## academicresearchJournals

Vol. 3(11), pp. 351-361, December 2015 DOI: 10.14662/IJALIS2015.065 Copy © right 2015 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article ISSN: 2360-7858 http://www.academicresearchjournals.org/IJALIS/Index.htm

International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science

Full Length Research

# Total Quality Management in Women's University Libraries in India: A Comparative Study

<sup>1</sup>Mamta Rani and <sup>2</sup>Dr. R. K. Choudhary

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Library and Information Science, Institutional Affiliation of Author: Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, India. Email Address: mamtaphdlis@gmail.com (Corresponding author)

<sup>2</sup>Dept. of Library and Information Science, Institutional Affiliation of Author: Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, India. Email Address: rkclis@yahoo.co.in

Accepted 18 December 2015

Total Quality Management deals with management move towards centered on quality, based on the participation of an organization's members and aiming at long period success. This study is a comparative study between central libraries of deemed university for women's in India which are Banasthali University, Rajasthan and Avinashilingam University, Tamil Nadu. The study focused on the status of infrastructure of libraries at present. It also about the library staff views on this job satisfaction and job quality, views of library users on the quality of services provided by these libraries. The result of the study is that both of University libraries have good infrastructure with a big and appropriate building. Both the libraries serve almost all services to their users. Mostly staffs in library are satisfied with their job and get opportunities to grown up the career. Library users are also satisfied with the services of libraries and from staff also. There has no bigger difference between these libraries except to TQM implementation condition. The Banasthali University library has TQM implemented partially but Avinashilingam University has not TQM implemented but that is not affected on library services because both of libraries fulfill the key aspects of TQM in the management of their services and system.

Key words: Total Quality Management, Women's University, Banasthali University, Avinashilingam University.

**Cite This Article As**: Rani M, Choudhary RK (2015). Total Quality Management in Women's University Libraries in India: A Comparative Study. Inter. J. Acad. Lib. Info. Sci. 3(11): 351-361.

## INTRODUCTION

Total Quality Management (TQM) refers to a quest for quality that involves everybody in the organization. The two key aspects of TQM are continuous improvement and customer satisfaction. TQM focuses on the integration and coordination of all activities in a work process and aims at continuous improvement in quality (Gupta, 2009)<sup>1</sup>. Quality means not merely the quality of end products but the quality of all kinds of means such as data, information, decision, objectives, strategy, people, materials, machinery, systems etc (Mohanty and Lakhe, 2002)<sup>2</sup>.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem for the study is entitled, "Total Quality

Management in Womens' University Libraries in India: A comparative Study". This problem had selected for a comparison of libraries of deemed university exclusively for women's in India which are Banasthali University (BU) and Avinashilingam University (AU). It is to explore the current status and infrastructure of deemed women's university libraries in India. This study is to compare the quality and management of Library collection, services, Library staff's satisfaction and user's satisfaction in libraries Banasthali central of University and Avinashilingam University.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study explore the present status of libraries of deemed university for women's in India. It aware and informs about the library facilities and services. This study helps to know about deemed university in India exclusively for women's. It gives information about library services, library online services, library collection of sources and e- resources. It aware about the issues and barriers among staff during their job and also aware the issues related to the users satisfaction with library services. This study gives the ideas for further research also.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

For depth idea on the problem of this study some studies have reviewed from the huge literature on Total Quality Management, these are follows: Harith (2013)<sup>3</sup> studied on "Total Quality Management Indicators in Academic Libraries: In India". It was to be discussed that as a service organization, academic libraries are faced with the problem of satisfaction of library users and how to measure and evaluate their services in this study.

Kale (2013)<sup>4</sup> has focused on the application of Total Quality Management in Library in different sub-titles such as Need for Quality Management, Total Quantity Management, Basic components of Total Quality Management, Key Elements in Total Quality Management, Total Quality Management and Libraries, Implementation of Total Quality Management in Library in that paper and provides a vital link for managerial decision makers. Sivakumar (2013)<sup>5</sup> studied on Application of total quality management in academic libraries and attempted to make the readers to understand the importance of TQM, an effective system that could enhance the performance of academic libraries with the aid of earlier research and literatures. Tuomi (2013)<sup>6</sup> discuss the development, main beliefs, and stages of TQM in a case of academic libraries by explaining their present strengths, weaknesses, possibilities and threats while implementing TQM

initiatives. Eraghi (2012)<sup>7</sup> have studied on "A New Approach Based on TQM for Improving Academic Libraries Quality Service". This paper applied TQM to identify service improvement techniques for an academic library. Patil (2012)<sup>8</sup> discusses the implementation of TQM in Libraries and the practice of TQM in Libraries in the study on Total Quality Management in Academic Library Services. Pradhan (2012)9 studied on Total Quality Management in Academic Libraries and analyze how academic libraries with limited resources can provide quality services to their customers, with TQM as an effective management tool. Sivankalai (2012)<sup>10</sup> studied on Total Quality Management in Academic Libraries: A Study and analyzed and evaluated the TQM in Academic Libraries with a view of examining the exposure of library professionals.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To find out the status of deemed university exclusively for women's in India at present;
- To explore the infrastructure of central libraries of deemed university for women's in India;
- To find out the quality and satisfaction in job among library staff ;
- To find out the quality in library services provided to users.

## METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

For this study a survey was conducted for the collection of primary data and facts from the libraries of Banasthali University and Avinashilingam University. Therefore the three types of questionnaires had prepared for data collection, one for Librarian to find the data about physical infrastructure of library, second one for library staff regarding to quality in job and their satisfaction and the third one is for user about the level of quality in library services provided by library. The survey had included the all staff members in library and 100 users from the total library users in each library.

## SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope of this study is only deemed universities for women's in India which are Banasthali University situated in Rajasthan, Northern India and second one is Avinashilingam University situated in Tamil Nadu, Southern India. This study is limited to the central libraries of both universities. It is to compare the library services, library management and quality in deemed university libraries between north India and south India.

## WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

A women's University is an institution of higher education where enrollment is all-female. Today we visualize the Women's University that continuously responds to the changing social realities through the development and application of knowledge. The purpose of such engagement will be to create an inclusive society that promotes and protects the dignity, equality, social justice and human rights for all, with special emphasis on empowerment of women.

## Profile of women's universities (Deemed University)

Banasthali Vidyapith famous as Banasthali University exclusively for women located in the Banasthali Vidyapith town of Tonk district of Rajasthan state, India. It is a Deemed University founded in 1935. It offers programms at school, undergraduate, postgraduate and doctorate level to women. It is the largest residential university for women's education in the world. The motto of this university is "University for Women: University with a difference".

Library: The Banasthali University library came into continuation in 1935; till 1939 the library procured 1700 books and a Reading Room for students. "Veerbala" a quarterly journal was also brought out for students to improve their creative ability and writing. The library collection grew to 5000 and 12,000 books in 1945 and 1955 respectively. Since then there is consistent growth in collection of the library with rich and valuable collection built over seven decades has some of the rare reference materials and several important journals. Today, the Central Library's collection exceeds 214622 records including books, reports, theses, dissertations, and bound journals, manuscripts, albums, pamphlets, maps, charts, audio/video cassettes, gramophone records, CDs/DVDs, Atlas, Slides, e- resources and (http://www.banasthali.org/home)<sup>11</sup> many more.

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women has referred to as Avinashilingam University. It is a woman's only located at Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu, India. It was separated in June 1987 from University of Madras. Now it is the largest institution for imparting home science education. It offers under graduate and post graduate degree course. Its motto is "seek and you shall find".

**Library:** Library is the power house of the University. Library is situated in the heart of the campus incorporating the modern technologies so as to provide the readers right information at the right time. It collects, manages and disseminates the information to its users according to their need. The library grew parallel to the development of the Institution. (<u>http://www.avinuty.ac.in</u>)<sup>12</sup>

Table 1 shows about the infrastructure of the libraries of Banasthali University and Avinashilingam University in a comparative way. The physical area of BU library is 33829sq.ft while AU library physical area is 17500sq.ft. The data show both the libraries have good and appropriate building for library but BU has a large building for library according to AU. BU library use LIBSYS software while AU library use KOHA and both libraries have digital library also. Both libraries serve all conventional library services and online services also with the quality based services. BU library has 26 staff for library services while AU library has 15 staff. 9000 users are registered in BU library and AU has 3662 users registered. Both the libraries have library committee but in terms of TQM in library, BU library has TQM implemented partially while AU has not TQM implemented. So it could be seen the both the university libraries are in well condition according to their own status except to TQM implementation condition.

Table 2 shows the availability of library conventional services provided by Banasthali University and Avinashilingam University libraries. It can be seen that almost all conventional services are providing by both the libraries except indexing/ abstracting services and individual alert services, which provides by Avinashilingam University library only.

Table 3 shows the comparison between nonconventional services provides by both the libraries, but the response is similar as seems in table. Both the libraries serve all the non-conventional services including OPAC, CD-ROM database, and content pages, ereference, online access, Internet, e- journals, access through library portal and other library databases also. Only other library database do not access by BU library.

Table 4 is about the library collection availability. It shows that BU library has 214622 collection including 186276 books, 325 journals subscribe, 17112 back volumes, 19 magazines, 3157 theses and dissertations, 12 news papers, 5703 reports, 05 manuscripts and 2013 e- resources while AU library has 170972 collection including 135330 books, 250 journals subscribe, 13293 back volumes, 40 magazines, 8996 theses and dissertations, 20 news papers, 10643 reports, 2050 eresources and 350 special collection. According to data BU library has more books rather than AU library but in other collection AU library has more according to BU library. AU library has not manuscripts collection but it has 350 special collections also.

Table 5 shows the detail of respondents from both library staff as BU library has total 26 staff and questionnaire distributed to all staff members but received questionnaire is 20 only that is 76.92% response has been received while AU has 15 staff in library and questionnaire distributed to all staff as but

## Table 1: Physical Infrastructure of the libraries is giving below

Infrastructure of library	BU	AU
Physical Area	33829 sq. ft	17500 sq. ft
Working hours	8:00 am- 9:00 pm	9:00 am- 8:00 pm
Automated library	Yes	Yes
Library automation software	LIBSYS	KOHA
Digital library	Yes	Yes
Conventional services	Yes	Yes
Online services	Yes	Yes
Quality in services	Yes	Yes
Library staff	26	15
Strength of users	9000	3662
Library committee	Yes	Yes
Implementation of TQM in library	Yes (Partially)	No

## Table 2: Library Services

Services of library	BU	AU
CAS/SDI	Yes	Yes
Indexing/Abstracting	No	Yes
Bibliographic	Yes	Yes
Reprographic	Yes	Yes
News paper clipping	Yes	Yes
Inter library loan	Yes	Yes
Generate reminder for overdue books	Yes	Yes
Provide recent additions list	Yes	Yes
Provide individual alert services	No	Yes
Status of issue/return date provided to users	Yes	Yes

 Table 3: Non- conventional (Online) services

Non- conventional services	BU	AU
OPAC	Yes	Yes
CD-ROM Database	Yes	Yes
Content pages	Yes	Yes
E-reference	Yes	Yes
Online access to databases	Yes	Yes
Access to internet in library	Yes	Yes
Access to other library database	No	Yes
Access to e- journals	Yes	Yes
Access to internet resources through library portal	Yes	Yes

## Table 4: Library Collection

Collection of library	BU	AU
Books	186276	135330
Journals subscribed	325	250
Back volumes	17112	13293
Magazines	19	40
Theses/ dissertations	3157	8996
News papers	12	20
Reports	5703	10643
Manuscripts	05	00
e- collection	2013	2050
Others	00	350
Total	214622	170972

## Table 5: Detail of respondents from Library Staff

Respondents	Тс	otal		onnaires buted	Respo	onse	Percentage	
	BU	AU	BU AU		BU	AU	BU	AU
Library Staff	26	15	26 15		20	10	76.92%	66.66%

#### Table 6: Quality in job

Statement	Strongly agree		Aç	gree		er agree sagree	Disag	iree		ongly agree
	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU
I feel the delivery of services in my library is the quality based services	14	4	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
I feel the library is based on user focus	14	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
There is regular process of improvement	12	0	6	8	0	2	2	0	0	0
The library has staff management	8	2	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
I am satisfied with utilization of resources	8	0	10	8	2	2	0	0	0	0
I feel quality planning for every task	8	0	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
I find quality supervision	10	0	6	6	2	2	2	2	0	0
I agree with adequacy of resources and equipment for staff	6	0	12	8	0	2	2	0	0	0
Total Average score	10 (50%)	1 (10%)	8.75 (43.75 %)	7.5 (75%)	0.5 (2.5%)	1 (10%)	0.75 (3.75%)	0.25 (2.5%)	0	0.25 (2.5%)

received questionnaire is 10 that is 66.66% response received from the all staff.

Table 6 show the responses on many statements under quality in job from the library staff these are 50% staff

from BU library are strongly agree with quality in their job while only 10% staff from AU library are strongly agree, 43.75% are agree from BU library while 75% staff are agree from AU library, 2.5% BU library staff are neither

## Table 7: Job satisfaction

Statement	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disag	ree	Strongly disagree	
	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU
I get leave easily when I need	6	2	5	6	1	1	0	1	8	0
There is appropriate facilities for health centre, child care centre	5	6	1	1	2	2	2	0	10	1
I have never feel harassment situation in my job	12	8	4	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
I am satisfied with my job timing	8	10	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
I am satisfied with my job position according to my qualification	12	6	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	2
I am satisfied with my salary and periodical increments	12	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
I am satisfied with my work place environment	14	6	2	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total Average score	9.85 (49. 25% )	6.57 (65. 7%)	3.71 (18. 55% )	2.42 (24. 2%)	1.57 (7.8 5%)	0.42 (4.2 %)	1.71 (8.5 5%)	0.14 (1.4 %)	2.85 (14. 25% )	0.71 (7.1 %)

## **Table 8:** Human development opportunities in job

Statement	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU
I have opportunity in my job for using independent ideas and action	8	4	8	2	2	2	0	0	2	2
I learn new skills while I am on job	6	8	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
I am consulted before any decision is taken in the library	2	6	12	2	4	0	0	0	0	2
My library encourages me to participate in management of library	4	6	10	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
I am encouraged to participate in seminars/workshops/confe rences	4	6	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Average score	4.8 (24 %)	6 (60 %)	10.8 (54 %)	2.4 (24 %)	2 (10 %)	0.4 (4% )	0.4 (2% )	0	0.4 (2% )	1.2 (12 %)

agree nor disagree while 10% AU library staff for same response, only 3.75% BU library staff are disagree and 2.5% AU library staff are disagree but nobody responded for strongly disagree from BU library staff while only 2.5%

AU library staff are strongly disagree on the quality in their job.

Table 7 is about the responses on many statements under the job satisfaction from the library staff, these are

Status	Questionnai distributed	ire	Response	
	BU	AU	BU	AU
PG Students	70	70	70 (70%)	70 (71.43%)
M.Phil/PhD Research scholars	20	20	20 (20%)	20 (20.41%)
Teaching Faculty	05	05	05 (05%)	04 (4.08%)
Non- Teaching Staff	05	05	05 (05%)	04 (4.08%)
Total	100	100	100 (100%)	98 (100%)

 Table 9: Total no of respondent form library users

Table 10: Statement: users are satisfied with the following facilities provided in the library

Physical facilities	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither nor disa		Disagre	e	Strongl disagre	
	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU
Reading room	60	51	34	37	06	09	00	00	00	01
Internet Lab	32	16	45	47	18	25	03	07	00	04
Study Environment	46	48	28	28	11	21	14	00	00	00
Adequate Equipments	35	27	31	39	16	25	15	06	00	01
Library time	46	42	20	29	15	15	15	09	04	03
Seating	48	48	21	35	16	14	12	01	00	00
arrangements										
Lighting	51	53	22	36	13	04	11	04	04	00
Fans	47	52	20	35	16	07	14	03	02	00
Cleanliness	42	58	22	26	15	09	14	01	02	00
Drinking water	40	11	20	25	19	18	12	26	05	15
Toilets	35	09	15	15	16	25	19	28	11	19
Total Average	43.81	37.72	25.27	32	14.63	15.63	11.72	7.72	2.54	3.90
score	(43.81	(38.49	(25.27	(32.65	(14.63	(15.94	(11.72	(7.87	(2.54	(3.97
	%)	%)	%)	%)	%)	%)	%)	%)	%)	%)

49.25% staff from BU library are strongly agree with satisfaction in their job while 65.7% AU library staff are strongly agree, 18.55% are agree from BU library while 24.2% staff are agree from AU library, 7.85% BU library staff are neither agree nor disagree while 4.2% AU library staff for same response, 8.55% BU library staff are disagree and only 1.4% AU library staff are disagree but 14.25% staff are strongly disagree from BU library while 7.1% AU library staff are strongly agree on the job satisfaction.

Table 8 show the responses on the statements under the Human development opportunities in job from the library staff, these are only 24% staff from BU library are strongly agree with Human development opportunities in job while 60% AU library staff are strongly agree, 54% are agree from BU library while 24% staff are agree from AU library, 10% BU library staff are neither agree nor disagree while only 4% AU library staff for same response, 2% BU library staff are disagree and nobody responded from AU library staff for disagree but only 2% staff are strongly disagree from BU library and 12% AU library staff are strongly agree.

The table gives the detail of respondents from library users that is total 100 questionnaires was distributed in each libraries and BU library users give the 100% response while AU library users give 98 questionnaires back. Users has been divided in four categories for questionnaire distribution as 70 users from PG students, 20 from M.Phil/PhD Research scholars, 5 from teaching faculty and 5 from Non- Teaching Staff out of 100 from both university libraries.

Table 10 shows the response from library user on satisfaction with the physical facilities including reading room, internet lab, study environment, adequate equipments, library timing, seating arrangements, lighting and fans, drinking water, toilets and cleanliness etc. provided in the library that is 43.81% users are strongly agree from BU library while 38.49% are strongly agree from AU library, 25.27% users are agree from BU library and 32.65% are agree from AU library, 14.63% BU library users are neither agree nor disagree and 15.94% AU library users responded on same option, 11.72% BU

## Table 11: Staff attitude among users

Statement	Strong	y agree	e Agree		Neither nor disa	•	Disagre	e	Strong disagre	
	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU
I am helped by library staff in getting relevant information for my study	52	31	26	41	17	21	04	05	02	01
The behavior of library staff is supportive, polite and friendly to users	41	30	29	38	18	27	12	02	01	03
The communication is possible between staff and user without any interruptions	40	28	27	50	15	18	17	03	02	01
There is assurance about staff availability in any time library working hours	31	43	36	38	18	16	14	03	02	00
There is assurance about staff knowledge, skills and attitude	28	27	36	48	18	24	16	00	03	00
The personalized and individualized service provide by staff to users	30	21	36	43	18	30	16	04	02	00
Library staff is moderate and well aware about Information Technology	37	33	23	39	27	26	13	01	01	01
Library staff provides quality in services to users	35	30	27	45	16	24	19	00	03	01
Total Average score	36.75 (36.75 %)	30.37 (30.98 %)	30 (30%)	42.75 (43.62 %)	18.37 (18.37 %)	23.25 (23.72 %)	13.87 (13.87 %)	2.25 (2.29 %)	2 (2%)	0.87 (0.88 %)

library users are disagree while 7.78% AU library users are disagree.

Table 11 shows the response on satisfaction with Staff attitude to users that is 36.75% users are strongly agree from BU library while 30.98% are strongly agree from AU library, 30% users are agree from BU library and 43.62% are agree from AU library, 18.37% BU library users are neither agree nor disagree and 23.72% AU library users responded on same option, 13.87% BU library users are disagree while 2.29% AU library users are disagree, only 2% BU library users are strongly disagree and only 0.88% are strongly disagree from AU library.

Table 12 shows the response on satisfaction with library services provided to users by both libraries that is 27.18% users are strongly agree from BU library while 20.30% are strongly agree from AU library, 25.27% users

are agree from BU library and 38.86% are agree from AU library, 23.27% BU library users are neither agree nor disagree and 23.56% AU library users responded on same option, 13% BU library users are disagree while only 6.02% AU library users are disagree, only 4% BU library users are strongly disagree while 2.13% AU library users are strongly disagree.

Table 13 shows the response on delivery of library services to users by both libraries that is 25.5% users are strongly agree from BU library while 29.59% are strongly agree from AU library, 29.5% users are agree from BU library and 37.24% are agree from AU library, 28% BU library users are neither agree nor disagree and 19.89% AU library users responded on same option, 7% BU library users are disagree, only 1.5% BU library users are

Library	Strong	у	Agree		Neither		Disa	gree	Strong	
services	agree				nor dis	agree			disagr	
	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU
CAS/SDI	26	12	31	47	25	22	04	04	02	02
Indexing/Ab stracting services	25	17	24	44	28	18	14	06	02	01
Quick reference service	27	27	29	40	22	20	10	04	03	00
Photocopyin g service	35	27	22	36	20	22	16	07	03	02
Binding service	23	13	32	43	24	23	13	10	04	07
Internet access	29	25	22	37	31	19	15	09	01	02
Online SDI Services	24	14	24	32	30	27	11	07	04	03
OPAC Services	29	35	23	35	18	18	17	03	05	01
Online database	29	21	26	33	18	27	16	03	04	02
Extension service	25	14	26	40	20	27	11	04	08	01
Translation service	27	14	19	32	20	31	16	08	08	02
Total Average score	27.18 (27.18 %)	19.90 (20.3 0%)	25.27 (25.27 %)	38.09 (38.86 %)	23.27 (23.27 %)	23.09 (23.56 %)	13 (13 %)	5.90 (6.0 2%)	4 (4%)	2.09 (2.13 %)

**Table 12:** Statement: users are satisfied with the following services provided by library

**Table 13:** Delivery of library services to users

Statement	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Disagree		Strongly disagre	
	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU	BU	AU
There is reliability in delivery of promised library services accurately	6	5	4	0	25	9	4	3	1	0
Users are satisfied with responsiveness and rapidity in providing library services	25	33	25	33	31	20	10	03	02	00
Total Average score	25.5 (25.5 %)	29 (29.5 9%)	29.5 (29.5 %)	36.5 (37.2 4%)	28 (28 %)	19.5 (19.8 9%)	7 (7% )	3 (3.0 6%)	1.5 (1. 5% )	00

disagree for satisfaction on delivery of library services.

## CONCLUSION

To completion of this study there are three types of questionnaires have prepared and distributed to librarian, library staff and library users respectively. Filled questionnaires given the data and facts about the satisfaction level from library staff and library users on various aspects of library. On the basis of received data the study tries to do comparison between Banasthali University library and Avinashilingam University library. Both the universities are deemed university in status actually and found in well condition on their own status.

On the comparison of infrastructure both the libraries has good infrastructure including physical area of library, working hours, internet lab etc. both libraries has automated and digitized also and providing quality in services to their users. In terms of library services both libraries serves almost similar services including traditional and online services. In collection the study found much less differences between BU library and AU library.

On the basis of staff response the study found that approximately all staff members are agree on the quality in their job and satisfied with their job in both the libraries. They have got opportunities to human development also in their job duration. In terms of users response on library services the study found that more than half user respondents are satisfied with the physical facilities from both the libraries including reading room, internet lab, study environment, equipments, library timing, seating arrangement and so on. Staff attitude also good among users and mostly users are also agree with the friendly and helpful attitude of staff. More than half respondents are satisfied with library services but some users are not aware about all library services and almost same response on delivery of library services.

The study concludes that the Deemed Universities exclusively for women's in India are in good condition on the way of facilities and services. The libraries are always ready to fulfill their users need. Users are also satisfied with the library collection services and system. On the TQM implementation, the Banasthali University library has TQM implemented partially but Avinashilingam University has not TQM implemented but that is not affected on library services actually because these are manage and update the library services in quality aspects and try to do improvement continuously which is the main job of Total Quality Management in Libraries.

## SUGGESTIONS

- No. of computer should be increase according to strength of users.
- Internet services should be improved.
- OPAC system should be improved.

- Latest books should be updated in salves for issue to users.
- Library should be opened for 24 hours.

#### ABBREVIATIOS

TQM	=	Total Quality Management
BU	=	Banasthali University
AU	=	Avinashilingam University
CD	=	Compact Disk
DVD	=	Digital Versatile Disk
CAS	=	Current Awareness Service
SDI	=	Selective Dissemination of Information
OPAC	=	Online Public Access Catalog
e- referen	ce =	Electronic reference
e- journal	=	Electronic journal
e- resourd	ces =	Electronic resources
e- collecti	on =	Electronic collection
PG	=	Post Graduate
M.Phil	=	Master of Philosophy
Ph.D	=	Doctor of Philosophy

## REFERENCES

- 1. Gupta, N. Srinivasa and Valarmathi, B. (2009). Total Quality Management. New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw- Hill Education Private Limited.
- 2. Mohanty R. P. and Lakhe, R. R. (2002). TQM in service sector. Mumbai: Jaico publishing house.
- Harith, Meenakshi Bhan (2013) "Total Quality Management Indicators in Academic Libraries: In India", Journal of Business Management & Social Sciences Research (JBM&SSR), ISSN No: 2319-5614, Vol. 2(11), accessed from http://borjournals.com/Research\_papers/Jun\_201 3/1305M.pdf on 25/9/15.
- 4. Kale, Vilas A. (2013), "Application of Total Quality Management in Library" *Indian Streams Research Journal Vol. 3(11)* access from www.isrj.net on 17/9/15.
- Sivakumar, B. & Dominic, J. (2013), "Application of total quality management in academic libraries", *International Journal of Information Dissemination and Technology*, 3(3), 192-197, accessed from http://www.ijidt.com/index.php/ijidt/article/downloa d/192-197/150 on 10/9/15.
- 6. Tuomi, Ville, Ajmal, Mian M. and Helo, Petri T. (2013), "Implementing TQM initiatives in public service organisations: case of academic libraries", *International Journal of Productivity and Quality Management, Vol. 11(4): 393 411*

accessed from http://www.inderscience.com/info/inarticle.php?ar tid=54268 on 10/9/15.

7. Eraghi, G. Fadaie and Atharinejad, S. E. Y. (2012), "A New Approach Based on Total Quality Management (TQM) for Improving Academic Libraries Quality Service", *IJNES, Vol. 6(2) 33-38,* accessed from http://www.nobel.gen.tr/Makaleler/IJNES-Issue%202 c0e793ba262c4181ba267386e4669131.pdf on

c0e793ba262c4181ba267386e4669131.pdf on 18/8/15.

8. Patil, Pushpanjali S., Deshmukh, Shamkant J. and Patil, Sambhaji G (2012), "Total Quality Management In Academic Library Services", *Indian Streams Research Journal, Vol. 2(8)* accessed from http://isrj.org/UploadedData/562.pdf on 10/9/15. 9. Pradhan, Sribatsa (2012), "Total Quality Management in Academic Libraries", VSRD Non-Technical Technical & Journal (An International Journal), Vol. 3(10) accessed from http://www.vsrdjournals.com/vsrd/lssue/2012 10 October/Web/4 Sribatsa Pradhan 1006 Rese arch\_Communication\_VSRDTNTJ\_October\_201 2.pdf on 19/8/15.

- Sivankalai, S and Thulasi Kavitha Yadav, S., (2012) "Total Quality Management in Academic Libraries: A Study", *International Journal of Educational Research and Technology*, Vol. 3(1), 66 – 72 accessed from http://soeagra.com/ijert/ijert\_march2012/11.pdf on 18/8/15.
- 11. http://www.banasthali.org/banasthali/wcms/en/ho me accessed on 10/9/15.
- 12. http://www.avinuty.ac.in accessed on 10/9/15.