

INFORMATION USE PATTERN BY B.Ed STUDENT COMMUNITY - A CASE STUDY OF SRI SARADA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, SALEM

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Abstract: The information is essential to all kinds of humans to update their knowledge and it would vary from person to person related to their subject matter. The Library is a big repository to provide all kinds of information both past and present to academicians, research scholars, students, and policy makers and the public. It will play vital role from the school education to a higher educational level. This paper attempts to study the information use pattern by B.Ed student community – A case study of Sri Sarada College of Education, Salem. Sri Sarada College of Education, Salem was started in 1968-1969 affiliated to the University of Madras.

Key words: Information, Education College, Case study, Use Pattern.

1. INTRODUCTION

The word information is from Latin “informare” which means “give form to”. Allen and Salender (1985) have analyzed how the word is used in Swedish language and find that this is probably the most widely used meaning of the word. In the Oxford definition it is connected both to knowledge and communication. The concept of information is closely related to notions of constraint, communication, knowledge, etc. Information use patterns of the user groups will assist the library more effectively in developing programs and using resources and limited funds to achieve desired goals. Accurate and up to - date knowledge about users and their information pattern is of the essential ingredients in the library system.

2. OBJECTIVES

1. To know the age wise respondents of the study.
2. To find-out qualification wise respondents of the study.
3. To examine the frequency of library visits by the respondents of the study.
4. To find out the quantum of time spent by the respondents in the library.
5. To determine the purpose of the library visit by the respondents.
6. To identify types of reading materials used by the respondents.
7. To study the user preference for material available in the library.
8. To find out the problems faced by the users while accessing information.
9. To examine the level of satisfaction about library services by the respondents.

3. HYPOTHESES

Based on the above mentioned objectives, the following hypotheses have been formulated and tested in the present study.

There would be a significant variance among the users in the following

- There is no association between age and frequency of a library visit.
- There is no association between qualification and time spent in the library by the respondents.

- There is no significance between age and purpose of a library visit.

4. METHODOLOGY

This study is mainly based on the primary data collected from the Saratha College of Education, Salem through a well-designed questionnaire. Totally 100 questionnaires were distributed personally to the students' of Sri Sarada College of Education. Out of this 85 samples were selected on the basis of simple random sampling method. Besides, the secondary data have been collected from text books, Education College Library handbooks, reference books, national and international journals.

5. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Table – 1: Age Wise Respondents

S. No	Age	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	20-22	57	67.06
2.	23-25	18	21.17
3.	Above 25	10	11.76
	Total	85	100

Table 1 shows the age wise respondents. The majority of the age group 20-22 (67.06%) followed by 23-25 (21.17%). It reveals that more than 60 percent of the respondents are in the age group of 20-22.

Table- 2 : Qualification wise respondents

S.No	Qualifications	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	B.A	23	27.06
2.	M.A	11	12.94
3.	B.Sc	33	38.83
4.	M.Sc	17	20.00
5.	B.Com	1	1.17
	Total	85	100

Table 2 examines the qualification of the respondents. The majority of the respondents qualified with B.Sc. (38.83%) followed by B.A (27.06%), M.Sc. (20%), M.A (12.94%), and B.Com (1.17%). It reveals that majority of the respondents B.Sc. (38.83%) qualified.

Table – 3 : Frequency of library visit

S.No	Frequency	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	29	34.13
2.	Twice in a week	25	29.41
3.	Once in a week	26	30.58
4.	Occasionally	05	05.88
	Total	85	100

Table 3 shows that frequency of library visits. It is observed from the table that maximum number of students visit the library daily i.e. 29 (34.13%) followed by students visit the library once in a week, twice in a week and occasionally.

Table – 4: Time spent in the library per visit

S.No	Timing	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Less than 30 minutes	24	28.23
2.	One Hour	39	45.88
3.	Two Hour	20	23.53
4.	More than two hours	2	2.36
	Total	85	100

Table 4 denotes the B. Ed students' time spent in the library per visit. Majority respondents are 1hour 39 (45.88%) followed by less than 30 minutes (28.23%), two hours (23.53%) and more than two hours (2.36%). It reveals that most of the respondents are used library for one hour.

Table -5 : Purpose of library visit

S.No	Purposes	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	General reading	40	47.07
2.	Academic reading	14	16.47
3.	Professional reading	27	31.76
4.	Recreational Reading	4	4.70
	Total	85	100

Table 5 indicates that purpose of a library visit. The majority of the respondents are general readers (47.07%) followed by professional reading 27 (31.76%), academic reading 14 (16.47%) and recreational reading 4 (4.70%).The study reveals that main purpose to use library for general reading.

Table – 6: Type of reading materials used by the respondents

S.No	Type of Reading Materials	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	General books	50	58.82
2.	Subject books	31	36.47
3.	General & subject books	4	4.71
	Total	85	100

Table 6 shows that (58.82%) of the respondents reading “general books”, while (36.47%) gather subject books and (4.71%) respondents gather information on general & subject books. It reveals that the majority of the respondents used general books.

Table -7: Types of books borrow from the library

S.No	Books Type	Response	Percentage
1.	General books	40	47.06
2.	Subject books	45	52.94
	Total	85	100

The table 7 denotes books borrowed from the library by the respondents. The majority of the respondents (52.94%) borrowed subject books when compared to general books (47.06 %).

Table -8: Convenience of library working hours

S.No	Opinions	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	59	69.41
2.	No	26	30.59
	Total	85	100

It is evident from the table (8) that 69.41% of the respondents expressed that the library working hours is convenient and 30.59% of the respondents expressed that the working hours is not convenient.

Table – 9: Choice of reading materials

S.No	Reading Materials	No.of Respondents	Percentage	Rank
1.	Subject books	21	24.71	1
2.	Journals	18	21.18	2
3.	Reference book	13	15.29	3
4.	Newspaper	12	14.12	4
5.	Employment News	11	12.94	5
6.	Education related materials	10	11.76	6
	Total	85	100	

This table denotes the choice of reading materials by the respondents. 21(24.71%) of them preferred subject books and followed by journals (21.18%), reference books (15.29%), newspapers (14.12%), employment news (12.94%) and agricultural related materials (11.76%). It reveals that majority of students preferred subject books (24.70%).

Table – 10 : Preference for Reference Materials

S.No	Reference Materials	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Reference Books	27	31.76
2.	Back volumes	25	29.42
3.	Dictionaries	16	18.82
4.	Encyclopedias	17	20.00
	Total	85	100

This table shows that user preference for reference material in the library, the majority of students preferred reference books 27 (31.76%) followed by back volumes (29.42%), Encyclopedias (20%), Dictionaries (18.82%). It reveals that most of the respondents preferred reference books 27 (31.76%) for reading.

Table – 11 :Respondent’s opinion about library collections

S.No	Opinions	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Excellent	22	25.88
2.	Very Good	13	15.29
3.	Good	41	48.24
4.	Satisfaction	9	10.59
	Total	85	100

The above table shows the respondent's opinion about library collection. Out of 85 samples 41 (48.24%) respondents stated good and followed by Excellent (25.88%). Very good are (15.29%) and satisfaction are (10.59%). It reveals that the majority of the students expressed library collection is good.

Table -12 : Age wise Respondents V/S Frequency of Library Visit

Age Frequency	Daily	Twice in a week	Once in a week	Occasionally	Total
20-22	19	17	19	2	57
23-25	7	6	3	2	18
Above 25	3	2	4	1	10
Total	29 (34.12)	25 (29.41)	26 (30.59)	5 (5.88)	85 (100)

Table 12 shows that age wise respondents frequency of library visit. The majority 29 (34.12%) of the respondents visit the library daily and followed by twice in a week 25 (29.41%), once in a week 26 (30.59%) and occasionally 5 (5.88%). The table reveals that the majority of the users are daily visitors of the library.

Calculated Chi-square value	Degrees of Freedom	Level of Significant
3.82	6	0.70 N.S

N.S – Not significant

The above table shows that there is no significance between age and frequency of library visit. hence, null hypothesis is accepted. Here the calculated Chi-square value is not significant. So, it is concluded that there is no association between age and frequency of a library visit.

Table-13 : Qualification V/S Time Spend in the Library

Qualifications Time Spend	Less than 30 Minutes	1Hour	2 Hour	More than 2 Hours	Total
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B.A	10	6	6	1	23
M.A	5	4	2	0	11
B.SC	5	19	9	0	33
M.SC	3	10	3	1	17
B.COM	1	0	0	0	1
Total	24 (28.82)	39 (45.88)	20 (23.53)	2 (2.35)	85 (100)

Table 13 shows that qualification v/s time spend on library. The majority of the respondents 1 hour time spent in the library and followed by less than 30 minutes 24 (28.82), 2 hours 20 (23.53%) and more than 2 hours 2 (2.35%). From the table it is concluded that the majority of the respondents spent one hour in the library.

Calculated Chi-square value	Degrees of Freedom	Level of Significant
15.02	12	0.24 N.S

N.S – Not significant

The above table shows that there is no association between QUALIFICATIONS and TIME SPEND IN LIBRARY by the respondents. Hence, NULL HYPOTHESIS is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is no association between educational qualification and TIME SPENT IN LIBRARY by the respondents.

Table-14 : Age V/S Purpose of Library Visit

Age Purposes	General Reading	Academic Reading	Professional Reading	Recreational Reading	Total
20-22	24	10	21	2	57
23-25	13	2	2	1	18
Above 25	3	2	4	1	10
Total	40 (47.06)	14 (16.47)	27 (31.76)	4 (4.71)	85 (100)

The above table shows that age wise purpose of the library visit by the respondents. Majority 40 (47.06%) of the respondents visit the library for general reading and it is followed by 27 (31.76%) professional reading, 14 (16.47%) academic reading and 4 (4.71%) recreational reading. It reveals that the majority of the respondents visit the library for the purpose of general reading.

Calculated Chi-square value	Degrees of Freedom	Level of Significant
7.65	6	0.26 N.S

N.S – Not significant

From the above table it is inferred that there is no association between age and purpose of library visit. Hence, null hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is no association between age of the respondents and a purpose of library visit.

6. Conclusion

The present study concluded that information use pattern by B.Ed. Student Community of Sri Saradha College of Education, Salem. Information is a key resource for the society. Everyone needs different types information for their survival. The educational institution entirely depends on the information resources available in the library. So the college library should be given required information services and sources to its user community. In order to provide effective information services to its users by the information center or a library, it is necessary to find out the information use pattern of the respondents in the particular institutions. It is also noted from the study that the majority of the respondents depends on general as well as subject related book hence it is suggested to the library authority to procure numbered of reference books and subject book for their use of the library. It is also found that the majority of the respondents spent one hour in the library, so it is better to provide additional infrastructure facilities to the user for better use of library services.

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