

Information Access Pattern of Faculty Members of Veterinary College and Research Institute in Tirunelveli and Namakkal in Tamilnadu – A Study

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Abstract : The essential components in a library and information system are documents, users, and librarians. It has often been complained that the information scientists had neglected the users and their information needs. One of the main goals of any information system is to provide pin-pointed, in-depth and expeditious information service to users. In order to achieve this goal, various pieces of recorded information are gathered in information centre and qualified personnel are recruited to establish purposive contact between the users and the information embodied in variety of documents. User study means a systematic examination of characteristics and behaviour of the users of the information system. It directly linked with effectiveness of library and information services as they aim at satisfaction of user needs. The term user study “Mainly focus on user to measure their information use pattern, information needs, and information seeking behaviour.

This study analyses the Information Access by Faculty Members in Electronic Environment: A Study at Selected Veterinary Colleges in Tamil Nadu. This study analyses the accessibility of library collections, information and communication technology infrastructure facilities, the user satisfaction on electronic resources and database management, and the services provided to the user through the Internet. This study is to find out the information access by Faculty Members about library resources and services in the electronic environment. Totally 117 questionnaires were distributed and 102 were received.

This study provides the information access by Faculty Members of Veterinary College and Research Institute in Tirunelveli and Namakkal. The present study is focused on the faculty Members from two Colleges in Tamil Nadu. The population for this study consists of full time Faculty Members with different Departments Simple Random Sampling technique was used to choose the sample.

IndexTerms - Information Access, Veterinary College, IOT, Database, Electronic Resources, Questionnaire.

I. INTRODUCTION

The importance of livestock in the sustainability of livelihoods and food security in India needs no emphasis. According to the latest livestock census, the overall contribution of the livestock sector to India's gross domestic product is nearly 4.11%. In 2012, the country had a livestock population of 512.05 million and poultry population of 729.2 million – an increase of 12.39% over the previous census (1). The livestock census also revealed a significant increase in the number of dairy animals (cows and buffaloes) from 111.09 million in 2007 to 118.59 million in 2012. The goat, sheep, and pig population registered a decline of 3.82%, 9.07% and 7.54%, respectively, compared to the previous census. However, in the case of sheep and pigs, the crossbred population has increased by 1.37% and 2.80%, respectively (1). The observed pattern of growth in crossbred dairy cows, improved breeds of buffalo, sheep, pigs and poultry indicates a shift towards economically more efficient species. In the case of bovines, the incremental growth is less in populations of males compared to females, mainly because animal draught power is being replaced with mechanical power. In the case of poultry, broiler production has been more vibrant than layer production in terms of annual growth. This shows that the livestock and poultry sectors of India are both expanding and adapting to emerging socioeconomic, environmental and technological forces, with direct implications for veterinary service delivery.

In the modern material world of mechanical reality, progress and growth of scientific knowledge depend upon other factors related to the systematic accumulation and evaluation of all information generated by the numerous researchers in various scientific disciplines. The systematized and cumulative structure of scientific knowledge is shaped by the quick temperament of the researcher with which he shapes his intellect. The transfer of scientific and technical data between countries or within a given country is essential for the economic health and social prosperity of a nation.

II. NEED FOR THE STUDY

It is to mention that the information Access behaviors of the workplace community varies from that of the general Access of the library system. The work place community needed much pinpointed information in relation with their working environment and day-to-day activities. It is noted that there is no significant studies on assessing information access pattern of Veterinary Colleges and Research Institute library users particularly in the Namakkal and Tirunelveli town. Hence it is to remember that in deep study

on the information seeking behavior of the work place community will reveal the problems encounter by them to access relevant information and tactics that they are using to get information.

So this study is proposed to have depth analysis on the information Access behaviors of a particular work place community like faculty of Veterinary Colleges in the above town. It is expected that the outcome of the study will have the strong bearing on the minds of future researchers on Library users information Access pattern as well as to find new ways and mean to solve the information of the work place community.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Sate of the art of the information resources, information systems and its access as tremendously changed with the advent of technology particularly in the past decade in higher education and research. A large number of web enabled information system are emerged for both uploading and accessing great amount of scholarly content. It is very much viable in the present knowledge society. This has posed lot of challenges and opportunities for both librarians and information generators and also to users in exploiting resources in the various context and formats at faster rate. This is mainly possible when libraries and information centers of higher education's institutions which adopt newer strategies not only in disseminating information but also in educating end users in exploiting the information to achieve their desires.

In this context the researcher is keen to identify the level of Information Access Pattern among the Veterinary College and Research Institute staff in accessing and observing information and how best the Veterinary College library and information system is enabling them in maximizing the use of Veterinary resources in the study area. Hence, the problem chosen for the study is "Information Access Pattern of Faculty Members of Veterinary College and Research Institute in Tirunelveli and Namakkal in Tamilnadu – A Study".

IV. METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive in nature using normative survey. This is an assessment study that describes the extent of status of the parameters prevailed in the study environment. The researcher has chosen data collection methods through structured questionnaire survey and observation. A pilot study was made and the findings were used to modify and refine the data collection tool. The data collected through the questionnaire was tabulated and statistical tests viz., Chi-square and t-test were applied to test the hypotheses.

A. Area of the Study/Survey

The investigator wants to take research on a vast spectrum of human experience and knowledge. A two Veterinary Colleges and Research Institute are surveyed resulting in a large sample numbering 102. The sample comprises of Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Librarian. They are
Veterinary College and Research Institute, -Namakkal
Veterinary College and Research Institute Tirunelveli

B. Limitations of the Study

The researcher has collected data only from the faculty who are available in the libraries of the selected institutions during the survey period at the time of i.e., July 2017 to June 2018 by repeated personal visits during the period. The researcher has chosen only two Veterinary Colleges in Tamilnadu.

C. Objectives of the Study

- To know the Respondents frequency of visiting other Libraries for collecting academic information.
- To study the purpose of using the library resources
- To study the frequency level of library visit

D. Hypothesis

- There is no difference between the type of Faculty members and using the library for their research purpose
- There is no relationship between age of Faculty and level of problem in accessing the library resources.
- There is no relationship between gender of Faculty and level of problem in accessing the library resources.

V. LITERATURE SURVEY

Prabhakaran[1] studied the information access patterns of faculty of Government Arts and Science College, Chidambaram, Sri Raghavendra Arts & Science College, Chidambaram to know the information needs, preferred information sources and information seeking behaviour of faculty. Data was collected by administering questionnaire to each of the faculty in both the colleges. It was found that the library has to be provided with good seating, computer facility and books on general topic.

Balasubramanian S. S & Sadik Batcha M (2011) carried out a study under the title of "Users Perception and Satisfaction on the Services of Academic Libraries in Puducherry Region: A Study" to find out the users perception on quality of various types of

services provided in academic libraries of Puducherry region. The authors have concluded that lack of IT initiatives, lack of technical know how in IT enabled services, lack of subscription of International Journals have considerable impact on library services provided to users[2].

Sarasvathy and Giddaiah (2010) conducted a case study through survey on Internet and its use in University Library at Mysore University, Karnataka. The objectives of the study are to know the purposes for which the Internet is being used by the academic community, to know the relation between prior computer experience and the use of Internet in University Library Internet Centre, to ascertain how far Internet services has been utilized and to find the problem faced by user various Internet services. Data were collected through survey by distributing the questionnaire among 100 Internet users of University Library, Internet Centre, and Mysore. Out of 100, 88 members have responded the questionnaire. The results revealed that majority of the academic community consisted of Male population (66%) than the female population (34%). The 1/3 of the study population was less than 25 years (87.5%) of age, 12.5% belong to the age group of 30-39, and 12.5% belong to the age group of 40-49 years. The study indicated that half of the academic community (50%) have started using the Internet for more than 8 years, where as 25% of respondents started for more than 5 years[3].

Walmiki (2010) conducted a survey to know the response of the Karnataka State university libraries to the newly evolved electronic environment. The main objectives of the study are to know the university libraries response to, the changes in library resources, the changes in library tools and techniques, the changes in information services and the changes in user education[4].

Manhas (2010) analyzed the patterns of use of Internet and electronic resources, the Internet skills of the dentists, and problems faced by them while using the Internet and electronic resources in dental colleges and hospitals of Punjab, India. The results showed that the most popular method of acquiring the necessary skills to use Internet and electronic resources was via trial and error method[6].

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The previous section provides the state of the art of Veterinary College and Research Institute in Namakkal and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu. This Section discuss the data analysis and Interpretation. The data was collected from the faculty Members in two select colleges in Tamil Nadu through the questionnaire, have been analysed using statistical techniques and interpreted.

Veterinary College Wise Responses By Faculty Members

The present study is focused on the faculty Members working in different departments in two Veterinary Colleges and Research Institutes in Tamil Nadu. The population for this study consists of full time faculty Members Random Sampling Technique was used to choose sample.

Table 1 Sample size

S.No	Veterinary College	Questionnaire Distributed	Percentage	Questionnaire Received	Percentage
1	Veterinary College and Research Institute, -Namakkal	55	100%	52	94.55%
2	Veterinary College and Research Institute Tirunelveli	62	100%	50	80.65%

Table 1 and Figure 1 provides sample size and questionnaires distributed among the faculty Members of two Veterinary Colleges in Namakkal and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu. Totally 55 questionnaires were distributed and 52 received after duly filled from Veterinary College and Research Institute -Namakkal and Totally 62 Questionnaire distributed and 50 Questionnaires received from Veterinary College and Research Institute Tirunelveli .

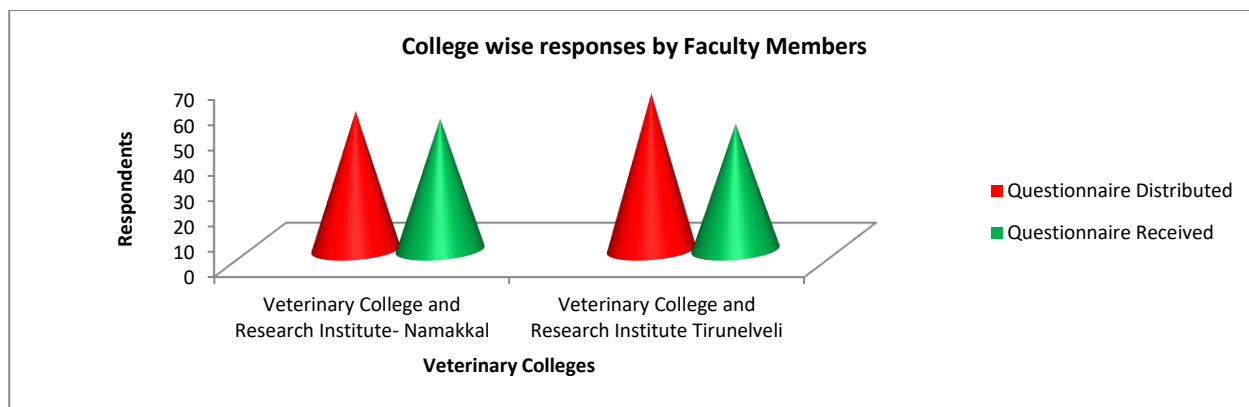


Figure 1: College wise responses by Faculty Members

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The demographic details of respondents are classified by Gender, Age, Residing sector, Academic status, Discipline (subject wise) and Stages of research work and presented in Table 2.

Table 2 .Gender details of the respondents

Gender		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	83	81.4	81.4	81.4
	Female	19	18.6	18.6	100.0
	Total	102	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Gender Statistics of the Respondents

		Gender	Designation
N	Valid	102	102
	Missing	0	0
Mean		1.1863	1.5000
Median		1.0000	1.0000
Std. Deviation		.39125	.89829
Skewness		1.636	1.505
Std. Error of Skewness		.239	.239
Kurtosis		.689	1.207
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.474	.474

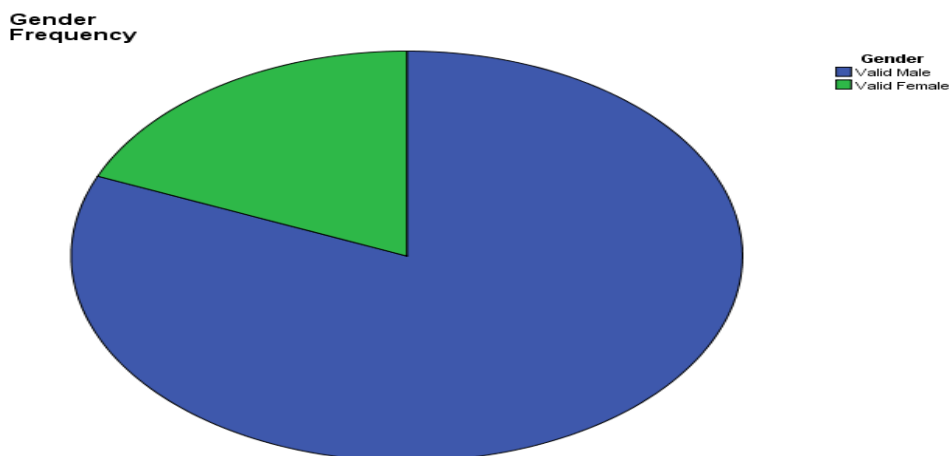


Figure 2: Gender details of the respondents

Table 4 reveals that 74.5% of the respondents comprised of Assistant Professors/equivalents. Nearly 21.6% respondents were professors/equivalents and remaining 2.9% were Associate Professors. Experience of the Faculty ranged from six months to 17 years.

Table 4: Designation details of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid d	Asst Professor	76	74.5	74.5	74.5
	Associate Professor	3	2.9	2.9	77.5
	Professor	23	21.6	21.6	99.0
	Total	102	100.0	100.0	100.0

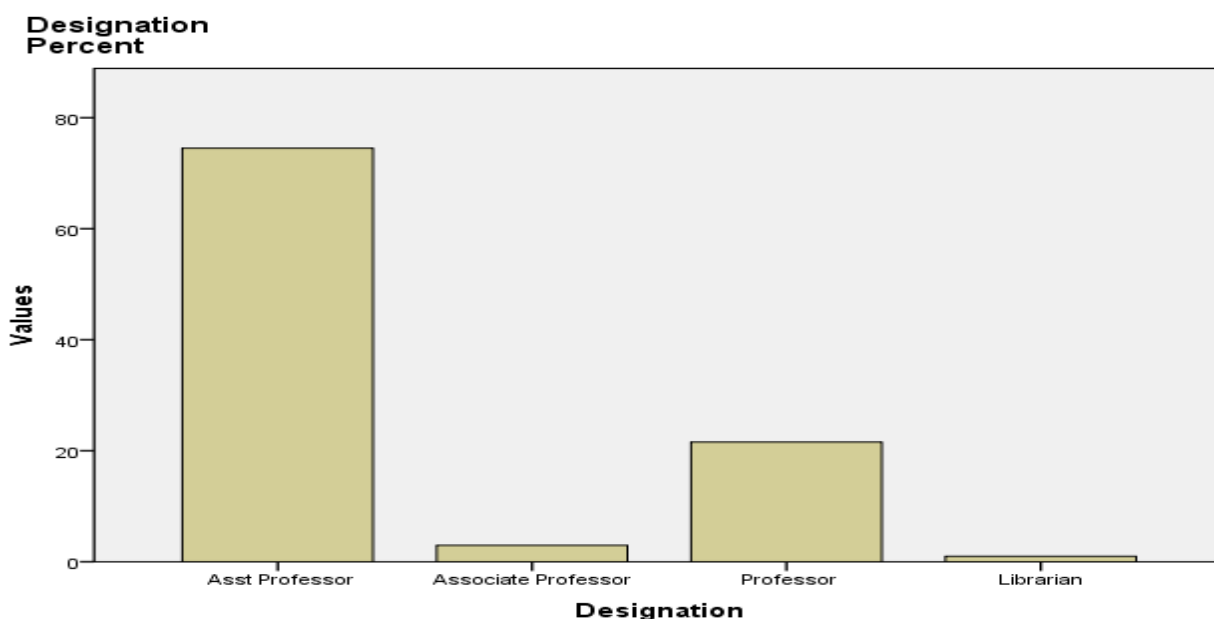


Figure 4: Designation details of the respondents

Table 5: Crosstab Count of Designation of the Respondents

		Designation				Total
		Asst Professor	Associate Professor	Professor	Librarian	
Gender	Male	59	3	21	0	83
	Female	17	0	1	1	19
Total		76	3	22	1	102

Table 6: Chi-Square Tests of the Veterinary College of the Respondents

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.635a	3	.035
Likelihood Ratio	9.150	3	.027
Linear-by-Linear Association	.982	1	.322
N of Valid Cases	102		

a. 5 cells (62.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .19.

Table 7: Frequency of visit for Library

		Frequency of your visit for Library				Total
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally	
Gender	Male	9	49	19	6	83
	Female	5	8	3	3	19
Total		14	57	22	9	102

Table 8: Chi-Square Tests for Frequency of your visit to Library

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.135a	3	.162
Likelihood Ratio	4.608	3	.203
Linear-by-Linear Association	.071	1	.790
N of Valid Cases	102		

a. 3 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.68.

Frequency of Visit to the Library

This study has been analysed the ‘frequency of visit to the library by the faculty Members in the college library, with which can be measured the reading

Nonparametric Correlations

		Gender	Time Spent in Library per day	The Section Which you frequently visit in library
Gender	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.251*	-.015
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.011	.873
	N	102	102	102
Kendall's tau_b	Correlation Coefficient	.251*	1.000	-.168
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011	.	.075
	N	102	102	102
The Section Which you frequently visit in library	Correlation Coefficient	-.015	-.168	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.873	.075	.
	N	102	102	102
Gender	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.255**	-.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.010	.874
	N	102	102	102
Spearman's rho	Correlation Coefficient	.255**	1.000	-.177
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.	.076
	N	102	102	102
The Section Which you frequently visit in library	Correlation Coefficient	-.016	-.177	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.874	.076	.
	N	102	102	102

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The frequency of visit of Faculty Members to the college library was not found satisfactory. Majority of the faculty members comprising 43.54% visited library only 2-3 times a month. Nearly 19.35% users visited library once a month. Forlornly, only 08.06% teachers visit library daily. From the responses of the faculty it can be generalized that majority of the teachers were visiting library only to borrow or return books.

5. CONCLUSION

Information access pattern of the respondents studied in encouraging as the faculty of the surveyed town based Veterinary College and Research Institute are adopting the range of search methods and approaches to information. Accessing information through library staff and colleagues are the most preferred mechanism used by the respondents to get the information. The respondents also access information by trial and error, training at work place and by the participating workshops, Training and seminars. Respondents prefer search approached to the documents by the title, keywords and by the journal name. Search through the author, publisher were preferred by less number of respondents. The mean were used as source to consume the scholarly information are both print and e-resources. Among the e-resources, e-books, full text articles, abstracts, models and designs were mostly used forum of documents.

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