Research Paper   Library

Information Seeking Behaviour of Library users of S.U.G College of Education, Ahmedabad

* Smt. Bhavika D Modi

* Librarian, S U G College of Education, Ahmedabad

Introduction:-
The present era is the era of information revolution. Information has become the most important part for progress in society. Knowledge of the information needs and information-seeking behavior of users is essential for developing library collections, upgrading facilities, and improving services to effectively meet the information needs of users. Scholars, students and faculties actively seek current information from the various media available in libraries, e.g. encyclopedias, journals and, more currently, electronic media. The library, therefore, is the most widely used source of information available to literate societies. The librarian should be aware of what kind of information is being sought, and how it can be obtained.

Aim of the study:
• To examine information seeking behavior of library users.

• To determine the kind of information are used by faculty & students for seeking information;

• To explore the use of information technology;

• What are the major sources of obtaining academic information in the College?

Literature Review:
Ajiboye and Tella (2007) conducted on university UG informa-tion-seeking behaviour show that 12% of the respondents (students) required information 6 for their personal progress while 11.25% claimed that they sought for information on health topic, and 64.1% required for information for their educational development, 9.3% seeks information to secure employment.

Hillet (2002) carried out a study to measure the contentment of faculty and students with library services at the University of Washington. The study investigated the importance of resources, the reasons for the use or non use of libraries, information resources and their priorities for library services and resources. Survey results showed high satisfaction levels and a shift towards remote use and increased importance of electronic resources.

Bigdeli (2007) investigated the ISB of engineers at Khuzestan sugar-cane Company in Iran. Survey results indicated that ISB of scientists differs according to the sites they work, and they use familiar channels followed by formal channels for informa-tion.

Suriya, Sanheetha and Nambi (2004) Information-seeking behaviour of faculty members from Government Arts College in Cuddalore District. To evaluate information seeking pattern of faculty members in the library. Most of the respondents visited the library several times a week to meet their information needs.

Data Analysis:
The data presented in table show that 100 questionnaires, were distributed among the Students, Academic and Administrative Staff of the college. Under the study, 70 responses were received. The respondents are classified by gender and it is presented in the table below.

1. Gender wise respondents:

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	44	63
Female	26	37
Total	70	100

Above table indicates that responses to questionnaire from male respondents are high 44 (63%), whereas responses to questionnaire from female are 26 (37%). It is evident from the above table that male respondents are more compared to female respondents.

2. Frequency of Library visit

Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
Daily	33	47.14
2-3 times in a week	26	37.14
Weekly	8	11.42
Monthly	3	04.28
Total	70	100

Above mentioned table show that majority of users 47.14% are visit the library daily, 37.14% are visit library 2-3 times in week, 11.42% visit library weekly while 4.28% come library monthly. It indicates that library is being used by the users mostly.

3. Purpose of Library visit

Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
Borrowing books	28	40
Reading Journals	21	30
To study	10	14.28
For updating knowledge	8	11.42
other	4	5.71
Total	70	100

Above table indicates that borrowing of books, Reading journals and study materials are three main purpose of the users to visit or come library. Updating of knowledge followed by 11 percentage and 4% have other purpose like as newspaper reading and new arrivals.

4. Methods of Information Seeking

Source	Respondents	Percentage
Library	32	45.71
Friends/colleagues	22	31.42
Internet	12	17.14
Other	4	05.71
Total	70	100

In response of method of information seeking table 4 indicates

that Library, Friends/colleagues and Internet are the most reliable sources for their seeking information while other are very less used by the users for their information seeking.

5. Use of the Library sources and services

Sources	Lot	Some	never
Borrowing books	56	12	2
Reference Services	25	35	10
Ref. books and Journals	52	15	3
Inter Library loan	2	3	65

Table 5 indicates that Borrowing books, reference books and Journals are being utilized majorly while reference services and ILL is less utilized by the users. The finding shows that there is a necessity to create awareness of library service among users.

6. Satisfaction with the Library services
Sixty- three percent of respondents expressed total satisfaction and thirty percent saying that they are some extent and only seven percent are feeling dissatisfied.

Conclusion and recommendation:
In this study 100 users were surveyed of SUG College of Education library. Users use a variety of information sources for their work. Borrowing of books and journals are considered mostly. Library a play effective role in meeting their needs, they also prefer to library first.

Some suggestions which have been received by the users are given here:

• Need of orientation programmes or training programmes by the librarian.

• ILL document delivery service should be increased

• Need to make library website

• There is need to marketing of library services.

REFERENCES

1. Shokeen, A., & Kushik, S.K. (2002). Information-seeking behaviour of social scientists of Haryana universities. Library Herald, 40 (1), 8-11.|2. Suriya, M., Sangeetha, G., & Nambi, M. A. (2004). Information-seeking behaviour of faculty members from government arts colleges in Cuddalore district. In: Kaul, H.K. & Patil, S.K. (Eds), Library and information networking (NACLIN 2004). New Delhi: 285-292. |3. Anwar, M. A. (2007). Research on information seeking and use in Pakistan: An assessment. Pakistan Journal of Library and Information Science 8: 15-32. |4. Shenton, Andrew K and Dixon, Pat.(2003). Models of young peop1e's information seeking. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science. March 2003, Vol. 35, 1, pp.5-22 |5. Vijayalakshmi, N and Maheswarappa, B. S. (2001). Information use pattern of post¬ graduate lady students of Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. Annals of library Information Studies. 2001. Vol. 48. 3. pp. 93-I06. |6. Bhatti, R. (2008). Information needs of students: Islamia University Library, Bahawalpur. Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal 39 (3):7-23 |7. Owolabi, Kehinde Abayomi; Jimoh, Mutair Afolabi; and Okpeh, Sylvester Chinedu, "Information seeking Behaviour of Polytechnic Students: The Case of Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana Nigeria" (2010). Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal).Paper 319 |8. Mostofa, Sk. Mamun, "A Study of Information Needs and Seeking Behavior of Faculty Members of Darul Ihsan University in Bangladesh." (2013). Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal).Paper 983.