



USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN FIRST GRADE COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO TUMKUR UNIVERSITY: A PILOT STUDY

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Abstract:-The present study was carried out at Tumkur University of affiliated Colleges, such as Arts College and Science College, Tumkur. The studies aim to examine the Information resources and services, facilities, Use of Internet, factors affecting the optimum utilization of N-List Services, place of access, purpose of use, types of services, level of satisfaction, problem faced while accessing, training/ orientation program and preferred external storage medium for storing information resources downloaded via N-List Services. For this purpose the researchers prepared a well structured questionnaire and interview schedule as a tool for data collection and same was analyzed and presented with useful percentage analysis and suitable table for presentation of data. The article summarizes the results highlighting the major findings, suggestions and conclusion.

Keywords:Information Resources., Services., Use of Internet., Use of N-LIST Services., First Grade Colleges., Tumkur University

1.INTRODUCTION

The quality of education is greatly linked with libraries and the information centers which decide the quality of teaching and learning process in an institution. Library is a location to collect, organizes, disseminate and preserve information. The sources of information i.e. books, reports, proceedings, research reports, magazines, journals and non-book materials are the prime collection of academic library. In the words of S.R. Dongerkery "A well stocked and up-to-date library is a sinequa non for every modern educational institution". Every educational work without libraries becomes meaningless and also every educational institution takes its prestige from the richness of its libraries.

A college is considered as an academic institution of higher learning and many offer Three-Year Degree courses namely B.A., B.Com., B.Sc., BBM, BCA etc. In colleges, library occupies a prominent position and it is an important and integral part of the teaching and research programmes. It is not merely a depository of books, but an active workshop instrument in the production of original thinking. The aims of college education and college libraries are inter-related. It extends opportunities for self-education to the deserving and enthusiastic users. These libraries develop in users a sense of responsibility in the pursuit of knowledge and stimulate the users to obtain, evaluate and recognize knowledge and to familiarize him with the trends of knowledge for further education and learning a new discipline.

2.NEED FOR THE STUDY

At present the Undergraduate college libraries in Tumkur Towns, The effective use of the available information resources and the services will ensure the growth of intelligence and professionalism in the information seekers. In order to serve the faculty for academic work efficiently and effectively it is necessary to ascertain their use of information resources and services in print and electronic environment. The study mainly focus on different

aspects of libraries particularly information resources and services in college libraries, infrastructure facilities, users satisfaction, difficulties in accessing and utilizing information resources and this study required not only to identify the lacuna but also to find solutions to improve the quality of library resources and services in First Grade Colleges affiliated to Tumkur University, Tumkur.

3.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study conceived under the title “USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN FIRST GRADE COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO TUMKUR UNIVERSITY, TUMKUR: A PILOT STUDY”.

4.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are:

- 1.To know the various types of information sources available in the libraries of First Grade Colleges affiliated to Tumkur University, Tumkur.
- 2.To know the users opinion about the quality and quantity of reading materials in college libraries affiliated to Tumkur University, Tumkur.
- 3.To study the different type of services offered in the library for teaching and learning activities;
- 4.To know the availability of Internet facility in the library and its use in collecting information for their academic programmes;
- 5.To study the physical infrastructure facilities available in First Grade Colleges.

5.METHODOLOGY

The investigator has designed a set of questionnaires to collect the primary data from the students and faculties five under graduate colleges in these towns. The questionnaire consists of purpose of visit to library, type of reading/references materials, availability of Internet facility, Library resources and services, N-LIST services, etc. To collect the required data for the present study.

6.SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study attempts to know the present conditions of library facilities resources, and services and status of library services, resources, etc. The study delimits its scope to Government, Aided, Un –Aided under graduate colleges of the towns. Further, while studying user requirements, the scope of the study is confined to students and faculties of under graduate colleges as they are prime movers of an educational institution, though the end users are students, ministerial staff and research personal.

7.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Belkin (1980) , Dervin (1983), Borgmann and Meadow (1989), Borgmann and Meadow (1989), carried out a study in order to establish a pattern of information seeking behaviour among academic researchers. use of electronic information resources. Renekar (1992), Tillman and Ladner (1993); Cromer and Johnson (1994); Adams and Bonk (1995); Bane and Milheim (1995); Abels et al. (1996) and Liebscher et al. (1997) have richly contributed to the subject. Kumbhar (2000), Ajala (1997), Satyanarayana (1993), Kapoor (1984), Studied the method of stock verification for assessing the loss of books in 17 college libraries in Shimoga city of Karnataka, India. The study reports results of a questionnaires survey used to obtain necessary data for the study and suggest several measures which include: the percentage of books to be written off, availability of reprographic facilities; and vigilance by library staff compared with other norms by UGC.

8.DATAANALYSISAND INTERPREATATION

The demographic characteristic of the study population relation to the Colleges, Category, Gender, Discipline has been summarized in the tables below.

Table-1: College-Wise Distribution of the Questionnaire

College Category	Students		Faculties		Total	
	Distributed	Received	Distributed	Received	Distributed (N=240)	Received (N=167)
Govt.	55	32(58.18%)	25	15 (60.00%)	75	47 (62.66%)
Aided	55	41(74.55%)	25	17 (68.00%)	75	58 (77.33%)
Un-Aided	55	43 (78.18%)	25	19 (76.00%)	75	62 (82.66%)
Total	165	116 (70.30%)	75	51 (68.00%)	240	167 (69.58%)

The above table-1 depicts that total 240 questionnaires were distributed to the target respondents. Out of which of 167 filled in questionnaire were returned back. Which amount to 69.58%.

Total 165 questionnaire were distributed to students and 116 filled questionnaire received back amounting 70.30%. For faculties 75 questionnaires were distributed and 51 questionnaires were received back amounting 68.00%.

Table-2: Category-Wise Distribution of Respondents

College Category	Students (N=116)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=167)
Govt.	32 (27.59%)	15 (29.41%)	47 (28.14%)
Aided	41 (35.34)	17 (33.33%)	58 (34.73%)
Un-Aided	43 (37.07)	19 (37.25%)	62 (37.12%)

The above table-2 depicts category wise distribution of the respondents. There are three categories of colleges under the study. In Government Colleges 47 (28.14%) of responses of which 32 (27.59%) are students and 15 (29.41%) are faculties.

The Aided colleges amounts 58 (34.73%) of responses of which 41 (35.34%) are students and 17 (33.33%) are faculties.

The Un-Aided colleges amounts 62 (37.12%) of responses of which 43 (37.07%) are students and 19 (37.25%) are faculties.

Table-3: Gender-Wise distribution of respondents

Gender	Students(N=116)	Faculties(N=51)	Total (N=167)
Male	67(58.77%)	35(68.62%)	102(61.07%)
Female	49(42.98%)	16(31.37%)	65(39.39%)

The above table-3 depicts gender wise distributions of the respondents about 102 (61.07%) respondents are 'Male' and 65 (39.39%) are 'Female'.

The table also depicts that 67 (58.77%) students are 'Male' and 49 (42.98%) are 'Female'. About 35 (68.63%) faculties are 'Male' and 16 (31.37%) are 'Female'.

Table-4: Discipline-Wise distribution of Respondents

Discipline	Students(N=116)	Faculties(N=51)	Total (N=167)
Arts	44(37.93%)	21(41.18%)	65(38.92%)
Science	56(49.12%)	17(33.33%)	73(44.24%)
Commerce	16(14.04%)	13(25.49%)	29(17.57%)

The table-4 above shows discipline wise distribution of the respondents. 65 (38.92%) respondents are from Arts discipline, 73 (44.24%) are from Science discipline and 29 (17.57%) are from Commerce discipline.

The table also shows that 44(37.93%) of students and 21 (41.18%) of faculties are from Arts discipline, 56 (49.12%) of students and 17(33.33%) of faculties are from Science discipline, and 16 (14.04%) of students and 13 (25.49%) of faculties are from the commerce discipline.

Table-5: Library Visit

Visit to College Library	Students(N=116)	Faculties(N=51)	Total (N=167)
Yes	114(98.28%)	51(100)	165(98.80%)
No	02(01.72%)	--	02(01.09%)

The above table-5 depicts that majority of 165 (98.80%) of respondents visit the library and information centre and 02 (01.72%) do not visit.

The table also depicts that all the faculties visit the library and only 02 (01.72%) of students do not visit.

Table-6: Frequency of Visit

Frequency of Visit	Students(N=114)	Faculties(N=51)	Total (N=165)
Every day	22(19.30%)	07(13.73%)	29(17.57%)
Once in two days	36(31.58%)	11(21.57%)	47(28.48%)
Occasionally	31(27.19%)	12(23.53%)	43(26.06%)
Weekly once	19(16.67%)	17(33.33%)	36(21.81%)
Monthly	06(5.26%)	04(07.84%)	10(06.06%)

The table-6 above depicts that 47 (28.48%) of respondents visit once in two days to library, followed by 43 (26.06%) visit occasionally, 36 (21.81%) visit once in week, 29 (17.57%) visit every day and 10 (06.06%) visit monthly.

The table also depicts that 22 (19.30%) of students and 07 (13.73%) of faculties visit library every day, followed by 36 (31.58%) of students and 11 (21.57%) of faculties visit the library once in two days, 31 (27.19%) of students and 12 (23.53%) of faculties visit occasionally, 19 (16.67%) of students and 17 (33.33%) of faculties visit weekly once to a library and 06 (05.26%) of students and 04 (07.84%) of faculties visit the library monthly.

Table-7: Types of Documents

Types of Documents	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
Prescribed Text books(in Syllabus)	96(84.21%)	49(96.08%)	149(90.30%)
Other than prescribed Text books	81(71.05%)	33(64.71%)	114(69.09%)
General books on respective subjects	74(64.91%)	21(41.18%)	95(57.57%)
Reference books(Encyclopaedia, Dictionaries, etc)	52(45.61%)	26(50.98%)	78(47.27%)
Journals in respective subjects	21(18.42%)	22(43.14%)	43(26.06%)
Back volumes of journals	14(12.28%)	19(37.25%)	33(20.00%)
News papers	99(86.84%)	41(80.39%)	140(84.84%)
Question papers of previous years	106(92.98%)	36(70.59%)	142(86.06%)
Popular Magazines	43(37.72%)	31(60.78%)	74(44.84%)
Latest Arrival in your subject	60(52.63%)	43(84.31%)	103(62.42%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The above table-7 depicts that 149 (90.30%) of respondents use prescribed text books, followed by 114 (69.09%) of respondents use other than prescribed text books, 95 (57.57%) general books on respective subject, 78(47.27%) reference books, 43(26.06%) journal in respective subjects, 33(20.00%) back volumes of journals,

140(84.84%) news papers, 142 (86.06%) question papers of previous years, 74 (44.84%) popular magazines, and 103 (62.42%) latest arrival in there subject.

The table also depicts that 96 (84.21%) of faculties and 49 (96.08%) of students use prescribed text books, followed b 81 (71.05%) of students and 33 (64.71%) of faculties use other than prescribed text books, 74(64.91%) of students and 21 (41.18%) of faculties use general books on respective subjects, 52(45.61%) of students and 26(50.98%) of faculties use reference books, 21(18.42%) of students and 22(43.14%) of faculties use journals in respective subjects, 14(12.28%) of students and 19 (37.25%) of faculties use back volumes of journals, 99 (86.84%) of students and 41 (80.39%) of faculties use news papers, 106(92.98%) of students and 36(70.59%) of faculties use question papers of previous years, 43 (37.72%) of students and 31(60.78%) of faculties use popular magazines, and 60 (52.63%) of students and 43(84.31%) of faculties use latest arrival in your subject.

Table-8: Purpose of visit

Purpose of visit	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
To borrow books	111(97.37%)	42(82.35%)	153(92.72%)
To reading materials in their subjects	106(92.98%)	46(90.20%)	152(92.12%)
To read news papers and popular magazines	104(91.23%)	31(60.78%)	135(81.81%)
To know the latest arrivals in the library in their subject	79(69.30%)	18(35.29%)	97(58.78%)
To prepare a reading list considered to be important in their subject	33(28.95%)	12(23.53%)	45(27.27%)
To prepare seminar/assignments	47(41.23%)	--	47(28.48%)
To prepare competitive exams	49(42.98%)	4(7.84%)	53(32.12%)
To prepare for lecturing	--	37(72.55%)	37(22.42%)
To prepare for research	--	11(21.57%)	11(06.66%)
To use Internet	52(45.61%)	24(47.06%)	76(46.06%)
For seeking Jobs	16(14.04%)	13(25.49%)	29(17.57%)
To gain current and general information	54(47.37%)	19(37.25%)	73(44.24%)
To read journal articles pertaining to their subjects	19(16.67%)	15(29.41%)	34(20.60%)
For leisure reading	39(34.21%)	36(70.59%)	75(45.45%)
To consult reference books	54(47.37%)	32(62.75%)	86(52.12%)
To consult the question papers of previous years	109(95.61%)	23(45.10%)	132(80.00%)
For discussion with friends	68(59.65%)	17(33.33%)	85(51.51%)
For getting photocopies	61(53.51%)	36(70.59%)	97(58.78%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The above table-8 depicts that 153 (92.72%) of respondents visit library for the purpose to brows book, followed by 152 (92.12%) for reading materials in their subject, 135(81.81%) of to read news papers and popular magazines, 97(58.78%) to know the latest arrivals in the library in their subject, 45 (27.27%) to prepare a reading list considered to be important in their subject, 47(28.48%) for to prepare seminar/ assignments, 53(32.12%) of to prepare competitive exams, 37 (22.42%) for to prepare for lecturing, 11 (06.66%) to prepare for research, 76 (46.06%) to use Internet, 29 (17.57%) for seeking jobs, 73 (44.24%) to gain current and general information, 34 (20.60%) to read journal articles pertaining to their subjects, 75 (45.45%) for leisure reading, 86 (52.12%) to consult reference books, 132 (80.00%) to consult the question papers of previous years, 85 (51.51%) for discussion with friends and 97 (58.78%) for getting photocopies.

The table -8 also depicts that 111 (97.37%) of students and 42 (82.35%) of faculties for the purpose of visit library to borrow books, followed by 106 (92.98%) of students and 46 (90.20%) of faculties visit for reading materials in their subject, 104 (91.23%) of students and 31 (60.78%) of faculties to read news papers and popular magazines, 79 (69.305) of students and 18 (35.29%) of faculties to know the latest arrivals in the library in their subject, 33 (28.95%) of students and 12 (23.53%) of faculties to prepare a reading list considered to be important in

their subject, 47 (41.23%) of students to prepare seminar /assignments , 49 (42.98%) of students and 04 (07.84%) of faculties to prepare competitive exams, 11(21.57%) of faculties to prepare for research, 52 (45.61%) of students and 24(47.06%) of faculties to use Internet, 16 (14.04%) of students and 13 (25.49%) of faculties for visit to seeking jobs, 54 (47.37%) of students and 19 (37.25%) of faculties to visit to gain current and general information, 19 (16.67%) of students and 15 (29.41%) of faculties to read journal articles pertaining to their subjects, 39 (34.21%) of students and 36 (70.59%) of faculties for leisure reading, 54 (47.37%) of students and 32 (62.75%) of faculties to consult reference books, 109 (95.61%) of students and 23 (45.10%) of faculties to consult the question papers of previous years, 68(59.65%) of students and 17 (33.33%) of faculties for discussion with friends, 61 (53.51%) of students and 36 (70.59%) of faculties visit library for getting photocopies.

Table-9: Opinion about Lending Services

Opinion Lending Service	Students(N=114)	Faculties(N=51)	Total (N=165)
Satisfied	51 (44.74%)	29 (56.86%)	80 (48.48%)
Fairly Satisfied	36 (31.58%)	13 (25.49%)	49 (29.69%)
Not Satisfied	27 (23.68%)	09 (17.65%)	36 (21.81%)

The above table-9 depicts that 80 (48.48%) of respondents opine that they are satisfied with the lending service, followed by 49 (29.69%) of fairly satisfied and 36 (21.81%) are not satisfied with the lending service of the Library.

The above table-9 also depicts that 51 (44.74%) of students and 29 (56.86%) of faculties are satisfied, followed by 36 (31.58%) of students and 13 (25.49%) of faculties are fairly satisfied and 27 (23.68%) of students and 09 (17.65%) of faculties are not satisfied.

Table-10: Prepared Format of Resources

Type of Resources	Students(N=114)	Faculties(N=51)	Total (N=165)
Print resources	63 (55.26%)	31 (60.78%)	94 (56.96%)
Electronic resources	12 (10.53%)	09 (17.65%)	21 (12.72%)
Both Print and Electronic resources	39 (34.21%)	11 (21.57%)	50 (30.30%)

The above table-10 shows that 94 (56.96%) of respondents prefer information resources in print format, followed by 50 (30.30%) of respondents prefer format for both print and electronic resources and only 21 (12.72%) of respondents prefer format for electronic resources.

The above table also shows that 63 (55.26%) of students and 31 (60.78%) of faculties prefer format for print resources, followed by 12 (10.53%) of students and 09 (17.65%) of faculties prefer format for electronic resources and 39 (34.21%) of students and 11 (21.57%) of faculties prefer format for both print and electronic resources.

Table-11: Printed Information resources

Information resources	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
Books	114(100%)	49(96.08%)	163(98.79%)
Current Periodicals	28(24.56%)	26(50.98%)	54(32.73%)
Bound Volumes of periodicals	18(15.79%)	21(41.18%)	39(23.64%)
Directories	11(9.65%)	06(11.76%)	17(10.30%)
Newspapers clippings	33(28.95%)	08(15.69%)	48(29.09%)
Dissertations	--	05(9.80%)	05(03.03%)
Conference Proceedings	05(4.39%)	03(5.88%)	08(4.85%)
Government publications	08(7.02%)	0(13.73%)	15(09.09%)
Reference Books (Dictionaries, Encyclopaedias etc.)	54(47.37%)	19(37.25%)	73(44.24%)
Course related materials (course outline, question papers, notes, tutorials etc.)	72(63.16%)	32(62.75%)	104(63.03%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

Table-11 depicts that 163 (98.79%) of respondents use books, followed by 104 (63.03%) course related materials, like question paper, tutorials, notes, etc, 73 (44.24%) of respondents use reference books like dictionaries, encyclopaedias etc., followed by 54 (32.73%) current periodicals, 39 (23.64%) bound volumes of periodicals, 17 (10.30%) of directories, 15 (09.09%) of government publications, 08 (4.85%) of conference proceedings, and only 05 (03.03%) of respondents use dissertations.

The above table-11 also depicts that 114 (100.00%) of students and 49 (96.08%) of faculties use books, followed 72 (63.16%) of students and 32 (62.75%) of faculties use course related materials, 54 (47.37%) of students and 19 (37.25%) of faculties use reference books like dictionaries, encyclopaedias etc, 33 (28.95%) of students and 08 (15.69%) of faculties use news paper clippings, 28 (24.56%) of students and 26 (50.98%) of faculties use current periodicals, 18 (15.79%) of students and 21 (41.18%) of faculties use bound volumes of periodicals, 11 (09.65%) of students and 06 (11.76%) of faculties use directories, 05 (04.39%) of students and 03 (05.88%) of faculties use conference proceedings and only 05 (09.80%) of faculties use dissertation and students do not use dissertation.

Table-12: Electronic Information Resources

Electronic Information Resources	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
E- Books	15(13.16%)	19(37.25%)	34(20.60%)
E- Journals	12(10.53%)	23(45.10%)	35(21.21%)
Audio-Video educational materials	03(02.63%)	04(7.84%)	07(04.24%)
E-databases	--	--	--
E-portals	--	--	--
Electronic Dissertations	--	07(13.73%)	07(04.24%)
E- Conference Proceedings	--	11(21.57%)	11(21.57%)
CDs (Provided along with the books)	--	17(33.33%)	17(33.33%)
E-Reference Resources (Dictionaries, Encyclopaedias, etc.)	22(19.30%)	11(21.56%)	33(20.00%)
E- Course related materials (course outline, question papers, notes, tutorials etc.)	56(49.12%)	28(54.90%)	84(50.90%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The above table-12 depicts that 84 (50.90%) of respondents use e-course related materials like as outline question papers, notes, tutorials, followed by 35 (21.21%) of respondents use e-journals, 34 (20.60%) of respondents use e-books, 33 (20.00%) of respondents use e-reference resources like dictionaries, encyclopaedias etc. 17 (33.33%) of respondents use CDs (provided along with the books), 11 (21.57%) of respondents use e-conference proceedings, only 07 (04.24%) of respondents both electronic dissertation and audio-video educational materials.

The above table-12 also shows 56 (49.12%) of students and 28 (54.90%) of faculties use e-course related materials, followed by 22 (19.30%) of students and 11(21.56%) of faculties use e-reference resources like dictionaries, encyclopaedias etc., 15 (13.16%) of students and 19 (37.25%) of faculties use e-books, 12 (10.53%) of students and 23 (45.10%) of faculties use e-journals, 03 (02.63%) of students and 04 (07.84%) of faculties use audio-video materials, 07 (13.73%) of faculties use e-dissertations, and e-databases and e-portals are not used by the student and faculties.

Table-13: Problems Faced while Accessing Printed Reading Materials

Problems faced reading materials	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
Poor self arrangement	36(31.58%)	12(23.53%)	48(29.09%)
The height of racks hinders browsing of books	22(19.30%)	4(7.84%)	26(15.75%)
Books relating to my subject are scattered in the library	14(12.28%)	7(13.73%)	21(12.72%)
Books are misplaced	29(25.44%)	12(23.53%)	41(24.84%)
Lack of light and ventilation in the stack room	11(9.65%)	8(15.69%)	19(11.51%)
Narrow passage between the racks hinders free movement	5(4.39%)	8(15.69%)	13(07.87%)
Books are kept under lock	40(35.08%)	6(11.76%)	46(27.87%)
Lack of assistance from the library staff in location the reading materials	29(25.44%)	3(5.88%)	32(19.39%)
The classification scheme followed by the library is not understandable	31(27.19%)	5(9.80%)	36(21.81%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The above table-13 depicts that 48 (29.09%) of respondents face problem due to poor self arrangement, followed by 46 (27.87%) books are kept under lock, 41 (24.84%) books are misplaced, 36 (21.81%) the classification scheme followed by the library is not understandable, 32 (19.39%) Lack of assistance from the library staff in location the reading materials, 26 (15.75%) the height of racks hinders browsing of books, 21 (12.72%) books relating to my subject are scattered in the library, 19 (11.51%) lack of light and ventilation in the stack room, and only 13 (07.87%) narrow passage between the hinders free movement.

The above table-13 also depicts that 40 (35.08%) of students and 06 (11.76%) of faculties face problem due to books kept under lock, followed by 36 (31.58%) of students and 12 (23.53%) of faculties face problem of poor self arrangement, 31 (27.19%) of students and 05 (09.08%) of faculties face problem due to classification scheme followed by the library is not understandable, 29 (25.44%) of students and 03 (05.88%) of faculties face problem due to lack of assistance from the library staff in location the reading materials, 22 (19.30%) students and 04 (07.84%) of faculties face problem due to height of racks hinders browsing of books, 14 (12.28%) of students and 07 (13.73%) of faculties face problem due to books relating to my subject are scattered in the library, 11 (9.65%) of students and 08 (15.69%) of faculties face problem due to lack of light and ventilation in the stack room, and only 05 (4.39%) of students and 08 (15.69%) of faculties face problem due to narrow passage between the racks hinders free movement.

Table-14: Reference Sources

Reference Sources	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
Handbooks & Manuals	48(42.11%)	19(37.25%)	67(40.61%)
Dictionaries	59(51.75%)	7(13.73%)	66(40.00%)
Encyclopaedias	32(28.07%)	14(27.45%)	46(27.88%)
Bibliographies	11(9.65%)	8(15.69%)	19(11.52%)
Biographical sources	4(3.51%)	3(5.88%)	7(4.24%)
Directories	7(6.14%)	4(7.84%)	11(6.67%)
Almanacs	11(9.65%)	4(7.84%)	15(09.09%)
Geographical sources (Maps, globs, atlas, etc.)	22(19.30%)	8(15.69%)	30(18.18%)
Gazetteers	12(10.53%)	5(9.80%)	17(10.30%)
Indexing sources	5(4.39%)	6(11.76%)	11(6.67%)
Abstracting sources	9(7.89%)	11(21.57%)	20(12.12%)
Statistical sources	14(12.28%)	9(17.65%)	23(13.94%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The above table-14 depicts that 67 (40.61%) of respondents use hand books and manuals, followed by 66 (40.00%) use dictionaries, 46 (27.88%) encyclopaedias, 30 (18.18%) geographical sources (maps, glob, atlas, etc.), 20 (12.12%) abstracting sources, 19 (11.52%) bibliographies, 17 (10.30%) gazetteers, 15 (09.09%) almanacs, 11 (06.67%) each for both indexing sources and directories, and only 07 (04.24%) of respondents use biographical sources.

The above table-14 also depicts that 48 (42.11%) of students and 19 (37.25%) of faculties use hand books and manuals, followed by 59 (51.75%) of students and 07 (13.73%) of faculties use dictionaries, 32 (28.07%) of students and 14 (27.45%) of faculties use encyclopaedias, 11 (09.65%) students and 08(15.69%) faculties use bibliographies, 04 (3.51%) students and 03 (5.88%) faculties use biographical sources, 07 (6.14%) students and 04 (7.84%) faculties use directories, 11 (09.65%) students, 04 (07.84%) faculties use almanacs, 22 (19.30%) students and 08 (15.69%) faculties use geographical sources, 12 (10.53%) students and 05 (09.80%) faculties use gazetteers, 05 (04.39%) students, and 06 (11.76%) faculties use indexing sources, 09 (07.89%) students and 11 (21.57%) faculties use abstracting sources, and only 14 (12.28%) students and 09 (17.65%) faculties use statistical sources.

Table-15: Use of Internet

Use of Internet	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
Yes	114(100.00%)	51(100.00%)	165(100.00%)
No	--	--	--

The above table-15 depicts that all 165(100.00%) of respondents use Internet.

Table-16: Use of Various Types of N-List services

N-List Services	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
E-Journals			
American Institute of Physics	15(13.06%)	03(05.88%)	18(10.90%)
American Physical Society	09(07.89%)	02(03.92%)	11(06.66%)
Annual Reviews	07(06.14%)	09(17.65%)	16(09.69%)
Cambridge University Press	19(16.67%)	03(05.88%)	22(13.33%)
Economic and Political Weekly	22(19.30%)	34(66.67%)	56(33.93%)
Indian Journals	52(45.61%)	42(82.35%)	94(56.96%)
Institute of Physics	37(32.46%)	21(41.18%)	58(35.15%)
JSTOR	09(07.89%)	11(21.57%)	20(12.12%)
Oxford University Press	04(03.51%)	06(11.76%)	10(06.06%)
Royal Society of Chemistry	11(09.65%)	03(05.88%)	15(09.09%)
H. W. Wilson	16(14.04%)	--	16(09.69%)
E-Books			
Cambridge Books Online	13(11.40%)	09(17.65%)	22(13.33%)
E-brary	07(06.14%)	2(03.92%)	09(05.45%)
EBSCoHost-Net Library	07(06.14%)	04(07.84%)	11(06.66%)
Hindustan Book Agency	12(10.53%)	10(19.61%)	22(13.33%)
Institute of South East Asian Studies(ISEAS) Books	19(16.67%)	11(21.57%)	30(18.18%)
Oxford Scholarship	12(10.53%)	12(23.53%)	24(14.54%)
Springer E-Books	9(07.89%)	16(31.37%)	25(15.15%)
Sage Publication E-Books	--	07(13.73%)	07(04.24%)
Taylor Francis E-Books	--	02(3.92%)	02(01.21%)
Myilibrary-McGraw Hill	--	03(05.88%)	03(01.81%)
Bibliographical Databases			
MathSciNet	--	04(07.84%)	04(02.42%)
E-Resource for Universities			
Web of science	37(32.46%)	29(56.86%)	66(40.00%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The table-16 depicts that in majority 66 (40.00%) of students and faculties use Web of Science, followed by 94 (56.96%) of students and faculties use Indian Journals, 58 (35.15%) of students and faculties use Institute of Physics, 56 (33.93%) of students and faculties use Economic and Political Weekly, 30 (18.18%) of students and faculties use Institute of South East Asian Studies (ISEAS) Books, 25 (15.15%) of students and faculties use Springer e-books, 24 (14.54%) of students and faculties use Oxford Scholarship, and only 02 (01.21%) of students and faculties use Taylor Francis e-books.

Table-17: Purpose of Use of Internet

Purpose use of Internet	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
For data communication (sending and receiving e-mail, Chat, Net-Phone etc)	91(79.82%)	36(70.59%)	127(76.97%)
For reading/ writing research papers, research and projects	8(7.02%)	29(56.86%)	37(22.42%)
For accessing teaching materials	37(32.46%)	22(43.14%)	59(35.76%)
For accessing/ reading unpaid/ subscribed information resources (e-journals, e-databases etc.)	23(20.18%)	17(33.33%)	40(24.24%)
For entertainment/ recreational (adds, games, movies, songs etc.)	42(36.84%)	7(13.73%)	49(29.70%)
Social sites (Face book, Orkut, LinkedIn etc.)	79(69.30%)	19(37.25%)	98(59.39%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The above table-17 indicates the purpose of use of Internet. Majority of 127 (76.97%) of respondents use for Internet for data communication, like sending and receiving e-mail, chat, net –phone, etc, followed by 98 (59.39%) of respondents use social sites like Face book, Orkut, LinkedIn etc., 59 (35.76%) of respondents use for accessing/ reading unpaid/ subscribed information resources, like e-journals, e-databases, etc., 49 (29.70%) of respondents use for entertainment/ recreational (adds, games, movies, songs etc., 40 (24.24%) of respondents use for accessing/ reading unpaid/ subscribed information resources (e-journals, e-databases etc., and only 37 (22.42%) of respondents use for reading /writing research papers, research and projects.

The above table-17 also depicts that 91 (79.82%) of students and 36 (70.59%) of faculties use for data communication like sending and receiving e-mail, Chat, Net-Phone etc., followed by 79 (69.30%) of students and 19 (37.25%) of faculties use for Social sites like Face book, Orkut, LinkedIn etc., 42 (36.84%) of students and 07 (13.73%) of faculties use for entertainment/ recreational like adds, games, movies, songs etc., 37 (32.46%) of students and 22 (43.14%) faculties for accessing teaching materials, and only 08 (07.02%) of students and 29 (56.86%) of faculties For reading/ writing research papers, research and projects.

Table-18: Place of Access to Internet

Place of access	Students(N=114)	Faculties(N=51)	Total (N=165)
Cyber Cafe	44(38.60%)	9(17.65%)	53(32.12%)
Computer Lab	31(27.19%)	6(11.76%)	37(22.42%)
Residence	36(31.58%)	13(25.49%)	49(29.70%)
Library	27(23.68%)	18(35.29%)	45(27.27%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The above table-18 depicts that 53 (32.12%) of respondents access to the Internet from Cyber Cafe, followed by 49 (29.70%) of respondents access Internet from Residence, 45 (27.27%) of respondents access the Internet from Library, and only 37 (22.42%) of respondents access the internet from Computer Lab.

The above table -18 also depicts that 44 (38.60%) of students and 09 (17.65%) of students access to Internet from Cyber Cafe, followed by 36 (31.58%) of students and 13 (25.49%) of faculties access to Internet from

Residence, 31 (27.19%) of students and 06 (11.76%) of faculties access to Internet from Computer Lab, and only 27 (23.68%) of student and 18 (35.29%) of faculties access to Internet from Library.

Table-19: Preferred Search Engines

Search Engines	Students (N=114)	Faculties (N=51)	Total (N=165)
Google	91(79.82%)	43(84.31%)	134(81.21%)
Alta Vista	16(14.04%)	3(5.88%)	19(11.52%)
Yahoo	83(72.81%)	29(56.86%)	112(67.88%)
MSN	44(38.60%)	14(27.45%)	58(35.15%)
InfoSeek	13(11.40%)	4(7.84%)	17(10.30%)
Bing	41(35.96%)	15(29.41%)	56(33.94%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The table-19 depicts that majority of 134 (81.21%) of respondents prefer Google search engine for searching e-information resources, followed by 112 (67.88%) of respondents prefer Yahoo, 58 (35.15%) of respondents use MSN, 56 (33.94%) of respondents use Bing, 19 (11.52%) of respondents use Alta Vista, and only 17 (10.30%) of respondents use InfoSeek.

The above table-19 also depicts that 91 (79.82%) of students and 43 (84.31%) of faculties prefer Google, followed by 83 (72.81%) of students and 29 (56.86%) of faculties prefer Yahoo, 44 (38.60%) of student and 14 (27.45%) of faculties prefer MSN, 41 (35.96%) of students and 15 (29.41%) of faculties prefer Bing, 16 (14.04%) of student and 03 (5.88%) of faculties prefer to Alta Vista and only 13 (11.40%) of students and 04 (07.84%) of faculties prefer to InfoSeek.

Table-20: Library Facilities

Library Facilities	Students (N=114)		Faculties (N=51)		Total (N=165)
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Reading room is well furnished.	61(53.50%)	53(46.49%)	42(82.35%)	9(17.65%)	103(62.42%)
There is good ventilation and light in the reading room and stack room.	82(71.92%)	32(28.07%)	36(70.59%)	15(29.41%)	118(71.51%)
Library building is congested and not usable.	72(63.15%)	42(36.84%)	32(62.75%)	19(37.25%)	104(63.03%)
Books are always dis-organized in the shelves.	69(60.52%)	45(39.47%)	43(84.31%)	8(15.69%)	112(67.87%)
Latest textbooks are not available in multiple copies.	51(44.73%)	63(55.26%)	39(76.47%)	12(23.53%)	90(54.54%)
There is no proper balance in the collection of books in all the subjects.	67(58.76%)	47(41.23%)	41(80.39%)	10(19.61%)	108(65.45%)
The libraries staffs is courteous and always ready to help.	87(76.31%)	27(23.68%)	47(92.16%)	4(7.84%)	134(81.21%)
Reference collection is in adequate.	91(79.81%)	23(20.18%)	50(98.04%)	1(1.96%)	141(85.45%)
There is no guidance form library staff regarding employment information	79(69.29%)	35(30.70%)	32(62.75%)	19(37.25%)	111(67.27%)
Water facility	83(72.80%)	31(27.19%)	41(80.39%)	10(19.61%)	124(75.15%)
There is adequate toilet facility	76(66.68%)	38(33.33%)	39(76.47%)	12(23.53%)	115(69.69%)
There are good parking facilities for vehicles outside the library	69(60.52%)	45(39.47%)	37(72.55%)	14(27.45%)	106(64.24%)

Note: Because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

The above table-20 depicts that 103 (62.42%) of respondents opine reading room is well furnished followed by 118 (71.51%) of respondents opine there is good ventilation and light in the reading room and stack room, 104 (63.03%) of respondents opine library building is congested and not usable, 112 (67.87%) of respondents opine books are always dis-organized in the shelves, 90 (54.54%) of respondents latest textbooks are not available in multiple copies, 108 (65.45%) of respondents opine that there is no proper balance in the collection of books in all the subjects, 134 (81.21%) of respondent opine that the libraries staffs is courteous and always ready to help, 141 (85.45%) of respondent opine reference collection is in-adequate, 111 (67.27%) of respondents opine that there is no guidance form library staff regarding employment information, 124 (75.15%) of respondents opine that water facility, 115 (69.69%) of respondents opine that there is adequate toilet facility, and only 106 (64.24%) of respondents opine that there are good parking facilities for vehicles outside the library

Table-21: Opinion about Library Resources and Services

Opinion about Library resources and services	Students(114)	Faculties(N=51)	Total (N=165)
Excellent	24(21.05%)	7(13.73%)	31(18.78%)
Good	39(34.21%)	16(31.37%)	55(33.33%)
Satisfactory	47(41.23%)	27(52.94%)	74(44.84%)
Can't say	4(3.51%)	1(1.96%)	5(03.03%)

The above table-21 depicts that 74 (44.84%) of respondents opine that the library resources and services provided by the library are satisfied, followed by 55 (33.33%) of respondents opine as good, 31 (18.78%) of respondents opine as excellent, and only 05 (03.03%) of respondents opine can't say.

The above table also depicts that 24 (21.05%) of students and 07 (13.73%) of faculties opine that library resources and services provided by the library are excellent, followed by 39 (34.21%) of students and 16 (31.37%) of faculties opine good, 47 (41.23%) of students and 27 (52.94%) of faculties opine as satisfactory, and only 04 (03.51%) students and 01 (1.96%) of faculties opine that can't say.

9.FINDINGS

The Major findings of the study are:

- 1.About 65 (38.92%) respondents are from Arts discipline, 73 (44.24%) are from Science discipline and 29 (17.57%) are from Commerce discipline.
- 2.Majority of 47 (28.48%) of respondents visit once in two days to library and 43 (26.06%) visit occasionally.
- 3.Majority of 149 (90.30%) of respondents use prescribed text books, followed by 114 (69.09%) of respondents use other than prescribed text books, 95 (57.57%) general books on respective subject,
- 4.About 153 (92.72%) of respondents visit library for the purpose to brows book and 152 (92.12%) for reading materials in their subject.
- 5.About 80 (48.48%) of respondents opine that they are satisfied with the lending service.
- 6.About 94 (56.96%) of respondents prefer information resources in print format and 50 (30.30%) of respondents prefer format for both print and electronic resources.
- 7.Majority of 163 (98.79%) of respondents use books and 104 (63.03%) course related materials, like question paper, tutorials, notes, etc.
- 8.84 (50.90%) of respondents use e-course related materials like as online question papers, notes, tutorials and 35 (21.21%) of respondents use e-journals.
- 9.About 48 (29.09%) of respondents face problem due to poor self arrangement and 46 (27.87%) books are kept under lock.
- 10.About 67 (40.61%) of respondents use hand books and manuals and 66 (40.00%) use dictionaries.
- 11.All the 165(100.00%) of respondents use Internet.
- 12.Majority 66 (40.00%) of students and faculties use Web of Science, followed by 94 (56.96%) of students and faculties use Indian Journals and 58 (35.15%) of students and faculties use Institute of Physics.
- 13.Majority of 127 (76.97%) of respondents use for Internet for data communication, like sending and receiving e-mail, chat, net-phone, etc,
- 14.About 53 (32.12%) of respondents access to the Internet from Cyber Café and 49 (29.70%) of respondents access Internet from Residence.

15.About 134 (81.21%) of respondents prefer Google search engine for searching e-information resources, followed by 112 (67.88%) of respondents prefer Yahoo.

16.About 103 (62.42%) of respondents opine reading room is well furnished and 118 (71.51%) of respondents opine there is good ventilation and light in the reading room and stack room,

17.About 74 (44.84%) of respondents opine that the library resources and services provided by the library are satisfied.

10.SUGGESTIONS:

The following suggestions can be drawn from the following findings:

- 1.Majority of the respondents prefer printed text books the library increase its print collection.
- 2.The library should provide orientation and training program for its users at regular interval of time.
- 3.The library should conduct hands on workshop for using e-resources.
- 4.The speed of the internet for accessing information resources should be increased.
- 5.The library staff should do regular shelf rectification for easy access of misplaced books.

11.CONCLUSION

The present study shows that, most of the under graduate college libraries are suffering from inadequate fund, manpower, proper infrastructure facilities, audio visual materials, as well as e-resources, and trained manpower to handle the digital library operations. Majority of the college libraries in the study have not computerized their library services. Most of the unaided colleges do not have Internet facility.

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