



User's STUDY SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MARATHI LITERATURE  
COLLECTION SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA  
UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF NANDED  
CITY

**Dr.Pawar R.S.**

Research Guide and Librarian

Shri Gurubhudhi Swami College Purna, Dist.Parbhani

*Corresponding Author : Dr.Pawar R.S.*

Email: - rameshwarpawar65@gmail.com

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**Abstract**

User studies checked with the help of one or more other evaluation method. Use study leads to more understanding of the scope, quality and quantity of collection. Use study can also be very helpful in weeding the collection. This paper highlights use and user's studies of Marathi literature collection in swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University affiliated college libraries of Nanded city.

**Keywords:** Users Study, Collection Evaluation, Marathi literature Collection.

**Introduction:**

Marathi literature is one of the oldest of the Indo-Aryan literatures, With Bengali literature. The Mahanubhava and the Varakari Panth, that both shaped Marathi literature in the 13th century. : Jnaneshvara, the great names of early Marathi literature came in the 13th century. Eknath, total work is available in Marathi version of the 11th book of the Bhagavata-purana. Tukaram, who wrote in the 16th century all work available in Marathi. The most famous and unique contribution of Marathi is the tradition of povadas, heroic stories popular among a martial people. The Marathas, are the Marathi-speaking natives, made their own kingdom under the command of Shivaji Maharaj in the 17th century. The development of the Marathi literature gets more progress during this period. Tukaram and Samarth Ramdas, are the well-known poets of the early Maratha period. The historical section of the old Marathi literature contained the Bakhars and the Katavas. The College library plays a vital role in the process of higher education. Each and every Educational system implemented with the help of availability of all relevant material in a library. The most popular scholar Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma stated, a

library is very necessary and very important. it is like a living organism for the scholars and student. Without library colleges and universities are education less organisation.1 Swami Ramanad Teerth Marathwada University was established in the year 1994 at Nanded district of Maharashtra state. It also covered the other district of the state like Latur, Usmanabad and Hingoli. Nanded is one of the very famous and ancient city with great historical tradition. This district known for the home of art, religion and literature. The most importance thing of this city is last gurus of Sikh religion shri Guru Govindsingh ji maharaj Gurudwara which lie in this region attract Pilgrims, tourist and visitors from different parts of the world.

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University affiliated colleges libraries

There are well structured libraries in the affiliated colleges of SRTMU Nanded. These are very helpful for the educational and research purpose of the student and research scholars. All the student of each college and university are depend on the library for their collection of getting study material and reading material. Cities colleges have different departments of Education and

languages. Marathi department is one of well known department of each college for the spread of Marathi literature all over the state and world. The total collection of each college is available as the data provided by the librarian by self enquiry and college website available on internet. Science College library has 77000+ books in, K.R.M. Mahila mahavidhyalaya library has 17000, books N.S.B. College library has 49868 books. People College library has 103723 books. P.N College library has 53805 books. Yeshwant College library has 139395 books. V.K. College library has 5000 books.

#### Marathi Literature Collection

Basically Marathi Language established in India in the state of Maharashtra state as a language mother tongue . The entire region of Marathwada has a story and vast literary culture. S.R.T.M.U affiliated colleges conducts Marathi classes. B.A., B.Sc, B.com M.A in Marathi. Marathi collection present in Science college library 3000, K.R.M Mahila College library 2500, N.S.B college library 4000, People college library 880, P.N college library 2500, Yeshwant college library 5300, V.K college library 150. The total collection of Marathi literature books is near about 7241 of these colleges. This collection is used by the students, Research Scholars and Marathi departments and also used by other Marathi knowing member of libraries.

#### User Studies

User studies indicate strength and weakness of collection effectiveness of collection. Lancaster stated that, the ultimate test of the quality of a library collection, however is the extent and mode of its uses.<sup>2</sup> various methods are available for studying collection use pattern. A standard procedure of evaluation of collection through use has been suggested by ALA are as follows.

**Table No. 01 Distribution of Questionnaire**

Categories	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Students	85	85.00%
Teachers	10	10.00%
Non teaching staff	5	05.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

When questionnaire was distributed it can be observed from Table No. 01 that 85.00% were students who responded the questionnaire. 10.00% teachers are

Circulation Studies.

Survey of user's opinion

In house use studies.

Document Delivery test.

Citation on studies.

In this paper there is various method of use of Marathi collection are explain by doing complete Survey of user's opinion by questionnaire method. In these research evaluations of the collection was done by the opinions of the B.A., B.Sc, B.com, M.A and other Marathi knowing students, research scholars and faculty of Marathi departments through questionnaire.

#### Questionnaire

“Questionnaire is one of the documents which contain a set of questions that answers are provided personally by the respondents.” In questionnaire questions are printed in a proper definite order. Obviously Question usually sent by mail, hand to the respondent who expected to read and understand the question and reply to them. Some spaces provided for the purpose on the said form for giving answers of the questions by respondents.<sup>3</sup> Questionnaire is the most important useful techniques for data collection relating to users and their needs. In this method a questionnaire is sent, usually by post to the persons concerned with a request to answer the questions and return the questionnaire.<sup>4</sup> the questionnaire was prepared for finding out the needs of users in Marathi subject. After it has been modified they were distributed to the 100 users in person. In the questionnaire format all questions were close ended. Some questions were open for the users to express their views. The questionnaires were distributed to the following categories.

responded. 05.00 % non teaching staff responded. This table further categorized in different categories as per the undergraduate

and post graduate level response of the student, which are shown in Table No. 02

### Distribution of Questionnaire to the student

Categories	No. of Respondents	Percentage
B. A.	50	51.02%
B.Sc	25	25.51%
B.com	13	13.26%
M.A Marathi	10	10.20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table No. 2

The questionnaire was prepared in the following parts.

General information.

About Library

Library collection.

Library Services.

Suggestions.

General Information:

In the beginning part of the questionnaire questions were asked related to basic information of the user's. Generally every questionnaire based on this pattern. First part related to user or respondent related question for their interest.

About Library

The term Library was frequently used as "collection of Books" and libraries as a keeper or guard of books. After collection of distributed questionnaire visiting frequency to the library was find out. The Data collected regarding this question was

### Frequency of Library Visit

Frequency	No.of respondents	Percentage
Daily	16	16.32%
Weekly	40	40.81%
Monthly	10	10.20%
Frequently	26	26.53%
Rarely	6	06.12%
Never	0	0.00%
<b>Total 98</b>		<b>100.00%</b>

Table no. 03 indicates that 16.32% of the respondents visited library daily or weekly while 40.81% users visit library monthly was 10.20% and users visited frequently are about 26.53%, users who visited once or twice or rarely was 06.12%.

Layout and Library

Based on questionnaire distributed to the respondents the opinion of the respondents

analyzed as per following Table No. 03 Different types of libraries have their own time schedule for users. In the questionnaire a question was asked related to opening and closing time of the libraries. The response which was obtained from the respondent was near about Eighty percent respondents were satisfied with the timings of library while only 20% respondents had given negative response to this question.

Types of Books Borrowed:

After Analysis of responses of the respondent it will reveal that 40.18% of respondents used the text books, 16.32% used general books, and 81.63% of respondents used the books prescribed in syllabus.

Availability of reading Material:

Different type of reading material is available in the library. Respondents were asked whether they get the desired material when they require the answer given by the users is shown in the Table No.04.

regarding layout of library, shows that 46.67% respondents opined about the layout of library, it was easy to follow while for 53.33% users it was inconvenient which means that for majority of users the layout of library is inconvenient.

Library Timings:

Library timing is very important for each person of the staff and student in the

campus.

Table No.04

Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Mostly	60	61.22%
Sometimes	26	26.53%
None	12	12.24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table No.04

This shows the availability of reading material. 61.22% percent of the respondents could mostly get their desired material and 26.53% respondents got their materials sometimes only. 12.24% of the users got none of the desired materials.

#### Library Collection

The response regarding the library collection is near about same as the desired material need for the users. As per the table no. 04 it is same i.e. nearly 61.22% of respondents feel that library collection was good. However, in the opinion of 26.53% respondents regarding library collection were best while 12.24% respondents feel that the library collection is that much which is required for the students needs. It was not good.

#### Library services

The analysis of respondents revealed that 95.00% respondents took the help of library staff for finding their required information while only 3.00% never took the help of library staff. A question was asked concerning the behavior of library staff, it was observed that 95.00% of the respondents were satisfied with the services offered by the library staff while only 3.00% respondents said that the staff was not helpful. In the questionnaire the question was asked to the respondents regarding getting the required book from library as "How do you get your required books from library"? The respondent gives their answers which were found that 26.53% respondents got the required book with the help of catalogue while 61.22% respondents got the books by the help of staff, and near about 12.24% respondents got the books direct from shelves. Hence it is concluded that the library staff was co-operative for majority of the respondents.

Suggestions Of Users:

In the final part of the questionnaire respondent were asked to give their suggestion for the improvement of the library collection. Most of the respondents were very frank in expressing their opinions and suggestions in regard to collection development. Analysis of the answers revealed that users have suggested that books should be purchased according to the syllabus. Generally respondents have suggested that library should try to issue more than two books at a time for home lending per student so that it will be more helpful for study. Some respondents have suggested extending the period of loan of a book. Students should be oriented for the use of library. The library staff should be well trained as to know how to handle the users.

#### Conclusion:

Collection analyses make it possible to verify total useful collection and collection development policies which have been adhered to in reality. Marathi collection is available in satisfied quantity in the senior college libraries of the university. The valuable responses show that such types of awareness programmes should be taken for both librarian and users regarding the use of collection available in the library.

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