An Investigation of Use of Information Sources by Students of BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan (Sonipat) Haryana: A Study

Harish Kumar, Librarian,
Panipat Institute of Engineering & Technology, Panipat (Haryana)
E-mail: mail2harish75@yahoo.com

Abstract:

In this study an attempt has been made to describe a survey of the use of information resources by the Students of BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, (Sonipat) Haryana. A structured questionnaire was distributed to the students of the Vishwavidyalaya to identify the purpose of use information sources, frequency of use, accessed of library services, adequacy of library resources, and their search method of information sources. The paper also examines the satisfaction levels of users about information sources, behavior of library staff, etc. and problem faced while using information source available in the library. Further an attempt has also been made to highlight the findings of the study and a few suggestions have been given based on the analysis of the data.

Introduction

Policy and relations of civil society is the living creature. People have used various means to disseminate their ideas, their opinions and their loyalty with others. Data, information and knowledge are often used interchangeably, but there is a difference in meaning. Information parts of data, the data is held nothing of the facts. When these figures are conducting a meaningful message to spread, it becomes information. Knowledge of which is perfection. Information comes from the idea that the mind is accessible as a result of observation. These ideas / events hosted & processed to provide some key information means.

The new facts and ideas will be based on existing ones, which are found in the existing literature.

Information is acquired, processed, and disseminated through the university library, "a place, where books and users interact together (Reddy, 2010).

Information is an important and key resource of any organization and is an essential input of all type of organization. Libraries organized information centres as they have limited resources with which they have to satisfy information need of user (Biradar et al., 2009)

Background of the University:

BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya is the first Women University in North India. The first Academic Session of the University commenced in August 2007 and since then the University has progressed by leaps and bounds. Established in the rural heartland of Haryana, the University aims at women emancipation and empowerment by educating them. The first State Women University of North India providing education from KG to PhD level. The motto of the University is Empowering Women with Education. The Logo of the University shows women radiating energy and life. The

University aims at producing contributing members who shall go on to make a positive effect on the society and this is what the logo indicates. The University, ever since its conception, has set the highest standards of excellence and quality which go hand in hand with the dream and vision that the University sports.

Review of Related Literature:

Joshi and Sharma (2009) concluded that students mainly depend on library and the teachers for their information. Physics students still consult their teachers and libraries for their queries whereas Tour and Hotel Management students rely on Internet. Chowdappa et al. (2009) depict that 95% of the respondents have relied on Internet for availing email, communication, accessing journals and encyclopedia for information. 93% relied on e-journals. Quiet a good percentage of users rely on Internet for chatting. Kanniyappan et al. (2008) discuss the use of different types of e-resources and services and their impact on the academic development of faculty members at Anna University Library, Chennai. A good number of respondents feel that printed journals will not become obsolete in future. Most of the faculty members are aware of the e-resources and they are being used frequently for teaching. Sharma and Sahoo (2008) conducted a survey and describes that information disseminated through personal contact is found to be most effective among the farmers. Most farmers used minikits as their most important source and it is found from the analysis that radio and the television are the two powerful channels of the agricultural information. Fatima and Ahmad (2008) explore the idea that the use of library resources and services necessary to take

students to the information they need and finds that textbooks and Magazines are the favorite sources for student course work. Mallaiah and Badami (1993) studied and found that the majority of the research scholars visited the library for borrowing books, consulting periodicals, and more than half complained about the non-availability of current issues.

Objective of Study:

To explore how frequently students visit the library
To explore the purpose of visits to the library
To explore the frequency of use information source
To know users' opinions about the library collection
To know what sources the students consult most frequently
To discover levels of satisfaction with information sources available in library
To know the behaviour of library staff with students

Methodology

The study is restricted to the use of information resources by the campus students of BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya. This study used questionnaire-based survey method, as many similar studies conducted earlier have also used this method for data collection. The method as it takes less time and is affordable choice for a scattered population. A total of 150 questionnaires were distributed to students, from which 132 were filled by students. The collected data were analyzed, classified, and tabulated by employing percentage methods.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table: 1 Frequency of Library Visit

S. N.	Frequency	Response
1	Daily	66 (50%)
2	Several times a week	38 (28.79%)
3	Once in a week	18 (13.64%)
4	Once in a month	10 (7.58%)

In the above table data shows that 66 (50%) students visiting library daily for the use of library however 38 (28.79%) of the students visit to library many times in a week & 18 (13.64%) & 10 (7.58%) students visit the library once a week, or a month respectively.

Table: 2 Purpose of Library Visit.

S. No.	Resources	Frequency
1	To borrow and return books	114 (86.36%)
2	To Read Books	90 (68.18%)
3	To read print journal Article	80 (60.6%)
4	To consult Dictionaries/Encyclopaedias	26 (19.7%)
5	To browse Internet	37 (28.03%)
6	Audio-visual resources	28 (21.2%)
7	To operate Computers	40 (30.3%)
8	To read Newspapers/Magazine	103 (78.03%)
9	Abstracts/Indexes	---

Table 2 shows that 114 (86.36%) of the students visit library to borrow and return books, 90 (68.18%) of the students visit for reading books, 80 (60.6%) visit to read print journals article, 26 (19.7%) for consult Dictionaries/ Encyclopaedias, 37 (28.03%) for browse Internet, Textbooks and journals, 26 (19.7%) visit for use Dictionaries/Encyclopaedias, 28 (21.2%) for Audio-visual Resources, 40(30.3%) for operating computer, and 103 (78.03%) visit for reading Newspapers/Magazines.

Table: 3 Frequency of Use of information Sources

S. No.	Use of Information Sources	Frequency
1	Daily	57 (43.18%)
2	2/3 Weeks	37 (28.03%)
3	Once a week	28 (21.21%)
4	Occasionally	10 (7.57%)

The users asked how frequently they used the information sources.
Table 3 shows that 57 (43.18%) students use information sources daily followed by 2/3 Weeks 37 (28.03%), Once a week 28 (21.21%). Whereas very few students i.e. 10 (7.57%) use information sources occasionally.

Table: 4 Frequency of accessed of information Services

S. No.	Services	Response
1	Reference Service	72(54.6%)
2	CAS	48(36.37%)
3	SDI	40 (30.3%)
4	Indexing Service	39(29.55%)
5	Abstracting Services	25(18.93%)
6	Bibliography	35(26.15%)
7	Inter library Loan	---
8	Translation Services	---

Table 4 shows that the service accessed in library for giving response by students. The 72(54.6%) students gives the response that they used reference services, 48(36.37%), 40 (30.3%), used CAS & SDI, Indexing Service, Abstracting Services, and Bibliography services used by the students of 39(29.55%), 25(18.93%), 35(26.15%) respectively.

Table: 5 Information sources consulted most often

S. No.	Source	Response
1	Print Source	98 (74.24%)
2	Electronic Sources	34 (27.76%)

Information sources consulted most often by the students, Table 5 pointed out that majority of students 98 (74.24%) consult print sources whereas 34 (27.76%) of the students consult electronic source.

Table: 6 Adequacy of Library Collection

S. No.	Response	Presentence
1	Fully adequate	54 (40.91%)
2	Adequate	44 (33.33%)
3	Partially adequate	22 (16.67%)
4	Inadequate	12 (9.09%)

Collection of each and every library is going to play a vital role in student career, without which they cannot obtain their required information for their study and research.

Table 6 presents the opinion about the collection of the library. 54 (40.91%) of the students vote that the library collection is fully adequate, 44 (33.33%) say Adequate and 22(16.67%) say partially adequate. Very few students i.e. 12 (9.09%) give inadequate response about the library collection.

International Journal of Research

Available at https://edupediapublications.org/journals

p-ISSN: 2348-6848
e-ISSN: 2348-795X
Volume 03 Issue 13
September 2016

Table: 7 Method of Search Information sources

S. No.	Information Indicators	Response
1	Asking librarian	105(79.54%)
2	Display Sign	20 (11.36%)
3	Browse the stacks at library	108(81.8%)
4	Library Catalogue	---
5	OPAC/ WEB OPAC	112(84.8%)
6	Produces and communicates information	20 (15.15%)

Library supply information search models; a methodology for literature research could be based upon these models. Students have a interest in study and complete their assignment by using various method of search information sources in library. Table 7 depicts that most of the students use OPAC/ WEB OPAC (84.8%), Browse the stacks at library (81.8%), Asking librarian (79.54%) to access information sources. However display sign and produces and communicates information are used to access information sources by 20 (11.36%) and 20 (15.15%) of students respectively.

Table: 8 Problems faced while using Information Sources

S. No.	Problems	Response
1	Library Location	70 (53.03%)
2	Space	60 (45.45%)
3	Library Timing	---
4	Less No. of system	40 (30.3%)
5	Slow Internet Speed	30 (22.72%)

Sstudents were asked about problem faced while using information sources. Based on the study result the main problems which are faced by students i.e. Library Location 70 (53.03%), space 60 (45.45%) and less number of system available in library 40 (30.3%). However very few students 30 (22.72%) faced slow internet speed.

Table: 9 Level of satisfaction with Information Sources

S. No.	Level of satisfaction	Response
1	Fully satisfied	27 (20.46%)
2	satisfied	63 (47.72%)
3	Not satisfied	42 (31.8%)

To know the satisfaction level of the students about information sources available in library author asked the question to the students and found that mostly students i.e. 63 (47.72%) are satisfied with information sources whereas 42 (31.8%) students are not satisfied.

Table: 10 Behavior of Library staff

S. No.	Behavior	Response
1	Excellent	35 (26.5%)
2	Good	28 (21.2%)
3	Fair	48 (36.36%)
4	Average	21 (15.90%)

The above Table 10 indicates the behavior of library staff by students which are, Excellent 35 (26.5%), 28 (21.2%), fair 48 (36.36%), and average 21 (15.90%).

Conclusion:

From the above discussion it is very clear that the use of information sources expected to increase in future. The result of the study shows that the majority of the students visit library daily for circulation of books, print journals article, and newspapers whereas the frequency of use of source like audio-video and dictionary/encyclopaedia are very low. Reference and CAS services are used by most of the students. The study find based on majority of students' opinion that the library collection is adequate. The study also reveals that students use information sources through consult librarian, browse the stack, OPAC/WEB OPAC. Based on the survey result that there is urgent need to build the library at the common place with comfortable reading space so that student may consult maximum information sources in the library.

References:

1. Biradar et al. (2009). Use of information sources and services in library of Agriculture science college, Shimoga: a case Study. Annals of Library and Information Studies. Vol. 56 (2), pp: 63-68.
2. Chowdappa et al. (2009). Impact of information sources on the academic users in Mysore: an analytical study, SRELS Journal of Information Management, Vol. 46(2), pp: 155-162.
3. Fatima and Ahmad (2008). Information seeking behaviour of the students at Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College, Aligarh Muslim University: a survey. Annals of Library and Information Studies, Vol. 55(2), pp:141-144.
4. Joshi and Sharma (2009). Students' use of various information sources and need for information literacy education in Kurukshetra University, Library Herald, Vol. 47 (1), pp: 46-58.
5. Kanniyappan et al. (2008). Use and impact of e-resources in an academic and research environment: a case study, Kelpro Bulletin, Vol. 12(1), pp: 27-36.
6. Mallaiah and Badami (1993). Library and information services facilities in Manglore University Library from the research scholar's point of view: A survey. Annals of Library Science and Documentation, Vol.40 (4), pp:155-165.
7. Reddy, Shankar (2010). Use of Information Sources by Research Scholars: A Case Study of Gulbarga University. Library Philosophy and Practice. Available at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/317
8. Sharma and Sahoo (2008). Use of information sources by the farmers of Sagar District (M.P): a survey, Journal of Library and Information Science, Vol. 33(1 &2), pp: 53-61.
9. http://www.bpswomenuniversity.ac.in/ (Accessed on: 23/06/2016)