

ROLE OF LIS PROFESSIONALS IN MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

The university library is used as a main source of information generation by the library professionals. Result of this, more and more library professionals are contributing. But as the university library is situated at university location, the contribution from these location is more, were as the contribution from other location is negligible as the data source i.e. university library is not accessible to them. The library professionals are more interested in contributing their thoughts individually. The professionals are interested to write their views in English because more literature is available in English. The female contribution is not much satisfactory but the numbers of female contributors are increasing day by day. Most of the contributors are from top positions like HOD, readers.

Keywords: chi-square test, experience, information, LIS Professionals, contribution

INTRODUCTION

The present state of Maharashtra was formed on May 1st, 1960 on uni-lingual principle by carving it out of the east-while Mumbai state, which included the predominantly Marathi-speaking areas as the former princely state of Hyderabad as well as the Central Provinces and Berar. Maharashtra state is made up of 35 districts. Maharashtra is a state, which is known for its

higher educational institutions. Mumbai is the best place to have a better education in any field. Besides, Pune, Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad are the other places in Maharashtra that are equally good in the education. Maharashtra has 42 Universities spread across 35 districts. These universities are either central, state or deemed universities. Recently in last five years the central and deemed universities have been established in Maharashtra. However, state universities have good historical background. Libraries play key role in these institutions. It acts as an information centre. Knowledge is disseminated through the libraries to the students, teachers and scholars. Besides, research and public libraries are also running effectively in Maharashtra. The present study is carried out to identify the scholarly publications such as books, journals, conference proceedings and theses where this enormous information is publishing. During the study it is observed that this information is published in 2054 scholarly documents and contributed by 743 library professionals. The distribution of these documents and its contributors is given in table 1 and table 2 respectively.

METHODOLOGY

In the present work, the researcher had studied about the contribution of library professionals in Maharashtra, in terms of publication of information in the field of Library and Information Science. During the process of scanning the researcher has identified 743 library professionals from Maharashtra who were contributed their thoughts, ideas through books, journals and conference proceedings. Thereafter, the list of such contributors along with their contributions was prepared. With this method the researcher could search the addresses of 642 contributors (library professionals) out of 743 identified contributors. The well structured questionnaire is distributed amongst the 642 library professionals along with the list of contributions made

by the respective individuals who were searched during the scanning and obtained from the various libraries to which the researcher had been visited. Sufficient time was given to the respondents to furnish the information. 384 respondents were given response to the questionnaires.

In order to achieve this objective given above, the researcher has used chi- square test. The formula of chi-square test is given below.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

n = No of Samples

k = Degrees of freedom

$$v = k - 1$$

OBJECTIVE

To examine the relation between the experience and information generated by the professionals. Researcher had attempted to analyse the region wise distribution of contributors and experience wise contribution of professionals from Maharashtra and it is given in table 1 and table 2.

Table No. 1: Region wise distribution of contributors from Maharashtra

| Sr. No | Region | Number of Contributors | | |
|--------|----------------|------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 1. 1 | Amravati | 71 | 22 | 93 |
| 2. 2 | Aurangabad | 63 | 19 | 82 |
| 3. 3 | Konkan | 107 | 27 | 134 |
| 4. 4 | Nagpur | 100 | 62 | 162 |
| 5. 5 | Nasik | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| 6. 6 | Pune | 102 | 37 | 139 |
| 7. 7 | Not Identified | 92 | 9 | 101 |
| 8 | Total | 565 | 178 | 743 |

From table1 it was noticed that out of 743 contributors from Maharashtra, the researcher could not identified the location of 101 contributors. From remaining 642 identified contributors, 162 are from Nagpur region which is the highest figure focused in table 3. Second most productive region is Pune from where 139 contributors had been identified. Amongst, 102 are male contributors and 37 are women contributors. Konkan, Amravati, Aurangabad and Nasik are other regions from where 134, 93, 82 and 32 contributors respectively had been identified.

It was further observed that out of 743 identified contributors, 565 are men contributors. The percentage of it was 76.04%. Similarly, 178 are the women contributors the percentage of which was 23.96%.

Table No 2: Experience wise Distribution of professionals with their IGI score

| Sr. No. | Experience (in years) | No. of Professionals having Information Generation Indicator (IGI) | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | 0.5-18 | 18.5-36 | 36.5-54 | 54.5-72 | 72.5-90 | 90.5-108 | 126.5-144 | 144.5-162 | 162.5-180 | |
| 1. | 1 – 8 | 66 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 (20.94) |
| 2. | 9 – 16 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 (11.21) |
| 3. | 17 – 24 | 40 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 46 (13.57) |
| 4. | 25 – 32 | 98 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 110 (32.45) |
| 5. | 33 – 40 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 (5.60) |
| 6. | Above 40 | 46 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 (16.22) |
| | Total | 301 (88.79) | 21 (6.19) | 8 (2.36) | 4 (1.18) | 1 (0.29) | 1 (0.29) | 1 (0.29) | 1 (0.29) | 1 (0.29) | 339 (100.00) |

(Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total)

$$d.f. = 40$$

$$\chi^2_{\text{Cal}} = 32.91$$

$$\chi^2_{\text{Tab}} = 43.77$$

Table 2 reveals that 98 (28.91%) library professionals were having experience 25 to 32 years in the IGI range 0.5-18. Moreover, this 0.5-18 IGI range has 301 (88.79%) library professionals from all the groups of experience. It must be cleared here that from Maharashtra total 743 library professionals who have contributed their views in different category of documents were identified. But researcher could not identify the region of 101 samples hence the samples reduced to 642 library professionals. However, as far as experience is concerned the researcher could not identify the experience of 303 library professionals and therefore considered only 339 professionals for calculating the IGI and analyse to examine the relationship between the experience and information generated by the library professionals.

It was observed that the calculated value of χ^2 (32.91) for degree of freedom 40 is not significant at 0.05 level of significance because calculated value of χ^2 (32.91) is less than the table value of χ^2 (i.e. 43.77) which shows that there is no significant difference between experience and Information Generation Indicator of library professional in Maharashtra.

CONCLUSION

Chi- square test shows that there was no significant difference between experience and Information Generation Indicator of library professional in Maharashtra.

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