Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018 www.ijarse.com

IJARSE ISSN: 2319-8354

""A BEHAVIOURAL STUDY OF THE STUDENTS TOWARDS THE USE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SHRI SANT GADGE BABA UNIVERSITY AMRAVATI, AMRAVATI"

Ms. Rekha Kalbande

Research Scholar {Dept. of Library & Info. Science} Shri. J J T University, Jhunjhunu Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

The digital libraries provide large data to the candidates who are using it nowadays it also depends on the requirement of the user. The main reason of the research study is to scrutinize the behaviour of the user in the era of digital communication. The study also highlights the different channels of information, seeking behaviour of the users plus the techniques which they utilized for searching the data. The study will focus and emphasize the root source adopted by the user for the collection of useful information, also points towards library resources utilization for enabling data plus infrastructure, the competence of the electronic resources plus the fulfillment of library services. In general the study has opened a new path to understand the resources which are provided by the library also the gathering technique of Data information—adopted by the users. Total 154 questionnaire were distributed among the users i:e students of 20 departments of Shri Sant Gadge Baba University, Amravati.

Keywords: ICT, DVD, CD-ROM

I. INTRODUCTION

Introduction this is the time of data and information. The surprising advancement of data and information has influenced all affiliations including the digital libraries. The normal components of digital libraries are accumulate, method, scatter, store and recuperate information to give better organizations to the end customers. In the propelled condition, the piece of digital libraries is changing to give the high ground to its customers. The achievement of library and information concentrate depends on their ability to utilize information data of its staff to serve the customer gathering.

Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018 www.ijarse.com

IJARSE ISSN: 2319-8354

A college advanced information library is an enormous collection of hard records in prearranged modernized computerized electronic appearance, possible on the net or on DVD/CD-ROM (Digital video circle and limited Compact read just memory). Exchanging on the correct data library, a data customer might be sharp to access the Journals, month to month magazine investigate articles, reference books, look into papers, well known pictures, sound records, and late addresses on recordings. Resting over the net, the usage of an electronic information documentation is enhanced through enormous channel affiliation, for example, DSL fiber optic modem.

On DVD or Compact Disk, the amount in regards to advanced substance could be lacking for many thousand gigabytes for each computerized circle, yet entrée is regularly considerably faster that on a net relationship. Various DVD and CDs can be pooled in a store, and for the reason that the CDs are minor; an incredible computerized information library can be stopped in a sensible bad-to-the-bone space. The central confinement of DVD and CDs is the truth that keep educated don't be finished as frequently as on the online net. In count, produce and arrangement out DVDs and the CDs are including over your head costs that are for the most part missing in online net-based computerized information digital libraries.

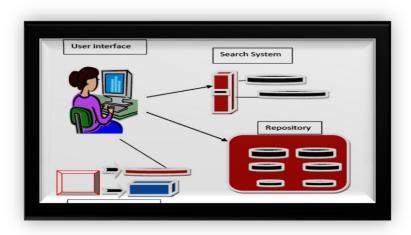


Fig.no1. OFDM System

2. KEY COMPONENTS OF DL

Computerized library cadaver approve a great deal of various PC organize frameworks to exist. The significant key pieces are shown in the graph in base. They dash over the distinctive sorts of PC frameworks associated by a framework, for example, the Internet. (See figure.1)We include to use both the using limits: singular for, the system framework director who deal with the accumulations and the other for end-clients of the computerized library. Each datum client limit is in double parts. A normal net program is utilized for the certified interchanges with the client. This can be any of these Microsoft's Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator. The perusing consequently makes association among the customer information administrations, which make accessible go-between utility among the program and the supplementary imperative parts of the

Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018

www.ijarse.com

IJARSE ISSN: 2319-8354

Data organize framework. Customer administrations enable the client to settle on a choice where to investigate how to recover; it comprehends information data which is been prearranged as information computerized electronic stuff; every one of the deal terms and conditions, handle connections between advanced items, retain the condition of the dealings, and trade in the middle of the technique used by the different distinctive parts of the system framework. Vaults collect and regulate computerized things and extra data. An immense advanced library may have various vaults of various kinds, checking crisp stores, legacy databases, and remote information organizing servers. The limit to this stockpiling region is known as the (RAP) vault get to convention. A portion of the vital properties of RAP are exact distinguishing proof of directions and human rights and affirmations that required to wind up noticeably completely satisfied past to a client can get to a computerized element, bolster for an exceptionally all inclusive scope of spreading of advanced articles, and an open auxiliary outline with all around characterized interfaces. Handles can likewise be called as the nearby identifiers that can be utilized to perceive Internet assets, for example, advanced stuff, over stretched out times of event and to deal with assets put away in any archive or it conceivably will be a computerized information database. Second-hand with the capacity territory, the plan called handle which acknowledge as support a hold for an information electronic information stuff likewise continues with the ID of the capacity region where all the element is been spared. The plan of the advanced library framework considers that there will be many inventories and lists that can be sought to decide computerized information associate going before to sooner than information recuperation from a capacity region. The lists could be independently overseen and keep up a wide side range balance of standards.

3.OBJECTIVES

Today's altering scenario regarding information development, these investigation provides a proper channel for examination of behaviour in propelled library condition. The genuine objective of the current exploration work is mentioned below:

- > To perceive the direct approach of the user towards the library.
- > To perceive the deficiencies of the digital library and to propose the ways to deal with the lacunas
- > To perceive the information requirements of the user.

Research Mechanism

The best method among all the methods is the survey based method. In which actual survey is done at the location of the visit and questionnaire are distributed among the users who are present at that time. In this research work the same technique is utilized for gathering the information from the users who basically are the students and staff members of Shri Sant Gadge Baba University, Amravati. The survey was conducted in the university campus; the university at present has 20 departments which are in running stage. The questionnaire was personally distributed by hand in the university departments as well as the central library. Total 154 questionnaires were distributed among the users and their response was gathered along with their personal

Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018

www.ijarse.com

IJARSE ISSN: 2319-8354

profile with the questionnaire. The response was hundred percent, as all the questionnaires were filled and returned back on time. From the gathered information the analysis are done by making use of simple percentage method in tabular format as shown below.

4.RESULTS

1. How often do you visit the library?

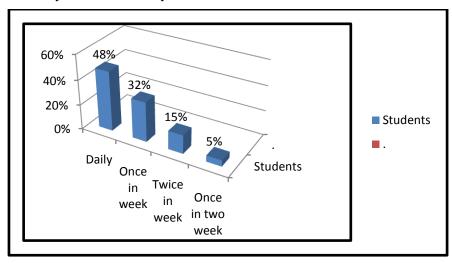


Fig.no1 Visit to Library

Parameter	Students%
Daily	48%
Once in week	32%
Twice in week	15%
Once in two week	5%

Table. 7.1 Visit to library

2. What is purpose of your visit to the library?

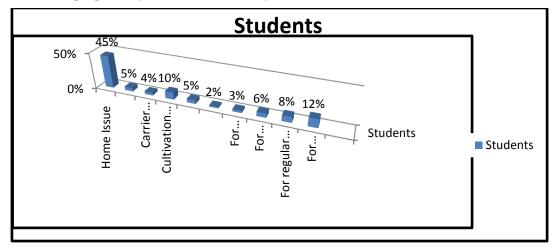


Fig.no2. Purpose to visit library

Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018

www.ijarse.com

IJARSE ISSN: 2319-8354

Parameter	Students
Home Issue	45%
Newspaper reading	5%
Carrier guidance	4%
Cultivation of Knowledge	10%
Preparing for exam	5%
For studying course material	2%
For competitive exams	3%
For consulting research material	6%
For regular reading	8%
For preparation of lecture	12%

Table.7.2 Purpose to visit library

3. Which of the sources do you read for your study / research?

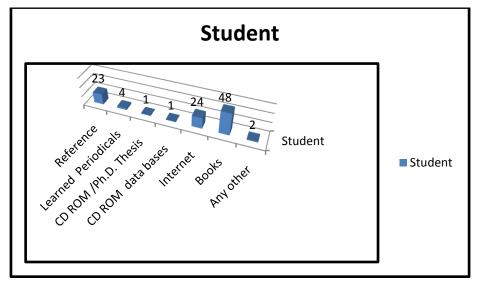


Fig.7.3 Sources to read

Parameter	Student
Reference	23
Learned Periodicals	4
CD ROM /Ph.D. Thesis	1
CD ROM data bases	1
Internet	24
Books	48
Any other	2

Table.7.3 Sources to read

Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018

www.ijarse.com

IJARSE ISSN: 2319-8354

4. Are these sources available in your library?

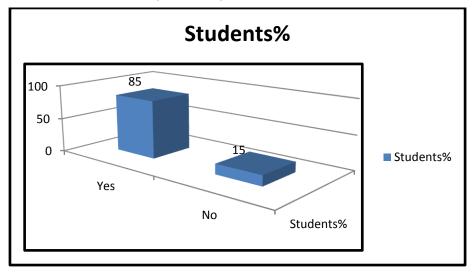


Fig. 7.4 Available sources

	Students%
Yes	85
No	15

Table.7.4 Available sources

5.Are you well acquainted with these sources?

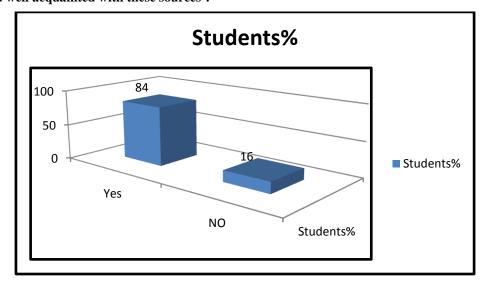


Fig.7.5 Acquaintance with sources

Para	Students%
Yes	84
NO	16

Table.7.5 Acquaintance with sources

Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018 www.ijarse.com

IJARSE ISSN: 2319-8354

6. How did you came to know about these information sources in the library?

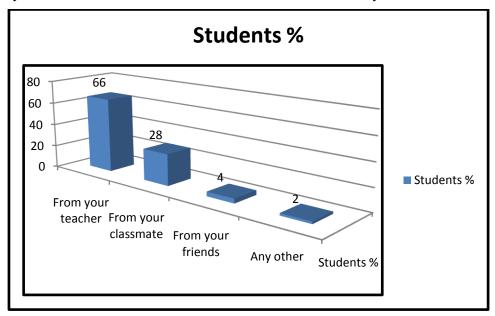


Fig. 7.6 Knowledge about information sources

Parameter	Students %
From your teacher	66
From your classmate	28
From your friends	4
Any other	2

Table.7.6 Knowledge about information sources

5. CONCLUSION

In this research work Survey method was adopted for collection of information in Shri Sant Gadge Baba University, Amravati, Maharashtra. Total 154 questionnaire were distributed by hand in 20 departments of the University. And all the distributed questionnaires where responded by the users who are mainly the post-graduation students, research scholars of the University. The questionnaire is basically divided into two parts i:e part A & part B, in which the part A is basic information which is combined with the profile of the user as well as the basic information related to the visit of the library, time of visit, purpose of visit, sources available in the library etc. The second part is B which has the detail structure about infrastructure, facilities provided, purpose, search engines, duration from when they are using the internet, purpose to use it, influence on the personal activities, satisfaction with the internet service, regarding the access of e-resources, services preferred, have visited any recent library website etc. all these questions are very essential for the survey based research.

Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018 www.ijarse.com

IJARSE ISSN: 2319-8354

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work has been done under the valuable guidance of Dr. Vaishali. U Bhakt.

REFERENCES

- **1.** A Bell. (1997). "The impact of electronic information on the Academic Research Community", In: Colin Harris, (ed), The new Review of Academic Librarianship, 3(2), pp. 2-8.
- **2.** Anunobi, C. V. (2008), The Role of Academic Libraries in Universal Access to Print and Electronic Resources in the Developing Countries, Library Philosophy and Practice. 11(8), pp.61-74.
- **3.** Ansari, M. and Zuberi, N. (2010), Information seeking behaviour of media professionals in Karachi, Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science, 15(2), pp.71-84.
- **4.** Ajiboye, Tella, Adeyinka Josiah O. (2007). University undergraduate students' information seeking behaviour: Implications for quality in higher education in Africa. The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology, 6 (1) pp. 129-132.
- **5.** Aphrodite Malliari and Daphne Kyriaki-Manessi .(2007) " Users' behaviour patterns in academic libraries' OPACs: a multivariate statistical analysis, New Library world " 108(3) pp. 107-122.
- **6.** Adams J. A. (1995)"A survey on usage of electronic information sources by academic staff", College and Research Libraries, 56(2), pp.119-131.
- **7.** B. T. Fidzani. (1998)" The impact of user education at the University of Botswana", Information and Development, 14(3), pp.123.
- **8.** Broadus, R. N. (1977). Evaluation of academic library collections: A survey of recent literature. Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory, 1(3), 149-155.
- **9.** Bowers, C.V. M., Chew, B., Bowers, M.R., Ford, C. E., Smith, C., & Herrington, C. (2009). Interdisciplinary synergy: A partnership between business and library faculty and its effects on students' information literacy. Journal of Business and Finance Librarianship, 14(2), 110-127.
- **10.** Baro, E. E., Onyenania, G. O., &Osaheni, O. (2010). Information seeking behaviour of undergraduate students in the humanities in three universities in Nigeria. South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science, 76(2), 109-117.
- **11.** Bates, M. (2002), Towards an integrated model of information seeking and searching, New Review of Information Behaviour Research, 3, 1-15.
- **12.** Boumarafi, B. (2010). Electronic resources at the University of Sharjah medical library: an investigation of students' information-seeking behavior. Medical Reference Services Quarterly, 29(4), 349-362.
- **13.** Bradley M. Hemminger.(2007)"Information Seeking Behavior of Academic Scientists Journal of The American Society For Information Science And Technology", 58(14) ,pp. 2205–2225.

Volume No.07, Issue No.03, March 2018
www.ijarse.com



- **14.** BhupendraRatha.(2012)"Information Research: An International Electronic Journal: A Bibliometric Study",International Journal of Digital Library Services,2(1),pp.1-11.
- **15.** Barbara M. Wildemuth.(2003)"why conduct user studies? the role of empirical evidence in improving the practice of librarianship, INFORUM '2003", Prague, Proceedings of the 9th Conference on Professional Information Resources,pp.1-9.