

Empowering Analysis And Interpretation: Learning Resource Centers Contribute To Knowledge Discovery

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Abstract:

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, 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 specialization. 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. This paper discusses 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. It also discusses the Benefits of Libraries for College Students.

Keywords: Role of Libraries in Education, Technical Processing, Library Facilities.

I. Introduction:

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 [1][2].

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 [7].

"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 [11-17].

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.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A comprehensive review of previous research conducted in the specified area of inquiry was presented. 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:

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

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 [20][22].

In a 1999 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 [4].

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) [3][5].

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 [6][8][9].

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 [10].

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 [18][19].

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

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.

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-1: 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)

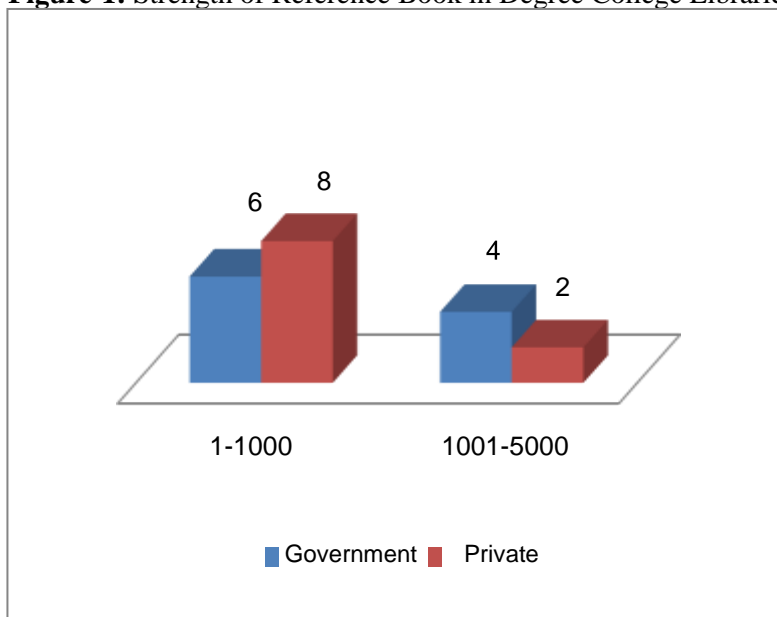
*sample size

Above Table-1 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-1 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-1: 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-2.

Table-2: No. of Current Periodical Subscription in Degree College Libraries

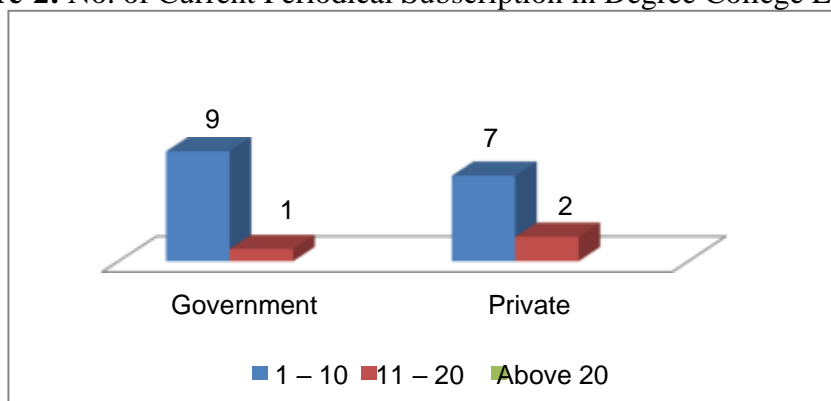
No. of periodicals	No. of Degree colleges		Total 20*
	Government 10*	Private 10*	
1 – 10	9 (90.0)	7 (70.0)	16 (80.0)
11 – 20	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	3 (15.0)
Above 20	-	1 (10.0)	1 (5.0)

*sample size

Table-2 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-2: 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-3.

Table-3: 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)

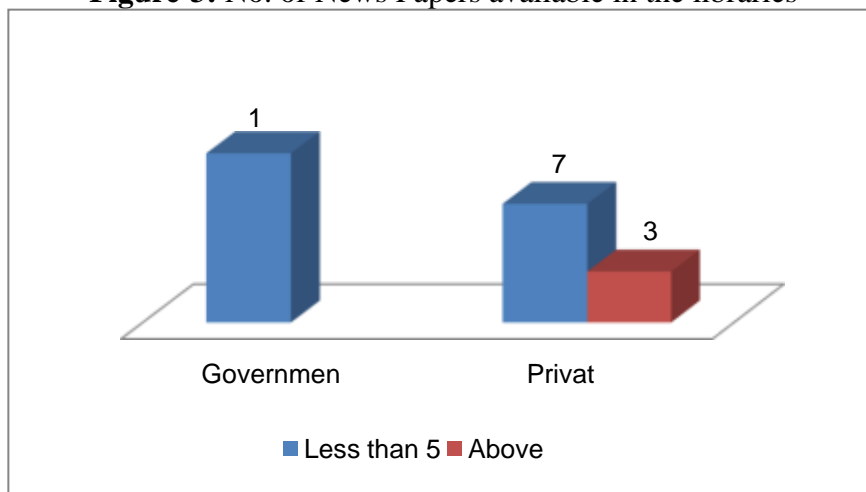
*sample size

Above Table-3 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-3: 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-4.

Table-4: 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)

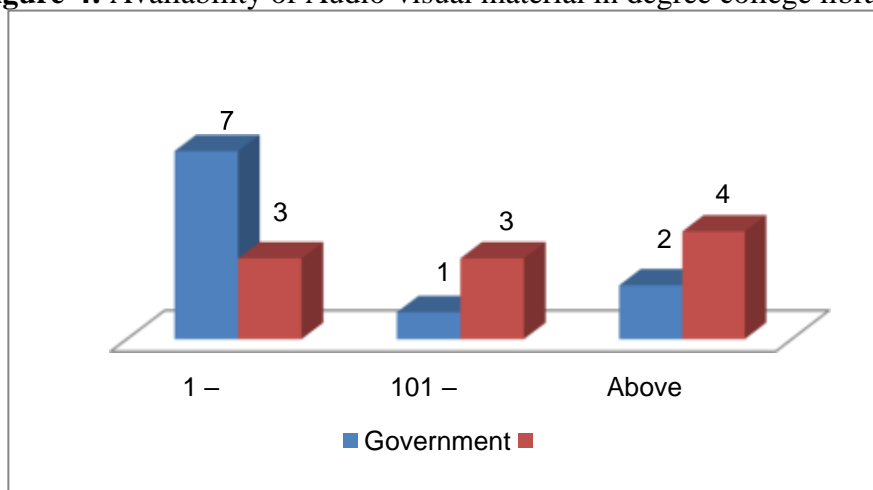
*sample size

Table-4 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-4: 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-5.

Table-5: 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-5 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. Where as 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 nonapplication 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:

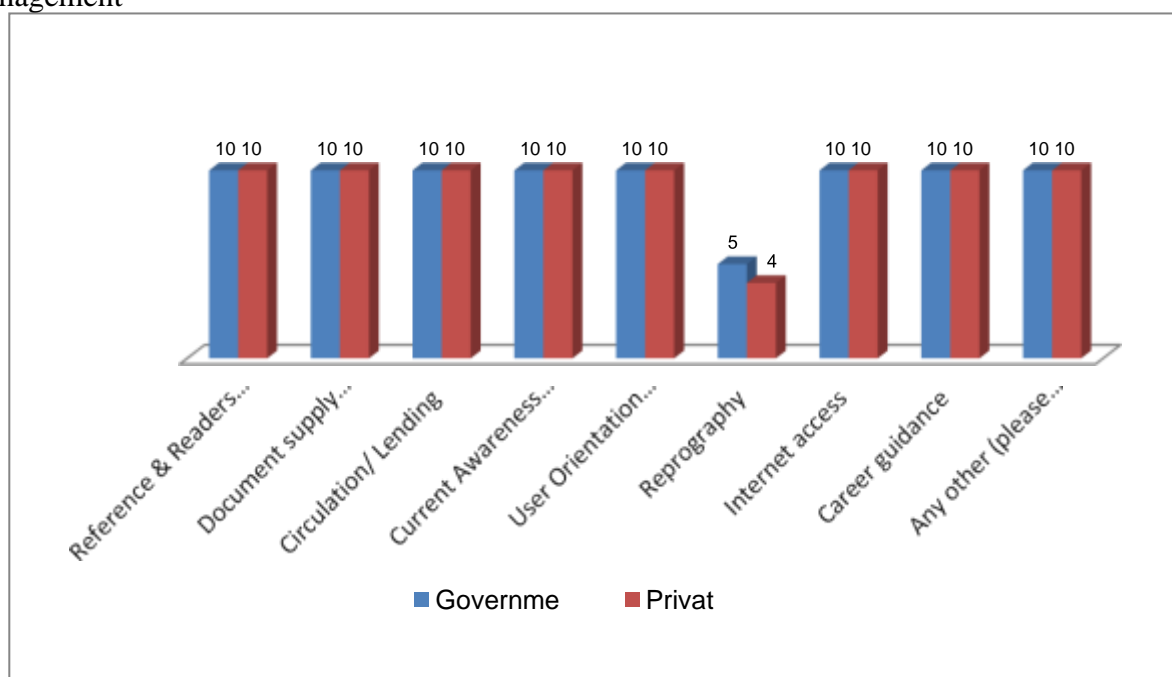
The information services have been introduced in libraries to bridge the gap between the mute document and the dynamic user. The types of service developed and being offered vary from library to library depending on the nature of users and their type of information requirements. However, in general, 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-6.

Table-6: 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-5: 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-7 provides information relating to the existing position of seating facilities in degree college libraries under Government and Private.

Table-7: 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-7 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 in 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.

IV. 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. 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.

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