

INFORMATION NEEDS AND SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS OF ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN BENGALURU: A STUDY

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Abstract:

The information demands and seeking behavior of students and faculty members in Bengaluru were investigated in this study. The study was done using a descriptive research design. The study's participants were the library's registered users for the academic year 2020-21. The availability sampling method was used in the research. The study relied primarily on students who were present in the library at the time of the investigation in this case. A questionnaire was used to collect information. A total of 250 questionnaires were sent, with one hundred and thirty-two (132) copies returned by respondents. Frequency counts and simple percentages were used to analyse the data from the questionnaire. Respondents agreed that all of the resources listed in the questionnaire were available, according to the statistics. Based on the outcomes of the study, certain recommendations were made to help students and faculty members enhance their performance use of library information requirements and seeking behavior in Bengaluru.

Keywords: Engineering College, Library, Information, Needs and Seeking Behavior, Students and Faculty Members.

Introduction:

India is one of the biggest developing country with has rich heritage, having a great history for more than 2000 years in various fields like literature, medicine, astronomy, education, preserved its wealthy culture and knowledge by different facets. Our ancient people know the importance

of documented their knowledge to the next generations, in early years itself they started documentation using palm-leaf, wood, stone etc... These large volumes of cultural heritage resource which are in the edge of destruction because of lack of preservation, non-availability of traditional values are followed by them. If, we cannot preserve in this serious stage and we lost the knowledge of the cultural heritage, there must a great vacuum of intellectual prosperity. Thus documentation was followed by traditionally and the process is continuing. Again there was another issue was started, the saved documents occupied more space and preservation of documents became a giant problem.

The living time information is also very much important for the break free growth of the society and the educational society. In fact, the information and communication technology supports a large in uplifting the quality of life in the modern age. The developed countries already emerged many institutions which offers electronic form of resources on various fields. The rise of digital libraries, all over the world shows the reinforced the proficiency in serving user with the sufficient information resources.

Review of Literature :

Manjula, C. (2017) examined the information gathering habits of engineering college students and found the library should provide more number of online resources, to conduct user orientation program, must prepare a list of subject websites which were used by the students.

Halttunen V. (2016) did his research on Consumer behavior in Digital Era especially for digital music, he discussed how the people are interested in listening music using their smartphones or computers, but they are not ready to pay for it. Further, he discussed that the behavior of consumers in using digital contents, youngsters are the most affected instead of varied consumers. The author produced some evidences in his thesis in both empirical and theoretical which denotes that the digital natives are neither logical not surprising. Illegal sources of digital contents were widely used because it is available as a free and these sources provide a large number of digital materials, but the commercial does low use only and they have to resolve piracy problems.

Puttaswamy, R., & Krishnamurthy, M(2014) conducted a survey of engineering colleges in Karnataka and discovered that the majority of academics, such as professors and scholars, prefer to use e-resources to keep up with the latest knowledge for their notes, research, and career advancement.

Methodology:

The research design is the structure of the study that was undertaken. C. R. Kothari describes the information demands and seeking behavior of students and faculty members at engineering colleges in Bengaluru for data collecting and analysis in a way that aims to combine relevance to the study purpose with efficiency in method. to achieve the study's goals, the Stratified Random Sampling technique is employed.

Objectives:

1. To obtain a better knowledge of engineering college students in Bengaluru's information demands and seeking behaviour by gender.
2. To determine the frequency with which students and faculty members of engineering colleges in Bengaluru visit libraries.
3. To measure the frequency of preferred search engine of students and faculty members of engineering colleges in Bengaluru.
4. Respondents in engineering institutions were asked to rate the frequency of information sources used to support their academic activity.
5. Respondents from engineering colleges in Bengaluru were asked how often they used information sources in their academic pursuits.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The goal of this study is to investigate and interpret research data collected from students and staff members at engineering colleges in Bengaluru in order to determine how much they use library resources and services. For this study, 132 students and faculty members from engineering colleges in the Bengaluru area were questioned, and the findings were based on their

responses. The data are tabulated, shown, and cross tabulated using relevant statistical procedures.

Table-1- Gender Wise Respondents

SI.NO.	Gender	NO.of Respondents	Percentage
01	Male	84	63.4%
02	Female	48	36.36%
	Total	132	100.00%

The above table 1 confirms majority of the respondents who visited the library during the study period are male which is around 63.64% counting to 84 out of 132. On the other hand, 36.36% of the respondents are female counting to 48 out of 132 respondents.

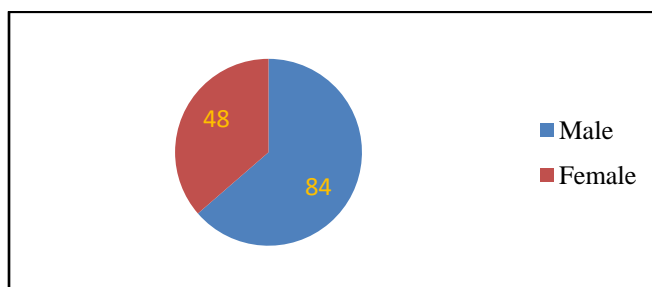


Figure – 1 - Gender Wise Respondents

It is necessary to say that use of information sources by the respondents definitely impact on their academic activities. The academic activities of the respondents may be studied as expected research and academic activities. Improve professional competency, access to current information, and fast access of information sources.

Table-2 – Frequency of Library Visit by Respondents

Sl.No.	Frequency of Library Visit	No.of Respondents	Percentage
01	Daily	64	48.48%

02	Weekly	35	26.51%
03	Fortnightly	19	14.39%
04	Monthly	08	06.06%
05	Bio-Monthly	06	04.54%
	Total	132	100.00%

The data presented by the table 2 shows that frequency of library visit. Out of 132 respondents belongs to daily visit 64 (48.48%) is first position occupied, followed by weekly library visit is occupied second rank 35 (26.51%). Where the fortnightly library visit is third rank occupied 19 (14.39%). Monthly library visit is occupied fourth rank 08 (06.06%) and finally the Bi-Monthly library visit is last rank occupied 06 (04.54%) out of 132 respondents.

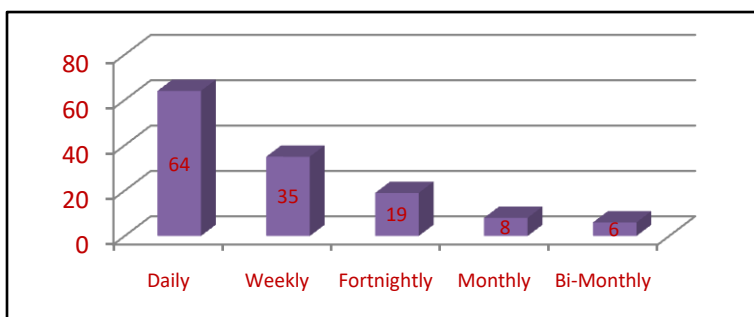


Figure – 2 - Frequency of Library Visit by Respondents

Table - 3– Preferred Search Engine Wise Respondents

Sl. No.	Name of the Search Engine	No. of Respondents	Percentage
01	Google	111	83.92%
02	Yahoo	12	09.13%
03	MSN	04	03.11%
04	Alta Vista	03	02.39%
05	Bing	02	01.45%
	Total	132	100.00%

The above table3 shows that preferred search engine. Out of 132 respondents belongs to Google search engine is more than three fourth of percentage 111 (83.92%), followed by yahoo search engine is 12 (09.13%). Where the MSN search engine is less than four percentage of respondents 04 (03.50%). Alta Vista search engine is less than three percentage of respondents

03 (02.39%), and last passion occupied is Bing search engine is less than two percentage of respondent 02 (01.45%) out of 132 respondents.

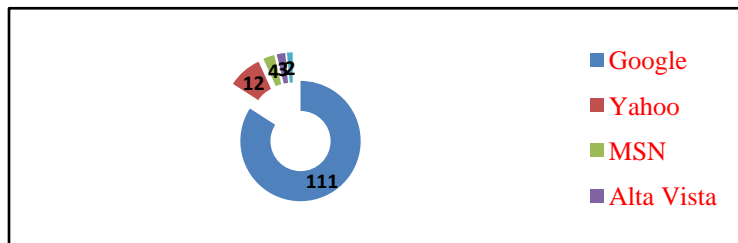


Figure – 3 - Preferred Search Engine Wise Respondents

Table – 4 - Information Sources to Support your Academic Activities by Respondents

No.	Information Sources	Most Frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Total
01	Books	82 (62.09%)	39 (29.38%)	09 (06.65%)	01 (01.02%)	01 (00.85%)	132 (100.00%)
02	Journals	54 (41.28%)	52 (39.80%)	23 (18.04%)	02 (02.64%)	01 (01.24%)	132 (100.00%)
03	Reports	18 (13.82%)	25 (19.23%)	36 (27.51%)	45 (33.65%)	08 (05.80%)	132 (100.00%)
04	Hand Books	17 (12.60%)	21 (15.69%)	33 (25.20%)	46 (35.44%)	15 (11.04%)	132 (100.00%)
05	Year Books	25 (18.17%)	17 (12.62%)	27 (20.77%)	53 (41.02%)	10 (07.42%)	132 (100.00%)
06	Projects	54 (40.98%)	39 (29.77%)	30 (22.77%)	07 (05.50%)	01 (00.98%)	132 (100.00%)

The table 4 shows information sources wise respondents level of frequency using books and journals nearly 82 (62.09%) and 54 (41.28%) and 39 (29.38%) and 52 (39.80%) percent's of the them most frequency and frequently used by respondents, but it was 9 (06.65%) and 23 (18.04%) percent in occasionally used by respondents to books and journals. Approximately 01 (01.02%) and 01 (00.85%) and 02 (02.64%) and 01 (01.24%) percent's in rarely and never used to book and journals out of 132 respondents.

Among the research study 18 (13.82%) and 17 (12.60%) percent respondents most frequently used reports and hand book. However it is nearly 25 (19.23%) and 21 (15.69%) & 36 (27.51%) and 33 (25.20%) percent respondents frequently and occasionally used reports and hand book. Finally 45 (33.65%) and 46 (35.44%) & 08 (05.80%) and 15 (11.04%) percent's respondents rarely and never used reports and hand book.

Irrespective of the information sources out of 132 total respondent's minority of them most frequently and frequently used hand books and year books. Majority of the respondents rarely and never used hand books and year books.

The research study where shows the year book and projects of information sources are less than 42percent's most frequently, frequently, occasionally, rarely and never are used by respondents. Approximately 54 (40.98%) percent most frequently, 39 (29.77%) percent frequently, 30 (22.77%) present occasionally, 07 (05.50%) present and 01 (00.98%) percent never used projects out of 132 respondents.

Table – 5 - Purpose of using Information Sources in your Academic Activities by Respondents

No.	Purpose	Most Frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Total
01	Project/Research Work	43 (32.49%)	50 (38.29%)	24 (18.51%)	13 (09.76%)	01 (00.94%)	132 (100.00%)
02	Preparing of Articles	24 (18.04%)	37 (28.02%)	41 (31.15%)	20 (15.52%)	08 (06.27%)	132 (100.00%)
03	Preparation of Examination	70 (53.09%)	41 (31.15%)	15 (11.30%)	03 (02.05%)	02 (01.41%)	132 (100.00%)
04	Preparing Lecturer Notes	32 (23.97%)	08 (06.48%)	08 (06.27%)	55 (41.83%)	28 (21.45%)	132 (100.00%)
05	To Update Knowledge	60 (45.16%)	48 (36.33%)	18 (13.90%)	04 (02.94%)	02 (01.66%)	132 (100.00%)

The table 5 shows the purpose of using information sources in your academic activities by respondents level of frequency is more than fifty 70 (53.09%) percent most frequently used to preparation of examination purpose. Where the 50 (38.29%) percent are frequently used to project/research work purpose. Approximately the preparation of articles purpose is 41 (31.15%) percent.

Among the research study 08 (06.27%) and 18 (13.90%) & 55 (41.83%) and 04 (02.94%) percent respondents are occasionally and rarely preparing lecturer notes and to update knowledge purpose. Finally never purpose is 02 (01.66%) percent respondents for to update knowledge purpose out of 132 respondents.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- 63.64% of the respondents of this study are male and, female respondents contributing to 36.36% out of 132 total respondents.
- 48.48% of the respondents of this study are daily visit the library, 26.51% of the respondents are visit weekly once, 14.39% of the frequency of respondents are visit by fortnightly, 06.06% of the respondents are visit by monthly once, and finally 04.54% of the respondents are visit to bi-monthly out of 132 total respondents.
- 83.92% of the respondents of this study are Google search engine preferred, 09.13% of the respondents are preferred yahoo search engine, 03.11% of respondents are preferred MSN search engine, 02.39% respondents are preferred Alta Vista search engine and bing search engine 01.45% of preferred out of 132 total respondents
- Books and Journals nearly 82 (62.09%) and 54 (41.28%) and 39 (29.38%) and 52 (39.80%) percent's of the them most frequency and frequently used by respondents, but it was 9 (06.65%) and 23 (18.04%) percent in occasionally used by respondents to books and journals.
- 18 (13.82%) and 17 (12.60%) percent respondents most frequently used reports and hand book. However it is nearly 25 (19.23%) and 21 (15.69%) & 36 (27.51%) and 33 (25.20%) percent respondents frequently and occasionally used reports and hand book. Finally 45 (33.65%) and 46 (35.44%) & 08 (05.80%) and 15 (11.04%) percent's respondents rarely and never used reports and hand book.
- 42% most frequently, frequently, occasionally, rarely and never are used by respondents. Approximately 54 (40.98%) percent most frequently, 39 (29.77%) percent frequently, 30 (22.77%) present occasionally, 07 (05.50%) present and 01 (00.98%) percent never used projects out of 132 respondents.

- The study found that 32.49% of the respondents most frequently topurpose of using Project and research, whereas, More than 53% of the respondents most frequently to purpose of using preparation of examination, On the other hand, 41.83% of the respondents rarely to purpose of using preparing lecturer notes and 01.066% of respondents never to purpose of using to update knowledge out of 132 total respondents.

CONCLUSION

The information demands and behavior of engineering college students and faculty members are well explained. Almost all of their expectations were met, and they were happy with their information needs and conductUsers is happy with the students and facilities accessible at the library, and they are happy with the faculties and students who help them. The findings of this study show that engineering college libraries are growing as a result of upgrading with information demands and searching behavior of engineering institutions in Bengaluru.

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