

STATUS AND USAGE OF LIBRARY INFORMATION RESOURCES AND INFORMATION SERVICES OF RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA, TIRUPATI

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Abstract

In this paper I studied the status and usage of library resources and services of Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati. The collection development, library membership, staff position, working hours, library automation, services offered and availability of online resources are also discussed. A well-structured questionnaire was administered to 200 faculty members, Research scholars and post-graduation students to collect the primary data from respondents. A total number of 180 filled in questionnaires were received showing overall response rate of counterproductive to evaluate library users. Majority 47.22% respondents post graduate students, majority 21.11% of users visiting daily, 36.11% of users visiting library research purpose, majority 28.80% of users using books lending service, here users convey their majority opinion about library working hours (36.11%), physical facilities (48.33%), Library services (37.22%) and library resources (37.77%). The University library maintain limited library collection because of this University have four Sanskrit Professional Departments and three other departments these are Department of Vyakarana, Department of Jyotisha, Department of Vedhabhasyam, Department of Computer Science, Department of History and Department of History. The library users fully satisfied with library facilities, library working hours, information sources and library information services.

KEYWORDS: Academic libraries, University libraries, Deemed universities, Library information sources, Library information services

INTRODUCTION

“Vedic education is the mirror of all the education”. Max Muller. India Culture is rare manifestation of an intense pride in knowledge. Knowledge, intelligence and spirituality have always held very important place in India.

The Education system which was evolved first in ancient India is known as the Vedic system of education. In other words, the ancient systems of education were based on the Vedas and therefore it was given the name of Vedic Educational System. Ancient education emerged from the Vedas. They are supposed to be the source of Indian philosophy of life. Vedas means to know Veda occupy a very important place in the Indian life. The basis of Indian culture lies in the Vedas which are four in number - Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.

Some scholars have sub divided Vedic Educational period into Rig Veda period, Brhmani period, Upanishada period, Sutra period, Smriti period etc but all these period, due to predominance of the Vedas, there was no change in the aims and ideals of educations. During Vedic period, most of the upper castes, which were either Brahmins or Kshatriyas, had their education in a unique system called ‘Gurukulas’

Table 1. Description of Universities

Name of the university	Approval	Website Address	Year of Established	Year of to deemed university	Abbreviations
Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	UGC	www.rsvidyapeetha.ac.in	1961	1987	RSVT

On the recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Commission appointed by the Government of India during 1950's a central Sanskrit Institute was established at Tirupati in 1961 by the Ministry of Education, Government of India in partial fulfillment of the recommendations, for the preservation and propagation of Traditional Sanskrit learning combining it with the modern methods of research. The Government of India Constituted an autonomous registered body called ‘Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Tirupati Society’ for the administration of the institution. The foundation stone for the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha was laid by the then Vice-President of India, Dr.S.Radhakrishnan on 4th January, 1962. About forty two acres of land at the foot of the Seven Hills, Tirumala was leased out by the T.T.D. Trust, then headed by executive officer, Dr. C.Anna Rao along with a munificent donation of Rs.10 lacs towards construction of buildings.

The Vidyapeetha Society has had a galaxy of successive chairmen who were well known public figures Sri Ptanjali Sastry, former Chief Justice of India being the first, followed by Prof.V.Raghavan, a reputed Indologist and Sri. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, former Speaker of Lok Sabha. Dr.B.R.Sharma was the Founder, and also acted as the Director

from 1962 to 1970. Later the post of Director was changed into that of Principal. Sri Venkata Raghavacharya, Dr. Mandan Mishra, Dr.K.R.Karunakaran, Dr.M.D.Balasubramayam and Prof.N.S.Ramanuja Tatacharya served the institution in various capacities. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha came under the aegis of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sangathan an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education in April, 1971. Despite the challenges of the modern world, it has grown from strength to strength as a premier Instituion for Sanskrit learning and research in India. During the Silver Jubile celebrations in 1987, Sri. P.V.Narasimha Rao, the then Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India announced the decision of the Government to elevate its status to that of a Deemed University.

The Vidyapeetha was declared as a Deemed to be a University on the recommendations of the U.G.C under Section 3 of UGC Act by the Government of India in its Gazette dated 16-11-1987, No. F.9-2/85 U-3. The Deemed University was formally inaugurated by the then President of India Sri R.Venaktaraman on 25th August, 1989. The Vidyapeetha started functioning as Deemed University from the academic year 1991-92. Since the we have had three eminent Chancellors, M.M.Sri Pttabhirama Sastri, Prof. Ramaranjan Mukherjee and Dr.V.R.Panchamukhi (two terms), and the Vice Chancellor were Prof. N.S.Ramanuja Tatacharya, Prof. S.B.Raghunathacharya and Prof. D.Prahladachar. Now Prof. Harekrishna Sathapathy took over as Vice Chancellor. The Vidyapeetha is now headed by Dr. J.B.Patnaik serving as the Chancellor and Prof. Harekrishna Sathapathy as the Vice Chancellor of the Vidyapeetha.

OBJECTIVES

To determine the status of resources like infrastructure, collection, staff, facilities and services in the libraries of selected deemed universities

- To find out the frequency of visiting the library
- To know what type of Information Sources and Services provide by library
- To know the type of Information access by the users
- To find out usage status of Library resources services
- To know the opinion of users on Library services, sources and facilities

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Meher Singh and Ajay Kumar Arora¹ conducted study Library Resources and Services in the selected University libraries of Haryana, India. They studied the collection development, library membership, staff position working hours, services offered and e-resources. The survey highlighted the resources and services of the selected university libraries in Haryana and will be somewhat helpful to the society in imparting rational education to their younger generation for a better tomorrow. **Daulat Jotwani**² conducted study Library resources and services in Indian Institute of Technology". His paper comprehensively studies the functioning, the resources and the services of these libraries. The level of automation, availability of ICT infrastructure , access to electronic resources .It is suggested that these libraries need to move to the next level of technological up-gradation including application of cloud computing to improve their resources and

services. **Seema Vasishta studied³** studied status of libraries in higher technical education institutions: with special reference to deemed universities of North India. Examines the present conditions in libraries in technical deemed universities north India. The study is based on the analysis of physical facilities, budget, professional staff, Organisational structure, library holdings, processing etc. **M.Madhusudahan and V.Nagabhusanam⁴** conducted study use of web-based library services in selected University libraries in India: a study. The paper highlights the current state of web-based library services against which they can benchmark their own web-based library services by university librarians in India. **Veena A. Prakash and Sapana Tayade⁵** studied the Study of E-resources of Indian Institute of Management IIM Libraries in India". The main objective is to determine the availability of different types of e-resources, subscribed e-resources through consortium, memberships of library networks and collaboration with libraries. **Nilaranjan Barik⁶** conducted study Assessing the effectiveness and Usage of Library Resources and Services of Einstein Academy of Technology and Management, Bhubaneswar: a faculty oriented study". In this study the investigator tried to assess the library services of EATM, based on library resources exist, Information services being offered and staff proficiency to deliver promised services. It is found that majority of the faculty members are satisfied on the resources and services of the library. **Adegun Adewole, Oyewumi Olatundan and Oladapo Yemisi O⁷** were studied Effectiveness of Library services and Resources in an African University". The findings of this study show that library service and resources are adequate and readily available, it would result to increase in use. If there is improvement in the response to users' needs the end result will thus be an increase in the library's role in the pursuit of user's educational goals, research and needs. **Onuoha, Uloma Doris, Omokoje Adesina and Bamidele Itunu A.⁸** Studied Assessing service effectiveness and satisfaction with library services at Babcock University, Nigeria", the aim of his study was to investigate the use, effectiveness and satisfaction with library services. The descriptive research design was used for this study. The population was made up of 5,847 under graduates students at Babcock University, Nigeria, findings from the study revealed that photo copying and analyzed using frequency service were the most utilized library services. Photocopying, reference and circulation services were also considered as effective services. Majority of respondents, however, indicated that they were satisfied with library services to a little extent. **Arinawathi Ayob and Perpustakaan Hamzah Sendunt⁹** conducted study An Assessment of the Effectiveness of Library resources and services in supporting researchers information needs, the research also studied the relationship between demographic characteristics and library activities of the researchers and their perceived effectiveness of the library services in supporting their information need.

DESCRIPTION OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library of this Vidyapeetha was established in the Year 1961 with 350 books under the control of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, an autonomous body under the auspicious of Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India, New Delhi.

The Vidyapeetha has been upgraded as Deemed University in the Year 1987 and simultaneously it is called as University Library under the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha.

LIBRARY BUILDING:

The University library is located in two buildings namely old library building and new library building. The library is having 2438.14 sq. mts. of floor space. It is having a seating capacity of 140.

LIBRARY COLLECTION**Table 2. Collection of University Library**

Collection of Library	Total No of collection
Books	10,05,000
Manuscripts	3919
Digitized copies	626
Journals collection	
Indian Journals	176
Foreign Journals	04
Library network	INFLIBNET

At present the library consists of 1,05,000 volumes of books on various subjects belonging to Vedas, Smritis, Upanishads; Darsanas like Nyaya, Mimamsa, Sankhya, Advaita, Visistadvaita and Dvaita; Sanskrit Epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata; Puranas like Vishnu, Brahmanda, Narada, Varaha, Garuda Agni, Vayu, Kurma, Siva etc.; Jyotisha, Vyakarana, Chandas, Champu; and Sanskrit Literature such as poetry, Drama, Prose etc. The other subjects like Mathematics, Computer Science, History, Sociology and Economics are also included in the collection. The manuscripts section comprises a collection of 3919 with 8,022 titles. Out of these, 500 are in the form of Paper, and others are in Palm Leaf, Digital Forms RSVT Library subscribed Four Foreign Journals and One Hundred and Seventy Six Indian Journals and Periodicals are being subscribed. The Vidyapeetha Library has undertaken digitization process under Centre of Excellence no. of Manuscripts 626.

Table 3. Working hours of the University Library

Working Day	Opening time of the University library
Monday to Friday	9.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday	9.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.
During Summer Vacation	8.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M.

The library will be kept open for 350 days throughout the year and the timings will be as follows Monday to Friday : 9.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M., Saturday and Sunday : 9.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M., During Summer Vacation : 8.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M.

LIBRARY AUTOMATION

The UGC-INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad has provided the funds for the computerization of the Library and arrangement of OPAC services through SOUL Software. Accordingly, books are computerized for quick access in order to get the information about the books available in the Library.

UGC Sanctioned INFLIBNET Project by the recommendations of INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad in the year 2001. UGC provided Non-recurring grant for the establishment of equipment in the year 2001. Recurring grant is provided during the X Plan period. This project focuses on automation and networking of University Library.

Now, the Vidyapeetha Library is fully computerized under the UGC-INFLIBNET programme. OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) facility is provided for public access. Bar-coding of books has been completed successfully.

Table 4: Membership Eligibility of Library Users

S.No.	Type of Users	No. of Books	Stipulated Period for Returning of Books
1.	Faculty Members	10	01 Year
2.	Non-teaching Members	03	01 Year
3.	Research Scholars	07	30 days
4.	PG Students	06	15 days
5.	UG Students	05	15 days
6.	Outside Members	02	90 days

Here Table 4 shows membership of the library users, every library user should take membership for utilize library resources and library services, the library offers membership different category wise, for faculty 10 books duration period of one year, for non-teaching staff members 03 books one year duration, for research scholars 07 books duration 30 days, Post Graduation students 06 books 15 days, for U.G. Students 05 books 15 days. The University library lending books for outside members loan period 90 days.

Table 5: Staff position in the University library

Staff Position	No. of Staff available
University Librarian	x
Deputy Librarian	x
Assistant University Librarian	1
Information Scientist	1
Professional Assistant	1
Semiprofessional Assistant	1
Library Assistant	1

Table 5 shows staff position of the University library. The University not recruited University librarian and Deputy librarian. The University library recruited Assistant University librarian-01, Information Scientist- 01, Professional Assistant-01, Semiprofessional Assistant-01, Library Assistant-01, here Assistant University librarian is in charge of the University library.

METHODOLOGY This study used questionnaire based survey method. I have distributed two type of questionnaire one questionnaire for University librarian and second questionnaire for library users (faculty members, research scholars and post graduate students) of Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati random selected samples to collect the primary data out of which a total number of 180 filled in questionnaires were received out of 200 users and the overall responses were considered for the data analysis and interpretation. the collected data have been organized and tabulated by using statistical method and the responses shown in percentage and ranking

Table 6: Distributes of respondents by Category

Items	Respondents	Percentage	Rank
Faculty Members	25	13.88	3
Research Scholars	70	38.88	2
PG Students	85	47.22	1
Total	180	100%	

Table 6 shows distribution of respondents, here majority 47. % of the respondents post graduation students, 28% of the respondents research scholars, 13% of respondents faculty members

Table 7. Frequency of use of library

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
Daily	38	21.11	1
3 times in a week	25	13.88	5
Once in a week	30	16.66	2
Fortnightly	29	16.11	3
Monthly	30	16.66	2
Occasionally	28	15.55	4
Total	180	100%	

Table shows the frequency of use of library, the findings in this table all three categories are visit nearly equal, 21% of users used library daily, 16% of users used once in a week, fortnight and monthly and 15% users used occasionally.

Table 8: Purpose of visiting library

Purpose	No of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
Teaching	23	12.77	4
Research	65	36.11	1

Self Knowledge	45	25	2
Recreation	15	8.33	5
Others	12	17.77	3
Total	180	100%	

Table 7 shows purpose of visiting library, here majority 36% of users are visiting library for research purpose, 25% of users for self knowledge, 12% of users visiting library for improve teaching skills, 8% of users visiting library different purpose ex. Relaxation, watching library collection.

Table 9: Library Resources used by users

Items	No of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
Text books	55	30.55	1
Reference resources	25	13.88	4
Print Journals	30	16.66	3
Electronic resources	40	22.22	2
News papers	12	6.66	6
For all library resources	15	10	5
Total	180	100%	

Table 9 shows usage statistics of library resources by users, majority 30% of users using textbooks, 40% of users using electronic resources, 30% of users using print journals, 25% of users reference resources, 18% of users using all resources, a few 6% of users using news papers.

Table 10: Library services used by users

Items	No of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
Lending service	52	28.88	1
Reference service	23	12.77	4
Journals & Periodicals	35	19.44	3
Electronic service (e-journals, Databases, Video Lectures)	40	22.22	2
Reprographic service	15	8.33	5
News papers clipping	10	5.55	6
OPAC	5	2.77	7
Interlibrary Loan	0	0	0
Total	180	100%	

The findings of Table 10 majority 28% of users are using books lending service, the library provides books lending facility of category wise. 22% of users using electronic services, they are search online journals and databases, 19% of users using print journal

service, followed by 12% of users reference service, 08% reprographic services, 05% newspapers clipping service and 2% of user using Online Public Access Catalogue.

Table 11. Opinion of Library users about library service, sources and facilities

Facilities, Services and Sources	Opinion of User	Respondents	Percentage (%)	Rank
Library working hours	Excellent	90	50	1
	Very good	65	36.11	2
	Good	23	12.77	3
	Poor	2	1.11	4
	Doesn't Exist	0	0	5
	Total	180	100%	
Physical facilities (Furniture, Lighting, water)	Excellent	75	41.66	2
	Very good	87	48.33	1
	Good	15	8.33	3
	Poor	3	1.66	4
	Doesn't Exist	0	0	5
	Total	180	100%	
Library services (CAS, SDI, lending, Internet, Reprographic, OPAC, etc.,)	Excellent	67	37.22	1
	Very good	55	30.55	3
	Good	56	31.11	2
	Poor	2	1.11	4
	Doesn't Exist	0	0	5
	Total	180	100%	
Library Information sources (Print and Electronic)	Excellent	68	37.77	1
	Very good	57	31.66	2
	Good	53	29.44	3
	Poor	2	1.11	4
	Doesn't Exist	0	0	5
	Total	180	100%	

Here Table 11 shows opinion of the users about Library working hours, facilities, resources and services.

Table 11.1 User's opinion about library working hours

Here 50% of the users satisfied library working hours, 36% of users quote opinion very good, followed by 23% of good, 2% of users poor, because they are advise increase library working time 9.00am to 10.00 p.m., no user respondent is dissatisfied with working hours.

Table 11.2 Users opinion about Physical facilities of library

The physical facility includes the items like furniture, lighting, Drinking water, reprography, and computers. Majority 48% of respondents very good, 41% of respondent

excellent followed by 8% of respondents good, 1% of respondents poor, here university not provide generator facility while power cut.

Table 11.3 Users opinion about library services

The table reveals that 37% of respondents have appreciated the library services as excellent which are followed by 30% as very good, 31% as good and 1% poor. Overall respondents are satisfied.

Table 11.4 User opinion about library information sources

The table shows opinion of the library users about library information sources, here reveals that 37% of respondents have appreciated the library resources as excellent, 31% of respondents as very good, which are followed by 29% as good and 1% as poor.

CONCLUSION

The University have separate library building it is having 2438.14 sq. mts. Of floor space having of a seating capacity of 140. The university library maintain good collection and provide good information services. At present the library consists of 1,05,000 volumes of books on various subjects belonging to Vedas, Smritis, Upanishads; Darshanas like Nyaya, Mimamsa, Sankhya, Advaita, Visistadvaita and Dvaita; Sanskrit Epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata; Puranas like Vishnu, Brahmada, Narada, Varaha, Garuda Agni, Vayu, Kurma, Siva etc.; Jyotisha, Vyakarana, Chandas, Champu; and Sanskrit Literature such as poetry, Drama, Prose etc. The University have separate manuscripts section comprises a collection of 3919 with 8,022 titles. Out of these, 500 are in the form of Paper, and others are in Palm Leaf, Digital Forms. The Vidyapeetha Library has undertaken digitization process under Centre of Excellence. No. of Manuscripts Digitized, 626. I have finding this study Here all three categories of library users fully satisfied on library facilities, working hours, library information sources and information services.

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