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Availability, Accessibility, and Use of Information Resources and Services by the Users of Jnana Vikas Institute of Technology (JVIT) Library, Bidadi, Ramanagara, Karnataka: A Study

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ABSTRACT

In this study investigate the Availability, Accessibility and Use of Information Resources and Services by the Users of Jnana Vikas Institute of Technology (JVIT) Library. The study found that highest no of 130 (97.74%) respondents tells that reference books are available in the library.79 (59.40%) respondents strongly agreed that information resources benefited to keep up-to-date information for students as well as the staff of the institution.60 (45.11%) respondent's opinion that having awareness of availability and accessibility of information resources such as reference books and also some respondents agreed that they don't have awareness of the accessibility of information resources.125 (93.98%) respondents agreed and utilizing the reference services provided by the JVIT Library. The study found that 44 (33.08%) respondents very much satisfied with project reports and 80 (60.15%) respondents not satisfied with books on competitive exams.

KEYWORDS*:* Availability of information resources, Accessibility of information resources, Use of information resources and services, Information resources, Information resources and services.

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INTRODUCTION

Information availability, accessibility and use are essential to the teaching, research, and service activities of social scientists in Nigerian libraries system. The quality of teaching, research, and community service of social scientists in any university system depends on information sources and services popoola (2008)[1]. Meadow and Yuan (1997) view information as a message that changes the recipient's knowledge base. The information resources and services available in institutional information systems (library, archives, records offices, documentation centres and data centres) must be capable of supporting research activities[2]. Ugah (2008) findings confirmed that the information sources were not readily available and that there is a relationship between the availability of information sources and the use of library services. The use of library services has an approximately 80 percent dependence on each variable [3]. According to Manson (2010) an academic library has the mission to build and maintain a collection that will support and enhance the needs of the institution and provide access to all source of information [4].

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Lewis and Mallaiah conducted a comparative study of the use of information resources in engineering college of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District. The study found that textbooks are the most information resources among the respondents, followed by newspapers, magazines, and online journals. The Lack of time and limited access to computers with IT infrastructure is the main problems of seeking information resources[5].

Kannappanavar and Manjunatha study on the library resources and services of engineering colleges in Karnataka. The study found that reference services is provided for all the engineering college libraries. The Faculty members consulting the librarian and library staff to locate their required reading materials in college libraries[6].

Narasappa and Dharani Kumar study on availability and Use of Information Resources and Services by Teachers of Pre-University Colleges in Shivamogga District: A Study. The study found that highest no of respondents visits the library for the purpose of borrow books and teachers visit the library for the purpose of reading the newspapers, update their knowledge, read books for teaching activities. The highest 56.61 % of respondents say to disagree with inadequate the library building, 32.70% of respondent's opinions agree with the lack of ICT components[7].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the types of information resources are available in the library.
- To know the benefits of information resources accessed by the respondents
- To examine the level of satisfaction these resources are to the users.
- To discover the availability of information services provided in JVIT library.
- To assess the level of accessibility of information resources by the respondents
- To make suggestions/recommendations to further improvement of library information resources and services to the users.

METHODOLOGY

The survey method is adopted for this study. The total projected population of this study is one hundred and fifty (150). The population comprises the students and staff of the JVIT. The one hundred and fifty (150) questionnaires were distributed to the users of JVIT Library. Of these 150, 133 were filled from the respondents with the response rate is 88.66%. Out of this, 113 students and 20 staff participated in this study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data collected from the users of JVIT library. The data were analysed and tabulated for the results and discussion of the study. The total response rate is 88.66%.

Table 1: Accessibility to Information Resources at JVIT Library

Access to Information Resources	Respondents	Percentage %
Students	113	84.96
Staff	20	15.04
Total	**133**	**100**

Table 1 specifies that accessibility of information resources in JVIT Library 113 (84.96%) students accepted that they do have access and 20 (15.04%) staff conceded that there is access to information resources.
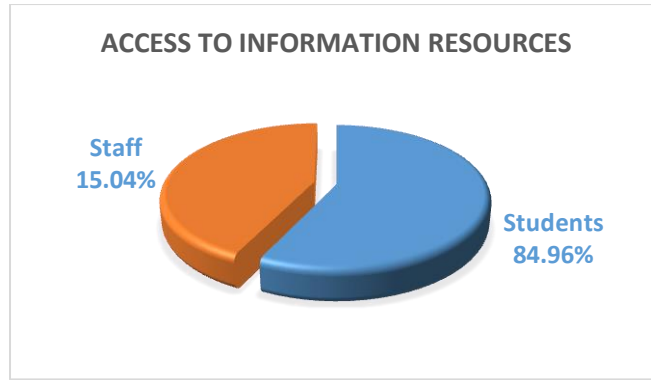
***Fig.1*: Access to information resources**

Table 2: Types of Information Resources Available at JVIT Library

Information Resources	Respondents	%
Text Books	115	86.46
Reference Books	130	97.74
General Books	82	61.65
Journals	107	80.45
Books on Competitive Exams	57	42.85
Audio & Video Materials	60	45.11
CD/DVD-ROM Databases	99	74.43
News Papers and Magazines	128	96.24
Project Reports	84	63.15
Theses/Dissertations	91	68.42
Conference Proceedings	71	53.38

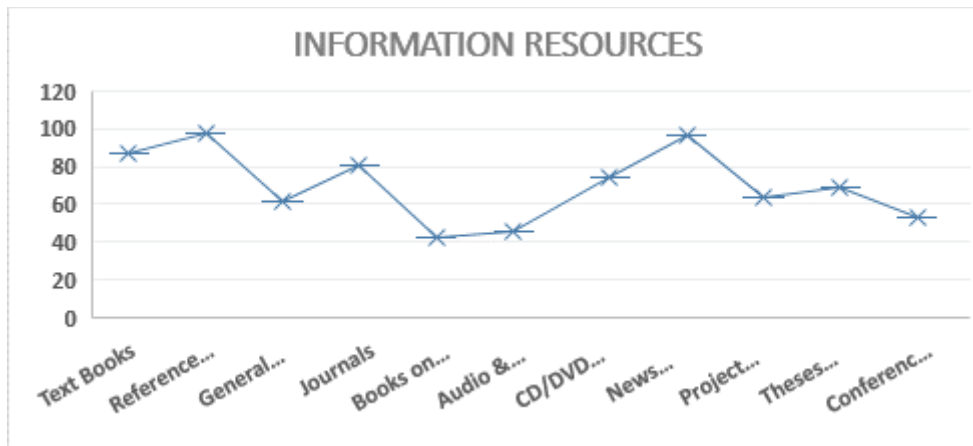Note: Multiple responses were received by the respondents

***Fig.2:* Information Resources**

Table 2 indicates the different types of information resources available at JVIT Library. There are 130 (97.74 %) responded Reference Books available in the library and followed by 128 (96.24%) Newspaper and Magazines, 115 (86.46%) Text Books, 107 (80.45%) Journals, 99 (74.43%) CD/DVD-ROM Databases, 91 (68.42%) Theses/Dissertations, 84 (63.15%) Project Reports, 82 (61.65%) General Books, 71 (53.38%) Conference Proceedings, 60 (45.11%) Audio & Video Materials, and 57 (42.85%) Books on Competitive Exams. As a result, all respondents accepted that library has the above information resources at the library.

Table 3: Benefits of Information Resources Accessing by the Respondents

Benefits of Information Resources	Strongly Agree		Agree		Strongly Disagree		Disagree		%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
To keep up-to-date information	79	59.40	41	30.82	8	6.02	5	3.76	100
For enhancing academic knowledge	38	28.57	61	45.86	21	15.79	13	9.78	100
To prepare the course syllabus	43	32.33	55	41.35	22	16.54	13	9.78	100
To write assignments/seminar	58	43.61	27	20.30	26	19.54	22	16.54	100
To write research article	47	35.33	35	26.32	30	22.56	21	16.78	100
To prepare competition exams	57	42.86	37	27.82	20	15.04	19	14.28	100
For entertainment	17	12.78	38	28.57	36	27.07	42	31.58	100
For lifelong learning	58	43.61	28	21.05	21	15.79	26	19.55	100

Table 3 represents the benefits of information resources accessing by the respondents. The highest no of 79 (59.40%) respondents strongly agreed that information resources benefited to keep up-to-date information for students as well as the staff of the institution and followed by 61 (45.86%) agreed that benefited for enhancing academic knowledge, 36 (27.07%) strongly disagreed that not benefited for entertainment and the lowest no of 5 (3.76%) respondents disagreed that not benefited to keep up-to-date information.

Table 4: Level of Accessibility of Information Resources by the Respondents

Level of Accessibility of Information Resources	Very Easily Accessible		Easily Accessible		Accessible		Not Accessible		%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Textbooks	52	39.10	46	34.59	22	16.54	13	9.77	100
Reference Books	60	45.11	20	15.04	37	27.82	16	12.03	100
General Books	58	43.61	39	29.32	24	18.05	12	9.02	100
Journals	59	44.36	34	25.56	15	11.28	25	18.80	100
Books on Competitive Exams	18	13.53	26	19.55	57	42.86	32	24.06	100
Audio & Video Materials	39	29.32	48	36.09	37	27.82	9	6.77	100
CD/DVD-ROM Databases	7	5.26	31	23.31	36	27.07	59	44.36	100
News Papers and Magazines	51	38.34	53	39.85	27	20.31	2	1.50	100
Project Reports	7	5.26	37	27.82	40	30.08	49	36.84	100
Theses/Dissertations	12	9.02	21	15.79	39	29.32	61	45.87	100
Conference Proceedings	16	12.03	26	19.55	38	28.57	53	39.85	100

Table 4 shows that level of accessibility of information resources by the respondents. The majority of respondents are having awareness of the availability and accessibility of information resources like, 60 (45.11%) reference books, 59 (44.36%) journals, 58 (43.61%) general books, and 52 (39.10%) textbooks, while not accessible, the respondents agreed that don't have awareness of the accessibility of information resources like 61 (45.87%) theses/dissertations, 59 (44.36%) CD/DVD-ROM databases, 53 (39.85%) conference proceedings and 49 (36.84%) project reports because of some respondents expressed their ruthless feelings like closed access system, lack of assistance from library staff, and there is no proper organization of information resources.

Table 5: Information Services Provided in the JVIT Library

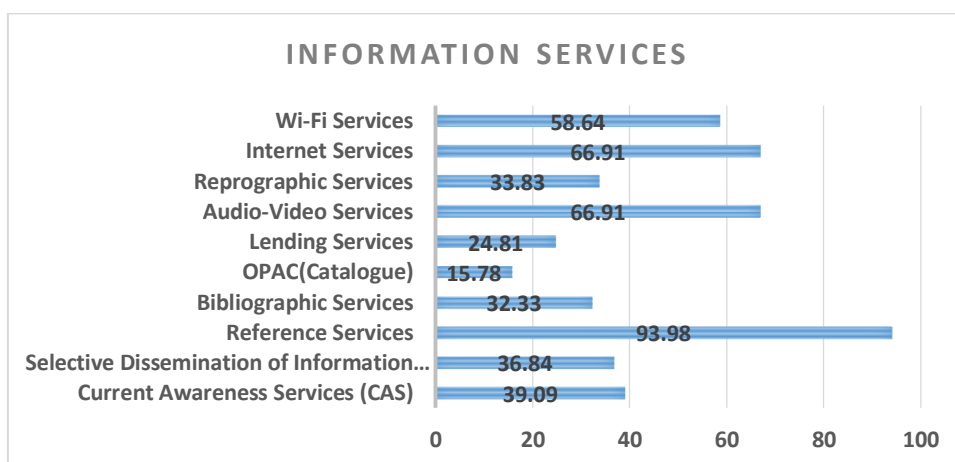| Information Services	Respondents	%
Current Awareness Services (CAS)	52	39.09
Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)	49	36.84
Reference Services	125	93.98
Bibliographic Services	43	32.33
OPAC(Catalogue)	21	15.78
Lending Services	33	24.81
Audio-Video Services	89	66.91
Reprographic Services	45	33.83
Internet Services	89	66.91
Wi-Fi Services	78	58.64

Fig.3: **Information Services**

Table 5 states that information services provided by the library. The highest no of 125 (93.98%) respondents most utilizing the reference services for their teaching, learning and research activities and followed by 89 (66.91%) and 89 (66.91%) audio-video services and internet services respectively, 78 (58.64%) Wi-Fi Services, 52 (39.09%) current awareness services, 49 (36.84%) selective dissemination of information, 45 (33.83%) reprographic services, 43 (32.33%) bibliographic services, 33 (24.81%) lending services and the lowest no of 21 (15.78%) respondents less using OPAC services in the library.

Table 6: Level of Satisfaction with Information Resources

Information Resources	Very much satisfied	Satisfied	Partially satisfied	Not satisfied
Text Books	22 (16.54%)	61 (45.86%)	14 (10.53%)	36 (27.07%)
Reference Books	13 (9.77%)	34 (25.56%)	41 (30.83%)	45 (33.83%)
General Books	18 (13.53%)	24 (18.05%)	28 (21.05%)	63 (47.37%)
Journals	19 (14.29%)	27 (20.31%)	23 (17.29%)	64 (48.12%)
Books on Competitive Exams	12 (09.02%)	18 (13.53%)	23 (17.29%)	80 (60.15%)
Audio & Video Materials	32 (24.06%)	48 (36.09%)	28 (21.05%)	25 (18.79%)
CD/DVD-ROM Databases	38 (28.57%)	41(30.82%)	32 (24.06%)	22 (16.54%)
News Papers and Magazines	12 (9.02%)	58 (43.60%)	46 (34.58%)	17 (12.78%)
Project Reports	44 (33.08%)	58 (43.60%)	17 (12.78%)	14 (10.52%)
Theses/Dissertations	30 (22.55%)	48 (36.09%)	19 (14.28%)	36 (27.06%)
Conference Proceedings	33 (24.81%)	55 (41.35%)	40 (30.07%)	5 (3.75%)

Table 6 clearly states that respondents level of satisfaction with information resources for their study. 44 (33.08%) respondents very much satisfied with project reports, 61 (45.86%) satisfied with textbooks, 46 (34.58%) partially satisfied with newspapers and magazines and 80 (60.15%) respondents not satisfied with books on competitive exams.

FINDINGS

- The majority of respondents agreed that they do have access and use the information resources which are available in the library.

- The study found that highest no of 130 (97.74%) respondents tells that reference books are available in the library.

- 79 (59.40%) respondents strongly agreed that information resources benefited for keep up-to-date information for students as well as the staff of the institution.

- 60 (45.11%) respondent's opinion that is having awareness of the availability and accessibility of the information resources such as reference books and also some respondents agreed that don't have awareness of the accessibility of information resources.

- 125 (93.98%) respondents agreed and utilizing the reference services provided by the JVIT Library.

- The study found that 44 (33.08%) respondents very much satisfied with project reports and 80 (60.15%) respondents not satisfied with books on competitive exams.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the user's responses and findings of the study, this study makes recommendations and suggestions to fulfil the user desires and dissemination of information resources and be provided for better services to the user's community. They are following:

- The library users seeking assistance when access the information resources hence library staff should assist them.

- The procurement of books on a regular basis for fulfil the information needs and requirements and these resources most benefited for their teaching, learning, and research.

- Library should conduct the orientation program for newcomers to know about library and information resources available in the library.

- To modernize the existing information services provided by the library.

- Some reference sources like an encyclopaedia, directories, dictionary and so on added to the library because of know the vast information on a specific subject.

- Moreover, the library should have automation of the library system using library automation software.

- To subscribe to the journals for an actively involved in study and research.

- Open access all information resources available in the library for use.

- Information resources and services available to the users for their study and research productivity.

CONCLUSION

The information resources are useful for both faculty members and students for their academic achievements. The Library should acquire and provide them for use and satisfied the information needs and requirements. The library staff should train and gain IT knowledge by attending the workshop and seminar from time to time. And enhance the reference sources and subscribed to the journals for users to utilize them for their study and research work. The library should keep open access the information resources and services for all users.

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