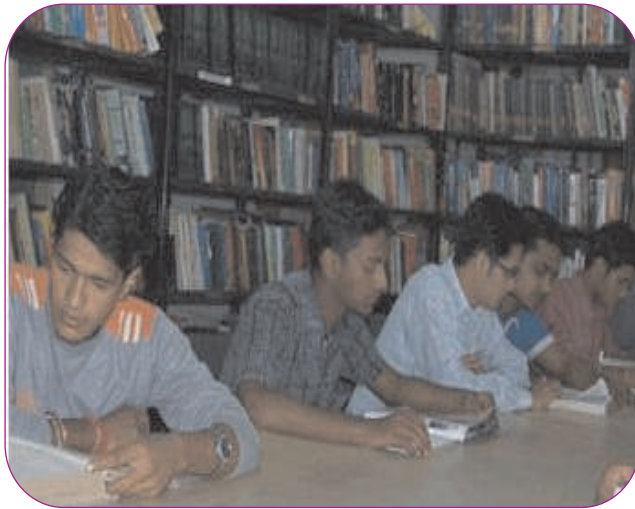




USE OF INFORMATION SOURCES IN THE LIBRARY OF NIT KURUKSHETRA AND GJUS & T, HISAR: A COMPARATIVE STUDY



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INTRODUCTION

The information has been the basic need of the society always but at no point of time, it has played such a crucial role as it is playing today. A rapid change world, information needs of learners and knowledge seekers have met plethora of sources (Velmurugan and Ramasamy 2014). Libraries are constantly expanding their resources and developing new programmes and procedures to meet the various information requirements of the users. So the library must therefore be alert to change from time to time. Changes demand planning a scientific planning is dependent upon proper evaluation of the present and an accurate forecast of the foreseeable future. Libraries are facing serious competition from Commercial information services providers which essentially use the resources available from libraries and analyze and repackage the same for customized use by the clients. Also, online resources are emerging in a big way that will question the role and form of libraries in future. Information sources are usually organized according to their information contents, type, media or form to cater to the different needs of the users. The sources of information are broadly classified into: Documentary Sources, Non-Documentary Sources All recorded sources of information irrespective of their contents and form come under documentary sources. These may be published or unpublished, in print or in electronic form. Documentary sources can be categorized as primary, secondary and tertiary sources on the basis of appearance of information. In primary sources, information appears first secondary sources comes out next and tertiary sources are the last to appear. The non-documentary sources of information can be

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the study is to find out the use of information sources by the users of Guru Jambeswar University Science and Technology, Hisar and NIT Kurukshetra. Data for the study was collected via a well-structured questionnaire that was administered to 400 users of library. Out of 400, a total of 370 questionnaires were received, showing an overall response rate of 92.5 percent. The study findings reveal that 74.74% respondents of NIT and 61.11% respondents of GJUS&T Hisar used the text books while 18.95% respondents of NIT and 18.89% respondents of GJUS&T used the E-books. Majority of the respondents used the print and electronic sources. It was noted that 42.11% respondents on NIT followed by 38.89% respondents of GJUS&T used the information sources for preparation class examination. The purpose was to investigate the type of information sources used by the respondents and their preferred information sources format. The study found that printed sources were the most preferred information format among the respondents.

KEYWORDS :Information Sources, NIT Library, Kurukshetra, GJUS&T Hisar, User Survey.

defined as those sources and resources of information that are not contained in any document. The non-documentary sources comprise of formal and informal sources (Devarajan and Kurian 2011).

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. To find out the frequency and purpose of visit to the libraries by the students.
2. To find out type of information sources frequently used by the students.
3. To find out the frequency of information sources used by the students.
4. To know the purpose of using information sources.
5. To identify the problems faced by students while using information sources.
6. To find out satisfaction level with the use of Information sources.
7. To suggest the ways and means for the improvement of the library sources.

Review of Literature

Singh & Kumar (2015) conducted a study on Library Resources and Services in the selected University Libraries of Haryana and found that they contained large numbers of print material including text, reference and book banks. The OPAC is one of the most heavily used services in these libraries. University libraries offer a range of services including CAS/SDI photocopy services, ILL services. The student also found that 44 E-resources have been subscribed by the OPJGU and 10 by the DCRUST library. The OPJGU libraries are fully automated while the other two are partially automated and leading towards full automation. **Lewis and Mallaiah (2014)** conducted a study on Use of Information Resources in Engineering College Libraries of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts and found that the majority of the respondents were aware of the information resources of their libraries. However the respondents were not much aware of e-books and theses/dissertations. The study revealed that majority (86.33%) of the respondents considered text books (85.95%) as the most important information resource for their academic and research work followed by newspapers and magazines (71.98). The study that lack of time (49.8%) and limited access to computer with IT infrastructure are main barriers. **Chinnadurai and Balamurugan (2014)** conducted a study on use of Library Resources among Post Graduate Students in Engineering College and found that electronic resources were the most consulted sources by the students. The 60(50.01%) of respondents were borrowing books weekly while 7(5.83%) of them fell under the category occasionally and 60(50.0%) of respondents were browsing the internet daily while 5(4.17%) respondents had the habit of browsing monthly once. It can be noted that 114(95.0%) of respondents were aware of search engines and 64(53.33%) respondents had opined that Google was the most sought after search engine the result was that only 55 students (45.83%) were fully satisfied with all the information they received from the identified sources. **Prakash and Others (2014)** conducted a study on Library Collection, Facilities and Services of the Central University of Karnataka and found that the 36% of the users visited the library almost daily. Majority of the research scholars 40% visited the library for professional purpose. Most of (92%) users of CUK library were using general book followed by usage of reference books (87%). Majority of the respondents (96%) use circulation services followed by Reference services (92%) and Internet browsing (89%) respectively. **Velmurugan and Ramasamy (2014)** conducted a study on Utilization of Information Sources and Services through Internet among the User Community in an International School and found that the majority of 44.82% respondents were in the habit of surfing for three hours in a day. The maximum 77.02% of respondents were browsing the internet for education needs. While 10.92% browsed for entertainment. Majority 83.33% of the respondents were aware of "what a research engine is" while 16.67% did not know what it mean.

Research Methodology

The questionnaire was designed for the users to assess their need about information sources. The questionnaire included different types of questions such as multiple choices. The various aspects covered in the questionnaire. The well-structured questionnaire was administered to the students. The investigator personally visited libraries and departments for taking response through the questionnaire. Random sampling process was

followed for data collection. 400 questionnaires were distributed among respondents of these Universities and out of 400 questionnaires only 370 questionnaires were received back. The data so collected was tabulated and analyzed with help of statistical software SPSS and observation made during the study. The quantitative data collected with the help of questionnaire was analyzed with the help of percentage method.

Table- 1

Gender	NIT Kurukshetra	GJUS&T Hissar	Total
Male	149 (56.01)	117 (43.98)	266 (71.90)
Female	41 (39.42)	63 (60.57)	104 (28.10)
Total	190 (51.35)	180 (48.64)	370 (100)

Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

Source: Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire.

Table-1 shows that 51.35% respondents were from NIT Kurukshetra and 48.65% respondents were from GJUS&T, Hisar. The Table also indicates that 56.01% and 43.98% respondents were male and 39.42% and 60.57% respondents were female of NIT, Kurukshetra and GJUS&T, Hisar

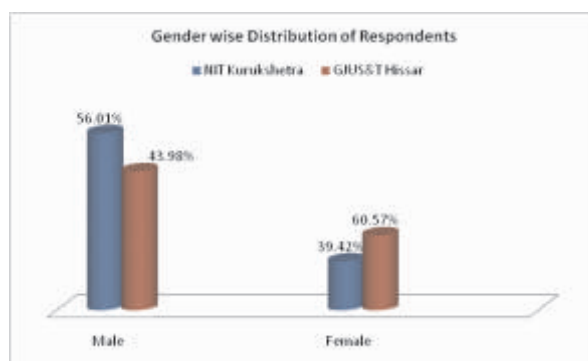


Table- 2

Frequency of Library Visit

Institute	Daily	Twice a week	Weekly	Once a Month	Total
NIT	27 (14.21)	58 (30.53)	59 (31.05)	46 (24.21)	190 (51.35)
GJUS&T	51 (28.33)	42 (23.33)	68 (37.78)	19 (10.56)	180 (48.64)
Total	78 (21.08)	100 (27.03)	127 (34.32)	65 (17.57)	370 (100)

Source: Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire.

Table-2 highlights that 37.78% respondents of GJUS&T and 31.05% respondents of NIT visited library weekly and followed by 30.53% respondents of NIT and 28.33% respondents of GJUS&T visited the library twice a week and daily respectively.

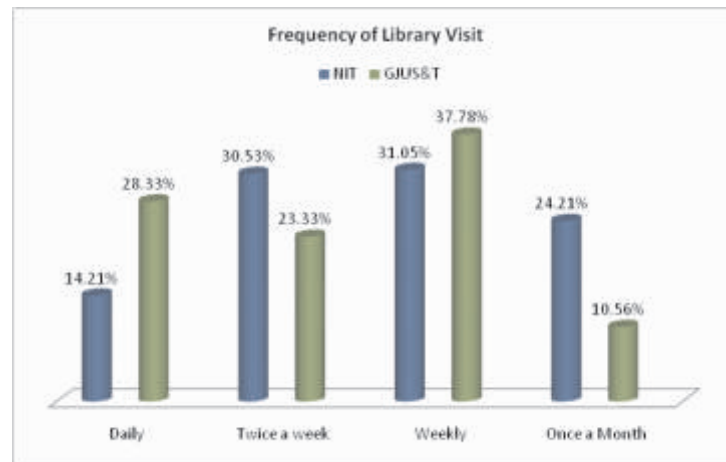


Table- 3
Purpose of visit to the Library

Institute	To get books issued	To browse periodicals/ books	To prepare class assignments	To consult E-resources	To read newspapers /magazines	To prepare for competitive exams only	To prepare for next class
NIT	153 (80.52)	34 (17.89)	33 (17.36)	18 (9.47)	53 (27.89)	19 (10)	21 (11.05)
GJUS&T	153 (85)	28 (15.56)	41 (22.78)	18 (10)	72 (40)	22 (12.22)	17 (9.44)
Total	306 (82.70)	62 (16.76)	74 (20)	36 (9.73)	12 (33.78)	41 (11.08)	38 (10.27)

Source: Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire.

Table-3 reveals that 85% respondents of NIT and 80.52% respondents of GJUS&T visited the library to get books issued whereas 27.89% respondents of NIT and 40% of GJUS&T visited to read newspapers/magazines. Table also shows that 22.78% respondents of GJUS&T and 17.36% respondents of NIT visited the library to prepare for class assignment. The Table indicates that 10% respondents of GJUS&T and 9.47% respondents of NIT visited the library to consult E-resources. It also indicates that 17.89% respondents of NIT and 15.56% respondents of NIT visited the library to browse periodicals.

Table- 4
Preference of Information Sources

Institute	Information Source	Frequently	Sometime	Never
NIT	Printed	118 (62.11)	40 (21.05)	32 (16.84)
	Electronic	39 (20.53)	94 (49.47)	57 (30.00)
	Both	47 (24.74)	59 (31.05)	84 (44.21)
GJUS&T	Printed	95 (52.78)	30 (16.67)	55 (30.56)
	Electronic	32 (17.78)	60 (33.33)	88 (48.89)
	Both	56 (31.11)	41 (22.78)	83 (46.11)
Total		387 (34.86)	324 (29.190)	399 (33.95)

Source: Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

Table 4 reveal sthat 62.11% respondents of NIT and 52.78% respondents of GJUS&T used prints information sources frequently whereas 49.33% respondents of NIT and 33.33% respondents of GJUS&T used electronic information sources. Table also shows that 31.05% respondents of NIT and 31.11% respondents of GJUS&T sometime and frequently used information sources in both form.

Table- 5
Use of Information Sources

Institute	Information Source	Preference		
		Frequently	Sometime	Never
NIT	Text books	142 (74.74)	40 (21.05)	6 (3.16)
	E- Books	36 (18.95)	99 (52.11)	57 (30)
	Periodicals	18 (9.47)	59 (31.05)	103 (54.21)
	Reference books	68 (35.79)	81 (42.63)	51 (26.84)
	Magazines	44 (23.16)	77 (40.53)	59 (31.05)
	Databases	13 (6.84)	64 (33.68)	119 (62.63)
	Newspapers	74 (38.95)	76 (40)	43 (22.63)
	Thesis/dissertations	12 (6.12)	41 (21.58)	129 (67.89)
GJUS&T	Text books	110 (61.11)	47 (26.11)	47 (26.11)
	E- Books	34 (18.89)	61 (33.89)	81 (45)
	Periodicals	17 (8.72)	66 (36.67)	112 (62.22)
	Reference books	52 (31.52)	43 (23.89)	70 (38.89)
	Magazines	49 (27.22)	64 (35.56)	58 (32.22)
	Databases	21 (11.67)	57 (31.67)	24 (13.33)
	Thesis/dissertations	10 (5.56)	40 (22.22)	144 (80)
Total	779 (26.32)	989 (33.41)	1144 (38.65)	

Source: Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

Table-5 highlights that the 74.74% respondents of NIT and 61.11% of GJUS&T frequently used text books whereas 21.05% of NIT and 26.11% of GJUS&T used it some time. Majority of respondents 38.95% of NIT and 43.89% of GJUS&T were using newspapers frequently whereas 23.16% respondents of NIT and 27.22% GJUS&T were using magazines and 40% respondents of NIT and 41.11% respondents of GJUS&T were using newspapers sometime. Table reveals that 35.79% respondents of NIT and 28.89% of GJUS&T were frequently using reference books and 42.63% of NIT and 23.89% of GJUS&T were using reference books sometime. Table also indicates that 18.95% respondents of NIT and 18.89% of GJUS&T were using e-books frequently whereas 52.11% respondents of NIT and 33.89% of GJUS&T were using e-books sometime whereas 30% respondents of NIT and 45% of GJUS&T never used e-books.

Table- 6
Purpose of using Information Sources

Institute	For Research work	To find Specific Information	For class assignment	For information gathering	For examination	For competitive exams only
NIT	28 (14.74)	78 (41.05)	80 (42.11)	81 (42.63)	105 (55.26)	28 (14.78)
GJUS&T	28 (15.56)	69 (38.33)	70 (38.89)	77 (42.78)	107 (59.44)	25 (13.89)
Total	56 (15.14)	147 (39.33)	150 (40.54)	158 (42.70)	212 (57.30)	53 (14.32)

Source: Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

Table-6 reveals that 59.44% respondents of GJUS&T and 55.26% respondents of NIT used information sources for examination whereas 42.78% respondents of GJUS&T and 42.63% of NIT used information sources for information gathering. Table also shows that 42.11% respondents of NIT and 38.89% respondents of GJUS&T used the information sources to prepare for class assignment.

Table- 7
Problems in using Information Sources

Institute	Unawareness of Library Resources	Inadequate Library Resources	Availability of too much Information	Lack of current/up to date Information	Lack of co-operation from the staff
NIT	57 (30)	39 (20.53)	46 (24.21)	76 (40)	36 (18.95)
GJUS&T	45 (25)	31 (17.22)	35 (19.44)	66 (36.67)	33 (18.33)
Total	102 (27.50)	70 (18.92)	81 (21.89)	142 (38.38)	69 (18.65)

Source: Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

Table-7 reveals that 40% respondents of NIT and 36.67% respondents of GJUS&T faced problem of lack of current/ up to date information whereas 30% respondents of NIT and 25% respondents of GJUS&T faced problem of unawareness of library resources.

Table- 8
Satisfaction with Information Sources

Institute	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Partially satisfied	Not satisfied	Total	χ^2	df
NIT	12 (6.31)	76 (42.69)	82 (43.15)	20 (10.52)	190 (51.35)	7.151	3
GJUS&T	15 (8.33)	90 (50)	66 (36.66)	9 (5)	180 (48.64)		
Total	27 (7.29)	166 (44.86)	148 (40)	29 (7.83)	370 (100)		

Source: Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

Table-8 shows that 50% respondents of GJUS&T and 42.69% respondents were satisfied with the information sources whereas 43.15% respondents of NIT and 36.66% respondents of GJUS&T were partially satisfied with information sources.

Major Findings of Study

On the basis of survey conducted in respective institutes, the NIT Kurukshetra and GJUS&T Hissar, the following are the major findings of the study:

37.78% respondents of GJUS&T and 31.05% respondents of NIT visited the library weekly. 14.21% respondents of NIT and 28.33% of GJUS&T visited the library daily. Majority of respondents 80.52% of NIT and 85% respondents of GJUS&T visited the library to get the books issued. 40% respondents of GJUS&T and 27.89% respondents of NIT visited the library to read newspapers/magazines. 22.78% respondents of GJUS&T and 17.36% respondents of NIT visited the library to prepare their class assignments. 62.11% respondents of NIT and 52.78% respondents of GJUS&T used the print sources frequently. 49.47% respondents of NIT and 33.33% respondents of GJUS&T used the electronic resources sometime. 31.11% respondents of GJUS&T and 24.74% respondents of NIT used the both information sources while less number of respondents 31.05% of NIT and 22.78% respondents of GJUS&T used the both information sources sometime. Majority of the respondents 74.74% of NIT and 61.11% respondents of GJUS&T used the text books frequently where as 43.89% respondents of GJUS&T and 38.95% respondents of NIT used newspapers frequently. 40.53% respondents of NIT and 35.56% respondents of GJUS&T used the magazines sometime where as 23.16% respondents of GJUS&T and 27.22% respondents of NIT used the magazines frequently. 42.11% respondents of NIT and 38.89% respondents of GJUS&T used the information sources for the examination purpose where as 38.89% respondents of GJUS&T and 42.11% respondents of NIT used the information sources for class assignment respectively. 40% respondents of NIT and 36.67% respondents of GJUS&T faced problem lack of current/up to date information regarding problem in using information sources and comparatively lesser number of 30% respondents of NIT and 25% respondents of GJUS&T faced problem unawareness of library sources. 50% respondents of GJUS&T and 42.69% respondents of NIT were satisfied with the information sources where as 43.15% respondents of NIT and 36.66% respondents of GJUS&T were partially satisfied with the information sources.

Suggestions

The following are few suggestions and recommendations for the effective use of information source and services in respective institutions libraries:

1. Library should organize workshop, orientation programme on regular basis to enhance usage of information sources.
2. Skilled library professionals that not only know the traditional skills of librarianship but also have expertise in modern information and communication technology should be recruited.
3. The libraries should regularly organize Information Literacy programme in library regarding the use of

information resources.

CONCLUSION

The present survey was aimed to study the condition of university libraries in the context of resources, and Library activities. A majority of the respondents visit the library daily and twice a week with the study purpose, to borrow books and to read newspapers. The study was aimed at investigate that fifty five percentages respondents of NIT and fifty nine percentages respondents of GJUS&T use the information sources for examination purpose. The study revealed that a majority of respondents prefer the printed sources and 74.74% respondents of NIT and 61.11% respondents of GJUS&T used text books. 38.95% respondents of NIT and 43.89% respondents of GJUS&T used the newspapers. Use of thesis/dissertations was very low possibly due to lack of awareness about the sources. It was found that a most of respondents faced the problems current /up to date information and unawareness of library sources with the information sources. The forty two percentages of NIT and fifty percentages respondents of GJUS&T users are satisfied with the information sources

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