Information Need and Use of the Users (Teachers & Students) of Sri Sakhida Arts, Gediwala Commerce and C.C. Home-Science College Conducted by Limbdi Kelvani Mandal: A Study

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Abstract: The understanding of information needs and information-seeking behaviour of various professional groups is essential as it helps in the planning, implementation and operation of information system. This article is focus on the need and use of information pattern by among the faculty members and student of Sri Sakhida Arts, Gediwala Commerce and C.C. Home Science College. The Sample of 117 library users selected randomly was studied. The results revealed that the Faculty and students are almost in same platform in information use pattern on the basis of visits, purpose of visits, useful of information sources and utilization of library services. Both the faculty and students are having more knowledge to utilize the library and library Resources. Nowadays library users are very much interested to seek the information in different ways.

Keywords: Information, Need, Use, Purpose, Library Resources, Library Visit, Library Services

I.   INTRODUCTION

Information need is often understood in information science as evolving from a vague awareness of something missing and as culminating in locating information that contributes to understanding and Meaning (Kuhlthau, 1993). Information need is described as an anomalous state of knowledge (Belkin et Al, 1982) or a gap in individual's knowledge in sense-making situations (Drevin & Nilan 1986). Wilson Points out that there must be an attendant motive when a person experiences information need (Wilson 1997). Line (1974) defined that information need is what an individual ought to have for his work, his edification, his creation etc.

Knowledge is strength, Information interacts with knowledge and it is the power that Drives knowledge. This is age of knowledge and information revolution. We must make a Practical distinction and define knowledge and information. Information is the essential Element for the progress of higher education. There are kinds of information such as Knowledge, fact data news and message etc. The implicit assumption of user studies, Behaviors'-studies and information-flow-studies is that if one understands the needs and Problems of user, one can design effective information systems for him.

II.   ABOUT SRI SAKHIDA ARTS, GEDIWALA COMMERCE AND C.C HOME-SCIENCE COLLEGE

Sri Sakhida Arts & Gediwala Commerce College was started in 1972 at Limbdi.C.C Home-Science College was started later in 1987The college has been empowered with academic freedom to march a head academic Excellence and there by achieving its objective to change the present society to betterment of mankind. By offering useful and meaningful education to the young student of this rural area. The college offers UG/PG courses.

III.   REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There have been a number of literatures published so far emphasizing the need for the Study of the information and need User Studies. A user study carried out by Crist and etal (4) in the University of Michigan Library to understand the use and their satisfaction of the users with library collections, services, Staff and Physical facilities etc. Geetha and Others (5) reported in their study that students are the largest single group of users. A study conducted by Accamma (1) on the scientists of to ascertain their information needs and use pattern of information sources. Roshan Raina (8) reports that the findings of feedback survey conducted to find out the effectiveness of services rendered by the library of the institute of Management, Lucknow. Kawatra (6) conducted a study of research scholars of three universities Rajasthan to know the views of scholars on the adequacy of library resources and services.

IV.   NEED OF THE STUDY

The present study also intends to study the satisfaction of the users regarding certain services and certain aspects of the library such as the arrangement of books and so on. And to know the reasons for their dissatisfaction if any, so that measures can be adopted to satisfy them.

V.   OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the library visit
- To assess the purpose visit of the library
- To useful of information sources
- To assess the user satisfaction of Library services.

VI.   HYPOTHESIS

Based on the aforementioned the following hypothesis to be tested in the present study. Respondent's visit to the other libraries is independent of the colleges. There is no significant difference among the views of respondents for the purpose of visiting library. There is no significant difference the views of the respondents from the use of channels. Sources of bibliographical information, utilization of library services, user satisfaction of the library services. Information technology, to reduce the work load, Library have insufficient fund, lack of adequate trained staffs.

TABLE-1
Respondent's visits to Library

Library visit	No.of Respondents	Percent
Every Day	41	35.04
Once in a Week	46	39.30
Once a Fort Night	4	03.44
Once in a Month	26	22.22
Total	**117**	**100.00**

The above table No. 1 represents the frequency of visits to the library by the table 35.04% of respondents visit to the library every day and 39.30% were once in a week, 22.22% of the respondents are visiting the library once in a month and very few 3.46% users visiting library once in a fortnight.

TABLE-2
Purposes of visits to the Library

Purpose of visit	No Comment	Large Extend	Some extent	Less Extent	Total
For relaxation	22 (18.80%)	28 (23.93%)	37 (31.62%)	30 (25.64%)	117 (100%)
To get Bibliographic Information	34 (29.05%)	36 (30.76%)	32 (27.35%)	15 (12.82%)	117 (100%)
To get current Information	7 (5.9%)	48 (41.02%)	52 (44.44%)	10(8.54%)	117 (100%)
To get statistical Information	35 (29.91%)	25 (21.36%)	34 (29.05%)	23 (19.65%)	117 (100%)

The above table No.2 represents the respondents view related to the purpose of visiting the library from this table 44.44 % of the respondents opinion regarding the purpose of the Visiting the library is to get current information.

TABLE-3
Use of information sources

Information sources	No Comment	Highly Useful	Satisfied	Not Useful	Total
Books	5 (4.2%)	82 (70.08%)	30 (25.64%)	-	117 (100%)
Journals	7 (5.98%)	45 (38.46%)	55 (47.02%)	10 (8.54%)	117 (100%)
Encyclopaedias	32 (27.35%)	38 (32.47%)	36 (30.76%)	11 (9.40%)	117 (100%)
Current Contents	12 (10.25%)	42 (35.89%)	58 (49.57%)	5 (4.27%)	117 (100%)

The above table No.3 Presents the views of the respondents that the usefulness of information sources. From the table it is clear that most of the usefulness information received by the respondents through the books and journals.

TABLE-4
Utilization of Library Services

Library Services	No Comment	Highly Useful	Satisfied	Not Useful	Total
Reference	17 (14.52%)	48 (41.02%	52 (44.44%)	-	117 (100%)
Current	30 (14.2%)	41 (35.04%)	46 (39.30%)	-	117 (100%)
Reprographic	45 (38.46%)	27 (23.08%)	45 (38.46%)	-	117 (100%)
Paper Clipping	44 (37.60%)	23 (19.65%)	46 (39.31%)	4 (3.44%)	117 (100%)

The above table No.4 represents the view the respondents of the utilization ofLibrary services. From the table it clears that 44.44% users are highly satisfied with reference service. 1.8% users indicate that Paper clipping services are not useful.

VII. MAJOR FINDINGS

The respondents, 35.04% of the respondents visit the library every day and 39.30% were Once in a week, very few i.e. 3.44% of the respondents are visiting the library once in a fortnight. The respondents 44.44% of the respondent's opinion regarding the purpose of visiting the library is to get current information. The respondents of 70.08% for Books, 47.02% of respondents for Journals, and 32.47%Respondents referring of Encyclopedias. The respondents are clear that most of the useful information received by the Respondents 49.57 % respondents through current contents. And 44.44 % respondents are reference Service.

VIII. SUGGESTIONS

1. All kinds of reference books should be made available in the library.
2. The library staff may be equipped with sufficient ICT knowledge and browsing skills through training program me.
3. User Education programs needed to be conducted to educate the users.
4. More journals need to be acquired.

IX. CONCLUSION

The library should be computerized, for this the librarian should be properly and adequate trained. Current and latest editions standardized authors and publications should be recommended. The awareness of using the library frequently should be recommended. Libraries are very important therefore adequate technological services must be used to improve the quality and quantity of information offered by the academic library.

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