

Use pattern of Information Resources and Services by the Students of College of Agriculture Library, Vijayapur University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad Karnataka: A Study

Dr. Chikkamanju

Assistant Librarian
College of Agriculture library
Vijayapur
E-mail : chikkamanjumys@gmail.com

Bharath Chavan

Associate Resource Person
Azim Premji Foundation
Kalaburagi
E-mail : brtchavan2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out on Information Resources and Services by the Students of College of Agriculture Library, Vijayapur. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad Karnataka. This study evaluates the resources and services , types of resources frequency of visiting library, problems faced in accessing resources, use of internet, purpose of use of resources, methods of organization, For this purpose of the researchers prepared a well structured questionnaires and interview schedule as a tool for data collection and same has been distributed, collected, analyzed and presented with useful percentage analysis and suitable table for presentation of data. Results highlighting for the major findings, suggestions and conclusion.

Keywords: Information: Resources; Services; Agriculture resources; Students

1. Introduction

A college is considered as an academic institution of higher learning and many offer Degree courses in the Agriculture institutions. Education is primarily at the hub of a country's economic, social and cultural development. The library is an integrated part of any academic institution, so also of any college. Education becomes student entered and encourages students to play a dynamic and creative role in pursuing learning and reading, and making them perfect citizen. The library is a location to collect, organizes, disseminate and preserve information. The sources of information i.e. several types of sources like Books, Periodicals and Serials, Academic Dissertations, Government Publications, Annual Reviews, Research Reports, , Standards & Specification, Patents, Pamphlets, Conferencing Proceedings, Maps, Atlases, and Globes, Rare Books, Manuscripts, Slides, Audio Cassettes etc. and with the advent of electronic media like E-Databases, E-Journals, E-Books, etc made available via Internet, etc. Every educational work without libraries becomes meaningless and also every educational institution takes its prestige from the richness of its libraries. Education and library have been inseparable since centuries and civilizations. Evidences are plenty where the library has been one integral part of all education, more so in the institutions of higher learning. In India, Nalanda and Takshashila Universities and even the Gurukula type of education has highly dependent on their libraries.

The aim of a college education and college libraries is interrelated. College library extends opportunities for self-education to the deserving and enthusiastic students without any distinction. These libraries develop in each student a sense of responsibility in the pursuit of knowledge. College library stimulates the students to obtain, evaluate and recognize knowledge and to familiarize himself with the trends of knowledge for further education and learning new disciplines.

2. Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the study are

- To identify the Resources and Services in the college of agriculture library, Vijayapur
- To find out the types of information resources available in the college of agriculture library
- To identify the Purpose of use of Internet and
- To find out the Opinion about library collections in the college of agriculture library

3. Methodology

The present study aims to examine the resources and services in the college of agriculture library, Vijayapur. The questionnaire method was used for the present study to collect the necessary data, keeping in view the objectives of the study. A total 85 questionnaires were distributed among the agriculture college students and 78 filled questionnaires were received back. The rate of response of 91.76% the collected data has been analyzed. and also statistical techniques was used such as Mean, Standard Deviation, Anova test, Chisquare test formula

$$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{i,j} - E_{i,j})^2}{E_{i,j}}$$

was used for testing hypotheses.
at $p < .05$. Tested tables.

The result is significant

4. Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of the study limited to Information Resources and Services by the Students of College of Agriculture Library, Vijayapur. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad Karnataka

5. Data Analysis and Interpretations

Table-1: Gender Wise Distribution

Sl.No	Sex	Respondents	Percentage
a.	Male	44	56.41
b.	Female	34	43.59
	Total	78	100.00

The table-1 depicts that total 85 questionnaire were distributed to the target respondents out of which 78 filled questionnaire were returned back, which amounts to 91.76% It may be seen from the table that a majority of the respondents numbering 44 (56.41 percent) are Male and the remaining 34(43.59 percent) are Female.

Table-2: Members of College library

SI No	Particular	Respondents	Percentage
a	Yes	71	91.03
b	No	07	8.97
Total		78	100.00

The Table-2 also depicts that Members of College library. About 71(91.03 percent) of respondents opined ‘Yes’, and remaining 07(8.97percent) respondents opined ‘No’,.

Table-3: Frequency of Visit College library

SI No	Particular	Respondents	Percentage
a.	Every Day	71	65.38
b.	Weekly Once	7	34.62
c.	Fortnightly	0	00
d.	Monthly	0	00
e.	Never	0	00
Total		78	100.00

Table -3. It can be observed from the Table-5 that 71(65.38 percent) of respondents are visiting College libraries in ‘every day’, and followed by 07(34.62 percent) of respondents are visiting College libraries in ‘Weekly once’,

Table-4: Types of Resource Available in Library

SI No	Types of resources	Excellence	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
1.	Books	19 (24.36)	22 (28.21)	33 (42.31)	3 (3.85)	1 (1.28)
2.	Journals	14 (17.95)	23 (29.49)	27 (34.62)	13 (16.67)	1 (1.28)
3.	Conference Proceedings	-	13 (16.67)	34 (43.59)	25 (32.05)	6 (7.69)
4.	Dissertation	3 (3.85)	6 (7.69)	33 (42.31)	26 (33.33)	10 (12.82)
5.	Back Volumes of Periodicals	9 (11.54)	16 (20.51)	33 (42.31)	16 (20.51)	4 (5.13)
6.	News papers and Magazines	38 (48.72)	24 (30.77)	11 (14.10)	5 (6.41)	0 (0.00)
7.	University News Letters	6 (7.69)	18 (23.08)	34 (43.59)	19 (24.36)	1 (1.28)
8.	E-Books	2 (2.56)	10 (12.82)	20 (25.64)	18 (23.08)	28 (35.90)
9.	E-Journals under CERA	4 (5.13)	6 (7.69)	23 (29.49)	18 (23.08)	27 (34.62)
10.	E- Databases	7 (8.97)	6 (7.69)	19 (24.36)	18 (23.08)	28 (35.90)
11.	E-Thesis/Dissertation	2 (2.56)	11 (14.10)	13 (16.67)	26 (33.33)	26 (33.33)

The Table-4 depicts that in case of books about 33 (42.31 %) of students opine as ‘Good’, followed by 22 (28.21 %) opine as ‘Very Good’, 19 (24.36%) opine as ‘Excellence’, 03 (03.85%) opine as ‘Average’ and 01 (01.28%) opine as ‘Poor’.

About 27 (34.62 %) of students opine as that the ‘Journals’ are ‘Good’, followed by 23(29.49 %) opine as ‘Very Good’, 14 (17.95%) opine as ‘Excellence’, 13 (16.67%) opine as ‘Average’ and 01 (01.28%) opine as ‘Poor’.

About 34(43.59%) of students opine as that the ‘Conference Proceedings’, are ‘Good’, followed by 25(32.05%) opine as ‘Average’, 13(16.67%) opine as ‘Very good’, 06(7.69%) opine as ‘Poor’.

About 33(42.31%) of students opine as that the ‘Dissertation’, are ‘Good’, followed by 26(33.33%) opine as ‘Average’, and 10(12.82%) opine as ‘Poor’. And 33(42.31%) students opine as that the ‘Back Volumes of Periodicals’, are ‘Good’, and followed by 16(20.51%) opine as each very good and average.

About 38(48.72%) of students opine as that the ‘News papers and Magazines’, are ‘Excellence’, followed by 24(30.77%) opine as ‘Verygood’, 34(43.59%) opine as ‘University News Letters’, are ‘Good’, and 19(24.36%) opine as ‘Average’. About 28(35.90%) of students opine as that the ‘E-Books’, are ‘poor’, followed by 20(25.64%) opine as ‘Good’, 27(34.62%) of students opine as ‘E-Journals under CERA’, are Poor and 23(29.49%) opine as that the opine as ‘Good’. 28(35.90%) opine as ‘E- Databases’, are ‘poor’, and 19(24.36%) opine as ‘Good’, and 26(33.33%) of each opine as that ‘E-Thesis/Dissertation’, are average and poor.

Table-6: Choose books and other reading materials for study in the Library

Sl No	Particulars	Never	Occasionally	Fairly Many Times	Very Often	Always	Mean	SD
a.	Recommended in Syllabus	3 (3.85)	13 (16.67)	13 (16.67)	34 (43.59)	15 (19.23)	3.58	1.09
b.	Recommended by Teachers	2 (2.56)	6 (7.69)	17 (21.79)	23 (29.49)	30 (38.46)	3.93	1.06
c.	Recommended by Friends	3 (3.85)	20 (25.64)	24 (30.77)	19 (24.36)	12 (15.38)	3.21	1.10
d.	Having seen in Exhibitions, Book shops etc.	10 (12.82)	36 (46.15)	13 (16.67)	13 (16.67)	6 (7.69)	2.60	1.13

The Table-6 depicts that in case of ‘recommended in Syllabus’ about 34(43.59 %) of students opine as ‘Very often’, followed by 15 (19.23 %) opine as ‘Always’, with mean value of 3.58 and SD being 1.09. and 30(38.465%) opine as that ‘recommended by Teachers’, are ‘always’, followed by 23(28.49%) opine as ‘Very often’, with mean value of 3.93 and SD being 1.06. 24(30.775%) opine as that ‘Recommended by Friends’, are ‘Fairly Man'yTimes’, and 20(25.64%) opine as ‘Occasionally’, with mean value of 3.21 and SD being 1.10. finally 36(46.15%) opine as that ‘Having seen in Exhibitions, Book shops etc’, ‘Occasionally’, and 13(16.67%) of opine as ‘Fairly Many Times’, and Very often’, each.

Table-7: Find required books and other reading materials in the library

Sl No	Particulars	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important	Essential	I Don't Know	Mean	SD	X ²
a.	By consulting Library catalogue	3 (3.85)	20 (25.64)	34 (43.59)	15 (19.23)	6 (7.69)	3.01	0.95	0.000
b.	By seeing the display of new arrivals in the Library	1 (1.28)	13 (16.67)	26 (33.33)	36 (46.15)	2 (2.56)	3.32	0.82	0.000
c.	With the help of Library staff	11 (14.10)	36 (46.15)	14 (17.95)	15 (19.23)	2 (2.56)	2.50	1.03	0.000
d.	Directly from shelves	3 (3.84)	13 (16.66)	20 (25.64)	38 (48.71)	4 (5.12)	3.34	0.94	0.000

The Table-7 depicts that in case of ‘By consulting Library catalogue’, about 34(43.59 %) of students opine as ‘Very Important, followed by 20 (25.64%) opine as ‘Somewhat Important’, with mean value of 3.01 and SD being 0.95. followed by 36(46.15%) opine as ‘By seeing the display new arrivals in the Library’, are ‘Essential’, and 26(33.33%) opine as ‘are ‘Very Important’, with mean value of 3.32 and SD being 0.82. 36(46.15%) opine as ‘With the help of Library staff’, are ‘Somewhat Important’, and 15(19.23%) opine as are ‘Essential’, with mean value of 2.50 and SD being 1.03. and 38(48.71%) opine as are ‘Directly from shelves’, are ‘Essential’, and 20(25.64%) opine as are ‘Very Important’,. The X^2 value of <0.05 considered are significant.

Table-8: Types of Library Services

Sl No	Particulars	Excellence	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Mean	SD	X^2
a.	Inter Library Loan	2 (2.56)	7 (8.97)	18 (23.08)	14 (17.95)	37 (47.44)	3.98	1.13	0.000
b.	Current Awareness services	4 (5.13)	20 (25.64)	20 (25.64)	22 (28.21)	12 (15.38)	3.23	1.14	0.005
c.	Selective Dissemination of Information services	1 (1.28)	17 (21.79)	26 (33.33)	20 (25.64)	14 (17.95)	3.37	1.05	0.000
d.	News papers clipping services	19 (24.36)	21 (26.92)	17 (21.79)	12 (15.38)	9 (11.54)	2.62	1.31	0.174
e.	Photocopy services	16 (20.51)	14 (17.95)	27 (34.62)	10 (12.82)	11 (14.10)	2.82	1.28	0.018
f.	Internet	16 (20.51)	8 (10.26)	25 (32.05)	15 (19.23)	14 (17.95)	3.03	1.35	0.186

The Table-8 depicts that in case of ‘Inter Library Loan’, about 37(47.44 %) of students opine as ‘Poor’, followed by 18(23.08%) opine as ‘Good’, with mean value of 3.98 and SD being 1.13. 22(28.21%) opine as ‘Current Awareness services’, are ‘Average’, and 20(25.64%) opine as Very good and Good each with mean value of 3.23 and SD being 1.14. about 26(33.33%) opine as ‘Selective Dissemination of Information services’, are ‘good’, and 20(25.64%) opine as ‘Average’, with mean value of 3.37 and SD being 1.05. about 21(26.92%) opine as that ‘News papers clipping services’, are ‘Very Good’, and 19(24.36%) opine as ‘Excellence’, with mean value of 2.62 and SD being 1.31. about 27(34.62%) opine as that ‘Photocopy services’, are ‘Good’, and 16(20.51%) opine as ‘Excellence’, with mean value of 2.82 SD being 1.28 about 25(32.05%) opine as that ‘Internet’, are ‘Good’, and 16(20.51%) opine as ‘Excellence’, with mean value of 3.03 and SD being 1.35 The X^2 value of <0.05 considered are significant.

Table-9: Purpose of use of Internet

Sl No	Particulars	Never	Occasionally	Fairly Many Times	Very Often	Always
a.	E-mail	19 (24.36)	33 (42.31)	9 (11.54)	10 (12.82)	7 (8.97)
b.	Chatting	62 (79.49)	9 (11.54)	3 (3.85)	1 (1.28)	3 (3.85)
c.	Entertainment	50 (64.10)	11 (14.10)	8 (10.26)	4 (5.13)	5 (6.41)
d.	Getting Information for study	2 (2.56)	6 (7.69)	18 (23.08)	22 (28.21)	30 (38.46)
e.	To use social media	35 (44.87)	13 (16.67)	7 (8.97)	11 (14.10)	12 (15.38)
f.	Discussion forums	12 (15.38)	33 (42.31)	15 (19.23)	12 (15.38)	6 (7.69)

Anova Test				
Sources of Variance	Sum of Square	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F = 2.58659
Between Groups	1798.2	4	449.55	
With in Groups	4345	25	173.8	
Total	6143.2	29	623.35	

Table-9 The ANOVA test conducted for 4 df at the 5% level of significance shows that there is a significant relationship between purpose of use of internet and types (F=2.58659, P=.000<0.05). Hence, sum of squares between groups 1798.2 df 4 and mean square of 449.55 followed by sum of square with in groups 4345 and df 25 mean square of 173.8.

Table-10: Opinion about library collection

Sl No	Particulars	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Chi-square
a.	More Useful	3 (3.85)	4 (5.13)	10 (12.82)	35 (44.87)	26 (33.33)	Chi-square= 282.941, df=16,p=0.000 The result is significant at p < .05.
b.	Useful	1 (1.28)	4 (5.13)	5 (6.41)	47 (60.26)	21 (26.92)	
c.	Less Useful	13 (16.67)	39 (50.00)	19 (24.36)	5 (6.41)	2 (2.56)	
d.	Not Useful	31 (39.74)	35 (44.87)	4 (5.13)	3 (3.85)	5 (6.41)	
e.	I Don't know	43 (55.13)	23 (29.49)	7 (8.97)	2 (2.56)	3 (3.85)	

The Table-10 depicts that in case of 'More Useful', about 35(44.87%) of students opine as 'Agree', and 26(33.335%) opine as 'Strongly Agree', followed by 47(60.26%) of opine as 'Useful', are 'Agree', and 21(26.92%) opine as 'Useful', are 'Strongly Agree', about 39(50.00%) opine as 'Less Useful', are 'Disagree', and 19(24.365%) opine as 'Neutral', about 35(44.87%) opine as Not useful are Disagree and 31(39.74%) opine as Strongly disagree about 43(55.13%) opine as I Don't know are Strongly disagree and 23(29.49%) opine as Disagree. The significant relationship between Opinion about library collection and useful of resources that is Chi-square= 282.941, df=16,p=0.000, The result is significant at p < .05.

Table-11: Problems faced by while using Resources

Sl No	Problems	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Chisquare
a.	Mixed subject Books	19 (24.36)	27 (34.62)	16 (20.51)	10 (12.82)	6 (7.69)	15.4238. The p-value is .219073. The result is not significant at p < .05.
b.	Difficult to Finding needed books	12 (15.38)	28 (35.90)	13 (16.67)	14 (17.95)	11 (14.10)	
c.	Not get the required books	15 (19.23)	26 (33.33)	9 (11.54)	18 (23.08)	10 (12.82)	
d.	Books Not Organized properly	23 (29.49)	30 (38.46)	13 (16.67)	6 (7.69)	6 (7.69)	

The Table-11 depicts that in case of 'Mixed subject Books', about 27(34.62%) of students opine as 'Dis Agree', and 19(24.36%) opine as 'Strongly Disagree', followed by in case of 'Difficult to Finding needed books', about 28(35.90%) opine as Disagree and 14(17.95%) opine as 'Agree', about 'Not get the required books', 26(33.33%) opine as disagree and 18(23.08%) opine as Agree in case of 'Books Not Organized properly', 30(38.46%) opine as 'Disagree', and 23(29.49%) opine as 'Strongly disagree',

The significant relationship between Problems faced by while using Resources and types of problems that is Chi-square= 15.4238. The p-value is .219073. The result is not significant at $p < .05$.

Table-12: Frequency of conducting orientation programme

Sl No	Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
a.	Always	4	5.13
b.	Sometimes	17	21.79
c.	Often	17	21.79
d.	Never	31	39.74
e.	I Don't Know	9	11.54
Total		78	100.00

Table -12. Also depicts that 31(39.74 %) of respondents are opine about frequency of conducting programme College libraries in 'Never, and followed by 17(21.79 %) of respondents are opine about frequency of conducting programme College libraries in Sometimes and often and 09(11.54%) of respondents opine as I don't know and only 04(5.13%) of respondents are opine about frequency of conducting programme College libraries in 'Always'.

6. Findings

The Major findings of the study are

- Nearly 44 (56.41%) are Male and the remaining 34(43.59 %) are Female.(**Table-1**)
- Majority 71(91.03 %) of respondents opined as 'Yes', and remaining 07(8.97%) respondents opined as 'No',(**Table-2**)
- Majority 71(65.38 %) of respondents are visiting College libraries in 'every day', for reading purposes(**Table-3**)
- Nearly 33 (42.31 %) of students opine as 'Good', followed by 22 (28.21 %) opine as 'Very Good', for Types of Resource Available in Library, from books and journals.(**Table-4**)
- About 34(43.59 %) of students opine as 'Very often', followed by 15 (19.23 %) opine as 'Always', with mean value of 3.58 and SD being 1.09. from Recommended in Syllabus (**Table-5**)
- Nearly 34(43.59 %) of students opine as 'Very Important, followed by 20 (25.64%) opine as 'Somewhat Important', 'By consulting Library catalogue', (**Table-6**)
- About 37(47.44 %) of students opine as 'Poor',followed by 18(23.08%) opine as 'Good', with mean value of 3.98 and SD being 1.13. 'Inter Library Loan', (**Table-7**)
- about 35(44.87%) of students opine as 'Agree ',and 26(33.335%) opine as 'Strongly Agree', from 'More Useful', (**Table-8**)
- Nearly 27(34.62%) of students opine as 'Dis Agree ',and19(24.36%) opine as 'Strongly Disagree', 'Mixed subject Books', (**Table-9**)
- About 31(39.74 %) of respondents are opine about frequency of conducting programme College libraries in 'Never, (**Table-10**)

7. Suggestions

The library committee should meet frequently to discuss the various issues related to college library. The weeding out process of unused documents done on regular basis in consultation with concerned subject experts/Head of the department of their respective Colleges. It should also provide orientation and training towards effective use of subscribed e-resources. The emergency light/generator is required, when the electricity fails in the library. Multiple copies

of important textbooks should be purchased for the benefit of students. Working hours of libraries should be enhanced during examination time so that the students can utilize the library resources to the maximum, since they are not allowed to keep the library books until the compilation of their examinations.

8. Conclusion

This study provided insight into the use of information resources and services by the students belonging to Agriculture students. College is suffering inadequacy of library resources. Therefore the study helps not only to strengthen the library resources and services on the basis of the user needs, but also act as a guide in various decision making policies. Old editions of books must be weeded out and add latest editions and competitive books for better utilizations of resources.

References:

1. Allen, G.G. (1982). The Role of the Library in Higher Education and the Implications for the External Mode of Study: An Australian Perspective. *Higher education*, 11(5), 531-542.
2. Chopra, H.R. & Banerjee (2005). Utilization of library and information services of public libraries in Punjab : A case study, *Journal of Library and Information Science* , 30 (1-2) 29-44.
- a. Davarpanah, M. R., & Dadkhah, N. (2012). Use and Cost of Electronic Resources in Central Library of Ferdowsi University Based on E-metrics. (English). *Journal of Information Processing & Management*, 27(3), 777-797.
3. Francis, A T (2012). Evaluation of Use of Consortium of e-Resources in Agriculture in Context of Kerala Agricultural University. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 32(1), 38-44.
- a. Kaur, A., & Manhas, R. (2008). Use of Internet services and resources in the engineering colleges of Punjab and Haryana (India): A study. *International Information & Library Review*, 40(1), 10-20.
4. Kaur, Baljinder & Verma, Rama (2009). Use of Electronic Information Resources: A Case Study of Thapar University. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 29(2), 67-73.
5. Kiran Kumar, G & Kumbar, Mallinath (2012). Use of Electronic Information Resources and Search Pattern by the faculty of Autonomous Engineering Colleges in Bangalore: A Study. *SALIS Journal of Library and Information Science*, 4 (1-4), 1-9.
6. Kumbar, Mallinath & Manjunath Lohar (2005). Teacher's attitude towards library resources and services in aided and unaided first grade colleges in Shimoga district: A survey. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*. 42(4), 493 - 514.
7. Manjunath Lohar & Kumbar, Mallinath (2012). Faculty opinion towards information resources and services: A survey of undergraduate college libraries in Chitradurga and Challakere towns. *Srels journal of information management*, 49(1), 107-122.

