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USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES AMONG PG STUDENTS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY : A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study and use of Library resources and Services of Information. The researcher prepared questionnaire with 13 questions to be answered by the respondents about the level and Use of Library Resources and services of the 100 Questionnaries distributed 90 taken for the analysis 65.55% the respondents belong to Female category, 42.22% of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 30, 40.00% of respondents belong to the category of Ph.D scholars, 43.33% of respondents belong to the rural area, 42.22% of respondents belong to the Access at Library, 33.33% of respondents belong to the Daily time spent, 22.22% of respondents belong to the purpose of Consult materials for research, 38.88% of respondents belong to the Theses/Dissertations, 23.33% of Respondents belong to the reference services, 32.22% of Respondents belong to theUtilization of Index and abstract, 36.66% of Respondents belong to the Insufficient Internet Access points, 41.11% of Respondents belong to theHighly satisfied.

Keywords: Definition of Library Resources, Library Resources, Library Services

INTRODUCTION

The library nowadays could be a busy data centre, wherever data is pre-packaged in varied formats to the advantage of the users. The value of the library assortment depends not solely on the number of knowledge sources however on the effective ways that and suggests that of providing and decoding them to users. Some of the terms utilized in the library activities like cataloguing, classification, charging and discharging, etc. are not common to the users; therefore these ought to be understood within the best comprehendible ways that (Mallaiah, Kumbar and Patil, 2008).The primary purpose of university libraries, in step with Oyewusi and Oyeboade (2009) is to support teaching, learning and analysis, in ways that consistence with, and confirmatory of, the institution's mission and goals. In addition, library resources and services should be sufficient 4 in quality, depth, diversity, and currency to support the institution curriculum. As a results of this, university libraries area unit typically thought of because the most vital resource centre of a tutorial establishment

DEFINITION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

Library resources are basically sources of information. Traditionally, these resources were mostly books, journals, newspapers and other editorials, and encyclopaedias. But with the appearance of the web, digital sources of knowledge became current. These digital sources of knowledge embody, however not restricted to, online libraries and journals, online encyclopedias like the Wikipedia, blogs, video logs like the YouTube, etc. Even picture show clippings particularly from history have compete an oversized role in fashionable analysis, and thus identifiable beneath 'Library Resources'. Ignition of Library Resources

LIBRARY SOURCES AND SERVICES

Information plays very important role during this digital surroundings. This has become possible because of the technological advancements and changing information needs of the users. Technology has dominated all spheres of human activity and the libraries are not an exception one. The new storage media have appeared once the invention of storage devices like microforms, magnetic tapes, compact discs etc have found their places in trendy libraries and square measure taking part in vital role in storage and dissemination of information. Since the mid eighties, developments in computer technology have established a new platform for the use of information technologies for libraries and information centres. These developments includes spreading of high performance and cost effective computers,

local area networks, high bandwidth of internet, digitization of printed information, and high-density storage and distribution media such as CD-ROMs/DVDs. Due to developments in technological advancements, sources like electronic journals, e-Books, e-Databases, pre-prints, numerical and graphical data, library catalogue, educational materials, patents, standards, and so on are available on the Web. Apart from providing heap of knowledge, the web also provides lots of information services like table of content page, electronic document delivery, reference service over the web, database access, indexing and abstracting, referral service, listing search, and so on. The availability info of data|of knowledge} within the electronic media has created a chance for world access to information.

OBJECTIVES

1. To investigate purpose of library visit
2. To study the use of library resources, facilities and services.
3. To determine the level of satisfaction of users towards library resources and services

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Khan (2016) the study was conducted using a questionnaire method. The study comprised under graduate, post graduate and research scholars of the various departments of IIT Delhi. Altogether there were around 180 under graduate, post graduate and research scholars in various departments. Out of this, a sample of 150 under graduate, post graduate and research scholars were taken at random as they study unit. Information technology (IT) has thrown a new challenge to the libraries. The technology has shown a great impact on the services of the libraries. Libraries use IT for better services and satisfying diverse user needs. Libraries have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals, and magazines have changed into e-books, e-journals, and e-zines. This has increased the global dissemination of information. Electronic resources (e-resources) are easily accessible in the remote areas.

Otulugbu (2017) this study investigated the notice and use of on-line info sources among university of city college boy students. Copies of questionnaires were administered on three hundred students on purposive sampling basis. Findings show that ninety seven.9% of the scholars were typically conscious of on-line info sources however only a few of the scholars were conscious of the individual on-line sources that square measure made available in the university. In addition, only a few of the scholars were happy with the offered on-line info sources. This study suggests that university libraries ought to effectively produce awareness regarding the assorted on-line resources that offered for students' usage. The

findings of this study are going to be helpful to tutorial establishments within the same piece of land just like the University of city. Also, librarians and tutorial students can notice this study helpful within the effective creation of awareness of on-line info sources among university students. This study thought-about all the scholars of the University of city because the population for this analysis. The survey was conducted on both the undergraduate and postgraduate students of the university. Data were gathered on variables related to the notice and Use of on-line info Sources among University of city students.

Ranganathan, S., & Babu (2012) the study is compiled with data from questionnaire. The Final results revealed that the adequacy of library resources, opinion on e-resources vs.print sources, reasons for victimisation e-resources, satisfaction on sources of information provisions. In this study, recommendations are made to the collection of Theses / Dissertation should be improved and availed for consultation of students and also awareness should be created onthe use of e resources handiness with in the University Libraries. The survey method was used in this study. Question tool was used to collect data from the students. 250 questionnaires were distributed to the students following accidental sampling method. The researcher received 200 questionnaires out of 250. After collecting data required for the study, the data was analysed and interpreted in the form of tables and graphs.

Rehman, S., & Ramzy, V. (2004) the study employed a descriptive survey research at arriving with its findings. The study revealed that the academic staff are fully aware of EIRs and seems to use them regularly. Other findings from the study showed that the academic staff was motivated to use EIRs for research purposes, increased access to a wide range of books, current information among other motivations. Some constraints identified in the use of the EIRs were poor internet connection, inability to access the EIRs from the Institution Library, poor power supply etc. Recommendations were made for the managements of Nigerian Polytechnics to fully integrate EIRs into their institutions in order to help their academic staff fulfil their functions of teaching, learning and researching. The study employed a descriptive survey research design while using a well-structured questionnaire as data collection instrument. Descriptive statistical techniques like table of frequency counts and percentages were employed in the analysis. The academic staff of Port Harcourt Polytechnic Rumuola, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria, was the targeted population for the study. They are currently at about three hundred (300). Simple random sampling technique was used. A total of one hundred (100) structured questionnaires were

administered of which seventy three (73) copies were duly filled and returned, thereby recording a 73% return rate for data analysis and interpretation.

Kumar, B. T., & Kumar, G. T. (2008) the purpose of this study was to determined how academic community in various professional colleges uses the electronic information sources for work-related purposes. A total of 300 survey returns indicate that students and faculty use the electronic information in support of their study and teaching. Although majority of students and faulty generally feel that the electronic information sources provide faster and reliable information still they prefer to use print as well as electronic information sources. Respondents were asked to indicate the skills used for making use of electronic information sources. The data is presented in the table-4 and it is evident from table that 53.67% of respondents learnt by trail and error method and 50% of respondents learnt by the advice of friends. Methods of learning to make use of electronic information sources are varied from subject to subject. 62% of Medical Science respondents and 49% of Management Studies respondents learnt it by trial and error method. While Engineering respondents (49%) took guidance from the friends. The students and faculty who participated in this survey are aware of electronic information sources and majority of them used these sources in support of their study and teaching and they are adept at using these sources. Even though majority of academic community use electronic information sources still most of the students and faculty prefer print sources as well as electronic information sources.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher found the questionnaires method and convenience random sampling method for collecting data more suitable for this paper as the study focuses on gathering data from large number of respondents representing a specific population. So, the present study adopts these methods. The researcher prepared questionnaire with 13 questions to be answered by the respondents about the level and purpose of use of library resources and services of the 100questionnaires distributed 90 were taken for the analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATIONS

Table 5.1Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.No	Gender	No.of Students	Percentage
1	Male	31	34.44
2	Female	59	65.55
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.1shows the gender wise distribution of respondents. Table indicates that 65.55% the respondents belong to Female category and 34.44% belong to the male category. Majority of the respondents belong to the female category.

Table 5.2Age wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.No	Age Group	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	21 - 25	23	25.55
2	26 - 30	**38**	**42.22**
3	27 - 29	22	24.44
4	Above 30	7	7.77
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.2reveal the distribution of respondents by age-wise. It is evident from table 2 that among the overall 90 respondents, 42.22% of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 – 30, belong to 21-25, 25.55% of respondents belong to 27-29, 24.44% of respondents belong to ,18.88% respondents belong to age group of above 30.

Table 5.3Educational wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.No	Degree of Study	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	PG	26	28.88
2	M.Phil	28	31.11
3	Ph.D	**36**	**40.00**
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.3shows thatEducational wise Distribution of Respondents**.** The table indicates that, 40.00% of respondents belong to the category of Ph.D scholars followed by 31.11% of respondents belong to the M.Phil Scholars, 28.88% of respondents belong to the Post graduate students.

Table 5.4Residential Status wise Distribution of Respondents

S.No	Residential Status	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Urban	30	33.33
2	Semi Urban	21	23.33
3	Rural	**39**	**43.33**
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.4 Shows thatResidential Status wise Distribution of Respondents.43.33% of respondents belong to the rural area, 33.33% of respondents belong to the urban area, 23.33% of respondents belong to the Semi urban area.

Table 5.5Access of Location wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.no	Location	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Library	**38**	**42.22**
2	Home	25	27.77
3	Hostel	27	30.00
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.5 reveals that Access of Location wise Distribution of Respondents.42.22% of respondents belong to the Access at Library, 30.00% of respondents belong to the Access at Hostel, 27.77% of respondents belong to the Access at Home.

Table 5.6 Frequently wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.No	Use	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	**30**	**33.33**
2	Once in a week	22	24.44
3	Once a month	21	23.33
4	Occasionally	17	18.88
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.6 shows that Using Library resources Frequently wise Distribution of Respondents 33.33% of respondents belong to the Daily time spent, 24.44% of respondents belong to the Once in a week, 23.33% of respondents belong to Once a month time spent,18.88% of respondents belong to the Occasionally.

Table 5.7 Purpose wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.No	Purpose	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Consult materials for research	**20**	**22.22**
2	To prepare seminar presentation	10	11.11

3	Charge out books	14	15.55
4	To study for examination	17	18.88
5	To consult librarians for guidance on literature search	15	16.66
6	To read Newspapers/news magazines	14	15.55
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.7 reveals the Purpose of UsingLibrary Resources wise Distribution of Respondents. In this study. 22.22% of respondents belong to the purpose of Consult materials for research, 18.88% of respondents belong to the purpose of For the Study for examination, 16.66% of respondents belong to the purpose of consult librarians for guidance on literature search, 15.55% of respondents belong to the purpose of Charge out books and read Newspapers/news magazines**.**

Table 5.8 Information Sources wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.no	**Information Sources**	**No.of Respondents**	**Percentage**
1	Internet Facilities	12	13.33
2	Textbook/Monograph	11	12.22
3	E-Journals/e-books	14	15.55
4	Reference Materials	18	20.00
5	Theses/Dissertations	**35**	**38.88**
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.8 reveals that Information Sources wise Distribution of Respondents. 38.88% of respondents belong to the Theses/Dissertations, 20.00% of respondents belong to the Reference Materials, 15.55% of respondents belong to the E-Journals/e-books, 13.33% of respondents belong to the Internet facilities, 12.22% of respondents belong to the Textbook/Monograph.

Table 5.9 Library services wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.No	Library Services	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Circulation Services	18	20.00
2	Bibliography and document delivery	16	17.77
3	Inter Library Loan Services	18	20.00
4	Reference Services	**21**	**23.33**
5	SDI	17	18.88
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.9 Shows that Library services wise Distribution of Respondents.23.33% of Respondents belong to the reference services,20.00% of Respondents belong to the Circulation services and Inter Library Loan,18.88% of Respondents belong to the SDI Services, and followed by 17.77% of Respondents belong to the Bibliography and document delivery

Table 5.10 Search Strategies wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.no	Search strategies	No.of respondents	Percentage
1	Browse through Shelves	27	30.00
2	Consult Bibliographies	16	17.77
3	Utilization of Index and abstract	**29**	**32.22**
4	Information from Friends	18	20.00
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.10 Shows that search strategies wise Distribution of Respondents. 32.22% of Respondents belong to theUtilization of Index and abstract, 30.00% of Respondents belong to the Browse through Shelves,20.00% of respondents belong to the Information from Friends,17.77% of Respondents belong to the Consult Bibliographies.

Table 5.11 Problems wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.no	Problems	No.of Respondents	Percentage

1	Insufficient Internet Access points	33	36.66
2	Lack of time	17	18.88
3	Power outrage	24	26.66
4	Lack of library orientation	16	17.77
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table 5.11 Shows that Problem wise Distribution of Respondents. 36.66% of Respondents belong to the Insufficient Internet Access points, 26.66% of Respondents belong to the Power outrage, 18.88% of Respondents belong to the Lack of time, 17.77% of Respondents belong to the Lack of library orientation.

Table 5.12 Satisfaction wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl.No	Satisfaction level	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Highly satisfied	**37**	**41.11**
2	Partially satisfied	18	20.00
3	Average Satisfied	19	21.11
4	Not Satisfied	16	17.77
	Total	**90**	**100**

Table **5.12** Shows that Satisfaction wise Distribution of Respondents. The table indicates that 41.11% of Respondents belong to theHighly satisfied, 21.11% of Respondents belong to the Average Satisfied, 20.00% of Respondents belong to the Partially Satisfied, 17.77% of Respondents belong to the Not Satisfied.

CONCLUSION

This study has therefore ascertained that users use the university library regularly for their academic, research and updating their knowledge. Main purpose of visiting the library to borrow books, and update their knowledge by using library resources and services, while their major challenge was lack of library orientation, short duration of book loan and users are satisfied with the library resources and services**.**

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