Use of Information Sources, Facilities and Services by the Students of KAHER'S Dr. S.G. Desai Library Belgavi (India): A Study

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Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to explore the role of libraries in providing widespread access sources of information and facilities and services by the students of KAHER'S Dr. S G. Desai library Belagavi in Karnataka, India The study selected has 100 medical and other students registered for the UG & PG courses from various specialties in 2018-19. Sample size of 100 students from 32 medical specialties was selected randomly. The self-administrated questionnaire was used to collect data. Questionnaire consisted of twenty four main questions regarding general information, usage of print and electronic resources, level of satisfaction on facilities and services, preferred method of information resources and major issues and concerns on accessing resources. Questionnaires were issued by hand in the library in order to get the maximum response. Data analysis was directly entered to SPSS for data analysis

Keywords: Library Services, Information Sources, Library Facility and user analysis

I.   INTRODUCTION

Libraries are always a place for Knowledge and Information seeking. The basic activity indulged by all people and manifested through a particular way of approach to the library. Information accumulation, discovery which is widely acknowledged in order to seek library services and facilities. Students are conservative in their approach to sources, but quick to seize new access opportunities. It has been observed that in the United States from 1999 to 2002, books (original prints) have increased by 83% while online scholarly journals nearly doubling from 1997-2001 (Lyman & Vanan, 2003). Similarly, the demand for desk top delivery of materials is also increasing The speed and scale of the electronic revolution can be expected to have

impact on research collection with a force not felt since the arrival of the printing press. It undoubtedly brings new opportunities for information provision to students, faculty members and researchers. So the collection too will change to the truly hybrid resource which technology makes possible and the students and researchers will come to expect. The use of print and electronic resources is growing more rapidly than expected and the use of old books and journals in electronic formats is increasing even more rapidly than use of electronic resources overall. Therefore the expectations for using library sources, facilities and services are more demanding in nature by the student's fraternity. An effort in made in this article to know the use of information sources, facilities and services by the post graduate and under graduate students of KAHER's Dr. S G Desai Library, Belagavi. The Present study is based on the survey method using a structured questionnaire.

II.   ABOUT THE KAHER'S, Dr. S.G. DESAI LIBRARY

KAHER's (J. N. Medical College) Dr. S.G Desai library was started from the inception of the Institution in the year 1963 in one corner of the Lingaraj College Library building with a limited but valuable 760 books. It was shifted to the new premises in the year 1966-67 in one of the halls of the third wing of the main college building. Then finally it was housed in well planned, independent, specious building and meaningfully it was named as "JNANA SOUDHA" in the year 1973 and declared open by Shri Kondaji Basappa who was then the Dy. Minister for Health and Family planning, Govt. of India. Then It was again change its name as "Dr. S.G. Desai Library" and named after one of Dr S. G. Desai Ex Principal of J. N. Medical College to honor him for his services to the institution. The Library is one of the best and beautiful libraries in the entire south-India with its rich collection of books and periodicals, bound volumes, dissertations and WHO publications. The total carpet area is over 35880 sq.ft. it has four reading rooms, one stacking room with magazine floor, which accommodates 250 students amd 50, PG's and Research scholars and 50 staff members at a time. Currently library holds the collection of over 25000 volumes of books and subscribing to around 200 national and international periodical. Library has wel established Digital Library with 50 computer systems with internet lease line connectivity.

III.   OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The present study is an exploratory and the objectives of the study are

1.   To understand the status of the library resources, facilities and services available in the University Library
2.   To know the information requirements of the students based on the information resources, facilities available and the services provided by the library
3.   To explore the comparative use the information resources, facilities and services by the UG and PG Level.

IV.   METHODOLOGY

The methodology used is survey method. The self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from medical and other course students of the University. This paper is a part of a large study on critical evaluation of use of "Health Information Sources, Facilities and Services" of medical students and students of allied courses of the university. The study has sample of 100 medical and other students registered for the UG & PG courses from various specialties in 2018-19. Sample size of 100 students from 32 medical specialties was selected randomly. The questionnaire consisted of twenty four main questions regarding general information, usage of print and electronic resources, level of satisfaction on facilities and services, preferred method of information resources and major issues and concerns on accessing resources. Questionnaires were issued by hand at library in order to get the maximum response. Data was directly entered to SPSS for data analysis. The collected data was presented with frequency and percentages. Further, the data analyzed by using chi-square test for independence between two attributes. The statistical significance was set at 5% level of significance ($p<0.05$).

V.   ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data collected through questionnaire has been analyzed and presented in the form of tables in this article. The opinion survey is restricted to UG, PG and research scholars only. The investigator used the random sampling techniques to choose the population for the collection of data with an objective of taking samples from student category of users. Altogether 100 questionnaires were distributed among the students of Medical, Dental, Pharmacy and Physiotherapy students. The responses received are 100 representing 100% of the total questionnaires distributed. Based on the data collected from 100 respondents the data has been analyzed in terms of library sources, facilities and services to the post graduate students and under graduate of KAHER's Dr. S G Desai University Library, Belagavi.

Table 1.1: Gender wise Distribution

Gender		
Male	52	52.00
Female	48	48.00

Gender wise analysis of response data indicate the extent of use of libraries by male and female UG, PG students and research scholars in the library. Table shows that male respondents 52% and female respondents 48% of the responses.

Table 1.2: Demographic profile of study respondents

Demographic profile	No of respondents	% of respondents
UG	70	70.00
PG	30	30.00

Table shows that among the respondents 70% are undergraduate students from various disciplines and   30% respondents are post graduate students of the responses.

Table 1.3: Geographical distribution of study population

Geographical location		
Urban	71	71.00
Rural	29	29.00

Table 1.3 shows that there are mixed responses from the students from rural and urban back ground, 71% students are from urban and 29% students are from rural back ground.

The library visit made by the users shows their interest in gathering and searching their required information. More the students visit the library higher is the effective use of the library, its facilities and services. Hence the investigator has obtained the data relating to the frequency and purpose of the students visits the library.

The library visit depends upon the availability of resources and facilities and also need for the requirements of the research scholars. The research scholars were asked to mention their frequency of visit to the library; viz, "every day", "once in a week", "once in a fortnight", "once a month" or "occasionally". The responses of the study are shown in the Table 3. It is evident from the Table 3 that overall 55% of the total respondents visit the library "every day" where as and 34% visit the library "once in a week". The remaining respondents visit once in a fortnight, once in a month or occasionally. The category wise responses show that majority of the UG (52.73%) and UG (47.27%) respondents visit the library "every day" (55%). Among the responses 50% of UG and 50% PG visit "once in a week"(34%). The remaining respondents visit the library either two to three times a week, once in fortnight or occasionally.

The responses show that the under graduate student respondents visit the library more frequently than the Post graduate respondents. The cross section of interview with the respondents shows that the Post graduate respondents spend more time engaged in the clinical practice work at the hospital. This may be the reason for their fewer visits to the library.

Comparison of UG and PG about their habit of visiting the library

Table 2: Frequency of visit to the library

Questions	UG	%	PG	%	Total	%	Chi-square	p-value
A) Every day	29	52.73	26	47.27	55	55.00	0.3380	0.9530
B) Once in a week	17	50.00	17	50.00	34	34.00		
C) Once in fortnight	2	66.67	1	33.33	3	3.00		
D) Occasionally	4	50.00	4	50.00	8	8.00		

Time plays an important role in research. The table.2 provides the overall responses on "time spent in the library" by the students for every visit

The Table 2 depicts that overall 36% of the students spent 2 to 5 hours on each visit. The 17% of the total respondents spent less than 2 hour during each visit whereas 16% spent 6-8 hours and the remaining 31% spent 9 hours and more respectively. The responses further show that there is no consistency on the time spent by the respondents the requirements of the students depend upon the time examination.

Comparison of UG and PG of their Reading hour in the library

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Table 3- Student's Time Spent in Library:

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Questions	UG	%	PG	%	Total	%	Chi-square	p-value
A) Less than 2 Hrs	6	35.29	11	64.71	17	17.00	2.4820	0.4790
B) 2 to 5 Hrs	19	52.78	17	47.22	36	36.00		
C) 6-8 Hrs	9	56.25	7	43.75	16	16.00		
D) 9 Hrs and More	18	58.06	13	41.94	31	31.00		

Comparison of UG and PG with use of library purpose of visit

The users visit the library with certain purpose in mind. The responses on purpose of visit to the library are given in the Table 4

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Table 4: Purpose of the Library visit by the respondents:

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Questions	UG	%	PG	%	Total	%	Chi-square	p-value
A) To Barrow Book	32	54.24	27	45.76	59	59.00	0.2890	0.5910
B) To Consult Journals	10	37.04	17	62.96	27	27.00		
C) To read newspapers	2	66.67	1	33.33	3	3.00		
D) To meet / discuss with Friends/colleagues	4	50.00	4	50.00	8	8.00		
E) To relax & entertainment	3	100	0	0	3	3		

The overall responses show that majority (59%) of the respondents, visit the library to "consult or borrow books", followed by "to consult journals" (27%) and "to read news papers (3%)". Whereas the responses show that purpose of visit to the library differs among the category of the students.

V.1 Students Preference over use of resources (Print / Electronic resources)

The information resources are the very essential ingredients in any academic institution. The responses are received from the students about their preferences and satisfaction level on these resources available in the library. The responses are drawn

on the preference on print and electronic resources. The Table 5 shows the overall and category wise preference of print and electronic resources.

Table 5 Preference over use of resources (Print / Electronic resources)

Questions	UG	%	PG	%	Total	%	Chi-square	p-value
A) Print resources	24	57.14	18	42.86	42	42.00	0.7670	0.3810
B) E- Resources	28	48.28	30	51.72	58	58.00		

The results demonstrated (Table 5) that overall the respondents prefer to use 58% of the Electronic resources as compared to 42% of the print resources. The table shows the category wise preference of print and electronic resources by the students.

Availability or adequacy of the resources in the library

The availability of print and electronic resources is also evaluated by the respondents. The responses are shown though mean percentages.

Table 6: Availability or adequacy of the resources in the library

Questions	UG	%	PG	%	Total	%	Chi-square	p-value
A) Adequate	36	46.75	41	53.25	77	77.00	3.6920	0.0500*
B) Not Adequate	16	69.57	7	30.43	23	23.00		

The Table 6 shows the mean percentage of the availability of print and electronic resources in the library. The results show (Table 6) that overall the respondents 77% opined that the availability of the resources is adequate. .

Library Facilities and Services

The research scholars expect adequate facilities and services to their research needs. The following sections deal with the responses of the research scholars on the awareness and satisfaction level of facilities and services of the respondent university libraries.

Table 7: User Analysis of performance level of Library services offered

Questions	UG	%	PG	%	Total	%	Chi-square	p-value
A) Satisfied	30	50.00	30	50.00	60	60.00	0.2400	0.6240
B) Not satisfied	22	55.00	18	45.00	40	40.00		

Awareness of Facilities and Services The research scholars expressed their awareness on the availability of facility and services in their respective university libraries. The responses are presented in the Table 8. The Table shows that 95.97% of the total respondents aware of the "book issue" facility, whereas 95.73% respondents know the "photocopying facility. The facilities like "arrangement of documents

(94.20%), "seating arrangements (93%)" follow next in order. The remaining facilities and services shown in the Table represent the awareness by the respondents. The responses show that majority of the respondents are aware of the facilities and services available in the libraries. Few respondents expressed that they do not know the facilities and services of the libraries. Proper training programmes may help the respondents to know of such facilities and services and their proper use. It may be observed from the Table that there are significant differences in responses regarding the awareness of resources among the disciplines.

Table 8: Awareness of Facilities and Services

Questions	UG	%	PG	%	Total	%
A) Issue of Books	69	69	20	33.90	89	89.00
B) Photocopying	29	48.33	31	51.67	60	60.00
C) Arrangement of Library resources	39	48.15	42	51.85	81	81.00
D) Internet facility	29	48.33	31	51.67	60	60.00
E) Reference services	32	53.33	28	46.67	60	60.00
F) E-Catalogue (OPAC)	41	52.56	37	47.44	78	78.00
G) Reading room facility	67	68.37	31	31.63	98	98.00
H) Seating arrangement	71	76.35	22	23.65	93	93.00
I) Adequate lighting & Ventilation	59	71.95	23	28.05	82	82.00
J) Interlibrary loan	19	55.88	15	44.11	34	34.00
K) Literature search	23	38.98	36	61.02	59	59.00
L) Current awareness Service	28	37.33	47	62.67	75	75.00
M) Web based services	24	35.82	43	64.18	67	67.00
N) Document delivery	40	70.17	17	29.83	57	57.00
O) User orientation	78	80.41	19	19.59	97	97.00
P) New arrival list	62	70.45	26	29.55	88	88.00

Overall Views and Opinion After providing the data on respondents' demographic characteristics, their information seeking patterns, adequacy of information resources, facilities and services, the respondents were asked about the overall views and opinion about their university library as well as their future expectations which would further facilitate their study. Opinion on impact of electronic resources on research, adequacy of resources, facilities and services, problems faced by the respondents and their training requirements has been collected

VI.   FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study reveal and provide clear insights to authorities of the library, the direction for developing or aligning the resources and services to satisfy the needs of students. The information received from respondent users are analyzed in the paper. The findings of the study are presented below

Information Resources, Facilities and Services in University Library Print Information Resources: The university library (Table 7) considered for the study have rich collection of books, periodicals and doctoral dissertations. Besides these, libraries have rich collection of bound back volumes of journals, conference proceedings and research reports published by various agencies the collection ranges about 32848 and the periodical subscription ranges from 218 the back volumes range from 11048.

Electronic Information Resources: The details of the electronic resources are presented in Table 7. University Library has the collection of video cassettes. It is member of the HELINET an e-consortium of RGUHS (Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences). Students can access all the databases subscribed by consortium. HELINET subscribes to various databases and provides links to free databases too, besides this; University has large number of CD ROM collection.

Library Automation and Networking' University library has partially automated their collection and operations. The automated areas (Table 8.2) include circulation, serial control, acquisition, cataloguing, OPAC, and budgeting sections of the library. The library is found using different automation software such as EASYLIB, KOHA and commercial packages such as CONTINEO.

Facilities and Services: The university library provide (Table 8.2) inter library loan, reference service and web based services, other than these services, it also provide referral services, orientation and new arrival service facilities. The title alert and content pages display services are also provided along with bibliographical services and press clipping services. The photo copying facility is available in the university library charges Rs 0.50/= per page. The eligibility to borrow books and loan period vary from user category. In the university library the research scholars are eligible to get 5 books; whereas PG students get 1 book and 1 journal issue for the period of one week. The borrowing period varies from user to users.

VII.   CONCLUSION

Library has paramount importance as we see with usage of resources ,services and facilities. The study and findings reveals that the out of 100 respondents, 52 were males and 48 were females participated in this study. All respondents are in the age group of 29-49 among them 70% are Under Graduates and 30% post graduates. Total strength of respondents are distributed 62% of Medical discipline and 38% are allied courses and 71% have Urban back ground and 29% are from rural back ground. Among them 60% of the respondents access Internet in the library. More than half of the respondents (55%) visit the library on daily basis for refereeing the resources and

services of the library. Total 36% of the respondents spend 2-5 hours daily to gather information from print and electronic resources at library. 59% students issue the books from the library every day. It was strongly agreed by 81% of the student respondents; satisfaction level of arrangement of the library collection in the library. Around 77% of the respondents are opined that they are satisfied with information sources or collection of the library and 60% students don't require the staff assistance while gathering print and electronic information resources. It is noted that most of the students don't consult the library electronic catalogue for locating and retrieving the print resources hence the library needs improve the awareness and users need to be educate the benefits of using the electronic cataloguing system. User Analysis of performance level of Library services offered is satisfied by the 60% of the respondents. Over 42% respondents prefer print resources and 58% prefer electronic resources for their choice of study.

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