INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF LIBRARY USERS IN DEVANGA ARTS COLLEGE AT ARUPPUKOTTAI: A SURVEY

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Abstract

The current assessment was endeavored in order to know the circumstance with information searching for lead of Devanga Arts school library customers, The respondents of the flow examination are basically drawn from the eight picked course of our school. Audit methodology has been embraced by the trained professionals, which contains association of overview, view of the individuals, and meeting of a segment of the individuals for knowing the circumstance with Information Seeking Behavior of the respondents in respect of library visit, tendency of scrutinizing materials identifying with their educational and assessment works out. Oneself arranged overview has been circled among the self-assertively picked tests. The models include UG understudies and Staff. The finished off overviews have been accumulated from the respondents for the data assessment and understandings. In view of finished off review the data has been. For data assessment rate method has been gotten.

Keywords:: Information searching for lead; Devanga Arts school library; Users, formal resources; Informal resources.

I. INTRODUCTION

Information is the major material for the powerful association. In the current day, information is seen as a resource, a thing, and likewise a need. Notwithstanding, today everybody is managing an exceptional issue in light of information impact. On account of this information impact or information pollution people are overwhelmed about the information need, information access and information sources. Again information access changes starting with one individual then onto the next as shown by their

prerequisites. As such, information searching for is a kind of correspondence lead, which may be affected by various factors, singular working environment.

Library expects a crucial part during the time spent information pursuing. In light of resources splitting between the libraries with electronic consortia, the supposition and lead of library customers is in like manner changing bit by bit. Without a doubt, for certain customers of the library, permission to coordinated information resources, instead of genuine access, is the supported technique for use in this current circumstance. As such the information searching for lead is used here to fuse all activities differentiating information pursuing, information gathering, recuperating and correspondence practices acted in the library.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the assessment are according to the accompanying:

- ☐ To find the Library Visit Pattern of College Library User
- ☐ To find the Visit to various Libraries by the school Library Users
- ☐ To find the Types of Libraries Visited by College Library Users/Respondent
- ☐ To find the Ranking of Purpose of Seeking Information by Respondents
- ☐ To find the Search Strategies Adopted by the Respondents for Seeking Desired

Information

- To find the Ranking of the loved of getting materials/resources
- To find the Suggestion Improve Library Services and Usage from the eight picked course of Devanga Arts school in Aruppukottai.

III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The assessment is endeavored in the understudies orchestrated in the eight picked Course of Devanga Arts College at Aruppukottai. There are Two hundred understudies in Devanga Arts College at Aruppukottai.

IV. PERIOD OF STUDY

The examination is embraced from January 2021 to March 2021 for a Period of Three months.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Kakai, et al., (2004) have portrayed information searching for direct as an individual's way and method of get-together and sourcing for information for singular use, data reviving, and development.[4] Information-pursuing behavior of understudies, researchers, and instructors has been the point of convergence of enquiry for a serious long time. From the outset, regardless, customer ponders were driven in a general sense to evaluate library collections.

These were followed by examinations of the investigation penchants for individuals or get-togethers that would incite the arrangement of appropriate information structures and organizations. In mid 1980s, the middle moved to exhaustive approaches to manage information searching for lead. According to Line (2000), new examinations of information customers and their prerequisites are impressively more key in the age of the Internet. Researchers like Callison (1997), Devadason and Pratap (1997), and Ellis (1993) have explored quantitative and emotional ways of thinking for customer analyzes.

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Information searching for direct of Library customers in Devanga Arts College at Aruppukottai. The characterized discretionary inspecting procedure was used to accumulate the data from the general population. The current examination joins 200 respondents using Internet drawn from eight Department library customers of Devanga Arts College. The overview was passed on the respondents as per the need of the objectives of the current assessment. The survey has been scattered to library customers include school understudies and staff. To each Department 25 instances of study has flowed to the respondents. The finished off review has been assembled from the respondents for the data assessment and comprehension.

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES RECEIVED (N=200)

S.No	Questionnaire	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Questionnaire Received	160	80.00%
2	Questionnaire Not Received	40	20.00%
3	Total Distributed	200	100.00%

200 surveys have been dispersed among the school library customers of eight picked course in Devanga Arts College. Out of which 160 (80.00 %) respondents have returned the finished off survey however 40 (20.00 %) respondents have not returned the review. Subsequently the response rate 80.00 % is a fair response.

TABLE 2
SUBJECT WISE DISTRIBUTION AND RECEIPT OF QUESTIONNAIRE (N= 160)

S.No	Name of the Subject Course	Questionnaire distributed to each Subject	Responded received	percent (%)
1	B.A (Tamil)	25	18	11.25%
2	B.A (English)	25	19	11.87%
3	B.A (History)	25	18	11.25%
4	B.A (Economics)	25	19	11.87%
5	B.Sc (Maths)	25	22	13.75%
6	B.Sc (Physics)	25	23	14.37%
7	B.Sc (Chemistry)	25	21	13.12%
8	B.Com	25	20	12.50%
	Total	200	160	99.98%

In the current assessment 200 respondents from eight divisions in Devanga Arts school. It was picked to pass on 25 studies to each Department in our school. 163 (65 %) survey got from the respondents dispersed across the eight office in our school. It is obvious from the Table-2 that out of 160 respondents the best responses (23=14.37%) was gotten from the respondents of B.Sc (Physics) division in our school. which is followed by 22 (13.75%) respondents from B.Sc (Maths) division and 21 (13.12%) respondents from B.Sc (Chemistry) office and 20 (12.50 %) respondents from B.Com office 19 (11.87%) respondents are two workplaces from B.A (Economics),B.A (English) and 18 (11.25%) respondents are two workplaces from B.A (Tamil),B.A (History) in our school.

TABLE 3
GENDER- WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE LIBRARY USERS (N= 160)

S.No	Gender	Number of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Male	65	40.62%
2	Female	95	59.37%
3	Total	160	99.99%

From the Table 3, clearly out of 160 respondents, 95 (59.37%,) of respondents are female, and 65 (40.62%) respondents are male. Most noteworthy respondents for library customers from female sexual direction in our school.

TABLE 4
AGE- WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS / COLLEGE LIBRARY USERS (N=160)

S.No	Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percent (%)
1	16-25	136	85.00%
2	26-40	6	3.75%
3	41-50	10	6.25%
4	51 and above	8	5.00%
	Total	120	100.00%

The age-wise appointment of 160 respondents from Library Users which reveals that 136 (85.00%) respondents have a spot with 16-25 years age bundle which is followed by 6 (3.75%) respondents who have a spot with 26-40years age pack, while 10 (6.25%) respondents have a spot with 41-50years age social affair and 8 (5.00%) respondents have a spot with 51and Above years age pack. Most limit respondents for age-wise library customers from long haul age bundle in our school.

TABLE 5
CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE LIBRARY USERS (N= 160)

S.No	Type	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Student	136	85.0%
2	Staff	24	15.0%
3	Total	160	100.0%

Class astute appointment of 160 respondents from library customers , 136 (85.00 %) have a spot with understudies characterization , which is followed by staff people 24 (15.00%) from our school. Most noteworthy respondents for Category clever from understudies arrangement in our school.

TABLE 6
LIBRARY VISIT PATTERN OF COLLEGE LIBRARY USERS (N= 160)

S.No	Library Visit Pattern	No. of Respondents	Percent (%)
1	Daily	70	43.75%
2	Weekly	43	26.87%
3	Monthly	20	12.5%
4	Free hours	15	9.37%
5	Not Regularly	12	7.5%
6	Total	160	99.99%

The repeat of library visits by library customers are saw the table No:6 which shows the library visits illustration of the school library customers which exhibits that most of the respondents 70 (43.75%) visit library on step by step . which is followed by 43 (26.87%) respondents who visit library on step by step, 20 (12.5%) visit library on month to month ,15(9.37%) respondents visit library on free hours, 12 (7.5%) visit library on not regularly. Most noteworthy respondents for library visits by customers from step by step library visit in our school.

TABLE 7
VISIT TO OTHER LIBRARIES BY THE COLLEGE LIBRARY USERS (N= 160)

S.No	Visit to other Libraries	No. of Respondents	Percent (%)
1	Yes	110	68.75%
2	No	50	31.25%
3	Total	160	100.0%

To understand the library visit illustration of the respondents other than school library, the respondents were drawn closer to teach their visit to various libraries. The audit finding as shown in Table No: 7 shows that simply 110(68.75%) respondents visited various libraries close by their school library .50 (31.25%) respondents don't think about the library organizations being given by various libraries.

TABLE 8
TYPES OF LIBRARIES VISITED BY COLLEGE LIBRARY USERS (N= 110)

S.No	Types of Libraries Visited	No. of Respondents	Percent (%)
1	Public Libraries	45	40.90%
2	Private Libraries	30	27.27%
3	Academic Libraries	25	22.72%
4	Special Libraries	10	9.09%
5	Total	110	99.98%

Table No:8 shows that out of 110 respondents who have visited libraries other than school library, most of them 45 (40.90%) visited Public libraries, while 30 (27.27%) visited private libraries, and 25 (22.72%) respondents visited Academic libraries and 10 (9.09%) visited unprecedented libraries . Most of the respondents are used public libraries.

TABLE 9
RANKING OF PURPOSE OF SEEKING INFORMATION BY USERS (N= 160)

S.No	Purpose of library Visit	Frequency (Percent)	Rank
1	Newspaper	120 (75.0%)	1
2	Up-to-date on the subject	95 (59.37%)	2
3	Competitive Examinations	90 (56.25%)	3
4	Career Development	75 (46.87%)	4
5	Academic Assignmen	70 (43.75%)	5
6	Magazines	65 (40.62%)	6
7	Research Journal	40 (25.0%)	7
8	Others	20 (12.5%)	8

The investigation results as shown in Table-9 shows that a large portion of the respondent 120 (75.0%) visit the library to scrutinizing Newspaper of premium put from the start position and followed by Up-to date in regards to the matter 95(59.37%) set at the subsequent position and followed by Competitive Examinations 90 (56.25%) put at the third position and followed by means of Career Development 75 (46.87%) put at the fourth position and followed by Academic Assignment 70 (43.75%) set at the fifth position and followed by Magazines 65 (40.62%) put at the 6th position and followed by Research Journal 40 (25.0%) set at the seventh position and followed by Others 20 (12.5%) set at the eighth position . Most limit respondents for library searching for information is examining News paper in our school.

TABLE 10
SEARCH STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY THE RESPONDENTS FOR SEEKING DESIRED INFORMATION (N= 160 EACH)

S.No	Search Strategies Adopted by the Respondents	Frequency (%)	Rank
1	OPAC	90 (56.25%)	1
2	Help from library staff	80 (50.0%)	2
3	Abstracting journals	70 (43.75%)	3

4	Library Catalogue	55 (34.37%)	4
5	Access online / Internet Search	40 (25.0%)	5
6	Others resources	35 (21.87%)	6

The respondents have situated all the chase methods as indicated by their importance for their information searching for direct. OPAC search 90 (56.25%) is put from the start position and followed by help from library staff 80 (50.0%) set at the subsequent position, Abstracting journals 70 (43.75%) is put at the third position, Library stock 55 (34.37%) and Internet search 40 (25.0%) are put at fifth position ,Other resources 35(21.87) are set at 6th position. The most standard glancing through direct of the school library customers which is followed by OPAC search.

TABLE 11
RANKING OF THE PREFERRED OF READING MATERIALS (N= 160 EACH)

S.No	Preference of Reading Materials	Frequency (%)	Rank
1	Text books	90 (56.25%)	1
2	Reference books	87 (54.37%)	2
3	Newspaper	85 (53.12%)	3
4	Magazines	75 (46.87%)	4
5	Journals	53 (33.12%)	5
6	Dissertation	44 (27.50%)	6
7	E-Resources	42 (26.25%)	7
8	CD/ DVD Databases	12 (7.5%)	8
9	Others	10 (6.25%)	9

out of 160 respondents 90 (56.25%) supported course readings put from the outset position which is followed by Reference books 87 (54.37%) is set at the subsequent position ,News paper 85 (53.12%) is put at the third position, Magazines 75(46.87%) is put at the fourth position, Journals 53(33.12%) is put at the fifth position, Dissertation44 (27.50%) is set at the 6th position, E-Resources 42 (26.25%) is set at the seventh position, CD/DVD Databases 12 (7.5%) is set at the eighth position, Other resources 10 (6.25%) is put at the 10th position. Most of the customers supported scrutinizing materials for Text book sources.

TABLE 12
SUGGESTION IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES AND USAGE (N=160 EACH)

S.No	Suggestions	Frequency (%)	Rank
1	Develop Adequate Collection of Reading Materials	85 (53.12%)	1
2	To Organised E-resources/ Internet Training Program	45 (28.12%)	2
3	Faster Internet services	20 (12.5%)	3
4	Ensure Regular Power Supply/ UPS Backup	10 (6.25%)	4

For each thought the respondents were drawn nearer to rank their appraisal from 1 to 4 situations as indicated by their understanding. The thoughts put sent by the respondents with positions have been ordered and showed up in Table No12 , which uncovers that a large portion of the respondent 85(53.12%) prescribes to cultivate agreeable collection of examining materials is put from the outset position which is followed by facilitated e-resources/Internet Training Program by the College Library 45(28.12%)and set at the second position however speedier Internet organizations 20 (12.5%), standard power supply/ups support 10 (6.25 %) Most of the customers thought improve library organization and use for encourage adequate grouping of getting materials..

VII. SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the current assessment doubtlessly library customers are not content with the organizations given by the school library. They are going up against various kinds of issues. To recuperate needed information by the customers, the information go between has to certain social methods to make the system incredible. The followings are relatively few thoughts and recommendations to meet the customer's presumptions which rely upon the current examination and thoughts given by the respondents:

- Library should cultivate acceptable library arrangement keeping in see the information needs of the school library customers. Real norms and rule and courses of action should be illustrated and done for palatable grouping progressions;
- Create care among the library customers concerning the sorts of sources, their importance and an incentive for getting the information;
- Use of non-book materials, CD-ROMs data bases for bibliographical chases should be engaged and improved;
- Library should similarly give care program concerning e-consortium organizations giving by library;
- To maintain up their benefit towards e-resources the school should ensure adequate and relentless nonstop power supply

VIII. CONCLUSION

Information need occurs whenever people end up in conditions that important some sort of data for objective. Information has been introduced in present ICT environment in variety of constructions in various sorts ongoing crazes and headways. From the assessment it is evident that the predominant part customers visit library on ordinary timetable. Neighboring their school library some of them similarly truly prefer to open up to the world library. Bigger piece of them moreover visit library to keep them getting Newspaper. Course perusing, reference book, News paper and online resource are the huge wellsprings of information resource in the library. The course readings or reference books are old grouping and most of such material doesn't meet with their suspicion. Various customers are proposing to purchase in extra on-line journals and e-resources of various distributors. A speedy change in information searching for direct and usage of Internet for On-line access of E-resources have become the critical piece of various information needs.

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