Full Length Research

Pattern of Usage of Information Sources by Research Scholars and Faculty Members in Tmu University Library, Muradabad: A Case Study

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Usage of information sources is the most important step during the process of gathering information for study purpose, to update knowledge or for any other purpose. The purpose of this study is to find out the level of use of information sources by faculty members, research scholars of TMU Muradabad. A questionnaire method is used to identify the impressions of faculty members and research scholars towards the awareness of library services, adequate of library e resources, and their views on library services. the sample of 116 users (56 are research scholars and 60 are faculty members) of TMU has been taken for the study. The findings of the survey reveal that the maximum number of Faculty Members and Research Scholars uses Journals for getting their required information. It is also found that most of the Research scholar's student's access printed journals/periodicals in the central library while most of the faculty members personally subscribe printed journals/periodicals.

Key words: Information Sources, Information Technology, Electronic Sources

INTRODUCTION

Information is recognized as a vital sources and the basic need, for the progress of humanity and the development of a nation, as a whole. It means that every piece of information should be extracted from wherever it is available and provided to the users at the right time, in the right proportion, without delay of time. Only then, can that piece of information be put to its maximum use.

Today, with technology advances and more and more awareness for the need of progress and development, the government is taking a lot of interest in promoting research work and projects. All these activities revolve around information."

INFORMATION SOURCES

Usage of information sources is the most important step during the process of gathering information for study purpose, to update knowledge or for any other purpose. Information sources include books, journal,

encyclopedia's, dissertations, etc. that users use for fulfilling their information needs. The growth of information technology (IT) in libraries has changed the whole scenario of seeking information by users. Internet has made possible for the users to access electronic sources such as e-books, e-journals, databases, etc. from anywhere at any time. Hence, in the present paper an attempt is made to investigate the usage of information sources by the Research Scholar and faculty, TMU.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Tyagi, Sunil (2011) conduct a study under the title "Usage of electronic information sources and services by users at Mahatma Gandhi library IIT Roorkee : A case study" The present study sought to study the users awareness and perception of using different types of electronic information resources by the faculty, research scholars, past graduate students and under graduate students ; to analyze the different purposes for which the EIS is used by the respondents and to asses current user characteristics associated with use of online resources and database at the IIT Roorkee library. The study is based on questionnaire method. A questionnaire was distributed among the faculty, research scholors, and post graduate students and under graduate students to collect desired data.

Biradar, B. Setal (2009) conduct a study under the title "use of information sources and service in library of agriculture science college, Shimoga : A case study" This study finds that the use of services by the users of National survey of for (84.16%) students belonging to agriculture science college, Shimoga to study the frequency, purpose of visit to the library and the usefulness of agriculture science periodicals reveals that 77.22% of respondent visit library to read journals and magazines followed by visit to borrow books concerned users opined that the Indian journals of Agriculture science (62.92%) and Karnataka journal of Agriculture Science (60.67%) are the most useful journal conclude that emphasis needs to be given for subscribing online periodicals through e-consortia.

Davendra Kumar and Raj Kumar Singh, (2009) conduct a study under the title "Information sources and service of National science library India, New Delhi : A user study" This study finds that he use of services by the users of National Science library (NSL) New Delhi, India. Well-structured questionnaires user checked and 108(90%) questionnaires users found fit for analysis and out of which 12(10%) were considered unusual.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted using a questionnaire method. The study comprised under graduate, post graduate and research scholars of the various departments of TMU Muradabad. Altogether there were around 130 faculty member and research scholars in various departments. Out of this, a sample of 90 under graduate, post graduate and research scholars were taken at random as they study unit.

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1.   To find out the users satisfaction with the existing library services.
2.   To find out the frequency of visit to library by users.
3.   To find out the problem faced by users by using electronic resources in the college library.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1 shows that 24(42.85%) RS and 30 (50%) of faculty library resources used by users reference material 56(100%) RS and 40(66.66%) of faculty used periodicals 32(57.14%) RS and no response magazines of faculty 08(14.28%) of RS and 10(16.6%) faculty used biographical sources.

Table 2 show that 32(57.14%) R.S students and 50(83.33%) of faculty electronic information resources frequently used e-book 32(57.14%) of R.S students and 40(66.66%) of faculty E-journal. 32(57.14%) of R.S students and 20(33.33%) of faculty online databases. 32(57.14%) R.S students and 40(66.66%) of faculty internet 24(42.85%) R.S. students and 40(66.66%) faculty OPAC. 24(42.85%) R.S. students and 40 66.66%) of faculty digital library information. No response of R.S students and 10(16.66%) of faculty CD-ROM database. 24(42.85%) of R.S. students and 20(33.33%) of faculty E-newspaper.

It is observed that No response of R.S. students and no response of faculty accessing the information in the E-resources language barriers. 16(28.57%) of R.S students and 50(83.33%) of faculty broken links. 08(14.28%) of R.S. students and 30(50%) of faculty instability of network. 24(42.85%) of R.S. students and 10(16.66%) of faculty information over loads. 08(14.28%) of R.S. students and 10(16.66%) of faculty password. Table 3

FINDINGS

1. It was observed that periodicals are the library resources mostly used by users.
2. E-book is the type of electronic information resources

Table 1. Library resources used by users

S.No.	Options	Research Scholar N=56	%	Faculty Member N=60	%
1	Reference material	24	42.85	30	50
2.	Periodicals	56	100	40	66.66
3.	Magazines	32	57.14	0	0
4.	Biographical sources	08	14.28	10	16.6

Table 2. Electronic information resources frequently used

S.No.	Options	Research Scholar N=56	%	Faculty Member N=60	%
1.	E-books	32	57.14	50	83.33
2.	E-journal	32	57.14	40	66.66
3.	Online databases	32	57.14	20	33.33
4.	Internet	32	57.14	40	66.6
5.	OPAC	24	42.85	40	66.60
6.	Digital library information	24	42.85	40	66.66
7.	CD-ROM Databases	0	0	10	16.66
8.	E-newspaper	24	42.85	20	33.33

Table 3. Difficulties face in accessing the information in the e-resources

S.No.	Options	Research Scholar N=56	%	Faculty Member N=60	%
1.	Language barriers	0	0	0	0
2.	Broken links	16	28.57	50	83.33
3.	Instability of network	08	14.28	30	50
4.	Information over loads	24	42.85	10	16.66
5.	Password	08	14.28	10	16.66

which is frequently used by Users.

3. Instability of network, information overloads and broken links are the difficulties while accessing the information in the e-resources.

CONCLUSION

It is clear from the study that research scholars prefer electronic resources as a greater part for their research. So it is essential to develop specific web pages, blogs and wikis accommodating the topic in conjunction with navigation facilities to all subscribed online databases, e-journals, and open access e-information resources. These course oriented should be linked with library websites which in turn help the research scholars to use these resources easily and effectively.

SUGGESTIONS

1) The funds allotted for print material should be spent on more e-resources.

2) Library should provide bulletin Board. Service to information the users about the arrivals of journal and latest books.

3) The university should introduce the user education program to see the best and maximum use of the library and its collection.

4) The timing of the circulation section should be increased the benefit of the users.

5) Proper feedback system may be helpful to know about proper use of electronic journals facility.

6) The facility and library should organize regular workshops to enhance usage of electronic journals.

7) The library should subscribe more number of CD-ROM databases.

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