USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AMONG BCA STUDENTS IN TAKSHILA COLLEGE, VALLABH VIDYANAGAR, ANAND

Nita Brahmbhatt[1], Dr. Umesh Bhai A. Patel[2],

[1] Research Scholar, Monad University.
[2] Sardar Vallabh bhai Institute of Technology. Vasad. Anand, Gujarat, India.

ABSTRACT

The study was geared toward characterize the wants and level of awareness of the scholar community on networks like net. Descriptive methodology has been utilized in this analysis..A complete of 100questionnaires were distributed however 80 were returned. A structured form was designed for aggregation of information from the chosen sample cluster. The information obtained were analyzed by straight forward grade analysis to come up with tables and to attain conclusion. Further, the study was restricted to BCA college of Anand District because the study is to hold information seeking attitude of BCA students within the digital peripheral. The results indicate that only 42 students (52.5%) are fully satisfied with all the information they receive from the identified sources. Furthermore, 21 (26.25%) indicated they were satisfied while 7 (8.75%) and 10 (12.5 %) indicated less satisfied and dissatisfied respectively.

Keywords: Library Resources, info seeking, tutorial library, Search engines, digital library, netresources.

INTRODUCTION

Information seeking behaviour may be a broad phrase that involves a group of actions that a personal initiates to precise data wants, hunt for data, estimate and choose data, and eventually build uses of {the data|the knowledge|the data} to satisfy his/her information necessities.

It is thus, fascinating to correlate the explanation that data is needed, the atmosphere whereby the user operates user's skills in categorizing the required data, channels and sources most popular for getting data, and barriers in accessing data.

In Anand District there are nineteen BCA College.. At this juncture the scholars need to learn the assorted resources and services and want to remember of on the way to utilize the knowledge in right manner.

OBJECTIVES

The study was an effort to search out the attention and usage pattern of library resources and

118

services by the Under Graduate students of BCA in Anand district. The study was designed and conducted to realize the subsequent objectives.

1. To watch the attention and use of library resources by student community,
2. To search out the kind of data sources accessed by the students;
3. To check the pattern of information seeking by the students;
4. To explore the use of information technology;
5. To search out the issues-faced by the respondents while accessing resources,
6. To recommend improvement measures supported the inferences drawn from the study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The survey of literature helped the investigator to develop the methodology, objectives etc., for the current study. a number of the abstract framework and therefore the review of many variables that previous researchers have done relevant to undergraduate students data seeking behaviour and review of some model kind the theoretical foundation of this study.

Information seeking may be a method during which humans interact, so as to advance and change their state of information .it is additionally a vital psychological feature associated with learning and problem solving, generally higher cerebral process may be a term describing the ways that people seek, evaluate, choose and use data. Within the course of seeking new data, the individual could move with totally different individuals, analog tools, and computer-based data systems.

Information seeking behaviour is totally different from the particular data would like. the knowledge would like may be a subjective, relative idea within the mind of associate degree old individual and is outlined because the recognition of the existence of uncertainty.
This study tries to research the sources of data employed by under graduate BCA students in Anand district for his or her tutorial purpose and extent to that they are aware and use of the library resources.

METHODOLOGY

In order to realize the higher than objectives, descriptive technique was accustomed perform the analysis. This study of the analysis used questionnaire- primarily based survey technique. a close and well- structured form was designed and distributed to the chosen one hundred fifty students. Out of one hundred fifty respondents, hundred and twenty questionnaires were came dully crammed in by the user's community and therefore the overall response rate was eighty per cent. The form contained each open over and close-ended queries. The collected information were classified, analyzed and tabulated by mistreatment applied mathematics strategies.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Table 1 show that out of 80 respondents, 45 female respondents and 35 male respondents were participated in this study and returned the questionnaire duly filled in.

Table-1Gender-wise Classification

Sl. No	Gender	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Male	35	43.75
2.	Female	45	56.25
Total		**80**	**100.0**

Table - 2 Usage of Library for study activities

Sl. No.	Category	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	77	96.25
2.	No	3	3.75
Total		**80**	**100.0**

The above table and graph shows that 77 (96.25 %) of the respondents are using library for study activities while 3 (3.75%) do not feel so.

Table 3: Sources of Information Access

Sl. No.	Sources of Information	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Textbooks	26	32.5
2.	Print Journals	0	0
3.	Newspaper	2	2.5
4.	Internet	18	22.5
5.	Thesis/Dissertations	1	1.25
6.	Project Report	5	6.25

7.	CD-ROMs Database	0	0
8.	Electronic Resources	28	35
Total		80	100

The results in Table 3 show the eight major sources of obtaining information by the students. The result revealed that 'Electronic Resources' are the most consulted source by the students. This is confirmed by the great majority of the participants 28 (35%). Next to it is the textbook with 26 (32.5%) students preferred. Other sources indicated are: Internet 18 (22.5%); Project report 5 (6.25%); Newspaper 2 (2.5%); Thesis/Dissertations 1 (1.25%).

Table-4.Frequency of Internet Use

Sl. No.	Frequency	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	40	50
2.	Weekly twice	22	27.5
3.	Weekly	15	18.75
4.	Monthly	3	3.75
Total		80	100

The above table 4 indicates that 40 (50.0%) of respondents are browsing the Internet daily while 3 (3.75%) respondents have the habit of browsing monthly once. 22 (27.5%) of respondents weekly twice and followed by 15 (18.75%) of respondents are browse Internet weekly.

Table-5. Opinion on having an E-mail ID

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	80	100
2.	No	0	0
Total		80	100

The above table describes that all 80 (100%) respondents are have an e-mail ID of their own.

Table-6.Awareness on Search Engines

Sl. No.	Opinion	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	72	90.00
2.	No	8	10.00
Total		**80**	**100.00**

From the above table, it can be noted that 72 (90.0 %) of the respondents are aware of search engines, but only 8 (10.0 %) do not know what it means.

Table-7. Frequently used Search Engines

Sl. No.	Name of the Search Engine	No .of respondents	Percentage
1.	Google	52	65
2.	Yahoo	14	17.5
3.	Infoseek	0	0
4.	Alta Vista	0	0
5.	MSN Search	2	2.5
6.	Ask.com	3	3.75
7.	Others	9	11.25
Total		**80**	100

From the above table it can be observed that 52 (65%) respondents have opined that 'Google' is the most favorite search engines. Furthermore, 14 (17.5%) respondents preferred 'Yahoo'; 2 (2.50%) chose 'MSN Search'; 3 (3.75%) respondents like 'ask.com' and 9 (11.25%) respondents like some other search engines like lycos, excite, Wikipedia etc...

Table - 8. Level of Satisfaction of Information Obtained

Sl. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Fully Satisfied	42	52.5
2.	Satisfied	21	26.25

3.	Less Satisfied	7	8.75
4.	Dissatisfied	10	12.5
	Total	**80**	**100**

Table 8 shows the results that only 42 students (52.5%) are fully satisfied with all the information they receive from the identified sources. Furthermore, 21 (26.25%) indicated they were satisfied while 7 (8.75%) and 10 (12.5 %) indicated less satisfied and dissatisfied respectively.

DISCUSSION

The major findings of the study are to measure the text books, lecture notes and alternative sources out there from the library measure the foremost most popular resources of knowledge. The scholars opinioned that digital infrastructure of the faculty isn't satisfactory. The library doesn't have electronic resources like e-journals; e-books etc,. Most of the scholars are having email ID and few of them don't seem to be victimization identical. The search engines are most popular by the scholars. They frequently use Google and Yahoo and that they don't seem to be a lot of tuned in to alternative search engines.

Based on the findings of the study, the subsequent suggestions are counseled to enhance the utilization of the internet among the educational community i.e. lecturers and students:
- ➢ It is usually recommended that the library automation should be maintained properly.
- ➢ More computers with latest specifications and transmission kit ought to be put in, in order that users will use web telecom, video-conferencing, chatting and alternative helpful services of the net.
- ➢ Some printers ought to be put in within the web sections of the colleges, in order that the respondents will get print outs of their study material and alternative vital documents at nominal rates.
- ➢ More economical technical employees ought to be appointed and that they ought to be gift within the web section for professional recommendation.
- ➢ All the engineering faculties ought to have their own web site, in order that users will simply get the educational news and college's websites ought to be frequently updated.
- ➢ The time of web service ought to be augmented, if doable the service ought to be around the clock. in order that users get most utilization of this service.

CONCLUSION

Academic libraries should serve teams of users with various data desires and analysis skills. This

123

study clearly shows that library ought to update the resources and improve the services i.e. use the up to date technologies. The net facility has enabled the lecturers and students to boost their educational excellence by providing them the newest data and access to worldwide data. So, it ought to be extended to all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

REFERENCES

1. Marchionini Gary, Information Seeking in Electronic Environments, (Cambridge University Press; Cambridge), 1995, pp.236.
2. Wilson T D, Human information behaviour, Informing Science, Vol. 3, No.2, 2000, pp. 49-55.
3. Nishat Fatima and Naved Ahmad, Annals of library and information studies, Vol.55,
4. June 2008, pp. 141-144.
5. The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology - TOJET January 2007 volume 6 Issue 1 Article 4
6. http:// www,ist.org/02-winter/article.html
7. Velmurugan. C., Kannan.M, Understanding on Internet and its Usages amongst students of International Schools in Chennai, India, Pearl: A Journal of Library and Information Science, Volume: 4, Issue: 2, April-June, 2010. Pp.117-121.
8. http://www.scholar.lib.vt.edu/theses/available/etd-05142001-104550/ unrestricted/seamans.pdf
9. http://www.emeraldinsight.com/
10. http://www.librarysupportstaff.com/
11. http://faculty.washington.edu/baldasty/march7.htm
12. http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-34542364_ITM
13. http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-179348407.html
14. http://home.computer.net/dibianco/
15. http://www.refdesk.com/factnet.html/
16. http://www.educationoasis.com/resources/