

Information Use Pattern and Resources of District Central Public Library, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh: A study

P. Sorakananda Rao

Research Scholar
Dept. of Library & Information Science
Sri Venkateswara University
Tirupati – 517502
e-mail: pinapeddasrpt@gmail.com

Prof. I. Chandraiah

Professor
Dept. of Library & Information Science
Sri Venkateswara University
Tirupati - 517502

ABSTRACT

The present study reveals that a large number of people, research guide and schools have been using the Chittoor District Central Library. There seems to be greater scope for further improvements in terms of equipment, technology and other facilities like internet. The style and system of functioning of the Chittoor District Central Library is to be enhanced both qualitatively and quantitatively. The main objective of study is to examine the use pattern of information resources among the Chittoor district central library. It could be characterized by the rapid growth of the amount and variety of information, development of the conception of information as a commodity, formation of knowledge and information industry, development of the information and communication technology, the impact of information and its technologies on all spheres of life including the nature of learning and work as well as on the style of everyday life.

Keywords: Information, Public Library use pattern users satisfaction, District Central Library Resources.

Introduction:

Usually, the book has been playing a very significant and salutary role. The abodes of books are usually called as “Libraries”. A library also has been a wonderful work of man. In simple terms, a library is a place where books of several types, published and even hand-written materials of value and virtue with both distant and recent origins are arranged scientifically and preserved carefully. Readers can use then there itself or borrow for an period use than and return them promptly without damages of any sorts. Libraries are always considered as store houses of knowledge even since their existence in pre-historic period.

Now-a-days the present civilization is an epitome of knowledge and memories accumulated by generations of both the past and present especially in the last decade man’s (human beings) knowledge has been revolutionalized to a great extent. The information needs of the users are becoming more and more diverse and complex day by day requiring an access to the widest possible range of literature on multifarious subject fields. Under these circumstances

the public libraries in particular of which the district central libraries from an integral part, play the role of an acquire, processor, preserver and disseminator of knowledge.

The major sphere of work of the Madras library association was the public library system of the country. For twenty years, the association engaged itself without respite in preparing the awakening public to sense their library rights. In 1948, the government of Madras give a lead in the development of the public library system of the country by placing the Madras public libraries act on the statute book for the help of the state and local library authorities, a hand book published in 1953 (34). In 1954, this example stimulated the neighbouring state of Hyderabad to put its own public libraries act on the statute book. As a result of the reorganizing of the states of India in 1956, a library act is now in force in the whole of the Madras state and Andhra Pradesh. It is also in force in some of the districts of Kerala, Mysore state and Bombay state, transported to them from Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad. There observer chance of all the states in south India soon having a comprehensive statutory public library system.

Importance of Libraries

The story of human civilization indicates that libraries have been a essential part of civilized society. They came into being to serve the needs of the society. There from purpose, function and service have been determined by the needs of the society served by them.

Libraries have played an important role in the social political, economic and cultural formal and self education and reading for leisure. In recent years, they have provided reading materials and other documents to handicapped readers to alleviate their miseries; assisted disadvantaged members of society to gain a rightful place in society; helped businessman to improve their business; assisted decision makers, researchers, students and other members of society in achieving their goals.

Anderson defines a public library as one which is open to any members of the public and usually free of any charge paid as so much service. It is usually supported by a local rate and a grant from government. According to compel and Metzner, public library is one of the few places remaining in an over structured society where one can search freely for whatever one wants from the vast resources. It is an agency for public assistance.

Objectives of the Study

- To know the expansion and modernization in infrastructure facilities and services in District Central Libraries in Andhra Pradesh
- To examine the modernization in collection development in District Central Public Libraries
- To trace the development in induction of information technology and its services
- To know about the manpower management to handle information technology
- To assess the user satisfaction on library facilities in District Central Library
- To know the frequency and purpose of uses District Central Libraries
- To understand the problems being faced by the users in utilizing modern services if any
- To know about the special collections to the specially challenged users
- To find out the possibilities to improve and modernize services in District Central Libraries

Scope and Limitations

The scope of the study was limited to the public library users of Chittoor District Central Public Library.

Data Collection Method

The task of data collection begins after a research problem has been defined and research design checked out. While deciding about the method of data collection to be used for the study, the researcher should keep in mind two types of data viz. primary and secondary.

Methodology

This study based on questionnaire method for collection data from the public library users. The questionnaire was distributed to 110 users out of which only 95 respondents. The collected data was analysed using percentages.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data was analyzed according to the objectives stated. The results were discussed under the various headings.

Distribution of status wise Respondents

The responses according to the Status of respondents shown in table – 1.

Table: 1 Distribution of status wise respondents.

SI. No.	States wise Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Library users (Members)	29	30.52
2.	Non. Members of Library users	66	69.47
	Total	95	100 (%)

Table – 1 shows that majority of the respondents 69.47% are non members of the library and remaining of them 30. 52% library members users. It can be concluded majority of the respondents are Non Members of Library users.

Gender wise analysis of Respondents

Table 2 : Distribution of users – Gender wise.

S.I. No.	Status of Respondents	No. of male Respondents	Percentage	No. of Female Respondents	Percentage
1.	Library users (Members)	21	30.00	08	32.00
2.	Non members of Library users	49	70.00	17	68.00
	Total	70	100.00	25	100.00

It is evident from Table – 2 shows that genderwise district function of respondents. Majority of male respondents 70.0 % are non members of Library users, No. of male member

respondents are 30.0%, No. of Female respondents 68.0% are non members of library users and 32.0% are female library member users. It can be concluded that majority of the respondents are male non members of library users in chittoor district central public library.

Users opinion based on Age groups

The opinion of the respondents according to the age group shown in the table -3

Table 3: Opinions of users Age Wise

S.I.No.	Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 20 years	08	8.42
2.	21-30	37	38.94
3.	31-40	31	32.63
4.	41-50	14	14.73
5.	Above 50 years	5	5.26
	Total	95	100%

Table-3 shows that majority of the respondents (38.94%) are belongs to the age group of between 21-30, followed by 32-63% respondents in the age group of between 31-40, 14.73% respondents between 41-50 age group 8.42% respondents below 20 years are group and the above 50 years age group respondents 5.26%. It can be concluded that majority of the respondents are belong to 21-30 years age group.

Occupation of the respondents in the Chittoor District public library users.

Figure 1.

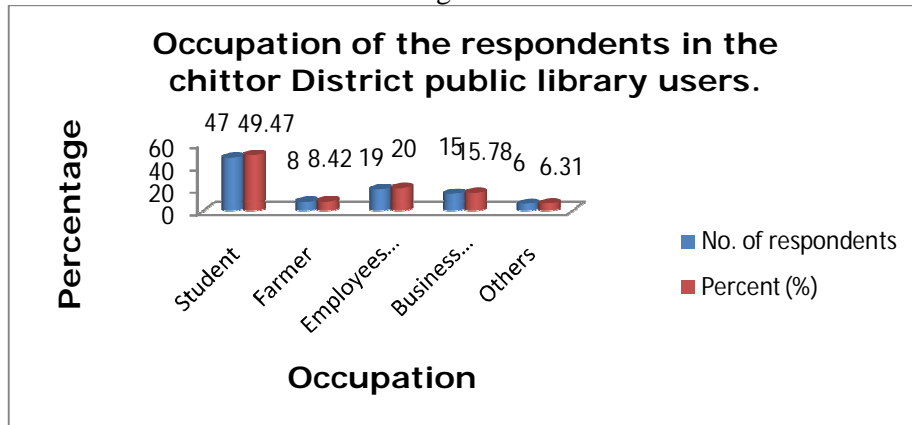


Figure 1 Occupation of the users. It is evident from the figure- 1 that majority of the respondents (49-47%) are students, 20. 0% respondents ae employees, 15.78% respondents are business people, 8.42% respondents are formers and remaining 6.31 % respondents are other professionals. Hence it can be concluded that high percentage respondents are students.

Time spent in Public library.

To know the frequency of time spent in Chittoor District central library is shown below the table – 4.

Table 4: Time spent in the library.

SI. No	Time per day	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Less than one hour	12	12.63
2.	1 – hour	35	36.84
3.	2 – hours	26	27.36
4.	3 – hours	13	13.68
5.	More than 3 hours	9	9.47
	Total	95	100%

Table – 4 shows that majority of the respondents (36.84%) are 1 hour time spent in public library, 27.36% respondents are spent 2-hours, 13.68 % respondents are spent 3-hours time, 12.63% library users are responded less than one hour and remaining 9.47% respondents are spent more than 3 hours time in public library.

Purpose of the visiting the library

A question has been put to the respondents regarding the purpose of visiting library. The users responses shown below table – 5.

Table – 5 purpose of visiting library.

SI.No.	Frequency	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Read daily news paper	41	43.15
2.	Read periodicals	11	11.57
3.	Borrowing of books	14	14.73
4.	Reference purpose	23	24.21
5.	Others	6	6.31
	Total	95	100%

The table – 5 majority of 43.15% respondents are visiting for read daily news paper followed by 24.21 % users are responded for visiting reference purpose, 14.73% responded for visiting borrowing of books, 11.57% users are responded for reading periodicals and remaining 6.31% are responded they are visiting to the public library with other purpose. Hence it may conclude that majority of the respondents are vesting for reading news papers.

Motivation to visit the Library

The Figure shows that motivation to visit the following.

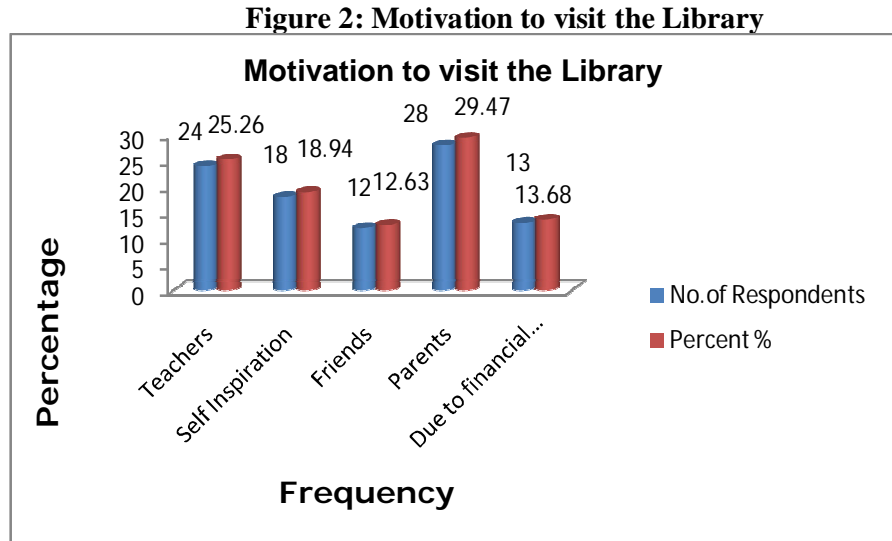


Figure – 6 it shows that (27.47%) respondents are motivated from their parents, 25.26 % respondents are motivated by teachers, 18.94% user respondents are motivated their self inspiration, 13.68% respondents are motivated by teachers, 18.94% user respondents are motivated their self inspiration, 13.68% respondents are with financial problems they are visiting the library and 12.63% respondents are motivating from their friends. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are motivated to visit the library by their parents.

Aware of Digital information Resources

The following table shows that the awareness of Digital information resources.

Table – 7: Aware of Digital information resources.

Sl.No.	Awareness	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	95	100%
2.	No	00	0%
	Total	95	

Table – 7 shows that all the respondents (100%) are aware digital information resources.

Frequency of Internet Usage

A question was put to the respondents to know their frequency of using internet their responses are given below.

Table – 8 frequency of internet usage.

Sl.No.	Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	25	26.31
2.	Twice in a week	38	40.00

3.	Once in a week	09	9.47
4.	Forth nightly	16	16.84
5.	Occasionally	07	7.36
	Total	95	100 (%)

It is evident from the table – 8 that a high percentage of the respondents (40.00%) users are using internet twice in a week followed by daily 26.31%, forthrightly 16.84%, once in a week 9.47% and occasionally 7.36% users are using the internet facility. Hence it can be concluded that a high percentage of the respondents using internet twice in a week.

Type of materials need for users

A question has been asked to the users to know the what type of materials need for users. The replies given by respondents are shown in table-9.

Table – 9: Type of materials need for users.

Sl.No.	Materials	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Latest academic Text books	24	25.26 %
2.	More number of competitive exams books	42	44.21
3.	Other materials	17	17.89
4.	Non Book Materials	12	12.63
	Total	95	100 %

It is evident from the above table – 9 shows that majority of the respondents (44.21%) are more number of competitive exams books, 25.26% respondents are replied latest academic text books, 17.89% respondents need for other materials and 12.63% respondents are opened need for non book materials.

Hence it can be conclude that majority of the respondents need more number of competitive exams books.

Users familiar with the kind of publication

A question was put to the respondents to know their frequency of users familiar with the kind of publications.

Table – 10: Frequency of users familiar with the kind of publication.

SI. No.	Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percent
1.	Abstract	19	20.00
2.	Indexing	25	26.31
3.	Bibliography	17	17.89
4.	Encyclopaedia	05	5.26
5.	Subject Periodicals	29	30.52
	Total	95	100 %

It is evident from the table – 10 that a high percentage of the respondents (30.52%) are subject periodicals, 26.31% respondents are indexing, 20.0% respondents is are using

Abstract, 17.89% respondents are using Bibliography and 5.26% respondents are using Encyclopedia. Hence it may be concluded that majority of the respondents use subject periodicals.

Users level of Satisfaction on Library services

A question was put to the respondents to know the level of satisfaction with library collection the replies given by them are shown in table – 11.

Table – 11 users level of satisfaction on Library services.

SL.No.	Library services Satisfaction Level	Highly Satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Partially Satisfied (%)	Not satisfied (%)	Highly not satisfied (%)	Total (%)
1.	Circulation service	17 (17.89)	24 (25.26)	29 (30.52)	19 (20.00)	06 (6.31)	95 (100)
2.	Reference Services	22 (22.10)	20 (21.05)	25 (26.31)	27 (28.42)	01 (1.05)	95 (100)
3.	Bibliographic Services	12 (12.63)	14 (14.73)	23 (24.21)	20 (21.05)	26 (27.36)	95 (100)
4.	Online Internet Services	15 (15.78)	18 (18.94)	30 (31.57)	29 (30.52)	03 (3.15)	95 (100)
5.	Indexing & Abstracting services	19 (20.00)	35 (3.84)	27 (28.42)	12 (12.63)	02 (2.10)	95 (100)
6.	Inter Library Loan	9 (9.47)	05 (5.26)	14 (14.73)	31 (32.63)	36 (37.89)	95 (100)

It is evident from the table – 11 shows that majority of the respondents (30.52%) are partially satisfied with circulation services, 25.26% respondents are satisfied, 20.0% respondents are not satisfied, 17.89% respondents are highly satisfied and remaining 6.31% respondents are highly not satisfied with circulation services.

The above table shows, a high Percentage of users responses (28.42%) are not satisfied with reference services, 26.13% are responded partially satisfied with reference services, 22.10% are highly satisfied with reference services, 21.05% users are satisfied, and 1.05% are highly not satisfied with reference services.

The table – 11 shows, a high percentage of the users, responses (27.36%) are highly not satisfied with Bibliographic services, 24.21% users are responded that partially satisfied, 21.05% are responded not satisfied, 14.73% are satisfied with Bibliographic services and 12.63% respondents are highly satisfied with bibliographic service.

The table – 11 shows a high percentage of the users (31.57%) are partially satisfied with online internet services, 30.52% respondents are not satisfied, 18.94% respondents are satisfied, 15.78% users are responded with online internet services and 3.15% respondents are highly not satisfied with online internet services.

It is noticed from the above table a high percentage of the respondents (36.84%) are satisfied with indexing and abstracting services, 28.42% respondents are partially satisfied, 20.0% respondents are highly satisfied, 12.63%users responses are not satisfied and 2.10% respondents are highly not satisfied with indexing and abstracting services.

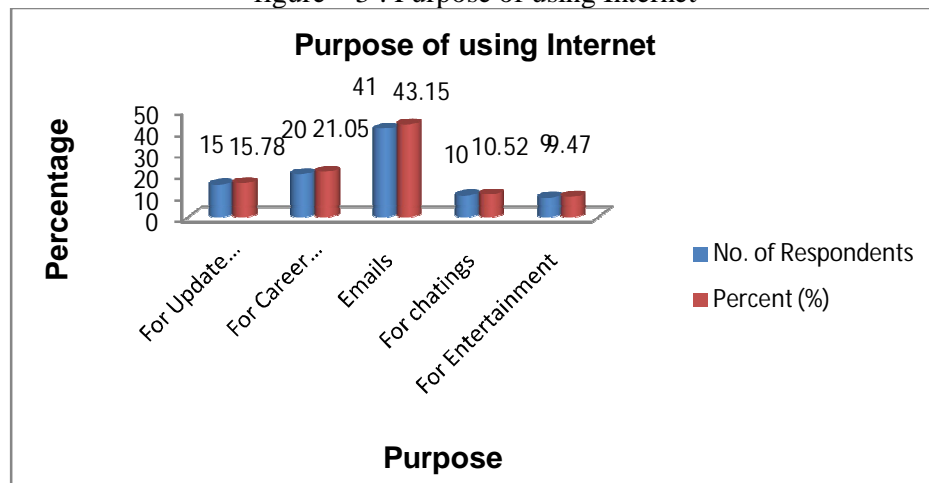
It is also evident from the table, majority of the responses (37.89%) are highly not satisfied with inter library loan, 32.63% respondents are not satisfied 14.73 % respondents are partially satisfied, 9.47% respondents are highly satisfied and remaining respond and 5.26% are satisfied with inter library loan.

Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are partially satisfied with circulation service.

Purpose using Internet Services

A question was put to the respondents to know the purpose of using Internet services are shown in figure – 3.

figure – 3 : Purpose of using Internet



The Figure: 3 shows that majority of the respondents (43.15%) are using internet for the purpose of Emails, 21.05% respondents are using internet for career development purpose, 15.78% are using for update of knowledge, 10.52% are using for chatting purpose and 9.47% respondents are using internet for Entertainment purpose. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are using internet for the purpose of E mails.

Major Findings

- Majority of the respondents 69.47% are non members of the library and remaining of them 30.52% library members users.
- Majority of male respondents 70.0 % are non members of Library users,
- Majority of the respondents (38.94%) are belongs to the age group of between 21-30,

- Majority of the respondents (49-47%) are students,
- Majority of the respondents (36.84%) are 1 hour time spent in public library
- Majority of 43.15% respondents are visiting for read daily news paper followed by 24.21 % users are responded for visiting reference purpose
- A high percentage of the respondents (40.00%) users are using internet twice in a week followed by daily 26.31%,
- Majority of the respondents (44.21%) are more number of competitive exams books,
- A high percentage of the respondents (30.52%) are subject periodicals,
- Majority of the respondents (30.52%) are partially satisfied with circulation services,
- Majority of the respondents (43.15%) are using internet for the purpose of Emails,

Suggestions

The following suggestions are very useful to development of District Central Public Library. Activities.

- Public library users are not satisfied with Physical facilities,
- To provide more facilities in the D.C.L. Like Air Conditioner facility in reading room and sufficient chairs, tables and Lighting facilities etc.,
- To provide wifi facility and digitalization work,
- To provide separate reading room for ladies,
- Government should take steps for providing access to the internet through public libraries,
- Public library authorities have a responsibility and information networks are as reasonable cost.
- Information communication technology may undertake pilot projects to connect villages and establish Rural Public libraries network.
- To request the Government to get more funds.
- Govt. should take interest to modernize the district central libraries in A.p.
- The poor people students are gain more knowledge form the public libraries so the Govt. should take prime responsibility for development of the public libraries in Andhra Pradesh.

Conclusion

Present generation users are very much interested to receive the information in different ways – information is an essential for all every one. Public libraries are a worldwide phenomenon it is a local gateway to knowledge. The public library is a dynamic institution providing access to all kinds of information to the general public therefore it is popularly known as a peoples university and the public libraries should be developed by providing adequate funds for modernise the public libraries by the government ot develop the quality of services.

References

1. Anderson, P.G. (1961) “Man, Women and Libraries :Adult Services point of views: Book Mark, 20, 99.123-125.
2. Comblell, A and Metzner, C.A.,(1950) public use of library other source of information, University of Michigan, Institute of Social Research, pp.15-20.

3. Esmail, S.M., & Uma, V. (2003). Use pattern of information sources by undergraduate students of Engineering Faculty in Annamali University. *Indian journal of information library and society (IJLIS)*, 17, 17 -26.
4. Thavamani, K. (2014). Information use pattern of Connemara public library, Chennai, Tamilnadu: a case study. *International Research: Journal of Library & information Science*. 4(1), 182196.
5. KhaiserNikam., & Jayakumara. (2014). Opinion of yound adults towards extension activites of public libraries in Karnataka: a study. *Journal of Advancements in Library Sciences*. 1(1), 22-28.
6. Nzivo, C.N. (2012). User perception on library services and information resources in Kenyan Public Libraries. *Library Review*, 61(2), 110-127.
7. Gomathi, P.A study on user satisfaction of Sources and Services: Special Reference to public Library in Chidambaram. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 2012, 1(4), 157-159.

