

COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTRE: PUBLIC LIBRARY BIHAR



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M. Phil, Roll No. 150416; Session-2015-16

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Abstract

The level of education that a country gives its residents is the single most important factor in determining the overall quality of its population. Education is one of the most important factors in the development of a society. It is the process by which humankind is working out into friction of its own inner nature. It is the way by which a man may realise his destination of accomplishing his aim of greatest strength, greatest joy, and greatest service, so enabling him to develop into the maximum potential of his stature. As a member of the general populace of the area, one may have possessed. Learning for a lifetime, making autonomous decisions, and the growth of cultural traditions are all fundamentally facilitated by the community's presence in public libraries, which serve as "gateways to knowledge" in their respective communities. This Manifesto affirms UNESCO's confidence in the public library as an active force for the promotion of education, culture, and information, as well as a vital agent for the development of peace and spiritual well-being. via the thoughts of both males and females. Therefore, UNESCO encourages national and local governments to support the growth of public libraries and actively engage in this process.

Keywords: Information, Library

INTRODUCTION

The library serves as a reflection of the nation as a whole. The nation whose library system is the most developed is often the most developed nation overall. The public library system in our nation is in a terrible state right now. The advancement of our nation's public libraries is dependent on our government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), political backing,

library professionals, and educated citizens. If our country's public library system is able to advance, then the progression of our society will also be feasible. Because the government is only taking a few significant measures, but the implementation of those actions is not satisfactory, the public library system is not evolved in comparison to other library systems. The calibre of a nation's population is directly proportional to that nation's level of development and economic success. The level of education that a country gives its residents is the single most important factor in determining the overall quality of its population. Education is one of the most important factors in the development of a society. It is the process by which humankind is working out into friction of its own inner nature. It is the way by which a man may realise his destination of accomplishing his aim of greatest strength, greatest joy, and greatest service, so enabling him to develop into the maximum potential of his stature.

The public library plays a significant role in this regard. "Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man," Swami Vivekananda once said. "Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man." Freedom. Humanity should strive above all else for the flourishing of both society as a whole and its individual members. They can only be achieved if citizens are able to make use of their democratic rights and actively participate in the functioning of society, both of which need a certain level of education. Education that is up to par, in addition to unrestricted and cost-free access to knowledge, ideas, culture, and information, are necessary conditions for the growth of democracy and constructive involvement in democratic processes. A place's, region's, country's, or nation's cultural and social progress may be measured, in large part, by the existence of libraries. The level of development of the society is proportional to the level of expansion of the library in tandem with the expansion of the society. It is essential for there to be a library history available for every regional culture. As a member of the general populace of the area, one may have possessed. Learning for a lifetime, making autonomous decisions, and the growth of cultural traditions are all fundamentally facilitated by the community's presence in public libraries, which serve as "gateways to knowledge" in their respective communities. This Manifesto affirms UNESCO's confidence in the public library as an active force for the promotion of education, culture, and information, as well as a vital agent for the development of peace and spiritual well-being. via the thoughts of both males and females. Therefore, UNESCO encourages national and local governments to support the growth of public libraries and actively engage in this process.

The Public Library serves as the community's information hub, making all conceivable forms of knowledge and data easily accessible to the people that visit the building. Everyone, regardless of age, race, sex, religion, nationality, language, or socioeconomic position, has equal access to the services that are offered by the public library. This is true regardless of the factors listed above. Persons who, for a variety of reasons, are unable to use the standard services and materials, such as members of linguistic minorities, individuals with impairments, or people who are incarcerated or hospitalised, require specialised assistance and resources. These must be made available. It is essential that content suitable for each age group be readily available. Collections and services are required to incorporate not just conventional materials but also the many relevant forms of media and contemporary technology. It is essential that the

quality be high and that it be relevant to the conditions and requirements of the area. The material must take into account both the current social climate and the progression of society, in addition to the history of human ingenuity and creativity. It is unacceptable for any sort of ideological, political, or religious censorship, as well as any form of economic pressure, to be applied to collections and services.

The primary objective of legislation pertaining to public libraries is to facilitate the reader's use of publications for the goal of enhancing her or his existing body of knowledge, fulfilling a desire for a pastime activity, or serving any other objective. In this section, we want to offer a model of the Public Library and Information Services Act and discuss what that Act may do to develop public library information service. This will be done in order to fulfil the objectives of this unit. The establishment of a network of central locations that are linked to a variety of activities is an efficient method that may be used to create and grow a public library service. A network like this one can have its structure organised in the form of hierarchical levels. The sort of hierarchy used represents the administrative entities responsible for generating income and administering the state. We are able to organise these levels in a radial form, which means that a state library will have divisional libraries under its umbrella. Each divisional library will serve as the radial emphasis to the district library, each district library will serve as the radial focus to the taluk or block library, and each taluk or block will serve as the focal point of the village libraries.

Therefore, in order to effectively organise a library network, it is necessary to first conduct a configurational analysis and then simulate various administration structures. In this Unit, we will investigate the most efficient means of establishing a network of libraries of this kind. In a society that is democratic and free, legislating library services is the most effective and reliable method for delivering public library services. We are going to talk about the different ways in which a model bill for a public library can be drafted, and we are also going to talk about what we expect to see in a model public library act, as well as how it should enable libraries to function efficiently so that they can better serve the public. As a direct and immediate consequence of the development of globalisation in the realm of education, there has been an explosion in the quantity of information available. The phrase "information age" has been used synonymously with the present decade in recent years. Over the last several years, the rise in the number of people using the internet in India has emerged as a crucial driving factor behind the progress of the Indian economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The state, nature, and types of programmes that the University Libraries organise were examined using a survey methodology in the current study. This technique was also used to gauge the information literacy proficiency of professors and research scholars. For the purpose of acquiring respondents' primary data, the following tools may be employed:

Review of the Libraries A structured list of questions with ten (10) questions about the university library's various aspects, such as the year the library was founded, the library

collection, the services offered, the number of users, the library orientation program's duration, the type of training it involves, and the methodology used to conduct the programme.

SURVEY OF RESPONDENTS

Researchers and faculty members from Mizoram University are chosen to participate in the user's community survey. A structured questionnaire with sixty questions about information literacy was created and then given to 502 respondents in order to assess the level of information literacy expertise Mizoram University possessed in the setting of a digital environment. 311 fully filled out surveys were returned from those respondents.

SAMPLE SELECTION

As the selection criteria, methods for carrying out a simple random sample draw were used to pick the sample. School of Economics, Management & Information Science (SEMIS), School of Education & Humanities, School of Social Science, School of Earth Science & Natural Science Resources Management, School of Life Science, School of Physical Sciences, School of Engineering & Technology, School of Fine Arts, Fashion & Arch, and School of Engineering & Technology were the schools from which the information was gathered. As of the end of March 2017, Mizoram University has a total of 669 faculty members, including 461 research researchers. (www.mzu.edu.in). 502 people were included in the study's sample overall, which included 66% of all faculty members and research scientists (which includes 155 faculties and 347 research scholars). In other words, 66% of all responders made up the study's overall sample size. The findings of the analysis of the data collected from the respondents are shown in paper .

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter provides an analysis of the data that was gathered from the professors and students at Mizoram University who are presently engaged in the process of conducting research projects at the institution. In a scientific investigation, two of the most crucial parts are the examination of the data and the formation of conclusions based on those examinations. In order to achieve this goal, the researchers have carried out an assembly analysis and made conclusions based on the data that they acquired from the filled-out questionnaire. The process of computing particular metrics and searching for patterns of connection that exist between various information sets is what is meant by the phrase "analysis." The broad analysis of information is comprised of a variety of procedures that are intricately intertwined with one another. These processes are carried out in accordance with the idea of summarising the obtained information and structuring these processes in such a way that they provide answers to the research questions. In other words, the research questions are answered by the information that is obtained through these processes. The analysis is the outcome of looking at the entire matter as thoroughly as is humanly feasible, concentrating on the data that have been acquired, and attempting to comprehend how they relate to the wider picture. The interpreter's common sense, experience, background knowledge, and intellectual honesty are far more important to the validity of the interpretation than the interpreter's adherence to any specific

norms that may be developed in the future. Common sense, experience, background knowledge, and intellectual honesty.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Mizoram University had a total of 208 faculties as of the 31st of March in 2017, and it also has 461 research scholars, bringing the total number to 669. However, the total number of respondents in this study was 502, which is equivalent to 155 faculty members and 347 research researchers. This study was conducted in the United Kingdom. There were 75 percent of people that responded to the survey. As the basis for the design, methods for conducting uncomplicated random sampling were utilised in order to arrive at a decision regarding the size of the sample.

Table-1 shows the questionnaire distributed, received, and numbers of faculty covered under the study.

Table 1 Distribution Of Questionnaire

Frequency	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Received	Percentage
Faculty	155	136	87.4
Research Scholars	347	175	50.43
TOTAL	502	311	61.95

Based on an analysis of the data obtained, it was determined that out of a total of 155 faculty members, 136 (or 87.4%) of the respondents had returned the completed questionnaires. However, out of the 347 study researchers who were asked to answer with a completed questionnaire, only 175 of them really did so. There were 50.43 percent of those that responded to the survey. It was discovered that out of a total of 502 surveys that were distributed, only 311 of the questionnaires were returned, which is equivalent to 61.95% of the total.

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

Personal profile of the respondents has been studied in term of age, gender, and educational profile and the details have been presented in this section.

Table 2 Faculty And Research Scholars By Age

Age Group	Research Scholars	Faculty members
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below 25 yrs	47(26.85%)	-
between 26-35yrs	98(56%)	8(5.88%)
between 36-45	24(13.71%)	75(55.14%)
46 year above	6(3.42%)	53(38.97%)
Total	175(100%)	130(100%)

(Source Primary Data)

Following the age group of below 25 years (26.8% of respondents) and between 36 and 45 years (13.71% of respondents), the data analysis shows that the bulk of Research Scholars belong to the age range of between 26 and 35 years old. This represents 56% of the total number of respondents. It has been shown that 3.42 percent of respondents are older than 46 years old. The age group of respondents who were between 26 and 35 years old made up 5.88% of the total, while those who were 46 years old or over made up 55.14 % of the total. The age group of respondents who were between 36 and 45 years old made up 55.14 % of the total.

It was found that the majority of research scholars are within the age range of 26 to 35 years old, while the majority of faculty members fall within the age range of 36 to 45 years old, which accounts for 55.14% of all respondents. Within the group of faculty members, there is not a single response who is younger than 25 years old.

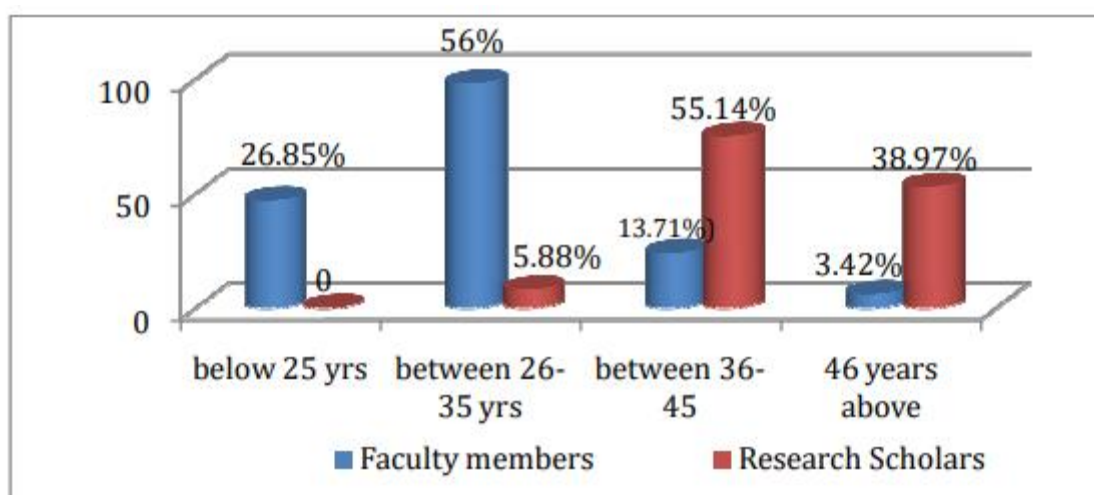


Figure 1 Faculty Members And Research Scholars By Age

Table 3 Faculty members and Research Scholars by Gender

Gender	Faculty	Research Scholars	Total
Female	41(30.14%)	96(54.85%)	137(44.05%)

Male	95(69.85%)	79(45.14%)	174(55.94%)
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(Source Primary Data)

The analyses of the data show that out of 311 responses, there are 41 female candidates among the faculty members, making up 30.14 percent of the pool, and 95 male candidates, making up 69.85 percent. After that, there were 96 (54.85%) female applicants among the research scholars and 79 (45.14%) male candidates.

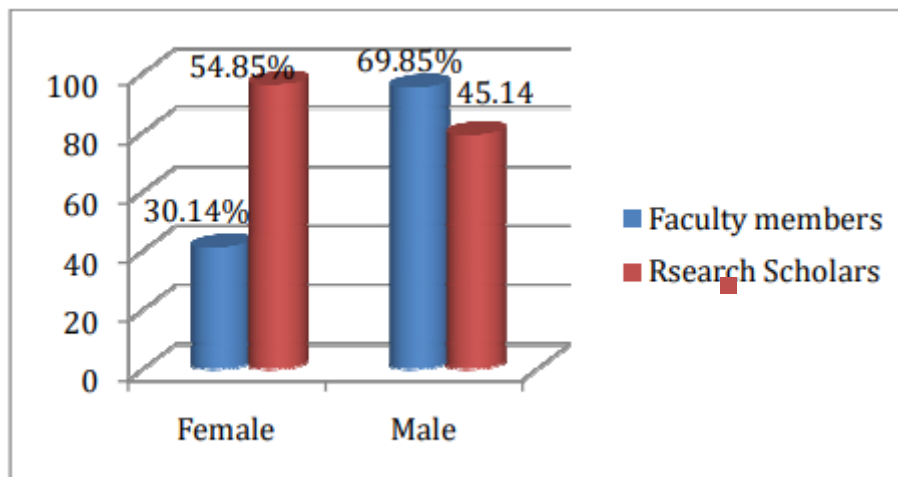


Figure 2 Faculty And Research Scholars By Gender

Table 4 Distribution Of Respondents

Designation	Frequency	Percent
Research Scholars	175	56.27 %
Faculty	136	43.72%
Total	311	100%

(Source Primary Data)

The analysis of the respondent revealed that among the respondent there are 175 (56.27%) Research Scholars and 136 (43.72%) faculty members.

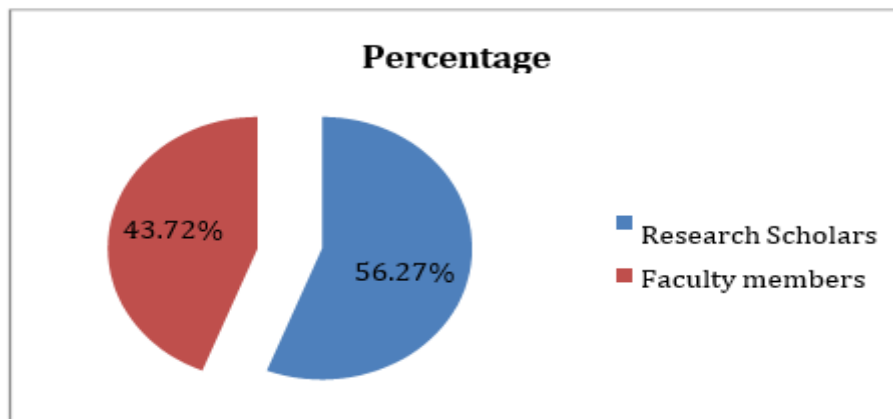


Figure 3 Distribution Of Respondents By Designation Wise

FREQUENCY OF LIBRARY USERS

A user's level of satisfaction with the library's collection and services, in addition to the usage of the library's resources, was one of the parameters that was determined by the number of times they visited the library. The replies to the survey about the number of times people visit the library reveal some fascinating findings. The information that was acquired and can be found in Table-5 and Figure-4 below pertains to the regularity with which library patrons use the facility.

Table 5 The Frequency Of Library Uses

Frequency of Visit	Faculty (N=136)	Research Scholars (N=175)	Total (N=311)
Daily	-	11(6.28%)	11(3.53%)
Weekly	12(8.82%)	25(14.28%)	37(11.89%)
Monthly	28(20.58%)	74(42.8%)	102(32.79%)
Occasionally	96(66.17%)	65(37.14%)	161(51.76%)

(Source Primary Data)

Following an examination of the available data, it was shown that more than half 161 (51.76%) of the respondents went to the library on occasion. There was not a single member of the faculty who went to the library on a daily basis, while just one-tenth 11 (3.53%) of the research researchers went there. Only one fifth 12 (20.58%) of the faculty members went to the library on a weekly basis, and fewer than one third 10 (20.58%) of the respondents went there on a monthly basis. More than three-fifths 96 (66.17%) of the faculties visited the library occasionally, while only two-fifths 65 (37.14%) of the research scholars visited the library occasionally. Three-twentieths 25 (14.28%) of the research scholars visited the library weekly, which was followed by seventeenth 74 (42.8%) of the research scholars who went to the

Library monthly. It was noted that a relatively small percentage of the respondents go to the library on a weekly basis, with the bulk of respondents (161, or 51.76%) going to the library on a monthly basis, then on an infrequent basis.

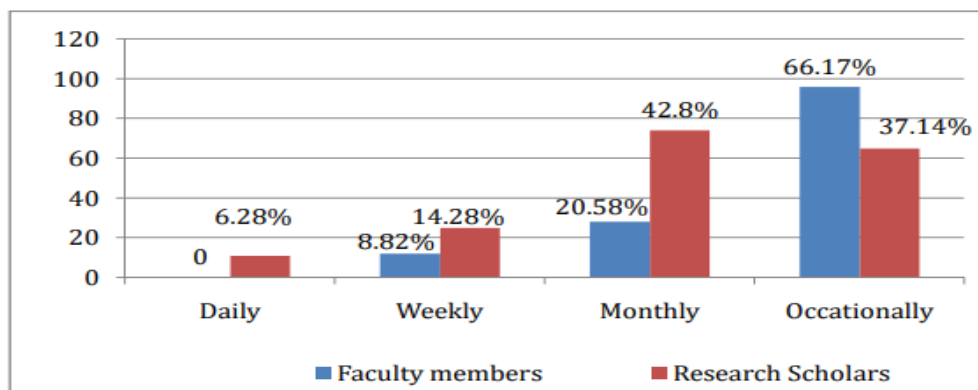


Figure 4 Frequency Of Library Uses

CONCLUSION

In today's increasingly digital environment, having a good understanding of how to use information resources is becoming increasingly crucial. This fact takes on a greater relevance with each passing day. A person with more experience is stronger and more powerful when it comes to handling knowledge since they have more experience. The growth and development of an organisation, a culture, or a nation are all intrinsically tied to this dilemma, as are the same difficulties in their entirety. We can state that the word "information literacy" refers to a collection of talents that centre around the search for and use of a variety of different sorts of information. This definition is open to interpretation. The phrase "information literacy" can be explained in a straightforward manner by stating that it refers to "a talent, ability, expertise; aptitude, and competency of a person that makes him capable of finding the appropriate information from the appropriate source." This definition captures the essence of what the term "information literacy" means. This particular interpretation of the term "information literacy" (Mahadev and Prasad, 2016).

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