LIBRARY USE AND PROMOTION OF LIBRARY USE BY FACULTY MEMBERS IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES OF GULBARGA UNIVERSITY GULBARGA, KARNATAKA (INDIA)

Prakash B Waghmare

Librarian
Government First Grade College
Manhalli, Tq and Dist: Bidar 585403.
E-mail: prakashgfgcm@gmail.com

Shamrao Ramanna

Librarian
Government First Grade College
Kamalapur Tq and Dist: Gulbarga (KS).

ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to describe a survey of the use of library by teachers as users of academic college libraries of Bidar and Gulbarga District of Karnataka State. A questionnaire is used to identify the impressions of users towards the awareness of library services, adequacy of library resources and their views on library services. This paper also examines the satisfaction levels of users about the library collection and mainly highlighted on the method adopted by the faculty member to promote the use of library in students. Further an attempt has also been made to highlight the findings of the study and a few suggestions have been given based on the analysis of collected data.

Key words: Library resources and services, Library use, promotional factors, Gulbarga University Gulbarga, Bidar and Gulbarga.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human being is a social animal and society is the web of social relationship. Man has using various means for communicating. A university, college or any institution of higher learning is rightly described as a community where teachers and scholars are the head, students are the body and library its heart. Thus, heart must be well developed and strong to perform the function of the whole body. In a library or information center users are the last link or the recipients of the information in the communication cycle.

Gulbarga University, established in the year 1980 by an Act of Karnataka State, Gulbarga University has a significant history of imparting quality education to the students. Through its 258 affiliated colleges, leading faculty members and a wide range of courses offered in the field of arts, commerce, fine arts, music, social sciences, technology, education and law. Gulbarga University is one of the proactive Universities to have implemented the 'outreach model' of education to achieve their mission of equipping students with relevant knowledge, competence and creativity to face global challenges.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A number of literature sources have been consulted and the researcher gone through to identify the related studies on the present topic. Some of the studies relevant to the present survey are:

Hiller[1] discussed that on the University of Washington libraries has conducted faculty and student library surveys. The results revealed significant variation within and between user groups concerning library satisfaction, library use, priorities and importance. Sivaraj & Esmail[2] elaborated the various aspects of the internet use, such as frequency of the Internet use, methods used for accessing the internet resources, the frequently-used places for the internet access, purposes for the internet search and use of the internet services, ways to browse the internet, problems faced and satisfaction level of the students, faculty members, and research scholars with the internet facilities provided at the Bannari Amman Institute of Technology.

Doraswamy[3] made an attempt to determine the status and use of digital resources. It was observed that use of digital resources is still inadequate among the engineering faculty of the universities in the developing countries. Kanniyappan[4], et al. conducted a survey at Anna University Library, Chennai to find out the use of different types of e-resources and services and the impact of these resources on the academic development of faculty members. The study also highlighted the problems faced in using the e-resources and rate of satisfaction in getting the required information on e-resources/ services. Sujatha & Mudhol[5] in their study demonstrated and elaborated the various aspects of electronic information sources (EIS) use such as frequency and purpose of EIS use, frequently used EIS, methods of learning to use EIS, benefits of EIS use, constrained faced in the use of EIS, and the satisfaction level of users.

Rajput[6], et al. in their study made an attempt to know the use of online access catalogue by the users. The study revealed that the tool is useful and at the same time respondents felt that there must be someone near the OPAC to help in retrieving the required documents. They also examined the utilization and satisfaction of users about OPAC and highlighted the suggestions made by the users for the further improvement. Koovakkai[7] reported the user satisfaction scale developed by him for measuring the user satisfaction of academic libraries. The scale adapted and used for measuring user satisfaction in other types of libraries as well. Joteen Singh[8], et al. undertook a survey on the use of the electronic information focusing on the internet services by the users of Manipur University Library and examined the utilization, purpose, difficulties and satisfaction level of users about the internet-based e-resources services provided by the library.

Chowdappa[9], et al. depicted the extent of dependency of users of educational and research institutions of Mysore city on the electronic or digital media. The responses of 1000 users and the critical evaluation of 24 subject experts under Delphi study have been gathered to render valid findings and suggestions. The attempt clearly showed the degree of the use of digital information resources vis-à-vis the conventional print media.

Patil & Parameshwar[10] in their paper explained about the e-resources and their use by the faculty members and research scholars in the Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. The paper revealed that the e-resources available in the Gulbarga University Library were helpful in fulfilling their information needs. There was need to train the faculty members and research scholars for using the e-resources. Natarajan[11], et al. conducted a survey of 117 faculty members and research scholars on the use and user perception of e-resources in Annamalai University, which revealed

that despite of the availability of wide range of e-resources, the frequency of their use was low. The reasons identified for this were lack of time, lack of awareness, lack of subject coverage, and slow downloading.

3. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Many studies focuses on the information seeking behavior of the users, use and satisfaction level of users but there are only few study which focuses on the methods adopted to motivate library use among students, thus the present study focuses on the same.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The present library survey has the following objectives.

1. Purpose of visiting the library and the time spent on reading resources.
2. Frequency of using information sources to support their academic work.
3. To know the method adopted to motivate the library use among the students.
4. To determine the level of library skills among the faculty members.
5. To know the opinion about introducing library skills in syllabus.
6. To suggest in overall development of library and use of library.

5. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

A well define questionnaire was prepared to collect the relevant data. The questions were formulated keeping in view the objectives of the study and personally distributed to the faculty members of Government First Grade colleges of Bidar and Gulbarga District of Karnataka. There are 17 GFG Colleges in Gulbarga District and 08 in Bidar District out of which the study has selected 10 Colleges from Gulbarga District and 05 from Bidar District and only 10 faculty members from each college have included in this study.

S.No.	Colleges	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	Government First Grade Colleges of Bidar District	50	33
2	Government First Grade Colleges of Gulbarga District	100	67
	Total	**150**	**100**

6. ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

All the respondents visit the library. 30% of respondents visits library daily and 35% visits twice in a week, only 3% of respondent's visits library occasionally and 11% once in a month visits the library.

Table: 6.1 Respondent's frequency of visit to their respective college libraries.

Frequency	GFGCs of Bidar		GFGCs of Gulbarga		Total	
	Respondents	%	Respondents	%	Respondents	%
Daily	23	46	22	22	45	30
Twice a week	11	22	41	41	52	35
Once in a week	7	14	11	11	18	12
Fortnightly	5	10	9	9	14	9
Once a month	4	8	12	12	16	11
Occasionally	0	0	5	5	5	3
Total:	**50**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**100**

Table No 6.2 Time spent by the respondents in a Library

Time	No of Respondents	Percentage
0 - 01 Hrs	79	53
01 - 02 Hrs	43	29
02 - 03 Hrs	17	11
More than 03 Hrs	11	7
	150	**100**

Maximum number of the respondents spends less than one hour in a library (Table no 6.2), 29 percent of the respondents spends one to two hours while only seven percentages of respondents spends more than three hours in a library.

Table No 6.3 Purpose of visiting the library (Multiple choices allowed)

Purpose	No of Respondents (n= 150)	Percentage
To identify resources in order to refer students	126	84
To collect information for classroom teaching	148	99
To read magazines and newspapers	146	97
To read Academic Journals	129	86
To consult Librarian	111	74
Only to Borrow Books	95	63
To write research papers	81	54

Fig No 6.3 Purpose of visiting the library

Table and Fig No 6.3 shows that 99% of the respondents visits library to collect information for classroom teaching, 97% to read magazines and newspapers, 63% visits only to borrow the books and only 54% visits for preparing a research papers.

Table No 6.4 Method adapted to Motivate Library use among students

Tasks	No of responses (n=150)	Percentage
Required reading material	141	94
Optional reading	138	92
Giving assignments / projects	96	64
Giving discovery reading	101	67

It is cleared from the table no 6.4 that, maximum number of faculty members motivates the library use among the students by providing required reading material (94%) and also by providing optional reading information (92%), further some faculty members used to give assignments and discovery reading work to their students.

Table No 6.5 Level of library skills among the faculty members. (In Percentage)

Skills	Very High	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Ability to locate information sources in library	45	27	19	9	0
Knowledge of availability of library resources	33	21	31	8	7
Ability to use reference sources	28	19	42	5	6
Ability to make notes from a range of sources to complete as assignment	51	28	15	6	0
Knowledge of availability of library services	35	41	21	3	0

Table no 6.5 reveals the level of skills of library among the faculty members. 45% of faculty members having the very high skill of locating the information sources in library were only 9% are poor in the same. 32% of average faculty members are having the knowledge of library resources while 8% and 7% faculty members are poor and very poor in knowing the library resources respectively. 42% of faculty members are average in using the reference sources, 51% of respondents has ability to make notes from the range of sources and 41% of responses are known about their library services.

Table No 6.6 Opinion on the statement "Library and Information Literacy skills instruction should be an essential component of syllabus".

Opinion	No of Respondents	%
Strongly Agree	66	44
Agree	58	39
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	11	7
Not Sure	15	10
Total	**150**	**100**

Respondents of more than 75% have clearly opinioned that library and information literacy skills instructions should be a part of syllabus while only 7% of respondents disagree for this and 10% respondents are not sure regarding this statement.

7. SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Keeping in view the results of this study the following viable suggestions are made. It would be appropriate to consider the suggestions for adoption and implementation.

7.1 All the respondents visit the library but still 14% of respondents visit library occasionally or once in a month, thus steps should be taken that all the respondents should visit the library regularly.

7.2 Maximum number of the respondents spends less than one hour in a library, by introducing the library hour in a daily timetable, one can overcome with this problem.

7.3 Library is not only for borrowing the books or reading newspapers or magazines, but this place has to become for research oriented studying, so a library should subscribe more and more scientific journals with which one can get help for research.

7.4 As a teaching professional, all the faculty members should be highly skilled in library skills. Library professional should conduct orientations to all the faculty and students so that user's skills may go high.

7.5 Respondents of more than 75% have clearly opinioned that library and information literacy skills instructions should be a part of syllabus. With the introduction of library skills in syllabus both faculty members and students get educated in library skills, which helps them in their higher education.

8. REFERENCES

1. Hillar, Steve. Assessing user needs, satisfaction, and library performance at the University of Washington Libraries. *Library Trends*, Spring, 2001.
2. Sivaraj, S. & Esmail, S.M. Use of internet by the students, faculty members, and research scholars in Bannari Amman Institute of Technology: An analysis. *Information Studies,* 2007, 13(4), 219-26.
3. Doraswamy, M. Knowledge and use of digital library resources by engineering faculty members affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University, Pearl, A.P., 2007, 1 (3), 32-39.
4. Kanniyappan, E.; Nithyanandam, K. & Ravichandran,
5. P. Use and impact of e-resources in an academic and research environment: A case study. *Information Studies,* 2008, 14(3), 151-62.
6. Sujatha, H.R. & Mudhol, M.V. Use of electronic information sources at the College of Fisheries, Mangalore, India. A survey. *Ann. Lib. Inf. Stud.,* 2008, 55(3), 234-45.
7. Rajput, P.S.; Naidu, G.H.S. & Jadon, G.S. Use of online public access catalogue in Devi Ahilya University Library, Indore. *SRELS J. Inf. Manag.,* 2008, 45(1), 55-62.
8. Koovakkai, Dineshan. Measuring user satisfaction in academic libraries. *SRELS J. Inf. Manag.,* 2008, 45(3), 349-54.
9. Joteen Singh, R.K.; Madhuri Devi, Th & Raychaudhary, A. Use of internet based e-resources at Manipur University: A survey. *Ann. Lib. Inf. Stud.,* 2009, 56(1), 52-57.
10. Chowdppa, N.; Chandrashekara, M. & Ramesh, C.P. Impact of electronic information sources on the academic uers in Mysore: An analytical study. *SRELS J. Inf. Manag.,* 2009, 46(2), 155-62.
11. Patil, D.B. & Parameshwar, S. Use of electronic sesources by the faculty members and research scholars in Gulbarga University, Gulbarga: A survey. *SRELS J. Inf. Manag.,* 2009, 46(1), 51-60.
12. Natarajan, K. *et al*. Use an user perception of electronic resources in Annamalai University: A case study. *Ann. Lib. Inf. Stud.,* 2010, 57(1), 59-64.

---@ @ @---