Bello University. It is located near the North Gate of Ahmadu Bello University Main Campus Samaru. It is financed and managed by Ahmadu Bello University Library Complex with assistance from the

Department of Library and Information Science Ahmadu Bello University.



Figure 4.13: Internet/E-library of AMPL Samaru

Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library was set up with the main objective of catering for Ahmadu Bello University community and the general public of Samaru and its surrounding villages. Furthermore, it is also to serve as a practical training ground for the students of the Department of Library and Information Science Ahmadu Bello University.

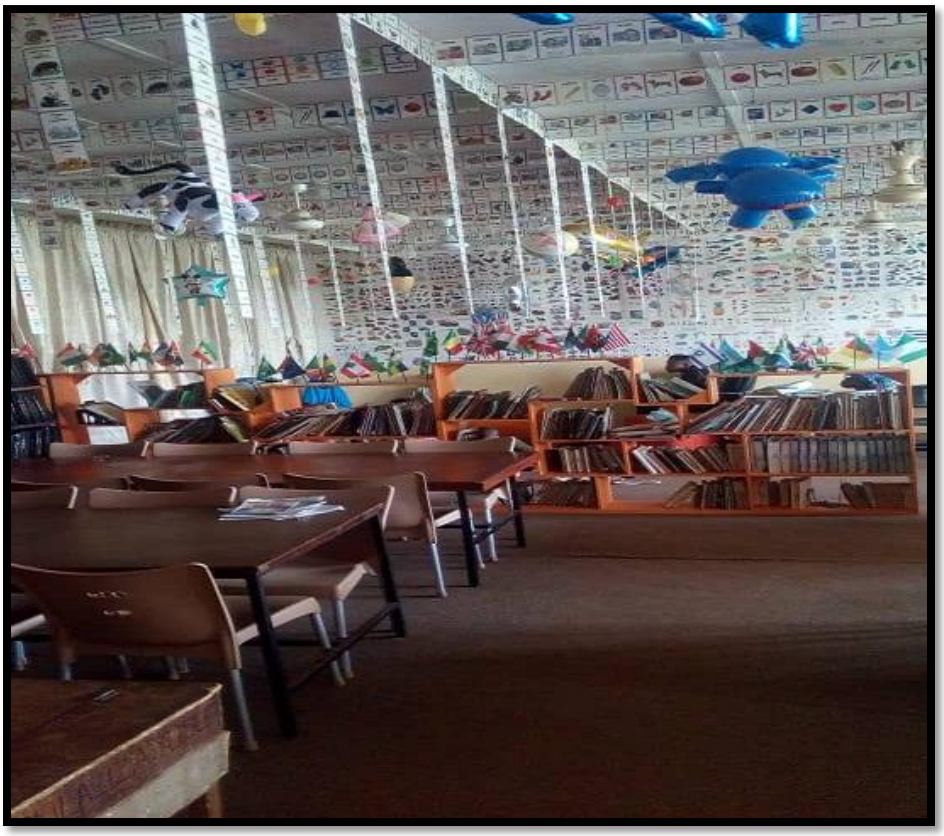


Figure 4.14: Children Section of AMPL Samaru.

Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library is divided into four sections; these are Adult Section, Children Section, E-library and Practical Section.

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Brochure: Govt. PDDU Divisional Public Library Kota

Brochure: Govt. PDDU District Public Library Bundi

Brochure: Govt. PS Public Library Kaithoon, Kota

Brochure: Kadna State Public Library Kaduna

Brochure: Zaria Public Library Zaria

Brochure: Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library Samaru

CHAPTER V

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presented the data collected for the study in an analysed and discussed format to find answers to the research questions raised in the study. The chapter was presented under the following sub-headings:

- Response Rate
- Data analysis, interpretation and discussion

5.2 Response Rate

The researcher distributed Three Hundred and Sixty (360) copies of the questionnaire to the respondents and successfully recovered Three Hundred and Three (303) representing 84%, duly completed and found valid for analysis and discussion. Furthermore, the librarians of the six public libraries sampled were given a separate questionnaire each which was duly completed and recovered. In order to facilitate the analysis, interpretation, discussion and understanding of the findings of the study, a benchmark of 50% and above as high and significant, 30% to 49% as average and less significant and less than 30% as not significant responses were adopted as the minimum for items considered to have met the requirement for acceptance. The response rate is presented in table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Response Rate

Library	Distributed	Retrieved
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	60	60 (100%)
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	60	48 (80%)
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	60	40 (67%)
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	60	56 (93%)
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	60	45 (75%)
Abdullahi Muhammad. Public Library Samaru.	60	54 (90%)
Total	360	303 (84%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

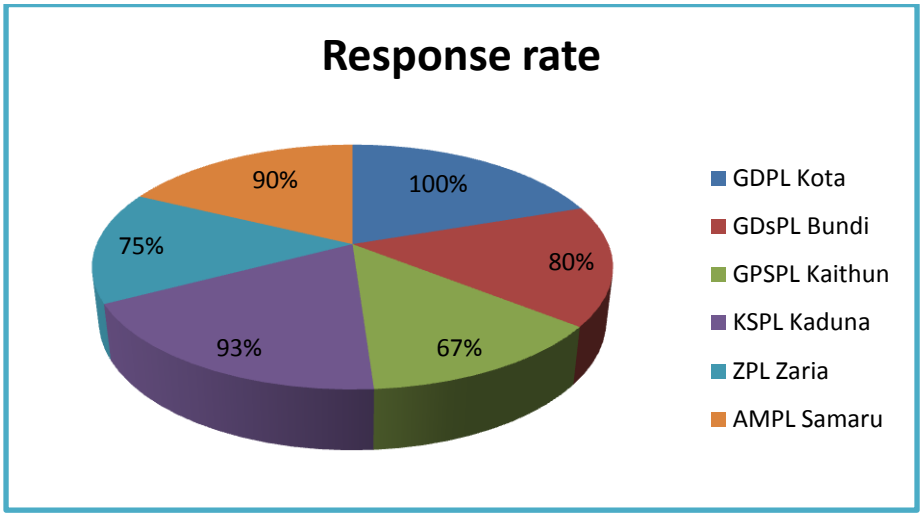


Figure 5.1: Response Rate

Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 shows the copies of the questionnaire distributed and the copies retrieved. Out of 360 copies administered only 303 copies were successfully retrieved. The analysis was based on the number of copies of the questionnaire filled and recovered.

5.3 Data Analysis & Discussion: Users Response

5.3.1 Demographic Information

Gender of respondents

Gender is significant because of the nature of services being offered to the community by public libraries.

Table 5.2: Gender

Gender	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**KSPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res / %	Res / %	Res / %	Res / %	Res / %	Res / %
Male	40 (67%)	31 (65%)	22 (55%)	36 (64%)	27 (60%)	42 (78%)
Female	20 (33%)	17 (35%)	18 (45%)	20 (36%)	18 (40%)	12 (22%)
LGBT	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Interpretation: *Govt. Divisional Public Library (GDPL), Govt. District Public Library (GDsPL), Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library (GPSPL), Kaduna State Public Library (KSPL), Zaria Public library (ZPL), Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library. (This apply to all tables in this chapter)*

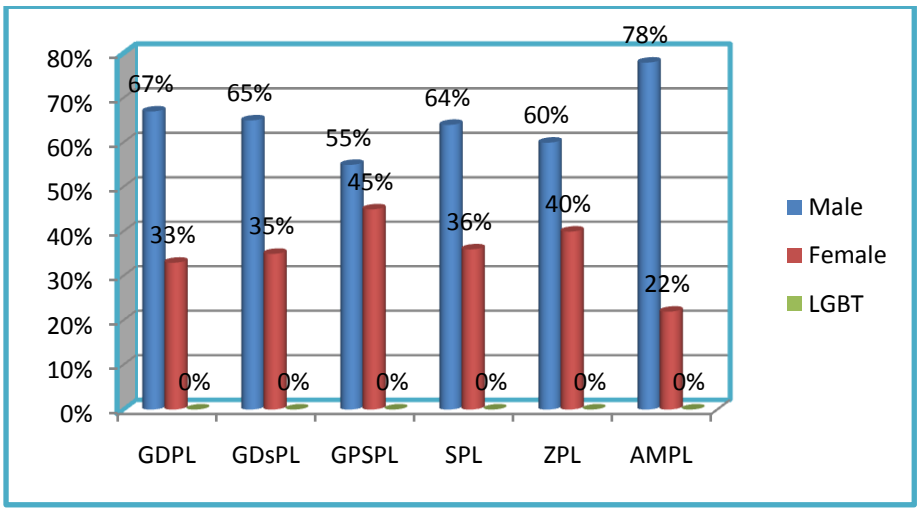


Figure 5.2: Gender

Table 5.2 and figure 5.2 indicates the number of both male and female readers in public libraries. Male are the majority in both countries with 67% in GDPL, 65% in GDsPL, and 55% in GPSPL representing an average of 62% of total respondents from India while 78% in AMPL, 64% in KSPL, and 60% in ZPL representing an average of 67% of total respondents from Nigeria. This can be deduced that the low number of female respondents is due to the fact that male are more into education. According to Iwhiwhu and Okorodudu (2012), Public libraries generally serve a wide range of users, which include adult males and females, young adults, children, the visually impaired and other groups of people in the communities where they are located. Due to this fact, public libraries have vital roles to play in information dissemination at the grassroots to meet the information needs of each of these groups

Table 5.3: Age

Age of the respondents is very vital because according to IFLA, public libraries are open for everybody regardless of sex, age and physical appearance. The researcher tied to find out the age bracket of the respondents and the responses are presented in the table.

Age	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
05-10 Years	0 (0%)	3 (6%)	8 (20%)	0 (0%)	5 (11%)	4 (7%)
10-15 Years	8 (13%)	16 (33%)	12 (30%)	6 (11%)	5 (11%)	7 (13%)
16-25 Years	33 (55%)	21 44%)	20 (50%)	18 (32%)	8 (18%)	21 (39%)
26-30 Years	13 (22%)	8 (17%)	0 (0%)	20 (36%)	12 (27%)	12 (22%)
31 & Above	6 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (21%)	15 (33%)	10 (19%)
Total	60 100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

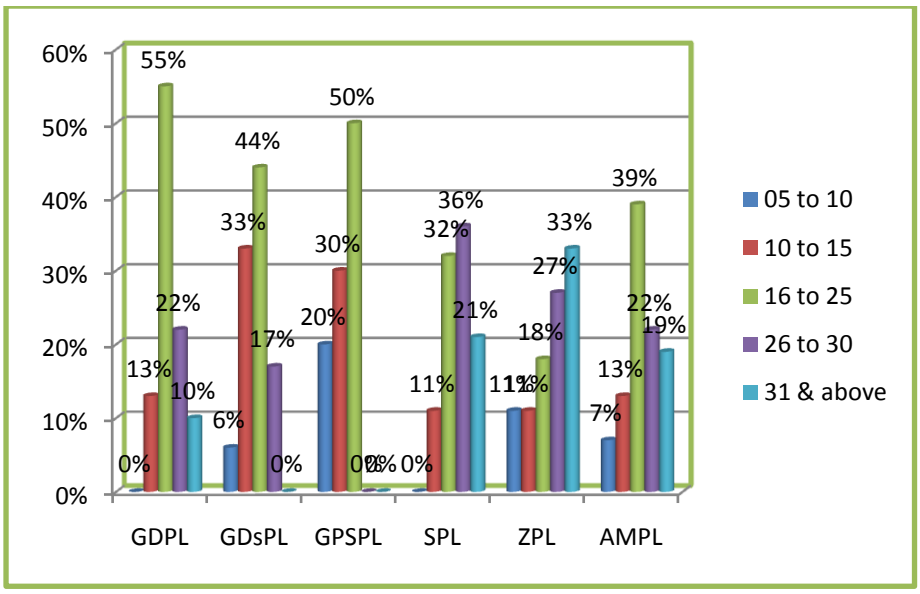


Figure 5.3: Age

Table 5.3 and figure 5.3 reveals the age distribution of respondents. Majority of the respondents are from the age bracket of 16-25 years with the highest of 55% in GDPL, 50% in GPSPL and 44% in GDsPL Indian while 39% in AMPL and 32% in SPL of Nigeria. The lowest are respondents within the age bracket of 05-10 years with 0% in GDPL and 30 and above with 0% in GDsPL and GPSPL of India. Kargbo (2007) states that among the varied types of library users in most developing countries, young adults are the most easily and often neglected in terms of collection development and the provision of services but they are also among the most steadfast and heaviest users of public library services in most African countries.

Table 5.4: Qualification of respondents

In relation to the qualification of public library respondents, the researcher tried to find out the various qualification obtained by the respondent. The responses were presented in the table.

Qualification	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res%	Res%
Under-graduate	39 (65%)	16 (33%)	0 (0%)	32 (57%)	25 (56%)	28 (52%)
Diploma	0 (0%)	8 (17%)	0 (0%)	14 (25%)	15 (33%)	4 (7%)
SSCE/XII	21 (35%)	24 (50%)	40 (100%)	10 (18%)	5 (11%)	22 (41%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

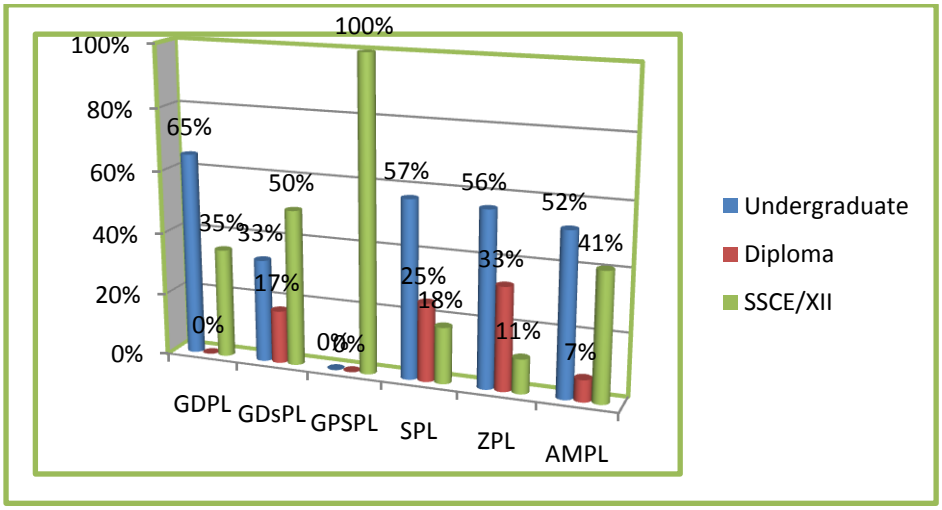


Figure 5.4: Qualification of respondents

Table 5.4 and figure 5.4 shows the qualification of respondents. Most of the respondents in Nigeria are undergoing various degree programs with the highest of 57% in SPL, 56% in ZPL and 52% in AMPL while in India; they are secondary school leavers with 100% in GPSPL, 50% in GDsPL. It is only GDPL that has 65% respondents undergoing degree. This implies that in Nigeria a majority of respondents are university students while in India, they are mostly secondary students.

5.3.2 Types of information resources available?

In public libraries quality of information, resources is a vital key to the satisfaction of respondents because they are established to

provide an information resource that will communicate knowledge from person to another. Information resources are the backbone of every public library, in view of this, a list of possible information resources was presented to indicate the resources being utilized. The responses were presented in the table.

Table 5.5: Information Resources Available

Information resources	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res%	Res %
Electronic	20 (33%)	12 (25%)	11 (28%)	2 (4%)	0 (0%)	10 (19%)
Print	23 (38%)	23 (48%)	29 (72%)	44 (78%)	32 (71%)	38 (70%)
Audio-visual	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	13 (29%)	6 (11%)
Brails	2 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Talking Book	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
All of Above	15 (25%)	13 (27%)	0 (0%)	10 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

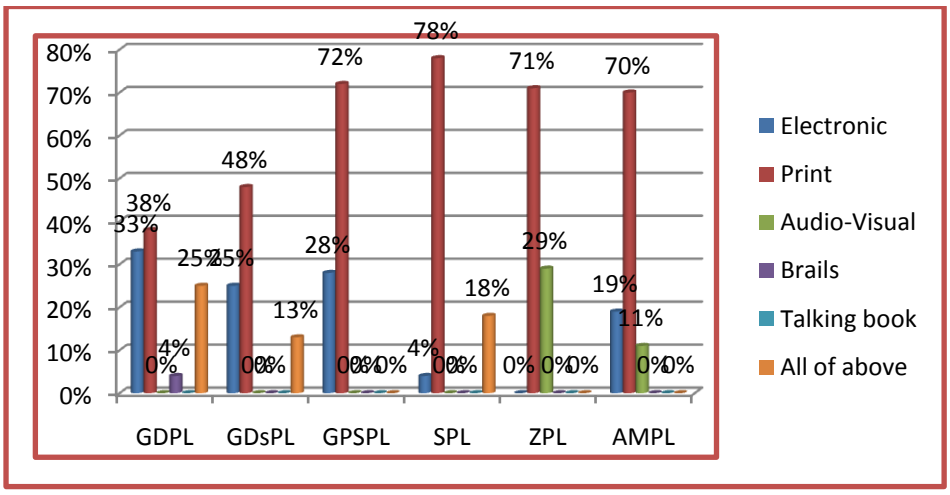


Figure 5.5: Information Resources

Table 5.5 and figure 5.5 indicate the types of information resources available in public libraries. Majority of the respondents

agreed that print resources are the highest with 72% in GPSPL, 48% in GDsPL and 38% in GDPL all of India while 78% in SPL, 71% ZPL and 70% in AMPL all of Nigeria. The least type of information resource in India is Brail Book with 4% in GDPL while Talking Book and Audio visual resources are not available. In Nigeria, the least is Audiovisual with 11% in AMPL while Brail book and Talking book are not available. Iwhiwhu and Okorodudu (2012) state that a library may meet user's information needs by acquiring, organising and making available relevant information resources backed by appropriate facilities and delivered by means best known to them, which could be manual or through Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

Table 5.6: Current Information Resources

In relation to the current of information resources obtained and utilized, the researcher tried to find out how current and relevant information resources were in both countries. The result and findings were presented in the table.

Current Resources	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res%	Res %
Relevant	22 (37%)	21 (44%)	15 (38%)	8 (14%)	6 (13%)	6 (11%)
Contemporary	26 (43%)	19 (40%)	14 (35%)	18 (32%)	20 (45%)	20 (37%)
Outdated	12 (20%)	8 (16%)	11 (27%)	30 (54%)	19 (42%)	28 (52%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

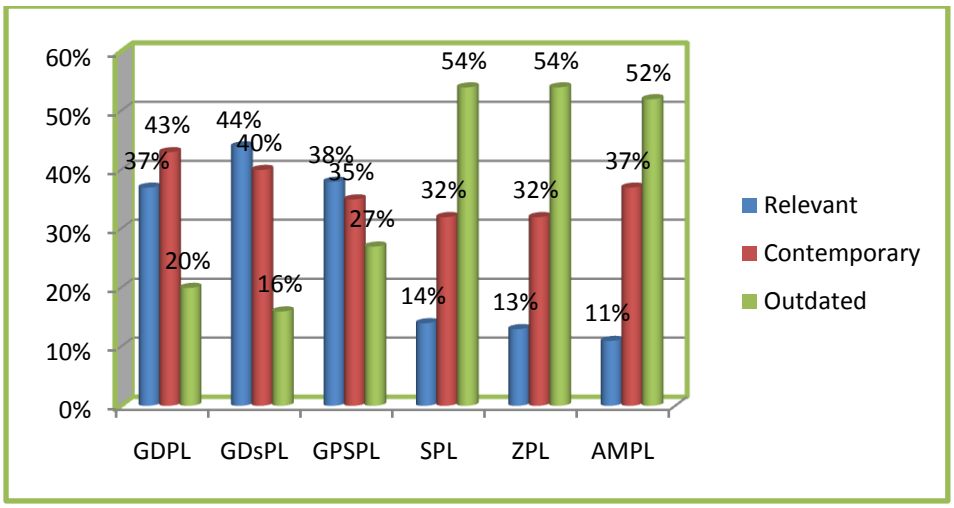


Figure 5.6: Current information resources

Table 5.6 and figure 5.6 indicate the distribution of current and relevant information resources. The table shows that majority of the information resources in Indian public libraries are relevant with 44% in GDsPL, 38% in GPSPL and 37% in GDPL while the majority of information resources in Nigerian public libraries are irrelevant with 54% in SPL, 54% in ZPL and 52% in AMPL. Also, about 27% of respondents in GPSPL, 20% in GDPL and 16% in GDsPL say recourses in India are irrelevant while 14% in SPL, 13% in ZPL and 11% in AMPL say resources in Nigeria are relevant. This implies that the Indian public library system is housing more relevant resources than its counterpart in Nigeria. Edoka (2000) argued that public libraries should have resources needed to satisfy the information needs of various interests and groups in any given community. The extent to which the public libraries can meet the needs of their patrons, therefore, depends largely on the availability of fund

Table 5.7: Wide Coverage of Information Resources

In order to identify information resources with a wider coverage, a list of possible information resources were presented to respondents and their responses were presented in the table.

Wide coverage	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res%	Res %
Science	26 (43%)	20 (42%)	14 (35%)	2 (4%)	8 (18%)	26 (48%)
Literature	9 (15%)	8 (17%)	5 (13%)	1 (2%)	3 (7%)	10 (18%)
Arts	6 (10%)	2 (4%)	3 (7%)	4 (7%)	4 (9%)	3 (6%)
Soc. Science	4 (7%)	6 (12%)	8 (20%)	3 (5%)	5 (11%)	6 (11%)
Commerce	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (11%)
ICT	10 (17%)	8 (17%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (6%)
Administration	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)	0 (0%)
Others	5 (8%)	4 (8%)	4 (10%)	46 (82%)	23 (51%)	0 (0%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

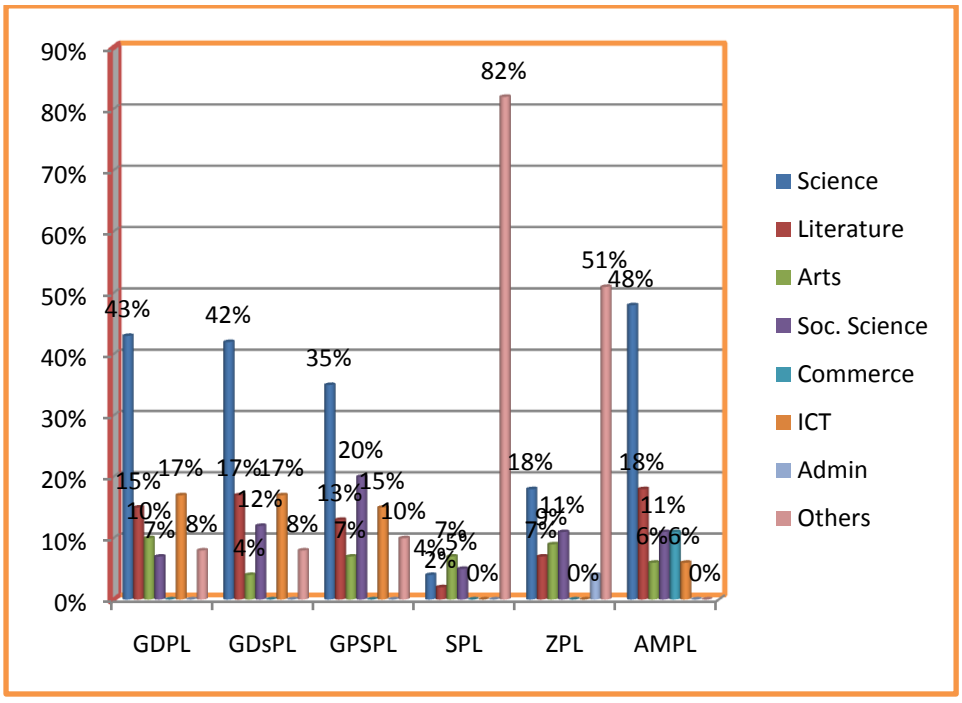


Figure 5.7: Wide coverage

In table 5.7 and figure 5.7, wide coverage of information resources in both countries is shown. Most of the respondents in India

are of the view that Science collections enjoy the widest coverage with 43% in GDPL, 42% in GDsPL and 35% in GPSPL while in Nigeria it's only AMPL that has a majority of wide coverage in science with 48%. But 82% in SPL and 51% in ZPL agreed that other collections are the widest. Furthermore, commerce and administration are the lowest with 0% in both Indian public libraries. While commerce and ICT are the lowest in Nigerian public libraries with 0% in SPL and ZPL but in AMPL the lowest is others with 0%.

This implies that most of the Indian public libraries are science oriented unlike their counterpart in Nigeria where other collections are the majority. Parvathamma and Reddy (2009) advocated that public libraries need to take a proactive approach in motivating users to use their resources and services. On the other hand, they stressed that public libraries need to enrich their information resource collections, provide access to the Internet and offer community-based services including literacy programmes.

Table 5.8: Collection to be updated

An attempt was made by the researcher to identify information resources that needed to be updated in both public libraries. The results were presented in the table.

Collection Update	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Science	0 (0%)	4 (8%)	5 (13%)	4 (7%)	0 (0%)	7 (13%)
ICT	19 (32%)	10 (21%)	13 (32%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (13%)
All	41 (68%)	34 (71%)	22 (55%)	52 (93%)	45 (100%)	40 (74%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

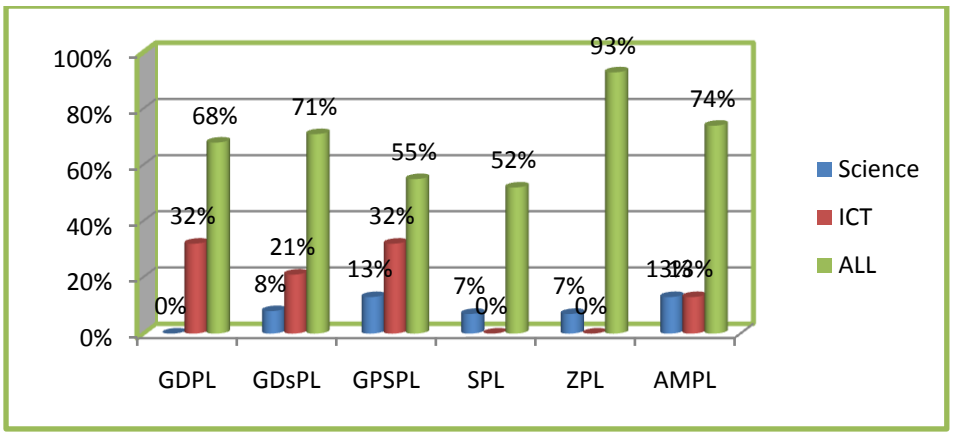


Figure 5.8: Collection Update

Table 5.8 and figure 5.8 shows the distribution of collection to be updated in both countries. Majority of the respondents in both countries are of the opinion that all the collections need to be updated in their public libraries with 71% in GDsPL, 68% in GDPL and 55% in GPSPL all of India while 93% in ZPL, 74% in AMPL and 52% in SPL in Nigeria. The lowest collection that needs updating is science with 0% in GDPL, 8% in GDsPL and 13% in GPSPL while the lowest in Nigeria is ICT with 0% in both SPL and ZPL, but 13% in AMPL

5.3.3 Current scenario of Public Libraries

Table 5.9: Automation of Public libraries

With regard to automation of public library, the researcher tried to find out if the libraries were fully automated. The result and findings were presented in the table.

Automation	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)
No	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

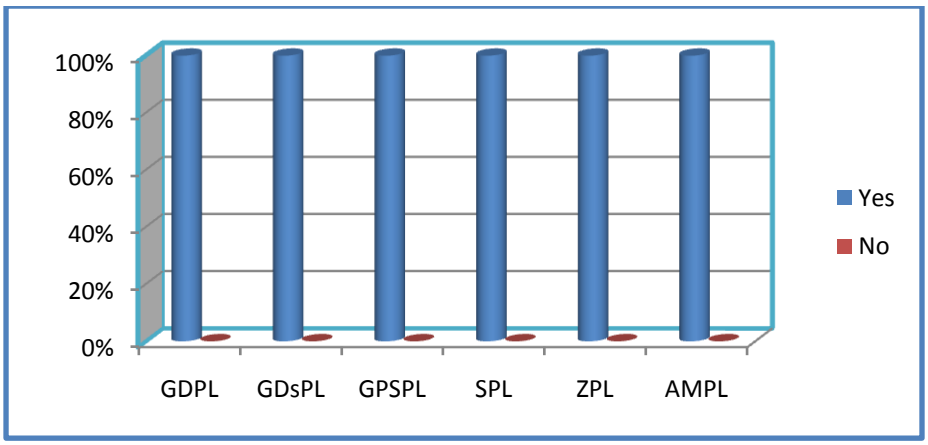


Figure 5.9: Automation of library

Table 5.9 and figure 5.9 reveals that all respondents in the public libraries sampled in both countries were of the view that libraries were not automated with 100% in each library. But according to Bhardwaj & Shukla (2000), automation of libraries is economically feasible and technologically required in modem libraries to cope up with the requirements of new knowledge, the enormous increase in the collection of materials, problems of their acquisition, storage, processing, dissemination and transmission of information.

Table 5.10: Information Resources Catalogued

In relation to information resources obtained, the researcher made an attempt to find out if the resource were catalogued. The result and findings were presented in the table.

Resources Catalogue	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	48 (80%)	37 (77%)	30 (75%)	45 (80%)	30 (67%)	42 (78%)
No	12 (20%)	11 (23%)	10 (25%)	11 (20%)	15 (33%)	12 (22%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

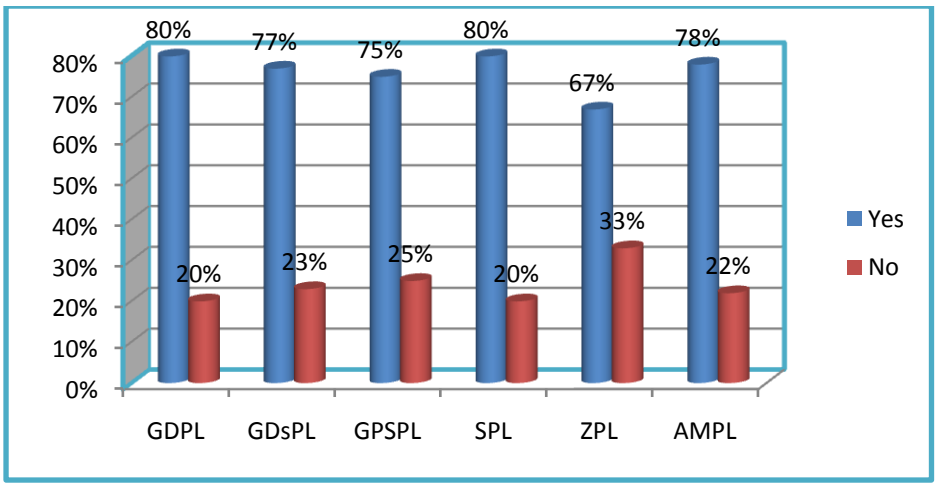


Figure 5.10: Information Resources Catalogued

Table 5.10 and figure 5.10 indicate that majority of the respondents are of the view that information resources are catalogued in both countries with 80% in GDPL, 77% in GDsPL and 75% in GPSPL all of Indian while 80% in SPL, 78% in AMPL and 67% in ZPL of Nigeria. The implication of this is that information resources are organized for easy retrieval by respondents. Adeniyi and Subair (2013) advocated that the services of a library can only be easily accessed if the library is centrally located in a community and the documents therein are described in accordance with standardised cataloguing and classification procedures

Table 5.11: Types of catalogue used

The researcher tried to find out what types of the catalogue are being used to organize information resources. Towards this end, a list was presented to respondents to indicate the one they used. The responses were presented in the table.

Catalogue Used	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Card	30 (62%)	16 (43%)	22 (73%)	40 (89%)	24 (80%)	9 (22%)
OPAC	8 (17%)	14 (38%)	6 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)
All of above	10 (21%)	7 (19%)	2 (7%)	5 911%)	6 (20%)	30 (71%)
Total	48 (100%)	37 (100%)	30 (100%)	45 (100%)	30 (100%)	42 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

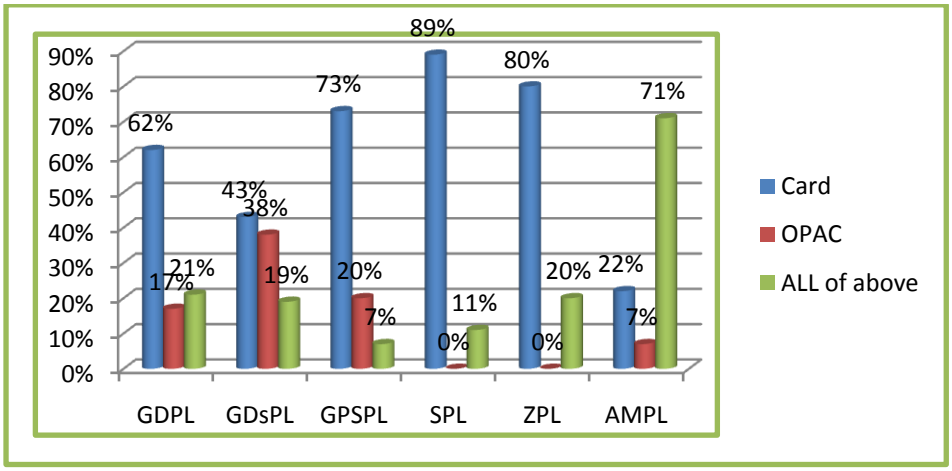


Figure 5.11: Catalogue Used

Table 5.11 and figure 5.11 shows that most of the respondent use card catalogue to retrieve information resources in both countries with 73% in GPSPL, 62% in GDPL, and 43% in GDsPL in India while 89% in SPL and 80% in ZPL both of Nigeria. But in AMPL majority of the respondents with 71% uses other means to locate information resources while few respondents in India uses other means with 7% in GPSPL, 19% in GDsPL and 21% GDPL both of India. This implies that card catalogue is main tool use in retrieving information resources in both countries.

Table 5.12: Consultation of catalogue

In relation to how often catalogues are being consulted by the respondents, the researcher attempt to find out how regular they are used. The results of the findings were presented in the table.

Consultation of catalogue	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Regularly	25 (52%)	13 (35%)	19 (63%)	22 (49%)	12 (40%)	27 (64%)
Rarely	10 (21%)	14 (38%)	9 (30%)	10 (22%)	8 (27%)	9 (22%)
Never	13 (27%)	10 (27%)	2 (7%)	13 (29%)	10 (33%)	6 (14%)
Total	48 (100%)	37 (100%)	30 (100%)	45 (100%)	30 (100%)	42 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

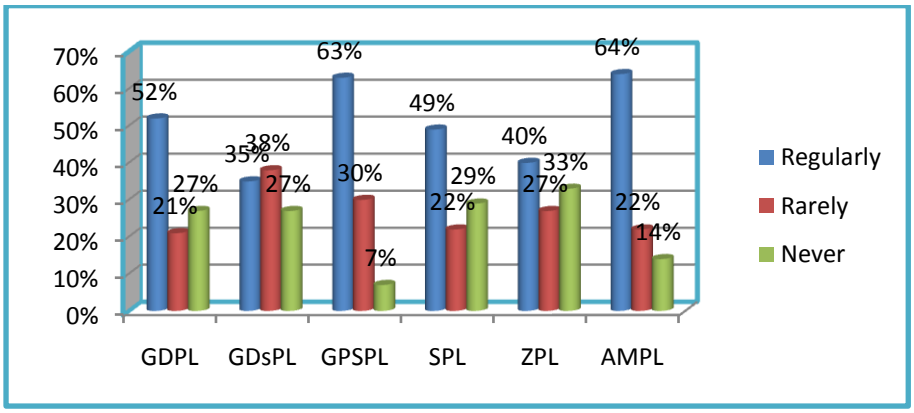


Figure 5.12: Consultation of Catalogue

Table 5.12 and Figure 5.12 indicate that majority of the respondents say that they consult catalogue regularly with 63% in GPSPL and 52% in GDPL while a majority in GDsPL with 38% say they rarely consult the catalogue. Furthermore, 64% in AMPL, 49% in SPL and 40% in ZPL also consult regularly. More so, few of the respondents say they never consult the catalogue with 7% in GPSPL, 21% in GDPL and 27% in GDsPL all in India while in Nigeria, 14% in AMPL, 22% in SPL and 27% in ZPL also never consult the catalogue. In a recent study, Anunobi (2003) observed that librarians are yet to

make an impact on students. The study revealed that the presence of school librarians who teach students on the use of the library in secondary schools have not made much impact as shown by students' inability to use catalogues and indexes as library access points in their first year at universities

Table 5.13: Easy location of resources

In an attempt to discover the ease at which information resources are located, a list of possible options was presented to respondents to select from. The findings were presented in the table.

Easy location of resources	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Very Easy	30 (86%)	19 (70%)	20 (71%)	10 (31%)	6 (30%)	28 (72%)
Not Easy	5 (14%)	8 (30%)	8 (29%)	22 (69%)	14 (70%)	8 (28%)
Total	35 (100%)	27 (100%)	28 (100%)	32 (100%)	20 (100%)	36 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

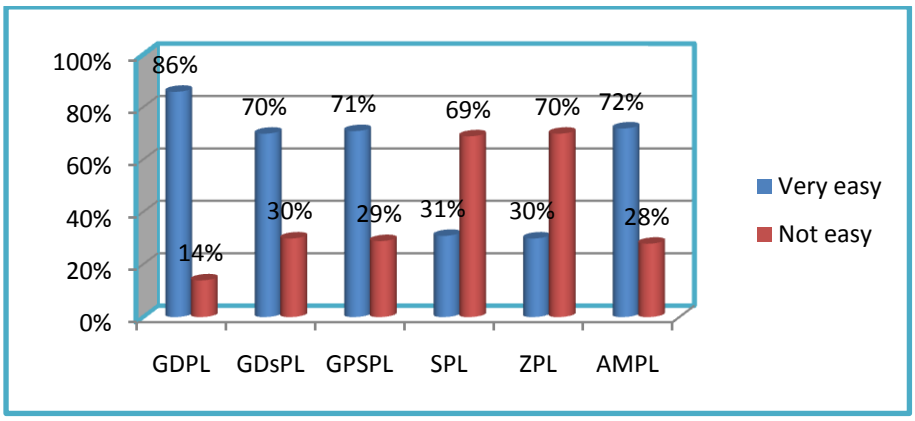


Figure 5.13: Easy location of resources

In table 5.13 and figure 5.13, most of the respondents in India agreed that they find it very easy to locate information resources using the catalogue with 86% in GDPL, 71% in GPSPL and 70% in GDsPL but on the other hand, majority of respondents in Nigeria are of the view that they don't locate resources easily using catalogue with 70%

in ZPL and 69% in SPL while 72% of respondents in AMPL say they locate resources easily. This implies that Indian public library users are more conversant with the use of card catalogue.

Table 5.14: Borrowing Books

The researcher tried to find out if books were borrowed to respondents. Towards this end, respondents were asked to indicate and the responses were presented in the table.

Borrow Books	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	37 (62%)	28 (58%)	17 (43%)	20 (36%)	7 (16%)	27 (50%)
No	23 (38%)	20 (42%)	23 (57%)	36 (64%)	38 (84%)	27 (50%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

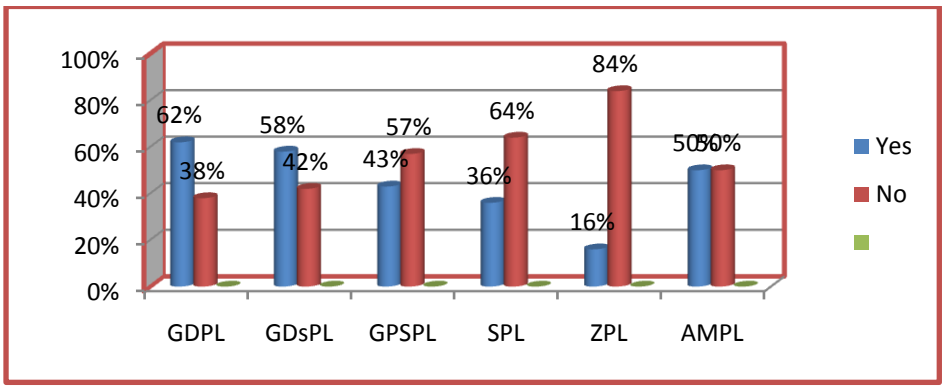


Figure 5.14: Borrowing Books

Table 5.14 and figure 5.14 indicate that 62% of respondents in GDPL and 58% in GDsPL say they borrow information resources from the library while 57% in GPSPL say they don't borrow. Moreover, 84% of the respondents in ZPL and 64% in SPL say they don't borrow resources from the library while its 50% in AMPL. Muralidhar and Rao (2013) indicate that government policy-makers should think of libraries beyond the usual 'book lending activity' and consider them as

knowledge gateways, which would enable the society to become a knowledge society.

Table 5.15: Why not borrowing

In order to identify why books are not borrowed by the respondents, the researcher presented a list of possible options. The results were presented in the table.

If no why	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
No borrowing	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	13 (40%)	7 (18%)	6 (22%)
Not convenient	6 (26%)	6 (30%)	0 (0%)	4 (12%)	7 (18%)	7 (26%)
Staff not helpful	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (18%)	6 (16%)	4 (15%)
Others	17 (74%)	14 (70%)	13 (100%)	10 (30%)	18 (48%)	10 (37%)
Total	23 (100%)	20 (100%)	13 (100%)	33 (100%)	38 (100%)	27 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

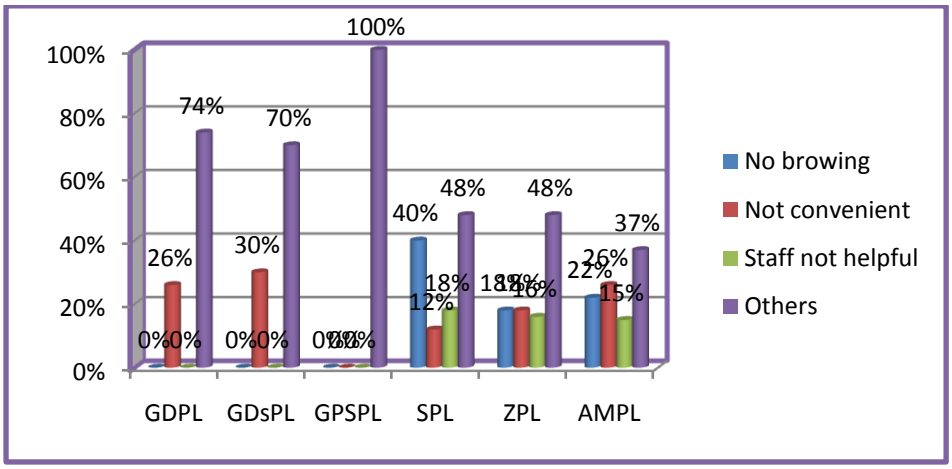


Figure 5.15: Why not borrowing

Table 5.15 and figure 5.15 show that majority of the respondents agreed that other factors prevent them from borrowing information resources from the public library with 100% in GPSPL, 74% in GDPL and 70% in GDsPL both of India while in Nigeria, 48% each in SPL and ZPL and 37% in AMPL also agreed. None of the

respondents in India agreed that public libraries are not borrowing resources out or the staffs are not helpful towards borrowing the books out but in Nigeria about 12% of the respondents in SPL agreed it is not convenient for them to borrow resources while 16% in ZPL and 15% in AMPL said staffs are not helpful. The implication is that users don't find easy to borrow books in both countries may be due to the borrowing process.

5.3.4 Public Libraries Management

Table 5.16: Visiting of Public Library

An attempt was made by the researcher to identify the frequency of visits by the respondents. To this end, a list of options was presented to respondents to tick as appropriate. The findings were presented in the table.

Often visits	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Daily	26 (44%)	16 (34%)	21 (52%)	18 (32%)	12 (27%)	27 950%)
Once a week	8 (13%)	10 (21%)	3 (8%)	6 (11%)	12 (27%)	3 (6%)
More than once	20 (33%)	14 (29%)	13 (32%)	17 (30%)	21 (46%)	24 (44%)
One month	2 (3%)	4 (8%)	3 (8%)	5 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
If required	4 97%)	4 (8%)	0 (0%)	10 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

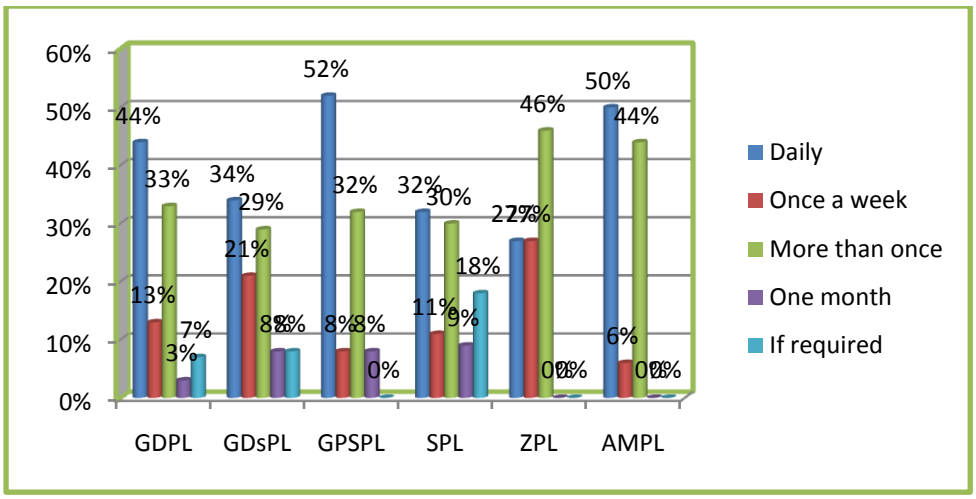


Figure 5.16: Visits to Library

In table 5.16 and figure 5.16, the researcher discovered that majority of the respondents in India visit public libraries on daily basis with 52% in GPSPL, 44% in GDPL and 34% in GDsPL. Furthermore, about 50% of respondents in AMPL and 32% in SPL visit daily in Nigeria while 46% in ZPL visit more than once. Very few of the respondents in India visit the public library once a month with 3% in GDPL and none visit when required in GPSPL. Furthermore, none of the respondents in Nigeria visit the public library once a month or when required in both ZPL and AMPL. According to Sin and Kim (2008), there are 34 variables that are significant in the frequency of visits to public library. These variables including factors that have not often been studied, such as distance from the library, age/school attendance status, use of other types of library, and public library expenditure per state capita.

Table 5.17: Convenient of opening and closing hours

The researcher tried to discover how convenient the opening and closing hours of the public libraries are to the respondents. The results were presented in the table below

Opening and Closing Hours	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	48 (80%)	32 (67%)	29 (73%)	36 (64%)	16 (36%)	39 (72%)
No	12 (20%)	16 (33%)	11 (27%)	20 (36%0	29 (64%)	15 (28%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

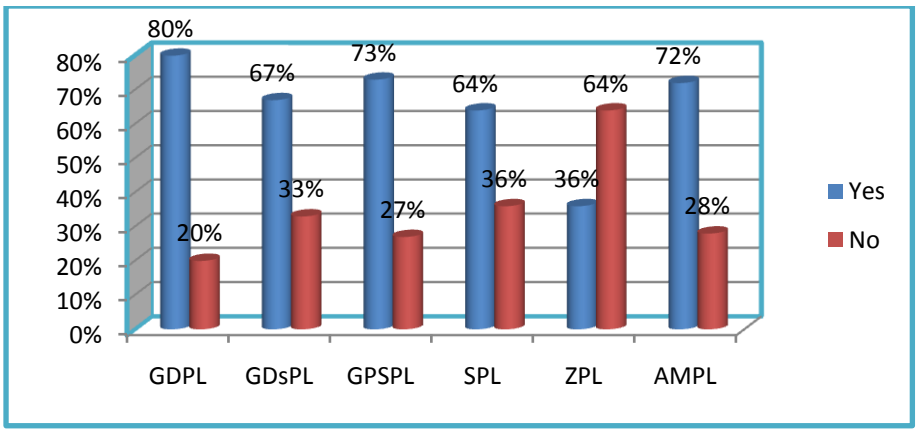


Figure 5.17: Convenient of Opening and Closing Hours

Table 5.17 and figure 5.17 show that majority of the respondents in both countries agreed that closing and opening hours of the public libraries is very convenient for them with 80% in GDPL, 73% in GDSPL, 67% in GDsPL all of India while 72% in AMPL and 64% in SPL all of Nigeria also agreed but 64% of respondents in Nigerian ZPL disagreed. This implies that users in both countries are convenient with timing of the public libraries in both countries.

Table 5.18: Satisfaction with working hours of circulation

An attempt was made by the researcher to identify the level of satisfaction with the working hours of the public libraries. The findings were presented in the table.

Satisfaction with working hours	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	42 (70%)	30 (63%)	23 (58%)	33 (59%)	25 (56%)	24 (44%)
No	18 (30%)	18 (37%)	17 (42%)	23 (41%)	20 (44%)	30 (56%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

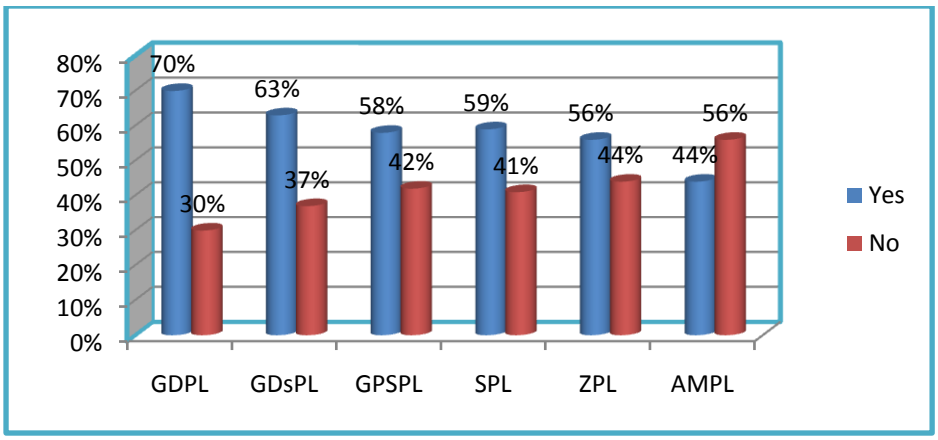


Figure 5.18: Satisfaction with working hours

Table 5.18 and figure 5.18 indicates that majority of the respondents in Indian public libraries are satisfied with working hours of the circulation desk with 70% in GDPL, 63% in GDsPL and 58% in GPSPL. More so 59% of the respondents in Nigerian SPL and 56% in ZPL are satisfied but 56% in AMPL are not satisfied. Obinyan, Obinyan and Aidenojie (2011) stated that Public libraries have been lauded as the University of the People and it is expected from the public libraries to provide people-oriented services, provision of appropriate information resources and services such as advisory services, strategic leadership, and information on local content.

5.3.5 Current operational strategies of public libraries

In relation to identifying the current operational strategies of public libraries, the researcher tried to find out how these libraries were being managed.

Table 5.19: Notification of new arrivals

An attempt was made by the researcher to discover how new respondents were notified of new arrivals. The results were presented in the table.

Notification of new arrivals	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	50 (83%)	36 (75%)	26 (65%)	15 (27%)	10 (22%)	33 (61%)
No	10 (17%)	12 (25%)	14 (35%)	41 (73%)	35 (78%)	21 (39%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

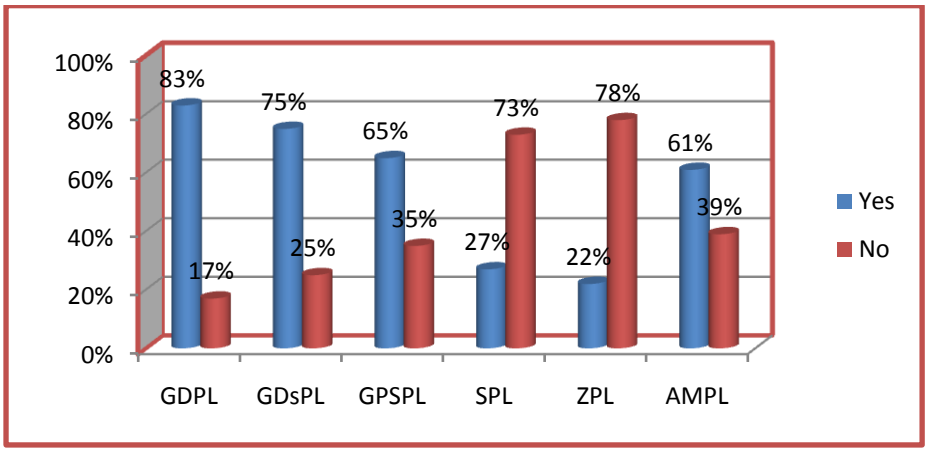


Figure 5.19: Notification of New Arrival

In table 5.19 and figure 5.19, the researcher discovered that majority of the respondents in India indicated that they are notified of new arrivals with 83% in GDPL, 75% in GDsPL and 65% in GPSPL while majority in Nigeria are not notified with 78% in ZPL and 73% SPL but 61% in AMPL indicated that they are notified. The

implication is that users in Nigeria are mostly not aware of new information resources gotten by the public libraries.

Table 5.20: Notification channels

In order to identify the channels through which respondents were notified of new arrivals, some channels were listed by the researcher for respondents to indicate. The findings were presented in the table.

Channels of notification	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Noticeboard	8 (16%)	9 (25%)	10 (38%)	7 (47%)	12 (67%)	9 (27%)
New arrival shelve	42 (84%)	27 (75%)	16 (62%)	8 (53%)	6 (33%)	24 (73%)
Social media	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
SMS	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
RSS feed	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	50 (100%)	36 (100%)	26 (100%)	15 (100%)	18 (100%)	33 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

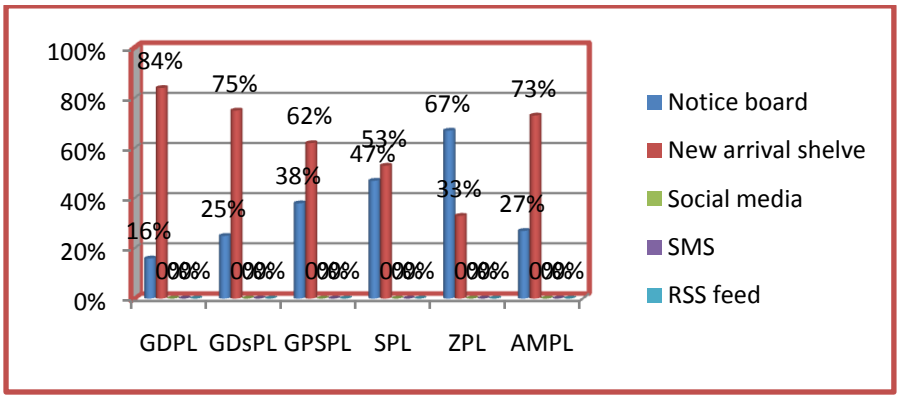


Figure 5.20: Notification channels

Table 5.20 and figure 5.20 show that most of the respondents in India agreed that they were informed of new arrivals through the use of new arrival shelve with 84% in GDPL, 75% in GDsPL and 62% in GPSPL while in Nigeria, 73% of the respondents in AMPL and 53% in

SPL also agreed with new arrivals shelve but 67% of respondents in SPL say they were informed through the use of notice board. Social media, SMS and RSS feed were not used in both countries. The implication is that users have to be checking the new arrival shelve regularly in order to be aware of current information resources.

Table 5.21: Frequency of assistance by staff

The researcher tried to discover how often staff of the public libraries offer assistance to the respondents. The result was presented in the table.

Assistance by staff	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Regularly	46 (77%)	43 (90%)	30 (75%)	18 (32%)	10 (22%)	39 (72%)
Rarely	14 (23%)	5 (10%)	10 (25%)	38 (68%)	35 (78%)	15 (28%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

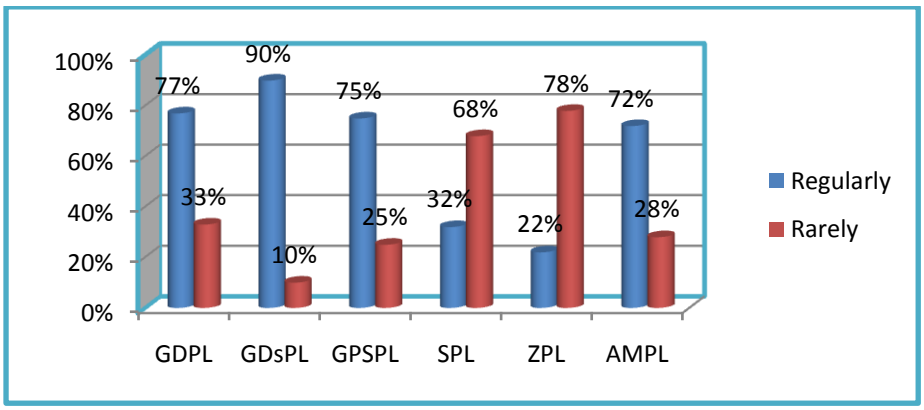


Figure 5.21: Frequency of assistance by staff

In table 5.21 and figure 5.21, majority of the respondents in India are of the view that staff of the public libraries offer assistance regularly to them with 90% in GDsPL, 77% in GDPL and 75% in GPSPL while in Nigeria it is only respondents in AMPL that have that view with 72% but 78% in ZPL and 68% in SPL have a view that staff

rarely offer assistance to them. Awana (2007) maintained that the friendly disposition of staff, the willingness of library staff to assist users to get needed materials from within or through inter-library loan will encourage users to patronize the library and above all increase users' satisfaction with library services. Researchers are of the opinion that attitude of some libraries staff that bothered on hostility, rudeness and lazy approach to requests or inquiries have often put off some potential library users.

Table 5.22: Area of assistance by staff

An attempt was made by the researcher to identify the areas in which staff of the public libraries renders assistance to them. To this end, a list of various options was presented to them to indicate as appropriate. The results were presented in the table.

In what way library staff assist	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res%	Res %
Locating books	25 (42%)	23 (48%)	20 (50%)	40 (71%)	28 (62%)	30 (55%)
Using Catalogue	5 (8%)	9 (19%)	10 (25%)	0 (0%)	6 (13%)	0 (0%)
References	20 (33%)	14 (29%)	10 (25%)	16 (29%)	11 (25%)	9 (17%)
Online/Internet	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Clippings	10 (17%)	2 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Current awareness	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (28%)
Total	60 100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

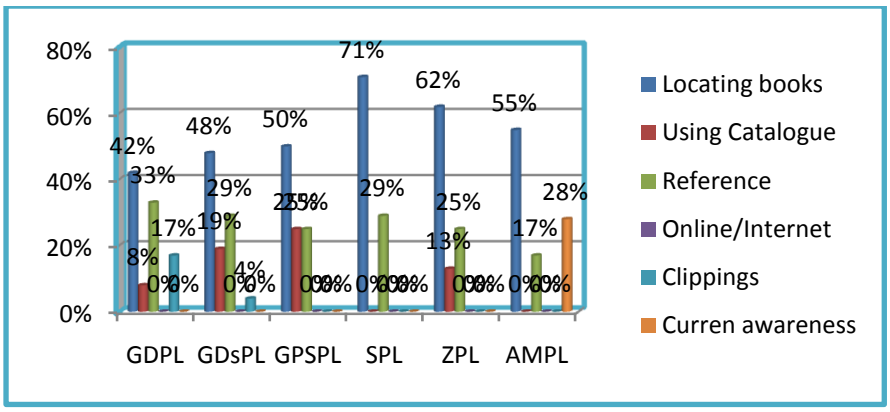


Figure 5.22: Area of assistance

Table 5.22 and figure 5.22 show that majority of the respondents in both countries agreed that public library staff offer assistance in locating books with 50% in GPSPL, 48% in GDsPL and 42% in GDPL all of India and 71% in SPL, 62% in ZPL and 55% in AMPL all of Nigeria. Current awareness and internet are the lowest with no respondent agreeing to it in both countries. Ifidon and Okoli (2002) noted that the nature of library staff is a factor that inhibits effective library services. They further stressed that most of the staff went through the traditional form of training in which some of them just refused to adjust to the new situation, but want the status quo to remain

5.3.6 Strength and weakness of public libraries

Table 5.23: Proper staff strength

In relation to identifying the staff strength, an attempt was made by the researcher to discover if the public libraries have adequate staff. The findings were presented in the table.

Staff strength	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	49 (82%)	25 (52%)	24 (60%)	48 (86%)	10 (22%)	39 (72%)
No	11 (18%)	23 (48%)	16 (40%)	8 (14%)	35 (78%)	15 (28%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

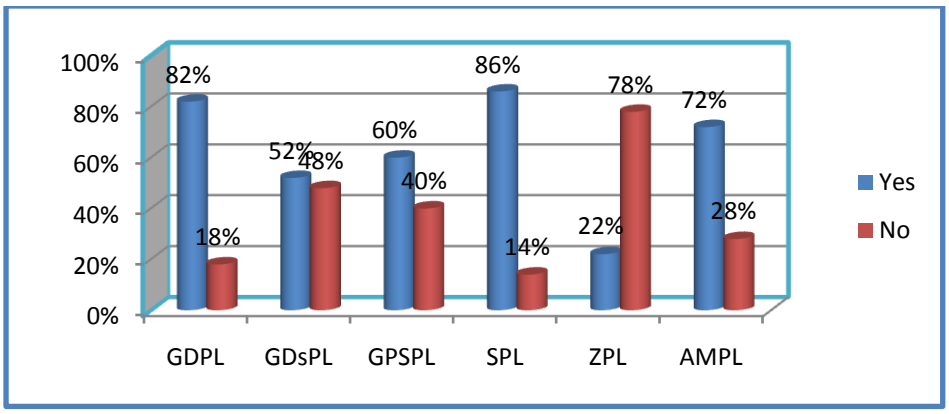


Figure 5.23: Staff strength

Table 5.23 and figure 5.23 indicate that respondents are of the view that public libraries in India have enough staff with 82% in GDPL, 60% in GPSPL and 52% in GDsPL while it is the same in some public libraries in Nigeria with 86% in SPL and 72% in AMPL but in ZPL the respondent disagrees with 78% saying staff are not enough. Roopa (2014) states that for public libraries to collect, organize and disseminate information effectively and efficiently, professionally qualified and trained personnel are required and that they should also have good communication skills, only then the public libraries can perform their role as the Institute of lifelong learning.

Table 5.24: Library staff behaviour

The researcher made an attempt to discover staff behavior in public libraries. In this regard, options are listed for respondents to indicate as appropriate. The result was presented in the table.

Staff behaviour	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Supportive	52 (87%)	45 (94%)	30 (75%)	30 (54%)	25 (56%)	38 (70%)
Not at all	8 (13%)	3 (6%)	10 (25%)	26 (46%)	20 (44%)	16 (30%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

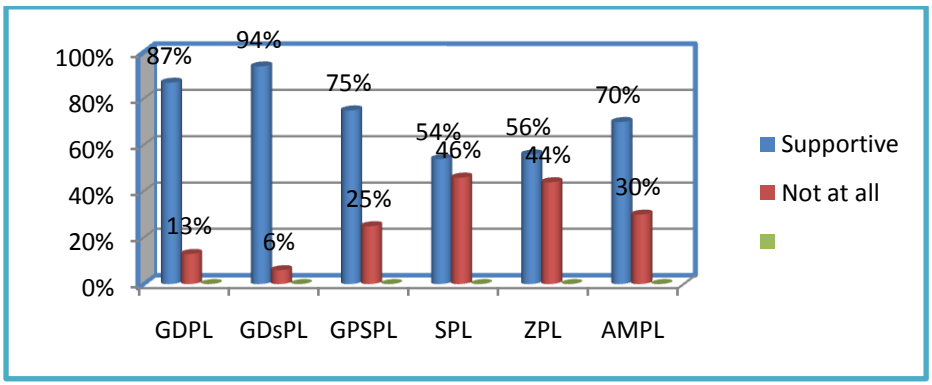


Figure 5.24: Staff behaviour

Table 5.24 and figure 5.24 show that majority of the respondents agreed that staff of the public libraries in both countries are supportive with 94% in GDsPL, 87% in GDPL and 75% in GPSPL of India while in Nigeria it is 70% in AMPL, 56% in ZPL and 54 % in SPL. Thorhauge (2003) is of the view that the friendliness and helpfulness of library staff is one of the sixth criteria they proposed for the evaluation of academic libraries.

Table 5.25: Adequate reading space

The researcher tried to identify the adequacy of reading space in public libraries. The finding was presented in the table.

Reading space is adequate	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	36 (60%)	28 (58%)	23 (58%)	38 (68%)	41 (91%)	19 (35%)
No	24 (40%)	20 (42%)	17 (42%)	18 (32%)	4 (9%)	35 (65%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

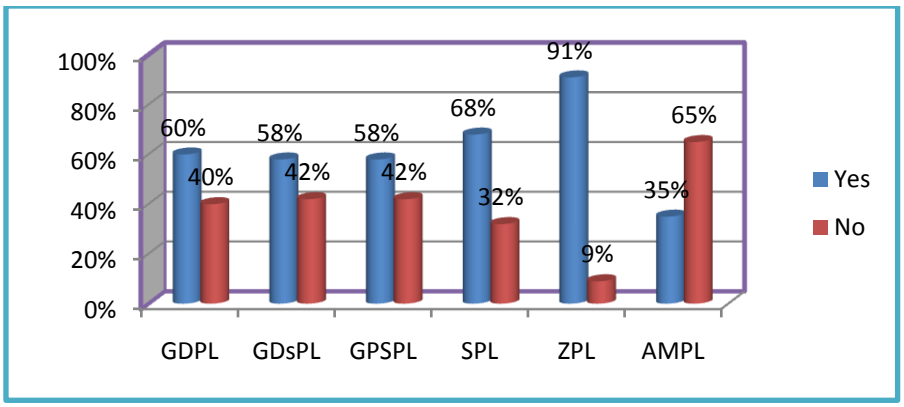


Figure 5.25: Adequate reading space

In table in 5.25 and figure 5.25, majority of the respondents in India are of the view that reading space in public libraries is adequate with 60% in GDPL, and 58% in both GDsPL and GPSPL while in Nigeria, majority of the respondent in ZPL with 91% and SPL with 68% agreed that reading space is adequate but in AMPL majority disagreed with 65%. This implies that the space provided in both countries is adequate.

Table 5.26: Efficiency in public libraries services

The researcher tried to discover how efficient are services offered by public libraries are. To this end, the results were presented in the table.

Is library efficient	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	53 (88%)	42 (88%)	31 (78%)	12 (21%)	10 (22%)	19 (35%)
No	7 (12%)	6 (12%)	9 (22%)	44 (79%)	35 (78%)	35 (65%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

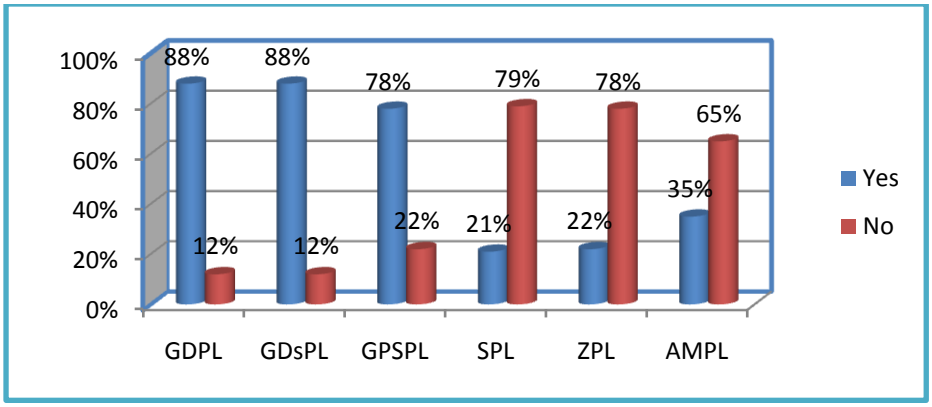


Figure 5.26: Efficient services

Table 2.26 and figure 5.26 indicate that majority of the respondents in India strongly agreed that public libraries are very efficient in the services they offered to the general public with 88% in both GDPL and GDsPL and 78% in GPSPL while in Nigeria, majority of the respondents disagree with 79% in SPL, 78% in ZPL and 65% in AMPL. Parvathamma and Reddy (2010) stated that more trained personnel are necessary to manage the document collection efficiently and offer innovative library services.

5.3.7 Extent of people awareness of public libraries

Table 5.27: Awareness of public libraries

In order to identify how respondents are aware of public libraries, the researcher listed some option for respondents to indicate. The results were presented in the table.

Awareness of library	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
In school	22 (37%)	16 (33%)	22 (55%)	30 (54%)	7 (16%)	31 (57%)
Through friends	26 (43%)	24 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	25 (56%)	10 (19%)
Streets boards	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (11%)	0 (0%)	8 (15%)
Palm plates	0 90%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Electronic media	0 (0%)	8 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Library members	10 (17v	0 (0%)	18 (45%)	20 (35%)	13 (28%)	5 (9%)
Social media	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

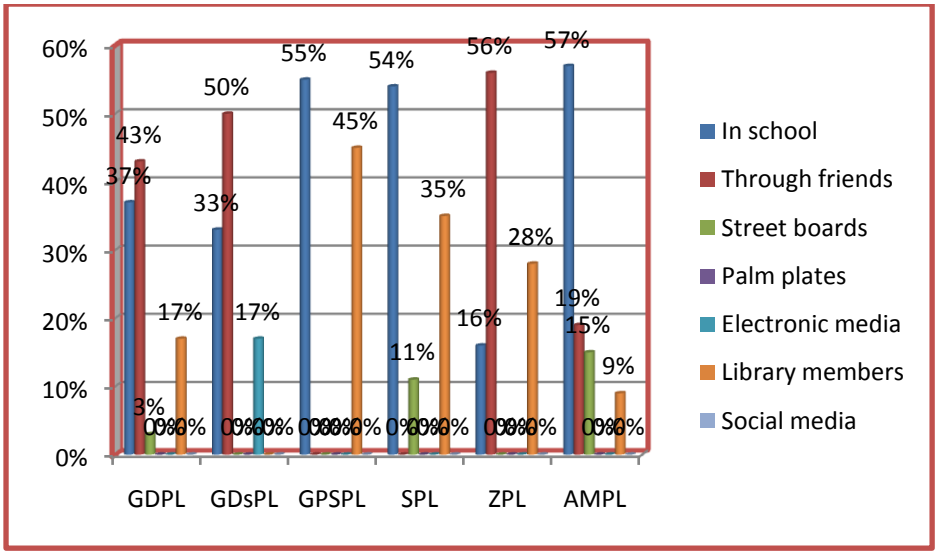


Figure 5.27: Awareness of public library

Table 5.27 and figure 5.27 show that majority of the respondents in India are aware of public libraries through friends with 50% in GDsPL and 43% in GDPL but in GPSPL majority are aware in schools. Moreover, in Nigeria, the majority of the respondents are aware of public libraries in schools with 57% in AMPL and 54% in

SPL but 56% of the respondents in ZPL are aware through friends. The implication of this is that friends play a vital role in creating public library awareness in both countries.

Table 5.28: Public libraries' awareness by many people

An attempt was made by the researcher to discover the level of awareness of public libraries by the respondents. The findings were presented in the table.

Many people are aware	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	52 (87%)	45 (94%)	27 (68%)	10 (18%)	5 (11%)	29 (54%)
No	8 (13%)	3 (6%)	13 (32%)	46 (82%)	40 (89%)	25 (46%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

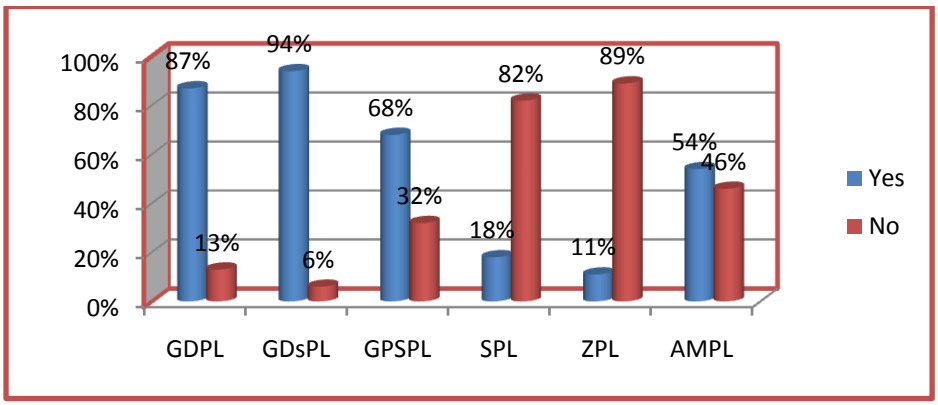


Figure 5.28: People awareness of the library

Table 2.28 and figure 5.28 indicate that majority of the respondents are of the view that many people are aware of the existence of public libraries in India with 94% in GDsPL, 87% in GDPL and 68% in GDPSPL while in Nigeria it is only respondents in AMPL agreed that many people are aware of public libraries with 54% but majority of the respondents in other libraries are disagreed with 89% in ZPL and 82% in SPL. This implies that a majority of people in

India are more aware of public libraries. According to Vijay (2013), the importance for public libraries need not be overemphasized as they cater to the majority of rural poor. But their reach need to enhance and the quality and number of the books also need to be improved

Table 5.29: Creating more awareness of public libraries

In relation to the level of awareness, the researcher tried to find out what is to be done in order to create more awareness. The results were presented in the table.

What can be done	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Create awareness	4 (50%)	3 (100%)	8 (62%)	30 (65%)	30 (75%)	21 (84%)
Public notice	2 (25%)	0 (0%)	2 (15%)	10 (22%)	6 (15%)	2 (8%)
Advert	2 (25%)	0 (0%)	3 (23%)	6 (13%)	4 (10%)	2 (8%)
Total	8 (100%)	3 (100%)	13 (100%)	46 (100%)	40 (100%)	25 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

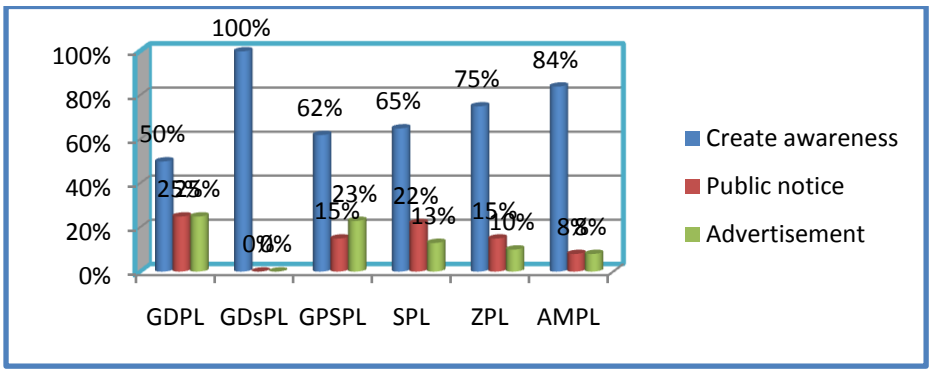


Figure 5.29: Creating more awareness

In table 2.29 and figure 5.29, majority of the respondents in India are of the opinion that proper awareness should be created with 100% in GDsPL, 62% in GPSPL and 50% in GDPL while in Nigeria, 84% in AMPL, 75% in ZPL and 65% in SPL which are the majority also agreed. Bajpai and Singh (2015) stated that there is an immense prospect of creating awareness among the different sections of the

people about the library services and its importance through the authorities, so there is a need of advertising district public libraries and their services.

5.3.8 Extent of satisfaction with the quality of services provided by public libraries

Table 5.30: Purpose of using public library

An attempt was made by the researcher to discover the purpose of using the public libraries by the respondents. To this regard, a list of options is offered to respondents to indicate as appropriate. The results were presented in the table.

Purpose of using the library	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Academic	31 (52%)	20 (42%)	14 (35%)	36 (64%)	7 (16%)	28 (52%)
Recreation	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
Knowledge	20 (34%)	26 (54%)	16 (40%)	20 (36%)	37 (82%)	26 (48%)
Inspirational	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Others	5 (8%)	2 (4%)	10 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

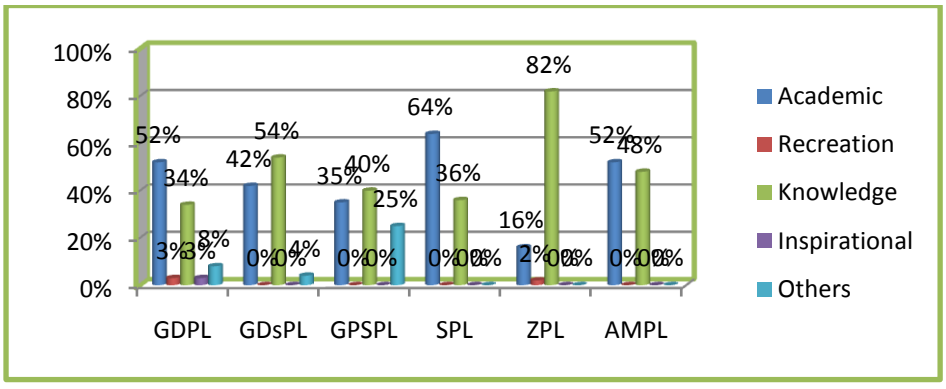


Figure 5.30: Purpose of using the library

Table 5.30 and figure 5.30 indicate that a large number of the respondents are of the opinion that their purpose for visiting the public library is to have more knowledge with 54% in GDsPL and 40% in GPSPL in India and 82% in ZPL of Nigeria. But 64% of respondents in SPL, 52% each in both AMPL and GDPL agreed on visiting public libraries for academic purpose while recreation, inspirational and others are the lowest with as slow as 0% respondents in almost all the public libraries selected in both countries. According to NKC (2007), a library is not just a building stacked with books and manuals – it is a repository and source of information and ideas, a place for learning and inquiry and generation of thought and creation of new knowledge. Khan (1997) states that public library is an institution for the dissemination of knowledge and promotion of learning. Public library is very powerful means to eradicate the social evils and divert the national energies towards progress and development.

Table 5.31: Satisfaction with the quality of services provided in the public library

The researcher tried to find out the level of satisfaction with the quality of services offered by the public libraries from the respondents. The findings were presented in the table.

Satisfied with quality services	**Indian**			**Nigeria**		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Yes	54 (90%)	42 (87%)	32 (80%)	8 (14%)	5 (11%)	16 (30%)
No	6 (10%)	6 (13%)	8 (20%)	48 (86%)	40 (89%)	38 (70%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

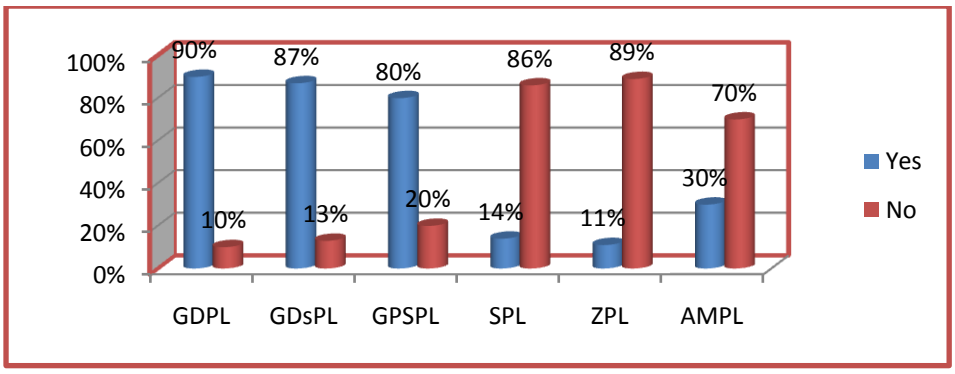


Figure 5.31: Satisfied with quality of service

Table 2.31 and figure 5.31 show that majority of the respondents in India said that they are satisfied with the quality of service being offered by public libraries with 90% in GDPL, 87% in GDsPL and 80% in GPSPL while in Nigeria, majority of the respondents say they are not satisfied with the quality of service being offered by public libraries. The public library exists to satisfy users. In this context, users' satisfaction refers to how users judge the services of public libraries. Indeed, it refers to whether users of public libraries get the desired information resources, facilities and services expected to be provided by the public libraries. Hence, in recent times, evaluating users' satisfaction with the information resources, facilities and services of public libraries has become a major concern and an integral part of library and information science practitioners. (Ogunsola, 2004)

Table 5.32: Satisfaction with the facilities

The researcher tried to discover how satisfied respondents are with the facilities on the ground in the public libraries are. To this regard, a list of options was presented for them to indicate as appropriate. The results were presented in the table.

Facilities		Indian			Nigeria		
		GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
		Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Reading room	Y	38 (63%)	38 (79%)	25 (62%)	42 (75%)	39 (87%)	32 (59%)
	N	22 (37%)	10 (21%)	15 (38%)	14 (25%)	6 (13%)	22 (41%)
Drinking water	Y	52 (87%)	40 (83%)	33 (82%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	N	8 (13%)	8 (17%)	7 (18%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)
Toilet	Y	54 (90%)	42 (87%)	31 (78%)	10 (18%)	4 (9%)	0 (0%)
	N	6 (10%)	6 (13%)	9 (22%)	46 (82%)	41 (91%)	54 (100%)
Furniture	Y	40 (67%)	31 (65%)	33 (82%)	20 (36%)	29 (64%)	27 (50v
	N	20 (33%)	17 (35%)	7 (18%)	36 (64%)	16 (36%)	27 (50%)
Proper lighting	Y	56 (93%)	44 (92%)	27 (68%)	7 (13%)	8 (18%)	7 (13%)
	N	4 (7%)	4 (8%)	13 (32%)	49 (87v	37 (82%)	47 (87%)
Overall Cleanness	Y	57 (95%)	40 (83%)	28 (70%)	16 (29%)	5 (11%)	19 (35%)
	N	3 (5%)	8 (17%)	12 (30%)	40 (71%)	40 (89%)	35 (65%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Table 5.32 show that respondents in both countries agreed that reading space is adequate with 79% in GDsPL, 63% in GDPL and 62% in GPSPL all of India while 87% in ZPL, 75% in SPL and 59% in AMPL of Nigeria. On the issue of drinking water, a majority of the respondents in Indian public libraries said it is adequate with 87% in GDPL, 83% in GDsPL and 82% in GPSPL but in Nigeria, 100% of the respondents disagreed. With regard to the issue of toilet, a majority of the respondents in India are satisfied with 90% in GDPL, 87% in GDsPL and 78% in GPSPL but majority of the respondents in Nigeria are not satisfied with 100% in AMPL, 91% ZPL and 82% in SPL. With regard to the provision of furniture in public libraries, majority of the respondents in India said it is adequate with 82% in GPSPL, 67%

in GDPL and 65% in GDsPL but in Nigeria, respondents in SPL disagreed with 64% while respondents in ZPL agreed with 64% and in AMPL, 50% agreed as well as 50% disagreed. In term of proper lighting, a majority of the respondents in India agreed with 93% in GDPL, 92% in GDsPL and 68% in GPSPL but a majority of the respondents in Nigeria disagreed with 87% each in SPL and AMPL and 82% ZPL. In respect to the issue of overall cleanness, a majority of the respondents in Indian public libraries agreed with 95% in GDPL, 83% in GDsPL and 70% in GPSPL but in Nigeria, a majority of the respondents disagreed with 89% in ZPL, 71% in ZPL and 65% in AMPL. Facilities to be provided include reading tables adequate enough for users, sitting chairs, bookshelves, library space, fans, lighting, ventilation, flooring, restaurant, location of exit point, notice board/bulletin, photocopiers, vehicle parking space, computers, carrels, periodical racks, circulation desks and other facilities that would make users comfortable for reading. (IFLA, 2001)

5.3.9 Challenges faced by public libraries

Table 5.33: Candid opinion about the library

An attempt was made by the researcher to identify a candid opinion of respondents about the general performance of the public libraries by providing a list of options for the respondents to indicate. The findings were presented in the table.

Candid opinion	Indian			Nigeria		
	GDPL Kota	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %	Res %
Excellent	8 (13%)	2 (4%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Very good	36 (60%)	26 (54%)	21 (52%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Average	16 (27%)	18 (38%)	12 (30%)	19 (34%)	4 (9%)	22 (41%)
Not good	0 (0%)	2 (4%)	5 (13%)	36 (64%)	41 (91%)	32 (59%)
Total	60 (100%)	48 (100%)	40 (100%)	56 (100%)	45 (100%)	54 (100%)

Source: Fieldwork 2017

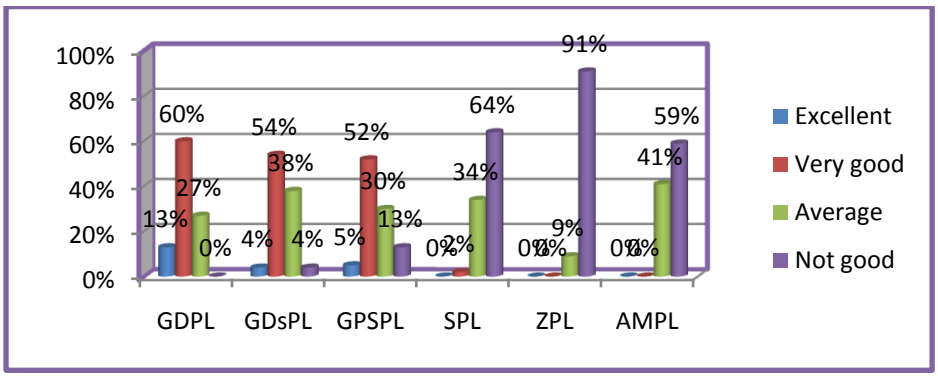


Figure 5.32: Candid opinion

Table 5.33 and figure 5.32 indicate that majority of the respondents in India are of the view that performance of public libraries is very good with 60% in GDPL, 54% in GDsPL and 52% in GPSPL while in Nigeria, majority of the respondents are of the view that performance of public libraries is not good at all with 91% in ZPL, 64% in SPL and 59% in AMPL. Folorunso, (2010) observed that public libraries in Nigeria have not developed as expected. Instead of moving forward, they are still very backward in terms of development.

5.4 Data Analysis & Discussion: Librarian Response

5.4.1 Demographic Information

Table 5.34: Year of establishment

Library	Year
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	1956
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	1956
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	2001
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	1952
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	1980
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru.	1975

Source: Fieldwork 2017

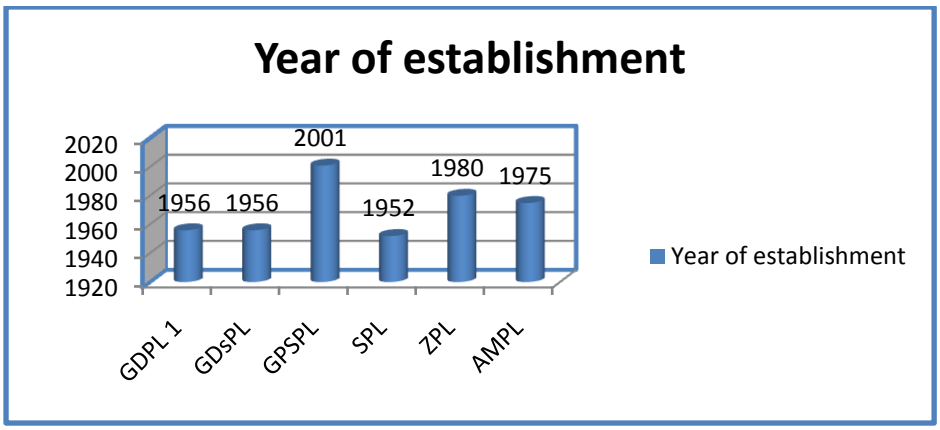


Figure 5.33: Year of establishment

Table 5.34 and figure 5.33 above shows the establishment year of each of the public library. Government Divisional Public Library Kota and Government District Public Library Bundi were established in the year 1956 while Government PS Public Library Kaithoon was in 1980. In Nigeria, Kaduna State Public Library was established in the year 1952, Zaria Public Library in the year 1980 while Abdullahi Muhammad Library in the year 1975. This implies that the first two Public Libraries were established almost at the same time.

Table 5.35: Developmental committee

Library	Yes	No
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	√	
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	√	
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	√	
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	√	
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	√	
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru.		√

Source: Fieldwork 2017

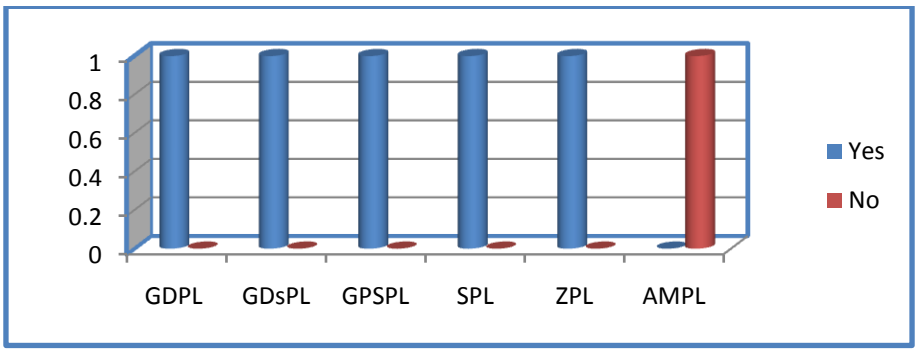


Figure 5.34: Developmental committee

Table 5.35 and figure 5.34 indicates that GDPL, GDsPL, GPSPL, SPL and ZPL all have developmental committees while AMPL does not have any. This implies that the majority of the public libraries have developmental committees that are responsible for their development.

Table 5.36: Capacity of the librarian

Library	Capacity
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	Secretary
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	Secretary
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	Secretary
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	Member
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	Member
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	-

Source: Fieldwork 2017

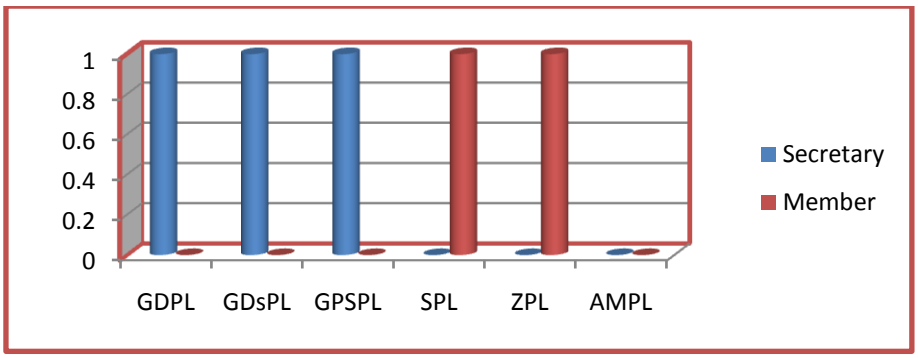


Figure 5.35: Capacity of the librarian

Table 5.36 and figure 5.35 reveals that in India, the librarian in GDPL, GDsPL and GPSPL serve as a secretary in the developmental committee while in Nigeria, the librarian in SPL and ZPL serve as members of the developmental committee whereas there is no such committee in AMPL. This implies that in India librarians are more active in the committee and have more powers than their counterpart in Nigeria who only serve as members.

Table 5.37: Gender of Librarian

Library	Male	Female	LGBT
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	√		
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	√		
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.		√	
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	√		
Zaria Public Library Zaria.		√	
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru		√	

Source: Fieldwork 2017

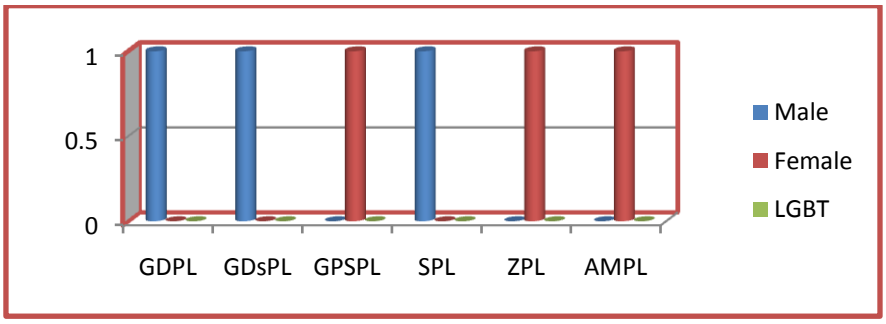


Figure 5.36: Gender of librarian

In table 5.37 and figure 5.36, it shows that in India, GDPL and GDsPL have male as their librarians while GPSPL have a female but in

Nigeria, ZPL and AMPL have females as their librarians and only SPL have a male. This implies that males are the majority in India while female are the majority in Nigeria.

Table 5.38: Working experience

Library	0-5	6-10	11-15	16 & Above
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.				√
Government District Public Library, Bundi.				√
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.				√
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.				√
Zaria Public Library Zaria.				√
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	√			

Source: Fieldwork 2017

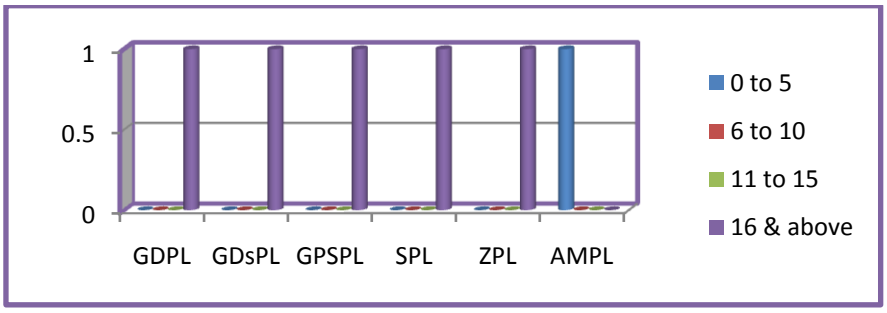


Figure 5.37: Working Experience

Table 5.38 and figure 5.37 indicate the working experience of the public library librarians. The librarians in both the public libraries in India have a working experience of 16 years and above while SPL and ZPL in Nigeria also have 16 years and above working experience but AMPL librarian have 5 years working experience. The implication of this is that the librarians in India are more experienced than their colleagues in Nigeria.

Table 5.39: Highest Qualification

Library	Qualification
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	PhD
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	C.Lib
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	C.Lib
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	Mls
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	Blis
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	Mim

Source: Fieldwork 2017



Figure 5.38: Highest qualification

Table 5.39 and figure 5.38 reveal the qualification of the librarians. In India, GDPL librarian has the highest qualification with a PhD in Library while that of GDsPL and GPSPL have Certificates in library but in Nigeria, the librarians of ZPL and AMPL have Master in library and that of ZPL has undergraduate degree in library. This implies that librarians in Nigeria have more qualification than that of India.

Table 5.40: Professional Body

Library	**Yes**	**No**
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	√	
Government District Public Library, Bundi.		√
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.		√
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	√	
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	√	
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	√	

Source: Fieldwork 2017

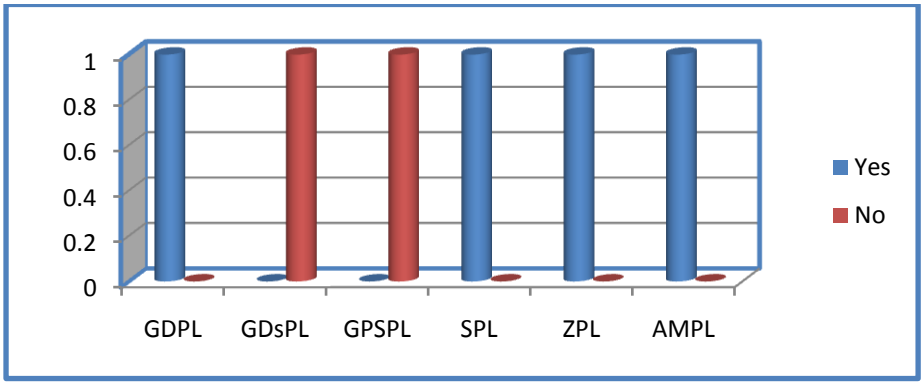


Figure 5.39: Professional Body

Table 5.40 and figure 5.39 indicate if the librarians are registered with any professional body. In India, it is only the librarian of GDPL that is registered with any professional body while the other librarians are not but in Nigeria, all the librarians are registered with a professional body. The implication of this is that librarians in Nigeria are more serious in registering with professional bodies than their counterpart in India.

Table 5.41: Name of Professional Body

Library	**Professional Body**
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	ILA,LPA,SALIS,TLA, NLA
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	-
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	-
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	NLRCN
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	NLA
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	NLA

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Table 5.41 shows the professional bodies of librarians in both countries are registered with. The librarian of GDPL in India is registered with many professional bodies as shown in the table above while the librarians in Nigeria are registered with only one professional body each. This implies that Nigerian librarians are attached to a professional body.

5.4.2 Types of information resources available

Table 5.42: Types of Information resources

Library	**E-resources**	**Print**	**Audio-visual**	**Brails**	**Talking**
Govt. Div. Pub. Lib. Kota	√	√	√	√	√
Govt. Dst. Pub. Lib. Bundi		√			
Govt. PS Pub. Lib. Kaithoon.		√			
Kad. State Pub. Lib. Kaduna	√	√			
Zaria Pub. Lib. Zaria		√			
Abdullahi Muhd Pub. Lib. Samaru	√	√		√	

Source: Fieldwork 2017

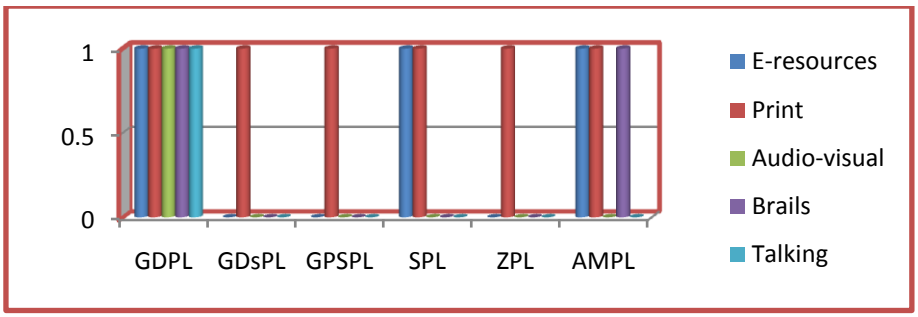


Figure 5.40: Types of information resources

Table 5.42 and figure 5.40 reveal the type of information resources available in both the public libraries in India and Nigeria. GDPL of India have all the information resources listed in the questionnaire while GDsPL and GPSPL have information resources only in print format but AMPL of Nigeria have information resources in both print, brail and e-format while SPL have only print and e-resource and ZPL has information resources in print format. This implies that GDPL of India have information resources in all formats then followed by AMPL of Nigeria with three formats.

Table 5.43: Number of periodicals

Library	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	70	71	71
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	53	52	55
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	8	8	9
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	-	-	12
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	264	264	264
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	234	234	234

Source: Fieldwork 2017

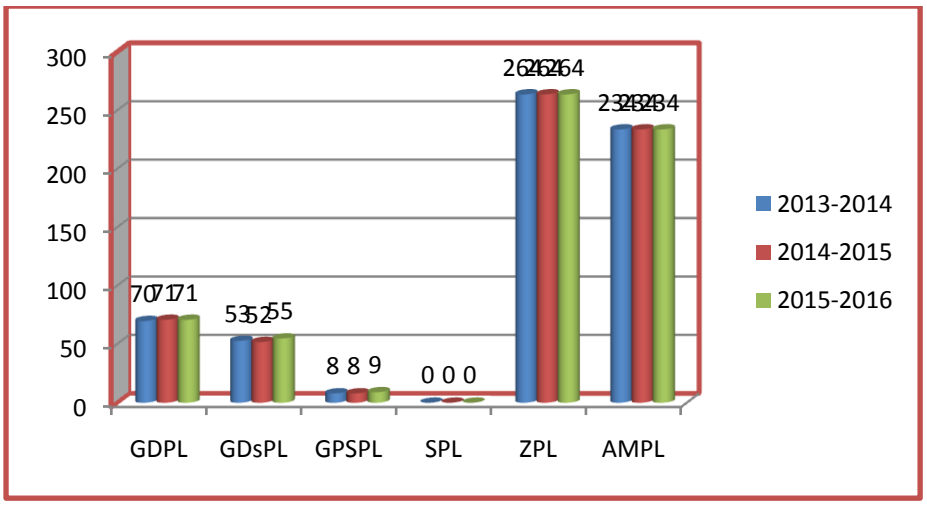


Figure 5.41: Number of periodicals

Table 5.43 and figure 5.41 indicate the number of periodicals acquired by public libraries in both countries. Nigerian ZPL acquired the highest number of periodicals in 2014-201 with Two Hundred and Sixty Four copies followed by AMPL with Two Hundred and Thirty Four Copies in 2014-2016 while SPL was unable to acquire any periodical in 2014-2015 but in 2016 acquired Twelve copies. Whereas in India, GDPL is the highest with Seventy copies in 2014 and Seventy One copies each in 2015-2016 followed by GDsPL with Fifty Three copies in 2014, Fifty Two copies in 2015 and Fifty Five in copies 2016 while GPSPL is the lowest with Eight copies each in 2014-2015 and Nine copies in 2016. This implies that Nigerian public libraries acquire more periodicals than those in India.

Table 5.44: Availability of Non-Books Materials

Library	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
Microfilms						
Slides						
Radio		√				
TV/VCR					√	
Audio Cassettes	√	√				
Computers	√	√		√		√
Video					√	
Maps					√	√
Films						√
Photo Albums	√	√				
Clay books						
Manuscript						

Source: Fieldwork 2017

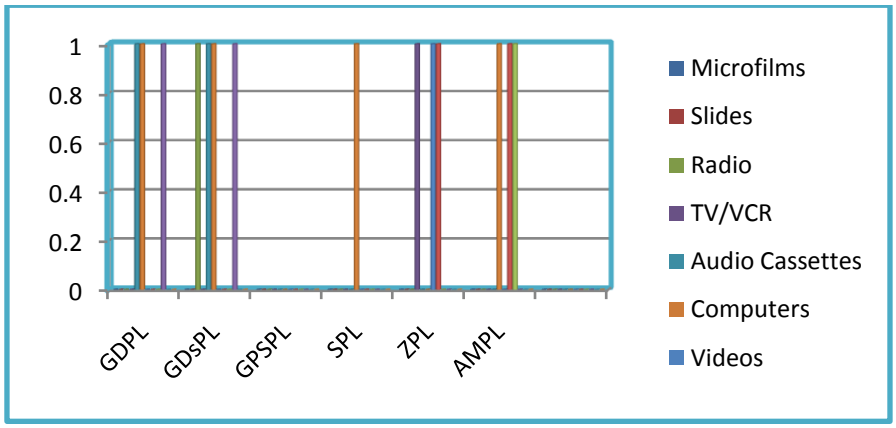


Figure 5.42: Availability of non book materials

Table 5.44 and figure 5.42 indicate the availability of non-books materials in public libraries in the two countries. In India, GDsPL has the highest non-book materials with four of the material listed then followed by GDPL with three of the materials listed while GPSPL doesn't have any of the material listed. But in Nigeria, ZPL and AMPL have the highest non-book materials with three of the listed materials while SPL has only one. This implies that GDsPL of India have the majority of the non-book materials.

5.4.3 Current scenario of public libraries

Table 5.45: Selection Committee

Library	Yes	No
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	√	
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	√	
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	√	
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	√	
Zaria Public Library Zaria.		√
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	√	

Source: Fieldwork 2017

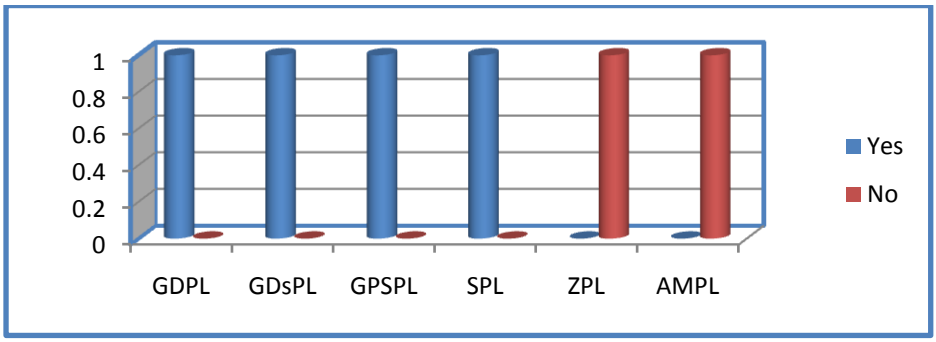


Figure 5.43: Selection committee

Table 5.45 and figure 5.43 show if the public libraries have selection committees. All the public libraries in India have library selection committees but in Nigeria, it is only SPL that has library selection committee while ZPL and AMPL do not have selection committees. This implies that public libraries in India enjoy the services of library selection committees.

Table 5.46: Selection of books

Library	Committee	Librarian	Users	Chief Librarian	Others
GDPL	√		√		√
GDsPL	√			√	
GPSPL	√		√		
SPL		√	√		
ZPL		√			
AMPL		√	√	√	

Source: Fieldwork 2017

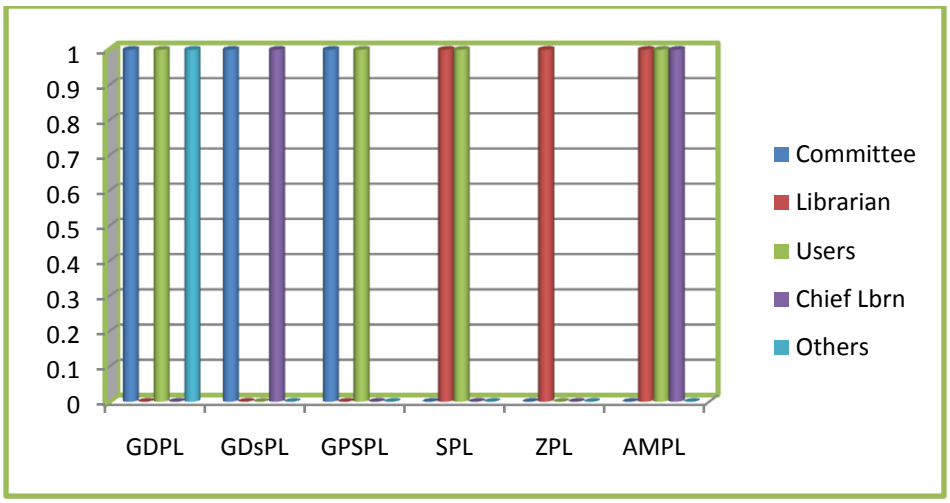


Figure 5.44: Selection of books

Table 5.46 and figure 5.44 indicate how books are selected in public libraries of both countries. In India, GDPL uses committee, users and others to select books and GDsPL uses committee and the Chief Librarian in book selection while GPSPL uses committee and users to select books. But in Nigeria, AMPL uses chief librarian, librarian and users in book selection while SPL uses librarian and users to select books. Furthermore, ZPL uses only the librarian in book selection.

Table 5.47: Acquisition of books

Library	Bookshops	Donations	Head office	RRLF	NLA	Archives
GDPL	√	√	√			
GDsPL	√	√	√			
GPSPL	√		√			
SPL	√	√	√			
ZPl		√	√			
AMPL		√	√			

Source: Fieldwork 2017

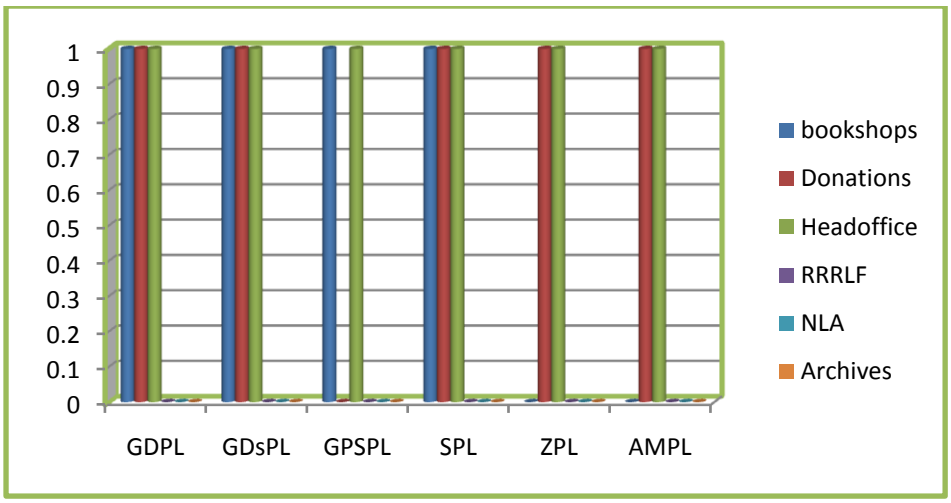


Figure 5.45: Acquisition of books

Table 5.47 and figure 5.45 indicate the source of books for the public libraries. In India, both GDPL and GDsPL source books from bookshops, donations and head office while GPSPL source from bookshops and head office only. But in Nigeria, the major source of books for the public libraries is from donations and head office. It is only SPL that purchase directly from bookshops. The implication of this is that the majority of public libraries in India have more sources of books than those in Nigeria.

Table 5.48: Number of books acquired

Library	**2013-2014**						**2014-2015**						**2015-2016**					
	BS	**DS**	**HO**	**R**	**N**	**A**	**BS**	**DS**	**HO**	**R**	**N**	**A**	**BS**	**DS**	**HO**	**R**	**N**	**A**
Govt. Div. Pub. Lib. Kota	49	6	3000				42	8	-				39	2				
Govt. Dst. Pub. Lib. Bundi	102						64						84					
Govt. PS Pub. Lib. Kaithoon	103						43						39					
Kad. State Pub. Lib. Kaduna								1774					4666					
Zaria Pub. Lib. Zaria																		
Abdullahi Muhd Pub. Lib. Samaru			357					7	73					3				

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Note: BS=Book Shop, DS=Donations, HO=Head office, R=RRRLF, N=NLA, A=Archives

Table 5.48 shows the number of books acquired by public libraries in both countries. In India, GDPL purchased 49 books, got 9 books from donations and 3000 books from head office and GDsPL purchased 102 books while GPSPL purchased 103 books all in the year 2013/2015. But in Nigeria, it is only AMPL that got 357 books from head office in the 2013/2015. Furthermore, in the year 2014/2015, GDPL purchased 42 books and 8 books from donations and GDsPL purchased 64 books while GPSPL purchased 43 books. Once more, in the year 2014/2015, it is only SPL that got 1774 books from donations while AMPL got 73 books from head office and 7 books from donations in Nigeria. More so, GDPL of India purchased 39 books from bookshops and got 2 books from donations and GDsPL purchased 84 books from bookshops while GPSPL also purchased 39 books from bookshops. But in Nigeria, SPL purchased 4666 books from bookshops while AMPL got 2 books from donations. By implication, this means that Indian public libraries purchased books every year, unlike the Nigerian public libraries.

5.4.4 Public library management

Table 5.49: Library organized in Sections or Departments

Library	**Yes**	**No**
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	√	
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	√	
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.		√
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	√	
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	√	
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru.	√	

Source: Fieldwork 2017

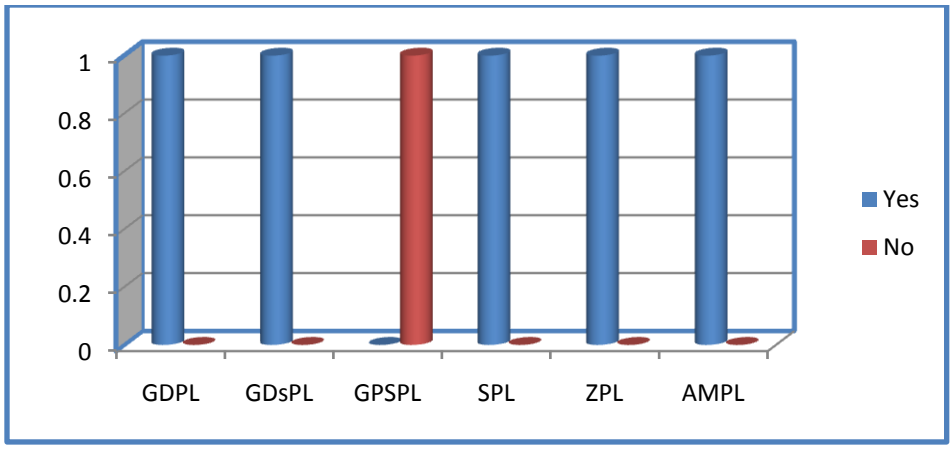


Figure 5.46: Library organized in sections or departments

Table 5.49 and figure 5.46 show if the public libraries are organized in sections. GDPL and GDsPL all of India are organized in section while GPSPL is not. But in Nigeria, SPL, ZPL and AMPL are all organized in sections. This implies that the majority of public libraries in Nigeria have sections for its users.

Table 5.50: Sections or Departments in the library

Library	**GDPL Kota**	**GDsPL Bundi**	**GPSPL Kaithoon**	**SPL Kaduna**	**ZPL Zaria**	**AMPL Samaru**
Children	√	√		√	√	√
Women	√					
Periodicals	√	√		√	√	√
Circulation					√	√
Reference	√	√		√	√	√
Braille Books						
Research/Citation						√
Visually Impaired	√					
Adult Section				√	√	√
Audio Visual						
Snr. Citizens						
Reserve Books					√	√

Source: Fieldwork 2017

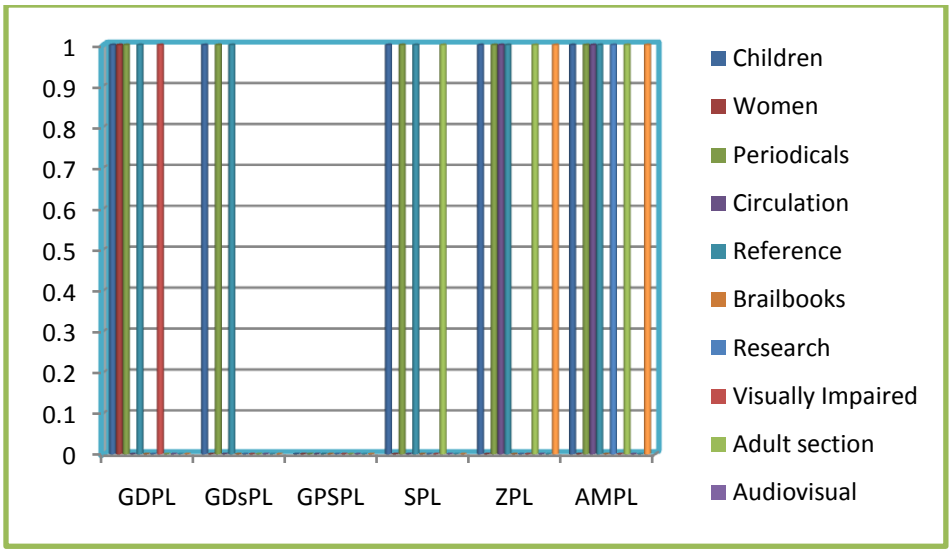


Figure 5.47: Sections or departments

In table 5.50 and figure 5.47, the sections in which public libraries are being organized in both countries is revealed. In India, GDPL have section for children, women, periodicals, reference and visually impaired while GDsPL has a section for children, periodicals and reference. But in Nigeria, AMPL have a section for children, periodicals, circulation, reference, research/citation, adult, and reserve while ZPL has a section for children, periodicals, circulation, reference, adult and reserve. More so, SPL has a section for children, periodicals, reference and adult. This implies that public libraries in Nigeria have more sections than those in India.

Table 5.51: Source of funding

Library	Head Office	Donations	Others
Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota	√		√
Govt. District Public Library Bundi	√		√
Govt. PS Public Library Kaithoon.	√		√
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna	√	√	
Zaria Public Library Zaria	√		
Abdullahi Muhd Public Library Samaru	√		

Source: Fieldwork 2017

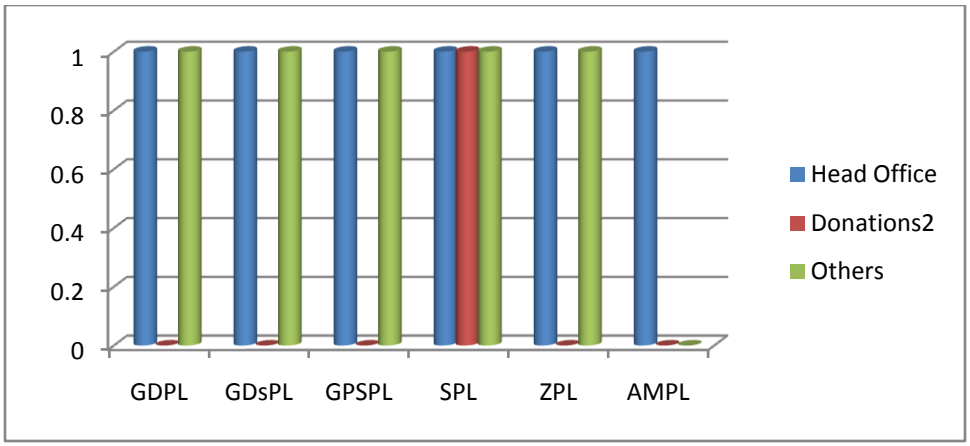


Figure 5.48: Source of Funding

Table 5.51 and figure 5.48 reveal the source of funding by public libraries in India and Nigeria. In India, all the public libraries selected got their funding directly from the government through the Department of Language and Libraries and other partial funding from organizations such as RRRLF, IPLM, MSSRF and National Archives. While in Nigeria, SPL and ZPL are funded directly from the government through the Kaduna State Library Board, then donations from organizations and other international foundations while AMPL is funded by head office only. This implies that Indian public libraries have more source of funding than those in Nigeria.

Table 5.52: Membership fee

Library	Yes	No
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	√	
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	√	
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	√	
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	√	
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	√	
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru		√

Source: Fieldwork 2017

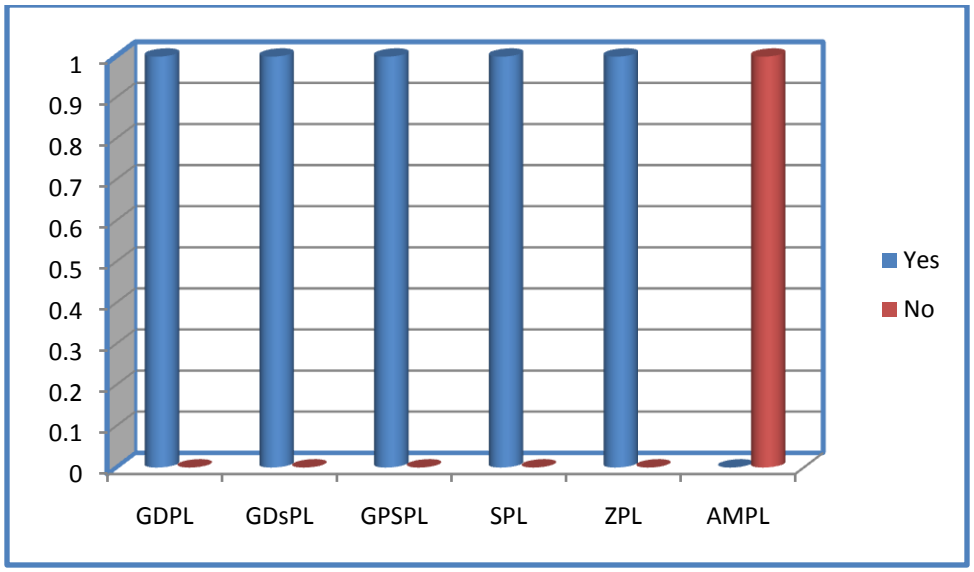


Figure 5.49: Membership fees

Table 5.52 and figure 5.49 indicate if the library is collecting membership fees from users. In India, all the public libraries collect membership fees from users while in Nigeria, SPL and ZPL also collect membership fees but AMPL does not collect membership fees. This implies that majority of the public libraries do collect membership fees from users to enable them augment the service being rendered. Olanlokun and Salisu (1993) opined that public libraries are libraries set up to provide free but traditional service to everyone in the community.

Table 5.53: Fees for each group

Group	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
Adult	100R/PA 500R/- Lifetime	21R/PA	21R/PA	250N/PA	150N/PA	Free
Children	20R/PA	21R/PA	21R/ PA	200N/PA	Free	Free
Snr. Ctiizines	Same as adult	Same as adult	21R/ PA	-	-	-
Visually Impaired	Free	No Service	No Service	Free	Free	Free
LGBT	Free	No Service	No Service	-	-	-

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Note: PA= Per Annum, R= Rupees, N= Naira

In table 5.53, the amount paid by users as membership fee is indicated. In India, GDPL collect Hundred Rupees yearly as membership fee for adult or they can pay Five Hundred Rupees as lifetime members while children pay Twenty Rupees yearly. Also in GDsPL and GSPL, Twenty One Rupees is collected yearly as membership fee from both adult and children. In Nigeria, SPL collect Two Hundred and Fifty Naira yearly as membership fee for adult whereas children pay Two Hundred Naira yearly. Furthermore, ZPL collect One Hundred and Fifty Naira yearly as membership fee from adult while it is free for children. But in AMPL, members don't pay membership fee. This implies that the amount collected is not much compare with the services offered by the libraries in both countries.

5.4.5 Current operational strategies of the library

Table 5.54: Library timing

Library	Time
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	11am-7pm
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	11am-7pm
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	10am-6pm
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	9am-6pm
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	8am-6pm
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	8am-10pm

Source: Fieldwork 2017

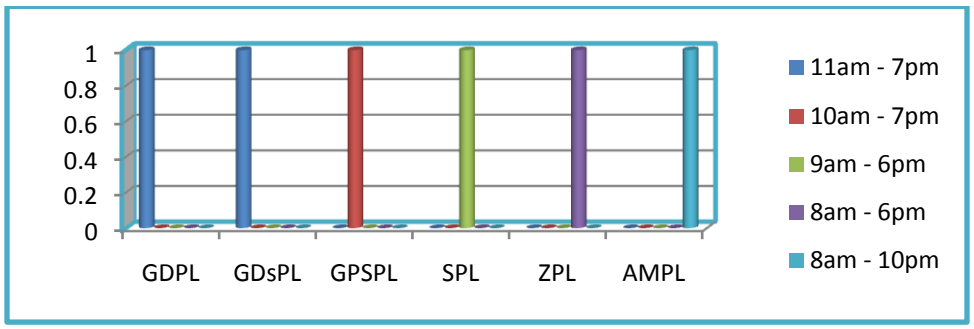


Figure 5.50: Library Timing

Table 5.54 and figure 5.50 shows the operating time of public libraries in both countries. In India, GDPL and GDsPL open for users from 11 am to 7 am every working day while GPSPL open from 10 am to 7 pm. But in Nigeria, AMPL open for users from 8 am to 10 pm every working day and ZPL open from 8 am to 6 pm while SPL open from 9 am to 6 pm. By implication, it means that public libraries in Nigeria have a longer operating period than public libraries in India.

Table 5.55: Opening of library on Holidays and Weekends

Library	Yes	No
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.		√
Government District Public Library, Bundi.		√
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.		√
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	√	
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	√	
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	√	

Source: Fieldwork 2017

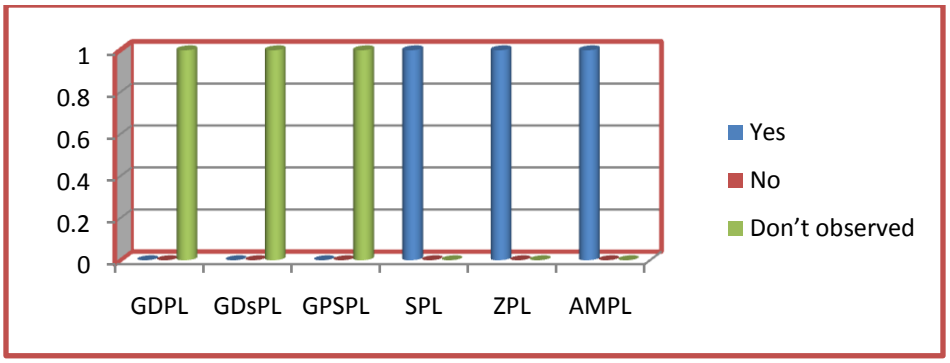


Figure 5.51: Opening of library on Holidays & Weekends

Table 5.55 and figure 5.51 indicate if the public libraries are open for use during holidays or weekends. GDPL, GDsPL and GPSPL of India don't observed weekends but they don't open on public holidays. While in Nigeria, SPL, ZPL and AMPL all open for users during weekends but don't open on public holidays. This implies that public libraries in India and Nigeria don't open during public holidays but open on weekends in Nigeria.

Table 5.56: Time of opening on weekends

Library	**Day**	**Time**
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	Sat & Sun	Working
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	Sat & Sun	Working
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	Sat & Sun	Working
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	Saturday	9am-2pm
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	Saturday	8am-2pm
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	Saturday	9am-6pm

Source: Fieldwork 2017

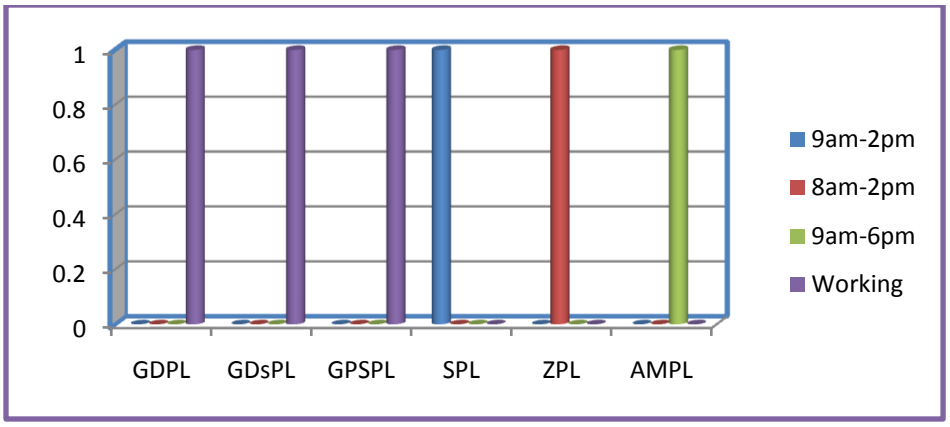


Figure 5.52: Opening time in weekends

Table 5.56 and figure 5.52 shows the operating time of public libraries during weekends or public holidays in both countries. In India, public libraries open for normal activities on Saturday and Sundays because they don't observe weekends but during public holidays they are closed while in Nigeria, SPL, ZPL and AMPL open for users on Saturdays only from 9am but are closed on public holidays. This implies that public libraries in Nigeria open for users on Saturdays from 9am to 2pm.

Table 5.57: Separate section for women, children, neo-literate, Snr. Citizen and visually impaired

Library	**Yes**	**No**
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	√	
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	√	
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	√	
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	√	
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	√	
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	√	

Source: Fieldwork 2017

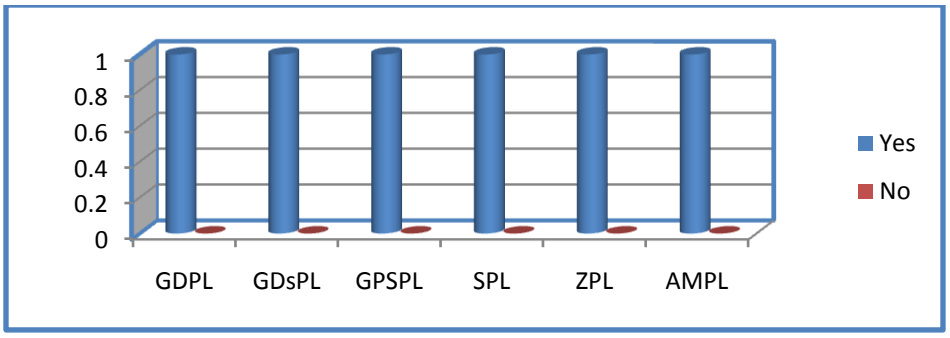


Figure 5.53: Separate sections

Table 5.57 and figure 5.53 above indicate if the public libraries have separate sections for users. All the public libraries in both countries have separate sections for different category of users. This implies uniformity in terms of organization of sections in public libraries.

5.4.6 Strengths and weaknesses of the library

Table 5.58: Duration of stock verification

Library	Time
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	No fixed time
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	No fixed time
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	No fixed time
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	No fixed time
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	No fixed time
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	No fixed time

Source: Fieldwork 2017

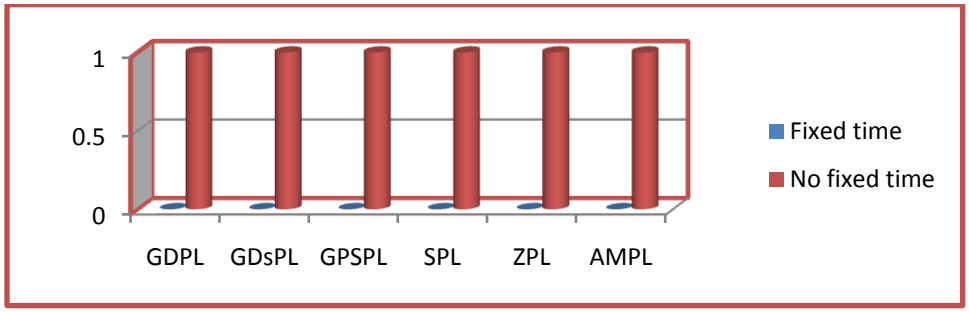


Figure 5.54: Duration of stock verification

Table 5.58 and figure 5.54 reveal the duration of stock verification by both public libraries. All the public libraries do not have a fixed time

for stock verification in both countries. By implication, public libraries in both countries don't have specific time for stock taking and verification.

Table 5.59: Responsible for verification

Library	**Responsible**
Government Divisional Public Library, Kota.	Librarian and Section Members
Government District Public Library, Bundi.	Librarian and Section Members
Government PS Public Library Kaithoon.	Principal and Librarian
Kaduna State Public Library Kaduna.	Section members
Zaria Public Library Zaria.	Section members
Abdullahi Muhd. Public Library Samaru	Section members

Source: Fieldwork 2017

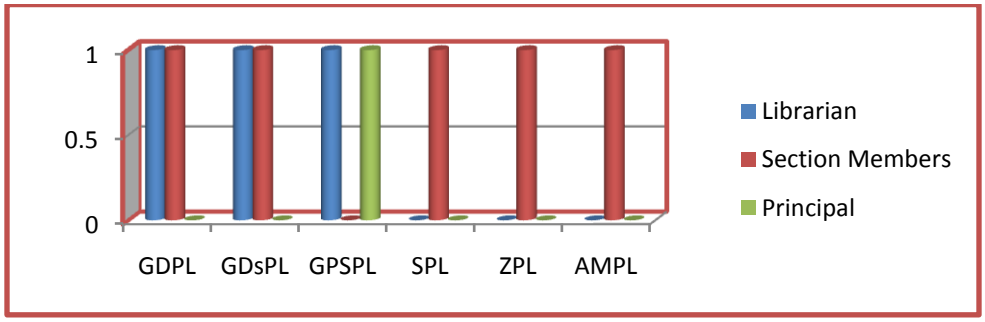


Figure 5.55: Responsible for verification

Table 5.59 and figure 5.55 indicate those responsible for stock taking and verification. In India, GDPL and GDsPL librarian and the section members are the ones responsible for stock verification but in GSPL it is the principal and the librarian that are responsible. While in SPL, ZPL and AMPL all of Nigeria, it is the section members that are responsible for stock verification in the library. The implication is that in India the exercise will be done under the supervision of the librarians.

5.4.7 Extent of library awareness by community

Table 5.60: Services rendered by the library

Library	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
Reference	√	√		√	√	
Current awareness	√			√	√	√
SDI	√			√		√
Bibliography	√		√	√		√
Reprography	√	√		√		
Internet browsing				√		
e-library				√		
Knowledge at doorsteps						
Snr. Citizens	√					

Source: Fieldwork 2017

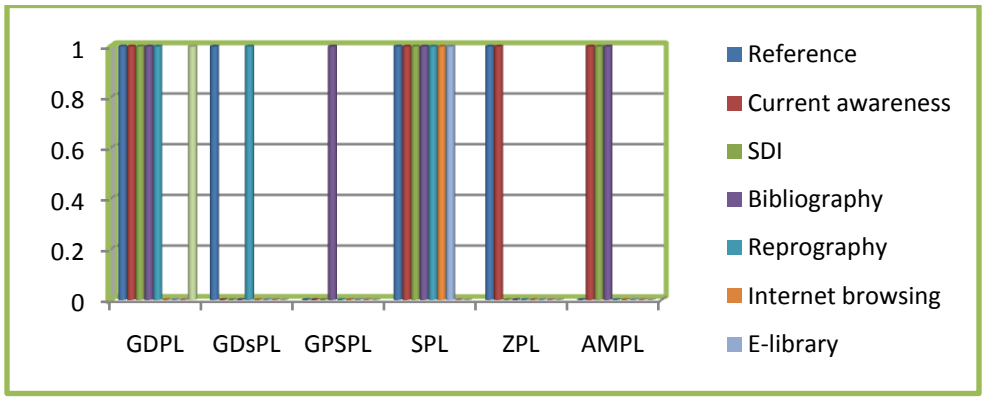


Figure 5.56: Services rendered

Table 5.60 and figure 5.56 indicate the various service rendered by public libraries in both countries. In India, GDPL offer services for reference, current awareness, SDI, bibliography, reprography and Snr. Citizens while GDsPL has reference and reprography. GPSPL offer service for bibliography only. But in Nigeria, SPL offer services for reference, current awareness, SDI, bibliography, reprography, internet browsing and e-library while APML has current awareness, SDI and

bibliography. In ZPL, only reference and current awareness are being offered. This implies that SPL of Nigeria offers a majority of the services.

Table 5.61: Users awareness of these services

Library	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
Display on notice board	√	√		√	√	√
Personal communication	√	√	√			
Social media	√					√
SMS alert						
RSS feed						

Source: Fieldwork 2017

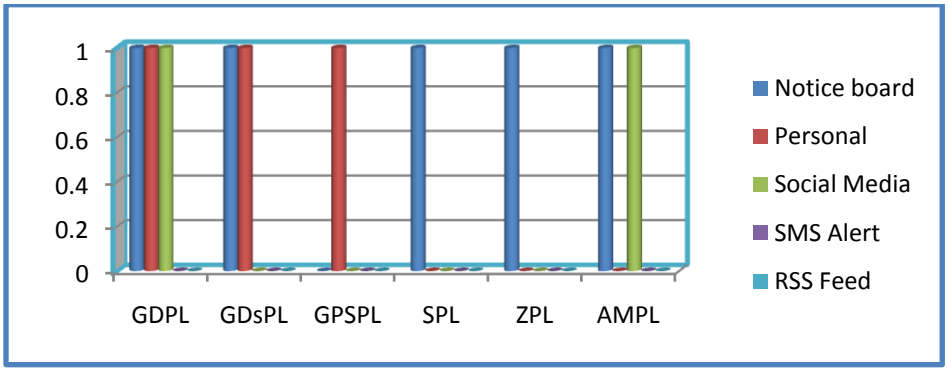


Figure 5.57: Users awareness

Table 5.61 and figure 5.57 shows the channels used by public libraries to make users aware of the various services they offer. In India, GDPL uses notice board, personal communication and social media while GDsPL uses notice board and personal communication. In GPSPL, they only use personal communication to make users aware of their services. But in Nigeria, AMPL uses notice board and social media while SPL and ZPL use only notice board to get their users aware of the various services being rendered. The implication of this is that Indian public libraries use more channels to get their users informed of the services they offer.

Table 5.62 Arrangement of the following extension activities to promote library use

Library	GDPL Kota	GDsPL Bundi	GPSPL Kaithoon	SPL Kaduna	ZPL Zaria	AMPL Samaru
Book exhibition				√		
Reading competition	√			√		√
Handwriting competition	√					
Talk show	√					√
Essay competition	√		√			
Debate	√					√
Read play	√					
Activities	√		√	√	√	√
Others						

Source: Fieldwork 2017

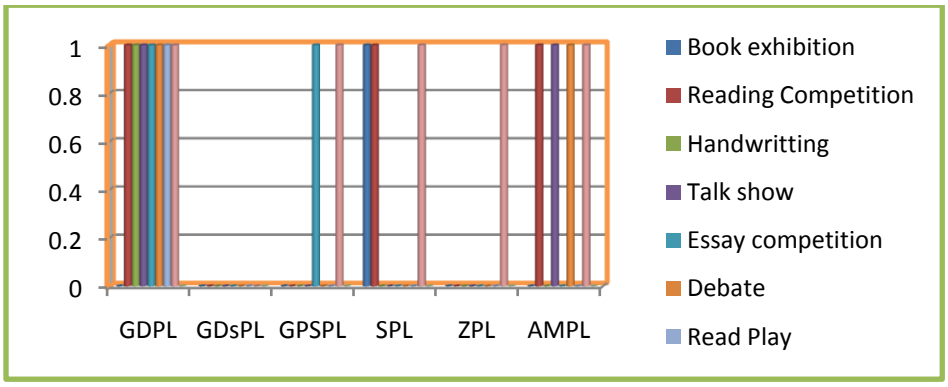


Figure 5.58: Activities to promote library use

Table 5.62 and figure 5.58 indicate extension activities used by public libraries to create more awareness. In India, GDPL arranges extension activities in the form of reading competition, handwriting competition, talk show, essay competition, read play, debate, and activities in the form of drama etc. while GPSPL arranges essay competition and activities in the form of poetry competition. There is no any arrangement for such activities in GDSPL. But in Nigeria, AMPL arrange reading

competition, talk show, debate and activities in the form of organizing functions while SPL creates awareness by arranging book exhibition, reading competition and activities in the form of readership campaign. ZPL make only arrangement for activities in the form of readership campaign. This implies that GDPL of India and AMPL of Nigeria make arrangement for the majority of the activities.

5.4.8 Challenges faced by the Library

Most of the public libraries sample complained of low budget and inadequate attention by the government. Some of the libraries are faced with the shortage of qualified staff to handle the affairs. Furthermore, most of the libraries are need of automation and modern facilities.

5.5 Inferential Statistics

To test the hypothesis, Chi-square test was used by the researcher with the formula: Chi-square $X2=\sum \left(\frac{O-E}{E}\right)^2$ where O= Observed frequency, E= Expected frequency, $\sum$= Summation and $X2$= Chi Square value

$H_0 1$ There is no significant difference between the types of information resources available in Indian public libraries as well as that of Nigeria.

Table 5.63: Information Resources Available in India and Nigeria.

Types of resources	India	Nigeria	Total
E-resources	43	31	74
Print Resources	77	114	191
All of Above	28	10	38
Total	148	155	303

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Table 5.64: Chi-square 1

Types of resources	O	E	O-E	$O-E^2$	$(\frac{O-E}{E})^2$
E-Resources	43	36.1	6.9	47.61	1.31
P-Resources	77	93.2	-16.2	262.44	2.81
All of Above	28	18.5	9.5	90.25	4.87
E-Resources	31	37.8	-6.8	46.24	1.22
P-Resources	114	97.7	16.3	265.69	2.71
All of Above	10	19.4	-9.4	88.36	4.55

Source: Fieldwork 2017

*X*2 Value = 17.44

Level of Significant = 0.05, Degree of Freedom = 2, Critical Value = 5.99

Decision: The hypothesis should be rejected because the chi-square value is greater than the critical value.

Conclusion: There is a sufficient evidence to suggest that there is significant difference between the information resources available in India and that of Nigeria.

$H_0$2 There is no significant difference between the services rendered by public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

Table 5.65: Users satisfaction with the services rendered in India and Nigeria

Satisfaction with services	India	Nigeria	Total
Yes	126	41	167
No	22	114	136
Total	148	155	303

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Table 5.66: Chi-square 2

Satisfaction	O	E	O-E	$O-E^2$	$(\frac{O-E}{E})^2$
Yes	126	81.5	44.5	1980.25	24.29
No	22	66.4	-44.4	1971.36	29.68
Yes	41	85.4	-44.4	1971.36	23.08
No	114	69.5	44.5	1980.25	28.49

Source: Fieldwork 2017

*X*2 Value = 105.54

Level of Significant = 0.05, Degree of Freedom = 1, Critical Value = 3.84

Decision: The hypothesis should be rejected because the chi-square value is greater than the critical value.

Conclusion: There is a sufficient evidence to suggest that there is significant difference between the services being rendered in India and that of Nigeria.

$H_0$3 There is no significant difference between the users of public libraries in India as well as that of Nigeria.

Table 5.67: Users of Public Libraries in India and Nigeria.

Gender	India	Nigeria	Total
Male	93	105	198
Female	55	50	105
Total	148	155	303

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Table 5.68: Chi-square 3

Gender	O	E	O-E	$O-E^2$	$(\frac{O-E}{E})^2$
$Male_1$	93	96.7	-3.7	13.69	0.14
$Female_1$	55	51.2	3.8	14.44	0.28
$Male_2$	105	101.2	3.8	14.44	0.14
$Female_2$	50	53.7	-3.7	13.69	0.26

Source: Fieldwork 2017

*X*2 Value = 0.82

Level of Significant = 0.05, Degree of Freedom = 1, Critical Value = 3.84

Decision: The hypothesis should not be rejected because the chi-square value is less than the critical value.

Conclusion: There is no sufficient evidence to suggest that there is significant difference between the users of public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

$H_0$4 There is no significant difference in the modus operandi of public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

Table 5.69: Candid Opinion of users about Operation of Public Library users India and Nigeria

Opinion	**India**	**Nigeria**	**Total**
Good	141	46	187
Not good	7	109	116
Total	148	155	303

Source: Fieldwork 2017

Table 5.70: Chi-square 4

Opinion	**O**	**E**	**O-E**	**$O\text{-}E^2$**	$(\frac{O-E}{E})^2$
Good	141	91-3	49.7	2470.09	27.05
Not Good	7	56.6	-49.6	2460.16	43.46
Good	46	95.6	-49.6	2460.16	25.73
Not Good	109	59.3	49.7	2470.09	41.65

Source: Fieldwork 2017

*X*2 Value = 137.89

Level of Significant = 0.05, Degree of Freedom = 1, Critical Value = 3.84

Decision: The hypothesis should be rejected because the chi-square value is greater than the critical value.

Conclusion: There is a sufficient evidence to suggest that there is significant difference between the modus operandi of public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

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CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

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SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the summary of the study, a summary of the major findings, conclusion and recommendations for the study and suggestion for further study.

6.2 Summary

The purpose of the study was to highlight the problems and prospects of selected public libraries in Rajasthan, India and Kaduna Nigeria. The study aimed at achieving eight specific objectives which are : To identify the types of resources available in public libraries in India and Nigeria; To explore the current scenario of public libraries in India and Nigeria with reference to their systematic growth and development; To examine the management of public libraries in India and Nigeria; To investigate the operation of public libraries in India and Nigeria; To determine the strength and weakness of public libraries in India and Nigeria; To understand the level of awareness of public libraries in India and Nigeria; To find out the quality of services provided by public libraries in India and Nigeria; and To know the challenges faced by public libraries in India and Nigeria. In line with these specific objectives eight research questions were raised which are: What are the types of resources available in public libraries in India and Nigeria, What is the current scenario of public libraries in India and Nigeria, How are public libraries managed in India and Nigeria, What are the current operational strategies of public libraries in India and Nigeria, What are the strength and weaknesses of public libraries in India and Nigeria, To what extent are people aware of public libraries in India and Nigeria, To what extent are

users satisfy with the quality of services provided by public libraries in India and Nigeria, What are the challenges faced by public libraries in India and Nigeria.

The study adopted a quantitative research method and survey research design was used. Population of the study comprises all the staff and users of the selected public libraries in both India and Nigeria. Systematic Random Sampling technique was adopted for this study. The research made use of a structured questionnaire to collect data and the researcher personally visited the selected public libraries. The data collected from the research instrument was first organized and transcribed. Furthermore, it was subsequently sorted, examined, compared, categorized and synthesized. Finally, chapter five contains the analysis and interpretation of findings.

6.2.1 Summary of Major findings

The study Problems and Prospects of Selected Public Libraries in India (Rajasthan) and Nigeria (Kaduna): A comparative Study reveals the following major findings

1 Majority of the respondents in both countries are male within the age bracket of 16-25 years.

2 Most of the respondents in Nigeria are undergoing various degree programs while in India; they are secondary school leavers preparing for their entrance exams to universities.

3 Majority of the respondents in both countries agreed that information resources mostly available in the public libraries were in print format.

4 Majority of the information resources found in Indian public libraries are relevant while majority of information resources in Nigerian public libraries are irrelevant.

5 Most of the respondents in India are of the view that Science collections enjoy the widest coverage while in Nigeria, other collections are said to have widest coverage.

6 In regards to current information resources, majority of the respondents in both countries are of the opinion that all the collections need to be updated in their various public libraries.

7 All the respondents in India and Nigeria are of the view that public libraries are not automated.

8 Majority of the respondents are of the view that information resources are catalogued in both countries and most of the respondents in India agreed that they find it very easy to locate information resources using the catalogue while majority of respondents in Nigeria are of the view that they don't locate information resources easily using catalogue.

9 Majority of the respondents in India visit public libraries on daily basis while in Nigeria, it is more than once a month and majority of the respondents in both countries agreed that closing and opening hours of the public libraries is very convenient for them.

10 Most of the respondents in both countries are satisfied with the working hours of the circulation desk and majority of the respondents in India indicated that they are notified of new arrivals while majority in Nigeria are not notified.

11 Majority of the respondents in India are of the view that staff of the public libraries offer assistance regularly to them while in Nigeria, staff rarely offer assistance.

12 Majority of the respondents in both countries are of the view that reading space in public libraries is adequate and majority of the respondents in India strongly agreed that public libraries are very efficient in the services they offered to the general public while in Nigeria, majority of the respondents disagree.

13 Most of the respondents in India are aware of public libraries through friends but in Nigeria, majority of the respondents are aware of public libraries in schools and majority of the respondents are of the view that many people are aware of the existence of public libraries in India while majority of the respondents in Nigeria says people are not aware.

14 Majority of the respondents in India and Nigeria are of the opinion that proper awareness should be created so that more people will be aware.

15 A large number of the respondents in India are of the opinion that their purpose for visiting public library is to have more knowledge while majority in Nigeria agreed on visiting public libraries for academic purpose.

16 Majority of the respondents in India said that they are satisfied with the quality of service being offered while in Nigeria, majority of the respondents say they are not satisfied with the quality of service being offered by public libraries.

17 On the issue of drinking water and toilet, majority of the respondents in Indian public libraries said it is adequate while all the respondents in Nigeria said it is inadequate and in some places not available. Furthermore, in terms of proper lighting and general cleanness, majority of the respondents in India agreed that it is satisfactory but a majority of the respondents in Nigeria disagreed.

18 Public Libraries sampled were established almost at the same time and in India, librarian serve as a secretary in the developmental committee while in Nigeria, the librarian serve as a member of the developmental committee.

19 In India, GDPL librarian has the highest qualification with a PhD in Library followed by two librarians in Nigeria that have Master in library and it is only the librarian of GDPL that is registered with any professional body while the other librarians in India are not but in Nigeria, all the librarians are registered with a professional body.

20 GDPL of India has information resources in all formats then followed by AMPL of Nigeria with three formats and GDsPL has the highest non-book materials in India but in Nigeria, ZPL and AMPL have the highest non-book materials.

21 All the public libraries in India have library selection committees but in Nigeria, it is only SPL that has library selection committee and in India, majority of the public libraries source books from bookshops, donations and head office but in Nigeria, the major source of books for the public libraries is from donations and head office.

22 All the public libraries in both countries complained of poor funding and consideration by the government, especially the Nigerian government because Indian public libraries receive partial funding from NGOs.

23 All the public libraries in both countries do not have a fixed time for stock verification.

24 In India, GDPL uses notice board, personal communication and social media to notify users of new arrivals but in Nigeria, AMPL uses notice board and social media.

25 In India, GDPL arranges extension activities in the form of reading competition, handwriting competition, talk show, essay competition, debate, read play and activities in the form of drama etc while in Nigeria, AMPL arrange reading competition, talk show, debate and activities in the form of organizing functions.

6.2.2 Summary of Inferential Statistics

Four hypotheses were formulated for the research and here is the summary below:

$H_0$1 There is no significant difference between the types of resources available in Indian public libraries as well as in Nigeria.

The hypothesis was rejected because the chi-square value is greater than the critical value and it was concluded that there is a sufficient evidence to suggest that there is significant difference between the information resources available in India and that of Nigeria.

$H_0$2 There is no significant difference between the services rendered by public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

The hypothesis was also rejected because the chi-square value is greater than the critical value and it was concluded that there is a sufficient evidence to suggest that there is significant difference between the services being rendered in India and that of Nigeria.

$H_0$3 There is no significant difference between the users of public libraries in India as well as that of Nigeria.

The hypothesis was not be rejected because the chi-square value is less than the critical value and it was concluded that there is no

sufficient evidence to suggest that there is significant difference between the users of public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

$H_0$4 There is no significant difference in the modus operandi of public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

The hypothesis was rejected because the chi-square value is greater than the critical value and it was concluded that there is a sufficient evidence to suggest that there is significant difference between the modus operandi of public libraries in India and that of Nigeria.

6.3 Conclusion

Public Libraries have great potentials if properly utilized in both India and Nigeria, especially in the development of a knowledgeable society. The study investigated problems and prospects of public libraries in India (Rajasthan) and Nigeria (Kaduna): A comparative study. The study found out that users of public libraries in both countries are youth within the age of 16-25 who are undergoing various degree programs or about to start. Information resources in India are mostly relevant compared to that of Nigeria which is irrelevant and outdated. Furthermore, Indian public library users are satisfied with the quality of service rendered whereas in Nigeria, users are not satisfied with the quality of these services. Knowledge seeking is the major purpose user visits public libraries in India but academic activity is the main purpose users visit public libraries in Nigeria. More so, librarians in India act as secretaries to the developmental committees in their various libraries but in Nigeria, librarians are only members of such committees. All the public libraries in India have selections committees who are responsible for acquisitions of information resources but it is only one library in Nigeria that has that committee. Bookshops, donations and head office are the major source of

information resources in India but in Nigeria, it is only donations and head office. All the public libraries in India and Nigeria don't have a fixed time for stock taking and verification.

6.4 Recommendations

1 Government in both countries should device a plan for the public libraries to function based on information communication technology rather than the present conventional system.

2 Nigerian government should follow the path of Indian government in providing relevant and up to date information resources in public libraries while the Indian government should work hard to improve on the present standard.

3 Indian government should encourage librarians to join professional bodies so that they can be updated on new trends in librarianship

4 Indian and Nigerian government should provide information resources in all formats to public libraries in their various countries.

5 Nigerian government should introduce selection committees to assist the librarians in information resources acquisition

6 Indian and Nigerian government should create a policy that will make it compulsory for public libraries to carry out stock verification exercise within a particular period.

7 Government of both countries should provide means of encouraging public libraries carry out more activities to create awareness.

8. There is a serious need for both countries to look at the issue of public library automation to enhance the quality of their service.

9. Government of both countries should adequate arrangement for training of public libraries librarians, especially Nigerian government.
10. Indian and Nigerian governments should encourage private sector participation in funding public libraries through Private Partnership Participation, especially the Nigerian government.

6.4.1 Proposed Public Library Management Model

One of the major problems faced by public libraries is that of funding and management which is wholly vested in the hands of government in both countries. Therefore, the researcher designed a model if adopted will minimize that problem.

In the model, Government in India and Nigeria are advised to encourage Private Partnership Participation (PPP) in terms of funding and management of public libraries for better performance with Private Oraginsations by enacting enabling laws that will mandate full participation. Also, Non Governmental Organisations in the likes of RRRLF, IPLM, MSSR, NLA, LRCN and IFLA should be encouraged to fully participate in the funding and management of public libraries. Furthermore, Rajasthan should also establish a board that will be directly in charge of the public libraries so that proper monitoring and evaluation can be conducted easily.

This model is illustrated below as designed by the researcher

Indian Mode

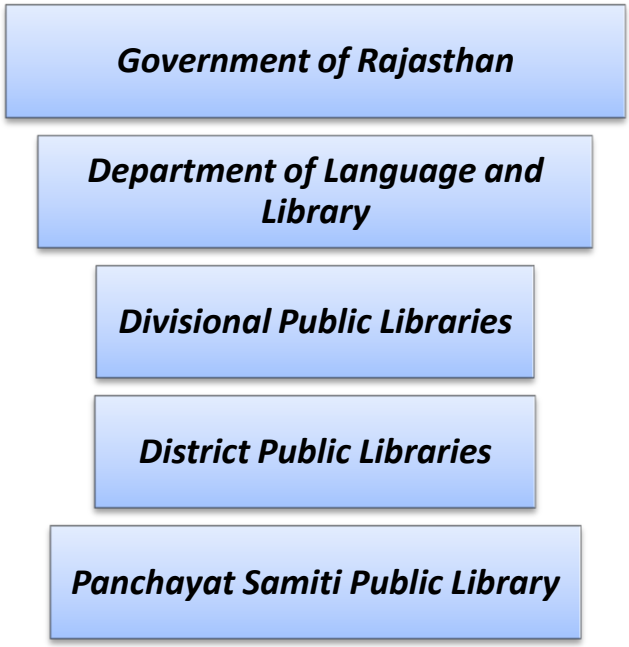


Figure 6.1: Present Model India

Nigerian Mode

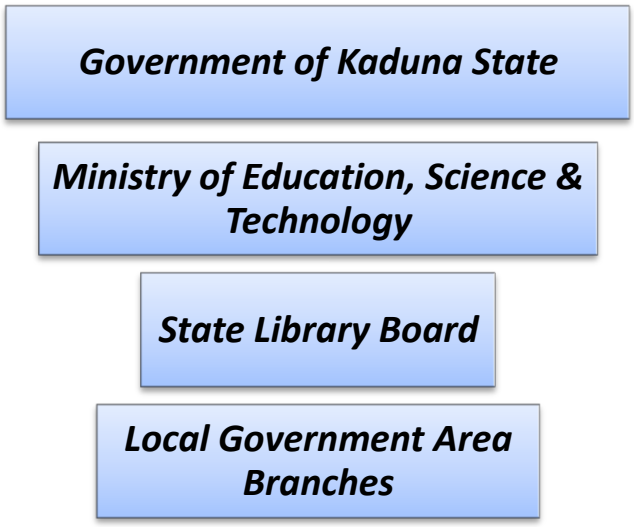


Figure 6.2: Present Model Nigeria

Proposed Model for India

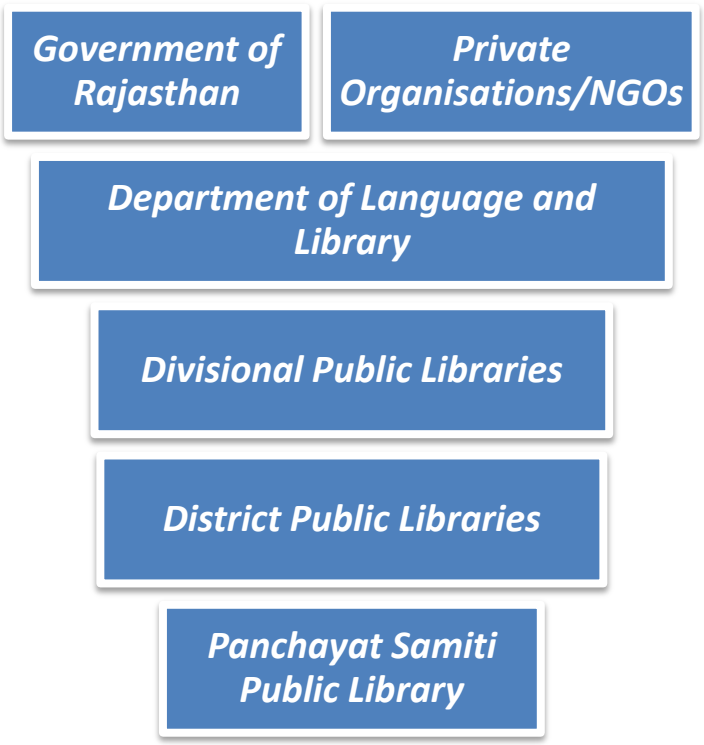


Figure 6.3: Proposed model Indian

Proposed Model for Nigeria

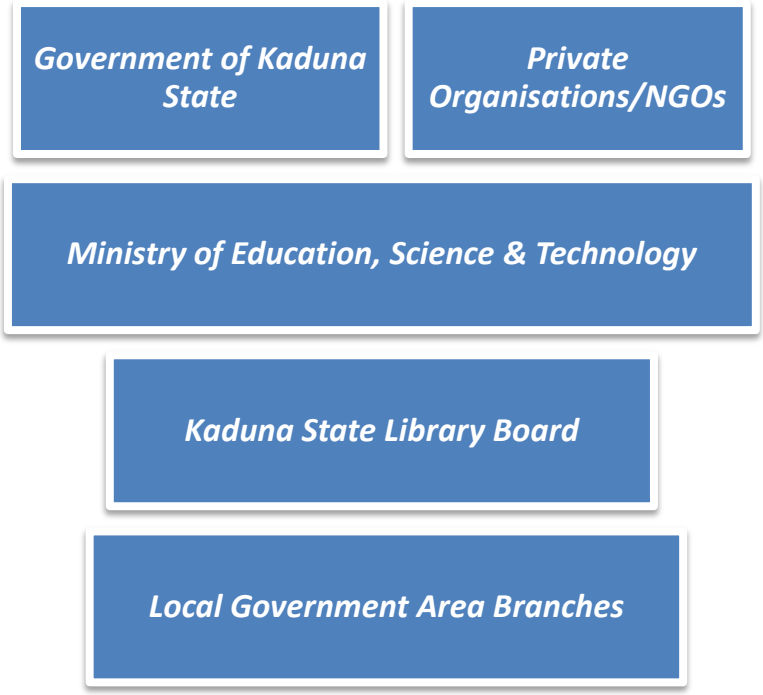


Figure 6.4: Proposed Model Nigeria

6.5 Future Scope

Indian and Nigeria are developing countries so therefore, a massive investment in public libraries is needed for a steady and faster development as public libraries have always been the door to learning for a greater majority of the populations. This research work is important because it compares the actual position of public libraries in both India and Nigeria with the aim to strengthen the public libraries and their services and also the study will be helpful for making policy for the development of public libraries scenario in both countries. This research work can also be used as a reference for other future researchers. Further studies can be conducted on a wider scope of public libraries in both Indian and Nigeria.

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https://openlibrary.org/works/OL3566040W/Reponsibilities_and_achievements_of_Kaduna_State_library_services_1952-1989

Brochure: Govt. PDDU Divisional Public Library Kota

Brochure: Govt. PDDU District Public Library Bundi

Brochure: Govt. PS Public Library Kaithoon, Kota

Brochure: Kadna State Public Library Kaduna

Brochure: Zaria Public Library Zaria

Brochure: Abdullahi Muhammad Public Library Samaru

APPENDIX I

CAREER POINT UNIVERSITY
KOTA

CAREER POINT

Ref : CPUK/16-17/01048

Date : Dec 24th , 2016

To whom so ever it may concern

This is to certify that **Mr *Suleiman Sambo*** S/o Mr. Sambo is a registered research scholar at Career Point Universiy, Kota, Rajasthan, India. His registration No is: **K14002.** He is conducting research in faculty of Library & Information Science .

You are requested to cooperate him in conducting study, the data provided in this process shall be kept confidential & will be used for academic purpose only.

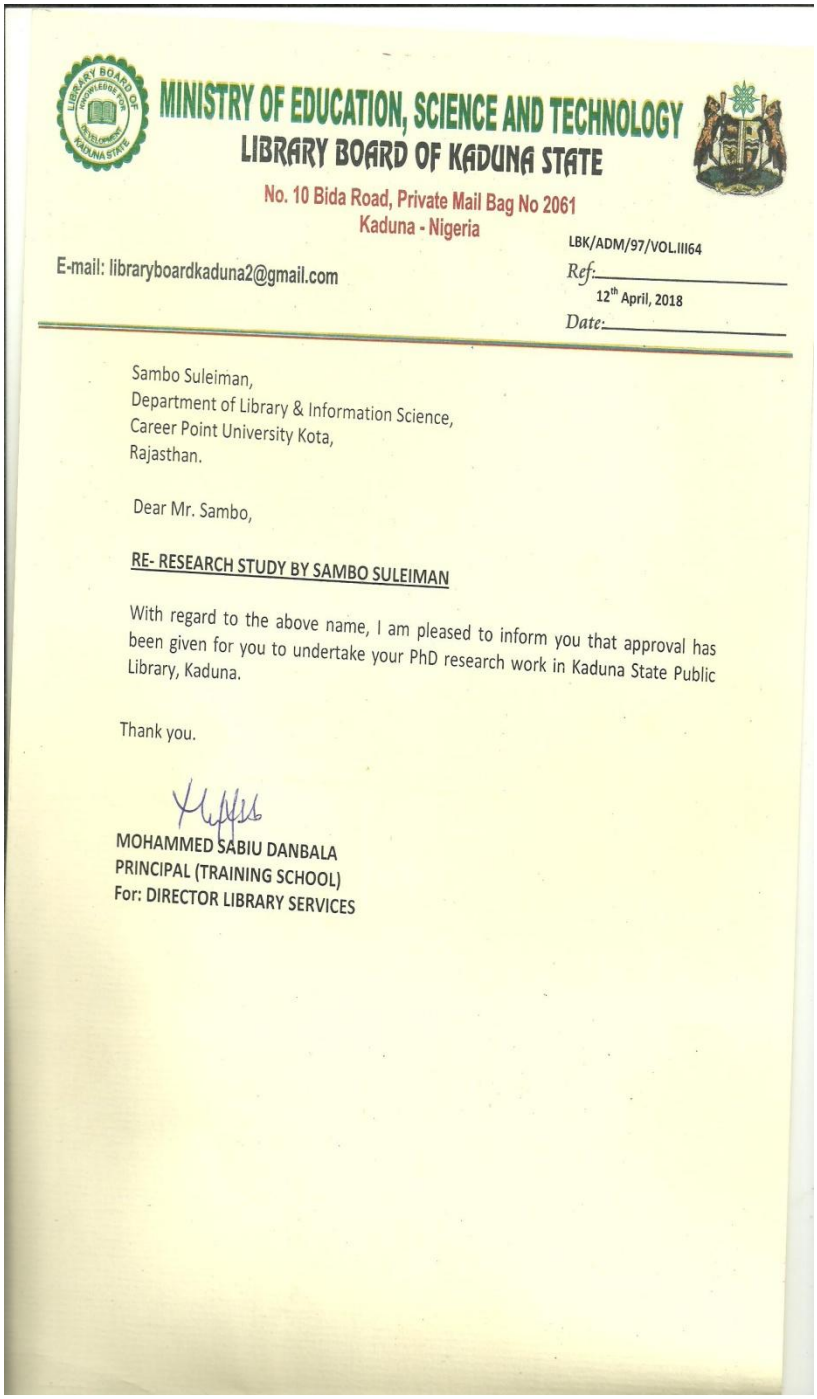
For Career Point University

Asst. Registrar

University Campus : Alaniya, Jhalawar Road, Kota – 325 003 (Rajasthan)
Corporate Office: Career Point, CP Tower, 4th Floor, IPIA, Road No.1, Kota-324 005, (Raj.) | Ph.: 0744-5151251
website: www.cpur.in | email: info@cpuniverse.in

(Established by the Government of Rajasthan Act No. 13/2012 , u/s 2(f) of the UGC Act 1956)

APPENDIX II



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LIBRARY BOARD OF KADUNA STATE

No. 10 Bida Road, Private Mail Bag No 2061
Kaduna - Nigeria

E-mail: libraryboardkaduna2@gmail.com

Ref: LBK/ADM/97/VOL.III64

Date: 12th April, 2018

Sambo Suleiman,
Department of Library & Information Science,
Career Point University Kota,
Rajasthan.

Dear Mr. Sambo,

RE- RESEARCH STUDY BY SAMBO SULEIMAN

With regard to the above name, I am pleased to inform you that approval has been given for you to undertake your PhD research work in Kaduna State Public Library, Kaduna.

Thank you.

MOHAMMED SABIU DANBALA
PRINCIPAL (TRAINING SCHOOL)
For: DIRECTOR LIBRARY SERVICES

APPENDIX III

Percentage Points of the Chi-Square Distribution

Degrees of Freedom	Probability of a larger value of x^2								
	0.99	0.95	0.90	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.01
1	0.000	0.004	0.016	0.102	0.455	1.32	2.71	3.84	6.63
2	0.020	0.103	0.211	0.575	1.386	2.77	4.61	5.99	9.21
3	0.115	0.352	0.584	1.212	2.366	4.11	6.25	7.81	11.34
4	0.297	0.711	1.064	1.923	3.357	5.39	7.78	9.49	13.28
5	0.554	1.145	1.610	2.675	4.351	6.63	9.24	11.07	15.09
6	0.872	1.635	2.204	3.455	5.348	7.84	10.64	12.59	16.81
7	1.239	2.167	2.833	4.255	6.346	9.04	12.02	14.07	18.48
8	1.647	2.733	3.490	5.071	7.344	10.22	13.36	15.51	20.09
9	2.088	3.325	4.168	5.899	8.343	11.39	14.68	16.92	21.67
10	2.558	3.940	4.865	6.737	9.342	12.55	15.99	18.31	23.21
11	3.053	4.575	5.578	7.584	10.341	13.70	17.28	19.68	24.72
12	3.571	5.226	6.304	8.438	11.340	14.85	18.55	21.03	26.22
13	4.107	5.892	7.042	9.299	12.340	15.98	19.81	22.36	27.69
14	4.660	6.571	7.790	10.165	13.339	17.12	21.06	23.68	29.14
15	5.229	7.261	8.547	11.037	14.339	18.25	22.31	25.00	30.58
16	5.812	7.962	9.312	11.912	15.338	19.37	23.54	26.30	32.00
17	6.408	8.672	10.085	12.792	16.338	20.49	24.77	27.59	33.41
18	7.015	9.390	10.865	13.675	17.338	21.60	25.99	28.87	34.80
19	7.633	10.117	11.651	14.562	18.338	22.72	27.20	30.14	36.19
20	8.260	10.851	12.443	15.452	19.337	23.83	28.41	31.41	37.57
22	9.542	12.338	14.041	17.240	21.337	26.04	30.81	33.92	40.29
24	10.856	13.848	15.659	19.037	23.337	28.24	33.20	36.42	42.98
26	12.198	15.379	17.292	20.843	25.336	30.43	35.56	38.89	45.64
28	13.565	16.928	18.939	22.657	27.336	32.62	37.92	41.34	48.28
30	14.953	18.493	20.599	24.478	29.336	34.80	40.26	43.77	50.89
40	22.164	26.509	29.051	33.660	39.335	45.62	51.80	55.76	63.69
50	27.707	34.764	37.689	42.942	49.335	56.33	63.17	67.50	76.15
60	37.485	43.188	46.459	52.294	59.335	66.98	74.40	79.08	88.38

APPENDIX IV

JADUAL PENENTUAN SAIZ SAMPEL KREJCIE & MORGAN (1970)

Populasi	Sampel	Populasi	Sampel	Populasi	Sampel	Populasi	Sampel	Populasi	Sampel	Populasi	Sampel
10	10	85	70	220	140	440	205	1200	291	4000	351
15	14	90	73	230	144	460	210	1300	297	4500	354
20	19	95	76	240	148	480	214	1400	302	5000	357
25	24	100	80	250	152	500	217	1500	306	6000	361
30	28	110	86	260	155	550	226	1600	310	7000	364
35	32	120	92	270	159	600	234	1700	313	8000	367
40	36	130	97	280	162	650	242	1800	317	9000	368
45	40	140	103	290	165	700	248	1900	320	10000	370
50	44	150	108	300	169	750	254	2000	322	15000	375
55	48	160	113	320	175	800	260	2200	327	20000	377
60	52	170	118	340	181	850	265	2400	331	30000	379
65	56	180	123	360	186	900	269	2600	335	40000	380
70	59	190	127	380	191	950	274	2800	338	50000	381
75	63	200	132	400	196	1000	278	3000	341	75000	382
80	66	210	136	420	201	1100	285	3500	346	1000000	384

APPENDIX V



CAREER POINT
UNIVERSITY
Kota [Rajasthan] India

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SELECTED PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA (RAJASTHAN) AND NIGERIA (KADUNA): A COMPARATIVE STUDY
QUESTINNAIRE FOR LIBRARIANS

Dear Respondent,

I am a PhD scholar of the above named University conducting a research entitled "Problems and Prospects of Selected Public Libraries in India (Rajasthan) and Nigeria (Kaduna): A Comparative Study". This research is essentially for academic purposes. All the information given will be used strictly for the research purpose only.

Please kindly tick { } or fill the space provided and return to issuing counter of the Library

1) BIO-DATA

Please kindly tick { } or fill the space provided

1.1 Name of Library_____

1.2 Year of establishment_____

1.3 Does the Library have development committee?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

1.4 If yes, what is the capacity of the librarian?

a. Chairman { } b. Secretary { }

c. Member { } d. Others_____

1.5 Status: Male { }Female { }LGBT{ }

1.6 Working Experience

a. 0-5years{ } b. 6-10 years{ }

c. 11-15 years{ }d. 16 and above{ }

1.7 Highest Qualification

a. Academic_____ b. Professional_____

c. Technical_____

1.8 Are you a member of any professional organization?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

1.9 If yes name the organization_____

2) WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF INFORMATION RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

2.1 Please state the number of resources you have in the library?

a. E-resources { }

b. Print resources { }

c. Audio-visual { }

d. Brails Books { }

e. Talking Books { }

2.2 How many periodicals/magazines are subscribed by the library?

S/No	FINANCIAL YEAR	NUMBER OF PERIODICALS AQUIRED IN FINANCIAL YEAR					
1	2013-2014	Daily	Monthly	Quarterly	Bi-yearly	Yearly	Total
2	2014-2015						
3	2015-2016						

2.3 Which non book materials are available in the library?

S/N	**MATERIALS**	**NUMBER OF COLLECTION**
1	Microfilms	
2	Slides	
3	Radio	
4	TV/VCR	

5	Audio cassettes	
6	Computer	
7	Video	
8	Maps	
9	Films	
10	Photo Album	
11	Clay Books	
12	Manuscript	

3) WHAT IS THE CURRENT SCENARIO?

3.1 Do you have Book selection committee?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

3.2 What procedure you opt for book selection?

a. As per recommendation of library selection committee { }
b. As per recommendation of the Librarian { }
c. Through suggestion from users { }
d. Through the chief librarian in charge suggestion { }
e. Others { }

3.3 How do you acquire or receive the books?

a. Direct from book shop/sellers/Vendors { }
b. Donations { }
c. From head office { }
d. RRLF { }
e. NLA { }
f. Archives { }

3.4 Please give the number of books acquired during the following financial years

S/N	YEAR	Purchase	donations	Head office	RRLF	NLA	Archives	Total
1	2013-2014							
2	2014-2015							
3	2015-2016							

4) HOW ARE PUBLIC LIBRARIES MANAGED?

4.1 Is your library organized in sections or departments?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

4.2 If yes, the sections or departments you have?

a. Children { } b. Women { }

c. Periodicals { } d. Circulation { }

e. Reference { } f. Braille Books { }

f. Research & citation { } g. Visually Impaired { }

h. Adult Section { } i. Audio Visual { }

j. Snr. Citizens { } k. Reserve book { }

4.3 How do you get funding?

a. Head office { } b. Donations { } c. Others { }

4.4 Do you receive membership fees?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

4.4 If yes, how much for each of the group below?

S. No.	Group	Fees	Deposit
1	Adult		
2	Children		
3	Senior Citizens		

5) WHAT ARE THE CURRENT OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

5.1 Please give the timing of your library? Am { }Pm{ }

5.2 Is it open on holidays and weekends?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

5.3 If yes what is the timing? Am { } Pm { }

5.4 Is there separate section for women, children, Neo-literate, Snr Citizens and Visually Impaired?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

6) WHAT ARE THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

6.1 What is the duration of stock verification?

a. Yearly { } b. Two years { }

c. No fixed time { }

6.2 Who is responsible for loses?

a. HOD { } b. Section Head { }

c. Section members { } d. All staff { }

7) TO WHAT EXTEND ARE PEOPLE AWARE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

7.1 Which of the following services are rendered by the library?

a. Reference { } b. current Awareness { }

b. SDI { } d. Bibliography { }

e. Reprography{ } f. Internet browsing { }

g. E-library { } h. Knowledge at your door step { }

f. Snr Citizen { }

7.2 How do you make your users aware of these services?

a. Display on notice board{ }b. Personal communications { }

c. Social Media { }d. SMS Alert { }

e. RSS feed { }

7.3 Do you arrange any of the following extension activities to promote library use?

a. Book exhibition { } b. Reading competition { }

c. Handwriting competition { }d. Talk show { }

e. Essay competition { }f. Debate { }

g. Read Play { } h. Activities (race for reading etc){ }

g. Others_____

8) WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FACED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

8.1 What are the challenges and huddles faced by you that still exist?

_____

8.2 What do you think are the possible solutions and remedy?

_____

8.3 Please feel free to include any relevant information/comment you think is left out_____

8.4 Is there any innovation created by you for the library?

_____

8.5 What do you think about the overall public library system?

Thank you

Signature & Date

APPENDIX VI



CAREER POINT
UNIVERSITY
Kota [Rajasthan] India

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SELECTED PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDIA (RAJASTHAN) AND NIGERIA (KADUNA): A COMPARATIVE STUDY
QUESTINNAIRE FOR USERS

Dear Respondent,

I am a PhD scholar of the above named University conducting a research entitled "Problems and Prospects of Selected Public Libraries in India (Rajasthan) and Nigeria (Kaduna): A Comparative Study". This research is essentially for academic purposes. All the information given will be used strictly for the research purpose only.

Please kindly tick { } or fill the space provided and return to issuing counter of the Library

1) BIO-DATA

1.1 Gender: Male { } Female { } LGBT { }

1.2 Age a 05-09 years { } b. 10-15years { }

c. 16-20 years { } d. 21-29 years { }

e. 30 and above { }

1.3 Highest Qualification_____

2) WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF INFORMATION RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

2.1 What kinds of information resources are available in the library?

f. E-resources { } b. Print resources { }

g. c. Audio-visuals { } d. Brails Books { }

h. Talking Books { }

2.2 Do you feel the current information resources are?

a. Relevant { } b. Contemporary { }

c. Outdated { }

2.3 Do the resources have a wide coverage of?

a. Science { } b. Literature { }

c. Arts { } d. Social Science { }

e. Commerce { } f. ICT { }

g. Administration { } i. Others_____

2.4 According to you, what collection need to be up to date? _____

3) WHAT IS THE CURRENT SCENARIO?

3.1 Is the library automated?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

3.2 Are the information materials catalogued?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

3.3 If yes, which do you use?

a. Card catalog { } b. OPAC { }

c. All of the above { }

3.4 How often do you consult the catalogue?

a. Regularly { } b. Rarely { }

c. Never { }

3.5 How easy do you locate information materials using the catalog?

a. Very easy { } b. Not easy { }

3.6 Do you borrow books?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

3.7 If no, please tick as appropriate

a. Library does not provide borrowing system { }

b. Library rules are not convenient { }

c. Library staff are not helpful in this regard { }

d. Other specify_____

4) HOW ARE PUBLIC LIBRARIES MANAGED?

4.1 How often do you visit the library?

a. Daily { } b. Once a week { }

c. More than once in a week { } d. Once a month { }

e. If required { }

4.2 Are the opening and closing hours of reading room convenient for you?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

4.3 Are you satisfied with the working hours of circulation section of the library?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

5) WHAT ARE THE CURRENT OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

5.1 Does the Library notify you of new arrivals?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

5.2 If yes how do they inform you?

a. On the notice board { } b. By new arrivals shelve{ }

c. Social media { } d. SMS alert { }

e. RSS feed { }

5.3 How often does library staff assist you?

a. Regularly { } b. Rarely { }

5.4 Do they assist in?

a. Locating books { } b. Using catalog { }

c. References { } d. Online/Internet resources { }

e. Newspaper clippings { }f. Current awareness services { }

6) WHAT ARE THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

6.1 Does the library have proper staff strength?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

6.2 What do you think of staff in terms of their behaviors?

a. Good and supportive { } b. Not at all { }

6.3 Do you feel reading space is adequate?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

6.4 Is the library efficient in its services?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

7) TO WHAT EXTEND ARE PEOPLE AWARE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

7.1 How do you aware about the library?

c. In school { } b. Through friends { }

c. Street boards { } d. Palm plates { }

e. Electronic media { } f. Library members { }

g. Social media { }

7.2 Do you think many people are aware of the library?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

7.3 If no, what do u think can be done to create more awareness?_____

8) TO WHAT EXTEND ARE USERS SATISFY WITH THE QUALITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

8.1 Indicate the purpose of using the library?

a. Academic { } b. Recreation { }

b. Knowledge { } c. inspirational { }

c. Others_____

8.2 Are you satisfied with quality of the services?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

8.3 Are you satisfied with following facilities provided by the library?

a. Reading room Yes { } No { }

b. Drinking water Yes { } No { }

c. Toilet Yes { } No { }

d. Furniture Yes { } No { }

e. Proper lighting Yes { } No { }

f. Overall cleaning Yes { } No { }

9) WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FACED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

9.1 What is your candid opinion about the library?

a. Excellent { } b. Very good { }

c. Average { } d. Not good { }

Thank you.

Date & Signature

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READING HABITS OF THE USERS IN GOVERNMENT PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN RAJASTHAN: A CASE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT DIVISIONAL, SELECTED DISTRICT AND PS PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF KOTA REGION, RAJASTHAN

Dr.D.K.Shrivastava[1], Suleiman Sambo[2]

[1]Divisional Librarian (I/C), Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota Rajasthan
[2]Ph. D. Research Scholar in Library and Information Science, Carrier Point University, Kota,

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ABSTRACT

The study seeks to assess the reading habits among users of Government Public Libraries in Kota region of Rajasthan. The study was conducted in Kota region of Rajasthan. A structured questionnaire was used for the data collection. The data collected were analyzed and interpreted using simple frequency and percentage. Tables were used to present the results of findings. From the total of 60 copies of questionnaire distributed, 50 copies, representing 83% were filled and returned. The findings showed that majority of the respondents agreed that Public Libraries are their source of information, also about 62% of the users visit Public Libraries regularly while 50% of the respondents increase their knowledge by going to Public Libraries. The study confirmed that reading habit has influence on academic performance and there is a relationship between reading habit and academic performance. The study recommended among others that general public should be encourage to use Public Libraries for research and also, the current state of government Public Libraries should looked at to improve the services being provide to the general public as they are seen as institution of knowledge.

Keywords:
Information Seeking Behaviour (ISB), Government (Govt.), Govt. Divisional Public Library (GDPL), Govt. District Public Library (GDsPL), PS Libraries (Panchayat Samiti Libraries), VI (Visually Impaired), RU (Registered Users), NRS (Non- Registered Users)

1. INTRODUCTION

Reading habits among users of public libraries in Kota region of Rajasthan can be said to be a well-planned and deliberate pattern of study which has attained a form of consistency on the part of people especially students toward understanding academic subjects and passing at examinations because Kota is well known as the coaching hub for students seeking for admission in higher institution of learning all over India. Many forms of knowledge can be gained by reading habits, but the reading can improve people thinking and enhance their skills or expertise in any field of endeavor. According to Palani (2012), reading habit is an essential and vital aspect for creating a literate society in this world [6]. Reading habits determine the academic achievements of students to a great extent. Both reading and academic achievements are interrelated and dependent on each other. Users of public libraries often come from different environments and localities with different levels of academic achievement. Therefore, they differ in the pattern of reading habits. While some have good reading habits, others tend to exhibit poor reading habits. Academic achievement means how much knowledge an individual has acquired from the school Bashir & Mattoo (2012) [2]. In fact, most of the times continuous reading can calm the mind and reduce the burden and also knowledge gained can be disseminated to others by reading to them.

2. GOVT. DIVISIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY KOTA: BRIEF OVERVIEW

- Established in 1956
- Started serving to the library services to the Readers of Kota Region from the Dan Mal ji ki Haweli (Baphana Haweli), The Owner of The Building was Nagar Seth Kota
- Later, in 1968 the library was shifted in Chhatra Vilas Garden (Also Known as CV Garden) from Rampur (Dan mal Haweli)

- By Order the DM again in 1984 Library was shifted into the 2nd floor of UIT Building because of establishing Doordarshan Office.
- Again library was re shifted in 2001 on the Ground Floor of UIT Building because of they have need of wing.
- In 2013, with the Financial Assistance of Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation Kolkata (RRRLF), library shifted in New Building, which is situated in CAD Colony Campus, In front of Income Tax Residential Colony, Dadabari Kota (Raj.)
- Now New library Building serving to the Citizen of Kota Region
- But it's a long journey of shifting from one place to another place is really a cause of damage of Books.

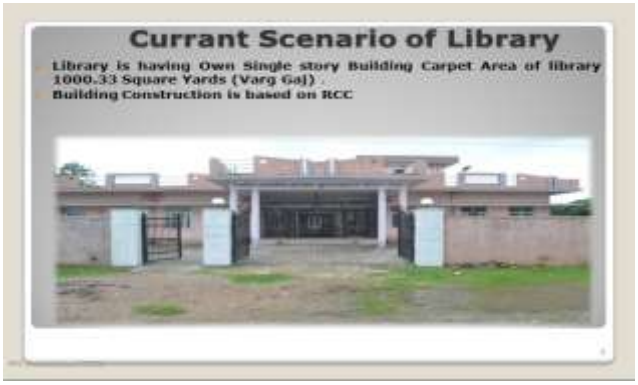


Photo 1: Front view of Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota

3. GOVT. DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARY BUNDI: BRIEF OVERVIEW

GOVT. DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARY BUNDI is Princely a library situated in Biggest Govt. School Campus with Huge Building and right now curetted by Mr. Joginder Singh. It is established in 1956 and having Collection of 47067 Books.

4. GOVT. PUNCHAYAT SAMITI PUBLIC LIBRARY KAITHOON: BRIEF OVERVIEW

Govt. Panchayat Samiti Public Library Kaithoon is in Kota District and established in Year 2001 and now it is running in Own Building made in Year 2006 By the Co-operation of Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation Kolkata. The reputed library is running under the guidance of Smt. Anita Mathur and it is situated in School Building so both School Students and Rural People are benefitting from the library.

5. DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LIBRARY, GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN: OVERVIEW

In Rajasthan, there is a separate department or directorate namely: Department of Language and Library, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur to govern the Public libraries of Rajasthan, established in year 2001 and it's headed by Director Public Library. It's an Administrative Post where always been appointed Senior RAS and there is a Tow Deputy Director – Deputy Director (Translation) and Deputy Director (Administration) besides these post one is OSD (Officers on Special Duty), Account Officer, Assistant Academic Officer. The Responsibility of this department is to take care of Government Public Libraries. Right Now there is a total 278 Public Libraries in Rajasthan whereas 50 are fully under the control of Department and rests are run under school premises partially by School Librarian. The Status of Public Libraries in Rajasthan is like-

Table: 1 Govt. Public Libraries in Rajasthan

S.No.	Types of Libraries available in Rajasthan	No. of Libraries
1.	State Central Library	01
2.	Divisional Libraries	07
3.	District Libraries	33
4.	PS Libraries (In School)	276
5.	PS Libraries (Fully Governed By Department of Language and Library)	06
Total		323

http://bhashapustakalaya.rajasthan.gov.in/

Recently Three PS Fully Funded Public libraries are merged in Concern District libraries so total at present number of libraries are 275

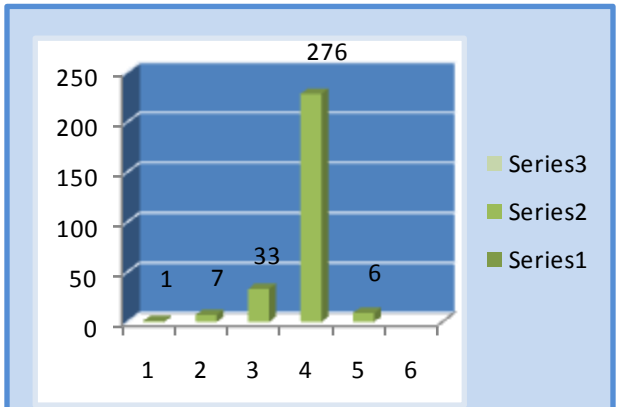


Chart: 1 Govt. Public Libraries in Rajasthan

6. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Government public Library, being a source of information for people within a community, will require a lot of information about its users in order to provide the community with the services that will satisfied their needs. The positioning of the library conveys a sense of intellectual common ground, a setting in which knowledge from a range of disciplines comes together in a single place. Public library embodies core academic and community values reflected in the domains of knowledge that the general public and students pursue. As a physical structure and hub of interaction, public library affirms the value of sustained inquiry in various field and at the same time it affirms the need to understand the reading habit of its users to improve the quality of services provided in order to meet the aims and objectives of establishing the library. For these to be achieved public library need to know the reading habit of its users and how they seek information, this lead to the research "READING HABITS OF THE USERS IN GOVERNMENT PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN RAJASTHAN: A CASE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT DIVISIONAL, SELECTED DISTRICT AND PS PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF KOTA REGION, RAJASTHAN"

7. OBJECTIVES

The following are the objective set for this paper:

- To find out the use and frequency of resources in public libraries;
- To find out the types of resources being read by public libraries users;
- To identify the effects of subjects background on reading habit public libraries users;
- To find out the barriers which keep the general public away from reading and using of information resources?

8. SCOPE OF STUDY

The scope of the study covers the Users of Government Divisional Public Library, Kota, Government District Public Library, Bundi, Government PS Public Library, and Kaithoon Kota. This comprises the Kids, Young, Senior Citizen, Women and differently abled users in the public Libraries and the staff. Staff like messengers, cleaners will not be included in the study

9. METHODOLOGY

The research method adopted for the study is survey design, Aina and Ajiferuke (2002), argued that, survey design could be conveniently used in large and small population without sacrificing efficiency in addition to time and money saving and currency [1]. The main instrument for data collection for this research is a structured questionnaire that was distributed among various users of public libraries. The study is limited to public libraries in Kota region of Rajasthan. Data analysis and interpretation is based on a sample population of 60 users of public libraries in Kota region of Rajasthan which were randomly picked.

Table 2: Population sample distribution

S.No	Name of Library	Registered Users	Non Registered	Freely Abled Users	Total	%
1.	Government Divisional Public Library Kota Rajasthan India	15	9	3	27	45
2.	Government District Public Library Bundi, Rajasthan India	11	7	Nil	18	30
3.	Government PS Public Library Kaithoon, District – Kota, Rajasthan India	10	5	Nil	15	25
	Total	36	21	3	60	100

10. DATA ANALYSIS

A total number of 60 questionnaires were distributed to various users of public libraries in Kota region of Rajasthan but 50 were fully filled and returned which means 83% responded. The analysis is based on simple frequency count and percentages.

10.1 Information supplied by Librarians

Information and its effective, proper dissemination and utilization are an integral and very powerful force to reckon with. Public libraries are therefore the main arena through which the overall information resources in various areas of knowledge are made freely available to all members of the community irrespective of age, sex, religion, cultural background, educational standard as well as political and social inclination. Both public libraries have a sizable collection of books, magazines, journals and newspaper and they are also connected to internet.

Table 3: Information Sources

Sources of information	Regd users	%	Non regd user	%	Freely Abled users	%
Public libraries	16	55	10	56	2	67
Outside	4	14	2	11	1	33
Internet use	9	31	6	33	0	0
Total	29	100	18	100	3	100

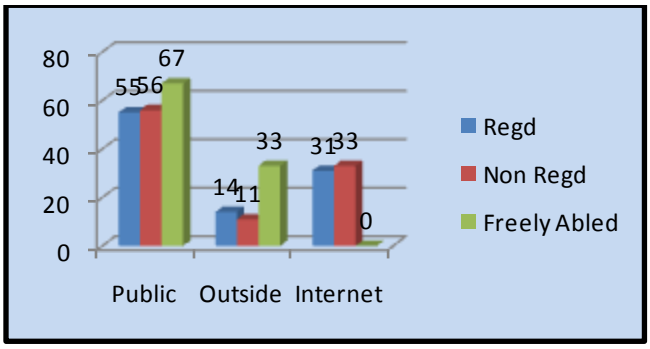


Chart 2: Information Sources

The normal way to study the importance of various sources of information is to look at the citation pattern of a particular field which indirectly assists in setting up public libraries collections and acquisition. From table 3 above, the study shows that 55% of the registered users, 56% none registered users and 67% of freely abled users of the public libraries use the libraries for getting information while14% of registered users, 11% of none registered users. Further more, 31% of registered users and 33% of none registered users use the internet to get information.

10.2 Regular visits to Public Libraries

Table 4: Visit to Public Libraries

Library visit	Regd users	%	Non regd users	%	Freely abled users	%
Regularly	18	62	8	44	1	33
Once in a week	3	10	4	23	2	67
When required	8	28	6	33	0	0
Total	29	100	18	100	3	100

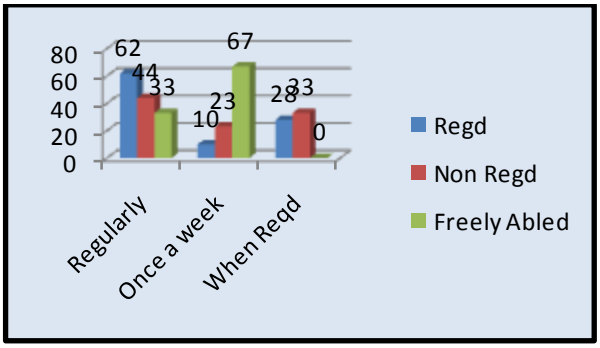


Chart 3: Visit to Public Libraries

Table 4 above shows that 62% of the registered users, 44% of none registered users and 33% of freely abled users regularly visit public libraries but 10% of registered users, 23% of none registered users and 67% of freely abled users visit public libraries once in a while. Further more, 28% of registered users and 33% of non registered users visit public libraries when required.

10.3 Objective of Reading

Table 5: Objectives of reading in Public Libraries

Reading objective	Regd users	%	Non-regd user	%	Freely abled users	%

Increase knowledge	9	31	9	60	3	100
Academic	13	45	4	22	0	0
Recreation	7	24	5	28	0	0
Total	29	100	18	100	3	100

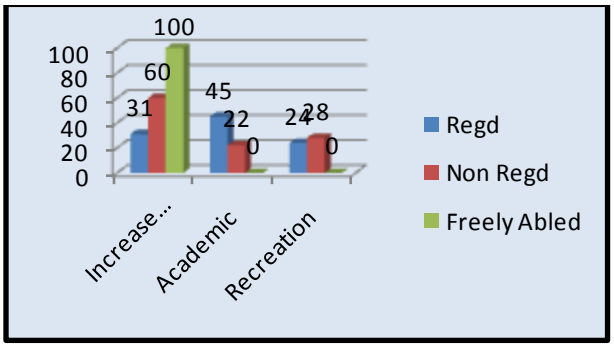


Chart 4: Objectives of reading in Public Libraries

In table 5 above, 31% of registered users, 60% of none registered users and 100% of freely abled users go to public libraries with the main objective of increasing their knowledge while 45% of registered users and 22% of none registered users have the objective of academic purpose. Also 24% of registered users and 28% of none registered users go for recreation purpose.

10.4 Sources of General Reading

Table 6: Sources of general reading in Public Libraries

General reading sources	Regd Users	%	Non regd user	%	Freely abled users	%
Newspapers	16	55	10	56	2	67
Magazines	4	14	2	11	1	33
Fiction	9	31	6	33	0	0
Total	29	100	18	100	3	100

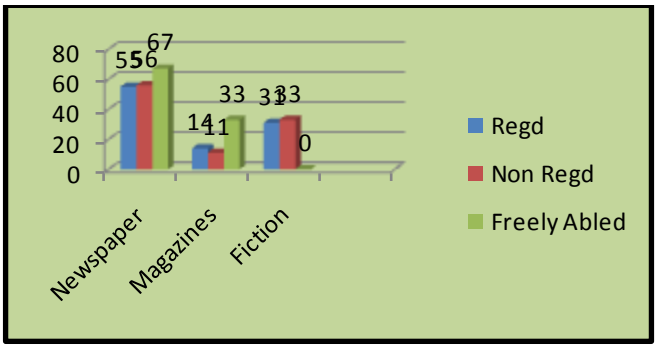


Chart 5: Sources of general reading in Public Libraries

Table 6 above shows that 55% of registered users, 56% of none registered users and 67% of freely abled users are of the view that newspaper is their major source of reading, while 14% of registered users, 11% of non registered users and 33% of freely abled users agreed that magazine is their main source of reading. More so, 31% of registered users and 33% of none registered users go with fiction as their source of reading.

10.5 Opinions about Public Libraries Resources

Table 7: Opinion about Public Libraries resources

Opinion	Regd users	%	Non regd users	%	Freely abled users	%
Satisfied	19	65	11	61	2	67
Average	8	28	6	33	1	33
Not satisfied	2	7	2	11	0	0
Total	29	100	18	100	3	100

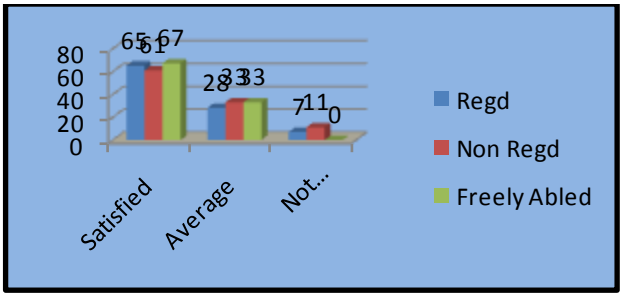


Chart 6: Opinion about Public Libraries resources

In table 7 above, 65% of registered users, 61% of none registered users and 67% of freely abled users are very much satisfy with information resources of public libraries while 28% of registered users, 33% of none

registered users and 33% of freely abled users are of the view that the resources are within average. Furthermore, 7% of registered users and 11% of none registered users are not satisfy with the information resources.

11. CONCLUSION

Reading habit undoubtedly enhances the learning capabilities of both users of public libraries in Kota region of Rajasthan. The study shows that majority of users go to public libraries for their source of information and also visit public libraries on a regular basis. Furthermore, majority increase their knowledge by going to public libraries while newspaper and magazine are their major reading sources. Finally, the study shows that majority of the users are fully satisfy with the information resources available in public libraries of Kota region in Rajasthan.

12. RECOMMENDATION AND SOLUTION

The study recommended among others that general public should be encouraged to use the public libraries for reading and research by an improvement on information collections. Furthermore, the current state of government public libraries should be looked to improve the services they provide to the general public as they are seen as institution of knowledge, especially the adolescent users.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to thanks to all Staff Members of GDP Library Kota, District Library Bundi , PS library Kaithoon and Respected Readers for sharing valuable information regarding Reading Habits of users and especially thanks to Smt. Sitara Devi, DDO Library, Smt. Shashi Jain, Reference Librarian, Mr. Ajay Saxena, Mr. Navaneet Saxena, Smt. Krishna, Smt. Santosh, Shri Indrakant Chaodhari and all respondents.

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Dr. D.K. Shrivastava is presently working as a Divisional Librarian and In-charge of Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota since July 2010. Beside these Service he has been served to the Banasthali Women University and Secondary Education also. He has unique distinction of having acquired Masters Degrees in Library and

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SECOND AUTHOR: SULEIMAN SAMBO



I am Suleiman Sambo, a PhD Research scholar at Career Point University, Kota Rajasthan under the Guidance of Dr. Deepak K. Shrivastava. I was born and raised in Samaru, Zaria. I am an indigene of Sabon Gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State Nigeria. I attended my primary and secondary school in Samaru and Sabon Gari respectively. I then procceed to Kaduna State Polytechnic Zaria were I obtained National and Higher National Diploma in Business Administration. I went to Ahmadu Bello University Zaria where I obtained Post Graduate Diploma in Information Management and Master in information Management. I joined the service of Ahmadu Bello University in 2012 as Assistant Librarian and rose to the position of Librarian II. I serve in Human Resources Development Division of Kashim Ibrahim Library before I was posted to Quality Assurance Unit to date. I have attended Local and international conferences all in the field of Library and information Science.

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Abstract

The paper attempt to study the use of public library by the visually Impaired (VI) users with special attention to Govt. Public library Kota Rajasthan. The main objective of the paper is to analyze their attitude and proffer possible solutions on means and ways public library can improve services for the use of VI. Interview method was used for data collection. Finally the paper highlights the various major findings of the study and offers some vital suggestions on how the overall system and services of government public library Kota can be improved.

Keywords: Visually Impaired (VI), Visual Acuity (VA), Government (Govt.), Govt. Divisional Public Library (GDPL), RU (Registered Users), NRU (Non- Registered Users),

1. INTRODUCTION

A public library is an organisation established, supported and funded by the community, either through national, regional, state, local government or some other form of community organisation. It provides free access to knowledge, information and works of the imagination through a range of resources and services and is equally available to all members of the community regardless of race, nationality, age, gender, religion, language, disability, economic, employment status and educational attainment. According to **Iwhiwhu** and **Patience** (2012) "People in all works of life use the public library resources, facilities and services. These users include pupils, students, teachers, scholars, scientists, business executives, government officials, physically challenged and even dropouts" [1].

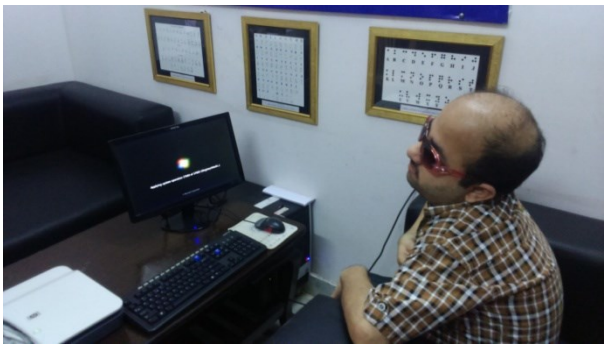


Photo 1: Visually Impaired Reader of Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota in the Visually Impaired Library Service Section and hearing Audio Books

Visual impairment (VI) is defined as sight loss that cannot be fully corrected using glasses or contact lenses James Stewart (2014) [4]. Even if "blind" and "visually handicapped" can have slightly different meanings, here they are used to indicate the same thing. The term "visually impaired" applies both to people who can partially see and to those who cannot, i.e. who are totally blind. The information needs of VI people have been studied by Williamson et. al (2002), in an Australian research project, these researchers found that VI needed to consult the literature on aging to find out more and that most of the needs were similar to other people's needs, with some exceptions[7]. For this reason, VI seeks for information resources to satisfy these needs and Public library is one of the best avenues to provide them with current and relevant information they needed.

The **World Health Organisation (WHO)** defines visual impairment on the basis of distance visual acuity (VA) and this is the reporting standard for all internationally comparative epidemiological studies of visual impairment. A widely used clinical definition of visual impairment is in terms of measures of distance visual acuity using a Snellen chart, the chart familiar to anyone that has had an eye examination by an optometrist. Snellen tests measure the size of letters on a chart that can be read over a distance of six meters. A limitation of Snellen charts is that they are not reliable at lower levels of visual acuity and LogMAR tests have been developed to deal with this.

2. RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION (RRRLF)

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) is a central autonomous organisation established and fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. RRRLF is registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. It is the nodal agency of the Government of India to support public library services and systems and promote public library movement in the country to commensurate with the objectives as embodied in its Memorandum of Association

3. GOVT. DIVISIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY KOTA: BRIEF OVERVIEW

- Established in 1956
- Started serving to the library services to the Readers of Kota Region from the Dan Mal ji ki Haweli (Baphana Haweli), The Owner of The Building was Nagar Seth Kota

- Later, in 1968 the library was shifted in Chhatra Vilas Garden (Also Known as CV Garden) from Rampur (Dan mal Haweli)
- By Order the DM again in 1984 Library was shifted into the 2nd floor of UIT Building because of establishing Doordarshan Office.
- Again library was re shifted in 2001 on the Ground Floor of UIT Building because of they have need of wing.
- In 2013, with the Financial Assistance of Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation Kolkata (RRRLF), library shifted in New Building, which is situated in CAD Colony Campus, In front of Income Tax Residential Colony, Dadabari Kota (Raj.)
- Now New library Building serving to the Citizen of Kota Region
- But it's a long journey of shifting from one place to another place is really a cause of damage of Books.

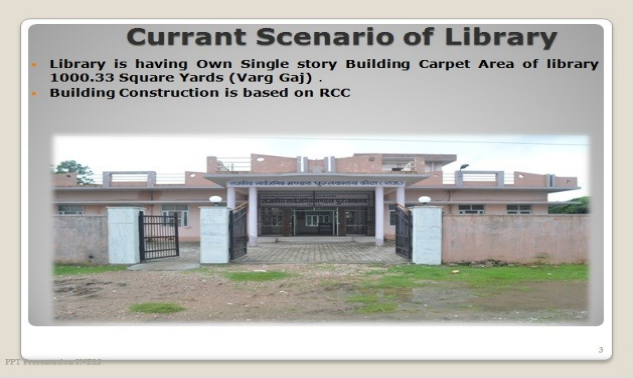


Photo 2: Front view of Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota

3. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Visually impaired people have the same information needs as sighted people. Just as sighted people might read a newspaper, listen to a CD or download electronic information from the Internet visually impaired people also want access to relevant information in their chosen accessible format. Developing an efficient library service for print-disabled people is extremely important, because there are significantly fewer books available commercially in accessible formats compared to what is published in print for the general public. Therefore there is The Need to build collections in alternative formats and make them available for readers who are unable to browse shelves which makes it necessary to study use of public library by visually impaired with special reference to government public library Kota Rajasthan.

4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to investigate the use of public library information resources by visually impaired users. Furthermore, the following are other objectives

1. To study the attitude of visually impaired users towards public library information resources;
2. To know the frequency of visit to the public library by the visually impaired users;

3. To study the various purpose of using public library by visually impaired users
4. To offer possible suggestions on way and means of improving the public library, its collection and services to the visually impaired users.

5. SCOPE OF STUDY

The scope of the study covers Visually Impaired users of Government Divisional Public Library Kota, Rajasthan which include both registered and non-registered regular users.


Kota gets book-reading gadget for blind

HI-TECH The advance technology allows the visually impaired, without Braille knowledge, to listen to books and also write

ON THE PLATTER

News Paper Clipping 1: Hindustan Times Covering New facilities introduction for Braille section in Government Divisional Public Library Kota

6. METHODOLOGY

The research method adopted for the study is interview method. There are three fundamental types of research interviews: structured, semi-structured and unstructured. For this study structured interview was adopted and conducted among visually impaired users of government public library Kota because structured interviews are, essentially, verbally administered questionnaires, in which a list of predetermined questions are asked, with little or no variation and with no scope for follow-up questions to responses that warrant further elaboration. Consequently, they are relatively quick and easy to administer and may be of particular use if clarification of certain questions are required or if there are likely to be literacy or numeracy problems with the respondents. Structured interviews are easy to replicate as a fixed set of closed questions are used, which are easy to quantify – this means it is easy to test for reliability and also Structured interviews are fairly quick to conduct which means that many interviews can take place within a short amount of time. This means a large sample can be obtained resulting in the findings being representative and having the ability to be generalized to a large population. The study is limited to Government Public Library in Kota Rajasthan. Data analysis and interpretation is based on a sample population of 28 users of Government Public Library Kota Rajasthan which were randomly picked.

Table 1: **Population sample distribution of GDPL**

S.No	Users category	Number of users	%
1	Registered Users	8	29
2	Non Registered users	20	71
	Total	28	100

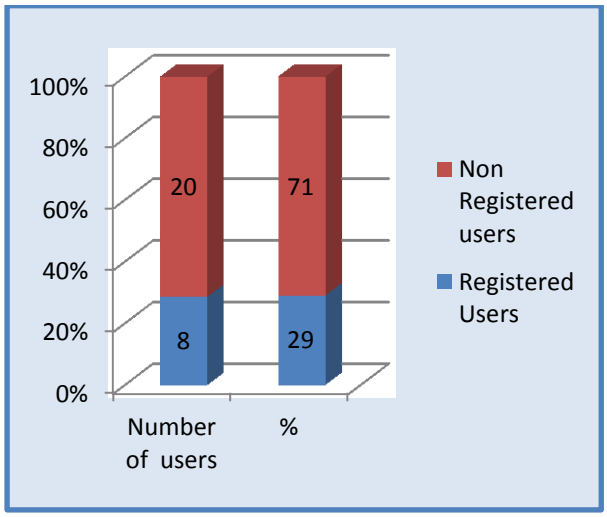


Figure 1: Demonstrating the population sample distribution of GDPL Kota

7. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANYLYSIS

A total number of 28 questionnaires were distributed to various users of Government Public Library Kota Rajasthan but 24 were fully filled and returned which means 86% responded. The analysis is based on simple frequency count and percentages.

7.1Age distribution of respondents

***Table 2*: Age of respondents**

Age	Number of users	%
10-15	0	0
16-20	4	17
21-29	7	29
30 and above	13	54
Total	24	100

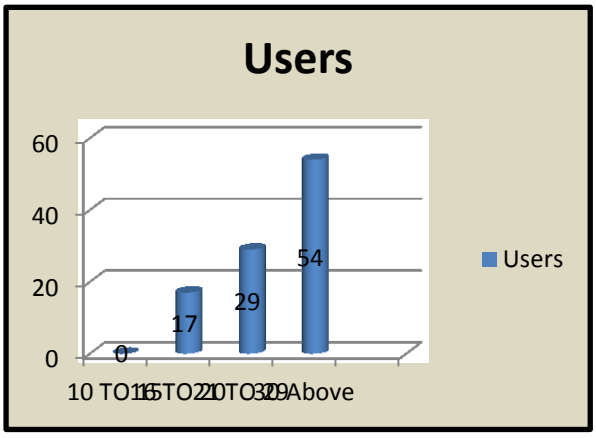


Figure 2: Demonstrating the age of respondents

Table 2 above shows that 54% of the respondents are between the ages of 30 and above, 29% are between the ages of 21 to 29 and 17% are of the range of 16 to 20 while none was between the ranges of 10 to 15.

7.2 Frequency of visit to public library by respondents

***Table 3*: Frequency of visit**

Frequency	Number of users	%
Once a day	0	0
Once in two days	2	8
Once a week	10	42
Occasionally	12	50
Total	24	100

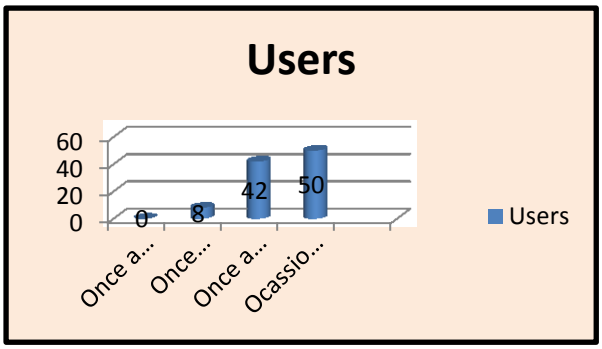


Figure 3: Demonstrating the frequency of visit

From table 3 above, 50% of the total respondents visit the public library occasionally, 42% visit once a week and 8% go to the library once in two days while none of the respondents visit the library every day.

7.3 Reading facilities available in the public library

Table 4: Reading room facilities

Facilities	Number of users	%
Satisfied	18	75
Not satisfied	6	25
Total	24	100

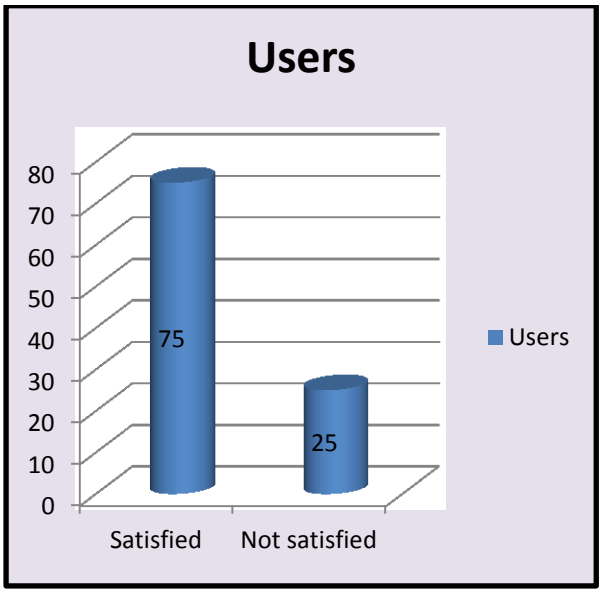


Figure 4: Demonstrating the reading room facilities

Table 4 above reveals that majority of the respondents, i.e. 75% are of the view that they are satisfied with the reading facilities available for them to use while 25% are of them are not satisfied.

7.4 Public library working hours

5: Working hours of the library

Working hours	Number of users	%
Satisfied	20	83
Not satisfied	4	17
Total	24	100

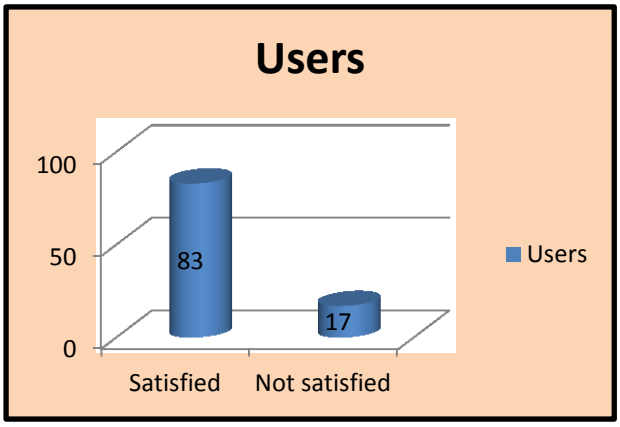


Figure 5: Demonstrating the working hours of the library

In table 5 above, 83% of the respondents are very much satisfied with the working ours of the public library while 17% are not satisfied at all with library's working hours.

7.5 Reading materials available in the public library.

Table 6: Reading materials

Reading materials	Number of users	%
Braille Books	10	41
Large Print	7	29
Recorded	4	17
Talking Book	0	0
Online Electronic Audio Books	3	13
Total	24	100

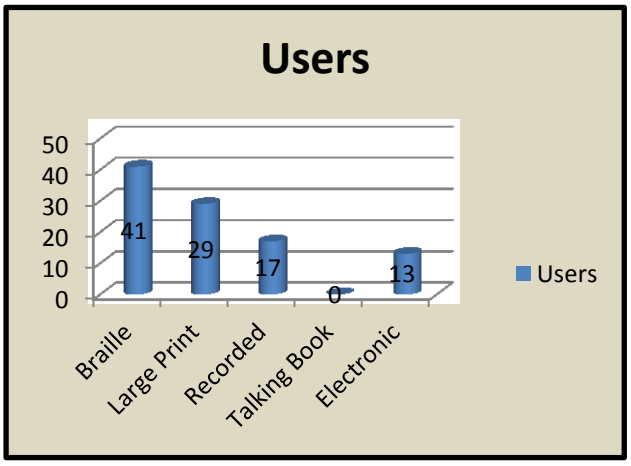


Figure 6: Demonstrating the reading materials

Table 6 above shows that 41% of the respondents agreed that their reading material is Braille, 29% go for large print and 13% says electronic while none was for talking book.

7.6 Purpose of using the public library

***Table 7*: Purpose of using the library**

Purpose	Number of users	%
Academic	4	17
Improve knowledge	8	33
Recreation	5	21
Current awareness	7	29
Total	24	100

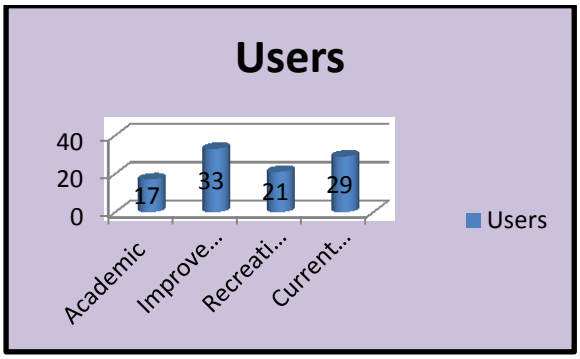


Figure 7: Demonstrating the Purpose of using the library

As shown in table 7 above, 33% of the respondents visit the public library for the purpose of improving their knowledge, 29% go for current awareness, 21% visit for recreation purpose while 17% go for academic purpose.

7.7 Assistance by the public library staff

***Table 8*: Assistance by library staff**

Assistance	Number of users	%
Satisfied	19	80
Not satisfied	5	20
Total	24	100

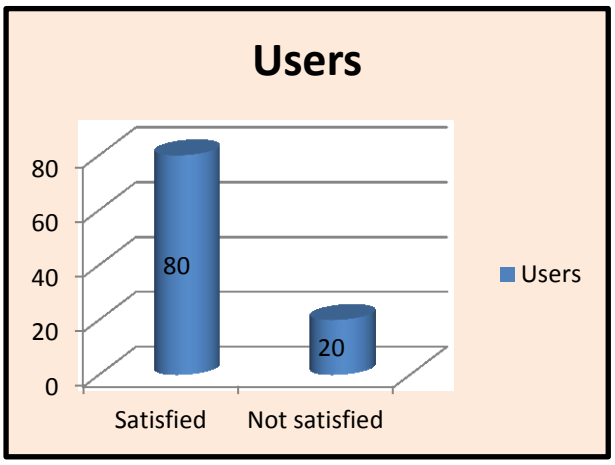


Figure 8: Demonstrating Assistance by library staff

Table 8 above revealed that 80% of the respondents are satisfied with the assistance offered by the public library staff while 20% says they are not satisfied.

7.8 Adequacy of reading materials

Table 9: **Adequacy of reading materials**

Adequacy	Number of users	%
Adequate	11	45
Inadequate	13	55
Total	24	100

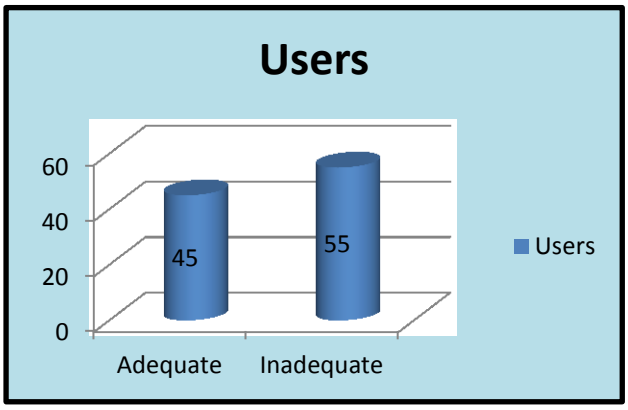


Figure 9: Demonstrating the Adequacy of reading materials

In table 9 above, it shows that about 55% of the total respondents agreed that reading materials are inadequate in the library while 45% are of the view that reading materials are adequate.

8. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

After systematic data collection and analysis, the following are the major findings of the study:

1. Majority of the respondents are between the age bracket of 30 years and above

2. About half of the respondents visit the public library occasionally

3. The study reveals that majority of the respondents are satisfied with the reading facilities available in the public library

4. Most of the respondents agreed that Braille is their reading material

5. The study shows that a lot of the respondents visit the public library for the purpose of improving their knowledge

6. A greater part of the respondents are of the view that they are very much satisfied with assistance being offered by the public library staff.

7. Finally, majority of the respondents says that reading materials are inadequate in the public library.



Photo 3: Visually Impaired Reader of Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota in the Visually Impaired Library Service Section

9. SUGGESTIONS

The study, after analyzing the views of the respondents, offers the following suggestions:

1. That enough reading materials should be provided so that users can maximize the use of the public library.

2. Effort should be made to encourage the users to visit the public library more often by providing additional services in the library.

3. Younger users should also be encouraged to regularly visit the public library.

10. CONCLUSION

The public library is often one of the first places a person goes when he or she is in need of information in a community. Therefore, the library should be a welcoming place for all users, especially the blind and visually impaired community members. Strong effort should be made by the government to improve the collection of reading materials as well as reading facilities for the VI so that they can be encouraged to use government public library Kota the more their information needs.

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TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT FOR LEARNING PROCESS OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED LIBRARY READERS: A CASE STUDY OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED UNIT OF GOVERNMENT DIVISIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY KOTA RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

The paper attempt to study the Technological Advancement for learning process of Visually Impaired (VI) readers with special reference to VI unit of Government Public Library Kota Rajasthan. The main objective of the paper is to analyze their attitude toward learning process and the usefulness of technological facilities in VI unit of the public library. Interview method was used for data collection. Finally the paper highlights the various major findings of the study and offers some vital suggestions on how the overall system and services of Government Public Library Kota can be improved with special attention to VI unit.

Keywords:

Visually Impaired* (VI), Visual Acuity (VA), Government (Govt.), Govt. Divisional Public Library (GDPL), RR (Registered Readers), NRR (Non-Registered Readers),

* For the purpose of this study, the term "Visually Impaired" applies to both people who can partially see and those who cannot, i.e. who are totally blind.

1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with one of the main objective of IFLA, (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) public library is established to provide information resources, which communicate experience and ideas from one person to another and make them easily and freely available to all people, regardless of race, nationality, age, gender, religion, language, disability, employment status and educational attainment. Visually Impaired (VI) people are among many readers of public library all over the world. According to Stewart (2014) Visual impairment is defined as "sight loss that cannot be fully corrected using glasses or contact lenses" [8]. Most at times Visually Impaired have been stigmatized, marginalized and discriminated in almost all part of the society. They have represented a segment of the population that is most backward, leased serve and grossly neglected. It has been customarily to deny them their rightful identity, development and social respect especially in developing countries where survival is a bit difficult. In some places the elimination of Visually

Impaired people is considered justifiable since they are regarded as weak and dependent members and hence a liability to entire society. It have becoming the moral duty of the present modern society to provide them with a suitable environmental conditions, instructional methods, useful materials and equipment to approach the latest information resources and be in the main stream of the education system so as to contribute meaningfully to the development of the society as a whole which is one the major aim of public library.

Learning is a complex process. It can be defined as a change in disposition; a relatively permanent change in behavior over time and this is brought about partly by knowledge. "Learning can happen as an outcome of a fresh attained skills, principles, perception, knowledge, facts, and new information at hand" Ghulam et al (2015) [4]. Learning can be reinforced with different learning resources because they stimulate, motivate as well as focus learners' attention for a while during the instructional process.

Visually Impaired traditionally pass through this learning process by reading Braille, Tape Audio-Books and large print books produced and provided by specialized libraries for the blind. But new technologies have opened up new areas of reading, participations and activities for people with disabilities that were inaccessible only a few years ago. Visually Impaired can have access to computer programmes, Internet and digital resources using Braille displays, screen magnifying monitors, screen magnification, scanning software with OCR, screen readers and speech synthesis. These electronic aids are named Assistive or Adaptive Technology.

2. RAJA RAMMOHUN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION (RRRLF)

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) is a central autonomous organisation established and fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. RRRLF is registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. It is the nodal agency of the Government of India to support public library services and systems and promote public library movement in the country to commensurate with the objectives as embodied in its Memorandum of Association

3. GOVT. DIVISIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY KOTA: BRIEF OVERVIEW

- Established in 1956
- Started offering the library services to the Readers of Kota Region from the Dan Mal ji ki Haweli (Baphana Haweli), The Owner of The Building was Nagar Seth Kota
- Later, in 1968 the library was moved to Chhatra Vilas Garden (Also Known as CV Garden) from Rampur (Dan mal Haweli)
- By order of the DM again in 1984, the Library was moved into the 2nd floor of UIT Building because of establishing Doordarshan Office.
- Again in 2001 the library was also moved to the Ground Floor of UIT Building because they have the need of wing.
- In 2013, with the Financial Assistance of Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation Kolkata (RRRLF), library moved to its New Building, which is situated in CAD Colony

Campus, In front of Income Tax Residential Colony, Dadabari Kota (Raj.)

- Now the New Library Building is serving the Citizen of Kota Region
- But its long journey of movement from one place to another really caused the damage of many Books.

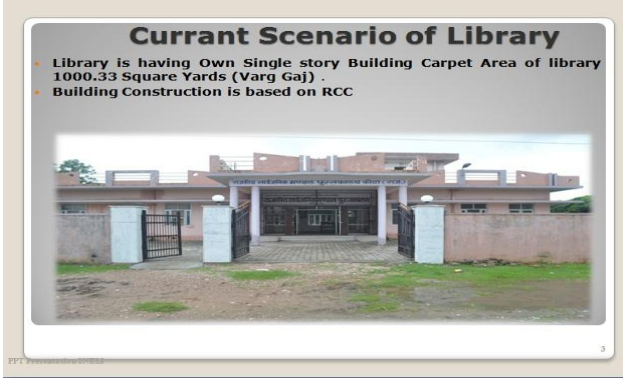


Photo 2: Front view of Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota

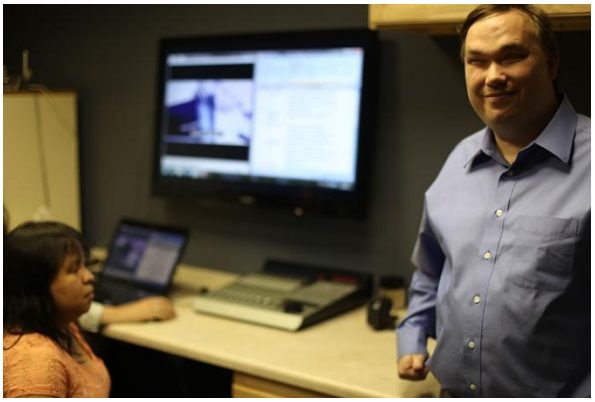
2.1 List of equipment in VI Unit of GDPL

***Table 1*: Equipment**

S. NO	NAME OF EQUIPMENT	NUMBER
1	Computers	11
2	Earphone	11
3	Scanner	01
4	Printer	02
5	Braille Typewriter	01

2.2 Some of the software available in VI unit of GDPL Kota.

1. Screen Reading Software (SRC): This present graphics and text as speech via a speech synthesizer also known as Text To Speech system (TTS). It's not only reading the text on the computer display but also facilitate VI readers to review their input as they type.



A **screen reader** is a software application which, rather than presenting web content visually, converts text into 'synthesised speech' allowing user to alternatively listen to content. In more accurate terms – content displayed in screen is sent to standard output, whether a video monitor is present or not. Interpretations are then synthesised to the user with text-to-speech, sound icons, or a Braille output device. Screen readers are a form of assistive technology (AT) which are essential to people who are blind, as well as useful to people who are either visually impaired, illiterate or suffer a learning disability. The most widely used screen readers are separate commercial products: JAWS from Freedom Scientific, Window-Eyes from GW Micro, Dolphin Supernova by Dolphin, System Access from Serotek, and Zoom Text Magnifier/Reader from AiSquared are prominent examples in the English-speaking market. The open source screen reader NVDA is gaining popularity.

2. Optical Character Recognition (OCR): This is used in conjunction with a computer and a scanner to copy printed text to the computer and hold it electronically so that a screen reader can read it for the VI.

Optical Character Recognition, or OCR, is a technology that enables you to convert different types of documents, such as scanned paper documents, PDF files or images captured by a digital camera into editable and searchable data. Let's take a look on how **FineReader** OCR recognizes text. First, the program analyzes the structure of document image. It divides the page into elements such as blocks of texts, tables, images, etc. The lines are divided into words and then - into characters. Once the characters have been singled out, the program compares them with a set of pattern images. It advances numerous hypotheses about what this character is. Basing on these hypotheses the program analyzes different variants of breaking of lines into words and words into characters. After processing huge number of such probabilistic hypotheses, the program finally takes the decision, presenting you the recognized text.

3. Job Access with speech (JAWS): This provide speech technology that works with the windows operating system to access popular software application and the internet, with its internal software speech synthesizer and the computer's sound card, information on the screen can be read to the listening of VI

3. PPROBLEM STATEMENT

Information is growing very fast with technological advancement and people need for current information is increasing day by day, Visually Impaired are not left out, this is where public library comes in to focus to provide information resources that will satisfy the increasing need. According to Machell (1996) "The ideal library service is one where each individual, regardless of the degree of visual impairment, has access to the materials and information at the time they are required, in a format that can be used, in the quantities that are needed, and where the needs of the user are understood by the staff" [7]. But because most of these information resources are available in print format and soft copies which can only be accessed visually, Visually Impaired are a facing numerous challenges in coping with the phase of technological advancement, this create the need to study TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT FOR LEARNING PROCESS OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED LIBRARY READERS with special reference to Visually Impaired unit of Government Divisional Public Library Kota.

4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are the following:

1 To find out basic requirement for Visually Impaired readers;
2 To examine the benefit of the VI unit in the learning process of VI readers;
3 To investigate the opinion of VI readers with regard to VI unit of the public library;
4 To determine the challenges face in using the VI unit by VI readers;
5 To provide suggestions on how the VI unit can be improved for VI readers.

5. SCOPE OD THE STUDY

The scope of the study covers Visually Impaired readers of Government Divisional Public Library Kota, Rajasthan which include both registered and non registered regular readers.

6. METHODOLOGY

The research method adopted for the study is interview method. There are three fundamental types of research interviews: structured, semi-structured and unstructured. For this study structured interview was adopted and conducted among Visually Impaired Readers of government public library Kota because structured interviews are, essentially, verbally administered questionnaires, in which a list of predetermined questions are asked, with little or no variation and with no scope for follow-up questions to responses that warrant further elaboration. Consequently, they are relatively quick and easy to administer and may be of particular use if clarification of certain questions are required or if there are likely to be literacy or numeracy problems with the respondents. Structured interviews are easy to replicate as a fixed set of closed questions are used, which are easy to quantify – this means it is easy to test for reliability and also Structured interviews are fairly quick to conduct which means that many interviews can take place within a short amount of time. This means a large sample can be obtained resulting in the findings being representative and having the ability to be generalized to a large population. Data analysis and interpretation is based on a sample population of 28 readers of Government Public Library Kota Rajasthan which were randomly picked.

Table2: **Population sample distribution of GDPL**

S.No	Readers category	No of Readers	%
1	Registered Readers	8	29
2	Non Regd Readers	20	71
	Total	28	100

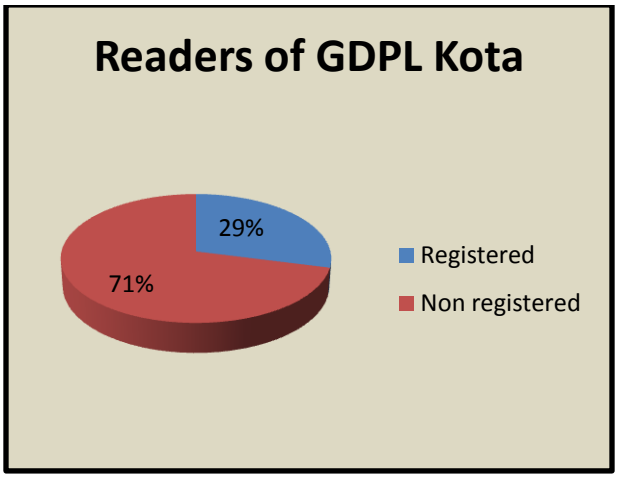


Figure 1: Demonstrating the population sample distribution of GDPL Kota.

7. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANYLYSIS

A total number of 28 questionnaires were distributed to various readers of Government Public Library Kota Rajasthan but 25 were fully filled and returned which means 89% responded. The analysis is based on simple frequency count and percentages.

7.1 Age distribution of respondents

Table 3**: Age of respondents**

Age	No of Readers	%
10-15	0	0
16-20	4	16
21-29	8	32
30 and above	13	52
Total	25	100

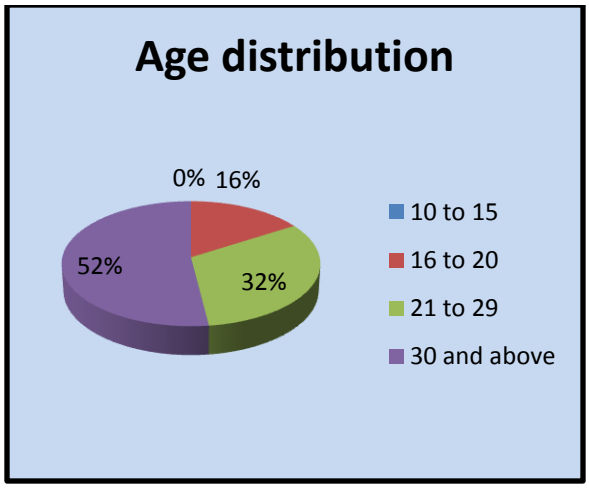


Figure 2: Demonstrating age distribution of readers.

Table 3 above shows that 52% of the respondents are between the ages of 30 and above, 32% are between the ages of 21 to 29 and 16% are in the range of 16 to 20 while none was between the ranges of 10 to 15.

7.2 Frequency of visit to public library by respondents

***Table 4*: Frequency of visit**

Frequency	No of Readers	%
Once a day	0	0
Once in two days	2	8
Once a week	11	44
Occasionally	12	48
Total	25	100

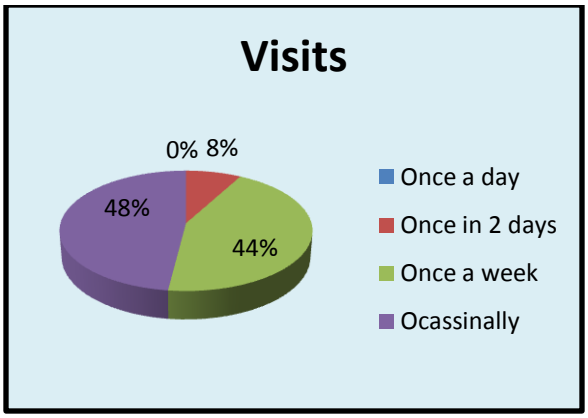


Figure 3: Demonstrating visits by readers.

From table 4 above, 48% of the total respondents visit the public library occasionally, 44% visit once a week and 8% go to the library once in two days while none of the respondents visit the library every day.

7.2: Purpose for using VI unit facilities

***Table 5*: Purpose of using the facilities**

Purpose	No of Readers	%
Academic	5	20
Improve knowledge	8	32
Recreation	5	20
Current awareness	7	28
Total	25	100

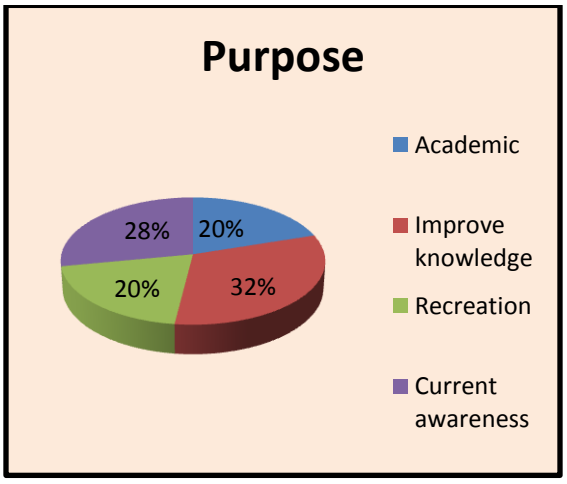


Figure 4: Demonstrating the purpose of visiting library by readers.

As shown in table 5 above, 32% of the respondents visit the public library for the purpose of improving their knowledge, 28% go for current awareness, 20% visit for recreation purpose while 20% go for academic purpose.

7.3 Learning how to use the VI unit facilities

***Table 6*: How to use the facilities**

How to use facilities	No of Readers	%
Self	2	8
Family/friends	10	40
Library staff	13	52
Total	25	100

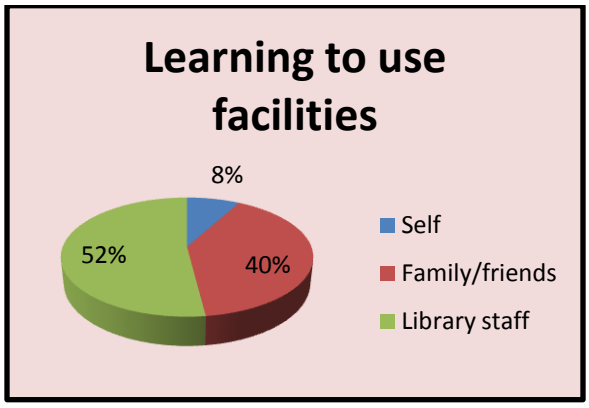


Figure 5: Demonstrating how readers learn to use the facilities.

Table 6 above shows that 52% of the respondents learn how to use the VI facilities from the library staff, 40% learns from their families and friends while 8% learn by themselves.

7.4 Usefulness of VI unit facilities in learning process

***Table 7*: Usefulness of facilities**

Usefulness	No of Readers	%
Very useful	21	84
Not useful	4	16
Total	25	100

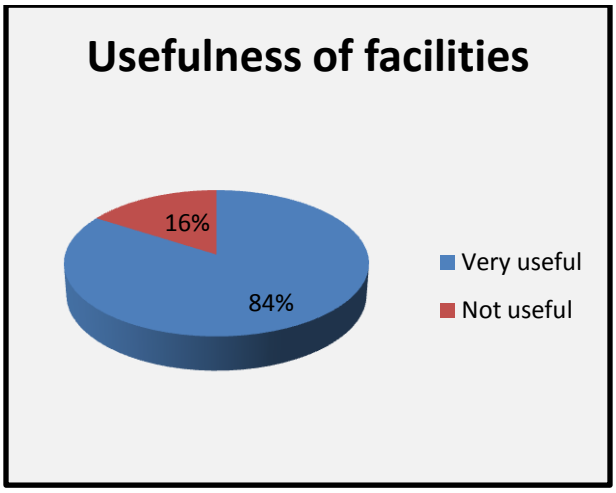


Figure 6: Demonstrating the usefulness of the facilities in VI unit.

Table 7 above revealed that 84% of the respondents agree that VI facilities are very useful in their learning process while 20% says it is not useful.

7.5 Increase in level of confidence by Readers of VI unit facilities

***Table 8:* Level of confidence**

Level of confidence	No of Readers	%
Yes	23	92
No	2	8
Total	25	100

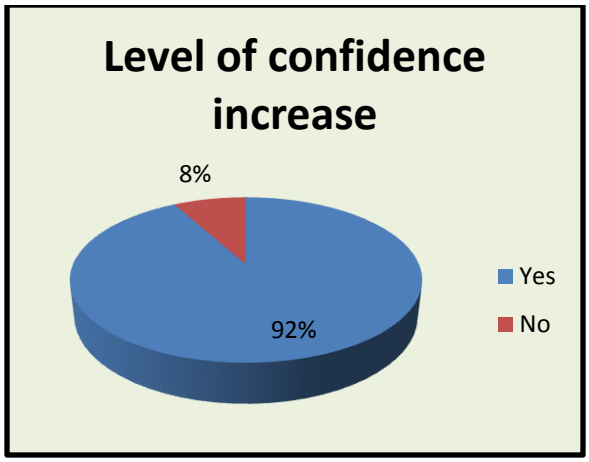


Figure 7: Demonstrating the level of confidence increase in readers.

In table 8 above, about 92% of the total respondents are of the view that their level of confidence has increase by using the VI unit facilities while only 8% are of the view that there was no increase in the confidence level.

7.6 Adequacy of facilities in VI unit

***Table 9*: Adequacy of facilities**

Adequacy	No of Readers	%
Adequate	13	52
Inadequate	12	48
Total	25	100

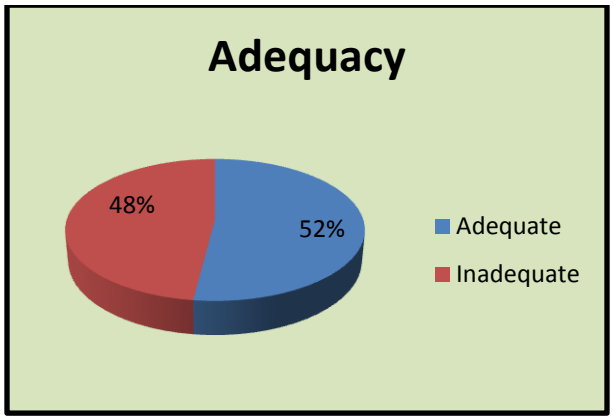


Figure 8: Demonstrating the adequacy of facilities.

Table 9 above shows that 52% of the respondents are opined that the facilities in VI unit are adequate while 20% says they are not adequate.

7.7 Satisfaction with library staff assistance to Readers of VI unit

***Table 10*: Assistance by library staff**

Assistance	No of Readers	%
Satisfied	20	80
Not satisfied	5	20
Total	24	100

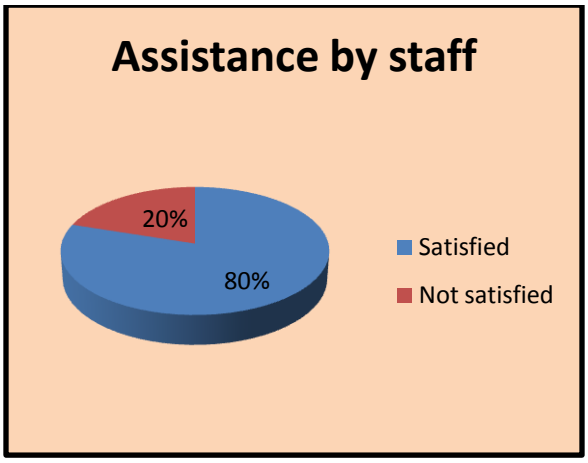


Figure 9: Demonstrating assistance by library staff.

Table 10 above revealed that 80% of the total respondents are satisfied with the assistance offered by the public library staff while 20% says they are not satisfied.

7.8 Satisfaction with the quality level of available facilities in VI unit

***Table 11*: Satisfaction with facilities**

Facilities satisfaction	No of Readers	%
Satisfied	19	76
Not satisfied	6	24
Total	24	100

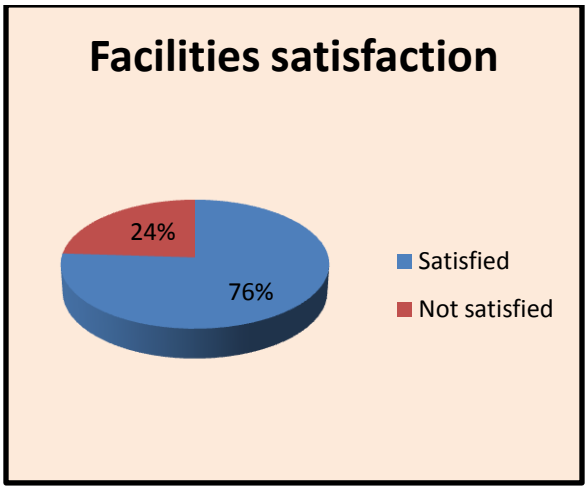


Figure 10: Demonstrating satisfaction with the facilities.

In table 11 above, 80% of the respondents are satisfied with the facilities available in VI unit of the public library while 20% says they are not satisfied.

8. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

After systematic data collection and analysis, the following are the major findings of the study:

1. Majority of the respondents are between the age bracket of 30 years and above
2. Close to half of the respondents visit the public library occasionally
3. The study reveals that majority of the respondents are satisfied with the facilities available in the VI unit of the public library
4. Majority of the respondents say they learn how to use the VI facilities from the public library staff
5. Most of the respondents agreed that VI unit of the public library is very useful to their learning process.
6. The study shows that a lot of the respondents visit the public library for the purpose of improving their knowledge
7. Most of the respondents agreed that their level of confidence have increase with use of VI unit facilities.
8. A greater part of the respondents are of the view that they are very much satisfied with assistance being offered by the public library staff.
9. Finally, majority of the respondents says that reading materials are inadequate in the public library.

9. SUGGESTIONS

The study, after proper investigations and analysis of the views of the respondents, offers the following suggestions:

1. That more facilities should be provided so that Readers can maximize the use of the public library.
2. Effort should be made to encourage the Readers to visit the public library more often by providing additional services in the library.
3. Younger Readers should also be encouraged to regularly visit the public library.

10. CONCLUSION

The public library is often one of the first places a person goes when he or she is in need of information in a community, especially during learning process. Therefore, the library should be a welcoming place for all Readers, especially the blind and Visually Impaired community members. Strong effort should be made by the government to

improve the collection of reading materials as well as reading facilities for the VI so that they can be encouraged to use government public library Kota the more for their information needs.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to thank My Guide Dr. D. K .Shrivastava and all Staff Members of GDP Library Kota, and Respected Visually Impaired Readers for sharing valuable information regarding "TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT FOR LEARNING PROCESS OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED LIBRARY READERS: A CASE STUDY OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED UNIT OF GOVERNMENT DIVISIONAL LIBRARY KOTA RAJASTHAN" and especially thanks to Smt. Sitara Devi, DDO Library, Smt. Shashi Jain, Reference Librarian, Mr. Ajay Saxena, Mr. Navaneet Saxena, Smt. Krishna, Smt. Santosh, Shri indrakant Chaodhari and all respondents.

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Dr. D.K. Shrivastava is presently working as a Divisional Librarian and In-charge of Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota since July 2010. Beside these Service he has been served to the Banasthali Women University and Secondary Education also. He has unique distinction of having acquired Masters Degrees in Library and information Science from Barakatullah University Bhopal and Bachelors of Library and information Science from Rajasthan University. He got his PhD and M.Phil from JJT University and MKU University Madurai. He also got M.Tech in Information Technology from Karnataka State Open University Karnataka .He is the First Public Library Professional in India who's achieved the M. Tech Degree First in Public Librarianship field. Besides these degrees he is also acquired many Qualifications like M.Sc. In Information Technology, PGDCA, M.A in Public Administration B.Sc. Bio. He is the well Known Library and Information Science specialist in the field of the Public Library and also author of the Many International and National Paper. He has 18 years vast experience as a Librarian and Library specialist from university, public and school libraries. He is presented many Research Papers in International and National Conferences. He has contributed more than 27 International and 30 National Research papers in reputed Journals in India and abroad. He is a member and office bearer of many learned Bodies and Important Association Like: Indian Library Association, Library Professional Association (LPA), Society for Advancement of Library and Information and Science (SALIS), Texas Library Association (TLA), Librarian Alternatives Membership, Digital Libraries (DL) etc. He is also Board Advisory Member of Journal of Information and Management. He is the Vice President of Rajasthan Public Library Association (RPLA). He has been awarded by many agencies from Govt and Private Institutions in his professional carrier. In 2013, he has been awarded by LPA Best Public Librarian Award in Delhi. Many Radio Interview and Talks of Dr. Shrivastava have been broadcast by All India Radio (AIR). He has already chaired the Session of Many International and National Conference including United Nations Conference. Basically Dr Shrivastava is the Library networking expert and very popular in the Field of Virtual, Digital, E-Libraries and Library Automation. He has been the Member of several committees of the Department of Language and Libraries, Govt. of Rajasthan. He is the Member of Many Local Literary Institutions like "Vikalp". His Area of interests are – Teaching Library & Information Science, Writing the Research Papers and Articles in the area of library & information science, Knowledge management, Content / information analysis application of ICT in libraries Library Automation & Networking Digital libraries Database Management / Storage /Retrieval , Library portals generation. Recently in 2015 Awarded by Manohar Research Award- 2015, Kailash Knowledge Sharing Award - 2016, and Mitra Novelty Award-2016 .recently he has been listed in Top 50 Library Innovators from 40 Nations of World by Bill and Melinda Gate Foundation. Recently He Won the Award for giving Name to IPLM Newsletter sponsored by Bill and Melinda Gates and MSSRF Declare him as Winner for New Name "INNOVATION IMPULSE"

SECOND AUTHOR: SULEIMAN SAMBO



I am Suleiman Sambo, a PhD Research scholar at career point University, Kota Rajasthan under the Guidance of Dr. Deepak K. Shrivastava. I was born and raised in Samaru, Zaria. I am an indigene of Sabon Gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State Nigeria. I attended my primary and secondary school in Samaru and Sabon Gari respectively. I then procceed to Kaduna State Polytechnic Zaria were I obtained National and Higher National Diploma in Business Administration. I went to Ahmadu Bello University Zaria where I obtained Post Graduate Diploma in Information Management and Master in information Management. I joined the service of Ahmadu Bello University in 2012 as Assistant Librarian and rose to the position of Librarian II. I serve in Human Resources Division of Kashim Ibrahim Library before I was posted to Quality Assurance Unit to date. I have attended Local and international conferences all in the field of Library and information Science.

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