

Study of Library Utilization by Tribal Students: A Case Study of Buldhana District In Maharashtra

Kanchan Kishor Shegokar¹, Dr. Vandana Sengar²

¹Research Scholar, Dept of Library & Information Science, Pacific University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.

²Ph. D. Supervisor, Dept of Library & Information Science, Pacific University, Udaipur. Librarian, Bhupal Nobles College of Pharmacy, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.

ABSTRACT: *The role of tribal college libraries as one aspect of Indian education, which encompasses pre-school through adult education and higher education. Tribal college libraries have received comparatively less attention in research literature. Tribal college libraries, like the college themselves are in varying stages of development in terms of increasing staff, facilities, support services, and their collection of volumes. At each stage tribal college libraries contribute to be border framework of Indian education.*

KEYWORDS: *Indian education, Information and Communication Technology(ICT), Library Resources, Library Utilization. Tribal college/school library.*

I. INTRODUCTION

During the expansion stage tribal colleges develop basic library resources and capabilities. Working within limited resources, tribal college libraries first make sure that they have provided sufficient academic materials to fulfill the growing education needs of tribal community. By building library resources and capabilities, the validity of Indian education programs is enhanced at all levels, not just higher education. Some benefits to the service area include the tribal college's strengthened ability to provide technical support and training to local school practitioners. This can help improve planning, implementation, and continuation of Indian education programs for Native students of all age groups.

II. SCOPE OF STUDY

The study is designed and carried out at two tribal school/college libraries in Buldhana District in Maharashtra. The present study, though small in sample covering one college and one school library located at Buldhana district. One is Anudanit Adivasi Junior College, Yelgoan, which works under Vidyawardini Shikshan Krida Prasarak Mandal. And another one is Anusuchit Jati Boy's Government Residential School, located at Kolwad, Buldhana District.

III. OBJECTIVES

- 1) To find out the different levels of satisfaction of students regarding library services.
- 2) To know the usage of ICT by the students.
- 3) To find out status of library utilization by tribal students.

IV. REVIEWS OF LITERATURE

Some reviews of literature related to this study

i) **Annelise Ynez Sklar.:** Tribal College Library Web Sites: Provision of Health Information Sources. A Master's paper for the M.S. in L.S. degree. November, 2003. 47 pages.

Tribal colleges and universities (TCU) are institutions managed by Native American tribes and typically housed on reservations. This study evaluates the health information and general content of TCU library web sites. The web sites of the fifteen TCU offering programs in the health sciences were examined for representation of library services and information, research and reference tools, instruction tools, functionality and design, and health sciences information tools. The results were compared with previously published data for other kinds of academic libraries. Most TCU library web sites have a strong collection of library information and links to free research tools but lack instructional tools, but many of them need to update their sites more frequently and improve their organizational schemes.

ii) **Banker, A. R.:** Tribal Education in Maharashtra, International Referred journal, May 2011, ISSN -0975-3486, Volume II, issue 20 pg. 91-92.

Information about Tribes in Maharashtra, Definition of tribal, pre & post Independence tribal education, Government efforts for tribal education, tribal literacy rate in Maharashtra after 1950.

- iii) **Bernholz, Charles D.**, "Tribal College Libraries" (2003). Library Conference Presentations and Speeches. Paper 47. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/library_talks/47
 Paper presented at the 12th Annual Federal Depository Library Conference –2003 October 20, 2003, Doubletree Hotel Crystal City National Airport, and Arlington, VA Program: Tribal College Libraries.
 Compares American Indian college libraries with depositories in U.S. territories in the Pacific, and argues for their inclusion in the Federal Depository Library Program.

V. METHODOLOGY

A survey method based on structured questionnaire was used to collect data for this study. A structured questionnaire with multiple choice and open ended questions, designed according to the libraries with request to fill it. The data in the questionnaire was analyzed and interpreted in suitable manner.

VI. SAMPLE FOR STUDY

- I. Anudanit Adivasi Junior college , Yelgoan.
- II. Anusuchit Jati Boy’s Government Residential School, Kolwad.

V. DATA ANALYSIS

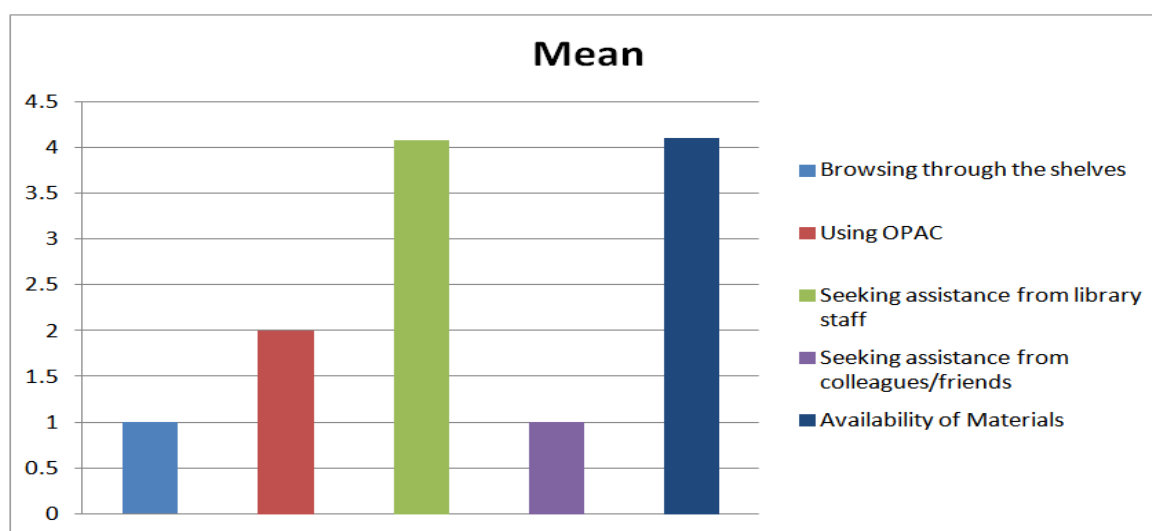
The data was collected from 38 respondents. In this survey 92% male and only 8% female participated. The responses were collected using a small questionnaire. The basic aim of the study was to find out the satisfaction level on different aspects of the library also to find out some basic problems faced by tribal students while utilizing these libraries. The data so collected was analysed by descriptive statistics, graphs and Kruskal – wallis test.

VI. COMPARISON OF SATISFACTION LEVEL FOR DIFFERENT SERVICES:

The satisfaction level for Browsing through the shelves, Using OPAC, Seeking assistance from library staff, Seeking assistance from colleagues/friends, Availability of Materials were tested using Kruskal-Wallis test to identify the parameter for which respondents are more satisfied.

Descriptive statistics:

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Browsing through the shelves	38	1.0000	.00	1.00	1.00
Using OPAC	38	2.0000	.00	2.00	2.00
Seeking assistance from library staff	38	4.0789	.36	3.00	5.00
Seeking assistance from colleagues/friends	38	1.0000	.00	1.00	1.00
Availability of Materials	38	4.1053	.51	3.00	5.00



Mean rank table

Services	N	Mean Rank	Ranking as per highest satisfaction level to Least
Browsing through the shelves	38	38.50	4
Using OPAC	38	95.50	3
Seeking assistance from library staff	38	151.93	2
Seeking assistance from colleagues/friends	38	38.50	4
Availability of Materials	38	153.07	1
Total	190		

Kruskal Wallis test result:

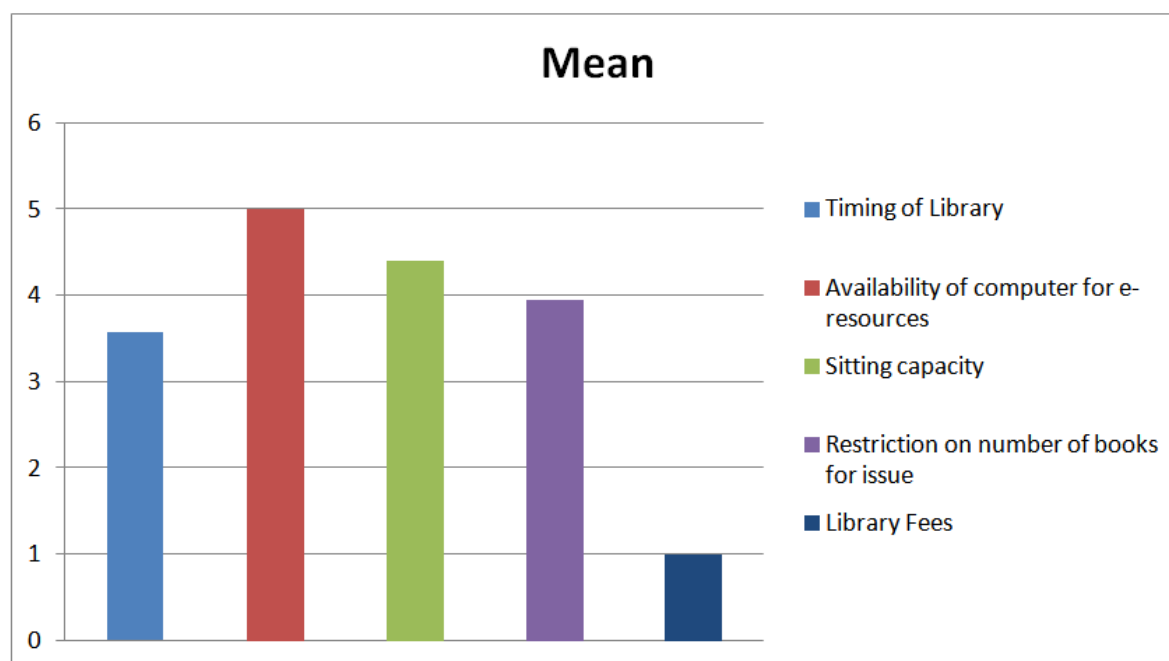
	value
Chi-Square	182.523
d.f.	4
p-value	.000

Interpretation: Since p-value for the K-W test is less than that of 0.05 indicates significance of difference in the satisfaction level for the different services available at library. From ranking table we can say that the highest level of satisfaction is observed for availability of material and seeking help from library staff.

Q 13 Problems:

Descriptive statistics:

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Timing of Library	38	3.5789	1.46364	1.00	5.00
Availability of computer for e-resources	38	5.0000	.00000	5.00	5.00
Sitting capacity	38	4.3947	.49536	4.00	5.00
Restriction on number of books for issue	38	3.9474	.76925	1.00	5.00
Library Fees	38	1.0000	.00000	1.00	1.00



Mean rank table:

Services	N	Mean Rank	Ranking as per highest satisfaction level to Least
Timing of Library	38	93.83	3
Availability of computer for e-resources	38	154.50	1
Sitting capacity	38	114.55	2
Restriction on number of books for issue	38	93.57	3
Library Fees	38	23.00	4

Kruskal Wallis test result:

	Value
Chi-Square	126.943
d.f.	5
p-value	.000

Interpretation: Since p-value for the K-W test is less than that of 0.05 indicates significance of difference in the between different problems faced by students while using library. From ranking table we can say that the availability of computer and sitting capacity. But the parameter like library fees students do not find much problem.

VII. CONCLUSION

The present study has highlighted the existing situation of the different services provided by the libraries of Anudanit Adivasi Junior College , Yelgoan and Anusuchit Jati Boy's Government Residential School, Kolwad. The study found that the highest level of satisfaction is observed for availability of material and seeking help from library staff. Below that the level of satisfaction with availability of computer for e-resources, and sitting capacity . Students are less satisfied with timing of library and restriction of number of books for issuing. With library fees, students do not find much problem.

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