

**THE PERFORMANCE OF LIBRARIES IN GOVERNMENT AND
PRIVATE DEGREE COLLEGES IN VISAKHAPATNAM
DISTRICT:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

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LEARNING IS A CONTINUOUS PROCESS

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Dedicated to
the divine lotus feet of
Sri Venkateswara

CONTENTS

Chapter No.	TITLE OF THE CHAPTER	Page No.
I	INTRODUCTION	1-15
II	SIGNIFICANCE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES	16-69
III	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	17-100
IV	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	101-115
V	DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	116-188
VI	SUMMARY, FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	189-218
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	219-227
	ANNEXURE 1	228-234
	ANNEXURE 2	235-237

LIST OF CONTENTS

SL.NO:	Description	Page No:
	CHAPTER – I INTRODUCTION	1-15
1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	The Role of Libraries in Education	4
1.2	Evolution of Education with Libraries	5
1.3	Library resources and their role in education	6
1.4	Impact of library aesthetics on student behavior	7
1.5	Relation between Library and Education	8
1.6	Benefits of Libraries for College Students	10
1.7	Chaptalization	13
	CHAPTER – II SIGNIFICANCE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES	16-69
2.0	Introduction	16
2.1	Types of libraries	18
2.2	Role of Libraries	22
2.3	Libraries in Colleges	32
2.4	Functions of college libraries	34
2.5	Services of College Library	36
2.6	Library as an information center	40
2.7	Nature of Information collection in higher education institutions	43
2.8	Organization of Information in libraries	46
2.9	Information services in higher education institutions	47
2.10	Role of librarian in college library	59
2.11	Chapter Summary	68
	CHAPTER – III REVIEW OF LITERATURE	70-100
3.0	Introduction	70
3.1	Studies related to importance of libraries	71

3.2	Studies related to resources, services and facilities of libraries	75
3.3	Studies related to collection development in libraries	81
3.4	Studies related to Information and Communication Technology in Libraries	86
3.5	Studies related to performance of libraries in Higher Education	89
3.6	Studies related to role of libraries in higher education	95
3.7	Research Gap	99
	CHAPTER – IV RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	101-115
4.0	Introduction	101
4.1	Need for the study	102
4.2	Significance of the study	102
4.3	Statement of the problem	104
4.4	Objectives of the study	105
4.5	Hypotheses of the study	105
4.6	Scope of the study	106
4.7	Methodology	107
4.8	Limitations	114
4.9	Citation Style Used	115
	CHAPTER – V DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	116-188
5.0	Introduction	116
5.1	Part - 1: Data Analysis of Librarians	116
5.2	Part- 2: Data Analysis of Students	175
	CHAPTER – VI SUMMARY, FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	189-218
6.0	Summary	189
6.1	Findings	191
6.2	Suggestions	210
6.3	Conclusion	215
6.4	Suggestions for further research	217

LIST OF TABLES

Table NO:	TITLE	Page No:
1	Distribution of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	117
2	Medium of instruction followed by study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	118
3	Faculty strength of the degree colleges	119
4	Total number of students	120
5	Year of establishment of the library	122
6	Working hours of the degree college	123
7	No. of working hours in degree college libraries	124
8	Circulation hours of the Library	125
9	The Sources of Grant in Degree college Libraries	126
10	Percentage of library budget allocated out of the total degree college budget during the period 2019-2020 to 2020-2021	128
11	Budgetary details of degree college libraries from 2019-2020 to 2020-2021	129
12	Average number of staff working in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	130
13	Qualifications of Librarian Staff in degree colleges	131
14	Details of Experience of Library staff in Degree colleges	132
15	Information resources available in Government and Private degree colleges libraries	134
16	Strength of Reference Book in Degree college Libraries	135
17	No. of Current Periodical Subscription in Degree College Libraries	137
18	No. of News Papers available in the libraries	138
19	Availability of Audio-visual material in degree college libraries	140
20	Availability of technical processing in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	142
21	Details of services offered by the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	145
22	Average facilities in the library of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	147
23	Availability of career guidance cell in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	149
24	Member of the career guidance cell in study degree colleges under	151

	Government and Private Management	
25	Number of students visited the libraries in a week for career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	152
26	Number of students use internet for career guidance in a week in the study degree colleges of Government and Private Management	154
27	Activities of librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	155
28	Sources available in libraries for student guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	157
29	Availability of literature in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	159
30	Availability of resources in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	160
31	Available literature for student guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	161
32	Details of student guidance activities in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	163
33	Organization of workshops/seminars on soft skills in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	165
34	Role played by the college librarian in career guidance of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	166
35	Career counseling performed by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	167
36	Level of collaboration played by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	168
37	Personal characteristics required of a librarian to offer student guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	169
38	Soft skills required by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	170
39	Opinions on support of librarian as career guide in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	172
40	Problems of libraries in providing career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	173
41	Gender-wise distribution of students of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	175
42	Course-wise distribution of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	176
43	Average number of teaching staff and students visit college libraries in Government and Private Degree colleges	177
44	Visit other libraries other than college library by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	178
45	Purpose of visiting other libraries by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	179
46	Average number of hours spends by the students in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	180

47	Preference of literature normally used by the students in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	181
48	Type of services of libraries useful for study purpose of students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	182
49	Level of satisfaction experienced by the students in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	184
50	Opinion of the students on features of libraries in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	185
51	Performance of libraries in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	186
52	Opinion of the students on role of librarian in providing career development materials in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	187

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No:	TITLE	Page No:
1	Distribution of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	117
2	Medium of instruction followed by study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	118
3	Faculty strength of the degree colleges	120
4	Total number of students	121
5	Year of establishment of the library	123
6	Working hours of the degree college	124
7	No. of working hours in degree college libraries	125
8	Circulation hours of the Library	126
9	Average number of staff working in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	131
10	Qualifications of Librarian Staff in degree colleges	132
11	Details of Experience of Library staff in Degree colleges	133
12	Strength of Reference Book in Degree College Libraries	136
13	No. of Current Periodical Subscription in Degree College Libraries	138
14	No. of News Papers available in the libraries	139
15	Availability of Audio-visual material in degree college libraries	141
16	Details of services offered by the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	146
17	Member of the career guidance cell in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	152
18	Number of students visited the libraries in a week for career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	153
19	Number of students use internet for career guidance in a week in the study degree colleges of Government and Private Management	155
20	Details of student guidance activities in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	165
21	Role played by the college librarian in career guidance of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	167
22	Career counseling performed by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	168
23	Problems of libraries in providing career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	175

24	Gender-wise distribution of students of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	176
25	Course-wise distribution of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	177
26	Average number of teaching staff and students visit college libraries in Government and Private Degree colleges	177
27	Visit other libraries other than college library by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	178
28	Purpose of visiting other libraries by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	180
29	Average number of hours spends by the students in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	181
30	Preference of literature normally used by the students in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	182
31	Type of services of libraries useful for study purpose of students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management	183

CHAPTER – ONE

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Education, along with advancements in science and technology, is one of the most important factors in the economic, social, and cultural development of a nation. In the field of education, evaluation can be understood as the process of gaining a deeper comprehension of the ever-increasing availability of information or knowledge. The library is an essential part of any educational institution, including colleges, and universities as well. Education shifts its focus to the individual student and motivates youngsters to take an energetic and creative part in their quest to increase their literacy levels through reading and study, with the end goal of developing an exemplary member of society. At a professional institution, the teaching staff, students, and research scholars all ought to be provided with as much information and service support as is humanly possible. The library serves a variety of purposes as a repository of information. As a consequence of this, the contemporaryization of libraries is necessary for research and development in any industry, and the expansion of library facilities ought to be incorporated into the general educational programme of colleges.

The library is an essential component of the educational process at all levels, but particularly at the college level, where it helps students develop their personalities, communication abilities, careers, and creative abilities. This is true regardless of the level of education being provided. Therefore, a library that is well-organized is necessary for

the teaching and learning process in a college, particularly when the emphasis is shifted away from classroom-centered teaching procedures. The standard of education is significantly influenced by libraries in a meaningful way. The level of quality achieved in both the teaching and the learning process is directly proportional to the amount of information amassed and distributed by college libraries. "A well-stocked and current library is a prerequisite for all contemporary educational institutions," says S.R. Dongerkery. The libraries that are housed within today's educational institutions are required to plan, develop, and organise the library resources and services in such a way that it is possible for users to retrieve the information they seek in the shortest amount of time possible while also saving themselves time. The goal of a library should be to deliver relevant information to the appropriate patron at the appropriate time and in the appropriate format.

It has been asserted that education, particularly at higher levels, is more of a process of learning than it is of teaching, which suggests that students need to make an effort to learn. They need to have access to the facilities required to master the content, techniques, skills, thought patterns, and work practices of their chosen field, and they need to be able to do so. This is especially true in the modern era, which is characterised by a proliferation of information, a revolution in technology, and significant societal, economic, and political shifts.

The enormous growth of information and its proliferation, on the one hand, access to information through various communication media with the development of technology, on the other hand, and the public's awareness of egalitarian opportunities and

social justice, on the third hand, have all contributed to an increase in the strain placed on the educational system as a whole. Because of the shift in emphasis, various changes need to be made to teaching skills and techniques, learning habits, the design and implementation of curriculum, and other areas. Because of these changes made to the way education is delivered, there has been an increase in demand for additional reading materials. The student cannot be adequately prepared for the challenges that society will throw at them by listening to the lectures in the classroom. It is impossible for the instructor to be an effective educator if he does not draw from a wide variety of information sources and remain up to date in his area of specialisation. In a similar vein, the requirements for the quantity and quality of information that researchers need can vary. In this context, the role that libraries play as repositories of information that is hidden away in a variety of formats is critical. The development of higher education could not have occurred without the contribution of the library. It is not simply a storage facility for books and other reading material that has been gathered for the purpose of preservation; rather, it also serves as a dynamic educational instrument, feeding the student's intellect, encouraging the faculty's researchers, and inviting anyone who walks through its doors to fully participate in the intellectual and cultural contexts of the institution. It is not an overstatement to say that a library is an essential component in order to ensure the smooth operation of the higher education programme from start to finish.

"Libraries are not merely storage facilities; they are knowledge-rich springs that irrigate the side field of education and culture," Dr. S.R. Ranganathan once said. No formal education programme can be successful in acquiring the most recent information

through documents without the assistance and cooperation of a library. Libraries are essential to this process.

It is essential for a contemporary college in India to have a library that has been meticulously organised and is fully operational. This ensures that it can fulfil its role as the intellectual hub of the institution for both students and faculty. The librarian extends an invitation to those interested in gaining more knowledge to enjoy an intellectual feast in the midst of tranquilly and orderly shelved periodicals. After that, people will be able to refer to it appropriately as the open sesame of literature.

The Role of Libraries in Education

Human efforts in the collection of documents can be traced back to the beginnings of the world's first libraries. The most popular topics would be determined by factors such as access, acquisition, the ability to recognise the tools necessary for appropriate arrangement, the market for books, the process of obtaining materials, the books' physical characteristics, the language and distribution of the books, the books' function in education, the level of literacy, and the finances. Not to mention the involvement of private sponsorship, the Church, or the government in its affairs, which would be additional elements to consider. [Note:] Since the 1960s, computerization and digitization have been playing an important role in the industry.

The earliest library records can be traced back to cuneiform script clay tablets from 2600 B.C., papyrus temple records from ancient Egypt, Nippur libraries from 1900 B.C., and thirty thousand clay tablets from 700 B.C. in a classified library system in

Nineveh. These records highlight the meticulous work on religion, administration, and literary skills of the Mesopotamian scholars, which is sure to captivate modern enthusiasts. The "Enuma Elish" or "Epic of Creation," which presents the Babylonian conception of the "Epic of Gilgamesh," was one of the tablets that was included in this collection.

Evolution of Education with Libraries

Byzantium or Constantinople are considered to be the birthplace of the inextricable connection between books and education (the ancient city of Thrace in present-day Istanbul, Turkey, founded by the Greeks in the seventh century). In order to preserve and collect the results of their Hellenistic thoughts, monks wrote nonstop in rooms within monasteries that were specifically designated for the writing of manuscripts. These rooms became large libraries that were solely dedicated to the monks' education regarding the development of their spirituality. The majority of Greco-Roman classics were kept safe by these monastery scriptoriums throughout Europe's dark ages, which revived the tradition of orthodox libraries and education models. These, in turn, played an important role in the development of libraries, intellectual culture, and education, which was inevitable given the vast resources that were available. The "Pitakataik" library, which was established by King Mindon Min during the pre-colonial era as one of the eight structures erected in honour of naming Mandalay as his capital, was responsible for the storage of historical documents, educational materials, and Buddhist scriptures from the 18th century. This contributed to the strengthening of the connection between libraries and education. As a result, the library and education

developed a mutually beneficial and inextricable dependence on one another. Through the years, we have gained the knowledge that the library, education, and the growth of the nation have always been intertwined. These three factors have had an effect on students in elementary school all the way up to those in the highest levels of education, not to mention the informal medium of adult literacy.

Library resources and their role in education

Over the course of a number of years, libraries have made positive contributions to the field of education by way of the information, teaching resources, and referral services that they have made available to the public. The fact that libraries now offer individual tutoring programmes and educational classes, in addition to their existing outreach to particular groups of people with educational disabilities, is evidence of the libraries' growing involvement in education. The dissemination of educational materials to establishments like hospitals, prisons, homes for the disabled and elderly, rehabilitation centres, and groups with issues related to education as well as adolescents involved in crime and unemployment has a discernible effect on their education. Institutions like these include:

Some libraries offer classes for illiterate parents to teach them language skills that will help them better instruct their children, whereas other libraries invite entire families to participate in reading classes and book discussions.

Libraries have taken on a more proactive role in the preservation of information written by wise men since the invention of writing paper and the introduction of

computers. They have done this with vigour and zeal in furthering the cause of academic research and education, and they have catered to the needs of millions of individuals who are interested in gaining knowledge.

Impact of library aesthetics on student behavior

When planning the layout of a new library, "future-proofing" should be considered one of the most important components of the success criteria. Strong flooring, sufficient lighting, and sufficient ventilation will go a long way toward promoting adaptability and flexibility for generations to come. These days, the personality of the users is always taken into consideration when designing the aesthetics. In other words, people take precedence over a building, which is a significant shift from previous times, when the collection of books in a library was considered to be the most important aspect of the institution.

In place of an antiquated structure that gives students little atmosphere or environment that is conducive to advancement in their respective fields of study, a stunning building that houses a library will rekindle the passions of the students and entice their constituents to experience the library in its new glory as a resourceful learning space. This will allow the students and their constituents to experience the library in its new glory as a resourceful learning space. Although it has not yet been determined whether or not well-designed space has a positive effect on the student population, all signs point in the direction of a yes answer being the most likely outcome.

Relation between Library and Education

A collection of useful material, whether it be published, unpublished, or audiovisual, that serves a common purpose, whether in the field of biology, mathematics, statistics, or computer science, can be referred to as a library. The library is a building that houses a collection of services and resources. It is also sometimes used to refer to an alternative meaning of a collection of useful material. They are required to make use of certified personnel for the purpose of providing data interpretation and explanation to those engaged in research on educational inputs, information, or even recreational information. In other words, they are tools for education at all levels, as well as a method for selecting, collecting, preserving, and disseminating knowledge to individuals who are interested in acquiring it.

On the other hand, education is a collection of processes that promotes the positive values of a society through the inculcation of knowledge, skills, and attitudes in a controlled environment, such as a school. This leads to individual development as well as social competence, which is the result of the accumulation of experiences and observations.

This analogy sheds light on the intriguing reality that while the library fulfils the enviable role of the knowledge source and its dissemination as well as the protector of knowledge and its storage, education cannot exist without the support of the library, and a library is unnecessary if it is unable to transmit education.

A well-stocked library is analogous to a sturdy rock upon which individuals can construct a basis for their own personal development. In addition, it contributes to the

general welfare of both the local community and the country as a whole. A library is an essential component of any educational establishment, be it a school, university, museum, organisation, or institution. Without a library, it would be challenging for any educational establishment to fulfil its mission of educating its students.

A good education is necessary because it enables a human being to receive perfect and adequate knowledge in a rational and civic manner. This lifts the human being out of the realms of ignorance and into the glow of enlightenment, placing him on a path of useful and factual information that leads to self-education. This enables the human being to experience intellectual self-reliance, which improves his inner vision on aspects such as behaviour, attitude, character, conduct, and outlook. He will educate himself in every conceivable subject, be able to differentiate between right and wrong, good and evil, and in general set himself apart from other men of average ability.

The term "library" can refer to much more than just a collection of books; it has a much broader range of connotations. It is a treasury of information and knowledge that employs trained librarians to preserve, systematise, and administer its resources so that they can successfully contribute to the continuing education and self-improvement of men, women, and children by assisting them in identifying, extracting, and disseminating the correct information from the maze of available material. This treasury of information and knowledge is a public library. Public libraries employ trained librarians to preserve, systematise, and administer their A researcher will not only find the expertise of the scientific/information officer on specific subjects and his ability to narrow the search to

be invaluable in their quest for facts, but they will also find the precious time that they save to be extremely valuable.

When it comes to education, the library officer is in the best position to direct you to the best library resources that are available. These resources include the notations in elusive magazines and periodicals, rare books, manuscripts and microfilms, abstracts, indices, and bibliographies (Catalogues), all of which a research scholar would have difficulty locating on his own. The vast majority of researchers acknowledge the value of a professional librarian in advancing both their pursuit of knowledge and the education that comes after it. As a consequence of this, libraries provide limitless opportunities for education and research. In order to enhance the aspirants' learning curves, libraries are categorised into the three types that are listed below.

Benefits of Libraries for College Students

The needs of the organisations, such as schools and colleges, as well as other professional and non-professional organisations, that a library serves are always what determine the role that the library plays in the community. In most cases, the services in question are not sufficient to fulfil the function that has been assigned to them at a particular educational level. The idea that libraries should be aligned with their goals is gaining traction. As a consequence, libraries and their librarians need to participate conscientiously in the exercise in order to enhance their contribution to the education cause by gaining a deeper understanding of development through careful planning.

Encourage Curiosity, Problem Solving, and Creativity:

Students attend school to study specific subjects. This is likely to leave them with a negative attitude toward education. The library claims to have books and other materials on every subject imaginable. When a student seeks a solution, desires to create something, or is bitten by the innovation bug, he or she will visit the library. Therefore, it becomes the place to go when you want to be creative.

High-Quality Reference Materials

Academic libraries stock high-quality reference materials. There are numerous publications, including books, articles, journals, and magazines, in the world. Their quality is undeterminable. However, a library will never stock unvetted materials. This ensures you will receive the highest quality reference materials.

Supports Reading and Literacy:

The library promotes student and community reading and literacy. The concept of a library is synonymous with reading and the pursuit of knowledge. It cultivates a reading culture and tradition among students and members of society.

Reading nooks are becoming increasingly difficult to locate. This leaves only the library as an option for students. In addition, the library imparts a sense of formal education. This perception is necessary for a student to achieve academic goals and for a community to produce literate individuals.

The Best Place to Study:

It is possible for individuals to read anywhere, but there is no assurance that they will comprehend the text. You can study at home, under a tree, in a vehicle, and in numerous other locations. When it comes to studying, however, no other location can compete with a library.

A library is the ideal location for a thesis writer to compose the finest academic paper. This enables the reader to concentrate and generate well-considered ideas. This improves the quality of the paper you receive.

A library is also a conducive environment for reading and writing. The seats and tables are designed to promote long-term concentration and academic concentration. There are additional students present on the premises. If you require consultation, they will assist you. Additionally, there are books of all types in the library. You do not spend the entire day looking for them. With the assistance of knowledgeable librarians, these books will be straightforward to locate.

Safe Place for the Quiet Students:

There are students of varying personalities and abilities. Some are so boisterous and restless that they spend their leisure time in the field. Provisions are made for such individuals. In every school, however, there are students who are focused on academics and maintain a low profile. Even though they are allotted time to play, their primary focus is on their studies. These students find a conducive environment in which to explore and implement their ideas.

Some of the students are intelligent and engaged in dynamic projects outside of the classroom. Others require additional time to complete class assignments and exercises. The library provides a solution for students whose concentration is easily distracted by classwork.

Dynamic Resources for Students to test their Knowledge:

Dynamic Resources for Students' Knowledge Assessment: Students have academic assignments to complete. However, they have different ideas and are curious about the surrounding world. The library offers a secure environment for testing these ideas and knowledge.

The available reference materials are not limited to a single topic. This affords students the chance to explore additional concepts using credible library materials. It enhances their confidence and allows them to be creative during the learning process.

The library will not be replaced anytime soon, not even by technology. Thesis Rush offers high-quality academic resources that make writing simple and efficient. Consequently, library patrons will have access to high-quality writing services on a variety of topics, which will improve their academic performance.

Chaptalization

This study has been organized in six chapters.

Chapter - One: Chapter-I is 'Introduction' deals with introduction: the concept of libraries in general and colleges in higher education in particular. In this chapter a brief

discussion has been done on The Role of Libraries in Education, Evolution of Education with Libraries, Library resources and their role in education, Impact of library aesthetics on student behavior, Relation between Library and Education and Benefits of Libraries for College Students. At the end of this chapter Chapterisation is presented.

Chapter - Two: This chapter is “Significance of College Libraries”, which deals Types of libraries, Role of Libraries, Libraries in Colleges, Functions of college libraries, Services of College Library, Library as an information center, Nature of Information collection in higher education institutions, Organization of Information in libraries, Information services in higher education institutions, Role of librarian in college library, Chapter Summary, and at the end of this chapter an overall chapter summary is discussed.

Chapter - Three: This chapter is “Literature Review”, deals with the earlier studies related to the current research topic are discussed and analysed. On this chapter the studies related to importance of libraries, resources, services and facilities of libraries, collection development in libraries, Information and Communication Technology in libraries, performance of libraries in Higher Education, role of libraries in higher education, and at the end of this chapter Research Gap is discussed.

Chapter -Four: This chapter is “Research Methodology” which deals with the need for the study, significance of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypothesis of the study, scope of the study and methodology. In the methodology a brief discussion on area of the study, sample of the study, research tool, data collection and data analysis are discussed. At the end of this chapter the limitations of the study are presented.

Chapter - Five: This chapter is “Data Analysis and Interpretation” which deals with the tables, graphs, and discussion on out results from the data processing. Moreover, this chapter represents the perceptions of the librarians and students about the performance of libraries in government and private degree colleges, the analysis has been done on the comparative basis, where the perceptions of the respondents have been presented by frequency and percentages.

Chapter - Six: This chapter is “Summary, Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion”, where the summary of the study, findings from the data analysis and suggestions based on the findings were discussed. This chapter also presents the conclusion of the study and at the end of this chapter suggestions for further research is discussed.

CHAPTER – TWO

SIGNIFICANCE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Introduction

Education is the process of acquiring general as well as specialised knowledge through the means of study and learning that develop intellectual powers of reasoning and judgement. Education can be defined as the process of the process of human educational growth and development lasts a person's entire lifetime because it involves the acquisition of skills necessary for performing a variety of professional and vocational functions.

The modern era has shown that knowledge is the most important component in economic growth. At the same time, there has been a shift in the nature of work, away from occupations rooted in industrial production and toward occupations associated with knowledge and information. This shift has given rise to the phenomenon that is commonly referred to as the "knowledge economy." Because of this transformation, the global economy has become aware of the significance of obtaining a higher education in order to acquire the necessary skills and aptitude that are required in order to satisfy the current requirement of the job market. There has been a startling acceleration in the student population of higher educational institutions in recent years. As a result of this circumstance, the rate of graduate unemployment is rising, and this is due to the fact that higher education is not designed to either meet development or employment goals.

Indeed, the topic of improving one's employability has emerged as a central focus in the conference and seminar circuits of the world of higher education. A new mantra is

currently being chanted throughout the academic community, and it goes as follows:

"make graduates and postgraduates employable" (Thakore, 2007).

According to IBNlive.com, a new survey conducted in India by the National Sample Survey Organisation shows that the rate of unemployment among educated people (those with an education level of secondary school or higher) is higher than the rate of unemployment among those with an education level of secondary school or lower in both rural and urban areas. It has been found that the rate of unemployment for women is higher than that for men, and the rate is highest for women living in urban areas. On the other hand, the unemployment rate among young people between the ages of 15 and 29 was significantly higher in comparison to that of the overall population. In addition to this, it reveals that the educated youth population had a disproportionately high unemployment rate in both the urban and rural areas. In rural areas, there are as many as 133 unemployed young people for every thousand in comparison to only 91 in urban areas. According to Global Broadcast News (2006), the number of females who live in rural areas is 267, while the number of females who live in urban areas is 208. There is an increase in employment opportunities across a variety of industries, but employers are having trouble filling those positions with candidates who meet their requirements. As a result, there is a pressing need to place emphasis on career counselling in the country at this time.

There has been a blurring of the lines between different countries and cultural traditions in recent times. The twenty first century is the century of the international community. People and materials are sourced from one section to another based on the

requirements and the availability of those sections. One needs to possess the highest possible level of professional education in order to comply with the guidelines of the new world order and act in a manner that is acceptable. In light of the current state of the economy, career counselling needs to be made available in educational institutions of higher learning. This will allow young people with big ambitions the freedom to dream and the confidence to pursue those dreams without any restrictions. There is an abundance of new employment opportunities available in a variety of fields, including retail banking, insurance, the healthcare and hospitality industries, as well as fitness, entertainment, and education, amongst others. However, despite the fact that millions of new jobs are being created, there are still millions of college graduates who are unable to find employment, not because there are not enough jobs available. There is a mismatch between the supply and demand of professionals in terms of the acquisition of new skill sets and people who are just entering the workforce for the first time. Those who venture out into the vast and cavernous world of work must do so with a goal-oriented gaze toward the future. It is necessary to concentrate on the areas for which one is best suited, and one must also clearly focus on the direction in which they wish to take their career. Help in determining the necessary skills and developing oneself in accordance with the jobs and fields that are in demand today and will continue to be in demand in the future is provided by career guidance.

Types of libraries

The library serves as a storehouse for information that can be accessed at a later time. Recording and archiving human knowledge can be done using a variety of different media. A couple of decades ago, people believed that documents that were written or

printed on paper were the most reliable medium. Electronic multimedia are now widely used for the preservation of knowledge in libraries of all types, including public, academic, national, and special libraries. This is due to the progress that has been made in science and technology. The human race has placed a high value on the ability to store information in a variety of formats ever since the dawn of civilization. On the other hand, one cannot deny the fact that ancient libraries were not at all like those found in modern times. Libraries are living spaces that evolve alongside the society they serve. It is necessary to establish numerous kinds of libraries in order to fulfil the requirements for social, economic, intellectual, and cultural advancement. As a result of this, the following categories of libraries will be covered:

1) Special Library: A special library is a library that caters to the informational requirements of a particular organisation, whether that organisation be a private company or a government agency. Such a library will have information on a specific group of topics. One of its primary goals is to reduce the amount of wasted time experienced by the employees and researchers working in such institutions. Information on statistics, accounting, economics, and banking should be available in extremely specialised libraries such as those that are devoted to business administration. Researchers will find them to be more accessible, corporeal, and down-to-earth, as well as a great time saver in their interactions for specific information and education in whatever organisation houses them if there is a clear directive for direct access to the required information only.

2) Public Library: The Public or Professional libraries, which are also referred to as a "People's University," serve as a hub for assimilating informal or formal information of

local learning content and correlating it with knowledge and information from global resources. This can be accomplished through the use of both online and in-person resources. As a result, public libraries will play an important part in the future of lifelong continuous learning and education because they will adopt a forward-thinking perspective on how to improve shifting tasks, demands, and working environments. This will allow them to assume an important role in the future. They will also need to alter the perception of the responsibilities of the librarian in order to achieve their goal of creating a library system that is more useful and that meets the new needs of the users. The public libraries and the knowledgeable librarians who work in them provide not only extensive access to information from a global network as a result of the development of networks as a result of technological and communication advancements, but also their expertise in information sourcing and quality rating. This is made possible as a result of the convergence of these two trends, which has led to the proliferation of networks. To phrase it another way, democratic knowledge cannot exist without the presence of public libraries.

In a meaningful effort to become dynamic education system partners, public libraries now play a more strategic role in establishing tools for lifelong learning. This is done in the name of lifelong learning. The efforts of the library in this regard are contributed to by a number of factors, including the assimilation of information and the study of the best practises in bringing about change in networking, library design, and the interaction on matters of mutual educational interests on both parties' advancement, particularly education related to work. In their outreach to educational institutions, they place a strong emphasis on communication technologies and networking, which is

another feather in the cap of promoting a process of learning that continues throughout one's life.

3) National Library: A national library is a library that has been established by the government of a nation to serve as the primary repository of information for that nation. This type of library is known as a "national library." In contrast to public libraries, these establishments lend books to the general public only infrequently. They frequently include a significant number of works that are extremely rare, valuable, or important. A National Library is a type of library that is charged with the responsibility of collecting and preserving the nation's literary works, both within and outside the borders of the country. As a result, the National Libraries provide services to the entirety of the nation.

4) Academic Libraries: Academic libraries are designed to serve the students and faculty of the school, college, or university in which they are housed by catering to the educational requirements of that institution. When it comes to a university, a heightened focus will be put on information that is associated with various research endeavours and projects.

In spite of the fact that this facet of the academic library's identity is frequently relegated to the realms of the overlooked or forgotten, the academic library's ace in the hole is the fact that it, no matter what the circumstances, supports a robust educational system. This is the library's trump card. The academic library has the greatest potential among all campuses to develop into the facility that is most focused on the needs of the students. There is a growing consensus that those who inherit control of academic libraries need to recognise that, despite the fact that the educational fabric of these

institutions is inextricably linked to their parent institution, they are, in fact, independent educational institutions that have the ability to influence the educational destinies of students and even those who come into contact with them. This is despite the fact that these institutions have an educational fabric that is inextricably linked to their parent institution. The assertion that "the academic library has died" made by Brian Sullivan, a librarian at Alfred University, in an article titled "Academic library autopsy report 2050," which is contradicted by the facts presented here.

Academic libraries are fully and comprehensively equipped to meet the diverse needs of students for references and research on all subjects that are related to the curriculum. This is one of the educational benefits that academic libraries provide. A library is responsible for the storage of information and knowledge that assists individuals in their pursuit of excellence as well as in the generation of new schools of thought, the making of innovative discoveries, and generally contributing to the expansion of information and knowledge on a global scale. The transmission of fresh and original ideas to subsequent generations is one of the purported benefits of accumulating knowledge, as stated by various experts.

The young men and women who will be tomorrow's leaders in various fields such as research are exposed to the revitalised compilation of such knowledge by the librarian and his assistants as part of the educational process. It is impossible to argue against the importance of a library as a tool for education; more accurately, a library acts as the impetus for entry into a wide variety of specialised fields, including engineering,

expertise, and skill. The library is an unmovable support structure in the endeavour to advance cultural awareness and educational opportunities.

In addition, a school library, college library, or university library is examples of academic libraries because these types of libraries are connected to academic institutions. Students, research scholars, faculty, and staff of an academic institution are the patrons of a specialised academic library at an academic institution. In order for its users to achieve a high level of education, the primary objective of an academic library is to make available to its users as many educational resources as is practically possible. There are many different kinds of academic libraries, including school libraries, college libraries, and university libraries.

a) School Library: A learning laboratory is a school library, which provides a variety of instructional media to support the education programme in the most effective manner possible. The goals of the educational programme are intended to be supported by the activities of the school library. It places an emphasis on the cultivation of effective modes of thought, the instillation of social attitudes, the acquisition of essential information, and the promotion of children's overall growth and development. Assisting students in the process of self-discovery, the adoption of high life ideals, the improvement of academic efficiency through self-study, and the development of critical thinking skills are the primary goals of the school library.

b) College Library: In the process of education, the college is an extremely important institution. A college or university without a library is analogous to a tree that is missing its roots. The prominence of the library that a college maintains is one of the most

important factors in determining that college's standing. Because of this, the library on every college campus should function as a teaching tool. It is expected of college libraries to support the overall mission of the college. As a result, the provision of assistance to the college's parent organisation in the course of its programming is the primary objective of a college library.

c) University Library: While it is possible for a library to exist even without a university, a university cannot function properly without a library. A university's library is considered an essential component of the educational establishment as a whole. It is primarily kept up for the benefit of the officers, faculty members, and students who are conducting research. Acquiring educational resources for the use of teaching departments and students is one of the ways that this organisation contributes significantly to the national life of the community.

Role of Libraries

It is therefore self-evident that the utility of libraries extends far beyond their basic function as information custodians and that they play a crucial role in educating the citizens of the world, not only from the developed nations, but also, and especially, those poor aspirants from the developing nations who hope for a better tomorrow. This is because libraries play a crucial role in the preservation of knowledge and information. When people's financial circumstances are such that they cannot afford to buy books, the only option they have for obtaining a good education and bringing themselves up to the same level as their classmates who come from more privileged parts of society is to use the library.

Role of Library in Distance Education

In light of the fact that an increasing number of students and working adults are opting for distance learning using tutorials with screen capture or Screen cast that mount educational information using a variety of tools such as multi-modal media in lieu of physical classrooms, the role of libraries in correspondence-education is worthy of discussion. This is because of the importance of ensuring that students are happy with the courses they are taking.

The students receive the course materials through the mail from the libraries that are responsible for preparing the correspondence courses; however, in many cases, reference access to library support is not available, with the exception of in regional centres.

The past few years have seen a radical shift to OER, which stands for Open Educational Courses. This shift has resulted in a profound transformation of the educational system found all over the world, and university libraries are working very hard to eliminate any remaining legal, technical, or political barriers. If open educational resources (OER) are used appropriately, they will unquestionably be able to meet the needs of prospective students as well as working adults who find it challenging and inconvenient to attend conventional classes.

2.2. 2 Role of E-Learning in Education

Learning that is enhanced by the use of computers is known as e-learning, also known as electronic learning. Additionally included are the activities of research,

education, and instruction within a digital setting. E-learning is becoming increasingly important in higher education as a result of the many benefits it offers, including ease of use, adaptability, and the opportunity to work at one's own pace from virtually any location with internet access. E-learning, also known as electronic learning, is teaching and learning that takes place in a computer setting and makes use of a digital environment.

The traditional idea of a library has been completely transformed as a result of the proliferation of information and communication technology. To facilitate lifelong learning, information security, and intellectual communication, today's digital libraries come outfitted with the means to store digital collections, as well as the necessary infrastructure and support services.

We are moving very quickly into the phase of learning through sight. The rise of digital technology is causing a shift in the way that people read. It is essential for elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities, and even higher education institutions to have digital libraries that place an emphasis on visualisation. The educational system, whether it be in a rural or suburban setting, has the potential to be completely transformed by the introduction of digital textbooks, audio lessons, video lessons, and tutorials. The advent of more advanced digital technologies has presented teachers with the opportunity to reimagine visual education. Because of a helpful convergence of image technologies and the process of teaching, educators now have the ability to integrate visual education with digital learning. This was not possible in the

past. Now more than ever, graphs and digital images are an essential part of the process of developing an information platform.

Students who use computers or tablets will benefit from an education that is easier to access, more resourceful, and more focused on its overall quality as a result of the introduction and development of electronic libraries.

Role of libraries in career guidance

In the field of career guidance, libraries have the potential to play an important role. Within the context of formal education, the library is often referred to as the "heart of education." Higher education libraries are committed to providing students with an independent learning environment as part of their overall mission. In order to better serve their customers, many book stores and libraries have moved their collections of books into private homes. As a consequence of this, one can draw the conclusion that an efficient library system is essential to the success of career guidance programmes housed within educational institutions. Because of this, the educational system needs to improve its library system and do a better job of spreading information about various careers.

Librarians, with their expertise in organising and disseminating information, have the potential to play a significant and long-lasting role in assisting and encouraging young people to follow their passions and pursue their dreams. College librarians in developing nations such as India can play a significant role in the career development of young people who visit the library for assistance with their studies and to prepare for future

opportunities in the workforce. These young people seek out assistance at the library in order to better prepare themselves for future employment opportunities.

Role of libraries in colleges

Education is a powerful tool that has the potential to bring about societal transformations and renaissance in the community. Education is the single activity that engages the most people all over the world—there are crores of students, instructors, and supporters. The progression of education is critical to the realisation of necessities, priorities, and excellent principles. The current trend in education is to cultivate a thinking individual who should demonstrate that they can be an independent person in every aspect of their life. The goal is to have young people who are resourceful and skilled, so that they can meet the demands of the employment market of today and pave the way for a better future with their own initiatives and innovations. Individuals with such potential can only be produced if they are first introduced to certain pathways, or channels, that will guide the individual in the right path in order for his mind to be developed correctly. Reading widely, which encourages the formation of independent judgement, is one way to accomplish this goal. This, in its turn, is something that can be accomplished by making use of the vast mine of knowledge that is contained in the goods that a library sells, such as books, periodicals, and other materials. The only way for the light of education to spread was for library patrons' previously undiscovered knowledge, talent, and skills to be brought to light. The qualities of talent, efficiency, and experience in man are fostered by the use of libraries, which are the most appropriate medium for carrying out this task.

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, who was serving as India's Vice President at the time, made the following observation in 1988 when he was in charge of opening the World Book Fair in New Delhi: "a library is more important than a university because a library can function without a university, where as a university cannot do anything without a library." The cultivation of human resources has been acknowledged, beyond a shadow of a doubt, as an essential component for the construction of a prosperous and progressive nation, and the establishment of appropriate infrastructural facilities is a precondition for accomplishing this objective. According to Nagaraj (1994), educational facilities typically consist of libraries, which serve as a fundamental and indispensable component.

Those who have contemplated in thought, speech, or writing on higher education, universities, and libraries have called the library by impressive terms such as "the heart of the University," "the fulcrum of university education," "the workshop of the scholars," "laboratory of the learned," "people's university," and other phrases along these lines. " "

With the goal of expanding people's knowledge, education, learning, and vocational training all play an important part in the role that libraries play. The rapidly accelerating development of information and communication technology in the educational sector imposes, supports, and stimulates the re-engineering of the library. As a result, the functions, the tools, and the heritage of libraries need to be adapted to the new context of study, work, and ultimately life." (Bargellini, ML & Luciana B, 2001)

The purpose of a contemporary library, which is generally understood to be that of a service institution, is to make it possible for users to make use of the library's

resources and other services. This kind of library collects materials, processes them, and then makes them available for use rather than storing or archiving them.

It goes without saying that people in our society regard libraries as places worthy of respect. Their value is unquestionably acknowledged, and substantial amounts of public funds and resources are made available for the purposes of libraries. The humanities, the sciences, and the technologies are all represented in the wealth of information that can be found in libraries. They are the keepers of the records of civilization, as well as the accomplishments and discoveries of mankind. Not only do libraries help to preserve our culture, but they also play an important part in the transmission of that culture because they are communication centres.

The librarian deserves all the praise when it comes to the quality of the library. It is entirely appropriate to refer to the librarian as the friend, the philosopher, and the guide. The books, the readers, and the librarian are the three essential components that make up the library. The college library is an essential part of the lives of young people who seek the shelter and community that can be found within the walls of colleges. Students are required to pay a visit to the college library in order to better comprehend the topics that they are studying, to become more independent, to better understand how to discover who they are, and to better apprehend their leisure time in a way that is useful, meaningful, and purposeful. In addition, students are required to do this in order to become more self-reliant.

It is important to take note of the observations made by the Kothari Commission (1966) in this context. According to the Commission "A "library" is not the same thing as

merely having a collection of books, even if those books are all of high quality. Even a relatively modest collection of thoughtfully selected books has the potential to work miracles in the lives of students if they are exposed to educators who are passionate about using books as a teaching tool and librarians who can collaborate with these educators to transform the library into an intellectual workshop. In the absence of such personnel, even the most opulent structure or extensive book collection is at risk of having no effect at all. It is not the purpose of library planning to compile a collection of books that are unrelated to the activities of the classroom, laboratory, study area, or meeting room. It is more important to relate the selection of books, the organisation of books, the terms of access, and any other activity that takes place in the library to the day-to-day needs and activities of the academic community, which includes both teachers and students. The selection ought to be geared toward facilitating both learning and investigation in some way. Both the teaching staff and the library staff should collaborate on a regular basis to get rid of outdated books and decide together on the titles and quantities of books that should be purchased. Microfilm and microcards can take the place of many of these, if not all of them."

"In the library, each student will have the freedom to grow at his own speed and along his own lines, to his own fullness, with the help of books just suited to him under the guidance of the teacher and the librarian," Ranganathan (1965) explains in a clear and concise manner. "In the library, each student will have the freedom to grow to his own fullness with the help of books just suited to him."

The academic librarian profession is undergoing a sea of change. Even though a lot of attention has been paid to the effects of new technologies, new sources of information, and new methods of management, the faces of the people working on the other side of the desk might be the most significant change. Students in higher education are becoming more diverse culturally, with shifting expectations and requirements, as well as increasingly varied personal histories and core values. Today, multiculturalism encompasses a wide range of categories, including racial origin, national origin, religious affiliation, gender, age, mental and physical capability, and socioeconomic status.

Libraries in Colleges

A college is considered as an academic institution of higher learning offering three-years undergraduate and two-years post-graduate courses leading to bachelor's and master's degrees, respectively. The college library is the most important adjunct of a college. It aims at realisation of institutional objectives. It strives to generate enthusiasm and eagerness among the students and faculty and help them to make use of the available reading materials. The main objective of a college library is to provide right reading materials to the right users at the right time in a right personal way.

A college library is a service as well as a teaching agency. As a service agency, it functions to further the objectives of the college by providing materials of all subjects and interests of the students and teachers. As a teaching agency, the library has a positive and active teaching function by suggesting all types of materials for developing and expanding interests of the students. The American Library Association in its Standards for College Libraries has described the college library as the most intellectual resource of

the academic community and it suggests that the services of the college library should be geared to implement the purposes of the college's general program and to meet the specific educational objectives of the institution. UGC (1968) has emphasized the importance of college libraries in higher education. It states that, the university should help the colleges to improve their staff, libraries, laboratories, etc.

The importance of the library in college education has been often emphasized by educationists, librarians, education commissions and committees. To quote from the report of the University Education Commission (1949), "Training in higher branches of learning and research is mainly a question of learning how to use the tools, and if the library tools are not there how can the students learn to use them?" Similarly the Kothari Commission on Education (1966) in its report further emphasized the importance of libraries in higher education in the following words that, no university, college or department should be set up without taking into account its library needs in terms of staff, books, journals, space, etc. Nothing could be more damaging to a growing department than to neglect its library or to give it a low priority. On the contrary, the library should be an important centre of attraction in the college or university campus.

Colleges form the integral part of higher education and libraries in colleges are the primary source for learning process. With the shift of emphasis from teaching to learning, libraries must play their role effectively. A landmark in the development of college libraries was the appointment of Library Committee of the University Grants Commission and publication of its Report in 1965. Some of the important recommendations of the Committee relate to the financial support of college libraries by

UGC (India) and State Government include staff strength and qualifications, book selection and collection, measures to promote reading habit, proposal for library building, etc. The National Education Commission recognised the importance of libraries in colleges and stated that no new college or department should be started without adequate provision for its library. However, there is sea-change in the education system and information environment over the past fifty years. Now the colleges are not confined to graduate teaching. Some colleges offer postgraduate courses in addition to undergraduate courses. The student population of these colleges is exploding and the library is a place for them to learn about different information sources and acquire knowledge beyond curriculum. This is the place where they can set their future goals and shape their career. Hence, college libraries have a vital role to play in the graduate and postgraduate education programmes.

So far libraries in colleges have been mainly concerned with their use by the undergraduates in connection with prescribed reading. However the need is to encourage students to make wider use of library, including perusal of journals, newspaper, e-resources, access of e-database and use of Internet. Browsing good collection is a valuable exercise for the purpose of exploiting information resources and broadening one's horizons.

Functions of college libraries

To fulfill the above objectives, a college library has to function effectively by devising suitable programmes. A college library's functioning should support the objectives of the college i.e. study, teaching and research. The college library provides

the needed reading material to satisfy the information needs of students and faculty.

W.M. Randall and F.L. Goodrich (1936) stated that to meet the educational objectives of the college, the library performs the following functions:

- Makes available the books and allied reading material required by the students relevant to the courses offered in the college
- Makes available the books and documents required by faculty members in preparation of their instructional courses
- Provides supplementary books and reading material to help study and teaching at the college
- Provides comprehensive selection of authoritative books and documents needed by the faculty members to pursue their research programmes
- Promotes the proper use of the reading material available in the stock and
- Trains the students in making use of the library properly and derive full advantage out of it, integrating the library with the educational courses.

D.L. Smith and E.O. Baxter (1965) enumerated the functions of college libraries as follows:

- To acquire and provide text and standard reference books to the students, necessary to prepare for their examinations
- To train college students in the use of the library material and to encourage them to enrich their knowledge and outlook in a wider perspective through general and wider readings

- To help and assist faculty members of the college in preparation of their instructional courses and in keeping them abreast of the current knowledge and concepts in different areas of study and
- To assist the teaching staff in the pursuit of higher studies and research and support them with relevant literature and information on the subject.

Services of College Library

College library plays a significant role not only for dissemination of information to the users but also add substantial instructions in the teaching method which is one of the primitive ways for the students to get abreast with the latest development in the concerned subject fields. It moreover, acts as a guide where the students irrespective of the types receive sufficient instructions through books, journals, and other recorded literatures available in the library.

Every educational institution requires library containing various literatures such as books, journals, digest, dictionary, encyclopedia, year book, almanac and electronic information sources. It can be rightly pointed out that library is the heart of any institution and college libraries are not exception to it as every college needs a library to flourish education. Gaur (2006) has mentioned that the library in a college is organised and administered for the use of its students and staff members. Therefore, it can be viewed that, a library which is indispensable is established, maintained and administered by a college to meet the needs and requirements of students, teachers and other non teaching staffs and promotion of academic programmes. The main functions of the college library is to serve the parent body in its educational objectives, to aid the faculty to supplement

the class-room lectures, to help the students for finding and providing the information requirement and reading materials.

Now-a-days, college library is recognized as an important institution in the community, where every person can seek every kind of information. The library not only meets the requirements of the students in the college but also general people like, writers, orators journalist, researchers etc., seek information and consult the library documents. It can be equated with a science laboratory in a science college as the college without laboratories is bloodless. A laboratory in a science college serves as an integral, compulsory and obligatory wing as it accelerates the education in the right direction likewise a library in a college is also regarded as an inseparable wing of the educational system. Libraries are also considered as store house of knowledge as multiple types of documents irrespective of the subjects and categories are available in print and electronic form and it is practically next to impossible for any student to afford wide and versatile collections in any subject filed.

Purpose, goals and objectives of college libraries:

A college's character as well as its overall effectiveness can be evaluated based on its library, which serves as the institution's primary organ. The primary purpose of college libraries is to provide assistance to the educational and training programmes offered by the college. The college library is frequently viewed as a form of instructional technology. In order to fulfil the obligation that it has towards its parent institution, it must serve the needs and requirements of both the teachers and the students in an adequate manner for the purposes of their education. Therefore, the primary purpose of a

college library is to support and help its parent organisation carry out its programme effectively. This can only be accomplished if sufficient reading resources, facilities, and services are made available. In point of fact, the objectives and programmes of the academic library shift from one college to the next according to the academic and intellectual climate of the institution. Their goals are as follows

- To meet the curricular needs of the undergraduate students and to provide additional information for the students' requirements; and
- To provide resources that enable the faculty to keep apprised of the latest advancement in their respective fields.
- In addition to that, the mission of the college library is to make available the canonical works that are representative of the heritage and civilization

The Education Commission (1966) outlined the goals that a library should strive to achieve within an educational institution of higher learning. These goals are as follows:

- Supply the resource necessary for research in the fields that are of particular interest to the college.
- Assist the instructor in remaining current with the latest developments in his fields.
- It is the responsibility of the library to provide the necessary facilities and services to ensure the success of all formal instructional programmes.
- Throw open the door to the vast world of books that lie beyond the conditions that promote reading for the purpose of enjoyment, self-discovery, personal development, and the sharpening of intellectual curiosity.

Functions of college libraries:

It is necessary for a college library to perform certain functions in order to achieve its goals. Kaul (1965) provides a list of some of them to consider. They are - To acquire, organise, and provide services for books and other materials that are necessary for the instructional programme. To provide the reading materials necessary for the teacher to conduct individual research as well as to maintain their status as current professionals in their field of teaching. To educate students on how to make effective and efficient use of the library and the materials found within the library. To encourage students to "ingrain the practise of lifelong learning into their routines so that they can benefit from the intellectual growth opportunities offered by books and libraries. To work together with the other libraries in the neighborhood, the region, and anywhere else we can.

Services of college libraries:

The following is a list of the types of services that are typically offered to patrons of college libraries today:

- The dissemination of written materials such as books, periodicals, newspapers, and so on.
- Orientation for new members
- Service for borrowing books from other libraries
- One-on-one assistance in the process of locating reading material
- Guidance in the use of the catalogue, classification, or other organisational systems, etc.
- The provision of bibliographic services.

- Services known as the Current Awareness Service (CAS) and the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI).
- Services related to reproduction

The provision of academic, social, and community information to users, in addition to recreational opportunities, will constitute the primary objective of all of the services that will be made available to patrons in the library. Some of the services, such as loan reference and so on, will continue to be offered despite the shifting circumstances.

According to Wood and Walther's (2000) research, "The shift toward digital collections and services requires librarians to concentrate on assisting users with the following tasks:

- navigating the Internet;
- comprehending websites that are disorganised;
- Taking into account certified sources that can be found online.

Users of college libraries:

The teaching staff, students, and other support staff make up the majority of a college library's user population. The information needs of each cadre will be different.

Library as an information center

The modern era has seen an increase in the significance of information, in particular in this age of knowledge assimilation, which is an era in which the management of one's career is the most important decision that an individual will make in

their lifetime. According to the available evidence, information is made readily available early on in the learning process at the vast majority of schools, colleges, and universities in Western countries; there is no situation in India that is comparable to this. Up until relatively recently, our educational system placed a significant emphasis on the transmission of information at the academic level, but it paid less attention to ensuring that students were equipped with the fundamental skills necessary to meet the challenges posed by today's rapidly evolving workplace. The multifaceted expansion of the human activity circle has necessitated changes in all aspects of the work that is done in libraries. One important facet that has been almost entirely overlooked up until this point is the Information, which is gaining an increasingly broad scope in the work of libraries, particularly college libraries. Libraries and information centres have the responsibility of providing the appropriate information to their patrons at the appropriate time because of their status as high-tech social institutions. The primary functions of a library or information centre are the compilation of information, its storage, and the sharing of that information.

"The timing of the information delivery is extremely important, and it would be helpful to target additional parties who might be potentially interested in the topic. A competent delivery is dependent on the skills of the guidance professional, skills that could be improved through training. It would be helpful to convince information publishers to produce material that is of greater assistance in guidance sectors. It is important to acknowledge that a variety of factors contribute to an individual's choice of career, but in the context of education, career guidance should play a more prominent role." Greer (1993)

According to "good quality guidance and better information can help most young people to make correct career decisions," writes Hodkinson (1998).

According to Leide (1981), "librarians are now recognising that they are the information experts and that they have a vital role to play in guiding the users through the complexities of the information explosion." [Citation needed]

This is also something that can be said about being career literate. At this time, there is a great deal of information available in both printed and non-printed formats, in addition to the fact that there are a great deal of websites devoted to providing information. A college librarian's role is that of an information specialist, which enables them to assist students in obtaining the appropriate information at the appropriate time. In most cases, the information storage and distribution functions have been assigned to the library because this seems like the most logical location. As a result, the library is an excellent setting for providing career guidance; however, the success of this endeavour will be entirely dependent on adequate preparation, navigation, and administration. One way to look at the library is as a vehicle for carrying out direction, while another way to look at it is as the primary agent in the direction-finding process for groups.

In its 'guidelines on quality indicators in library and information services: affiliated/constituent colleges,' National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) (India) stated that the library is the centre of support for all academic activities on a campus. The library as a learning resource occupies more academic space and time in today's high-tech learning environment.

After extensive consultations, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (India) has developed a set of guidelines on quality indicators to assist academic libraries in remaining in peak condition. Under library best practises, "providing career/employment information/services" is suggested (NAAC, 2005).

According to Bhatia (2001), the library is the heart of any institution. We can obtain information quickly from a single location. So that students can more easily utilise the library, there should be a separate section for occupational information.

Nature of Information collection in higher education institutions

Career collection is a specialised section for career planning reference materials. This collection is comprised of encyclopaedias, books on career exploration, resume writing, interviews, career changes, and general job search information. The National Vocational Guidance Association of the United States has classified various Information sources into 12 categories: 1) Career fiction, 2) biography, 3) single job information, 4) job family information, 5) jobs in specific business, industry, or services, 6) recruitment literature, 7) orientation - world of work, 8) special groups, 9) bibliography, 10) directory, 11) financial assistance, and 12) other types (Norris et al 1972).

It is essential that a career resource centre have specific resources available for students so that they can independently access information to aid in their career decision - making. The amount of available resources is contingent upon both the budget and the availability of such resources.

The assets can take the form of

- Books that provide information about various types of employment, including educational requirements, salary, and job description. The information must be current.
- Videos: Students can watch videos on a variety of career-related topics. Students can watch videos on the topic of interviewing skills to learn how to respond to questions in a job interview setting.
- Classified information about careers and jobs: Similar occupations could be grouped together. This information should be up-to-date, pertinent, easily accessible, and reflective of the nature of the professional world and the current opportunities available to students. There should be information on self-employment, part-time employment, contract work, and career transition management.
- Career tests/assessments: In career counselling, career tests and assessments are frequently used to provide information on a variety of areas, including interests and personality type.
- College and university calendars: Typically, colleges and universities publish calendars outlining the programmes they offer. It is beneficial to have local, national, and international information about the available educational programmes. These resources are available via CD-ROM and the Internet.
- Electronic Resources: CD/DVD collections containing textual and video interview materials, etc. A variety of career guidance systems are available for purchase on compact disc. Career Search is an online database of information that

allows users to create individualised employer lists.

- Web-based information: Individuals can easily access information from all over the world via the Internet. CDROM and web-based career guidance systems are also available for purchase. Website addresses are almost endless.

In addition to traditional print media, an increasing number of sources are now being published in audiovisual media. Often, career-related information conveyed through audio-visual media provides a welcome break from traditional resource materials. Career Search is an online database that enables users to create individualised lists of employers.

The study conducted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2003) revealed that a great deal of information resides on Information Communication Technology (ICT), either on CD-ROM or increasingly on the Internet. This has many benefits:

- It is simple to link diverse types of information, such as data on education and training on the labour market and job duties. Consequently, ICT presents an opportunity to address the widespread issue of poorly integrated information.
- The information can be updated rapidly and cheaply, especially if it is hosted on the Internet.
- The data can be easily linked to personal evaluation tools.
- The information may be formatted so that it is simpler to search and navigate than print-based information.

Organization of Information in libraries

The data pertaining to various professions should be organised properly. The library should be centralised as a special guidance reading room where students can find current pamphlet material, books on how to get a job and how to improve one's personality, as well as college catalogues and university directories. On the other hand, the library may be decentralised; each classroom has a bookshelf stocked with instructional materials. It is desirable to combine these two organisational structures.

Students should be able to find vocational information in books, on bulletin boards, book cover displays, pamphlets, and magazine articles in the libraries.

Special studies and government reports are part of the library's collection. Useful sources of occupational information include the Dictionary of occupational titles, articles from current magazines and newspapers, and newspaper clippings.

All library materials, except books, magazines, and catalogues, can be stored in file folders and labelled with the name of the vocation or field to which it applies. The folders can also be used to store information about the subject that you find in publications such as books, magazines, and websites.

For ease of use and perusal, documents should be organised by category and kept on a separate shelf. Students will be able to get the information they need without having to waste time searching for it.

According to Turner (1979), it is important to note that "The nature of the

information source is extremely complicated. The majority of them are temporary and will be removed soon. Broadsheets and prospectuses for educational institutions are also included in this category, as are leaflets produced by employers, organisations, and the career service (locally or centrally)." As a result, there is a constant need for information to be updated. Students should have access to the most up-to-date information on careers through the efforts of library staff.

Information services in higher education institutions

Libraries can energise graduates who are about to enter the workforce by providing them with information services. Success in today's global economy will be based on the ability of a society to adapt its workforce to changing conditions. The production of manpower must be centred on higher education. Individuals are better equipped to face the future with greater self-awareness and greater adaptability if they have this training.

Students' current and future environments, as well as their educational, occupational, and social needs, are examined as part of the information service component of a comprehensive guidance programme. In all three areas of information, it's the planned programme that identifies, evaluates, and presents relevant information. If you want to help young people make good career decisions, you need to provide them with accurate information about their educational options, as well as help them understand the realities of the job market. When making educational and career decisions, some young people are able to do so with minimal assistance, while others need more intensive and often individual assistance. Students who want to take advantage of career

counselling and information services during the transition period may also require assistance with academics and other personal issues, as well as assistance with the job search. These responsibilities increase the burden on information and guidance services, posing difficult questions about how information and guidance are organised and delivered, about roles and responsibilities, and about qualifications and training.

Need for Information services:

Students who study a variety of subjects often require specialised information relevant to their studies. It is difficult for students in India because of the following reasons.

- Globalization and liberalization of the economy.
- Changes in society brought about by technological advancements.
- Opportunities for growth in a variety of fields.
- Career opportunities are not being made available to the general public
- Increase in the number of sources of information
- A lack of knowledge about the various sources of information available.
- In general, users don't have a clear idea of what information they want.
- There aren't many sources of information out there.
- An overwhelming majority of information seekers cannot afford to pay for reputable resources.
- Web-based information, which some may not have access to, is available.
- Information on the Internet is expanding at an exponential rate.
- Information sources are quickly out-of-date

- Information sources must be periodically updated.

With so many obstacles to overcome, it became necessary to have an intermediary in place to help the needy access the information they require. Libraries are already providing information services and meeting their clientele's Information needs in an unorganised manner, but there is a need to improve and provide the right information to the right person at the right time to fulfil the Information needs. The library, as a social institution, must rise to this challenge, and its staff must be prepared to face this difficult task, given the current trends. For the most part, public libraries only offer the most basic and conventional services. There is still a lack of serious effort to develop new products and services to meet the needs of current and future workers.

Methods of disseminating Information:

There are only a few libraries that offer formal services. A new method for disseminating career services is needed to meet the needs of the current population

In order to meet the needs of their patrons now and in the future, modern libraries offer a wide range of services. There are a wide range of user-oriented services provided by many libraries today, such as current awareness service (CAS) and selective dissemination of information (SDI), as well as routine services such as issuing books and providing reference service.

Public and academic libraries in the United States, the United Kingdom, and other European countries offer career guidance as one of their primary services. The Florida State University's Curricular/Information Services (CCIS) is an excellent example of a

career counselling service in an academic setting. Queensland State Library's Online Service, for example, provides links to dozens of useful web resources on a wide range of subjects.

The library at Columbia University in Chicago has a career section. Books that can't be checked out, so they're always available for perusing, are listed here. A wide range of topics are covered, including: career guidance, job-hunting or job-hunting skills; interviewing; resume and cover letter writing; internships; summer jobs; and work/study abroad. guides for the GRE, GMAT, LSAT, CAT, and TOEFL tests There are a variety of occupations represented in the collection, including those in the arts and design; management; dance; film/video; marketing and advertising; music; the music business; photography; radio and sound; teaching; theatre; television; and writing, which includes fiction, nonfiction, and poetry, among others.

Jordanhill Library (University of Strathclyde Library) provides career guidance and vocational development to its users. Career choice - getting started, the labour market, postgraduate study, Graduate occupations, Vacancies, Job-seeking skills, Summer/Gapyear/Voluntary work/Employers, Working overseas, Equality issues, and International student issues are all covered in its career resource section.

Postgraduate study resources include UK Postgraduate prospectuses, Course directories (including internet access to Course Discover Online), and funding information, as well as general help and advice on studying in the United States. Many different occupations are listed under Graduate Occupations, which includes information on the job, how to get into it and how to advance in it.

The University of Illinois at Chicago's library now has an electronic reference shelf for career and job information, including career sites, statistics, salaries, resumes, and more. A variety of online resources are available through the Northern Illinois University Library, including career and job planning resources, occupation-specific information, specialised database searches, and resume/cover letter resources, as well as online job postings and company profiles.

Book collections at Beaver Campus Library include, among others, the Occupational Outlook Handbook, an encyclopaedia of occupations, and books on career counselling. There's also a Career Resource Center with details on more than 2,000 different job opportunities, as well as electronic resources and web-based resources.

Libraries such as the Arrowhead Library System in Janesville, Wisconsin, the Fletcher Library at Arizona State University, the University of Houston's downtown campus, and the University of Tennessee all have their own unique systems and resources "online resources to help people find jobs

Every educated unemployed person and every student enrolled in a higher education institution in India is preparing for various competitive examinations because of the country's severe joblessness crisis. Libraries such as the Connemara Public Library in Chennai and most university libraries have a dedicated reference section for students who are studying for exams "No separate service department would be required for this. College libraries, on the other hand, are lagging behind when it comes to providing efficient and systematic information services to their patrons. Career centres or career guidance cells have recently been established in colleges as a result of heightened public

and government awareness of this need. Libraries, both public and academic, must begin to consider how they can better serve a wider range of users by offering more comprehensive information services. It is important for a college library to follow some of the following strategies: a) Career

a) Career Awareness Service:

Information plays an important role in helping people to make career decisions (Greer, 1993) Public and academic libraries are tasked with gathering, organising, and disseminating information in a cost-effective manner across a wide range of media. A Career Awareness Service was proposed by Jalaja and Dineshary (1997).

"The Career Awareness Service is a sort of informational service.. A specific job/dn request is addressed in this document. Thus, the Career Awareness Service can be thought of as a form of Current Awareness. It informs job seekers about current openings in a variety of industries."

It is possible to use the same techniques used in current awareness services to provide career awareness services. Career Counseling Information Services at the Florida University are an excellent example of how to organise a service like this (Clack,1979). According to Lary (1984), academic institutions should have a resource centre for students interested in pursuing a career in academia. For CAS, the most effective and acceptable techniques are –.

- i. This is one way to notify a user when posts or courses that are relevant to them are advertised. The user will receive the name of the periodical in which the ad

appeared, as well as the date and page number of the ad. It's necessary to maintain a user profile that includes the user's name, qualifications, work history and preferences. You can use a post card or email to inform people about job openings that have been advertised.

- ii. **Current Awareness Bulletin.** These tests, such as job announcements and competitive examinations, are found by having the library scan the relevant periodicals and other sources of current information received in the library. For each category of job/course, the information must be gathered into a database that can then be sorted by headings such as government/semi-government/private sector, etc. Applications for various competitive examinations and courses at universities and colleges can also be announced. Photocopies of the list can be distributed among the users.
- iii. This bulletin may include the name of the post, the qualifications and experience required, the age limit, the scale of pay, the address of the employer, the mode of applying, a proforma of application forms if there is one, the final date for receiving applications, and other relevant information. There is also the possibility of providing a succinct overview of the location. There is a possibility of receiving an index based on the qualifications necessary for the post.
- iv. **Newspaper clipping service:** Due to the fact that the majority of job openings are advertised in newspapers, it is generally accepted that newspapers are the most credible source of information. A newspaper clipping service is one of the many information services that can be found in libraries. These services are based on the content of newspapers.

- v. In the context of this particular service, each and every one of the newspapers to which the library subscribes will be scanned, and the job advertisements, information regarding various competitive examinations, admissions opportunities to various higher educational institutions, and so on will be extracted. After that, these advertisements need to be cut out and affixed to a sheet of paper using glue. After putting all of these clippings in order, photocopies can be made and passed around to the different users.

b) Selective Dissemination of Information for career seekers:

According to Guha (1983), selective dissemination of information (SDI) is an approach that aims to provide information that is pertinent to an individual based on their preferences and needs. The career and job interests of college students range from further education and job facilities of top class services such as the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), Indian Police Services (IPS), and Indian Foreign Services (IFS), etc., to the lower clerical cadre in the government sector and various placements in the private sector in the home country as well as in foreign countries. Some of the students even have aspirations to work outside of their home country. People can be categorised in accordance with the things that are of most interest to them in order to give them information that is pertinent to their educational and professional pursuits. In a computerised setting, the method of "providing selective dissemination of information" (SDI) to scientists and researchers can also be used to provide "SDI service" to individuals who are looking for new employment opportunities. According to Jalaja and Dineshan (1999), the primary tasks that must be completed are the generation of a user

profile and a document profile, as well as matching, notification, feedback, and readjustment.

- i. User profile: In the context of this discussion, the preparation of a user profile means the representation of an interest field or job according to one's qualifications, taste, etc. Interviews are going to be conducted with those individuals who are looking for new employment, and they will be prompted to discuss their preferred path.
- ii. Document profile: This profile can be represented by the terms for specific courses or jobs that are being advertised, the institution or industry where the opportunity is available, etc. When new advertisements of educational information or job openings appear in different publications, they are to be added to the computer database of educational information and job opportunities using standard terms. This is to be done as soon as possible.
- iii. Matching: At predetermined intervals, it will be necessary to determine whether or not there is a match between the profile of career seekers (User profile) and the profile of information (Document profile). Due to the fact that these notifications have a very limited shelf life, the matching process needs to take place at the most frequent intervals possible, preferably daily. The computer is responsible for the matching process.
- iv. Notification: If a relevant match is found between the interests listed in the career seekers' profile (user profile) and the Information file (Document profile), the career seekers will be notified of the match. The notification might take the form of a list of advertisements, complete with information about the publications in

which those advertisements were featured.

- v. The user (the person looking for a new job) is expected to respond to questions regarding the applicability of the items that were notified to them. When the feedback is delivered to the library, it will be analysed to determine whether or not any changes to the user profile are required as a result. In the event that the notification is significant, it is secure to proceed with the profile that is currently active.

c) Internet services for career seekers:

The internet is increasingly being used as an additional resource tool for career planning and job searching (Anderson, 1996). Exploring all of the employment resources that are available on the internet is necessary in order to obtain a comprehensive listing of jobs and other career-building information (Crumlish, 1998). The internet is home to a wide variety of employment resources. Individual company websites, career hubs (web-based job search databases), web sites for specific types of jobs, job matching, and other types of information are all examples of the different kinds of information that can be found on the internet.

Internet access is helpful for people looking for work in a variety of contexts, including conducting research at a variety of websites designed specifically to provide information on careers, publishing personal resumes online, and maintaining communication via e-mail, amongst other things.

Browsing the web: There is a growing amount of information regarding jobs and recruitment that can be found on the internet (Anderson, 1996). The majority of the significant websites that conduct web searches have sections that are specifically devoted to jobs, careers, and employment-related issues. Employment information is presented in a particular manner on all of the major search engines, including Yahoo, Excite, Infoseek, and Lycos, amongst others (Crumlish, -1998).

Publishing personal resumes: One of the most significant benefits of having access to the internet is that job seekers now have the ability to publish their own personal resumes on the World Wide Web, where potential employers can view the resume and evaluate the applicant's qualifications (Anderson, 1996). One can make a straightforward home page that includes a photograph and a description of their credentials, experience, and so on, among other things. The title of the website should reflect the most likely combinations of search terms that will be used by employers when looking for particular categories of workers (Crumlish, 4998). Both job seekers and employers will benefit from this as it will make it easier to find the ideal candidate. Job seekers will, as a result, obtain the appropriate positions, while employers will not obtain the appropriate candidates.

E-mail: The use of email is yet another significant contribution that the internet makes to the process of choosing a career. Those who are looking for work have the ability to create an electronic presence in the job market in the form of a resume file that can be sent via e-mail. This individual's resume may be distributed through online job banks as well as the websites of potential employers. The most significant benefit of having an

email address is that job seekers are able to communicate with potential employers in a timely manner, regardless of the location of the potential employers. In addition to that, there are group discussions on topics related to careers and jobs that take place on online bulletin boards and listservs (Anderson, 1996).

It should come as no surprise that information regarding careers is in high demand in a nation that is struggling with a critical unemployment problem. In addition to providing a wide variety of resources that are typically offered in all libraries, libraries are now able to offer a wide variety of services to people who are looking for work in a more timely manner thanks to the rise of digital technology. The availability of the internet is extremely helpful to people who are looking for work because it provides information about employment opportunities on a global scale. As long as they have a commitment to the community, contemporary libraries are unable to avoid providing these kinds of services.

Information literacy: It is necessary to educate recent graduates on how to search, evaluate, and select information from the vast ocean of data that is currently available. They should receive training on the requirements of the labour market. Those who are involved in information literacy should have some foresight to learn the future demand in the job market arena so that they can prepare for it. Students, particularly those in their first year of schooling, should be given the opportunity to participate in these types of classes and seminars so that they can make informed choices regarding the subjects they will study and the careers they will pursue in the future. In this age of the internet, graduates need to be taught not only how to search the various websites but also which

ones contain the most relevant information and should be their primary focus when looking for it. It is necessary to offer classes in "soft skills" such as "oral and written communication skills," "resume writing," "cover letter writing," "web searching," "sending e-mails," "sending attachment files," "posting resumes in the net," and other similar topics. The librarians of today are information specialists; in addition to being the keepers of stores and providers of information, they are also educators who are able to guide and direct young people in all of the aforementioned activities. The librarian is able to facilitate educational and occupational exploration by helping students develop the skills necessary to enter and participate in education and training, the skills necessary to participate in work and lifelong learning, the skills necessary to locate, evaluate, and interpret information, the skills necessary to prepare to seek, obtain, maintain, and change jobs, etc., and the skills necessary to plan careers. The librarian can conduct seminars or tutorials to assist students in developing self-knowledge, which includes the skills necessary to maintain a positive self-concept and effective behaviours

Role of librarian in college library

Norris and colleagues (1972) made the observation that "The majority of the information that is required to provide information services can be found in the library, which makes it the most logical location for its storage. The staff at the library has been trained to provide efficient service, and as a result, they are able to contribute a significant component to the guidance programme, which is normally hindered by an insufficient number of staff members.

In order to provide support for Norris's idea, Anderson (1992) mentions the necessity of having the appropriate information at the appropriate time when making decisions regarding one's career. One of the most natural service providers for this role is represented by libraries. It is possible for libraries to improve the delivery of required information thanks to their substantial core collections, knowledgeable librarians, and current technological advancements.

On the majority of college campuses, the mission of the libraries includes the provision of useful resources in the field of careers. Because the documents pertaining to information are of a different kind than those pertaining to regular subjects, they need to be organised in the appropriate manner. Because of his education and experience in the field of management and organisation, the Librarian is qualified to perform this work in an effective and timely manner. At the same time, there is a requirement for collaboration between professionals working in career development and library professionals. Anderson (1989) places a strong emphasis on this point when he states that "Cooperation between college librarians and career development professionals can strengthen available information and enhance access, make career development professionals better counsellors, and extend relevant library services to their clientele." This is a point that is strongly emphasised by Anderson (1989). The exact same points of view can be found in McCarthy (2001), when he says: "There are many different occupations and roles that support guidance workers in achieving the programme objectives of guidance services. These roles and occupations can be found in education and labour market sectors across the world in a variety of countries. The positions of Youth Information Officer (in Ireland and Romania), Information Officer (in tertiary and higher education), and Librarian are a

few examples of these types of jobs. Their support roles in the guidance service are learned on the job, and they do not have any foundation in educational or vocational psychology. While many of them may possess training and qualifications related to information science and/or communications, this does not mean that all of them do. Because of the proliferation of information caused by the Internet, it is highly likely that individuals like these will play an increasingly important role in mediating information for the purpose of providing guidance and support."

Norris et al. (1972) came to the conclusion that "Forming a formal unit out of the key personnel who are involved in the selection and use of the information is something that should be done. The exact personnel will vary, but there should be representation from the librarian, the counsellor, the vocational education coordinator, and the teachers of the key guidance units. "

Even in the earlier studies, a few of the authors mentioned the role of the librarian in the guidance process. As an illustration, Willey and Andrew (1955) noted that – "It is extremely difficult to effectively disseminate material pertaining to occupational fields without the cooperation of the librarian. The Librarian is in a special position to make a significant contribution to the counselling programme that will benefit the students. Many librarians in different countries have established guidance libraries, browsing tables, and special reading rooms dedicated to stimulating information. This is being done in an effort to raise student awareness of the importance of guidance."

The college librarian works with every possible source of information and is the keeper of the key to the world of knowledge; therefore, they have an important part to

play in the process of career guidance. In this situation, the librarian has the option of taking the lead or working in conjunction with the other members of the guidance cell to assist them in obtaining the relevant information.

Andhra Pradesh's educational programmes have placed a significant emphasis on providing students with career guidance. For instance, Social Welfare Schools have placed an emphasis on the various career paths available to school-aged children and have outlined the role of the librarian "Students who come from disadvantaged backgrounds and rural areas are served by social welfare residential schools, which are designed to meet their unique needs. These students have a limited understanding of the many different career paths that are open to them in today's society. Therefore, qualified librarians are made available to the society's educational institutions. In addition to their responsibilities as librarians, these individuals receive training that prepares them to act as career guidance counsellors within the educational institutions where they work" (<http://www.aponline.gov.in/apportal/departments/departments.asp/dep=29&0rg=196>)

As a result, the government has acknowledged the role that librarians play in career guidance, and the pressing necessity at this time is to extend the concept to include higher education as well.

Training the librarian himself is necessary for effective performance of the guidance job. In this regard, Willey and Andrew (1955) came to the conclusion that in order for the librarian to perform effectively this role in the guidance programme, he should

1. Familiarize himself with the services that are provided by the guidance programme.
2. Put all unbound educational and occupational information in a safe place and file it.
3. Maintain a "a shelf for bound materials used in occupational settings.
4. Transform the library into a learning laboratory for students who are looking for direction materials.
5. Make sure that teachers and guidance counsellors are aware of any new guidance materials that have been added to the library.
6. Work together with the school's administrators, guidance counsellors, and teachers to ensure that the library is a resource for both students and faculty.

It is impossible for the librarians to contribute their most valuable function unless the sixth duty is carried out in an effective manner. College and university libraries are generally an underutilised resource, despite the fact that they only play a limited part in the process of providing information. Cooperation between college librarians and professionals in the field of career development can improve the amount of information that is available, as well as access to that information; it can also make career development professionals better counsellors, and it can extend relevant library services to the clients of career development professionals (Paula and Elizabeth , 2003)

Students benefit from increased access to information as a result of collaboration between career services and libraries, which also raises the overall quality of services provided by each institution.

According to Fourie (2004), in order for librarians to fulfil their duties effectively, they should place a greater emphasis on developing affective skills and traits, such as

- Enthusiasm for life-long learning and responsibilities.
- Will-power (because nothing will come easily) (because nothing will come easily)
confidence in oneself
- originality of thought
- self-confidence
- Innovativeness.

The ability to innovate is a "characteristic that is important in the use of the internet and in moulding attitudes (Finlay and Finlay, 1996)

The preceding statement elucidates the information officer's and librarian's function within the context of the college career guidance service.

Lynch (1994) also mentioned that "career related information appears in a variety of media. Collecting Additionally, Lynch (1994) pointed out that "There is a wide variety of outlets that publish content related to careers. The gathering, arranging, and dissemination of information that is so dispersed require careful planning and the application of contemporary technology. In this day and age of digital information, librarians are required to fulfil a variety of functions including those of a maintainer, interpreter, trainer, enabler, liaison, and advisor "A librarian who is well-versed in the field of information sources and services should, in addition to indicating the location of material in the library, 'be able to provide guidance in identification of education on

training experiences, in noting agencies which offer such opportunities, in indicating organisations to which one would write for additional information, and in suggesting other career choices which share similar preparations' (Lary 1985). A librarian who is well-versed in the field of information sources and services should also indicate the location of material in the library. Because of his years of experience in the field as well as his professional education, he is in a position to offer this kind of intellectual assistance.

Since the librarian is already familiar with the methods of providing current awareness services and selectively disseminating information, it would be simple for him or her to provide information by using electronic media. Modern-day librarians receive training in information technology so that they are able to make effective use of the rapidly expanding internet facility for providing information services to the public.

The job of the librarian is not only to collect, organise, and make available as much information on specific careers as possible, but also as much information as possible on general career guidance in order to adequately prepare young people to live in the world of the future. For the sake of optimal productivity, college course catalogues, information on professional careers, and even information on post-graduate study should be made available. In addition to information specific to careers, resources for careers would also include materials on topics such as suggestions for business attire, business etiquette, the preparation of resumes, and interviewing techniques. This indicates that every young person should be provided with the opportunity to make decisions about their future careers, educational paths, and social lives based on accurate information that has been provided to them at the appropriate time in the course of their development. In

the event that this is carried out, there will be a reliable information service of which everyone can be proud.

A librarian should also have specialised training and be able to provide individuals with specific information such as how to put together a resume and cover letter, what to expect during a job interview, how to find a job, and how to use the resources that are available in the career counselling centre. In addition to providing individualised instruction to students, librarians may also lead workshops on the aforementioned subjects for groups of students.

A good librarian is approachable, has a friendly demeanour, and is engaging with patrons. In their capacity as information specialists, they are able to locate, evaluate, and determine the appropriateness and value of information that is pertinent to Information. They are the right people to identify, evaluate, select, and order information sources and material in both print and electronic formats.

- Identifying information sources and material in both print and electronic formats.
- The process of arranging, categorising, maintaining, and storing information, typically making use of software programmes for access and retrieval purposes.
- Looking for information through various mediums, including paper, electronic format, and the internet.
- Responding to information requests made by customers of the service.
- Offering informational support and assistance to various guidance personnel
- Promotion, advertisement, and dissemination of information regarding the services

- Organizing and delivering a presentation to the students, as well as providing information.

As a person who can provide information about various careers, the librarian can: - Assist students in their exploration of different job options

- help students select appropriate work situations
- provide current information on careers and the job market
- facilitate the development of lifelong career management skills
- Provide assistance in the formulation of the long-term career strategies

Because of recent developments in the means by which information can be accessed, the function of the library and the role of the librarian in the information service have taken on a greater significance. This is because of the proliferation of new information access methods. The development of modern technology has resulted in the creation of a diverse selection of mechanical systems for the storage and retrieval of information. These systems have the potential to one day substitute for a significant number of the materials and methods that were used in the past. In the information service, general goals for the use of computer technology include:

- Increasing the amount of informational materials available
- Making the information accessible to a greater number of students.
- Make sure the information is as accurate as possible. Create a more engaging atmosphere for the students during the exploration process.
- Innovation in multimedia: The same set of circumstances that triggered

experimentation in computer technology also resulted in a rash of projects using many different approaches to career development analysis. This was due to the fact that the circumstances triggered experimentation in computer technology. Putting together presentations using PowerPoint is a very simple process. This resource is available for use by librarians in order to better serve the needs of college students in the area of career awareness.

Chapter Summary

As societies around the world prepare themselves to meet the challenges that the transition to knowledge-based economies represents, the issue of how to best provide citizens with information and guidance throughout their entire lives has emerged as one of the most pressing concerns on the global agenda. Western nations are conducting a significant amount of research in the field of career guidance because it is widely recognised that career guidance is an important instrument for facilitating both personal development and employment in relation to the requirement of ongoing engagement with learning and training. Information is essential to the processes of career counselling and education, and it frequently takes precedence over other types of guidance functions. Information should, from the perspective of the client, lead to improved knowledge about the self, about the job market, and about the educational and professional development opportunities available. One can say, without a shadow of a doubt, that in their capacity as an information organiser and provider, librarians have the potential to play a significant role in the career guidance activities of educational institutions.

In an educational establishment, the library serves as the central hub, and it is from this location that faculty members, students, and other members of the institution draw their vitality and strength from the power of knowledge. College libraries ought to broaden their support to include all areas of knowledge, and by making information available to library patrons, they can assist those people in having a sense of direction in their own lives. Students and graduates can get assistance in figuring out their interests and abilities with the assistance of a high-quality career counselling service, which can also assist them in landing the job of their dreams in the workforce. The growth and prosperity of the people who make use of the college library's extensive career resources gives the college library reason to be proud. In order to accomplish this goal, the staff at the library should work hard and adjust themselves in accordance with the changing times. It is necessary to provide information to graduates through a variety of services so that they will be equipped with the knowledge about how to seek out, evaluate, and select information. This will lead to better decision making, which in turn will lead to a higher quality of life.

CHAPETR – THREE

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive review of previous research conducted in the specified area of inquiry. The review of the literature has been explored the earlier studies of various authors, research scholars and professional related to this study. Hence, the studies which are reviewed are chronologically presented by year order latest to earlier.

The outcome of a search for information is meaningless if its relationship to current knowledge is not evaluated. A research study is never performed in isolation. Therefore, it is vital to determine what has previously been done, what remains to be done, and how the suggested study would seek for the novel. Abstracts of relevant studies and their contributions to the field are presented during a review of the relevant literature. Also studied are the key publications of authorities in the field of study. An attempt is made to demonstrate that the current investigation was necessitated by the deficiencies of previous ones. It tries to provide a bird's-eye view of the problem's evolution as well as its current status.

In addition, the literature review is a vital aspect of the research process since it helps the researcher avoid duplication of effort and promotes understanding of the study topic. In terms of their aims and objectives, methods utilised for data collecting, and findings, it provides a clear picture of the studies already undertaken in the area of research. Consequently, it enables the researcher to identify the most pertinent research

problem to be addressed in the study. Numerous research similar to this one, titled "**The performance of libraries in government and private degree colleges in the Visakhapatnam district: A comparative analysis**," have been undertaken in the past across the nation and the globe. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to review the relevant studies that are selected and valuable. Consequently, the relevant studies have been classified as follows:

Studies related to importance of libraries:

The exhaustive literature search on the role of libraries and librarians produced few results. There are few papers or references in this field.

Ajay Singh (2021) stated that even in the digital era, books remain indispensable. They are the most vital component of our education because they are the source of knowledge. The library is the building or room where numerous books are kept for reading. The library aids teachers and students in their pursuit of subject-specific knowledge. If you are wondering what the value of a school library is, this article will emphasise the value of a school library for kids and how it leads them to excellence.

Binita (2020) said Physically, Library is a place where many books are kept, placed on shelves in an organized manner depending on subject or topics. Library provides exactly the right kind of atmosphere to students for learning. It is usually a calm and disciplined place to study with proper concentration. Students can be engaged in various ways to access useful quality information. Therefore, it is found library is very important in life of a human being.

Rajat Ari (2017) stated that education is essential to the development of any community. Education, research, personality development, ethics, and other significant values are promoted

significantly by libraries. Without good education, a society cannot grow, and the primary prerequisite of the education system is the knowledge contained in books. Libraries collect books and other reading materials, organise, preserve, and distribute them to users. In this sense, libraries contribute significantly to the growth of society.

Jalaja and Dineshan (1999) emphasise the need for libraries to provide career seekers with information. It examines the essential information services that can be provided to job/career seekers via electronic media and suggests using current information services, such as CAS, SDI, etc., to deliver career-related information using computer and communication technology. The authors have also discussed the significance of providing online services to job seekers as well as the numerous applications of the internet in the career information provision and job search fields. The purpose of this article is to investigate the potential for electronic media to provide appropriate information services to job seekers. The previous examinations of the library and its role in career counselling provide a foundational understanding of the role that libraries and librarians play in this specific topic. It may be the first rung of the ladder to climb. There is certainly room for improvement in guiding the needy with the appropriate information at the appropriate time. Very few of the cited sources are research-based studies, while the vast majority are opinion pieces. In India, Dineshan conducted a study titled "Information needs of Kerala career seekers in relation to library information resources and services." However, he provided scant details regarding "the importance of college libraries in career counselling." Consequently, it was deemed necessary to investigate this crucial factor and determine the role of libraries in career counselling.

In a 1998 study by Jalaja and Dineshan Koovakkai, the value of career information items as potential revenue-generating items for public and academic libraries was investigated. There are recommendations for creating reasonably priced career information products that can be marketed to the intended audience.

There ought to be standardised procedures for providing career-related information services in libraries. In accordance with this, Jalaja and Dineshan Koovaklcai (1997) stress the significance of recognising applicants studying for competitive examinations and job seekers as the most prevalent category of library users. Examines how effective delivery of information services to these users can be achieved. In addition, provide strategies for presenting career-related information in libraries using the same technology as the Current Awareness Service (CAS).

Joshi (1994-1995) attempted to differentiate between guidance, counselling, and advising while defending the concept of the library as a career resource centre. He described career guidance and the vast array of career information contained in various information sources, identified potential users of career information and their need for direction, and identified potential users of career information. In addition, he discussed the library's function as a career information resource centre and the duties of various agencies charged with career counselling.

As an information officer familiar with the various career resources available on the market, the librarian can collaborate with other members of the career counselling cell. The importance of career resource centres in providing students with career information is emphasised by Lary (1985). A career centre has a legitimate place for all

career-related information. The librarian is in the enviable position of being familiar with a variety of informational resources, such as directories, manuals, and biographies, with which some guidance personnel may be unfamiliar. This article discusses how the usefulness of a career resource centre is contingent upon the availability of relevant materials, their accessibility, and the availability of qualified personnel to assist students with the materials. According to the author, both the guidance/counseling staff and the library staff will identify materials to be acquired. In addition to career-related information, he recommended that career resources include information on attire, business etiquette, resume preparation, and interview techniques.

According to McMohan, in this networked environment, one can access career-related information via the Internet (1998). According to him, the Internet can be an invaluable resource for job seekers and those seeking a career change. He had compiled a list of important career resource websites, which included government sites, career centre websites, commercial websites, and individual company websites. Internet is a valuable resource for clients, librarians, and information professionals seeking career resources.

According to Turner, in order for libraries to provide career information services, the collection in this field should be expanded (1979). He explained that there is a substantial latent demand for information about careers. In addition to its primary reference and information function, the library provides careers officers and teachers with a current awareness bulletin. He suggested that the library's collection include complete sets of course directories and prospectuses for all higher education institutions, regional further education colleges, and specialist colleges such as drama, agriculture, and

correspondence. In addition, there is a wealth of background information regarding career guidance and counselling, the quality of work, employment law, the education system, training, and grants, etc., as they pertain to career or further education selection.

There is a role for librarians and library personnel in the dissemination of career information to individuals seeking career information. After defining various terms related to career and its objectives, Norris, Willa, and others (1972) argued that the library is the logical place to store the information required to provide career information, and that the librarian and other library staff play a significant role in the organisation and dissemination of career information. Before making a final career choice, interested individuals should be aware of the identified essential aspects of a profession.

Studies related to resources, services and facilities of libraries

Jamil Ahmad et al. (2021) designed a study to evaluate the library resources and services at higher education institutions during the covid-19 pandemic from the perspective of the students. A quantitative study design for administering an online survey to public university students in Pakistan. Utilizing a technique of proportional random sampling, a sample of 1823 respondents was drawn. In addition, a well- structured questionnaire was chosen to assess the disagreement attitudes of respondents. In addition, conclusions were drawn using frequency distribution, descriptive statistics, statistical tests of correlation, and regression analysis. According to the study's findings, the availability of required documents and library resources cannot be used to predict student satisfaction. However, other variables, such as access to library resources, access to library services, available library services, response to online queries, and online

research support, influence student satisfaction with online library access and resources in public universities.

Seema Parmar (2019) the current portrayal of government initiatives in the field of higher education and the role of libraries in promoting the use of these initiatives for teaching, research, and extension at institutions of higher education. This paper discusses various library initiatives for promoting higher education in the era of information communication technology, such as library networks, library consortiums, library portals, digital collection development, online reference services, digital repositories, online catalogues, and information literacy programmes. This article also describes the library's roles as an educator, a space, a person, and a manager of knowledge.

Geetha et al. (2016) identified and documented the library resources and services utilised by engineering college students at the PESITM and JNNCE libraries in Shivamogga. The authors of this study demonstrated that both college libraries lacked the most current collections, making it difficult for students to locate the required materials. Additionally, the two libraries provided unique digital library, Virtual library, and resource services.

Prakash et al. (2014) examined the use of Central University of Karnataka Library's collections, facilities, and services. The study also identified the levels of utilisation of the library's various services and highlighted patron satisfaction with the library's overall functions. It was determined that 65% of library users were pleased with the collection, facilities, and services. In addition, the authors provided suggestions for improved library resource utilisation by the academic community.

Nkamnebe et al. (2014) evaluated the use of library resources and services by Paul University students in Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria. The authors collected data using a structured questionnaire and observations in accordance with a descriptive survey methodology. A total of 276 university students participated in the research. The findings revealed that the library was utilised by students for their studies, and it was observed that the library was utilised most frequently during examination periods. It was determined that the current student resources are sufficient and easily accessible. In addition, the study revealed that library users were satisfied with the offered services and amenities.

Kumbhar and Biradar (2012) investigated the status of law college libraries in Karnataka, as well as the various forms of management, staff strength, resources and services offered, budget adequacy, and organisation of reading materials. The study revealed that some law schools had extensive collections, infrastructure, acquisition, processing, maintenance, reference, and subscriptions to periodicals. The authors recommended that the authorities provide an independent library building, reading materials, personnel, and other necessary library facilities.

Sujatha and Mudhol (2008) investigated the use of electronic information sources (EIS) at the College of Fisheries in Mangalore by teachers/scientists, graduate students, and researchers. In the study, the authors demonstrated and elaborated on the various aspects of EIS use, including frequency and purpose of EIS use, frequently used EIS, methods of learning to use EIS, benefits of using EIS, limitations encountered when using EIS, and user satisfaction with EIS use. The authors provided recommendations for improving existing electronic information sources and services and maximising the

academic community's use of EIS in fisheries institutions.

In Nigeria, Oyesiku et al. (2006) surveyed fifteen law libraries, including six academic law libraries, two law court libraries, and seven law firm libraries. The library staffs of ten out of fifteen libraries responded to the questionnaire. The research revealed that all library types had access to the same legal information sources. With the exception of one, all law firm librarians lacked professional credentials. Only five libraries were shown to have documented acquisition policies, and sixty percent had serials sections. The library staffs of different types of libraries varied in size.

Gautam and Srivastava (2006) assessed the current condition of documentation and information services in the libraries of thirty Indian agricultural universities. They showed that all libraries provide CAS and bibliographical services.

At the time of their study, Al-Ansari and Al-Enezi (2001) examined the status of health sciences libraries in Kuwait. The study investigated numerous aspects, including Library facilities, IT usage, information services, and cooperation. The majority of library employees lacked professional credentials, according to the study. In addition, it was shown that libraries provide only the most basic information services and that the majority of libraries are not automated.

Singh (1999) evaluated the reader services offered by India's IIT libraries. The study revealed that all IIT libraries provide the following reader services: circulation, interlibrary loan, reference, current awareness service, photocopying, document reservation, translation, and bibliographical services. CDROM search was the most

frequently requested service. In addition, it was revealed that three of the five studied libraries had begun the transformation into digital libraries.

Awolola (1998) examined the current status of the libraries at two Nigerian colleges of education. In the study, numerous library-related issues including finances, space, personnel, collections, and services were addressed. The study revealed that inadequate financial support prevented libraries from fulfilling their responsibilities. The author proposed the development of standards and guidelines to alleviate the problems of college education library collections.

Bajpai (1995) analysed the services offered by college libraries in Delhi and uncovered their problems. The study found that librarians frequently had difficulty negotiating the return of issued books with teaching and non-teaching staff members. In addition, it was demonstrated that, despite the existence of written library rules, they were not properly implemented.

Walia and Gautam (1988) examined the basic services provided by twenty college libraries in Delhi. Utilizing a questionnaire, data were collected from library patrons. Approximately 65 percent of library patrons viewed the collection as meeting their informational needs, according to the study. It was demonstrated that teachers were unaffected by library regulations.

In 1984, Narasimha Raju inspected the libraries of 18 colleges affiliated with Andhra University, Waltair. Various aspects of libraries, such as library personnel, building, collection, book banks, budget, technical services, etc., were examined. The

findings revealed that insufficient financial resources were available for library enhancement. DDC and AACR-I were utilised by libraries extensively. The study revealed the urgent need to improve library services in order to meet the informational needs of students, educators, and researchers.

Raina's (1980) study aimed to provide an overview of degree college libraries in Kashmir. Analyses were conducted on the responses received from ten college libraries. The results revealed that the collection was obsolete and primarily comprised of textbooks. Except for the circulation service, other library services were discovered to be lacking. The vast majority of libraries employ an access control system. In addition, it was demonstrated that there were insufficient funds and that the acquisition rate was extremely slow.

Hingwe (1969) conducted a study to determine the adequacy of library facilities to complement the teaching and research programmes of 50 libraries under the jurisdiction of the University of Poona, including 44 constituent and affiliated college libraries and 6 recognised research institutions libraries. The findings revealed that institutions with a longer history did not increase their expenditures proportionally to the increase in the number of students, teachers, and book prices, while institutions with a shorter history did increase their expenditures proportionally. The study revealed that libraries do not possess the theoretical significance attributed to them.

In his study, Mukherjee (1965) evaluated the condition of fifty teacher training college libraries. The questionnaire was used to gather information. According to the findings of the study, the majority of libraries lacked sufficient space for effective

operation. Some institutions of teacher preparation lacked their own libraries. Staff and students were shown to rely on the university libraries to which the education section was connected. In addition, all libraries lacked abstracting, indexing, and interlibrary loan services.

Studies related to collection development in libraries

Moorttimatee and Pravakar (2019) discuss the importance of library collection growth. Developing a high-quality collection for the benefit of users necessitates consideration of a number of factors. In addition to collection/development issues and weeding, these components include policies, principles, techniques, and procedures. It is of equal importance to assess the utility of collections and the worth of collection development in an electronic setting. The authors conclude that in order to improve the quality of a library, library professionals must create a collection that is well-balanced. The paper is based on the author's personal experience.

Okolo et al. (2019) examined the definition of a collection and the concept of collection development in libraries, elaborating on the methods used to implement collection development, namely community need assessment, selection, and placing order, and receiving/checking. This study also describes the procedures for acquiring information resources in the department of collection development, such as purchase, exchange, legal deposit, gift/donation, subscription, photocopies, interlibrary loan, and culling. In addition, the report identifies several problems associated with the collection development department, such as relegation of the library to the background, insufficient library staff numbers, a glory-driven attitude among library staff, a lack of necessary

information resources, and insufficient financial resources. This paper highlighted some pertinent benefits that collection development departments can bring to libraries that practise collection development. The report concludes with a list of recommendations for revitalising the library and the collection development department.

According to Rajat Ari, collection development is a dynamic and essential process for every library (2017). It involves determining the selection policy, identifying the requirements, selecting the documents, allocating resources, and developing a budget. Evaluation of the library collection is essential, and librarians play a crucial role in this regard. It is essential to maintain a balanced and high-quality collection.

According to Rajinder Kaur and Rupesh Gaur (2017), academic libraries serve as a hub for teaching, learning, and research. Their primary objective is to fulfil the information requirements of their intended audience, which is only possible with a sufficient collection. Due to the availability of numerous digital resources on the internet, collection development policy is undergoing a metamorphosis in the digital environment. This article focuses on collection development policy, internet-based collections, and collection development obstacles in the digital age. This paper also explores the trends and requirements of collection development in a digital setting.

According to Patel, the significance of collection growth in libraries is as follows: (2016). When constructing a high-quality collection for the benefit of users, various factors, such as policies, principles, techniques, and procedures, problems associated with collection/development, and culling, must be taken into account. It was determined that

for the improvement of the library's quality, library professionals would need to develop a carefully balanced collection.

Giri et al. (2015) surveyed five of the most prominent academic libraries in New Delhi to determine the prevalent policies and practises regarding the determination of the required number of multiple copies of books. The study revealed inconsistency in the method for determining the number of copies to be purchased. In addition, the study describes a method for determining the number of copies.

Little (2011) presents the findings of a survey of LIS selectors at ARL institutions/libraries to determine how and why LIS materials were acquired by these institutions. The study revealed that the LIS collections would primarily aid librarians and staff in their day-to-day work and ongoing professional development. The results also revealed that the majority of libraries' LIS collection budgets were relatively small, that selectors received few requests for new materials, and that the collection parameters varied by institution, but were restricted in terms of subject, publisher, and audience.

A term used by Johnson (2009) to describe the process of systematically building library collections to meet the patrons' study, teaching, research, and recreational needs. The process involves the selection and deselection of current and historical materials, the creation of cogent acquisition strategies, and the evaluation of collections to determine how well they meet the needs of users. Collection development entails the formulation of a methodical plan to build a library collection that meets the patrons' needs.

Mallaiah and Gowda (2009) examined the significance of collection development in university libraries. The study determined whether the required document/information was available and analysed the library's periodicals and other publications for currency. In addition, an effort was made to determine if the UGC-INFONET E-journals met the requirements of the users.

Sharma et al. (2008) intended to assess the growth of library collections in 38 engineering colleges in Orissa. The libraries' information was gathered using a questionnaire. The author came to the conclusion that the growing dissatisfaction of users due to a lack of required documents and services could be mitigated in part by providing users with at least CAS or current content or information about the most recent addition.

Mulla and Chandrashekara (2006) investigate the electronic resource development efforts of engineering college libraries in Karnataka. The study revealed that the collection and service infrastructure of libraries in the sampled regions were inadequate, and that libraries struggled to build digital collections and disseminate digital information due to a lack of ICT infrastructure, IT-trained personnel, insufficient funds, etc.

Mandal and Panda (2005) discussed the varied aspects of collection expansion. In this study, the authors analysed the infrastructure and collection status of 17 engineering college libraries in West Bengal. The authors suggest, for the improvement of libraries, staff training, the provision of adequate personnel and funds, an appropriate IT infrastructure, and a collection based on need.

Thornton (2000) was tasked with determining the impact of electronic resources and the Internet on collection development and examining the changing roles of librarians, library cooperation, and collection development. According to the author, in the world of electronic information, consortiums will become increasingly significant sources.

Haider (1996) examined the challenges Pakistani libraries face when acquiring foreign books. Lack of proper management, absence of competent personnel, absence of acquisition policy statements, absence of selection aids, ever-shrinking library budgets, fluctuating rate of the rupee, inflation, import policy, trade embargoes against certain countries, fiscal policy, etc., were identified as the most significant obstacles libraries face.

In their 1994 study titled "Collection Development and Scholarly Communication in the Era of Electronic Access," Harloe and Budd examined the relationship between collection development and scholarly communication systems in academic libraries. The authors discuss information ownership versus access and present collection development strategies for electronic network systems in this study.

Biggs and Biggs (1987) surveyed the heads of academic library reference services to examine the collection's development. The research revealed that neither selection nor weeding were guided by a written policy, nor were usage studies conducted on the collection. The authors came to the conclusion that online sources were essential selection factors.

Studies related to Information and Communication Technology in libraries

Shukla and Sialai (2018) analysed the current status of ICT facilities in college libraries in the city of Aizawl and recommended best practises for enhancing ICT application in college libraries. The findings revealed that college library ICT infrastructure development was hindered by inadequate library funding. Inadequate library personnel and ICT-trained personnel were also valid reasons for the poor ICT infrastructure. The authors suggested that the State government should spearhead the development of ICT infrastructure in Aizawl's college libraries.

Biswas and Akhter (2017) analysed the content of 22 College libraries affiliated under Kalyani University, Nadia, West Bengal with the objectives of finding out status of automation and the application of ICT with reference to the problem and prospects of college libraries. The findings of their study showed that most of the college libraries lacked the reference collections but filled with textbook collections. Similarly, libraries also lacked the periodicals and mostly competitive magazines were available. The collection of non-book materials viz. CD/Cassettes were very few. Libraries were not having adequate ICT infrastructure. The policy of library automation was not defined. There was a lack of skilled manpower for automation and lack of policy for purchasing of books and periodicals.

Choudhary and Sarmah (2017) to find out the availability of ICT infrastructure facilities and application of modern technologies. Their study revealed that with respect to the implementation of ICT, most college libraries were in the developing stage. They

found that the financial constraints and lack of ICT skilled staffs were the main constraints in the proper implementation of ICT in those college libraries.

The objective of Sivakami and Rajendran's 2016 study was to determine the use of ICT by faculty members in Erode, Tamil Nadu, Arts and Science Colleges. Based on the findings of the study, the authors concluded that the mobile phone was the most popular ICT media tool used by faculty members. There was no association between gender and E-mail and Internet usage.

Kumar (2015) will discuss the current status of institutions that offer library services, such as traditional, electronic, and document delivery services, as well as hardware, software, and communication resources. 87.65 percent of libraries were equipped with Windows XP and 72.84 percent had Pentium IV workstations, according to the findings of the study. DELNET was the most popular information network service, while VSAT was the most popular communication network service. Sixty percent of libraries were found to be partially automated, with barcodes being the most common circulation method. The conclusion of the study was that the automation of libraries in the Rayalaseem Region is still in progress.

Paulson (2015) will investigate the ICT facilities and services of arts and science college libraries in the Kanyakumari district. The study's author recommended, based on its findings, that the administration provide ICT facilities to modernise the information system, that funds be allocated for the development of automation and ICT facilities in the library, and that space, infrastructure, and trained personnel be increased to provide better ICT-based services in private and self-funded colleges.

Tiwari and Sahoo (2013) evaluated ICT infrastructure, its use in library operations and services, and ICT development and utilisation issues. Findings indicated that ICT activities in Rajasthan university libraries were in the developmental stage. They identified a lack of fundamental management and proper planning, as well as frequent changes in ICT, as the primary obstacles to the successful implementation and growth of ICT in libraries.

Kumar (2012) investigated the ICT services provided, the existing status of Engineering College libraries in terms of ICT infrastructure, the challenges faced by library staff in the use of ICT, the ICT awareness among librarians, and the satisfaction of ICT service users. None of the engineering college libraries examined were equipped with LCD/Slide Projectors, according to the study. The open source software was not implemented to the desired extent due to a lack of funds, and librarians encountered numerous pre- and post-automation issues. Despite the fact that users demanded more ICT-based services, the majority of colleges lacked a campus network and library networking.

Sivakumaren et al. (2011) will investigate the ICT infrastructure facilities, ICT-based software implemented, and the various electronic resources available in university libraries. They suggested that the number of computers in university libraries be increased so that users can maximise their use of ICT-based resources and services. The libraries should implement digital library software and digitise rare collections, such as out-of-print editions and older works.

Kumar and Biradar (2010) examined the ICT infrastructure, the current state of library automation, the obstacles to implementing library automation, and librarians' attitudes toward the use of ICT in 31 college libraries in Karnataka, India. The study revealed that the use of information and communication technologies in Indian college libraries had not reached a particularly advanced level. The primary obstacles to library automation were a lack of resources, manpower, qualified personnel, and training. Even though library professionals had a positive outlook on the use of ICT applications and library automation, they required extensive and appropriate training to utilise ICT tools.

Walmiki and Ramakrishnegowda (2009) studied ICT infrastructures in university libraries of Karnataka and found that the majority lacked adequate hardware, software, internet nodes, and bandwidth. The campus LANs were not sufficiently expanded to reap the benefits of the digital information environment.

Studies related to performance of libraries in Higher Education

Hemavathi and Chandrashekara (2018) demonstrated that the vast majority of respondents, 146 (91.25 percent), visited law school libraries to borrow library books and to read materials in their respective subject areas, and that they found the 'arrangement of text books' to be impressive. The majority of respondents, 91 (56.88 percent), were satisfied with the newspaper clippings service provided by the library. The authors suggested that law school libraries conduct regular user studies in order to identify and locate pertinent information.

Rilwanu (2017) examines the perceptions of undergraduate students regarding the library's information resources, services, and facilities. The findings indicated that the undergraduate students at the YMSU library on the city campus were ecstatic with its facilities, resources, and services. The study recommended that the management of the YMSU library maintain the high level of user satisfaction by enhancing the provision of current and relevant information resources, modern facilities, and services that meet the needs and expectations of users.

Tiemo and Ateboh (2016) will investigate library patrons' satisfaction with information resources and services. According to the study, users were satisfied with the library's lending services, the renewal of library materials, and the extension of library Internet service hours. However, users were dissatisfied with the limited reference materials in their various subject areas, national and international journals, as they were out of date.

Veena and Kothari (2016) demonstrated that 177 (50.0%) of respondents visited the library on a daily basis, the majority of respondents (86.7%) were highly satisfied with the collection of general books, the majority of respondents (70%) were highly satisfied with the collection of academic books, and 160 respondents (53.3% of the total) regarded circulation services as excellent. They recommended that college libraries conduct regular user research to ascertain users' information needs and information- gathering habits.

Bansal (2014) to assess the current library and information services at the Shrimati Janki Devi Library of the Fateh Chand College for Women in Hisar. The

majority of library visitors were discovered to read newspapers or borrowed books. There were insufficient copies of necessary books available at the library. Moreover, a sizeable proportion of users were unaware of CAS, reprographic, and OPAC services. Users were pleased with the disposition of the library staff and the physical facilities, including the reading area, cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, property counter, and furniture, among others.

Ogbuiyi and Okpe (2013) demonstrated that the library lacked sufficient books and audio-visual materials. However, it was discovered that library patrons valued the reserved resources system. The authors suggested that there should be regular funding for university libraries, that an acquisition policy/guideline should be documented and strictly adhered to by university libraries when acquiring information resources, that shelf-rectification should be performed consistently to ensure that books are in the correct locations, and that library staff should implement marketing techniques to make the libraries more user-friendly, thereby attracting more patrons.

Saikia and Gohain (2013) discovered that nearly half of all respondents regularly visited the library for the primary purpose of borrowing books, followed by reading print journals, having access to online periodicals, reference sources, and newspapers and magazines. They demonstrated that students and researchers were extremely pleased with the online journal collection and made extensive use of these resources for academic and research purposes. In addition, it was reported that library services such as circulation, online reservation, and online renewal of books were very well received by library patrons.

Patil and Patil (2012) investigated the library facilities, the reason users visited the library, the physical facilities available, the adequacy of books and other reading and learning materials, the types of services provided, the status of library automation, the availability of internet access and its use, and the level of library automation. The majority of faculty members visit the library to read general books, consult subject-specific reference books, read newspapers, and peruse subject-specific books. Moreover, it was demonstrated that the library environment in the colleges was neglected and that the library's users were dissatisfied with its general atmosphere. In order to foster a reading culture among faculty and students, the study recommended that institutions provide libraries with the bare minimum of infrastructure facilities. Institutions should take the necessary steps to enhance the library's current facilities and collection in order to meet the information needs of faculty members.

Gunasekera (2010) showed that undergraduates at the University of Peradeniya were satisfied with the library's resources, services, and facilities. Undergraduates did not, however, fully utilise the library's resources and services. Based on the findings, the author recommends implementing a comprehensive information literacy programme to increase awareness and use of electronic information resources. In addition, the library should acquire more electronic information sources while continuing to acquire general and reference materials in order to meet the current research needs of its patrons.

Harinarayana et al. (2008) conducted a study to determine the effectiveness of Mysore's college library service. According to the findings, the majority of library users

visit libraries to study and borrow books. The most sought-after service was textbook rental. The ability of libraries to provide specific information had declined.

Rao and Babu (2008) analysed the faculty's utilisation of library services, resources, and facilities in Chennai's autonomous colleges. Only government and government-aided colleges were included in the study, which involved approximately 78.66% of the total 375 respondents. According to the findings, more than three-quarters of respondents visited libraries for research studies and to write research papers. Few individuals employed electronic resources. The authors suggest choosing between print and digital sources of information for collection development.

Siddique (2002) will examine how the JNU library's library collection is utilised. The user group consisted of staff members, researchers, postgraduate students, and graduate students, among others. The majority of library patrons, according to the study, are frequent visitors. The vast majority of users were aware of the library's services. The majority of library visitors consulted course materials, conducted research, or checked out books.

Singh (2002) the research revealed that textbooks were the most utilised resource, followed by reference books and general books. The primary purpose of the library visit was to prepare class notes. It was determined that periodicals and textbooks were insufficient. Virtually all faculty members have stated that their libraries must be computerised.

Raina and Dayal (1998) surveyed the Indian Institute of Management Library (IIML) in Lukhnow to determine the library's level of usage and the efficiency of its facilities and services. The study determined that library collections were utilised adequately. Compared to other types of documents, microfilms were the least utilised. In addition, it was revealed that the collection on certain topics required reinforcement. However, the majority of library patrons were pleased with the staff's helpfulness.

In addition to conducting interviews and examining records, Veeranjanyulu (1994) surveyed postgraduate students and faculty members using a questionnaire. The results revealed that basic library resources were insufficient, and respondents were unhappy with the library's services.

Oyeleltan (1992) surveyed students at the University of Maiduguri library (media division) to determine the available audiovisual resources and the extent to which they are utilised. The study revealed that all respondents were aware of the audiovisual capabilities of the media division. In spite of this, approximately 69.03 percent of users were dissatisfied with the loan policy.

Bavakutty (1985) surveyed 404 students' opinions. The findings revealed that government college students used libraries primarily for non-academic needs, whereas private college students used libraries for academic purposes.

Prather and Clemons (1981) surveyed users of the Georgia State University Library to examine their library usage and perceptions of the library's sufficiency. The study revealed that library patrons utilised the institution for non-book-related purposes.

Faculty, staff, and alumni primarily use the library for personal research, whereas undergraduates primarily use the library for studying.

Panwar and Vyas (1976) can be found in the libraries of the two women's colleges affiliated with the University of Delhi that house the work of Panwar and Vyas. Using a questionnaire, they gathered information from undergraduates, postgraduates, and teachers in the Social Sciences stream. According to the results of their study, the college that was founded later added more books annually than the other college because it had a larger budget for books. It was demonstrated that the picture of library services and physical facilities was not satisfactory. The study recommended that the orientation of the library be well-planned.

Studies related to role of libraries in higher education

Doraswamy, M. & Appalaswaminaidu, V. (2020). User Perception on Digital Resources and Services: A Survey of College Libraries in the District of Visakhapatnam 7(1), 609-616, International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews.

Davidson (2001) observed that career centres on college and university campuses are utilising the Internet to assist their users with numerous career-related needs. This article briefly discusses the advantages of technological service delivery mode. In addition, an emphasis on computers has the potential to drastically alter career centres as we know them, including their traffic patterns, staffing needs, and resource acquisition. Specifically, their impact on the lives of students who use them.

According to Cocco (1997), there are a variety of factors to consider when researching careers. Examining industries, occupations, education and experience prerequisites, salaries, and locations. In addition to researching companies and writing resumes and cover letters, the career development process involves conducting research on companies. There are numerous websites devoted to career counselling that can provide assistance in these areas. Many of these websites have ties to Andhra University, Visakhapatnam college, and (.university career "counselling centres. Typically, they contain information unique to their institutions, such as details about campus job fairs.

According to Yang, Eunjo, and others (2002), the increased number of international students in U.S. universities and colleges has necessitated the development of services that cater to their unique characteristics and needs. Taking the Career Center at the University of Missouri, Columbia for career services exclusively for International students, he described various career services, such as individual' services and online, services; information on graduate schools and entrance examination practises; information on available-employment opportunities and work permit' policies; career assessments; and information & specific skills for obtaining a job in, the United States. In addition, he discussed a number of marketing strategies designed to increase the utilisation of services by international students.

Numerous articles explore the influence of ICT on career counselling. Career advancement is essential for graduates, especially in developing nations such as India. On this page, an attempt is made to review the career counselling literature produced in India by Library and Information Science professionals and others.

Even though there was some form of career guidance in ancient times, such as advice provided by family elders or gurus to young aspirants, the system was not as organised as it is in modern Western nations. The University Grant Commission (UGC) has undertaken noteworthy career guidance initiatives in higher education. In its reports, UGC (India) (1981) emphasised that it is the teacher's responsibility to guide and inspire students, as well as to enrich his discipline in order to instil values that are consistent with our cultural heritage and social goals.

The focus of Gupta et al works 's was on attempts to subvert the concept and undermine the significance of collaboration. Jaganatha Reddy (1974) discussed the history of guidance and counselling as well as the role of the counsellor in providing counselling. He believes that guidance, counselling, and student personnel services are American inventions, and that Frank Parson utilised guidance to combat human waste from school dropouts. Gupta remarked that in order to provide individuals with effective and high-quality career guidance, relevant agencies and personnel must collaborate, which can save a substantial amount of time and resources (1985). According to him, guidance is the educational endeavour involving the assistance provided by agencies or individuals to the individual in decision-making and aiding him in making those decisions. He defined vocational guidance as the process of providing individuals with organised assistance for the time- and energy-efficient development of a successful career.

Guidance is not everyone's job, but rather the responsibility of the most competent, efficient, mature, and able guide, according to Ahmad, Mukhtar's (1992)

definition of guidance. He stated that guidance aims to prevent the waste of human and material resources, which is essential in a developing society, by improving their social standing.

To reach the target audience, 21st-century authors emphasised career guidance techniques. Antarpreet Singh (2000) explains how to conduct a web-based job search. He listed some of the most significant international/Asian and Indian sites, as well as some of the free services offered by these sites, such as searching for jobs on the databases maintained by the sites, posting resumes on the Internet, the names and addresses of leading job consulting firms, the profiles of some leading companies, free job bulletins, and premium packages including resume designing, searching for jobs, and informing the concerned individual via e-mail, et cetera. There is discussion of the importance of a well-planned search strategy, as well as seven success tips.

Sunil K. Pankaj (2001) mentioned a career in aviation. This endeavour is complicated by numerous factors, including a lack of understanding and awareness. In relation to cutting-edge courses and employment opportunities. He observed that parents find it challenging to provide their children with career guidance.

Recognizing this, he argued for the establishment of an expert centre to address such concerns. In this context, a system design for an Internet-accessible Expert Career Guidance Centre and an Online Current Affairs Magazine has been discussed.

Avani Maniar (2002) specifically in the selection of educational courses, occupations, job placements, placements in the subsequent stage of education and

training, improvement of study skills, maintenance of mental health, counselling on personal adjustment issues, and identification of the gifted and the backward.

Due to information overload, Tadasad (2004) observed that it is difficult for an individual to make decisions regarding his job or further education, and he opined that under these circumstances, they require specialised support from an educational and allied matters counsellor. In addition, he stated that traditional education is sometimes insufficient for students to obtain employment due to the diverse nature of job opportunities, their varying requirements, and the market conditions. In addition, there is a need to establish a network of online and email-based counselling centres, as well as a network of such services between universities/industries/outourcing/placement centers/educational institutions, in order to provide equal opportunities for all. These reviews provide a comprehensive summary of what is occurring in the field of career guidance activities and what could be done to advance the field. As the primary focus of this study is the function of libraries, it is necessary to review prior research in this area.

Research Gap

It is evident that based on the literature survey, few researcher have focused on the library resources and facilities. It has been observed that many of them have focused their study in different directions. They are as follows:

- Studies related to resources, services and facilities of libraries
- Studies related to collection development in libraries
- Few studies have focused on the ICT in Libraries
- The studies observed that performance of libraries in higher education

Since numerous studies have been conducted on the performance of libraries in relation to career guidance, faculty support, and other aspects, there has been no specific research on the performance of libraries in government and private degree colleges. The current study, titled "The performance of libraries in Government and private degree colleges in the Visakhapatnam District: A Comparative Analysis," aims to fill this void. The study investigates the availability of library resources and the services offered to students and faculty in relation to their academic and professional development.

CHAPTER – FOUR

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

A thorough discussion on the previous chapter has been done on literature review where the studies related to present study done by of various authors. Based on the methods and methodologies used by those authors the present chapter has developed a separate research methodology for this study purpose. While information explosion and information seeking behavior of user have been changed day by day due to advent of ICT, conventional working of libraries couldn't reach the requirement of student career development. In this regard the students need rich libraries resources and additional service facilities for improvement of their knowledge.

Since the primary objective of this study is to compare the performance of government and private degree college libraries, a comparative analysis is conducted using the following methodologies and methods. Consequently, this chapter addresses the need for the study, the significance of the study, the statement of the problem, the study's objectives, its hypotheses, its scope, and its methodology. In the methodology, a brief discussion of the study's scope, sample, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis is provided. At the conclusion of this chapter, the study's limitations are discussed.

Need for the study

In today's knowledge-based society, professional growth has emerged as an essential component of ongoing education as well as employment opportunities. A review of the relevant published research shows that there have been a few studies conducted on the topic in India; however, there has not been a single systematic study that compares the levels of success achieved by libraries in public and private degree-granting institutions. The purpose of this research was to investigate and comprehend the performance of college libraries in government and private degree colleges, as well as to identify the obstacles they faced in providing career information to students in higher education institutions. The investigation and comprehension of this performance was the primary objective. This study may be useful in bringing to the attention of college administration, particularly at the degree level, the significant role a library can play in career guidance and career development for students, lecturers, and researchers. This is done in order to determine what more user communities can achieve from libraries and how they can leave an imprint on the life of an academician as they advance in their careers.

Significance of the study

The role of a library is always determined by the needs of the institutions, such as schools, colleges, and other professional and non-professional organisations, that it serves. Generally, these services are inadequate for the role proposed for them at the college level, particularly in degree-granting institutions. The notion that libraries must align with their objectives is gaining traction; consequently, libraries and their librarians

must participate conscientiously in the exercise to enhance their contribution to the higher education cause by gaining a deeper understanding of development through careful planning. In countries such as India, external study modes have not yet been implemented in libraries serving external students in developing nations with dense populations. This necessitates arduous arrangements to meet the information needs of such facilities, and libraries are striving to meet these needs and align the educational experiences of degree students and postgraduate students on the same campus in order to prevent a disparity in their credentials.

Moreover, college libraries have both academic and non-academic resources available for the students. Therefore, they can get extra study material based on their curriculum and can also enjoy reading stuff which is not related to their course as well. The most beneficial aspect of the college library is unquestionably the tranquil reading environment it provides. Away from the commotion of the classroom, students are able to focus intently on the reading material they are completing. In order to avoid unnecessary interruptions while studying, they must also keep their phones on silent mode and refrain from speaking to others. It is worth noticing that the library provides books to the students for a specific number of days and also certain material which is not available for issuing is sometimes available for photocopying instead. Thus, it is found significant to study the performance of libraries not only in government but also in private degree colleges.

Statement of the problem

Degree College libraries supplement classroom instruction; they promote scholarly orientation among students and assist faculty members in maximising their research potential. Government and private management of degree college libraries in India have undergone significant transformation in recent years. They advance the academic and scholarly interests of a variety of user groups by providing a variety of traditional and contemporary services that combine conventional wisdom and technology. Today's Degree college libraries contribute to the overall development of personality and employability skills among students, in addition to providing information (Doraswamy & Appalaswaminaidu, 2020). In light of shifting work paradigms and the dynamic nature of information needs, periodic evaluation of library facilities and services is essential for ensuring their efficient operation. Evaluation of the library's information delivery processes, a time-tested method, ensures their viability and efficiency. Either by applying a user perception-centered criterion through a survey of faculty and students, or by analysing circulation records, shelf availability studies, inter library loan statistics, citation studies, and other housekeeping services, the library facilities and services in a typical degree-granting institution can be optimised. In this context, the current study titled "The performance of libraries in government and private degree colleges in the Visakhapatnam district: a comparative analysis" aims to achieve the following goals:

Objectives of the study

The present survey's objectives are as follows:

1. To examine the facilities for students and faculty at public and private degree college libraries.
2. Assessing the extent to which the library collection supports student counselling activities in government and private college libraries.
3. Determine the various activities performed by librarians in government and private degree college libraries to promote student development.
4. Assessing the needs of students for student guidance materials in public and private degree college libraries
5. Determine the level of student satisfaction with the services provided by librarians in public and private degree college libraries.
6. To recommend ways in which government and private degree college libraries can improve their performance in support of student guidance activities.

Hypotheses of the study

Hypothesis is a crucial component of scientific inquiry. No scientific investigation can be successfully concluded without hypothesis testing. In the simplest terms, one can say that in order to discover facts, one must begin with assumptions or hypotheses. These hypotheses may have a very tentative form or appearance. This initial hypothesis is subjected to rigorous testing, examination, and verification, a very precise and controlled study, and subsequent hypotheses are consciously formulated and tested.

The present study was initiated with the following hypotheses.

H1₀: There is no difference between government and private Degree College libraries in terms of adequate collection and infrastructure required to guide students.

H2₀: Formal or informal, the Degree College libraries do not provide student advising services.

H3₀: College libraries do not play an essential role in advising students.

H4₀: Students are not satisfied with the guidance services role played by the Degree College libraries of government and private management.

H5₀: Students do not satisfied with the information provided by the Degree College libraries with their career development.

Scope of the study

College education, the first rung on the ladder of higher education, aims to cultivate an educated, well-rounded individual who will be a good citizen and defend the nation's honour. In addition, it aims to produce subject specialists who will ascend the career ladder to become researchers, scientists, and specialists. It is not an exaggeration to say that libraries are one of the most important sources of knowledge, playing a crucial role in the documentation of knowledge and the development of knowledgeable individuals. In the library, the librarian plays a crucial role in shaping individuals, directing them to the appropriate information, and assisting them in becoming the person they want to be through career development. Effective career guidance and information systems are essential to making lifelong learning a reality for everyone. They can help

maximise the use of human resources on the labour market and in education by facilitating better matches between individuals' skills and interests and available employment and learning opportunities.

In addition, the scope of the study is limited to the district of Visakhapatnam in the state of Andhra Pradesh, where the colleges affiliated with Andhra University are administered by state government, private aided, private unaided, and private aided autonomous bodies. For the purposes of this study, only government and privately aided autonomous colleges are considered. This investigation is limited to the 134 Government and Private colleges affiliated with Andhra University (Andhra Pradesh, India) (Government-14 and Private-120 including autonomous and aided colleges). Therefore, comparative research on the performance of government and private degree colleges is warranted.

Methodology

This study investigates the information usage patterns of college library users in the Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. In Visakhapatnam, there are three categories of degree colleges: government, aided, and unaided. Among these aided and un-aided colleges considered as private colleges. Thus, the researcher selected Government and private degree colleges as study units. In Visakhapatnam there are 14 government degree colleges, 2 autonomous, 2 aided and 116 un-aided or private colleges, out of these 10 Government and 10 Private Degree colleges have been selected as study units. From these study colleges two types of samples were drawn, among which one is Student samples and other one is Librarian samples. At present, there are 88123 UG

students pursuing B.Com., B.Sc., and BA/BBA/BBM courses in the above selected degree colleges. In each course three years of students i.e. 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd year are pursuing their studies. Since the population is too large, the researcher considered 1 Boy and 1 Girl from each course and from each year. Hence, from each college 18 students (2x3+2x3+2x3) have been considered. Thus the total sample is 180 students from Government Degree Colleges and 180 students Private Degree Colleges. In addition to the student sample, the librarian sample from the selected colleges was also considered. Moreover, the role of Librarian is very much significant in performance of libraries, for which 1 librarian from each selected colleges were taken as sample. Thus, 10 librarians from Government Degree colleges and 10 librarians from Private Degree colleges were considered for this study. Hence the total sample of librarians is 20.

The study focuses primarily on the usage rate of the various library services offered at sample degree-granting institutions. The results indicated that students utilise the book borrowing service more frequently than other library services. The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth positions are occupied by reprographic service, reference service, internet services, selective dissemination of information service, and current awareness service, respectively. Students contribute not only to the dissemination of information, but also to the overall development of personality and employability skills. In light of shifting work paradigms and the dynamic nature of information needs, periodic evaluation of library facilities and services is essential for ensuring their efficient operation. Evaluation of the library's information delivery processes, a time-tested method, ensures their viability and efficiency. Either by applying a user perception- centered criterion through a survey of faculty and students, or by analysing circulation

records, shelf availability studies, inter library loan statistics, citation studies, and other housekeeping services, the library facilities and services in a typical degree-granting institution can be optimised.

Consequently, an attempt is made to determine the extent to which degree college libraries affiliated with Andhra University have met these objectives. A survey was conducted to determine whether these libraries were fully equipped to meet the career development needs of their patrons. Additional student opinions were solicited to evaluate the requirements and the libraries' capacity to meet them.

Area of the study

Andhra University, located in Visakhapatnam and founded in 1926, is one of the most prestigious universities in India. Currently, the University serves only two districts, namely Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram, in terms of their educational needs. State government, privately aided, privately unaided, and privately aided autonomous bodies manage the degree colleges affiliated with Andhra University. Moreover, this research is restricted to the district of Visakhapatnam, where both public and private degree-granting institutions were considered. Therefore, only government and private aided/autonomous colleges are considered for this study. As of the year 2020, there will be a total of 134 degree colleges affiliated with Andhra University, of which 14 government and 120 private aided/autonomous colleges will be better equipped than their peers.

Consequently, the present study was conducted using a sample of 20 college libraries. The research was conducted in two phases. In the initial phase, questionnaires are distributed to college librarians. After reviewing the responses of librarians regarding

the performance of degree college libraries in relation to student guidance, 10 Government and 10 Private Degree Colleges where the library claims to play a role in student guidance are selected for the study. It was attempted to include colleges from the district so that both rural and urban areas could be covered.

Sample of the study

Research tool (questionnaire)

The questionnaire contains a variety of study-specific areas. These are 1. General information, 2. Information regarding college library, 3. Working hours, 4. Finance, 5. Information assets, 6. Automated processing, 7. Services Provided 8. Staff, 9. Facilities,

10. Student guide cell, 11. Sources available for student guidance, 12. Student guidance activities within the library, 13. The librarian's role in student guidance, 14. Personal qualities necessary for the librarian to provide student guidance, 15. Soft skills necessary for a librarian 16. Problems the library faces when providing student guidance.

In order to achieve the research objective, a second questionnaire for user (student) survey was designed and implemented following the pretest. During the period of October 2021 to December 2021, the researcher personally visited twenty colleges to distribute and collect student questionnaires. The Questionnaire addresses the following points:

1. General information, 2. Library visit 3. Career guidance service 4. Library's role in student guidance; 5. Librarian's role in student guidance.

In addition, a comprehensive analysis of the articles published in scholarly journals, conference proceedings, and seminars on the subject of investigation was conducted. A bibliography is provided at the conclusion of the report, as well as citations of the specific reading materials cited throughout. The references are formatted using APA style.

Data collection

With the aid of a questionnaire, information regarding the performance of libraries in relation to student guidance information services in degree-granting institutions was gathered. Prior to the finalisation of the schedule, expert opinion was sought. Before the final implementation of the questionnaire in the survey area, a pilot

study was conducted. In December 2019, 35 questionnaires accompanied by a cover letter were sent to college principals, and researchers visited the colleges to collect the necessary data. A reminder was sent to non-responders three weeks after the initial mailing. After another three weeks, a second reminder was sent to those who had not responded. Despite reminders, thirty responses were received, representing a response rate of 85.71 percent.

Data Analysis

Analysis of statistical data is the culmination of the lengthy process of hypothesis formulation, instrument development, and data collection. Following a logical method of induction and deduction, the compiled, tabulated, analysed, and interpreted data is presented in the following unit. To properly conclude the research study, it is necessary to analyse the research data so that one can properly test hypotheses or answer research questions and also present the study's findings in a convincing manner. We performed both descriptive and inferential statistics.

Statistics that are used to infer the truth or falsity of a hypothesis are referred to as inferential statistics, as opposed to descriptive statistics, which do not seek to make an inference but instead describe sample data. Much of statistical analysis consists of testing hypotheses. When the relationship between two variables is significantly different from zero, testing is typically performed. If the relationship between two variables is zero, there is no relationship between the variables.

Percentage analysis and the Chi-square test are utilised for statistical analysis in the present study.

1. Analysis of percentages - In this study, the percentages are calculated and displayed in the table below the actual value enclosed in circular brackets.

2. Chi-square (χ^2): χ^2 is the most prevalent significance test for independence in tables containing nominal and ordinal variables. Here, the observed data are compared to the expected data. It has been determined that the distribution of the difference between the observed and expected value approximates the X distribution.

The chi-square test is used to determine whether the difference between observed and expected frequencies is due to sampling fluctuations and, therefore, insignificant, or whether the difference is due to some other cause and, therefore, significant.

Inferring that the difference is statistically significant, researchers formulate a null hypothesis, often denoted by the symbol (H_0). Typically, but not always, the null hypothesis asserts that there is no difference between groups or relationship between variables, whereas a research hypothesis may predict either a positive or negative relationship. In other words, the null hypothesis assumes that there are no non-sampling errors and that the observed difference is due solely to random chance. The probability of such a difference occurring is then calculated. The probability indicates the degree to which we can rely on the drawn conclusions. The chi-square table values are available at various probability levels, also known as levels of significance. Typically (in social sciences problems), the value of chi-square at the 0.05 or 0.01 level of significance from

the given degrees of freedom is obtained from a table and compared to the observed value of chi-square. If the observed value of X^2 is greater than the table value at 0.05, the difference is statistically significant. The level of significance is 5% (100-95), also known as the 0.05 level of significance.

Limitations

1. The social survey has inherent limitations due to its reliance on humans and diverse social environments. This survey is also subject to the inherent limitations of a social survey.
2. Due to a lack of time, funds, and the Covid-19 protocol, this study only includes the ten public and ten private colleges affiliated with Andhra University.
3. This study is limited to degree-granting institutions in the district of Visakhapatnam.
4. This research can be expanded to include other private aided and unaided degree colleges, as well as colleges affiliated with various universities in Andhra Pradesh.
5. Due to financial constraints, the study could only include a limited number of colleges and a maximum of 360 students for user research.
6. The outcome would have been improved if the user sample had been drawn from at least all of the colleges under consideration.
7. Only degree students were included in the study sample; postgraduate students were excluded because these courses are only offered at select colleges.
8. Additional research can investigate the needs of postgraduate students.

Citation Style Used

For this reason, researcher adopting APA 7th version citation style format a publication manual of the American Psychological Association for the preparation of the list of reference and bibliography

CHAPTER – FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

This chapter is data analysis and interpretation deals with the tables, analysis and discussion on the results. In the purpose of the study and objectives the data was collected from the librarians and the students of the study degree colleges of government and private managements with the help of two types of research questionnaires. Based on the perceptions of the sample respondents the tables were designed where the frequency and percentages have been presented. On these results showed in the tables the analyses are discussed in this chapter.

While the data was collected from librarians and students of the selected degree colleges of government and private management, this chapter is divided into two sections, where the first Part-1 is related to the analysis of data with reference to perceptions of Librarians on various aspects of performance of libraries, and the second Part-2 is related to the data with reference to perceptions of students on the performance of libraries in government and private degree colleges.

Part - 1: Data Analysis of Librarians

Nature of Degree College:

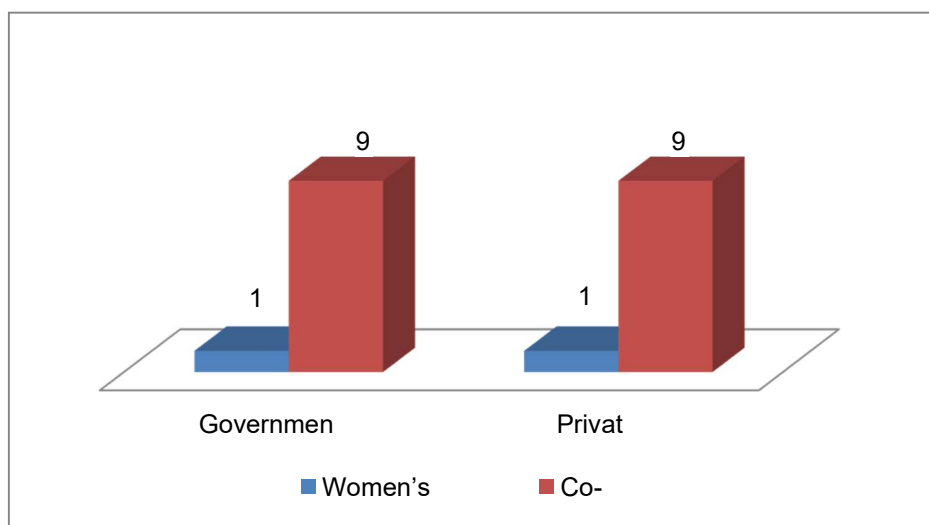
The degree colleges under study include co-education and women degree colleges as the study intends to take care of both genders. Table-1 shows the nature of degree colleges under study.

Table-1: Distribution of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

College	Government	Private	Total
Men's College	-	-	-
Women's College	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)
Co-education	9 (90.0)	9 (90.0)	18 (90.0)
Total	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)

The Table-1 represents the distribution of colleges in Visakhapatnam. The data reveals that out of total colleges of government and private management one-one each are women colleges and nine colleges each are co-education.

Figure-1: Distribution of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management



Medium of instruction:

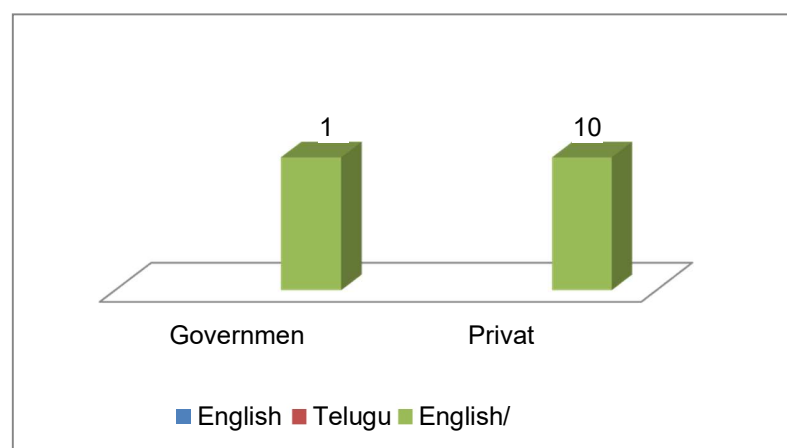
In this globalized knowledge based society medium of instruction has a great role to play as it help in the development of communication skill and also to make it easy the movement of labour force all over the world.

Table-2: Medium of instruction followed by study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Medium of instruction	Government	Private	Total
English	-	-	-
Telugu	-	-	-
English/ Telugu(both)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Total	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)

The medium of instruction wise distribution of colleges are presented in the Table-2. As per the data it shows that all the colleges of both government and private colleges are with both English and Telugu medium.

Figure-2: Medium of instruction followed by study degree colleges under Government and Private Management



Strength of the Degree College

The proper functioning of a higher educational institution depends on the strength of faculty and students. The strength of the degree colleges is also depends upon the areas in which the institution is situated. Mostly in urban areas the strength of faculty and student will be higher than the rural areas. Hence an attempt is made in the following tables to find out the strength of the degree college.

Faculty:

The quality of teaching depends upon the number of teaching staff in the degree colleges. They are the producers who work on the minds of the youngsters and bring out the polished final product. There should be sufficient number of teaching staff for the proper implementation of academic programmes. The faculty strength of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-3

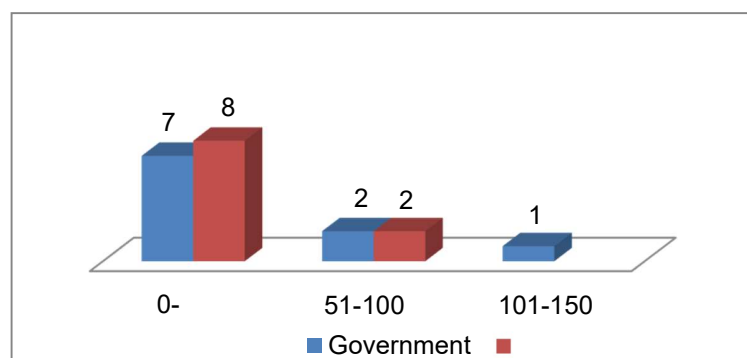
Table-3: Faculty strength of the degree colleges

No. of teaching staff	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
0-50	7 (70.0)	8 (80.0)	15 (75.0)
51-100	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	4 (20.0)
101-150	1 (10.0)	-	1 (5.0)

*sample size

Above Table-3 clearly explains that 75.0 percent out of 20 degree colleges are having teaching staff between 0 - 50. 20.0 percent degree colleges are having teaching staff members between 101 - 150 and 5.0 percent degree colleges are having teaching staff between 51 - 100. It can be concluded that in majority of degree colleges the staff position is less than 50 faculty.

Figure-3: Faculty strength of the degree colleges



Student strength:

The existence of an educational institution depends upon the number of students admitted there. They are the life blood of the educational institutes. The student strength of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-4.

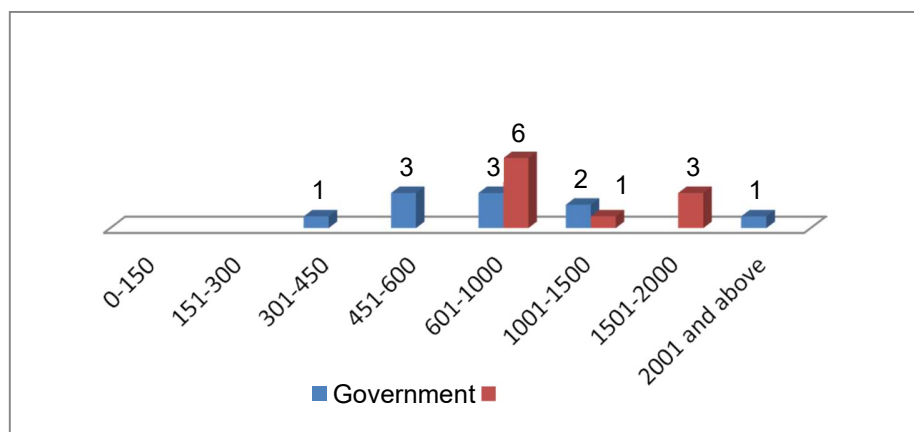
Table-4: Total number of students

No. of students	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
0-150	-	-	-
151-300	-	-	-
301-450	1 (10.0)	-	1 (5.0)
451-600	3 (30.0)	-	3 (15.0)
601-1000	3 (30.0)	6 (40.0)	9 (45.0)
1001-1500	2 (30.0)	1 (10.0)	3 (15.0)
1501-2000	-	3 (30.0)	3 (15.0)
2001 and above	1 (10.0)	-	1 (5.0)

*sample size

Table-4 depicts that 45.0 percent degree colleges out of 20 are having students ranging from 601 - 1000. 5.0 percent degree colleges are having student strength of 301 - 450 and 5.0 percent degree colleges are having student strength of 2001 and above. The student numbers indicate the need for career guidance to develop suiTable-5.manpower for the needs of the country. However to provide career guidance in the degree colleges there should be enough faculties. This will help them to provide individual attention to student's problems and needs.

Figure-4: Total number of students



Year of establishment of the degree college libraries:

The year of establishment of the degree college library influences its growth in terms of physical facilities, number of volumes acquired, number of periodical subscriptions^ number of staff working in the library, the quality of service provided by the library etc. Here the years are divided under pre- independence i.e. before 1947, post-independence i.e. from 1948 - 1979 and modern period which starts from 1980 onwards. The year of establishment of the library under study is displayed in Table-5.

Table-5: Year of establishment of the library

Year of establishment of the degree college library	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
1853-1947	-	10.0	5.0
1948-1979	20.0	30.0	25.0
1980-2006	80.0	60.0	70.0

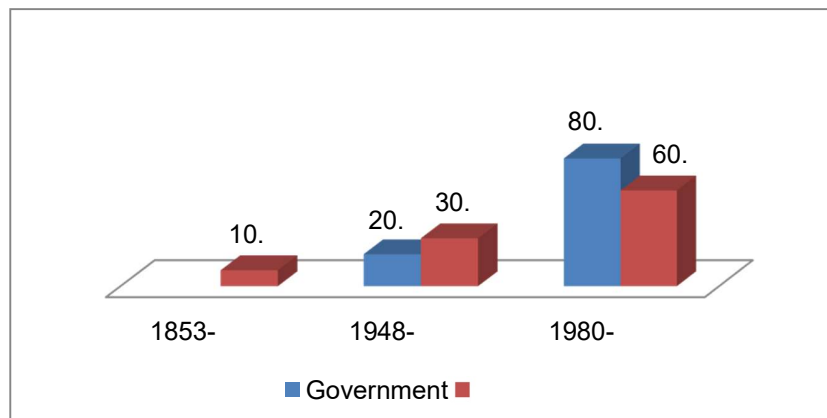
*sample size

Table-5 shows that out of 20 degree college libraries under study 25.0 percent were started in between 1948 - 1979, 70.0 percent of the degree college libraries began in the modern period i.e. 1980 - 2006 and remaining 5.0 percent were started before independence i.e. 1853 - 1947. In the case of government degree college libraries 80.0 percent of them are started in between 1980 - 2006, while 20.0 percent were established in between 1948 – 1979.

While 60.0 percent of the private colleges were established between 1980-2006, 10.0 percent of the Private degree college libraries were established in between 1853 - 1947 and the remaining 30.0 percent were started between 1948 - 1979.

The survey further revealed the libraries have been established from the inception of the degree college.

Figure-5: Year of establishment of the library



Working Hours

One of the important aspects that contribute for the proper utilization of the library facilities is its working hours. Generally the working hours of libraries in degree colleges are concomitant of the working hours of the degree colleges. Usually, a degree college works for six hours a day. In certain degree colleges for administrative convenience the degree colleges and junior degree colleges are run on a shift basis. In such cases they are working for five hours only. The working hours of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-6.

Table-6: Working hours of the degree college

Working hours of the degree college	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
0-6 hrs	-	-	-
7-12 hrs	100.0	100.0	100.0

*sample size

It is evident from the above Table-6 that all the degree colleges work about 7-12 hour per day.

Figure-6: Working hours of the degree college

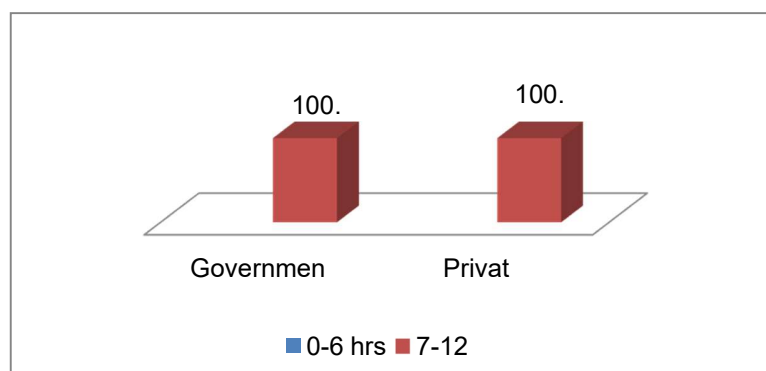


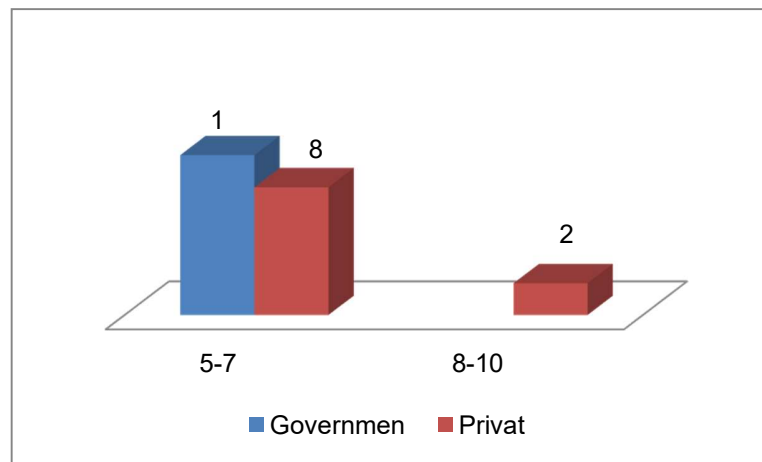
Table-7: No. of working hours in degree college libraries

Hours	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
5-7 hrs	10 (100.0)	8 (80.0)	18 (90.0)
8-10 hrs	-	2 (20.0)	2 (10.0)

*sample size

The above Table-7 reveals that 90.0 percent degree college libraries are kept opened for 5-7 hours a day and 10.0 percent degree college libraries 8-10 hour. In government degree college libraries 100.0 percent of the libraries opened for 5-7 hours. Whereas in Private degree colleges 80.0 percent are working between 5-7 hours and 20.0 percent are working between 8-10 hours.

Figure-7: No. of working hours in degree college libraries



Circulation hours in the libraries:

Circulation hours in the library should be arranged according to the convenience of the students so that they can come and borrow or return the library books. If the library circulation counter is kept open before and after the degree college hours it will be beneficial to the users of the library. Hence an attempt was made to see the circulation hours of the degree college library and the result is shown in Table-8

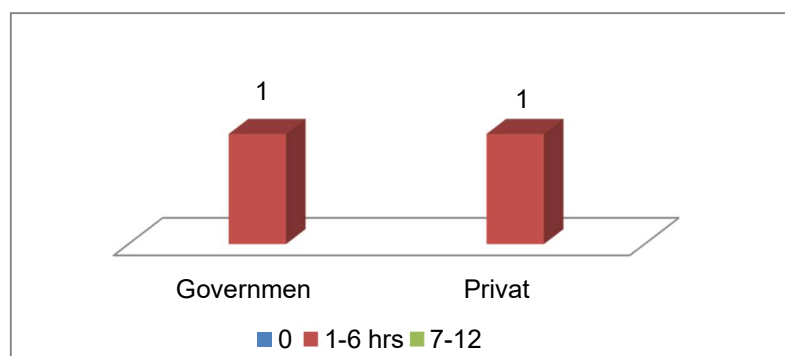
Table-8: Circulation hours of the Library

Circulation hours of the degree college library	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
0	-	-	-
1-6 hrs	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
7-12 hrs	-	-	-

*sample size

The Table given above depicts that both government and private degree college libraries are circulation section opened for 1 - 6 hours.

Figure-8: Circulation hours of the Library



Finance:

The most important factor in the development and functioning of a library is the availability-of adequate financial resources to meet the expenditure. Generally libraries are funded with two types of grants - recurring and non - recurring. The University Grant Commission (India) is the main source of finance for degree college libraries. It provides assistance to the degree college libraries only when degree colleges are enlisted under the Sections 2(f) and 12(b) of UGC Act. Table-9 presents in detail the sources of recurring grant for the degree college libraries. The sources of grant in the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-9.

Table-9: The Sources of Grant in Degree college Libraries

Sources of income	No. of Degree colleges								
	Government			Private			All degree colleges		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
UGC	80.0	20.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0
State Govt	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Students fee	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Degree college management	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0

The above Table-9 reveals that 40.0 percent, degree college libraries are receiving finances from the UGC. All degree college libraries under Private management do not receive any UGC grant. The State Government is providing grant to 100.0 percent government degree colleges. No Private degree college library mentioned receiving fund from state government. It is funding grants to all the State Government degree college libraries. Further, 100.0 percent of degree college libraries are collecting nominal amount from the students as subscription amount for libraries, though the amount is meager. The collection of nominal amounts from the source 'private management' is completely nil in case of degree college libraries under Government management whereas it is collected by only 50.0 percent of Private degree college libraries receiving funds from the management.

It is obvious from the analysis that the libraries under study have regular financial support that lead to systematic financial planning and execution. Hence, from the point of topic of study, i.e. performance of the degree college libraries, it can be intend that the government degree college libraries are sound enough to take up career guidance of the students.

Budgetary allocation:

An attempt is made to know the percentage of library budget allocated within the total degree college budget for the degree college libraries under government management (10) and private aided Private degree colleges (10). The budget amount allocated is only for the purchase of books, periodicals and binding. The amount varies from library to library. Table-10 presents the data in detail from 2019-2020 to 2020-2021.

Table-10: Percentage of library budget allocated out of the total degree college budget during the period 2019-2020 to 2020-2021

percent of the library budget in the degree college budget	No. of Degree colleges			
	Government 10*		Private 10*	
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
Less than 1	6 (60.0)	6 (60.0)	-	-
1 -2	3 (30.0)	3 (30.0)	6 (60.0)	6 (60.0)
2-3	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	4 (40.0)	4 (40.0)
Above 3	-	-	-	-

*sample size

The Education Commission such as Radhakrishnan Commission, Kothari Commission, UGC Review Committee have made recommendations for adequate budgets on percentage basis from the total education budget. The Radhakrishnan Commission (1984-49) recommended 6.5 percent of the total institutional budget, while Kothari Commission (1964-66) recommended 6.5-10 percent. The committee has recommended a per capita amount of Rs.15 per student and Rs.200 per teacher or research fellow. However, in reality, the situation seems to be different. In majority of the degree colleges, management is allocating one to two percent of the total of the total degree college budget. Same is the case with both Government and private aided Private degree colleges.

The actual allocation of the amount to the degree college libraries seems to be somewhat better in private aided/ Private degree colleges when compared to Government management degree colleges because in majority of the cases the actual amount spent in libraries ranges from Rs.5000 - 25,000 in Government degree colleges where as such an

amount spent is between Rs.35, 000 - 55,000 in the case of private aided Private degree colleges. (Table-11)

Table-11: Budgetary details of degree college libraries from 2019-2020 to 2020-2021

Library Budget (in Rs)	No. of Degree colleges			
	Government 10*		Private 10*	
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
Less than 5000	-	-	-	-
5001 - 15000	4 (40.0)	4 (40.0)	3 (30.0)	3 (30.0)
15001-25000	4 (40.0)	4 (40.0)	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)
25001-35000	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)
Above 35000	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)

*sample size

It is evident from the above Table-11 that even though there is continuous flow of finance every year there is a need to increase the amount for the purchase of books and periodicals in the government degree college libraries. In 2020 - 2021 only 10.0 percent of the government and private degree college libraries had spend above Rs.35000/-.

Organizational structure: Library Committee and the role of librarian:

For better organization and systematic management of the libraries, professionally trained personnel are very essential along with supporting staff. The professional librarian attends to the routine jobs, technical and skilled tasks and develops value added services to reach out to user community. A library committee is necessary for the smooth functioning of the library. It serves both as a coordinating and a policy making body. For a degree college library, the principal or vice-principal heads the library committee as

chairperson and some Heads of Departments made its members. The librarian is member and work as secretary of the committee as stipulated by the rules of the government. Data gathered reveals that the organizational structure of all degree colleges under study has a library committee that helps the librarian in the decision making and execution of programmes. The general organizational pattern in degree college libraries is given under.

To find out the existing pattern of manpower in the libraries under study, data has been gathered, tabulated and presented in Table-12

Table-12: Average number of staff working in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Staff working in library	Government	Private	Average
Librarian	1	1	1
Librarian Asst.	-	-	-
Clerk/ Typist	-	-	-
Attender	>1	<1	-

The average number of staff working in study libraries reveals that in government colleges one libraries and one attender is working where as in private colleges one libraries and one attender is working.

The analysis reveals that staff position is not satisfactory in the degree colleges responded to the study where the libraries are being managed by not regularized librarians. It further reveals that the Private degree college libraries are in a better position when compared to Government degree college libraries.

Figure-9: Average number of staff working in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

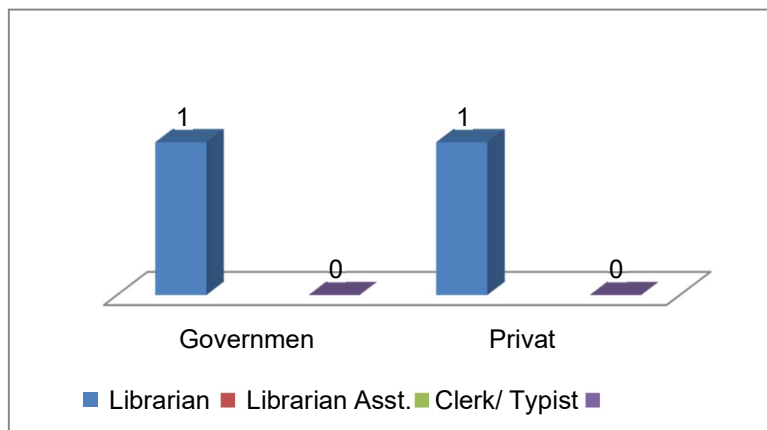


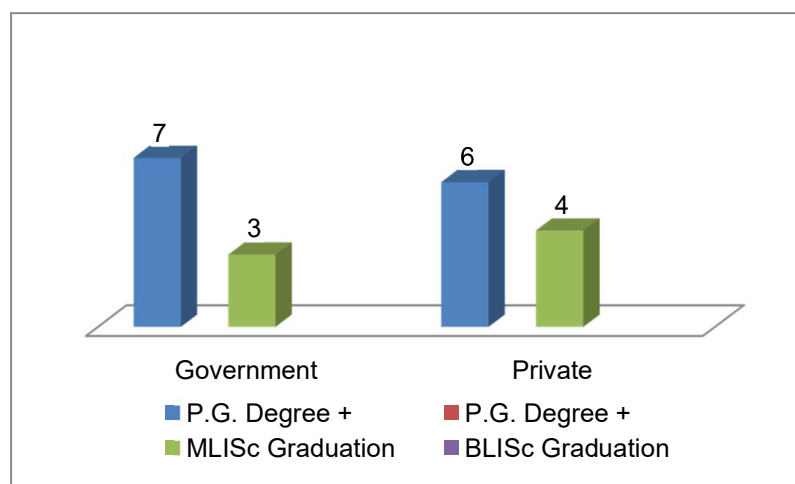
Table-13: Qualifications of Librarian Staff in degree colleges

Qualifications	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
P.G. Degree + MLISc	7 (70.0)	6 (60.0)	13 (65.0)
P.G. Degree + BLISc	-	-	-
Graduation + MLISc	3 (30.0)	4 (40.0)	7 (35.0)
Graduation + BLISc	-	-	-
Graduation	-	-	-

*sample size

Table-13 presents the information about the educational and professional qualifications of library staff in degree college libraries under Government and Private. As per the UGC norms, a librarian should possess a Post Graduate degree + B.L.I.Sc or graduation + MLISC degrees for the post of degree college librarian. The Table-5.given above shows that in most of the degree college libraries 65.0 percent affiliated to Andhra University is having qualified librarians. However, only 35.0 percent the librarians are not having the qualifications as per the UGC norms. In case of government and private degree college libraries 100.0 percent have qualified librarians.

Figure-10: Qualifications of Librarian Staff in degree colleges



Experience:

An attempt was made to find out the level of experience of staff who are working in the degree college libraries under Government and Private since experience makes a person expert and contributes to effective performance of the professional. Tables 5.14 reveal the experience of librarian.

Table-14: Details of Experience of Library staff in Degree colleges

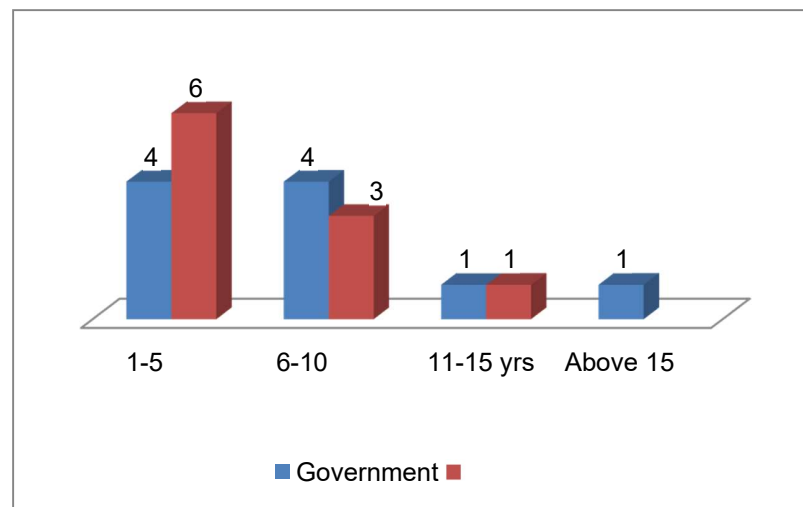
Length of the service in year	Librarian		
	Govt. 10*	Private 10*	Total 20*
1-5 yrs	4 (10.0)	6 (60.0)	10 (50.0)
6-10 yrs	4 (40.0)	3 (30.0)	7 (35.0)
11-15 yrs	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (10.0)
Above 15 yrs	1 (10.0)	-	1 (5.0)

*sample size

In the case of government degree college libraries 40.0 percent has 6-10 years of working experience. Whereas in the case of Private degree college libraries 60.0 percent

falls in the range of below 5 years experience. Hence, the data reveals that 50.0 percent of the degree college librarians are having less than 5 years of experience followed by 35.0 percent having 6-10 years and 10.0 percent are having 11-15 years and the remaining 5.0 percent are having above 15 years of experience.

Figure-11: Details of Experience of Library staff in Degree colleges



Information sources (Book collection)

Collections are the backbone that gives basic structure to a library. The strength of books is an-indication to the information wealth of library. Though in case of information, quality is more important than quantity, the latter also has a vital role in providing comprehensive access to related information. The information sources of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-15.

Table-15: Information resources available in Government and Private degree colleges libraries

Information resources	Government		Private		Average	
	Print	Electronic	Print	Electronic	Print	Electronic
Number of books	15524	-	19014	-	16962	-
Number of periodicals/ magazines	8	-	16	-	12	-
Number of news papers	3	-	5	-	4	-
Audio/ video cassettes	-	132		164	-	148
Any other (please specify) (Floppies, CDs)	-	70	-	40	-	55

The availability of resources in libraries of government and private degree colleges is presented in the Table-15. It is observed that in government college libraries average of 15524 books, 8 periodicals/magazines and 3 news papers. Whereas 132 audio/video cassettes and 70 other electronic goods like floppies, CDs etc are available. In private degree colleges an average of 16962 books, 12 periodicals/magazines and 4 news papers moreover, an average number of 148 audio/video cassettes, 55 other electronic goods like floppies, CDs etc.

However, it is important to note that the total strength of the documents collection depends on the age of the library, whether it is the Government or Private. The growth of such document collection also depends on the financial policies of the degree college management and allocation of funds to the library.

The analysis indicates that Private degree colleges are in an enviable position compared to their counterparts under government management. Indeed the prerequisite to career guidance is adequate collection. Hence it can be expected that the libraries will strengthen their existing collection to take up the task of guiding the students for better career.

Reference Books:

Reference books are an approach material, from where one can find information upon the original knowledge and they serve as the mirror of information and gateway to knowledge. A good - collection reference sources reveals the quality of a library and its capability to serve as career guidance cell. The reference books of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-16.

Table-16: Strength of Reference Book in Degree college Libraries

No. of reference books	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
1-1000	6 (60.0)	8 (80.0)	14 (70.0)
1001-5000	4 (40.0)	2 (20.0)	6 (30.0)

*sample size

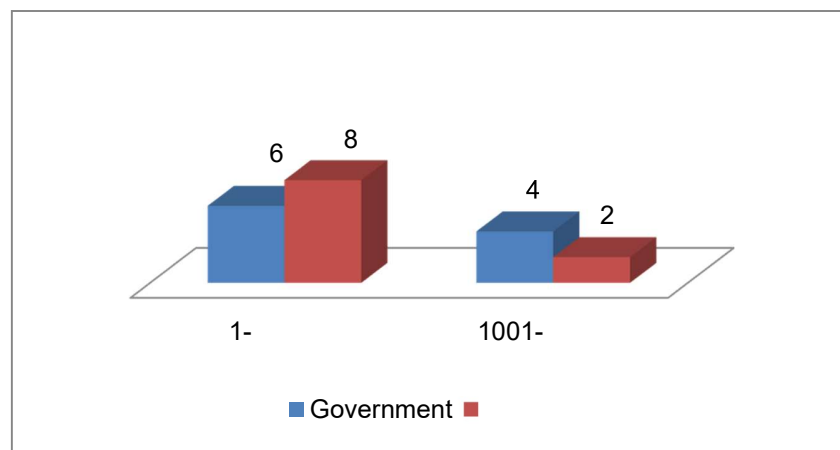
Above Table-16 shows that 70.0 percent degree college libraries have 1 - 1000 reference books and 30.0 percent of the degree colleges has reference books ranging from 1001 - 5000.

With regard to government degree college libraries 60.0 percent has reference books ranging from 1 - 1000 and remaining 40.0 percent has reference books ranging

from 1001-5000, Whereas in the case of Private degree college libraries 80.0 percent has reference books ranging from 1 – 1000 and 20.0 percent has reference books ranging from 1001-5000.

Table-16 reveals that the government degree colleges have good number of reference books in general, barring few exceptions, and can provide the students with basic reference information; while the private degree colleges also maintains good collection if not the large.

Figure-12: Strength of Reference Book in Degree College Libraries



Strength of Serial Publications:

Periodicals, being primary source of information, play a pivotal role in the dissemination of nascent thought content. However, in a degree college library, which serves undergraduates, periodicals have a minor role, compared to books. Hence they ought to possess more periodical collection to facilitate research orientation at Post Graduate level. The data gathered to study this aspect are displayed in Table-17

Table-17: No. of Current Periodical Subscription in Degree College Libraries

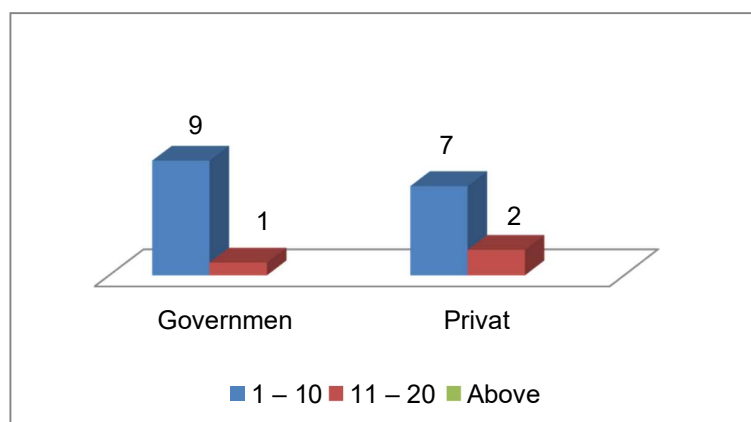
No. of periodicals	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
1 – 10	9 (90.0)	7 (70.0)	16 (80.0)
11 – 20	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	3 (15.0)
Above 20	-	1 (10.0)	1 (5.0)

*sample size

Table-17 provides information about the subscription to number of periodicals in the degree college libraries. With regards to the subscription of current periodicals, most of the libraries 80.0percent subscribe 1 - 10 periodicals. In the case of government degree college libraries 90.0 percent subscribe 1-10 periodicals and 10.0 percent 11-20 subscribe periodicals. Whereas in Private degree college libraries 70.0 percent subscribes 1-10 and 20.0 percent subscribes between 11 – 20 periodicals and 10.0 percent of the libraries subscribes periodicals above 20 subscribed periodicals.

From this study it may be stated that Private degree college libraries subscribe to more number of journals than Government Degree college libraries. It may be interpreted that as majority of Private degree colleges offer Post Graduate courses their library's periodical subscriptions are more than government degree college libraries. However, from the career guidance point of view the libraries are expected to improve their periodical subscriptions.

Figure-13: No. of Current Periodical Subscription in Degree College Libraries



News Papers subscription in degree college libraries:

A library that caters to undergraduates is expected to acquire more number of news papers and magazines to keep the students abreast of current developments. It also helps them to get career oriented information. The student strength of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-18.

Table-18: No. of News Papers available in the libraries

No. of News papers	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
Less than 5	10 (100.0)	7 (70.0)	17 (85.0)
Above 5	-	3 (30.0)	3 (15.0)

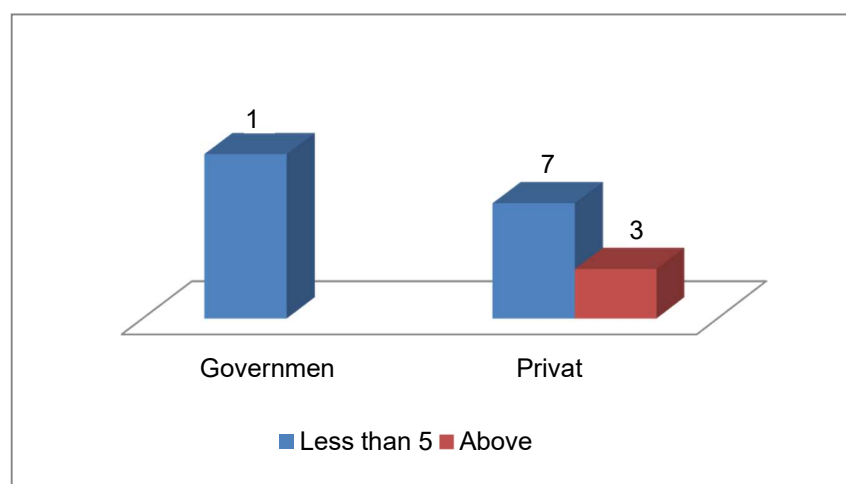
*sample size

Above Table-18 shows that 85.0 percent of the degree college libraries are getting below 5 newspapers daily and 15.0 percent of the degree colleges are getting above 5 newspapers.

In the case government degree colleges 100.0 percent are getting less than 5 newspapers daily, whereas in Private degree college libraries 70.0 percent are getting less than 5 newspapers and remaining 30.0 percent degree college library is getting above 5 newspapers daily.

It is inferred from the above analysis that the degree college libraries provide adequate access to current news events to its users through electronic and print media through internet facility.

Figure-14: No. of News Papers available in the libraries



Audio-visual facilities:

The present day library is expected to help the users more towards imparting education and research. Unless the library is equipped with modern gadgets such as audio-visual aids it cannot fulfill its tasks satisfactorily. With an interest to know the availability of such equipment and their use in the degree college libraries, the data has been collected and displayed. The Audio – Visual facilities of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-19.

Table-19: Availability of Audio-visual material in degree college libraries

Availability of A/V material	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
1 – 100	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)	10 (50.0)
101 – 200	1 (10.0)	3 (30.0)	4 (20.0)
Above 200	2 (20.0)	4 (40.0)	6 (30.0)

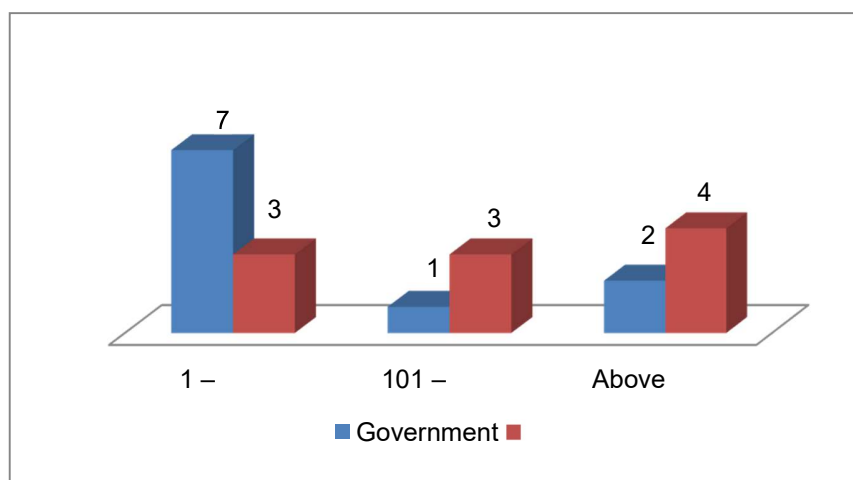
*sample size

Table-19 shows that 50.0 percent of the degree college libraries have audio visual materials ranging from 1 – 100, 20.0 percent have audio visual materials ranging from 101 - 200 and remaining 30.0 percent have above 200.

In the case of government degree college libraries 70.0 percent has audio-visual materials in their collection and 10.0 percent has audio visual material ranging from 101 - 200 and 20.0 percent are having above 200, whereas among Private degree college libraries 30.0 percent has audiovisual material ranging from 1-100 and another 30.0 percent have 101 – 200 and 40.0 are having above 200 audio visual material in their collection.

In view of the fast developing modern technology it is necessary for the libraries to acquire varieties of audio-visual materials that have educational programmes to support modern education. There are a number of packages- available on career guidance and it is expected that the libraries will possess them.

Figure-15: Availability of Audio-visual material in degree college libraries



Internet Access:

Access to global information through World Wide Web is an added advantage to the contemporary generations of students. The libraries are centers for information available and it has to provide documents in its various form such print e-print and web? All the 100.0 percent libraries of the degree colleges under study have internet connectivity. It shows there is a need to pay attention in this area and degree college libraries have to be equipped with internet connectivity and related infrastructures so that students can have access to more information.

Technical processing:

The mission of a library is to acquire and systematically organize all documents that are received in the library and make them, readily available for the use of learning, teaching, research or any other purpose. The goal of the library is to maximize the use of available documents and provide easy access to information to serve its users effectively and efficiently. The efficiency of library use depends largely on technical services of the

library. Technical services in the libraries lay the foundation and determine the 4 qualities and efficiency of the retrieval process. For the proper management organization, utilization, retrieval and dissemination of information the resources should be accessioned classified and catalogued. To find out the methods adopted for such vital technical processing by the responded libraries, data was gathered and tabulated below.

Physical form of catalogue:

For effective utilization of library documents, systematic arrangement is essential. There are many classification schemes for the arrangement of books in libraries. Out of the available schemes for classification, two schemes-namely DDC and CC are popular in India. An attempt has been made to examine the different schemes followed by the degree college libraries for classification of the acquired documents and availability of technical processing in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management are presented in Table-20

Table-20: Availability of technical processing in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Technical processing	Government		Private		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Is the library collection accessioned	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Is the library collection classified	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
If yes, specify the scheme of classification used: DDC	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
If yes, specify whether it is partial complete	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Please mention the catalogue code used: AACR II/ CC/other specify	-	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)
Please specify the physical form of the catalogue used in your library: Register/ OPAC	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
What is the system of access provide to the document collection in the library-open access	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-

The Table-20 infers the availability of technical processing in the degree college libraries. The data shows that in both government and private colleges of sample selection are accessioned collections, classified collections, DDC, in the respective libraries. Whereas in both the government and private colleges there is no usage of catalogue code in their libraries. Moreover, in both the government and private colleges' libraries, there is usage of register/OPAC and open access of document collection in their library.

An important observation of the analysis is that the librarians being professionally qualified are giving priority to organize the contents so as to bring them to the attention of the users. Further two degree colleges are being maintained unqualified staff and three are recently recruited. This may be the reason for non application of systematic arrangement of document in six libraries with proper classification and cataloguing.

The above analysis shows that even though the present age is a digital library era government and Private degree college libraries under Andhra University have a long way to go in library, automation and in the use of OPAC in their libraries.

Access to information:

The mode of access to library materials is another important factor which makes the use of library materials more meaningful. In order to satisfy the first three laws of the Library Science, as enunciated by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, i.e., books are for use, every reader his/her book, and every book its reader, the library should adopt the open access system in preference to closed access system.

Private degree colleges have a little edge over government degree colleges. A noteworthy point is that all private degree colleges are having open access system, whereas 5 government degree colleges still follow closed access and remaining 5 colleges followed open access.

Information services:

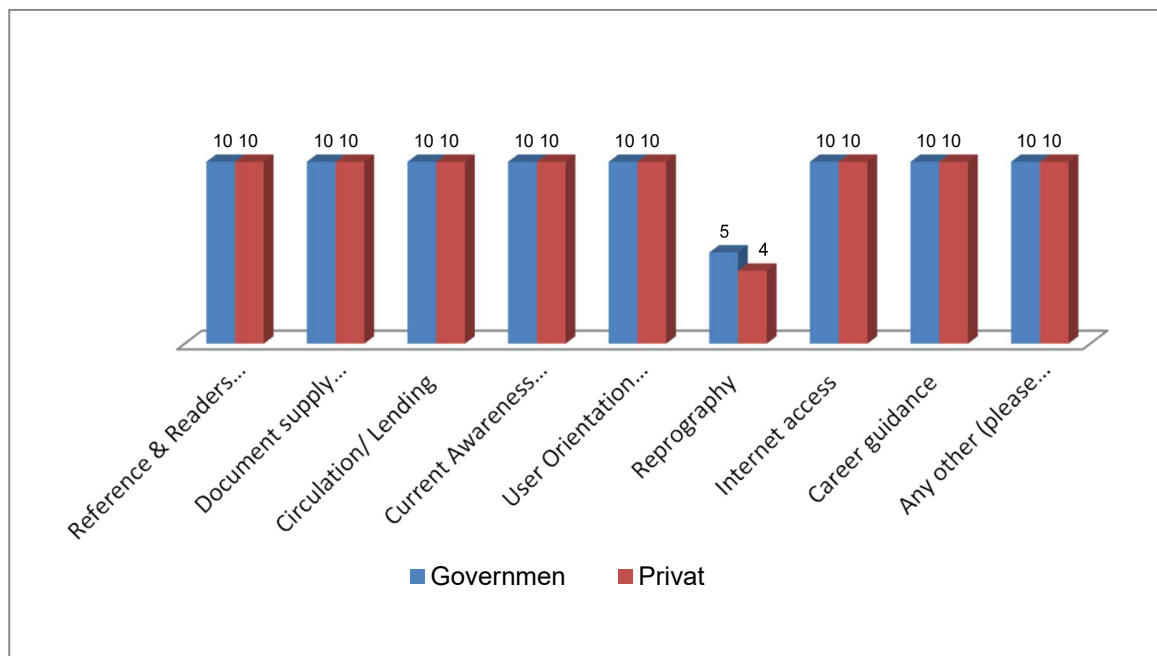
The information services have been introduced in libraries to bridge the gap between the mute document and the dynamic user. The types of service developed and being offered vary from library to library depending on the nature of users and their type of information requirements. However, in general, it has been believed that a degree college library has to offer reference, reader's advisory, current awareness, bibliographies and loan services to achieve effective performance. In fact, the information services form the basis for career guidance and develop interaction between librarian and the student. To know the different services that are being offered by the degree college libraries, the data has been gathered and the responses given are presented in Table-21.

Table-21: Details of services offered by the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Services offered	Government	Private	Total
Reference & Readers advisory	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Document supply service	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Circulation/ Lending	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Current Awareness service	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
User Orientation /education/ information literacy	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Reprography	5 (50.0)	4 (40.0)	9 (45.0)
Internet access	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Career guidance	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Any other (please specify	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)

Regarding availability of various services in the government and private degree college libraries the data shows all the colleges are having reference and readers advisory, document supply, circulation/ lending books and study materials and current awareness services. On the other hand all the college libraries have user orientation/education/information literacy, reprography, internet, career guidance and other services.

Figure-16: Details of services offered by the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management



Location of the library

Location of the library is very important for the economy and functioning of the library. When the library is centrally located it is easy for all users to access the information and also it will help to avoid need for duplication of same documents. A mere collection and display of books and other materials would not serve any purpose unless the library is provided with sufficient seating arrangements for the readers to utilize the available information according to their requirements. Proper seating arrangement is an important requisite for reaping maximum benefits from the libraries. Indeed to make library as career guidance centre necessitates benefits from the libraries. Indeed to make library as career guidance centre necessitates adequate space for reading and training students. Table-22 provides information relating to the existing position of seating facilities in degree college libraries under Government and Private.

Table-22: Average facilities in the library of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Library facilities	Government (n=10)	Private (n=10)	Total (n=20)
Is the library centrally located?	8 (80.0)	7 (70.0)	15 (75.0)
Average seating capacity in the library	45	60	105
Please give details of information technology (IT) infrastructure in your library	-	-	-
Computer	3 (30.0)	5 (50.0)	8 (40.0)
Multimedia support system	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (10.0)
Printer	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (10.0)
Scanner	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (10.0)
Communication equipment	-	-	-
Modem	10 (100.0)	8 (80.0)	18 (90.0)
LAN connectivity	7 (70.0)	5 (50.0)	12 (60.0)
Internet connectivity	10 (100.0)	8 (80.0)	18 (90.0)
LCD projector	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (10.0)
Any other (Please specify)	-	-	-

The Table-22 reveals about facilities in the degree colleges libraries of government and private management. It is found that out of total libraries of government colleges as many as 80% are centrally located, where as in private colleges 70% are centrally located. Regarding seating capacity of libraries it is found that an average of 45 seating facility is in government college libraries, but in the case of private college libraries it is observed an average of 60 seating capacity. With reference to computers in the libraries it is observed an average of 3 computers found in Government College libraries while in private college libraries an average of 5 computers in each one.

Regarding multimedia support systems one each possessed by each one college libraries. Moreover, the printers and Scanners also in each library there is one-one each are found. Today modern is very much essential electronic device to show internet accessibility to each and everyone, the data reveals that in government colleges an average of 10 moderns found in each college, whereas in private colleges an average of 8 modern found in each college. Regarding LAN connectivity in the premises of college and library the data shows that 7 government degree colleges and 5 private degree colleges are having LAN connectivity with the computers.

While internet is very much essential need, especially in educational institutions, the data shows that out of 10 degree colleges all one having internet connectivity, where are out of 10 private degree colleges only 8 are having internet connectivity to their systems. Today, each and every educational institutions are possessing LCD projectors for PowerPoint presentation of projectors, reports and even in class were also do the data reveals that in each college there is one LCD project for presentation.

Career Guidance Cell in degree colleges:

Career guidance has become more important in recent years with the impact on labour force of accelerating technological change, global competition, downsizing and other economic changes. It identifies valuable resources and services that counselors or faculty can use to provide career awareness, career information and career planning for their students. Beyond that students can learn strategies they will need as they make career changes and choices throughout their lives. One of the main benefits of career guidance and counseling programs is to support educational excellence by increasing

motivation and improving academic achievement. Students who have career goals can better recognize the benefit of course work and education experiences. Collaboration between the academic community and the career guidance cell is a natural partnership. Joint planning and consultation in both collection development and programming evolve into more ambitious endeavors such as instruction. In some of the degree colleges this relationship has become well established through the efforts of library administration and librarians. The combined effort has resulted in student's increased use of library resources in order to prepare better for the job market, while gaining lifelong skills for finding and analyzing career information. Table-23 shows the existence of career guidance cell in government and Private degree colleges under study.

Table-23: Availability of career guidance cell in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

	Government		Private		Total	
Career guidance cell	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
If Yes, is it part of the library	3 (30.0)	7 (70.0)	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)	3 (30.0)	7 (70.0)
If no, do you collaborate with the career guidance cell?	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)
If yes, is librarian a member of career guidance cell?	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)

The availability of career guidance cell in the study degree colleges under Government and Private management is presented in the Table-23. It is noticed that in Government colleges 30.0 percent said yes to career guidance cell is a part of the library and 70.0 percent said no followed by 70.0 percent said yes to collaborate with the career guidance cell and 30.0 percent said no to collaborate with the career guidance cell. Whereas in Private colleges 20.0 percent said yes to career guidance cell is a part of the

library and 80.0 percent said no followed by 80.0 percent said yes to collaborate with the career guidance cell and 20.0 percent said no to collaborate with the career guidance cell. It indicates that though the role of library in career guidance is well established, it has not been implemented due to unknown reasons. An opinion study of management may reveal the facts.

Librarian as a member in degree college career guidance cell:

An innovative and creative librarian can do much help in degree college career guidance activities. By making him/her a member in the career guidance cell the authorities are making clear to others the role of a librarian in this area and also acknowledging his/her abilities. It will boost their self confidence and help them to make better decisions in the collection building of career guidance materials. Career guidance is not one man's job. There should be sufficient manpower to provide guidance to the students. In this modern digital age the number of students who join for higher education is vast. So to meet the need of each student in an efficient way there should be sufficient staff. Staffing provides a good foundation for a Career Guidance Cell and can meet most student needs. Other members can be the Principal of the Degree College, Vice-principal and lecturers. Table-5.24 explains the current situations in government and Private degree colleges affiliated to Andhra University.

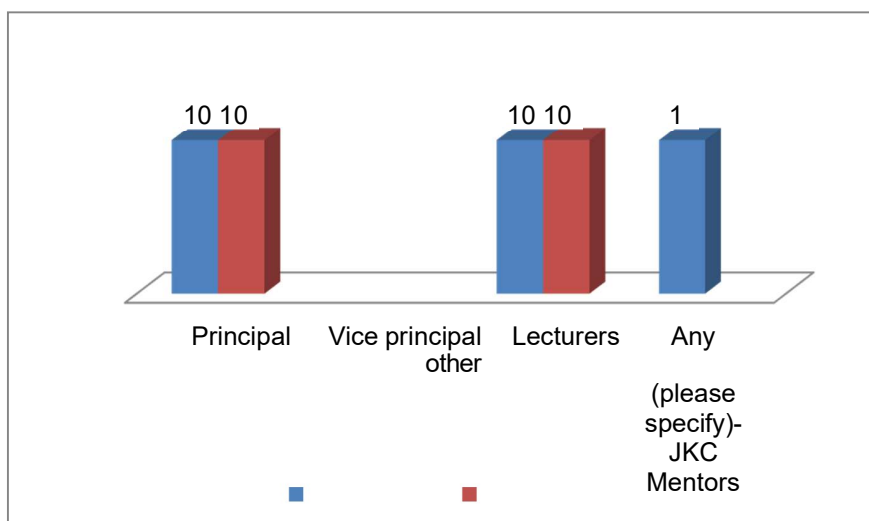
Table-24: Member of the career guidance cell in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Member of the career guidance cell	Government	Private	Total
Principal	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Vice principal	-	-	-
Lecturers	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Any other (please specify)-JKC Mentors	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)
Total	-	-	-

Table-24 represents the member of the career guidance cell in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management. It is found that all the colleges of both government and private colleges have principal, lectures and only JKC mentors in government colleges.

It can be inferred that there is a need to involve the Principal of degree colleges in the career guidance cell as the present study reveals only 50 percent of them are taking active part in it. The Principal should be the president of the career guidance cell. As per Guidelines the Principals should take all measures for effective functioning of the centers in their degree colleges and review activities periodically.

Figure-17: Member of the career guidance cell in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management



Students visit the library not only for academic purpose but also to refer career resources and learn career opportunities available to them. For career development, personality development, communication skill development and career planning students depend on degree college libraries. Hence an attempt to see how many students visit the library for career guidance in a week and the result is shown in Table-25

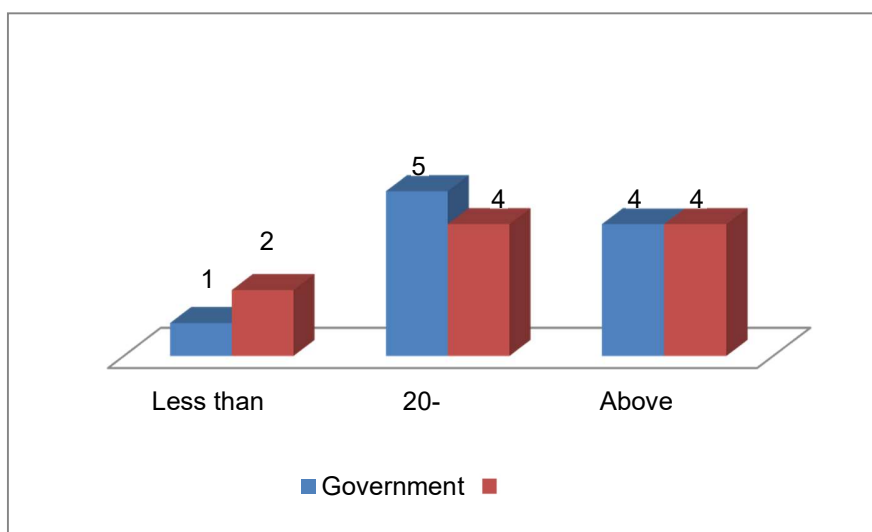
Table-25: Number of students visited the libraries in a week for career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Students visits the library for career guidance in a week	Government	Private	Total
Less than 20	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	3 (15.0)
20-50	5 (50.0)	4 (40.0)	9 (45.0)
Above 50	4 (40.0)	4 (40.0)	8 (40.0)
Total	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)

The number of students visited the libraries in a week for career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management is presented in the Table-25. The data reveals that out of total government colleges 20-50 students visited library in a week (50%) followed by more than 50 students visited(40%) and less than 20 students visited library in a week(10%). Whereas in Private college 20-50 and more than 50 of students visited library (40%) respectively and less than 20 of students visited library in a week (20%).

It is high time for the librarians to create awareness among the students regarding the career resources available and how to make use of these resources through various publicity means. There is a need to provide career information literacy to graduates so that they will be able to help themselves in finding, evaluating and making use of required career information in their field of interest.

Figure-18: Number of students visited the libraries in a week for career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management



Use of Internet for career guidance:

In the networked environment lot of information regarding careers are available on the net. So librarians are asked how many students make use of internet for career guidance in a week. The result is shown in Table-26

Table-26: Number of students use internet for career guidance in a week in the study degree colleges of Government and Private Management

Students use Internet	Government	Private	Total
Less than 20	9 (90.0)	9 (90.0)	18 (90.0)
20-50	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (10.0)
Above 50	-	-	-
Total	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)

Table-26 reveals the number of students use internet for career guidance in a week in the study degree colleges of Government and Private Management. The data reveals that out of total colleges of government and private 90.0 percent of internet used by less than 20 students and 10.0 percent of internet used by 20-50 members of students respectively.

It is a startling revelation to note that in 90 percent degree colleges internet is not being used for career guidance. On the whole the analysis notes that there is much scope for improvement in this area as only 10 percent makes use of the Internet for career information. Those who are in authority should see that all the higher educational institutions provide Internet facility to students and also it is better to give this facility without charge so that all can make use of it to develop their career.

Figure-19: Number of students use internet for career guidance in a week in the study degree colleges of Government and Private Management

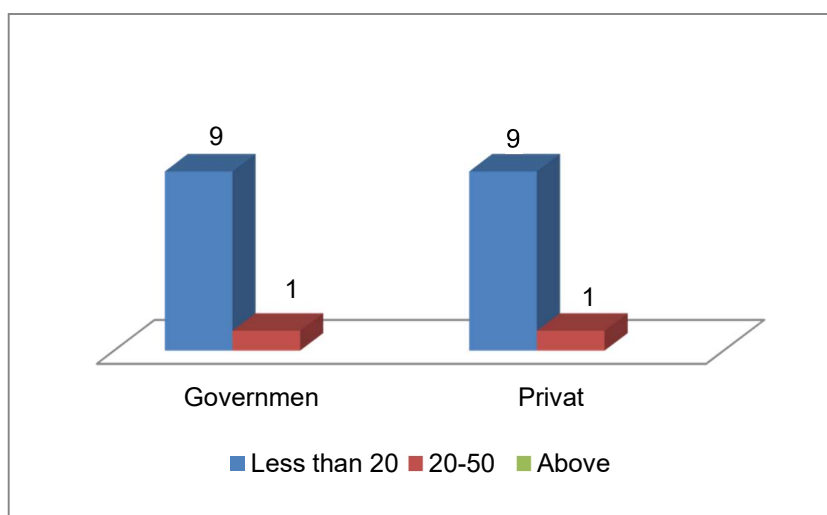


Table-27 depicts that out of 10 government degree colleges in 90 percent degree college librarians pass career-oriented information to the students and staffs. 100 percent of degree college librarians are maintaining material for competitive tests, 90 percent provides informal guidance/counseling and displays career oriented information.

Table-27: Activities of librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Librarian activities	Government (N=10)		Private (N=10)		Total (N=20)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Passing on career-oriented information	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)	16 (80.0)	4 (20.0)
Maintaining materials for competitive tests	10 (100.0)	-	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)	18 (90.0)	2 (10.0)
Informal guidance/counseling	9 (90.0)	2 (20.0)	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)

Various activities performed by the librarian of selected degree colleges under Government and Private Management are presented in the above Table-27. As per the information gathered from the librarians in the study degree colleges it is found that out

of 10 government degree college libraries 9 are passing career-oriented information (90.0%) to their students, 10 libraries are maintaining materials for competitive tests (100.0%) and 9 libraries are providing informal guidance/counseling (90.0%) to the students. Whereas, out of total private degree college libraries 7 are passing career- oriented information (70.0%) to their students, 8 libraries are maintaining materials for competitive tests (80.0%) and 7 libraries are providing informal guidance/counseling (70.0%) to the students. This infers that in activity performance by the libraries in degree colleges, government college libraries are found better than the private college libraries in passing career-oriented information to the students, maintaining materials for competitive tests and providing informal guidance/counseling to the students.

Career information sources

Without career information sources the libraries cannot meet the career information needs of its clientele. Some of the important sources are books, journals, periodicals, Electronic media, Audio/Visual, Specific magazines, Question bank and the Internet. Table-28 highlights the availability of these sources in the degree colleges under study.

Table-28: Sources available in libraries for student guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Sources Available	Government (N=10)		Private (N=10)		Total (N=20)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Books	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Journals	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
periodicals	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Electronic media	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)
Audio/ visual	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Specific magazines	-	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)
Question papers	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	0	20 (100.0)	-
Internet access	10 (100.0)	-	8 (80.0)	2 (100.0)	18 (90.0)	2 (100.0)
Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Table-28 shows the sources of information for student guidance available in the libraries of selected degree colleges of Government and Private Management. According to the data present in the table out of the 10 degree colleges considered in this study all the 10 colleges (100.0%) are having the sources of books, journals, periodicals, audio/ visual electronics, question papers and internet access for the student career guidance, whereas 7 libraries have electronic media (70.0%) for student guidance. In the case of 10 private degree college libraries studied in this study, all the 10 colleges (100.0%) are having the sources of books, journals, periodicals, audio/ visual electronics and question papers for the student career guidance, whereas 8 libraries have electronic media (80.0%) and internet access to the student guidance. Hence, this can be concluded

that more are less almost same type of sources provided by the libraries of government and private degree colleges for their student guidance.

Topics to be dealt in student guidance:

Graduates need a wide range of information and advice, wider than is generally offered and across a broader range of options. The need is for improved access to such help and more discerning and more sophisticated tools to support it.

The more complex the world of work and more extensive the information available, the greater is the need for personalized, impartial guidance to help students make right choices. Libraries should be equipped with information documents in different topics like career exploration, career planning, Job search/resume writing, professional schools and degree colleges, study and/or work abroad, company and government information, career web sites, communication skills, personality development, developing soft skills, general knowledge etc. Hence an attempt has been made to find out the resources available in particular topics for career guidance in degree college libraries affiliated to Andhra University. The topic to be dealt in student guidance of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-29.

Table-29: Availability of literature in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Literature available	Government (N=10)		Private (N=10)		Total (N=20)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Career exploration	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Career planning	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Job search/ Resume writing	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Study and/ or work abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-
Company & Government information	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	-	10 (100.0)	5 (25.0)	15 (75.0)
Career Websites	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Communication skills	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)	10 (100.0)	-	19 (95.0)	1 (5.0)
Personality development	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Developing soft skills	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)	10 (100.0)	-	19 (95.0)	1 (5.0)
General knowledge	10 (100.0)	-	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)	17 (85.0)	3 (15.0)
Any other (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Table-29 indicates the availability of literature in the libraries of degree colleges under Government and Private Management. According to the available data it shows that out of the total 10 degree college libraries studied in this research as many as all the 10 colleges (100.0%) are having literature on career exploration, career planning, job search/ resume writing, career websites, Personality development and General knowledge, whereas 9 libraries are having developing soft skills (90.0%), 5 libraries are having literature on study and/ or work abroad (50.0%) and one library each having literature on company & Government information (10.0%) and communication skills (10.0%). On the other hand from the total 10 degree college libraries of private management, all the 10 colleges (100.0%) are having literature on career exploration, career planning, job search/ resume writing, career websites, and communication skills, Personality development and development of soft skills, whereas 7 college libraries are

having literature related to General knowledge (70.0%). This infers that almost all the degree college libraries of both government and private management are having literature on career exploration, career planning, job search/ resume writing, career websites, communication skills, personality development and development of soft skills, and general knowledge, while one government college library is missing in providing literature communication skills and developing soft skills and 5 college libraries are missing literature on company & Government information, 3 colleges of private degree college libraries are missing in providing literature on general knowledge and all the 10 colleges are missing literature on company & Government information.

Availability of student Guidance Documents:

There are varieties of documents available in the market for career guidance in different subjects. Degree college libraries have to acquire process and disseminate the information contained in these documents for the benefit of graduates and also for the sake of staff involved in guiding the students. Hence an attempt has been made to find out how far these documents are available in degree college libraries. The availability of resources of the degree colleges under study is displayed in Table-30

Table-30: Availability of resources in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Literature available	Government (N=10)		Private (N=10)		Total (N=20)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Study abroad	1 (10.0)	9 (90.0)	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)	3 (15.0)	17 (85.0)
Careers in law	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)	4 (20.0)	16 (80.0)
Careers in computers	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)	11 (55.0)	9 (45.0)

The availability of resources in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management is presented in the Table-30. As per the data it reveals that out of 10 government degree college libraries one is having study board, 2 are having career in law and 5 are having career in computers, whereas from 10 private degree college libraries two each are having study board and career in law and 6 are having career in computers. This indicate that private degree college libraries are found better than libraries of government degree colleges in availability of resources like study in abroad, career in law and career in computers.

Compared to government degree college libraries Private degree college libraries have good collection in career guidance documents at the same time the analysis shows that the collection is not sufficient and both government and Private degree colleges have to strive to acquire some of the important titles in this area so that students can have a clear understanding of available careers and how to improve themselves academically, physically, spiritually and mentally.

Table-31: Available literature for student guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Literature available	Government (N=10)		Private (N=10)		Total (N=20)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
UPSC	10 (100.0)	-	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)
APPSC	10 (100.0)	-	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)
RBI Officer's Exam	10 (100.0)	-	4 (40.0)	6 (60.0)	14 (70.0)	6 (30.0)
Bank clerical/P.O	10 (100.0)	-	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)
RRB	10 (100.0)	-	3 (30.0)	7 (7.0)	13 (65.0)	7 (35.0)
DSC	10 (100.0)	-	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)	12 (60.0)	8 (40.0)
Any other (Please specify)-SI & Constable exams	10 (100.0)	-	4 (40.0)	6 (60.0)	14 (70.0)	6 (30.0)

Available material for student guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management is presented in the Table-31. The data reveals that out of the 10 government degree colleges considered in this study as many as 100.0 percent are having student guidance materials for UPSC, APPSC, RBI Officer's Exam, Bank clerical/P.O, RRB, DSC, and other tests like SI and Constable examinations. Whereas, in 10 private degree college libraries, which are taken in this study, having student guidance materials for UPSC (50.0%), APPSC (50.0%), RBI Officer's Exam (40.0%), Bank clerical/P.O (50.0%), RRB (30.0%), DSC (20.0%), and other tests like SI and Constable examinations (40.0%). This infers that the government degree college libraries are found better in providing study material to the students to face competitive examinations a like UPSC, APPSC, RBI Officer's Exam, Bank clerical/P.O, RRB, DSC, and other tests like SI and Constable.

Availability of Periodicals for Student Guidance in Degree college Libraries:

To know the present changes in the field of career it is necessary to subscribe current periodicals. This will give an idea to the students/graduates in the selection of careers and studies. Data has been gathered to assess the nature of periodicals and magazines acquired for career guidance in Degree College libraries affiliated to Andhra University.

Table-32: Details of student guidance activities in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Career guidance activities	Government (N=10)	Private (N=10)	Total (N=20)
Bulletin board display	7 (70.0)	6 (60.0)	13 (65.0)
Career advice	10 (100.0)	7 (70.0)	17 (85.0)
Career talks/ seminars/workshop	10 (100.0)	5 (50.0)	15 (75.0)
Essay writing/ Quiz	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Career exhibition/fair	8 (80.0)	5 (50.0)	13 (65.0)
Discussion groups/ debate/public speaking	8 (80.0)	5 (50.0)	13 (65.0)
Book reviews/ book clubs	3 (30.0)	4 (40.0)	7 (35.0)
Online tutorial	10 (100.0)	5 (50.0)	15 (75.0)
Net based services	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Counseling classes	8 (80.0)	3 (30.0)	11 (55.0)
Mock interviews/ tests	10 (100.0)	6 (60.0)	16 (80.0)
Campus interview	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	10 (50.0)
Placement service	4 (40.0)	4 (40.0)	8 (40.0)
Alumni databank	10 (100.0)	4 (40.0)	14 (70.0)
Any other (please specify)	-	-	-

The Table-32 represents the details of career guidance activities furnished by the libraries of degree colleges under Government and Private Management. The data reveals out of the total 10 libraries of government degree colleges, which have been taken in this study are found 7 are having Bulletin board display (70.0%), 10 are having Career advice (100.0%), Career talks/ seminars/workshop (100.0%), Essay writing/ Quiz (100.0%), 8 are having Career exhibition/fair (80.0%), Discussion groups/ debate/public speaking (80.0%), 3 are having Book reviews/ book clubs (30.0%), 10 are having Online tutorial (100.0%), Net based services (100.0%), 8 are having Counseling classes (80.0%), 10 are

having Mock interviews/ tests (100.0%), 5 are having Campus interview (50.0%), 4 are having Placement service (40.0%) and 10 are having Alumni databank (100.0%). Whereas in the case of private degree colleges libraries, the career guidance activities indicate 6 are having Bulletin board display (60.0%), 7 are having Career advice (70.0%), 5 are having Career talks/ seminars/workshop (50.0%), 10 are having Essay writing/ Quiz (100.0%), 5 are having Career exhibition/fair (50.0%), Discussion groups/ debate/public speaking (50.0%), 4 are having Book reviews/ book clubs (40.0%), 5 are having Online tutorial (50.0%), 10 are having Net based services (100.0%), 3 are having Counseling classes (30.0%), 6 are having Mock interviews/ tests (60.0%), 5 are having Campus interview (50.0%), 4 are having Placement service (40.0%) and 4 are having Alumni databank (40.0%). This infers that with reference to career guidance activities of government and private colleges the government colleges are found better in Bulletin board display, Career advice, Career talks/ seminars/workshop, Essay writing/ Quiz, Career exhibition/fair, Discussion groups/ debate/public speaking, Book reviews/ book clubs, Online tutorial, Net based services, Counseling classes, Mock interviews/ tests, Campus interview, Placement service and Alumni databank.

Figure-20: Details of student guidance activities in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

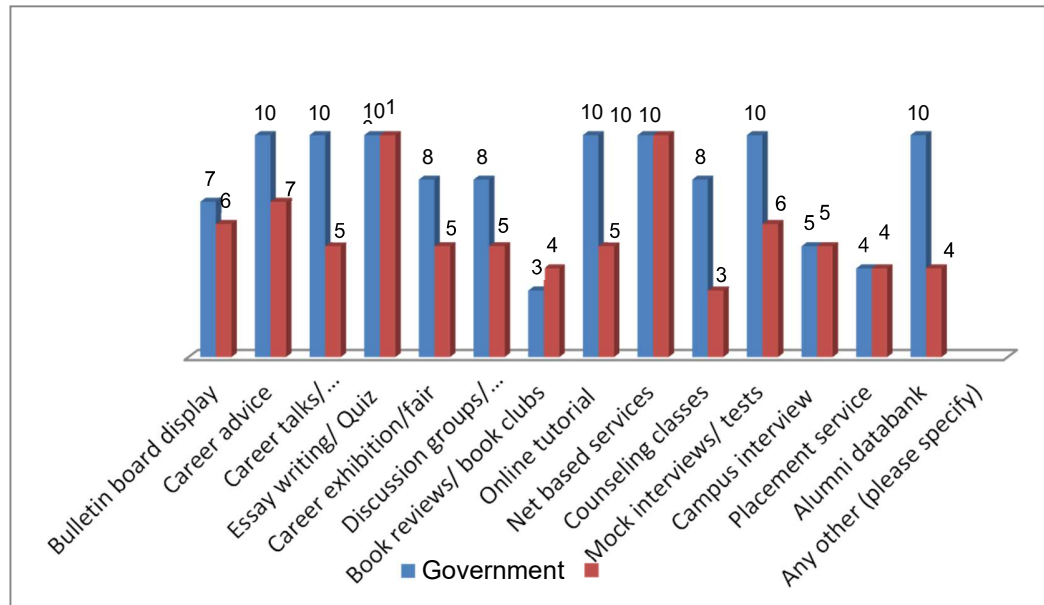


Table-33: Organization of workshops/seminars on soft skills in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Organize of workshops/seminars on soft skills	Government (N=10)		Private (N=10)		Total (N=20)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Career planning	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
New student orientation	10 (100.0)	-	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)
Personality development	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Resume writing	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Communication skills	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Interviewing skills	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Study and/or work abroad	2 (20.0)	8 (80.0)	4 (40.0)	6 (60.0)	6 (30.0)	14 (70.0)
Any other (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Table-33 illustrates about organization of workshops/seminars on soft skills in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management. The data shows out of the total 10 degree colleges of government as many as 10 are organized Career planning (100.0%), New student orientation (100.0%), Personality development (100.0%), Resume writing (100.0%), Communication skills (100.0%), Interviewing skills (100.0%) and only to colleges are conducted Study and/or work abroad (20.0%). Whereas in selected 10 private colleges it is observed that 10 were organized Career planning (100.0%), 5 were organized New student orientation (50.0%), 10 were organized Personality development (100.0%), Resume writing (100.0%), Communication skills (100.0%), Interviewing skills (100.0%) and only four colleges were conducted Study and/or work abroad (40.0%). This infers that almost all the degree colleges of government and private were conducted Career planning, New student orientation, Personality development, Resume writing, Communication skills and Interviewing skills, but study and/or work abroad workshops and seminars were conducted by two government colleges and 4 private colleges.

Table-34: Role played by the college librarian in career guidance of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Response	Government	Private	Total
Yes	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
No	-	-	-
Total	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)

With reference to role played by the college librarian in career guidance of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management showed in

the Table-34. According to the table it is observed that all the government and private college librarians said that they are playing key role in career guidance of students.

Figure-21: Role played by the college librarian in career guidance of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

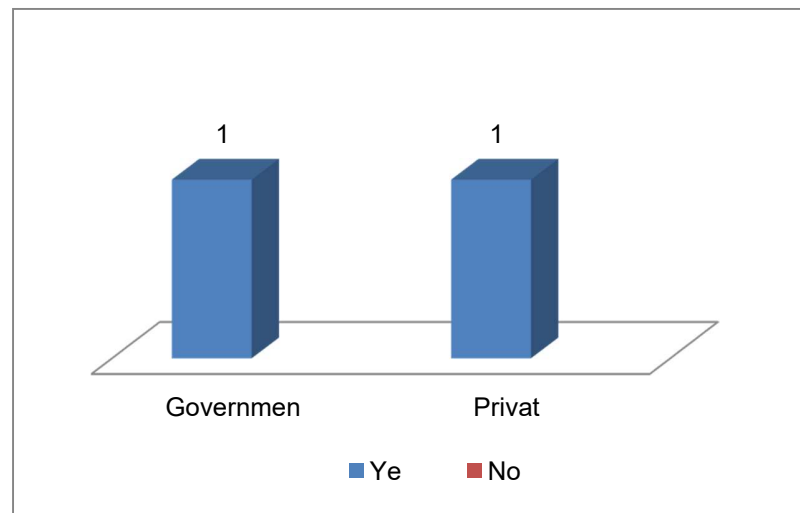


Table-35: Career counseling performed by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Career counseling performed	Government	Private	Total
Alone	-	-	-
In collaboration	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Total	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)

The Table-35 reveals that career counseling performed by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management. According to the table it shows that all the government and private college librarians said that in collaboration with the college administration staff and faculty they are conducting the career counseling to the students.

Figure-22: Career counseling performed by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

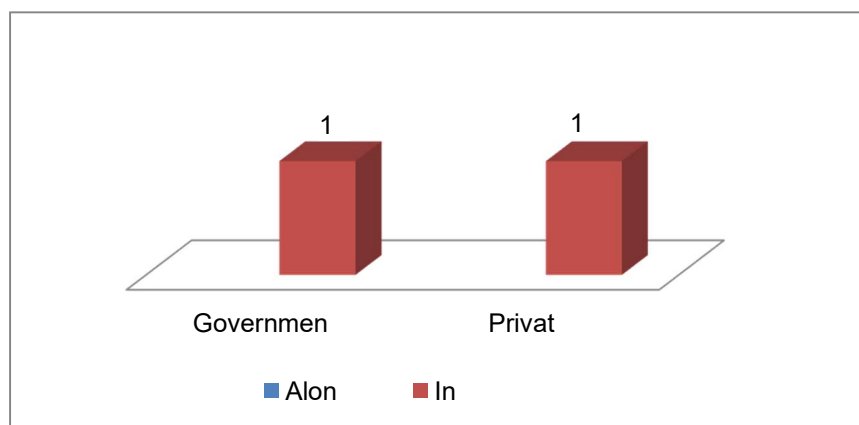


Table-36: Level of collaboration played by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Level of collaboration played by librarian	Government (N=10)		Private N=10)		Total N=20)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Providing access to information services	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	20 (100.0)	-
Information-based guidance	10 (100.0)	-	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)	18 (90.0)	2 (10.0)
Career counseling	10 (100.0)	-	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)	19 (95.0)	1 (5.0)
Developing career-oriented skills(hard& soft)	10 (100.0)	-	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	15 (75.0)	5 (5.0)
Any other (Please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

The level of collaboration played by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management is presented in the Table-36. It is found that out of the total 10 government degree colleges as many as 10 colleges are providing access to information services (100.0%), information-based guidance (100.0%), career counseling (100.0%) and developing career-oriented skills through hard & soft, whereas out of 10 private degree colleges, 10 are providing access to information services (100.0%), 8 are providing information-based guidance (80.0%), 9 are providing career

counseling (90.0%) and 5 are providing career-oriented development skills in hard & soft based. This infers that government colleges are

Table-37: Personal characteristics required of a librarian to offer student guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Sl. No	Statements	SA	A	M	D	Total
1	Ability to deal effectively	4 (20.0)	13 (65.0)	3 (15.0)	-	20 (100.0)
2	Courtesy and patience	14 (70.0)	4 (20.0)	2 (10.0)	-	20 (100.0)
3	Intellectual ability- breadth of knowledge, resourceful with up to date knowledge	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)	-	-	20 (100.0)
4	Good organizational and analytical skills	11 (55.0)	7 (35.0)	2 (10.0)	-	20 (100.0)
5	Ability to use IT effectively	16 (80.0)	4 (20.0)	0	-	20 (100.0)
10	Counseling skills	15 (75.0)	4 (20.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
7	Commitment to job	16 (80.0)	3 (15.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
8	Being dynamic and energetic	15 (75.0)	4 (20.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
9	Outgoing personality	12 (60.0)	8 (40.0)	-	-	20 (100.0)
10	Accountability	5 (25.0)	10 (50.0)	3 (15.0)	2 (10.0)	20 (100.0)

SA-Strongly Agree; A-Agree; M-Mutual; D-Disagree

The Table-37 represents about the personal characteristics required for a librarian to offer student guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management. With reference to personal characters of the librarian the data shows that out of the total librarians considered in the present study 20.0 percent strongly agreed and 65.0 percent agreed that librarian should have ability to deal effectively, 70.0 percent strongly agree and 20.0 percent agree that librarian should have courtesy and patience,

75.0 strongly agreed and 25.0 percent agreed that librarian should have Intellectual ability- breadth of knowledge, and resourceful with up to date knowledge.

Moreover, 55.0 percent strongly agreed and 35.0 percent agreed that librarian should have good organizational and analytical skills, and 80.0 percent strongly agreed and 20.0 percent agreed that librarian should have ability to use IT effectively.

While 75.0 strongly agreed and 20.0 percent agreed that librarian should have counseling skills, 80.0 percent strongly agreed and 15.0 percent agreed that commitment to job. Since, 75.0 strongly agreed and 20.0 percent agreed for librarian being dynamic and energetic, 60.0 strongly agreed and 40.0 percent agreed librarian should have outgoing personality. Finally the data reveals 25.0 percent strongly agreed and 50.0 percent agreed that librarian in the colleges should be accountable.

Table-38: Soft skills required by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Sl. No	Statements	SA	A	M	D	Total
1	Communication skill	15 (75.0)	4 (20.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
2	Group facilitation skills	12 (60.0)	5 (25.0)	3 (15.0)	-	20 (100.0)
3	Innovativeness	14 (70.0)	5 (25.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
4	Information management skill	12 (60.0)	6 (30.0)	2 (10.0)	-	20 (100.0)
5	Creativity	11 (55.0)	7 (35.0)	2 (10.0)	1 (5.0)	20 (100.0)
10	Leadership qualities	15 (75.0)	2 (10.0)	3 (15.0)	-	20 (100.0)
7	Positive attitude	16 (80.0)	4 (20.0)	-	-	20 (100.0)
8	Analytical and logical skill	15 (75.0)	4 (20.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
9	Outgoing personality	15 (75.0)	4 (20.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
10	Interpersonal skill	17 (85.0)	2 (10.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)

The soft skills required by the librarian in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management is presented in the Table-38. The data reveals that out of the total librarians considered in the present study 75.0 percent strongly agreed, 20.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that librarian should have communication skills. It is found that 60.0 percent strongly agreed, 25.0 percent agreed and 15.0 percent mutual that librarian should have a group facilitation skills, followed by 70.0 percent strongly agreed, 25.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that librarian should have innovativeness. The data shows that 60.0 percent strongly agreed, 30.0 percent agreed and 10.0 percent mutual that librarian should have information management skill. It is observed that 55.0 percent strongly agreed, 35.0 percent agreed 10.0 percent mutual and 5.0 percent disagreed that librarian should have creativity.

With reference to the data 75.0 percent strongly agreed, 10.0 percent agreed and 15.0 percent mutual that librarian should have leadership qualities. From the data 80.0 percent strongly agreed and 20.0 percent agreed that librarian should have positive attitude. While 75.00 percent strongly agreed, 20.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that librarian should have analytical and logical skills. Whereas 75.0 0 percent strongly agreed, 20.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that librarian requires outgoing personality. It is noticed that 85.0 0 percent strongly agreed, 10.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that librarian should have interpersonal skills.

Table-39: Opinions on support of librarian as career guide in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Sl. No	Statements	SA	A	M	D	Total
1	Have immediate access to information sources	16 (80.0)	2 (10.0)	2 (10.0)	-	20 (100.0)
2	Possess more information handling techniques	12 (60.0)	4 (20.0)	4 (20.0)	-	20 (100.0)
3	Have knowledge of IT skills	13 (65.0)	7 (35.0)	-	-	20 (100.0)
4	More interaction with students	10 (50.0)	8 (40.0)	2 (10.0)	-	20 (100.0)
5	Maintain good relationship with colleagues	10 (50.0)	6 (30.0)	4 (20.0)	-	20 (100.0)
6	Ever ready to help those who approach	10 (50.0)	5 (25.0)	3 (15.0)	2 (10.0)	20 (100.0)
7	Encourage & helps students according to their behavioral needs	18 (90.0)	1 (5.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
8	Inculcate enthusiasm and interest for reading and upgrading	18 (90.0)	1 (5.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
9	Provide a congenial environment for students	16 (80.0)	3 (15.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)
10	Enthusiasm for life-long learning	17 (85.0)	2 (10.0)	1 (5.0)	-	20 (100.0)

The Table-39 reveals the opinions on support of librarian as career guide in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management. It is noticed that 80.0 percent strongly agreed and 10.0 percent agreed and mutual respectively that librarian as a career guide should have immediate access to information source followed by 60.0 percent strongly agreed and 20.0 percent agreed and mutual respectively that librarian should possess more information handling techniques. It is found that 65.0 percent strongly agreed and 35.0 percent agreed that librarian should have knowledge of IT skills.

Moreover 50.0 percent strongly agreed, 40.0 percent agreed and 10.0 percent mutual that library should have more interaction with students. It is observed that 50.0

percent strongly agreed, 30.0 percent agreed and 20.0 percent mutual that library should maintain good relationship with colleagues. Whereas 50.0 percent strongly agreed, 25.0 percent agreed and 15.0 percent mutual that library should be ready to help those who approach. With reference to the data 90.0 percent strongly agreed, 5.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that library should encourage & helps students according to their behavioral needs. The data shows that 90.0 percent strongly agreed, 5.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that library should inculcate enthusiasm and interest for reading and upgrading. While 80.0 percent strongly agreed, 15.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that library should provide a congenial environment for students. It is found that 85.0 percent strongly agreed, 10.0 percent agreed and 5.0 percent mutual that library should maintain enthusiasm for life-long learning.

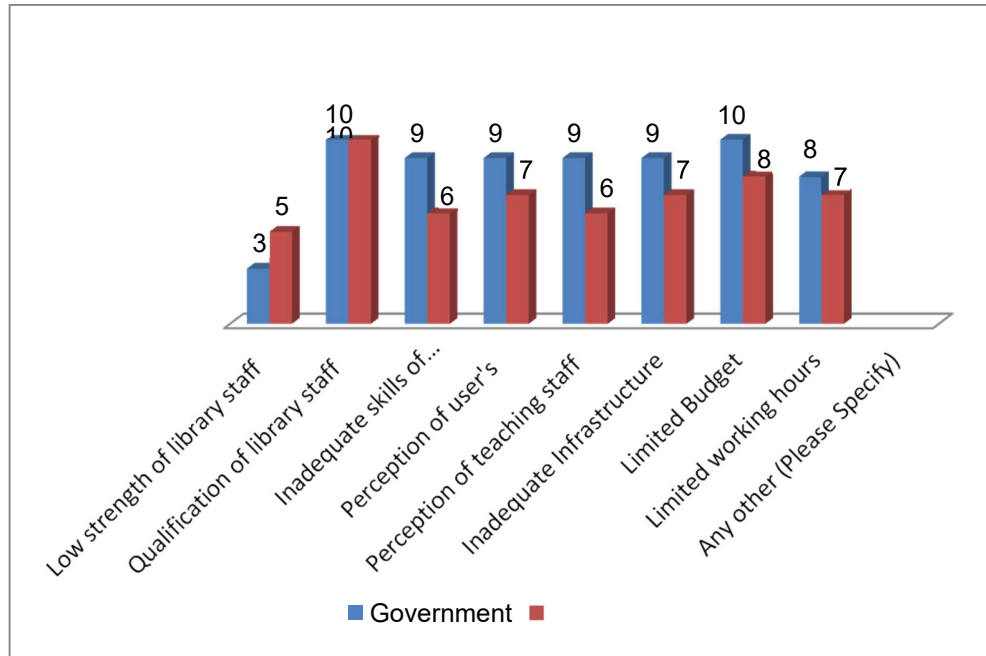
Table-40: Problems of libraries in providing career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Problems of libraries in providing career guidance	Government (N=10)	Private (N=10)	Total (N=20)
Low strength of library staff	3 (30.0)	5 (50.0)	8 (40.0)
Qualification of library staff	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	20 (100.0)
Inadequate skills of library staff	9 (90.0)	6 (60.0)	15 (75.0)
Perception of user's	9 (90.0)	7 (70.0)	16 (80.0)
Perception of teaching staff	9 (90.0)	6 (60.0)	15 (75.0)
Inadequate Infrastructure	9 (90.0)	7 (70.0)	16 (80.0)
Limited Budget	10 (100.0)	8 (80.0)	18 (90.0)
Limited working hours	8 (80.0)	7 (70.0)	15 (75.0)
Any other (Please Specify)	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

The problems of libraries in providing career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management are represented in the Table-40. Out of total 10 government degree colleges as many as 3 colleges have low strength of library staff (30.0%), 10 colleges have problems in qualification of library staff (100.0%), 6 colleges have problem in providing inadequate skills of library staff (60.0%), perception of user's (90.0%), perception of teaching staff (90.0%), inadequate infrastructure (90.0%) and 8 colleges have problems of limited working hours (80.0%).

The data shows that out of total 10 private degree colleges as many as 5 colleges have low strength of library staff (50.0%), 10 colleges have problems in qualification of library staff (100.0%), 6 colleges have problem with inadequate skills of library staff (60.0%), perception of teaching staff (60.0%), 7 colleges have problems in providing perception of user's (70.0%), inadequate infrastructure (70.0%) limited working hours (70.0%) and 8 colleges have problems with limited budget (80.0%).

Figure-23: Problems of libraries in providing career guidance in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management



5.2 Part- 2: Data Analysis of Students

Table-41: Gender-wise distribution of students of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Gender	Government	Private	Total
Male	90 (50.0)	90 (50.0)	180 (50.0)
Female	90 (50.0)	90 (50.0)	180 (50.0)
Total	180 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	360 (100.0)

The gender wise distribution of sample students of study degree colleges of both government and private management is presented in this Table-41 it is found that out of the total as many as 50.0 percent are male and the remaining 50.0 percent are female in government college. Where as in private college 50.0 percent are male and 50.0 percent are female.

Figure-24: Gender-wise distribution of students of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

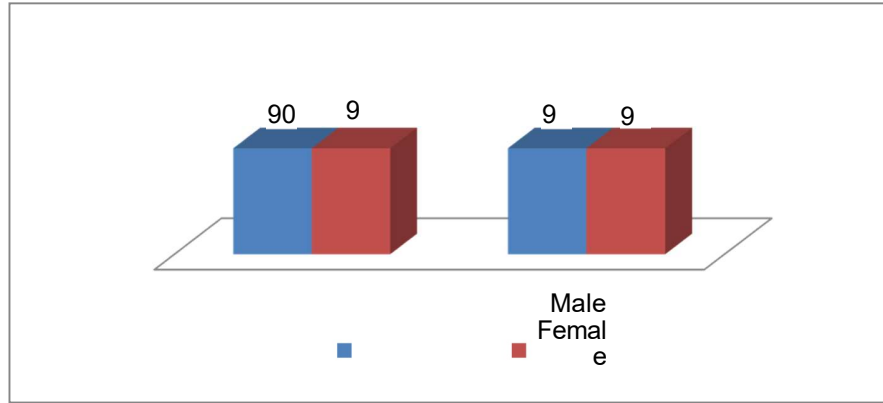


Table-42: Course-wise distribution of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Course	Government	Private	Total
1 st year	60 (33.3)	60 (33.3)	120 (33.3)
2 nd year	60 (33.3)	60 (33.3)	120 (33.3)
3 rd year	60 (33.3)	60 (33.3)	120 (33.3)
Total	180 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	360 (100.0)

The Table-42 represents the course wise distribution of respondents in study degree colleges of government and private management. The data shows that among the total 33.3 percent completed 1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year course in government colleges and Private colleges respectively.

Figure-25: Course-wise distribution of students in study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

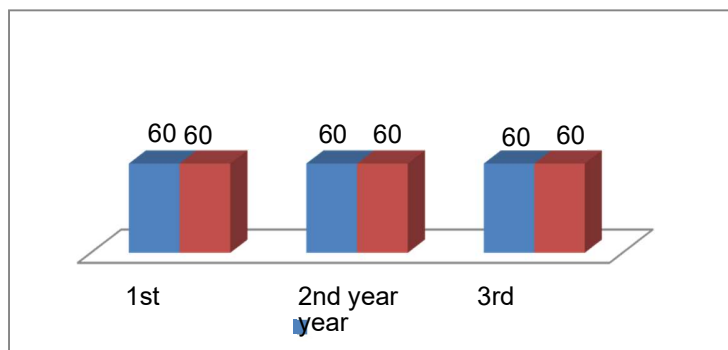


Table-43: Average number of teaching staff and students visit college libraries in Government and Private Degree colleges

college libraries	Government	Private	Average
Total number of teaching staff	14	16	15
Total number of students	75	93	86

The average number of teaching staff and students visit college libraries in Government and Private Degree colleges is shown in the Table-5.43. It is observed that in Government college libraries the total number of teaching staff are 14 and total number of students are 75. It is found that the total number of teaching staff is 16 and the total number of students is 93 in Private colleges

Figure-26: Average number of teaching staff and students visit college libraries in Government and Private Degree colleges

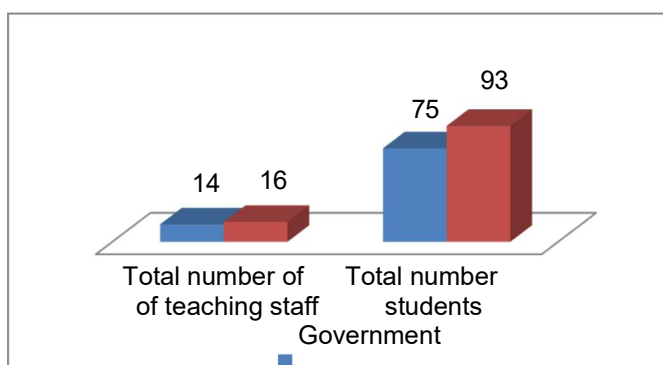


Table-44: Visit other libraries other than college library by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Library other than your college libraries	Government	Private	Total
Yes	100 (55.5)	40 (22.2)	140 (38.9)
No	80 (44.4)	140 (77.7)	240 (66.6)
Total	180 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	360 (100.0)

The Table-44 represents the visit other libraries other than college library by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management. The data shows that out of the total government college libraries as many as 55.5 percent said ‘yes’ and remaining 44.4 percent said ‘no’. From the total respondents of private colleges 22.2 percent said ‘yes’ and 77.7 percent said ‘no’.

Figure-27: Visit other libraries other than college library by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

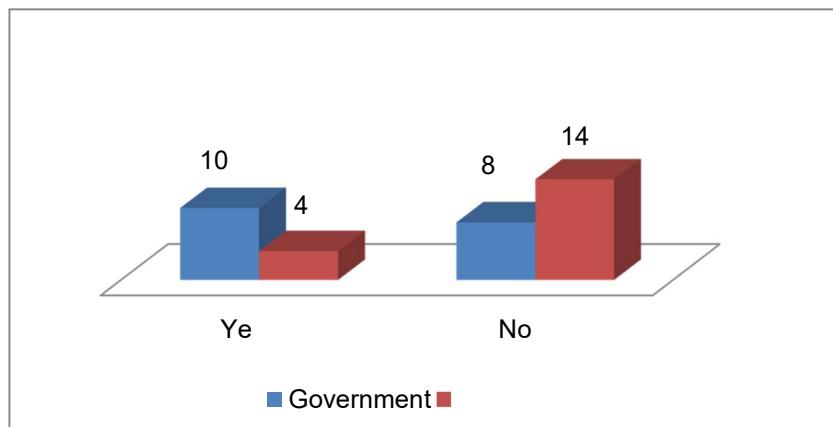


Table-45: Purpose of visiting other libraries by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Purpose of visit other libraries	Government	Private	Total
Use of reading facilities	100 (55.5)	100 (55.5)	200 (55.5)
Use of internet	30 (16.6)	40 (22.2)	70 (19.4)
To find employment information	30 (16.6)	20 (11.1)	50 (13.2)
To get career guidance	20 (11.1)	20 (11.1)	40 (11.1)
Any other (please specify)	-	-	-
Total	180 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	360 (100.0)

The Table-45 reveals the purpose of visiting other libraries by the student in the study degree colleges under government and private management. It is noticed from the data that out of total government college libraries as many as 55.5 percent said use of reading facilities. It is also observed that 16.6 percent is use of internet for government college libraries. Find the employment information is 16.6 percent for government college libraries. Purpose of visit other libraries in to get career guidance 11.1 percent students are Government Colleges. From the total respondents of private college 55.5 percent students use of reading facilities and 22.2 percent students are used of internet. According to data 11.1 percent students are employment information in private colleges. It is found the respondents of to get career guidance 11.1 percent are students in private colleges.

Figure-28: Purpose of visiting other libraries by the students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

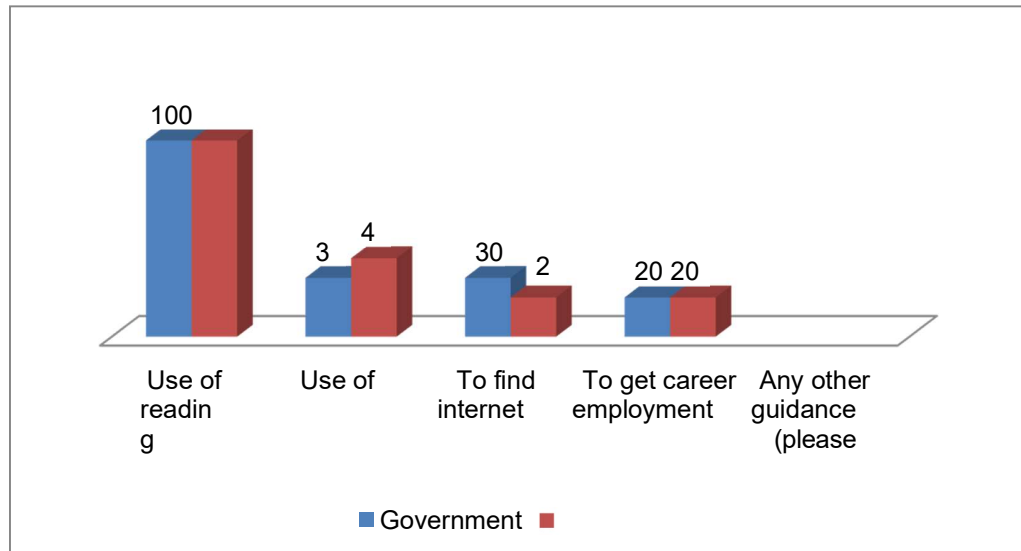


Table-46: Average number of hours spends by the students in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Average number of hours spends by the students in libraries	Government	Private	Total
< one hour	90 (50.0)	130 (72.2)	220 (61.1)
One – two hours	60 (33.3)	20 (11.1)	80 (22.2)
> two hours	30 (16.6)	30 (16.6)	60 (16.6)
Total	180 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	360 (100.0)

The average number of hours spends by the students in libraries of study libraries of study Degree Colleges is presented in the Table-46. The data reveals that a respondent below one hour of 50.0 percent is Government College. 33.3 percent are one - two hours and only 16.6 percent are students is a government college in above two hours. With reference it is observed 72.2 percent students are private colleges. 11.1 percent students is one- two hours of desire. From the respondents, above two hours 16.6 percent students are spends by the private colleges.

Figure-29: Average number of hours spends by the students in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

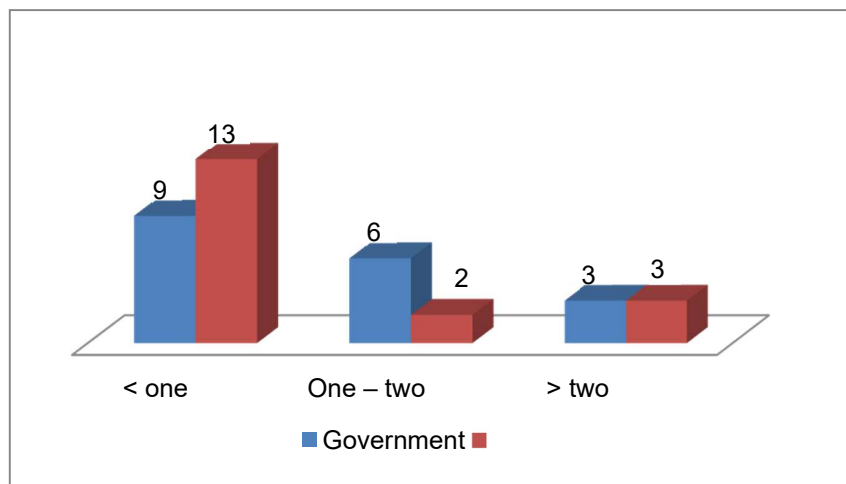


Table-47: Preference of literature normally used by the students in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Preference to literature	Government	Private	Total
Books (text books)	80 (44.4)	90 (50.0)	170 (47.2)
Periodical(journals, Magazines, Newspapers)	60 (33.3)	60 (33.3)	120 (33.3)
Reference Books (Encyclopedias, Dictionaries etc)	30 (16.6)	15 (8.3)	45 (12.5)
Any other (Please specify)	10 (5.5)	15 (8.2)	25 (7.0)
Total	180 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	360 (100.0)

The Table-47 represents the preference of literature normally used by the students in libraries of study degree colleges. The data shows that out of the total books (text books) of 44.4 percent in government degree colleges. According to periodical (journals, magazines, newspapers) 33.3 percent students should be the government colleges. 16.6 percent, reference books (Encyclopedias, Dictionaries etc) are government colleges. From the preference of others 5.5 percent students are in government colleges. Among the total respondents of 50.0 percent are private colleges. It is mentioned in data

periodical of 33.3 percent are students private colleges and from the rest 8.3 percent is reference books are private colleges. Finally the total respondents of others as many as 8.2 percent are students in private colleges.

Figure-30: Preference of literature normally used by the students in libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

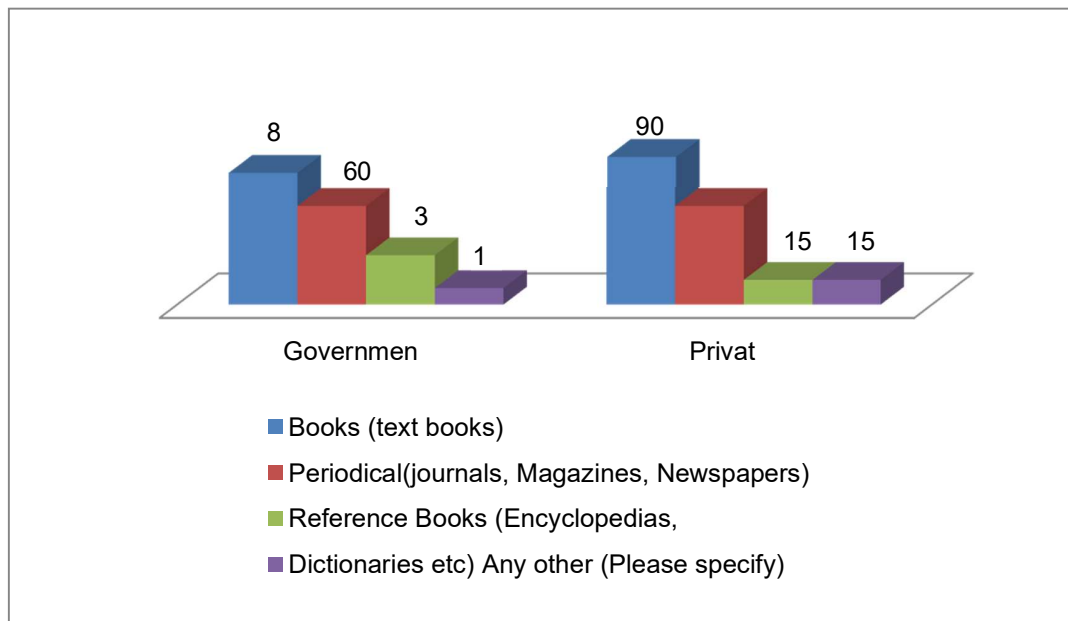


Table-48: Type of services of libraries useful for study purpose of students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Type of services in libraries	Government	Private	Total
Reference service	80 (44.4)	90 (50.0)	170 (47.2)
Reprography service	20 (11.1)	20 (11.1)	40 (11.1)
Loan service	50 (27.7)	60 (33.3)	110 (30.5)
User education/orientation/ information literacy	20 (11.1)	5 (2.7)	25 (13.9)
Current awareness services	10 (5.5)	5 (2.7)	15 (4.1)
Any other (Please specify)	-	-	-
Total	180 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	360 (100.0)

According the Table-48 it is mentioned that the type of services in libraries for study purpose of students in the study degree colleges. It is observed that the total respondents of reference service 44.4 percent are government colleges 11.1 percent are reprography service. 27.7 percent loan services are government colleges. It is found that the respondents of user education/orientation/information literacy 11.1 percent are government colleges. 5.5 percent current awareness services are government colleges. The data shows out of the total reference services as many as 50.0 percent are private colleges. 11.1 percent are reprography services. With reference to loan services if is observed a dominated group of 33.3 percent are private colleges. This shows that among the total respondents user education of 2.7 percent are private colleges. 2.7 percent current awareness services are private colleges. Services of libraries useful for students in the study degree colleges under government and private management.

Figure-31: Type of services of libraries useful for study purpose of students in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

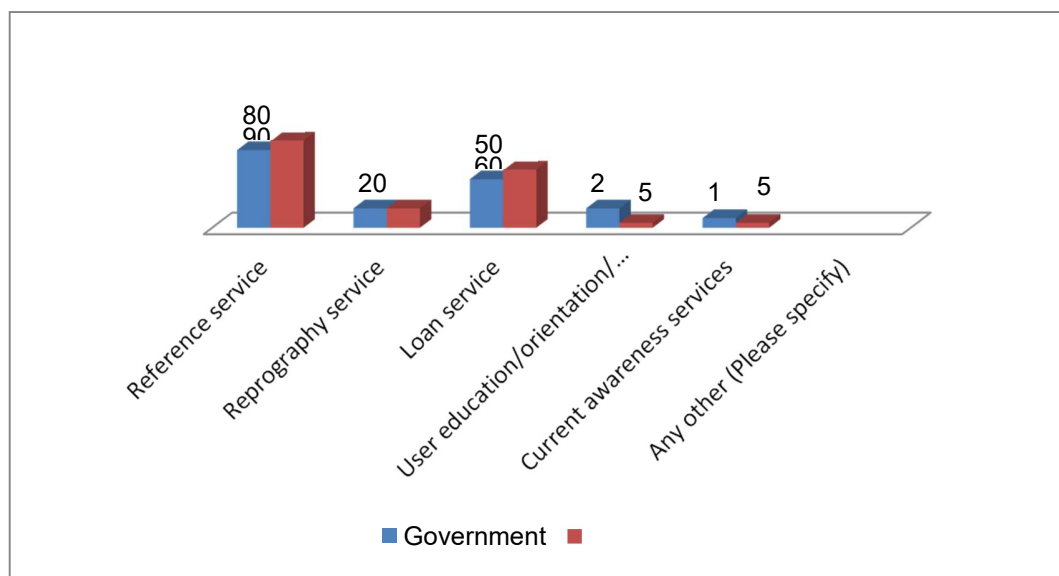


Table-49: Level of satisfaction experienced by the students in the libraries of study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

S. No	Statements	Satisfactory	To some extent	Not satisfactory	Total
1	Books collection	240 (66.6)	90 (25.0)	30 (1.0)	360 (100.0)
2	Periodical collection	210 (58.3)	110 (30.55)	40 (11.11)	360 (100.0)
3	Reading facilities	250 (69.4)	100 (27.7)	10 (2.7)	360 (100.0)
4	Reprographic (Xerox) facilities	180 (50.0)	80 (22.2)	100 (27.7)	360 (100.0)
5	Internet facilities	280 (77.7)	60 (16.6)	20 (2.7)	360 (100.0)
6	Services (reference, readers advisory, career guidance etc)	210 (58.3)	100 (27.7)	50 (13.9)	360 (100.0)

The Table-49 represents the level of satisfaction experienced by the students in the libraries of study degree colleges. The data reveals that in books collection dominated groups of 66.6 percent are having satisfactory level, 25.0 percent are having to some extent level and 1.0 percent are having not satisfactory level. It is observed that the periodical collection of 58.3 percent are having satisfactory of level, 30.55 percent are having to some extent of level and 11.11 percent are having not satisfactory of level. From the total respondents of reading facilities 69.4 percent are having satisfactory level, 27.7 percent are having to some extent level of satisfaction. Whereas, 2.7 percent is perceived by not satisfactory level. Concerning to the data that reprographic 50.0 percent is satisfactory level and 22.2 percent is to some extent level of satisfaction. From this data, it can be implicit that 2.7 percent are appearing not satisfactory level. It is found from the data that 77.7 percent are satisfactory level and 16.6 percent is perceived by to some extent level respondents towards internet facilities. 2.7 percent are not satisfactory

level. Finally it is noticed from the data that majority group of 58.3 percent are satisfactory level respondents and 27.7 percent are to some extent level, 13.9 percent are not satisfactory group respondents that services (reference, readers advisory, career guidance etc) in their level of satisfaction experienced by the students.

Table-50: Opinion of the students on features of libraries in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

S. No	Opinion	Excellent	Good	Adequate	Poor	Total
1	Usefulness	210 (58.3)	100 (27.7)	50 (13.9)	-	360 (100.0)
2	Content	180 (50.0)	120 (33.3)	50 (13.9)	10 (2.7)	360 (100.0)
3	Presentation	160 (44.4)	160 (44.4)	30 (8.3)	10 (2.7)	360 (100.0)
4	Competence of the staff	220 (61.1)	110 (30.5)	30 (8.3)	-	360 (100.0)

Features of libraries presented in the Table-50. While this study confined out of total respondents it is observed that a dominated group of 58.3 percent by Excellent level respondents and followed by the group of 27.7 percent is perceived by good level respondents that due to usefulness in their opinion. 13.9 percent are adequate opinion. It is found from the data that 50.0 percent excellent respondents and 33.3 percent are good level, respondents that contents in the opinion. The data reveals that majority of 13.9 percent are adequate level and 2.7 percent poor level respondents that contents. It is observed that majority group of 44.4 percent is excellent and 44.4 percent are good that presentation, whereas 8.3 percent is adequate and 2.7 percent are poor that under government and private management. It is also observed that 61.1 percent is excellent and 30.5 percent is good and 8.3 percent is adequate that competence of the staff in their opinion of the students on features of libraries.

Table-51: Performance of libraries in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

Performance of libraries	Government		Private		Total		Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sufficient information in the library regarding careers	130 (36.1)	50 (13.9)	110 (30.5)	70 (19.4)	240 (66.6)	120 (33.3)	360 (100.0)
Books and career development material available in the libraries	140 (38.9)	40 (11.1)	105 (29.1)	75 (21.0)	245 (68.0)	115 (34.7)	360 (100.0)
library other than your college libraries	80 (22.2)	100 (27.7)	50 (13.9)	130 (36.1)	130 (36.1)	230 (63.9)	360 (100.0)
staff assist you to find career information	160 (44.4)	20 (5.5)	50 (13.9)	130 (36.1)	210 (58.3)	150 (41.6)	360 (100.0)
internet facility in the libraries	150 (41.6)	30 (8.3)	160 (44.4)	20 (5.5)	310 (86.1)	50 (13.9)	360 (100.0)
websites for career information libraries	50 (13.9)	130 (36.1)	80 (22.2)	100 (27.7)	130 (36.1)	230 (63.9)	360 (100.0)
expect anything more from career guidance cell libraries	90 (25.0)	90 (25.0)	70 (19.4)	110 (30.5)	160 (44.4)	200 (55.5)	360 (100.0)

Table-51 represents the performance of libraries in the study degree college under government and private management. In government college It is observed that 36.1 percent said yes and 13.9 percent said no followed by in private college 30.5 percent said yes and 19.4 percent said no to the statement “sufficient information in the library regarding careers. It is noticed that in government college 38.9 percent said yes and 11.1 percent said no, followed by 29.1 percent said yes, followed by in private college 21.0 percent said no to the statement “Books and career development material available in the libraries”. It is found that in government college 22.2 percent said yes and 27.7 percent said no followed by in private college 13.9 percent said yes and 36.1 percent said no to the statement “library other than your college libraries”. The data shows that 44.4 percent said yes and 5.5 percent said no followed by in private college 13.9 percent said yes and 36.1 percent said no to the statement “staff assists you to find career information”. From

the data in Government College 41.6 percent said yes and 8.3 percent said no followed by in private college 44.4 percent said yes and 5.5 percent said no to the statement “internet facility in the libraries”. According to the data It is noticed that 13.9 percent said yes and 36.1 percent said no followed by in private college 22.2 percent said yes and 27.7 percent said no to the statement “websites for career information libraries”. It is noticed that 25.0 percent said yes and no respectively 9in Government College followed by 19.4 percent said yes and 30.5 percent said no to the statement “expect anything more from career guidance cell libraries”.

Table-52: Opinion of the students on role of librarian in providing career development materials in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management

S. No	Statements	SA	A	M	D	SD	Total
1	Librarian has immediate access to information Sources	280 (77.7)	40 (11.1)	40 (11.1)	-	-	360 (100.0)
2	Librarian possess more information handling Techniques	290 (80.5)	50 (13.9)	20 (5.5)	-	-	360 (100.0)
3	Librarian has knowledge of IT skills	210 (58.3)	110 (30.5)	40 (11.1)	-	-	360 (100.0)
4	Librarian maintain more interaction with students	180 (50.0)	180 (50.0)	-	-	-	360 (100.0)
5	Librarian is always ready to help those who approach	120 (33.3)	120 (33.3)	60 (16.6)	50 (13.9)	10 (2.7)	360 (100.0)
6	Librarian encourages & helps students according to their behavioral needs.	180 (50.0)	150 (41.6)	30 (8.3)	-	-	360 (100.0)
7	Librarian inculcate enthusiasm and interest for reading and upgrading	210 (58.3)	100 (27.7)	50 (13.9)	-	-	360 (100.0)
8	Librarian provide a congenial environment for students	180 (50.0)	100 (27.7)	80 (22.2)	-	-	360 (100.0)
9.	Librarian has courtesy and patience	210 (58.3)	90 (25.0)	60 (16.6)	-	-	360 (100.0)

The opinion of the students on role of librarian in providing career development materials in the study degree colleges under Government and Private Management is presented in the Table-52. It is observed that 77.7 percent are strongly agreed 11.1 percent is agreed and 11.1 percent is moderate that statement of librarian has immediate access to information sources. It is found that mentioned by the 80.5 percent is strongly agreed and 13.9 percent is agreed. 11.1 percent are moderate that statement of librarian possess more information handing techniques. Whereas, it is mentioned that 50.0 percent is strongly agreed and 50.0 percent is agreed that librarian maintain more interaction with students. 33.3 percent is strongly agreed and 33.3 percent is agreed that presented in the statements. 16.6 percent are moderate, 13.9 percent ate disagree and 2.7 percent are strongly disagree to the statement “Librarian is always ready to help those who approach”. It is found that 50.0 percent are strongly agreed followed by 41.6 percent are agreed and 8.3 percent are moderate to the statement “Librarian encourages & helps students according to their behavioral needs”. The data reveals that 58.3 percent are strongly agreed followed by 27.7 percent are agreed and 13.9 percent said moderate to the statement “Librarian inculcate enthusiasm and interest for reading and upgrading”. According to the statement “Librarian provide a congenial environment for students” 50.0 percent of respondents strongly agreed followed by 27.7 percent are agreed and 22.2 percent of respondents are moderate. From the data it shows that 58.3 percent are strongly agreed followed by 25.0 percent are agreed and 16.6 percent are moderate to the statement “Librarian has courtesy and patience”.

CHAPTER – SIX

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Summary

Student guidance is not a novel concept; its origins date back to antiquity. However, career guidance in its current form originated in the United States and other developed nations. Student guidance encompasses information, guidance, and counselling services designed to aid in the selection of educational, vocational, and training opportunities. Student guidance and counselling programmes in institutions of higher education aim to provide students with assistance and advice so that they can make more informed decisions about their future education and careers. Instilling self-awareness, decision-making skills, planning skills, personality development, etc. also assists the students in recognising their strengths and weaknesses. The current information environment presents library professionals with numerous new challenges. There is currently a greater demand for student advising services in college libraries. Numerous developed nations incorporate a well-developed student guidance plan into their school-level educational systems. Such planning is not conducted effectively in India. The majority of the information needs of students in higher education libraries are met informally, with only a few formal resources. Therefore, it is necessary to formalise this sector's organisation.

Information and communication technology has influenced the manner in which graduates and other adults are counselled. Western nations are conducting a great deal of research in the area of student guidance because they recognise its significance and view

it as a key tool for personal development and connecting the individual to a career based on his or her interests and abilities. As a result of globalisation, privatisation, and the emergence of ICT, the concept of student guidance, which has been around for a century, has recently become a global concern. Information is central to student education and guidance; in fact, it tends to predominate over other guidance functions.

In an academic institution, the library serves as the hub from which staff and students are empowered and bolstered by the power of knowledge. Libraries should provide assistance in all areas of knowledge, and by providing student information in the library, they will be assisting their patrons in finding purpose in their lives. A high- quality career service can assist students/graduates in discovering their interests and skills and obtaining their dream job in society. As a reputable career resource centre, the library can take pride in the growth and happiness of its patrons. To achieve this, the library staff must work hard and adapt to the changing times. It is necessary to provide graduates with student information literacy so that they are equipped with the knowledge of how to seek, evaluate, and select student information, which will result in better decision making for a higher quality of life.

Student information is provided by libraries in higher education institutions, but there is a need to expand these services in order to reach more students and assist them with their career-related needs.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the current state of career guidance in college libraries. Student feedback was also solicited, as user satisfaction is the ultimate indicator of a library's efficiency. The following is a summary of the results.

Findings

Findings from librarian point of view

An effort has been made to examine how the performance of degree college libraries affects student counselling in terms of their academic and professional development. For this purpose, data was gathered from both public and private degree college libraries and analysed comparatively. The following conclusions were derived from the data analysis and discussion in the preceding chapter.

1. Of the 20 colleges studied, 10% have a very long history as they were founded in the pre-independence period, 20% of the colleges have a predominant history as they were founded between 48-79 years ago, and 70% of the colleges are younger than 30 years old. Consequently, there may be differences in their growth due to their ages. This suggests that the oldest college has more infrastructure facilities, including audio, video, and electronic equipment, as well as text and reference books.
2. The working hours of college libraries are sufficient, as 90% of college libraries work between 5 and 7 hours and 10% of college libraries work between 8 and 10 hours. This allows them to also offer longer circulation hours. This indicates that the majority of college libraries have sufficient working hours for improved performance in relation to student guidance.
3. Regarding financial grants from the UGC/State Government/Student fees/Management, the data reveals that 40.0% of degree college libraries receive funding from the UGC, with 80.0% of Government Degree College libraries

receiving funding and none of the Private Degree College libraries receiving funding. In addition, degree colleges in both the government and private sectors utilise the student special fee for library development. All degree college libraries in the government sector receive funding from the state government, whereas there is no such provision for private degree colleges. 100 percent of private degree college libraries receive funding from the administration. No such provision exists, however, for government college libraries.

4. It is evident from the analysis that the libraries under consideration receive consistent financial support, leading to systematic financial planning and implementation. Therefore, from the perspective of the topic of study, i.e. the performance of the degree college libraries, it can be assumed that the government degree college libraries are competent enough to provide students with career guidance.
5. 60% of government college library budgets are less than 1% of the total college budget, while 60% of private college library budgets are between 2% and 4% of the total college budget. While 30.0% of government degree colleges have a library budget of 1-2 percent and 10% of colleges have a budget of 2-3 percent, respectively. In the case of private degree college libraries, however, 40.0% of colleges allocate 2%-3% of their total budgets. It is necessary to appoint 'assistant librarians and library assistants in both government 5 and autonomous institutions. There are no assistant librarians and library assistants in 85 percent of the studied colleges' libraries. So that libraries can provide better services to their users and expand their services to include career literacy for students.

6. The actual allocation of funds to degree college libraries appears to be somewhat higher in Private degree colleges than in Government management degree colleges, as 40% of each college's actual amount spent in libraries ranges from Rs.5000 to Rs.15,000 and Rs.15000 to Rs.25,000 in Government degree colleges, while 30% of private colleges spend Rs.5000 to Rs.15,000 and 50% spend Rs.15000 to Rs.25,000. Even though there is a steady flow of funds each year, there is a need to increase the budget for the purchase of books and periodicals in the libraries of government degree colleges. In 2020-2021, only 10% of government and private degree college libraries spent more than Rs. 35000.
7. According to the data, there is no or insufficient support staff in the libraries of all public and private universities and colleges.
8. The data regarding the educational and professional qualifications of library staff in Government and Private degree college libraries reveals that 65.0% of degree college libraries affiliated with Andhra University have qualified librarians. However, only 35.0% of librarians lack the qualifications required by UGC standards. One hundred percent of government and private college libraries have qualified librarians.
9. 50 percent of degree college librarians have less than five years of experience, followed by 35 percent with 6 to 10 years, 10 percent with 11 to 15 years, and 5 percent with more than 15 years of experience, according to the data.
10. The average government college library contains 15,524 books, eight periodicals/magazines, and three newspapers. While 132 audio/video cassettes and 70 other electronic items such as CDs and floppy discs are available. In

private degree-granting institutions, there are an average of 16962 books, 12 periodicals/magazines, and 4 newspapers, as well as 148 audio/video cassettes and 55 other electronic items such as floppies, CDs, etc.

11. 60% of government degree college libraries have reference books ranging from 1 to 1000, while 40% have reference books ranging from 1001 to 5000. However, 80% of private degree college libraries have reference books ranging from 1 to 1000, while only 20% have reference books ranging from 1001 to 5000. Consequently, it appears that, with a few exceptions, government degree colleges have a good number of reference books and can provide students with basic reference information, while private degree colleges also have a good collection, albeit a smaller one.
12. Regarding the subscription of current periodicals, eighty percent of libraries subscribe to one to ten periodicals. In the case of government degree college libraries, 90% subscribe to 1-10 periodicals, while 10% subscribe to 11-20 periodicals. In contrast, 70% of private college libraries subscribe to 1-10 periodicals, 20% subscribe to 11-20 periodicals, and 10% subscribe to greater than 20 periodicals.
13. Private degree college libraries subscribe to a greater number of journals than their government counterparts. As the majority of private degree colleges offer postgraduate programmes, it may be assumed that their libraries subscribe to more periodicals than government degree college libraries.
14. According to the data, 100 percent of government degree college libraries receive fewer than five daily newspapers, while 70 percent of private degree college

libraries receive fewer than five daily newspapers and 30 percent receive more than five daily newspapers.

15. 70 percent of government degree college libraries have audiovisual materials in their collection, 10 percent have audiovisual materials ranging from 101 to 200, and 20 percent have more than 200, whereas 30 percent of private degree college libraries have audiovisual materials ranging from 1 to 100, 30 percent have 101 to 200, and 40 percent have more than 200 audiovisual materials.
16. 100 percent of the libraries at the degree-granting institutions under study have Internet connectivity. Degree college libraries must be equipped with internet connectivity and related infrastructures so that students can gain access to more information.
17. According to the data, sample-selection libraries in both government and private colleges contain accessioned collections, classified collections, and DDC. In contrast, neither government nor private colleges use catalogue codes in their libraries. In addition, both government and private college libraries make use of register/OPAC and provide open access to document retrieval.
18. A significant finding of the analysis is that, as trained professionals, librarians prioritise organising the content in order to attract the attention of the users. In two additional degree-granting institutions, unqualified personnel are maintained, and three have been recently hired. This may be the reason why systematic document arrangement with proper classification and cataloguing is not utilised in six libraries.

19. Private degree colleges have a slight advantage over public degree colleges.

Notable is the fact that all private degree colleges have an open access system, whereas five government degree colleges still have a closed access system and the other five colleges have an open access system.

20. Regarding the availability of various services in government and private college libraries, the data indicates that all colleges offer reference and reader advisory, document supply, circulation/lending of books and study materials, and current awareness services. Alternatively, all college libraries provide user orientation/education/information literacy, reprography, Internet, career counselling, and other services.

21. 80 percent of government college libraries are centrally located, while only 70 percent of private college libraries are centrally located. In terms of library seating capacity, government college libraries have an average of 45 seats, whereas private college libraries have an average of 60 seats. Government College libraries contain an average of three computers, whereas private college libraries contain an average of five computers.

22. Regarding the multimedia support systems that each college library possesses.

Moreover, printers and scanners can be found in each library in quantities of one. Today, the modern is an essential electronic device for demonstrating internet accessibility to everyone. According to the data, government colleges have an average of 10 moderns per college, while private colleges have an average of 8 moderns per college. The data indicates that seven government degree colleges

and five private degree colleges have LAN connectivity with their computers on college and library grounds.

23. Despite the fact that internet connectivity is a necessity, especially in educational institutions, only eight of ten private degree colleges have internet connectivity to their systems, despite the fact that internet connectivity is a necessity. Today, all educational institutions have LCD projectors for PowerPoint presentations, reports, and even in-class presentations. According to the data, each college has at least one LCD projector for presentations.
24. In Government colleges, 30% of respondents said yes to the career guidance cell being a part of the library, while 70% of respondents said no. Furthermore, 70% of respondents said yes to collaborating with the career guidance cell, while 30% of respondents said no. Whereas in Private colleges, 20% said yes to the career guidance cell being a part of the library, while 80% said no, and 80% said yes to collaborating with the career guidance cell, while 20% said no to collaborating with the career guidance cell. It indicates that despite the well-established role of the library in career guidance, it has not been implemented for unknown reasons. A management opinion study may reveal the truth.
25. The data reveals that 50 percent of government college students between the ages of 20 and 50 visit the library each week, while 40 percent of government college students between the ages of 50 and 100 visit the library each week (10 percent). whereas in Private college 20-50 and over 50 students visited the library (40 percent) and less than 20 students visited the library in a week (less than 10 percent) (20 percent).

26. It is a shocking revelation that 90 percent of degree-granting institutions do not use the Internet for career guidance. Overall, the analysis reveals that there is significant room for improvement in this area, as only 10 percent of individuals utilise the Internet for career-related research. Those in authority should ensure that all institutions of higher education offer Internet access to students, and it is preferable to provide this service for free so that everyone can use it to advance their careers.
27. According to information gathered from librarians in study degree colleges, nine out of ten government degree college libraries provide career-oriented information to their students (90 percent), ten libraries maintain materials for competitive exams (100 percent), and nine libraries provide informal guidance/counseling to the students (90 percent). 7 out of the total number of private degree college libraries provide career-oriented information to their students (70%) while 8 libraries maintain materials for competitive exams (80%) and 7 libraries offer informal guidance/counseling to their students (70%).
28. This suggests that government college libraries perform better than private college libraries in providing students with career-oriented information, maintaining materials for competitive exams, and offering informal guidance/counseling.
29. According to the data presented in the table, all 10 degree colleges considered in this study have access to books, journals, periodicals, audio/visual electronics, question papers, and the internet for student career guidance, whereas seven libraries have electronic media for student guidance (70 percent). In the case of the 10 private degree college libraries examined for this study, all 10 colleges

(100%) have books, journals, periodicals, audio/visual electronics, and question papers for student career guidance, while 8 libraries (80%) have electronic media and Internet access for student guidance. Therefore, it can be concluded that the libraries of government and private degree colleges provide students with nearly identical types of sources.

30. According to the available data, out of the 10 degree college libraries studied for this study, all 10 colleges (100.0%) have literature on career exploration, career planning, job search/ resume writing, career websites, Personality development, and General knowledge, whereas 9 libraries have literature on developing soft skills (90.0%), 5 libraries have literature on study and/or work abroad (50.0%), and 1 library has literature on general knowledge (100%). (10.0 percent).
31. In contrast, out of the ten degree college libraries of private management, ten out of ten (100%) contain literature on career exploration, career planning, job search/ resume writing, career websites, communication skills, Personality development, and development of soft skills, whereas only seven college libraries contain literature on General knowledge (70.0 percent). This suggests that almost all degree college libraries of both government and private management have literature on career exploration, career planning, job search/resume writing, career websites, communication skills, personality development and development of soft skills, and general knowledge. However, one government college library lacks literature on communication skills and developing soft skills, and five college libraries lack literature on general knowledge.

32. According to the data, out of 10 government degree college libraries, one has a study board, two have careers in law, and five have careers in computers, while out of 10 private degree college libraries, two each have study boards and careers in law, and six have careers in computers. This indicates that private degree college libraries are superior to government degree college libraries in terms of the availability of resources for study abroad, law careers, and computer careers.
33. 100 percent of the 10 government degree colleges evaluated for this study have student guidance materials for the UPSC, APPSC, RBI Officer's Exam, Bank clerical/P.O, RRB, DSC, and other tests such as the SI and Constable examinations. In this study's 10 private degree college libraries, 50 percent of the student guidance materials are for UPSC, 50 percent for APPSC, 40 percent for the RBI Officer's Exam, 50 percent for bank clerical/P.O, 30 percent for DSC, and 20 percent for SI and Constable examinations (40.0 percent).
34. 7 of the 10 libraries of government degree colleges sampled in this study have bulletin board displays (70 percent); 10 have career advice; 10 have career talks/seminars/workshops; 10 have essay writing/ quizzes; 8 have career exhibitions/fairs; 8 have discussion groups/ debates/public speaking; 3 have book reviews/ book clubs (30 percent) (100.0 percent). Whereas in the case of private degree college libraries, the career guidance activities indicate that six have bulletin board displays (60 percent), seven have career advice (70 percent), five have career talks/ seminars/workshops (50 percent), ten have essay writing/quizzes (100 percent), five have career exhibitions/fairs (50 percent), five

have discussion groups/ debates/public speaking (50 percent), and four have book reviews/ book clubs (40 percent) (40.0 percent).

35. According to the data, out of a total of 10 degree-granting government colleges, as many as 10 offer Career planning (100%), New student orientation (100%), Personality development (100%), Resume writing (100%), Communication skills (100%), Interviewing skills (100%), and only two colleges offer Study and/or work abroad (20.0 percent). In selected 10 private colleges, it was found that 10 colleges organised Career planning (100%), 5 colleges organised New student orientation (50%), 10 colleges organised Personality development (100%), Resume writing (100%), Communication skills (100%), and Interviewing skills (100%), and only 4 colleges organised Study and/or work abroad (40.0 percent).
36. This means that almost all government and private degree colleges conducted Career planning, New student orientation, Personality development, Resume writing, Communication skills, and Interviewing skills workshops and seminars, but only two government colleges and four private colleges conducted study and/or work abroad workshops and seminars.
37. With regard to the personal characteristics of the librarian, the data indicates that, of the total librarians surveyed for this study, 20 percent strongly agreed and 65 percent agreed that librarians should have the ability to deal effectively, 70 percent strongly agreed and 20 percent agreed that librarians should have courtesy and patience, 75 percent strongly agreed and 25 percent agreed that librarians should have Intellectual ability- breadth of knowledge, and resources, and 75

percent strongly agreed and 25 percent agreed that librarians should have Intellectual ability- breadth of knowledge, and resources

38. In addition, 55% of respondents strongly agreed and 35% agreed that a librarian should have good organisational and analytical skills, and 80% of respondents strongly agreed and 20% agreed that a librarian should be able to effectively use information technology.
39. While 75% of librarians strongly agreed and 20% agreed that librarians should have counselling skills, 80% strongly agreed and 15% agreed that librarians should be committed to their jobs. Since 75% of respondents strongly agreed and 20% agreed that librarians should be dynamic and energetic, 60% strongly agreed and 40% agreed that librarians should have an outgoing personality. Finally, the data indicates that 25 percent strongly agreed and 50 percent agreed that college librarians should be accountable
40. 75 percent of librarians surveyed strongly agreed, 20 percent agreed, and 5 percent were unsure that librarians should have communication skills. Sixty percent strongly agreed, twenty-five percent agreed, and fifteen percent did not agree that librarians should have group facilitation skills. Seventy percent strongly agreed, twenty-five percent agreed, and five percent did not agree that librarians should be innovative. 60.0% strongly agreed, 30.0% agreed, and 10% neither agreed nor disagreed that librarians should have information management skills. 55% of respondents strongly agreed, 35% agreed, 10% mutual, and 5% disagreed with the statement that librarians should be creative.

41. 75.0% strongly agreed, 10% agreed, and 15% mutually agreed that librarians should have leadership qualities, according to the data. Based on the data, 80% agreed and 20% strongly agreed that librarians should have a positive attitude. While 75% of respondents strongly agreed, 20% agreed, and 5% were unsure, librarians should possess analytical and logical skills. In contrast to the 75% who strongly agreed, 20% who agreed, and 5% who did not agree, librarians must possess an outgoing personality. 85.0 percent strongly agreed, 10.0 percent agreed, and 5.0 percent had no opinion on whether or not librarians should have interpersonal skills.
42. 80.0 percent strongly agreed, 10.0 percent agreed, and 0.0 percent mutually agreed that librarians should have immediate access to information sources, followed by 60.0 percent strongly agreed, 20.0 percent agreed, and 0.0 percent mutually agreed that librarians should possess more information handling skills. Sixty-five percent strongly agreed and thirty-five percent agreed that librarians should have IT skills.
43. Furthermore, fifty percent strongly agreed, forty percent agreed, and ten percent did not agree that the library should interact with students more. 50.0% strongly agreed, 30% agreed, and 20% neither agreed nor disagreed that the library should maintain good relationships with colleagues. While fifty percent strongly agreed, twenty-five percent agreed, and fifteen percent were unsure, the library should be prepared to assist those who approach.
44. 90.0 percent strongly agreed, 5.0 percent agreed, and 5.0 percent mutually agreed that the library should encourage and assist students based on their

behavioural needs. The data reveals that ninety percent of respondents strongly agreed, five percent agreed, and five percent were unsure that libraries should encourage reading and education.

45. Percentage-wise, 80 percent strongly agreed, 15 percent agreed, and 5 percent both agreed and disagreed that the library should provide a friendly environment for students. 85.0 percent strongly agreed, 10.0 percent agreed, and 5.0 percent had no opinion on whether or not libraries should promote lifelong learning.
46. Out of a total of ten government degree colleges, three colleges have insufficient library staff (30% of the total), ten colleges have problems with the qualification of library staff (100%), six colleges have problems with providing insufficient library staff skills (60%) perception of users (90%), perception of teaching staff (90%), inadequate infrastructure (90%), and eight colleges have problems with limited working hours (80.0 percent).
47. The data indicates that out of a total of ten private degree colleges, five have insufficient library staff (50 percent), ten have issues with the qualification of library staff (100 percent), six have issues with insufficient library staff skills (60 percent) and perceptions of teaching staff (60 percent), and seven have issues with the perceptions of users (70 percent) and inadequate infrastructure (70 percent) (80.0 percent).

Findings from student point of view

The student body is one of the most important clientele served by the college library. This section examines the student's relationship with the library.

1. The total number of teaching staff in Government college libraries is fourteen, while the total number of students is seventy-five. It is admirable that the total number of teaching staff in private colleges is 16 and the total number of students is 93.
2. 55.5 percent of the total number of government college libraries responded positively, while 44.4 percent responded negatively. 22.2 percent of private college respondents said 'yes' while 77.7 percent said 'no'.
3. According to the data, 55.5% of the total number of government college libraries report using the reading facilities. Additionally, 16.6% of government college libraries are observed to utilise the internet. Find the employment information for government college libraries is 16.6 percent. Visit other libraries in order to obtain career guidance 11.1% of students are enrolled in Government Colleges. 55.5 percent of private college respondents utilise reading facilities, while 22.2% utilise the internet. According to data, 11.1% of students in private colleges have employment information. It has been determined that respondents receive career guidance 11.1% of students attend private colleges.
4. The data reveals that fifty percent of Government College respondents took less than one hour to complete the test. 33.3 percent are one to two hours, while 16.6 percent of government college students are one to two hours or more. It is observed that 72,2 percent of students attend private colleges. 11.1% of students have a one-two hour desire. More than two hours are spent by 16.6% of respondents attending private colleges.

5. The data indicates that 44.4 percent of the total books in government degree colleges are textbooks. 33,3 percent of students should attend government colleges, according to periodicals. 16.6 percent of reference books (dictionaries, encyclopaedias, etc.) are published by government colleges. According to the preferences of others, 5.5% of students are enrolled in government colleges. Private colleges make up fifty percent of all respondents. According to a data periodical, 33,3 percent of students attend private colleges, while 8.3 percent of the remainder are reference books. Finally, 8.2% of the total number of respondents are enrolled in private colleges.
6. It is observed that 44.4 percent of all reference service respondents are government colleges. 11.1% are reproduction services. 27.7% of loan services are provided by government colleges. It was discovered that respondents to questions about user education/orientation/information literacy 11.1 percent are government colleges. 5.5% of current awareness services are provided by government institutions. The data indicates that 50.0% of all reference services are provided by private colleges. 11.1 % are reproduction services. Regarding loan services, it is observed that private colleges comprise 33.3% of the group. This indicates that among all respondents, 2.7% are enrolled in private colleges. 3.7% of current awareness services are provided by private colleges. Under government and private management, degree-granting institutions provide students with library services.
7. The data reveals that in book collection-dominated groups, 66.6% have a satisfactory level, 25.0% have a to some extent satisfactory level, and 1.0% have a

not satisfactory level. It is observed that 58.3 percent of the periodic collection is of satisfactory quality, 30.55 percent is of some quality, and 11.11 percent is of not satisfactory quality. Among all respondents regarding reading facilities, 69.4 percent indicate a satisfactory level of satisfaction, while 27.7 percent indicate a level of satisfaction to some extent. In contrast, 2,7 percent is viewed as an unacceptable level. Regarding reprographic data, 50% is a satisfactory level, and 22% is a level of satisfaction to some extent. From these numbers, it can be inferred that 2.7% are performing at an unacceptable level. According to the data, 77.7% of respondents find the internet facilities to be satisfactory, while 16.6% find them to be satisfactory to a certain extent. 2,7 percent are unacceptable levels. Students' level of satisfaction with services (reference, readers' advisory, career guidance, etc.) is, according to the data, 58.3% satisfactory, 27.7% to some extent, and 13.9% not satisfactory.

8. While this study was limited to a subset of total respondents, it was found that 58.3 percent of respondents were of the Excellent level, followed by 27.7 percent of respondents who rated the usefulness of the product as good. 13.9 percent are adequate opinion. The data reveals that 50,0 percent of respondents are excellent and 33,3 percent are good level respondents with opinions.
9. The data reveals that the majority of respondents, comprising 13.9%, are at an adequate level, while 2.7% are at a poor level. Under government and private management, a majority group of 44.4 percent is excellent and 44.4 percent are good at presenting, whereas 8.3 percent are adequate and 2.7 percent are poor. In addition, 61,1 percent of the staff's competence is rated as excellent, 30,5 percent

as good, and 8.3 percent as adequate, according to the students' assessments of library features.

10. In Government University In private colleges, 36.1% of respondents responded affirmatively, while 13.9% responded negatively. 30.5% responded affirmatively, while 19.4% responded negatively to the statement, "There is sufficient career-related information in the library." In government college, 38.9% said yes and 11.1% said no. In private college, 29.1% said yes, followed by in government college, 29.9% said yes. There are books and career development materials available in libraries, said 21.0% of respondents. In government college, 22.2 percent said yes and 27.7 percent said no, followed by private college with 22.2 percent yes and 27.7 percent no. 13.9 percent responded affirmatively, while 36.1% responded negatively to the statement "library other than your college libraries."
11. In private colleges, 44.4% of respondents responded affirmatively, while 5.5% responded negatively. 13.9 percent responded affirmatively, while 36.1% responded negatively to the statement "staff helps you find career information." Using data from Government College 41.6 percent responded affirmatively, while 8.3 percent responded negatively regarding private college attendance. 44.4 percent responded affirmatively, while 5.5% responded negatively to the statement "Internet access in libraries."
12. Based on the available data It is observed that 13.9 percent responded affirmatively and 36.1% responded negatively to the question regarding private colleges. 22.2 percent agreed with the statement "websites for career information"

libraries," while 27.7 percent disagreed. 25.0% said yes and 0% said no, respectively, in Government College, while 19.4% said yes and 30.5% said no in response to the statement "expect anything more from career guidance cell libraries."

13. It has been determined that 77.7 percent strongly concur. 11.1 percent agree with the statement that librarians have immediate access to information sources, while 11.1 percent disagree. It was discovered that 80.5% of respondents strongly agreed and 13.9% agreed with the statement. 11.1 percent agree that librarians should possess more information-handling techniques. In contrast, 50 percent of respondents strongly agree and 50 percent agree that librarians should interact more with students. 33.3 percent are strongly in agreement and 33.3 percent are in agreement with the statements. 16.6% are moderately opposed, 13.9% are opposed, and 2.7% are strongly opposed to the statement "Librarians are always willing to assist those who approach."
14. 50 percent of respondents strongly agreed, 41 percent agreed, and 8.3 percent moderately agreed with the statement, "The librarian encourages and assists students according to their behavioural needs." The data reveals that 58.3% are strongly in agreement, 27.7% are in agreement, and 13.9% are moderately in agreement with the statement "Librarians instil a passion and interest for reading and education."
15. According to the statement, librarians provide students with a friendly environment. 50.0% of respondents strongly agreed, followed by 27.7% of respondents who agreed and 22.2% of respondents who were moderate. The data

indicates that 58.3% are strongly in agreement, 25.0% are in agreement, and 16.6% are moderately in agreement with the statement "Librarians are courteous and patient."

Suggestions

According to the researcher's analysis, personal experience, and observations as a college librarian, the following recommendations have been made for consideration by the relevant authorities. The recommendations have been made for the management, faculty, and librarian, whose coordinated efforts will result in the successful execution of student guidance programmes. As student information is a public good, the government must ensure that it is freely accessible to all college students for efficiency and fairness

- Government and UGC must assist college libraries in hiring qualified personnel and ensuring that they are adequately staffed in order for the libraries to provide quality services to their patrons.
- A fixed percentage of the UGC grant must be set aside for the collection of student information and the acquisition of the necessary infrastructure.
- While the government provides funds for specific purposes such as book banks, text books, etc., these funds do not meet the actual needs of students at the appropriate time due to delay and in-vogue regulations. Unlike private sector degree-granting institutions, there are no such restrictions on the provision of funds for this purpose. Therefore, funds must be allocated in accordance with the needs of the students.

- Since 5 to 6 percent of the total college budget should be spent on library development, both government- and privately-managed colleges allocate less than the necessary amount of funds for library development. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the budget for the development of libraries. With reference to allocation of funds to the libraries in the degree colleges found less, which is insufficient to the needs of the purpose, the government has to allocate more funds for the development of the libraries.
- Furthermore, the data indicates that there is insufficient support staff in the libraries of degree-granting institutions; therefore, it is recommended that the government or private management increase the support staff to improve the performance of the libraries.
- For improved performance as a librarian in a degree college, a librarian should have a Postgraduate degree plus a B.L.I.Sc or a Bachelor's degree plus an MLISC. In addition, the data indicates that it is not being implemented properly in the current state of study degree colleges; therefore, the government must provide in- service training to the existing staff in order to enhance their academic and technical qualifications.
- Since there is a need for more experience in the field of libraries in order to improve student counselling, selection of books and journals, etc., the government should implement a programme of experience exchange for librarians.
- However, it is essential to note that the total number of documents depends on the age of the library, regardless of whether it is government or private. The expansion of such a document collection is also contingent on the financial

policies of the degree college administration and the budget allocated to the library. Therefore, there is a need for increased funding for the development of libraries, particularly in degree-granting institutions, for the purposes of student career development and faculty research.

- The analysis reveals that private degree colleges are in an enviable position relative to their government-run counterparts. Indeed, collection is a prerequisite for career guidance. As a result, it is anticipated that libraries will expand their existing collections in order to assist students in pursuing better careers.
- While text books are intended for academic purposes, reference books are intended for the student's competitive and career development. In light of this, every library should maintain a sufficient number of relevant reference books.
- However, Private degree college libraries subscribe to a greater number of periodicals than Government degree college libraries; from a career guidance perspective, it is expected that the libraries will increase their subscriptions to periodicals. Therefore, colleges must acquire only periodicals and not journals. According to students, journals on career development are more beneficial than magazines.
- Since the data indicates that college libraries acquire fewer newspapers, there is a need to increase the number of newspapers in order to keep students up-to-date on current events, job postings, career opportunities, and technological information.
- Additionally, the availability of audio-visual materials in degree colleges is insufficient to meet the needs of the students; more must be acquired for the

career development of students. Therefore, colleges must allocate additional funds for the purchase of audio-visual materials for college libraries.

- Additionally, all degree-granting institutions' libraries are equipped with Internet access; however, there is a need to increase bandwidth for rapid information retrieval.
- According to the DDC classification used in the libraries, broad subject numbers were assigned. According to the DDC, it should be necessary to provide a specific subject number.
- Because the open access system is more effective at providing relevant information to students, colleges are required to adopt it.
- Since some college libraries are located in a campus corner, there is a need to establish one in the centre of the campus to facilitate access to all departments.
- Furthermore, the accommodations and seating arrangements are inadequate in relation to the number of students, so there is a need to increase the seating arrangements proportionally.
- Since some college librarians did not collaborate with student career development, the librarians played a crucial role in advising students. Every college librarian should collaborate with the career counselling office.
- The time has come for librarians to educate students on the available career resources and how to utilise them through a variety of public relations strategies. There is a need to provide graduates with career information literacy so that they can independently find, evaluate, and utilise necessary career information in their field of interest.

- Since data indicates that fewer students in both government and private degree colleges utilise the Internet for career guidance, there is a need to encourage students to make greater use of available electronic resources for career advancement.
- In addition, government degree college libraries have a larger collection of career guidance documents than private degree college libraries; however, data indicates that the collection is insufficient, and both government and private degree colleges must acquire some of the essential titles in this field so that students can have a clear understanding of available careers and how to improve academically, physically, spiritually, and mentally. Therefore, there is a need to increase student development career guidance documents.
- According to the data, government degree college libraries are better at preparing students for competitive examinations such as UPSC, APPSC, RBI Officer's Exam, Bank clerical/P.O, RRB, DSC, and other tests such as SI and Constable. In this regard, it is suggested that the administration of private colleges take more initiative in providing the necessary textbooks and study materials for the aforementioned competitive examinations.
- When comparing the student career guidance activities of government and private colleges, bulletin board displays and career advice are more prevalent in government colleges. Career talks/ seminars/workshop, Essay writing/quiz, Career fair/exhibition, Discussion groups/debate/public speaking. Book reviews and reading clubs, Online tutorial, Internet-based services Classes in counselling, simulated interviews and tests, campus interviews, a placement service, and a

database of alumni. Thus, it is suggested that the librarian take on a more proactive role in coordinating a variety of activities to encourage student participation in career development programmes.

- In addition to academic skills, everyone must acquire skills in a variety of subjects, including soft skills, communication skills, management skills, accounting skills, technical skills, auditing skills, and so on. In this context, the government must provide librarians with intra-disciplinary training programmes.

Conclusion

Information is central to student education and guidance; in fact, it tends to predominate over other guidance functions. From the user's perspective, information should result in increased knowledge of oneself, the job market, and educational and training opportunities. Libraries must prioritise extending their services to meet the specific career needs of particular groups. Presently, the majority of academic libraries provide students with information informally, but few are interested in providing students with proper career guidance. As information organisers and providers, libraries can play a significant role in college counselling activities. In conclusion, it can be stated that quality student information services are necessary to bridge the gap between education and the world of work, with libraries playing a crucial role in bridging this gap.

Due to the diverse interests of the user community, the nature and efficacy of the information services provided by degree college libraries vary. There is a significant distinction between the libraries of government colleges and private colleges. Previously, it was not possible for a degree college library to provide a variety of technology-based

information services to users with diverse interests. However, with the advent of the computer and the Internet's revolutionary changes in communication technology, it is now feasible. It would be incorrect to assume that some of these services are more important than others. In actuality, these activities and services are interdependent, interrelated, and designed to maximise the utility of the university library system.

By providing information services to the user community, the degree college library can achieve its goals of promoting advanced learning and career advancement. Extending the active library services provided by the degree college library to the user community is a crucial aspect of achieving quality in degree college library service systems. A university's basic library services include bibliography compilation, reference and referral, CAS, SDI, photocopying, ILL, etc. An important function of a library in a degree-granting institution is to capture and store information and then make it accessible to users, particularly students and faculty, in an accurate, cost-effective, and time-efficient manner. These objectives can be attained by providing technological services such as OPAC, CD-ROM, Internet, etc.

An increasing rate of innovation and a rapid development in information technology induce a remarkable change in job qualification and a substantial transformation of librarians in degree college libraries. Today, libraries face a period of turbulent change, the causes of which are diverse; however, with some effort, librarians have learned to adapt to problems that followed a reasonably predictable path. A greater challenge to date has been adapting to a high-speed change with frequent direction

changes. It is impossible for librarians to survive in today's competitive and networked environment if they have not learned to manage radical change.

Suggestions for further research

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the performance of government and private degree colleges' libraries. The researcher has collected data from both primary and secondary sources, with the primary source consisting of questionnaires distributed to librarians and students, and the secondary sources including books, research papers, articles, electronic and print media. In light of the fact that the scope of this study has been limited to certain aspects, there is room for additional research using the following methods.

1. In general, the social survey has its own limitations as it deals with human beings and in different social environments. The present survey also carries these inherent limitations of collecting data from two subjects, i.e. librarians and students. Since, there is scope to collect data from the faculty on the performance of the libraries.
2. Due to a lack of time, funds, and the Covid-19 protocol, this study only includes the 10 public and 10 private colleges affiliated with Andhra University. In addition, future research could survey the total number of government and private management degree colleges.
3. This study is limited to degree colleges in the district of Visakhapatnam; therefore, future research may include additional districts for additional information and results.

4. Since all aided and unaided colleges are considered private, a comparison has been made between government and private college libraries. However, this research could be expanded to include other private aided and private unaided degree colleges as well as colleges affiliated with different universities in Andhra Pradesh in order to compare the performance of the libraries.
5. Furthermore, the sample size of students is limited to 360, with 180 each from government and private degree colleges; there is room for expansion in future research.
6. Since, the study sample consisted only of graduate students pursuing BA, BCom, and BSc, there is room to include students from other undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in order to achieve more diverse results.

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