A study of Library Services, Facilities and Information Technology amongst Yoga- Science Libraries in Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The present study makes an attempt to know the various facilities and services which are essential to the users in the Yoga-Science Libraries in Maharashtra. The research tool, questionnaire method was adopted to collect the data. The study also focused on the use of hardware, use of software, network operating systems, library management software, internet browsers, various types of ICT based services, availability of various internet based services/ facilities, objectives of ICT application in Yoga-Science libraries, Conclusions and recommendation.

Keywords: Yoga Science, Yoga Libraries, Library Services, Library Facilities, Information Technology

1. INTRODUCTION

The library service is a kind of invisible product in which users participate. Owing to the nature of the open service system, the changing demands of users and the continuing development of document information resources for the library service system. Yoga-Science libraries being the treasure house of knowledge played a vital role in the field of education and contribute much to the overall development of libraries in our society. Among the three components of library services namely, the physical part i.e. the book collection is more vital. It is the books, which make library. The quality and quantity of book collection govern the success and failure of library in the achievement of its objectives. For the proper planning and designing and development of any library and to develop a material in a helpful sequence require the studies relating to users of information. Competence in the use of the library is a combination of yoga based attitude knowledge and skill. It depends upon an awareness of the importance of yoga-science relating books and libraries in our culture heritage and in our daily life, a desire to use them, knowledge of the kinds of materials that the yoga-science library provides and the development of skills. Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra serve as natural home of education and contribute significantly to innovation and technical change and training grounds for users and provide basic methodology in specialized fields. The success of their goal depends upon the resources, facilities

and services they had in libraries. The establishment and maintenance of a resource rich library with need based facilities and services are the important prerequisites for yoga-science institutes. In the changing information environment the communication technologies have improved the facilities and services of the libraries. The advent of the Internet and World Wide Web (WWW) has caused a dramatic evolution in yoga-science libraries. Today Internet has taken the responsibility of controlling the problems like collection, organization, storing, retrieval and dissemination created by the information revolution. A modern library possessing wealth of information is dispersed at diverse parts of the world. The networking of computers i.e. the Internet and World Wide Web allow the sharing of information sources among users.

Concept of Yoga-Science

The word "yoga" comes from a Sanskrit root "yuj" which means union, or yoke, to join, and to direct and concentrate one's attention. Yoga philosophy and practice were first described by Patanjali in the classic text, Yoga Sutras, which is widely acknowledged as the authoritative text on yoga. Today, many people identify yoga only with asana, the physical practice of yoga, but asana is just one of the many tools used for healing the individual; only three of the 196 sutras mention asana and the remainder of the text discusses the other components of yoga including conscious breathing, meditation, lifestyle and diet changes, visualization and the use of sound, among many others. In Yoga Sutras, Patanjali outlines an eightfold path to awareness and enlightenment called ashtanga, which literally means "eight limbs".Regular practice of yoga promotes strength, endurance, flexibility and facilitates characteristics of friendliness, compassion, and greater self-control, while cultivating a sense of calmness and well-being. Sustained practice also leads to important outcomes such as changes in life perspective, self-awareness and an improved sense of energy to live life fully and with genuine enjoyment. The practice of yoga produces a physiological state opposite to that of the flight-or-fight stress response and with that interruption in the stress response, a sense of balance and union between the mind and body can be achieved.

Review of Literature

Hingwe (1969) concluded that newly established institutions were spending more funds on libraries for building up the basic collection, whereas long-standing institutions had not increased their expenditure in proportion to increase in students, teachers and rising price of books. In a study of degree college libraries, Raina (1980) revealed that Library services except circulation service were found missing. Adebayo (2007) depicted that libraries of colleges of education in Nigeria were rendering basic services as recommended by National Commissions for Colleges of Education. These did not provide indexing and abstracting services. Pratap and Joshi (2009) revealed that in the libraries of colleges of education the collection size varied considerably and comparatively older colleges had large collections. He suggested the introduction of user education programme and need to increase the range and depth of collection and services. Gowda and Shivalingaiah (2009) The Study brought forward significant differences in the satisfaction level of research scholars of different disciplines with facilities and services of libraries. Majority of the respondents of humanities and social science found the facilities and services of university libraries poor, whereas the respondents of science group considered the facilities and services as moderately good. Chopra and Singh (2010) defines polytechnic libraries describes the resources, services of Government polytechnic college library Amritsar. They also investigated the budget of library, Resources of Library, collection development, technical process of collection, membership, library building, services, facilities and activities of Library. Chandrasekar and Adithya (2013) An attempt was made to know the library facilities and information services provided to research scholars in 82 VTU research center libraries in Karnataka State. The survey method is used with a well-designed questionnaire collect data. The librarians' responses on various library facilities and information services in these libraries were gathered using Likert's 5 point scale. The responses were analysed using statistical techniques. Prakash and Ramanna (2014) The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of use of collections, Facilities and services,

purpose of visit to the library; adequacy of library hours, infrastructure facilities, use and collections of documents both print and non- print. The paper also identifies the levels of use of various services provided, access of online databases services, database search techniques, and users' awareness about different types of library network.

Objective of the Study

1. To study the traditional based library services and facilities in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra; and

2. To find out the information technology based library services and facilities.

Hypothesis

1. Most of yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra are providing library services and facilities;
2. More Yoga-Science libraries are in better position in the application of ICT; and
3. The electronic information resources and services of yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra are inadequate to meet the information needs

Scope and Limitations of the study

1. The study is confined to the library services and facilities amongst Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra
2. The study is also limited to the Yoga Science related universities, institutes and colleges libraries in Maharashtra are considered for the study.

Research Methodology

The data are collected through questionnaire and interview technique using survey method. Collected data has been analysed by statistical techniques and presented data in tabular as well as in graphical form. In graphical form, Bar Charts, Pie Charts are used for presentation.

Figure No. 1 : Respondents in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra
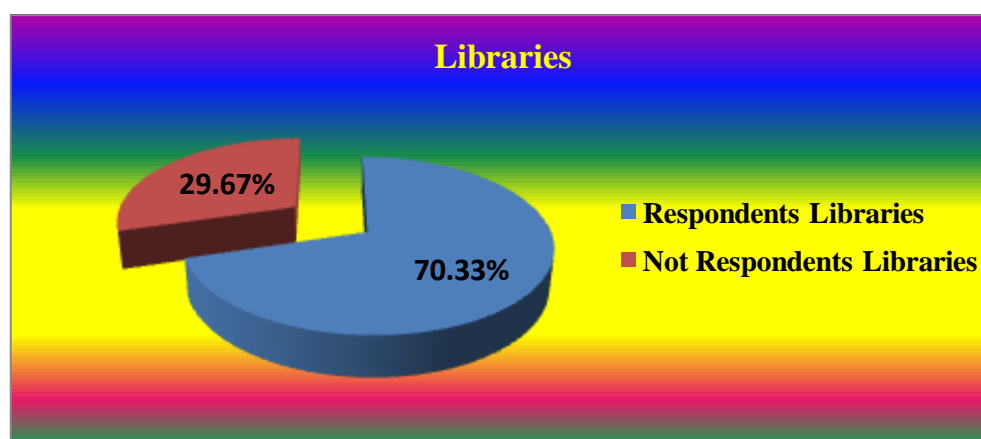

Figure no. 1 shows the respondents in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. It can be observed from the above table that, This study is conducted among 182 Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. The response was received from 128 libraries which constitute 70.33% of response rate and 29.67 % libraries was not respondents.

Table no. 1 : Services and Facilities in Yoga Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Services and Facilities	No. of Library	Percentage
1	Reference service	111	86.72
2	Inter Library Loan	3	2.34
3	OPAC	67	52.34
4	Library Catalogue	125	97.66
5	Lending Service	128	100
6	Reprographic Service	47	36.72
7	Computerized service	67	52.34
8	Indexing and Abstracting Service	22	17.19
9	Translation Service	4	3.12
10	Paper Clipping Service	128	100
11	Information Service	81	63.28
12	CAS/SDI	73	57.03
13	Reservation of Book	29	22.66

The above table indicates the services and facilities in Yoga-Science libraries. It can be observed from the above table that, 100% of Yoga-Science libraries are providing Lending Service and Paper Clipping Service, followed by 97.66% libraries for Library Catalogue, 86.72% libraries for Reference Service, 63.28% libraries for Information Service, 57.03% libraries for CAS/SDI, 52.34% libraries for OPAC and Computerized service, 36.72% libraries for Reprographic Service, 22.66% libraries for Reservation of Book, 17.19% libraries for Indexing and Abstracting Service, 3.12% libraries for Translation Service and 2.34% libraries for Inter Library Loan etc. Hence, this indicates that **"Most of yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra are providing library services and facilities" (hypothesis no. 1)** is valid.

Table No. 2 : Use of Hardware in Yoga Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Hardware in Library	No. of Library	Percentage
1	Server	61	47.66
2	Client's /Computer Work Stations	128	100
3	Printer	128	100
4	Barcode Printer	8	6.25
5	Scanner	86	67.19
6	Barcode Scanner	8	6.25
7	CD-Net server	6	4.69
8	Systems with DVDS	2	1.56
9	Back up Device	26	20.31

10	LCD Projector	123	96.09
11	CD-Writer	128	100
12	UPS	128	100

The above table provides information about the hardware available in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. It can be observed from the above table that 100% Yoga-Science libraries have Clients/ Computer Workstations, Printer, CD-Writer and UPS, followed 96.09% libraries, 67.19% libraries, 47.66% libraries, 20.31% libraries, 6.25% libraries, 4.69% libraries and 1.56% libraries have LCD Projector, Scanner, Server, Back up Device, Barcode Scanner and Printer, CD-Net server and Systems with DVDS respectively. It is observed that most of the library professionals are not aware of the operations of hardware properly, so they are underutilized.

A good number of the Yoga-Science libraries need more computer terminals and devices to provide IT based resources and services. Maximum number of Yoga-science libraries have more better hardware facilities including Printer, CD-Writer, UPS, LCD Projector, Scanner, Server and Back up Device etc. Hence, this indicates that **"More Yoga-Science libraries are in better position in the application of ICT" (hypothesis no.2)** is valid.

Table No. 3 : Use of Software in Yoga Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Software	No. of Library	Percentage
1	Network Operating System	67	52.34
2	Library Management Software	67	52.34
3	Digital Library Software	0	0
4	CD-Net Management Software	6	4.69
5	DTP Software	9	7.03
6	DBMS/RDBMS	48	37.5
7	Antivirus Software	128	100

The above table shows the availability of software in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. The analysis indicates that 100% Yoga-Science libraries have Antivirus Software, 52.34% libraries have Network Operating System and library management Software, 37.5% libraries have DBMS/RDBMS and 4.69% libraries have DTP Software. Hence, this indicates that **"More Yoga-Science libraries are in better position in the application of ICT" (hypothesis no. 2**) is invalid**.**
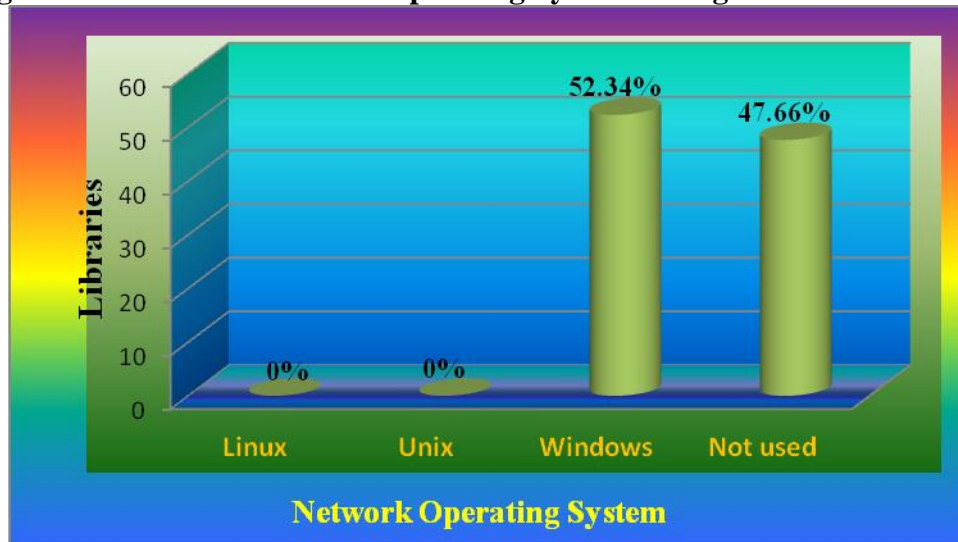
Figure No. 2 : Use of Network Operating System in Yoga-Science Libraries

Figur no. 2 shows the different type of network operating systems (NOS) used in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. 52.34% of Yoga-Science libraries are using Windows operating system while47.66% of Yoga-Science libraries did not use any operating system
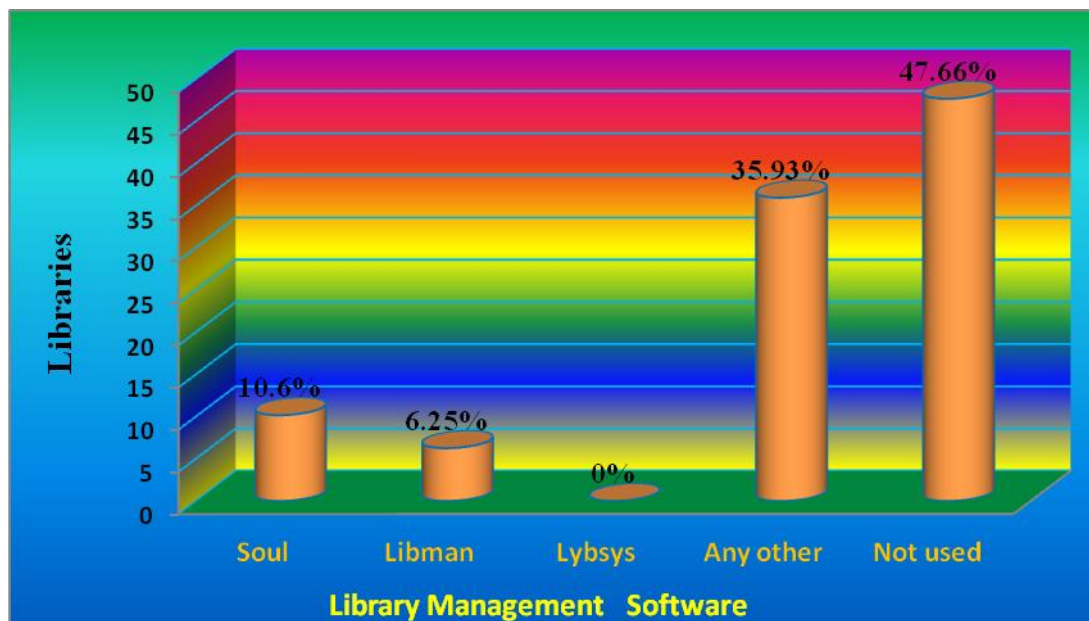
Figure No. 3 : Use of Library Management Software in Yoga-Science Libraries

Figure no. 3 shows the different library management software uses in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. It is found that Soul is used in 10.6% Yoga-Science libraries, Libman is used 6.25% libraries and any other Library Management Software is used by 35.93% Yoga-Science Libraries while 47.66% Yoga-Science libraries did not use any Library Management Software.

Table No. 4 : Internet Browsers in Yoga Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Software	No. of Library	Percentage
1	Netscape	0	0
2	Internet Explorer	103	80.47
3	Netscape and Internet Explorer	21	16.41
4	Not Used	4	3.12
Total		**128**	**100**

The above table highlights the details of the internet browsers being used in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. It can be observed from the above figure that, 80.47% of Yoga-Science libraries are using Internet Explorer, 16.41% Libraries are using Netscape and Internet Explorer while 3.12% of

Yoga-Science libraries are not using any Internet Browsers.

Table No. 5 : Services Provided Using Information and Communication Technologies in Yoga Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Type of Services in Library	No. of Library	Percentage
1	Access to full text databases	36	28.13
2	Access to bibliographical databases	48	37.50
3	OPAC	67	52.34
4	Web OPAC	3	2.34
5	Multimedia Service	31	24.22
6	Automated indexing Service	4	3.13
7	Automated reference service	5	3.91
8	CAS/ SDI	73	57.03
9	Scanning of documents	21	16.41
10	E-Journals	97	75.78
11	E-Books	89	69.53
12	Library Webpage	34	26.56

From the above table that portraits the provision of various types of ICT based services provided in Yoga-Science libraries. Users is the king pin of the library. So the main purpose of IT application, use of ICT is to provide better services and facilities to users. It can be observed from the above table that, 75.78% of Yoga-Science libraries are providing E-Journals, followed by 69.53% libraries for E-Books, 57.03% libraries for CAS/SDI, 52.34% libraries for OPAC, 37.50% libraries for access to bibliographical databases, 28.13% libraries for access to full text databases, 26.56% libraries for library Webpage, 24.22% libraries for Multimedia Service, 16.41% libraries for Scanning of documents, 3.91% libraries for automated reference service, 3.13% libraries for automated indexing Service and 2.34% libraries for Web OPAC etc.

Hence, this indicates that **"The electronic information resources and services of yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra are inadequate to meet the information needs" (hypothesis no. 3)** is valid.

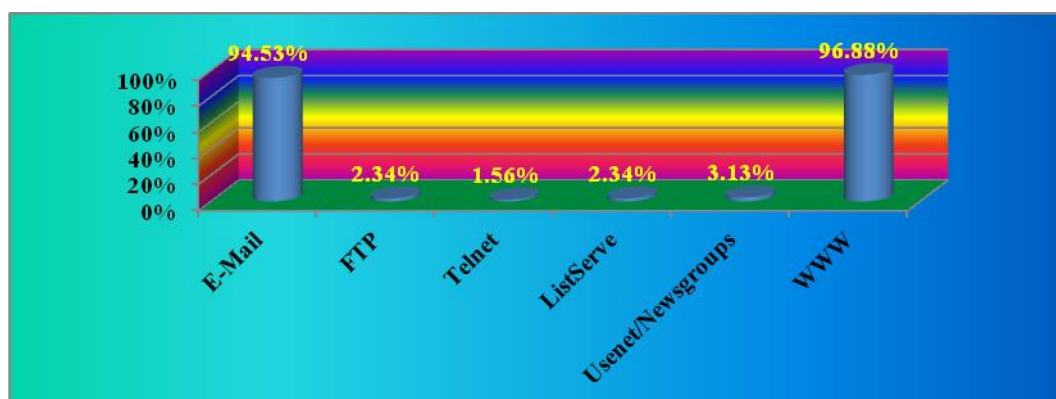**Figure No. 4 : Internet Services Provided in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra**

Figure no. 4 elucidates the availability of various internet based services/ facilities in Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra. It is found that 96.88% of Yoga Science libraries are providing www, 94.53% of Yoga Science libraries are providing E-Mail, 3.13% Libraries are providing Usenet. Newsgroup, 2.34% libraries are providing FTP and ListServe and 1.53% Yoga Science libraries are providing Telnet.

Table No. 6 : Objectives of ICT Application in Yoga Science Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Objectives	Library	Percentage
1	To modernize the library activities	128	100
2	To render effective services to the user community	128	100
3	To keep the users up to date in their fields	128	100
4	To improve access to library collection	128	100
5	To improve the quality of existing services	128	100
6	To reduce routine and time consuming clerical works	128	100
7	To improve cooperation and resource sharing among libraries	128	100
8	To easily participate and utilize national and international computer networks	128	100
9	To improve prestige and visibility of library	128	100

The above table shows that the major objectives of ICT application in Yoga-Science libraries. In order to identify the objective of ICT application in Yoga-Science libraries, 9 most important objectives were offered. It can be observed from the above table that objectives of ICT application of all Yoga-Science libraries means 100% of Yoga-Science libraries are providing training through objectives of ICT application i.e. To modernize the library activities, To render effective services to the user community, To keep the users up- to-date in their fields, To improve access to library collection, To improve the quality of existing services, To reduce routine and time consuming clerical works, To improve cooperation and resource sharing among libraries, To easily participate and utilize national and

international computer networks and To improve prestige and visibility of library and To provide competitive.

Findings and Conclusion

1. The response was received from 128 libraries which constitute 70.33% of response rate and 29.67 % libraries was not respondents (Figure no. 1)

2. (Table no. 1) 100% of Yoga-Science libraries are providing Lending Service and Paper Clipping Service, followed by 97.66% libraries for Library Catalogue, 86.72% libraries for Reference Service, 63.28% libraries for Information Service, 57.03% libraries for CAS/SDI, 52.34% libraries for OPAC and Computerized service, 36.72% libraries for Reprographic Service, 22.66% libraries for Reservation of Book, 17.19% libraries for Indexing and Abstracting Service, 3.12% libraries for Translation Service and 2.34% libraries for Inter Library Loan etc. Hence, this indicates that **"Most of yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra are providing library services and facilities" (hypothesis no. 1)** is valid.

3. (Table no. 2) 100% Yoga-Science libraries have Clients/ Computer Workstations, Printer, CD-Writer and UPS, followed 96.09% libraries, 67.19% libraries, 47.66% libraries, 20.31% libraries, 6.25% libraries, 4.69% libraries and 1.56% libraries have LCD Projector, Scanner, Server, Back up Device, Barcode Scanner and Printer,CD-Net server and Systems with DVDS respectively. It is observed that most of the library professionals are not aware of the operations of hardware properly, so they are underutilized.

4. A good number of the Yoga-Science libraries need more computer terminals and devices to provide IT based resources and services. Maximum number of Yoga-science libraries have more better hardware facilities including Printer, CD-Writer, UPS, LCD Projector, Scanner, Server and Back up Device etc. Hence, this indicates that **"More Yoga-Science libraries are in better position in the application of ICT" (hypothesis no.2)** is valid. (Table no. 2)

5. (Table no. 3) 100% Yoga-Science libraries have Antivirus Software, 52.34% libraries have Network Operating System and library management Software, 37.5% libraries have DBMS/RDBMS and 4.69% libraries have DTP Software. Hence, this indicates that **"More Yoga-Science libraries are in better position in the application of ICT" (hypothesis no. 2**) is invalid**.**

6. 52.34% of Yoga-Science libraries are using Windows operating system while 47.66% of Yoga-Science libraries did not use any operating system. (Figure no. 2)

7. Soul is used in 10.6% Yoga-Science libraries, Libman is used 6.25% libraries and any other Library Management Software is used by 35.93% Yoga-Science Libraries while 47.66% Yoga-Science libraries did not use any Library Management Software. (Figure no. 3)

8. 80.47% of Yoga-Science libraries are using Internet Explorer, 16.41% Libraries are using Netscape and Internet Explorer while 3.12% of Yoga-Science libraries are not using any Internet Browsers. (Figure no. 4)

9. 75.78% of Yoga-Science libraries are providing E-Journals, followed by 69.53% libraries for E-Books, 57.03% libraries for CAS/SDI, 52.34% libraries for OPAC, 37.50% libraries for access to bibliographical databases, 28.13% libraries for access to full text databases, 26.56% libraries for library Webpage, 24.22% libraries for Multimedia Service, 16.41% libraries for Scanning of documents, 3.91% libraries for automated reference service, 3.13% libraries for automated indexing Service and 2.34% libraries for Web OPAC etc. Hence, this indicates that **"The electronic information resources and services of Yoga-Science libraries in Maharashtra are inadequate to meet the information needs" (hypothesis no. 3)** is valid. (Table no. 5)

10. 96.88% of Yoga Science libraries are providing WWW, 94.53% of Yoga Science libraries are providing E-Mail, 3.13% Libraries are providing Usenet. Newsgroup, 2.34% libraries are providing FTP and ListServe and 1.53% Yoga Science libraries are providing Telnet. (Figure no. 4)

11. (Table no. 6) the objectives of ICT application of all Yoga-Science libraries means 100% of Yoga-Science libraries are providing training through objectives of ICT application i.e. To modernize the library activities, To render effective services to the user community, To keep the users up- to-date in their fields, To improve access to library collection, To improve the quality of existing services, To reduce routine and time consuming clerical works, To improve cooperation and resource sharing among libraries, To easily participate and utilize national and international computer networks and To improve prestige and visibility of library and To provide competitive.

Recommendations

The recommendations are drawn out of the data collection, analysis and the interpretations of the study. The following recommendations need to be considered in the yoga-science libraries to serve the users better.

1. It is observed that the yoga-science libraries in Maharashtra do not have exclusive services and facilities for Users. The study recommends the Provision of facilities like internet enabled computers and printers with trained staff to assist the users.

2. The yoga-science libraries have need to improve existing library services.

3. Even though the online journals and books are on the move, the traditional libraries have need to improve ICT based resources.

4. The yoga-science libraries should have UGC INFONET and other consortium for resource sharing.

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