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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Resources, Services, Libraries, Colleges, Public & Private Sector, Sargodha, Pakistan	The aim of the study is to explore current status of resources and services in libraries of commerce colleges public and private sector in the Sargodha division. There are 51 (17 Government + 34 Private) colleges of Commerce in Sargodha Division. The researcher personally visited all colleges so, the response rate was 100%. Survey method was used to gather the required data. The study is quantitative in nature. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the data under consideration of research objects and got answer of the research question. The results of study provide important information in reaching the conclusion and making appropriate decisions. The majority of libraries have insufficient resources so, the services which depends upon the proper resources are not up-to the mark and standards. the main reason behind was the non-availability of library professionals and, less interest of administration and lack of interest of library users in libraries were core problems as found in the study. The results of study offered important clues to future researchers for conducting their research on the similar issues in diverse contexts.
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INTRODUCTION

Libraries commonly serve as nerve center for studying purposes by offering indispensable resources and services to all individuals (Bouaamri & Hajdu, 2022). In the field of commerce education, it is crucial to recognize that high-quality information plays pivotal role in both research and learning (Hussain, Ansari & Siddiqui, 2018). Hence, libraries are digital hubs offering pillars for information acquisition and dissemination (Kinoti & Otiike, 2023). This study is meant to carry out the detailed evaluation of the amount and quality of books, study guides, audio books, e-materials, and access to

online resources, the internet, and computer labs that are offered by libraries in commerce colleges in Sargodha Division, which is a division that comprises both private and public sector institutions (Magasi, Khan & Rind, 2023). Library is such a place where library material is piled up for purpose of reading, research and lending. Libraries are treasures of knowledge since evaluation of human civilization and playing vital role in growth of human culture and wisdom. Man has been benefited by them and can make his tomorrow better than today. If we go through great libraries of the world, we come to conclusion that these libraries are unique due to their resources and services (Anjum, 2020). The libraries have not been only the custodian of assets of knowledge but also witness of the development of nations.

The value and importance of libraries can be judged by services rendered by them. The library only can be beneficial and useful when its staff be well used, experienced and seasoned. The libraries and education are part and parcel of one another. Thus, no educational institution can be indifferent to availability of good and organized library. Colleges are considered this central door of knowledge in higher education. It be significant to develop a research on public and private sector commerce colleges in Sargodha division definitely the recent research would add a new chapter to research on libraries (Younus, 2014). The appraisal is to judge to evaluate, to assess something in order to its needs and qualities. Appraisal to develop library culture is the need of time as it integrates with the development of the society. All the things which library uses to provide the services to its users are called the library resources. These are books, eBooks, magazines, movies, music, computers, printer, copier, internet, wifi, study rooms, programmed, workshops and special events. There is no research been done about the libraries of commerce colleges in Sargodha division that how they are working and what are the resources of these libraries? This study is very important for knowing to know the current situations specially resources services and issues of commerce libraries of public and private sector (Bahader, 2023).

Objectives of Study

1. To explore current status of libraries in public and private commerce colleges in Sargodha division as under study.
2. To investigate the core problems in libraries of the commerce colleges of public and private sector in Sargodha division.
3. To find out the level of interest of the administration in development of the said libraries in the particular context.

Though it is effort to participate in current discussion around library advancement & management in the framework of commerce education, it focused mainly on the Sargodha region. Through a book review of Commerce Colleges' libraries and offering implementable strategies for betterment, this study will try to shape a culture of intellectual revitalization and academic prosperity in our region as a whole with a view that public libraries constitute an important part of social life and are crucial for supporting the educational system in any society. The present study is limited to the public and private sector commerce college libraries in the Sargodha Division. All 51 libraries of public and private sector commerce colleges were the population of the study and all libraries were included in the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Libraries in commerce colleges are mostly meant to provide a wide collection of different resources to meet the library information processing demands of students and faculty. A study puts forward more compelling reasons to consistently refurbish the available books, journals, and digital content resources providing knowledge and support in commercial disciplines. There are different levels of colleges like intermediate, degree, medical, engineering and commerce. On the other side, physical limitations like budget constraints and lack of access to a wider spectrum of resources are the main challenges that have to be kindly addressed. The appraisal is defined as “process of evaluating the performance and assessing development needs of employee” (Khan, Shaheen, Waheed & Arshad, 2022). This definition entails that staff’s performance is measured against certain standards and that no positive/negative judgment involved, but to identify training needs of staff and to find out what can be done to improve related skills and knowledge. It present three vital purposes of performance appraisal like, it gives recognition to commendable aspects of staff member’s performance; it alerts staff member about degrees of improvement needed in any weaker aspects of his/her performance; and prioritizes aspects of performance in which improvement is needed (Shaukat, Ahmad, Naveed & Rehman, 2023).

The staff appraisal provides the means by which enhanced communication between staff and senior colleagues can determine the systematic identification of roles, tasks, targets and training plans for individuals, which support departmental and institutional goals.” Similarly, in library setting, is of the opinion that in helping academic libraries adapt to changing circumstances in the future, there be the need for different approaches to the management of services they offer (Bouaamri & Hajdu, 2022). This opinion could give rise to need for appraisal, as expressed that if libraries are to flourish and serve their organizations well, there is the need to secure better understanding of function, and how performance should be judged. Appraisal thus, provides tools that ultimately engender staff development and training to enhance skills and knowledge and service offerings (Kinoti & Otiike, 2023). One objective of study was to respond to student requests for expansion of library hours by determining how widespread student desire for expanded library hours is, and which hours students would most like to be added. They state that, “academic libraries are faced with hybrid challenges of managing resources and are challenged to acquire necessary skills.” One challenge is the issue of disruptive behavior for print and non-print resources (Magsi, Khan & Rind, 2023), that confers the mission of institution.

The researchers view the importance of good collections as a pointer to need for safety and security for those collections The great catalogues of British Museum, Peabody Institute, Boston Athenaeum and Harvard College Library, in book form, for example, are being superseded by card catalogues. If a person who is accustomed to using an index to a book or a printed book catalogue remembers that a card catalogue is practically the same thing, having each individual entry on a separate card instead of on a line of a page, he have little difficulty with card arrangement (Magsi et al., 2023). Mission of the specific institution of higher education, and derived from that, of the library. This may not be so simple as it sounds, and much writing has gone into explaining how to craft a meaningful mission statement (Ayoku & Okafor, 2015). He gives some straightforward examples of phrasing the library mission in support of the broader educational outcome. The latest available figures from

NCESALS show that, during fiscal year 1998, 3,658 academic libraries in United States spent total of \$4.6 billion on operating expenditures, held total of 878.9 million volumes (books, serials & gov't documents) in their collections, and had 175.4 million circulation transactions, 2.1 million reference transactions in a typical week, and 438,000 presentations to groups (Bahader, Naveed, Jan, Jan & Hussain, 2022).

An acknowledgment of library users' views, although critical, is also useful for evaluation of service effectiveness and pinpointing the areas requiring improvement. The surveys carried out and show different levels of satisfaction, and items such as the library resources, facilities, and services attract both students and teachers with the miscellaneous degree of contentedness. Also, the library staff wished to know the following points: collections and rare book and manuscript rooms open to the public. Common ideas shared are the priority of library diversity, user experience, and the need to employ staff to answer users demands (Susan Mathew & Baby, 2011). The development of countries and nations has been linked for decades with education as focus on the importance of education as a necessary element for national development. Library technology has seen a lot of upgrades, and this has resulted in different library management and service delivery models. Wang's study and Chen's research both describe how digital technologies, including online databases, digital books, and virtual reference services, are realized into studies' focus on commerce college libraries (Wang et al., 2018; Chen et al., 2021). Such technological innovations create the chance to extend resource availability, contribute to remote learning, and, last but not least, increase level of user experience (Oyedokun et al., 2018).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There is positivism philosophy that used in our research. The approach that we have used deductive. For this study survey method was used for data collection. The researcher personally visited mostly libraries among the population. The present questionnaire and then prepare a worksheet for further processing. The simple percentage method was used for calculations. It was a quantitative research method to achieve the objective of study. Data was collected over questionnaire as data collection tool and analyzed quantitatively. Descriptive statistics i.e., percentage and average etc. were used to analyze the data.

Research Population

There are 51 commerce college libraries of government and private sector in Sargodha Division. The in-charges / heads of the college libraries of were the respondents of the current study who have participated in study. Table 1 shows district-wise government and private sector commerce colleges in Sargodha division.

Table 1 GCC & PCC Libraries in District Sargodha

SN	District Sargodha	Public	Private
1	Tehsil Sargodha	3	10
2	Tehsil Silanwali	1	2
3	Tehsil Bhalwal	1	2
4	Tehsil Shahpur	1	

5	Tehsil Kotmomin		1
6	Tehsil Sahiwal	1	1
Total		7	16

Table 2 GCC & PCC Libraries in District Bhakkar

SN	District Bhakkar	Public	Private
1	Tehsil Bhakkar	1	5
2	Tehsil Darya Khan	1	1
3	Tehsil Kaloor kot	1	2
4	Tehsil Mankeera	1	
Total		4	8

Table 3 GCC & PCC Libraries in District Khushab

SN	District Khushab	Public	Private
1	Tehsil Khushab/ Joharabad	1	3
2	Tehsil Noorpur Thal	1	0
3	Tehsil Noshera (Khushab)	1	1
Total		3	4

table 4 GCC & PCC Libraries in District Mianwali

SN	District Mianwali	Public	Private
1	Tehsil Mianwali	2	6
2	Tehsil Essakhel	1	0
3	Tehsil Piplan	0	0
Total		3	6

It was quantitative research method to achieve the objective of the study. The data was collected through questionnaire as data collection tool and analyzed quantitatively. Descriptive statistics i.e., percentage and average etc. were used to analyzed data. A detailed list of Public and private sector commerce college was prepared gathering information from diverse sources. A questionnaire was developed for attaining data along with covering letter. The researcher paid personal visits for good and timely response.

DATA ANALYSIS

As shown in Table 5.1.1, 33 % Government sector commerce colleges offered commerce education, and 34 (67%) private commerce colleges covered major portion in imparting commerce education in Sargodha division.

Table 5 Number of GCC & PCC in Sargodha Division (n=51)

Colleges/ Sector	Frequency	Percentage
Government Commerce Colleges	17	33%
Private Commerce Colleges	34	67%
Total	51	100 %
Self-author Calculation		

Commerce education initiated by Government Colleges in division as shown in table 5.1.2 reveals that 17.6 % colleges established in Sargodha before 1980 after emergence of Pakistan. This trend

increased 64.7 % during 80s. 21st century shown growing trend with 17.6 % in commerce education. Private commerce education trend emerges in Sargodha Division during 80s as shown 2.9% in table 5.2. Results show private sector in commerce education raised with 20.5 % during 19s, while it is 76.4 % in 21st century. So, maximum commerce colleges established during 2000–2016 as interpret from above table.

Table 6 Year of establishment of Commerce Colleges in Sargodha Division

Years of establishment	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Before 1980	3	17.6%	-	-
1981-1990	11	64.7%	1	2.9%
1991-2000	-	-	7	20.5%
2001-2016	3	17.6%	26	76.4%
Total	17	100%	34	100

Self-author calculation

Table 7 Present Regular Enrolment of Students in Government & Private Commerce Colleges

	Number of students	Percentage
Government Commerce Colleges (N=17)	3334	15 %
Private Commerce Colleges (N=34)	19322	85%
Total	22656	100 %

Self-author calculation

The table shows that 15 %, which is a small portion of total enrolled students in both (Government and Private). While, the private commerce colleges enrolled 85 % students for the running session of education.

Table 8 Programs offered by Government Commerce Colleges

	MBA	M.COM	BBA	B.COM	DBA	D.COM	ICOM	Other
GCC	-	-	-	17	-	17	17	-
PCC	5	2	7	34	-	34	34	3

Table shows that 100% commerce colleges established under government offered B.Com. D.COM and I.COM. results shows that no postgraduate degree (MBA, M.COM, BBA) offered by government commerce colleges. In this linking, the results show in figure 2 that private commerce colleges in Sargodha division offers commerce education as 4.7% MBA, 2% M.COM and 6% BBA. While, undergraduate degrees (D.COM, I.COM) offered by 100% private commerce colleges in Sargodha division (context). Whereas, 2-percent other commerce certification was also offered by the private commerce colleges.

Library Resources

The table shows 3 (17.6 %) government commerce college libraries had less than 10 chairs, 8(47%) libraries had 10-30 chairs, 5 (29.4%) had 31.50 and 1(5.8%) government sector college library had chairs amid 50.70.

Table 9 Available Number of Chairs for Library Users

	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No Chair	~	~	~	~
Less than 10	3	17.6%	9	26%
10-30	8	47%	22	65%
31-50	5	29.4%	3	9%
51-70	1	5.8%	~	~
More than 70	~	~	~	~
Total	17	100%	34	100%
Self-author calculation				

Results shows that 9(26%) private commerce college library had less than 10 chairs for library users, 22(65%) libraries had 10-30 chairs, 3(9%) private sector college library had chairs for library users amid 31-50.

Table 10 Available Number of Study Tables for Library Users

	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No Table	1	6%	~	~
Less than 5	10	59%	27	79%
5-10	6	35%	7	21%
11-15	~	~	~	~
More than 15	~	~	~	~
Total	17	100%	34	100%
Self-author calculation				

Note: Number tables shown in this table are study table for user study.

The table shows that 1 (6%) government sector commerce library did not have study table for the library users. 10 (59%) libraries had less than 5 study tables, 6 (35%) libraries had the study tables between 5-10 tables. Results in table 5.5.2 shows that 27 (79%) private commerce sector libraries had less than 5 study tables for the students while, 7(21%) libraries had 5-10 study tables for college library users.

Table 11 Available Number of Study Carrels for Library Users

	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No study carrel	15	88%	26	76%
Less than 5	~	~	7	21%
5-10	2	12%	1	3%
11-15	~	~	~	~
16-20	~	~	~	~
More than 20	~	~	~	~
Total	17	100%	34	100%

Results in table shows that 15 (88%) government sector commerce college libraries did 0not had study carrels while, only 2 (12%) libraries had 5-10 study carrels for library users in Government

College sector libraries. Table shows that big portion 26 (76%) of private commerce college libraries did not have study carrels for library users while, 7(21%) libraries had less than 5 study carrels for library users. 1(3%) private college library had 2-10 study carrels private commerce college students as shown in results.

Table 12 Available Number of Library Book Shelves (n=51)

	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No Shelves	~		1	10%
Less than 10	5	29%	11	32%
10-20	8	47%	21	62%
21-30	2	12%	2	6%
31-40	~		~	
More than 40	2	12%	~	
Total	17	100%	34	100%
Self-author calculation				

Results in table shows that 5(29%) government libraries had less than 10 Shelves for library books, 8 (47%) libraries had 10-20 Shelves, 2 (12%) libraries had 21-30 Book shelves, 2 (12%) libraries had more than 40 library Shelves to shelve library books and other reading material. Data shows that 1(10%) private sector library did not have book Shelves, 11 (32%) libraries had less than 10 Shelves, 21(62%) libraries had Shelves between 10-20 and only 2 (6%) had 21-30 Shelves to shelve books and other reading material.

Table 13 Available Books for Library Users (N = 51)

Number of Books	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 500	1	5.8%	3	9%
500 - 1000	3	17.6%	9	26%
1000 - 2000	~		~	
2000-3000	5	29.4%	11	32%
3000-4000	2	11.7%	7	21%
4000-5000	3	17.6%	2	6%
5000-6000	~		~	
6000-7000	~		1	3%
7000-8000	1	5.8%	1	3%
8000-9000	~		~	
More than 10000	2	11.7%	~	
Total	17	100%	34	100%
Self-author calculation				

Results shows in table that 1(5.8%) government commerce college library had less than 500 books, 3(17.6%) libraries had 500-1000 books, 5(29.4%) libraries had 2000-3000 books for the users, 2(11.7%) government libraries had 3000-4000 library books, 3(17.6%) libraries had 4000-5000, and 1 (5.8%) library had 7000-8000 while, only 2(11.7%) libraries had more than 10000 library books for library users. Private commerce college libraries with less than 500 books were 3(9%), 9

(29%) libraries have 500-1000, library which had books between 2000-3000 were 11(32%), 7 (21%) libraries had 3000-4000 library books, 2 (6%) libraries had 4000-5000, 1 (3%) library had 6000-7000 while, 1(3%) private sector commerce library had 7000-8000 library books for the library users.

Table 14 Available Reference Books for Library Users (n=51)

Reference Material Available	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
No reference book	6	35%	19	56%
Less than 10	10	59%	15	44%
10-20	1	6%	-	-
20-30	-	-	-	-
40-50	-	-	-	-
More than 50	-	-	-	-
Total	17	100%	34	100%

Results in table shows that 6 (35%) government commerce college libraries did not have reference books, 10(59%) libraries had less than 10 reference books and 1 (6%) library have 10-20 reference books for library users.

Table 15 Available Newspapers for Library Users (n=51)

Number of newspapers available	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Urdu Newspaper	17	100%	34	100%
English Newspaper	17	100%	34	100%

Table shows that 17 (100%) of the government colleges libraries subscribed both English and Urdu newspapers for library users. While, same is the case in private commerce college as results shows 34(100%) subscription of both English and Urdu newspapers for library users as shown from results of current study.

User Satisfaction & Use of CC Libraries

This section presents users' point of view and opinions about level of satisfaction with GCC library resources and services. As shown in Table, majority of users are moderately satisfied with different library resources.

Table 16 Level of Users' Satisfaction with GCC Library Resources & Services

SN	Resources	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Books and Other Reading Resources	12%	53%	29%	6%	-
2.	Library Space	29%	41%	12%	12%	6%
3.	Library Furniture	24%	41%	18%	18%	-
4.	Physical Environment (Light/Air)	24%	35%	-	29%	12%
5.	Reading Environment	29%	29%	35%	6%	-
6.	Library Hours	59	41%	-	-	-
7.	Seating Arrangement	29%	29%	41%	-	-
8.	Hygienic Conditions of The Library	12%	53%	35%	-	-

9.	Library Collection Other Than Resource	65%	35%	-	-	-
10.	Library Technical Operation	53%	6%	-	41%	-
11.	Library Automation	-	-	-	-	100%
12.	Library Rules	94%	%	-	-	-
13.	Collection Development	18%	59%	24%	-	-
14.	Administration Attitude	18%	41%	41%	-	-

1=Excellent, 2=Good, 3=Fair, 4=Poor, 5=Worst

The results shows that 12 % libraries had excellent collection of books and other reading resources, 53% libraries fall in good category, 29 % had fair reading collection while, 6% libraries fall in worst library collection. The response about space shows that 29% government sector commerce libraries had excellent space, 41% libraries had good space, 12% libraries had poor space, 12% libraries had the fair space while, 6% government sector commerce libraries had worst space. As shown in Table above, 24 % libraries have excellent furniture resources, 41% libraries had good furniture, 18% libraries had fair library furniture, 18% libraries had poor furniture resources while no library was there with worst response from the respondents. In this linking, the library with 24 percentage had excellent physical environment, 35 % libraries had good, 29 % libraries had poor and meager physical conditions while, 12% libraries had worst conditions in connection with the physical environment.

As shown in Table reading environment or 29 % libraries was excellent, 29 % libraries had good reading environment, 35 % libraries had fair reading environment, 6% libraries had poor reading environment while, no library had worst reading environment for library users. As Table illustrate that seating arrangements were excellent in 29 % libraries, 29% had good seating arrangement and 41% had fair library seating arrangements for library users as shown in table. Hygienic conditions of 12% government libraries were excellent and 53% had good hygienic conditions while, it was 35 fair hygienic conditions found in government sector commerce college libraries. Library collection was 65% excellent as found from survey results while, 35% libraries had good library collection for library users. Collection development status of 18 % libraries was excellent, 59 % had good collection development policy while, 24% libraries had fair library collection development policy.

Table 17 Users’ Satisfaction level with PCC library resources (n=34)

SN	Resources	1	2	3	4	5
1	Books and other Reading Resources	79%	9%	12%	-	-
2	Library Space	47%	29%	3%	9%	12%
3	Library Furniture	26%	62%	12%	-	-
4	Physical Environment (light/ air)	21%	6%	50%	15%	9%
5	Reading Environment	21%	68%	9%	-	3%
6	Library Hours	79%	21%	-	-	-
7	Seating Arrangement	21%	74%	6%	-	-
8	Hygienic Conditions of the Library	29%	15%	-	-	-
9	Library Collection	3%	91%	6%	3%	-

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	Other than Resource					
10	Library Technical Operation	32%	26%	12%	12%	18%
11	Library Automation	3%	-	-	-	97%
12	Library Rules	68%	32%	-	-	-
13	Collection Development	15%	29%	24%	12%	21%
14	Administration Attitude	47%	32%	12%	9%	-

1=Excellent, 2=Good, 3=Fair, 4=Poor, 5=Worst

It was found that 79 (%) private sector commerce libraries had excellent books and other resources, 9 (%) library's reading collection were good and 12 (%) libraries had fair books and other reading resources as mention in table 5.3.2 Library space for 47 (%) libraries were excellent, 29 (%) were good, 3 (%) libraries had fair library space, 9 (%) libraries had poor library space for library users while, 12 (%) library's space was worst for better library reading environment. Results shows in table 5.14 that 26 (%) libraries of private sector had excellent furniture status, 62 (%) libraries had good furniture resources while, 12 (%) libraries had fair library furniture as found from the results. As well as the physical environment of private sector commerce concerned it was found from the data that 21 (%) had excellent condition for study, 6 (%) had good physical environment, 50 (%) private sector libraries had fair and 15 (%) had poor library physical environment while, 9 (%) libraries in private sector had worst library physical environment for study. Reading environment of 21 (%) for library users in private sector was excellent as found from data, 68 (%) libraries had good reading environment, 9 (%) libraries had fair library reading environment while, 3 (%) libraries had worst reading environment.

Seating arrangement for 21 (%) libraries were excellent, 74 (%) had good while, 6 (%) libraries had fair seating arrangement for library users for study. As shown in table 5.3.2 Hygienic conditions of 29 (%) were excellent while 15 (%) private libraries had good hygienic conditions provide clean environment for library users. Library collection of 3 (%) private sector commerce libraries were excellent, 91 (%) libraries had good, 6 (%) libraries had fair while, 3 (%) libraries had fair library collection for users and staff. As shown in table 5.3.2 Library technical operations (classification & cataloguing) of 32 (%) libraries were excellent, 26 (%) had good library technical operation status, 12 (%) libraries had fair, 12 (%) library had poor while, 18 (%) private sector libraries had worst library technical operations. The collection development of 15 (%) libraries had excellent library collection, 29 (%) library collection was good, 24 (%) library reading collection was fair and 12 (%) libraries had fair library collection while, 21 (%) private sector commerce college libraries had worst library collection.

Funding & Services of GCC & PCC

Table shows 17(100%) libraries of government sector meet their financial resource from Government. Results shows that 2 (6%) private college got donations for their libraries, 30 (88%) libraries meet their needs from college fund while, 2 private commerce college libraries had special fund for their libraries. Results in table 5.8 shows that 9 (53%) college libraries had professional library staff as administrator of the library while, 8 (47%) libraries of commerce libraries in government sector lack library professional staff. In the private sector commerce libraries 6(18%) libraries had library

professional staff as head of the library, 3(9%) had Assistant Librarian while, 25(75%) have non library professionals as library administrative heads. Non-library professional staff was included in 'other' category

Table 18 Available Facilities for Library Users

	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Compact Disc	1	6%	4	12%
Multimedia	-		1	3%
Computer Terminals	4	24%	7	21%
Printer	-		1	3%
Photo Copy	-		-	
Internet	4	24%	7	21%
Wi-Fi	-		1	3%
Head Phone	-		-	-
Camera for Live Chat	-		-	-
No Item	8	47	13	38%
Total	17	100%	34	100%

Results shows that 1 (6%) government commerce sector had Compact disk, 4(24%) libraries had computer terminals for library users, whereas, 4 (24%) libraries had internet facility to access net while, 8 (47%) libraries of government commerce libraries did not have audio visual material for library users. In this connection, in private sector commerce libraries 4(12%) libraries had compact disk, 1 (3%) library had multimedia, and 7 (21%) libraries had computer terminals for internet use, while 1 (3%) library had printer facility while, 13(38%) libraries did not have non book resources for use of library users.

Table 19 Most Frequent Use Resources

	Government Commerce Colleges		Private Commerce Colleges	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Compact Disc	-		1	3%
Multimedia	-		-	
Computer terminals	4	24%	7	21%
Printer	-		1	3%
Photo copy	-		-	
Internet	4	24%	7	21%
Wi-Fi	-		1	3%
Head Phone	-		-	-
Camera for live chat	-		-	-

As the use of library resources concerned table 5.4.1 shows that in 17 (100%) libraries in government sector users prefer book, newspaper and magazine for reading and leisure. In 4 (24%) libraries internet is fourth most frequently used resource while, 4 (24%) libraries provide internet connectivity to its users. In private commerce college libraries books, newspaper and magazine are most frequently used resources 34 (100%) as shown in table while, in 1 (3%) compact disk, in 1 (3%)

printer and in 1 (3%) library Wi-Fi were frequently used resources while, 7(21%) provide internet connectivity to its users.

Table 20 Status to Open Shelf and Close Shelf System (n=51)

	Government Commerce Colleges		Private Commerce Colleges	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Open Shelf for all users	-		1	3%
Open Shelf for staff only	-		-	
Closed shelf	17	100%	33	97%
Total	17		34	

Table shows that 17 (100%) government commerce college libraries had closed access system for users. However, 1 (3%) private commerce library had the open access system while, 33 (97%) had closed shelf system.

Table 21 Service status offered by both sector of colleges (n=51)

Service	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1 Circulation service	17	100%	34	100%
2 Reference Service	17	100%	34	100%
3 Resource sharing service	-		-	
4 OPAC	1	9%	1	3%
5 Audio visual service	-		4	12%
6 SDI	-		-	
7 OSD	-		-	
8 Library orientation	1	9%	13	38%
9 Library day	-		-	
10 Book bank	-		-	
11 Photo copy service	-		-	
12 Internet service	4	24%	7	21%
13 Print service	-		-	
14 Document Scanning	-		-	
15 Data storage	-		-	
16 Library visit	-		-	

Table shows that 17(100%) government sector commerce libraries offered circulation and reference services to library users. While, 1(9%) library provide OPAC for search library reading material, and 1(9%) library arranged library orientation program for library users while, 4 (24%) libraries provide internet connectivity to their library users. The results shows that 34(100%) Private sector commerce college libraries had circulation and reference services to their library users. Whereas, 1 (3%) library provide OPAC, 4(12%) libraries gave access of audio-visual reading resources to their library users. Table 5.4.3 shows that 13(38%) college libraries arranged library orientation programs for the better usage of the library resources while, 7(21%) private sector libraries provide internet connectivity to their library users and thus these results provide significant information for attaining outcomes.

Problems & Issues identified in GCC & PCC

Table 22 Core problems of the libraries in GCC and PCC (n=51)

	Government Colleges (N=17)		Private Colleges (N=34)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of professional staff	17	100%	34	100%
Lack Library fund	13	76%	29	85%
Library space	10	59%	20	59%
Administration attitude	17	100%	27	79%
Student reading interest	17	100%	34	100%

Main problem of 17 (100%) government sector commerce libraries was lack of library professional staff, 13 (76%) libraries faced lack of sufficient library funds, 10(59%) libraries had problem of adequate space for library reading environment while, 17 (100%) government college libraries had complaint about administrative attitude toward libraries and 17(100%) libraries mentioned student reading interest was a prominent reason for which libraries had less development pace. Same is the case with private sector commerce libraries as mentioned in table 5.17 that 34(100%) libraries lack library professional staff, 29 (85%) libraries did not have sufficient library fund, 20(59%) libraries faced library space problems, 27(79%) libraries faced problem of college administration’s rough attitude while, 34(100%) libraries declared less student reading interest was core problem in library development process.

Table 23 Library’s General View

	Government Commerce Colleges		Private Commerce Colleges	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1 Very vital place to get information	17	100%	34	100%
2 A room with some cupboards	-		-	
3 A good place for getting leisure	17	100%	29	85%
4 Gossip room	1	6%	-	
5 Other	3	18%	-	

When respondents asked about their views about libraries 17 (100%) response shows that library is very important place, 17(100%) responses shown above table 5.18 that library provide leisure with the information elsewhere. While, 1(6%) response shown that library was a gossip room as used by the library users while, 3(18%) responses marked other category except above mentioned options. Table 5.5.2 shows that 34(100%) responses marked that library was very important place while, 29(100%) libraries mentioned libraries was also a source to enjoy leisure as evident from the results of current study.

DISCUSSION

There were 51 commerce colleges of government and private sector in Sargodha division as found from the results. As per findings of the study, current status of libraries in GCC and PCC are as follows; Commerce education started in Sargodha Division before 1980s at government level. The of institutes increased during 1980-90 as mentioned in table 5.2. with the start of 21st century private

sector accelerates and grow with 76.4 % in the sector of comer education. Now, the private sector commerce colleges (67%) of total offering commerce education in different programs. 85% to total students enrolled in commerce colleges are in the private colleges as shown in so, the private sector makes a big portion to impart commerce education in Sargodha Division (Ahmed, 2021). Thus, the government commerce colleges offered courses only for BCOM, DCOM and ICOM as found from the results. On the other side, private sector commerce colleges make big portion of courses offered to commerce students. Likewise, postgraduate degrees i.e., MBA, MCOM and BBA offered by private commerce colleges. Libraries in all government and private colleges exists with small and better environment. The services and resources depend upon number of courses and students (Bajpai & Madhusudhan, 2019).

Regarding library's physical conditions including light and air ventilation etc., it was found that government commerce libraries with 24% had excellent physical environment, 35 % libraries had good, 29 % libraries had poor physical conditions while, 12% had worst conditions in connection with physical environment. while, library physical conditions of private libraries better government commerce college libraries. Some had little space for users in reading rooms and have now space for new material. 29% government sector commerce libraries had excellent space, while, it was 47 % for private libraries as found from data results. It was found from data that 14 students on average visit in government commerce libraries had better library visitors as compared to private where it was 13 students on average to visit library. Both libraries had sufficient library timing for library users to study in library as mentioned in. The seating arrangement in libraries of government sector was not satisfactory as compared to private as found from as data analyzed. Hygienic conditions of both were satisfactory but the administration should take interest as there is need of improvement. Government sector libraries had good library collection as compare to private commerce libraries. As excellent level of government college collection was 65% where it was of 3(%) in the private commerce colleges.

The status of library technical operations in government colleges (classification & cataloguing) was better where 53% libraries had classification and cataloguing tools where it was 32 (%) libraries of private sector libraries. The status of automation in both the sectors need attention as it was 3% libraries has minute automation while not a single library in government sector was automated. As library rules concerned, both the sector libraries had sufficient rules to run the library management. Almost 100 % libraries had closed access system. The users could not access the library collection direct as mentioned. 100 libraries of both sectors had electric backup system. The status of library professional in government sector is better than private commerce colleges as results mentioned. 100 % response from the respondents shown that of both sector libraries of commerce colleges of Sargodha division facing the problems lack of library professional staff (Haneefa & Shukkoor, 2010). Library fund was the second most common problem faced by the libraries in both sector as found from the results. Nearly all the libraries are facing the space problems. Some has little space for users in reading rooms and some have now space for new material. 100 % response from the both sector libraries found that student did not have good reading habits for which libraries could not improve their services.

CONCLUSION

Majority of libraries have insufficient resources so, the services which depends upon the proper resources are not up to standard. Non availability of the library professionals and, less interest of administration and lack of interest of library users in libraries were the core problems as found in the study. Further research in the same area is need of time in other to examine the similar issues in other divisions of Punjab as there are difference of the geographic and socio-economic situations in other districts of the Punjab. The status of library professional in government sector is better than private commerce colleges. In this connection, the status of these library with respect to technical operations in government colleges (classification & cataloguing) was better. Reading spaces of both government and private sector libraries was sufficient for study; however, almost all libraries were facing the space problems. Some had little space for users in reading rooms and some have now space for new material.

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