A Comparative Study on the use of Library and Internet Sources of Information by Postgraduate Students at the University of Mysore

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ABSTRACT

The paper defines a comparative study "Use of library & internet sources of information" by postgraduate students at the University of Mysore, Mysuru. 200 questionnaires distribute 166 filled-in questionnaires were received back with an overall response rate of 83.00%. The findings of the study show that the majority of respondents 95 (57.00%) are female. The majority of respondents 68(41.00%) are pursuing M.Com.78 (46.00%) highest number of respondents are getting information from the library, 123(74.00%) of respondents visit the library daily, the Highest response is 145 consult the library to borrow books, 96(96.00%) of respondents opines 'yes' for Library staff take interest in my information needs. 166(100%) of respondents opine 'yes' for space for reading and Computer facilities..

KEYWORDS: Information Resources, Internet, User Satisfaction, User's Opinion, Library Resources.

INTRODUCTION

Library resources and internet information sources are very essential in the present day. We can use the library for physical collection, reprographic services, reference books/information, and a quiet place for reading. Use of Internet resources like e-journals, e-books, e-databases, e-thesis and dissertations, e-manuscript and e-newspaper, etc. Today, the concept of library resources and Internet sources has expanded greatly, and while university libraries were previously based on collections of physical library materials, libraries now rely on information from the Internet, such as electronic resources, to provide access to a wide range of resources. Electronic resources, including online full-text articles and journal portals. The library offers both print and digital collections.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of the literature indicates that studies have already been carried out comparing student use of library and Internet resources. Kumah (2015) conducted a comparative study of the use of library resources and Internet sources by graduate students at the University of Ghana and found that the majority of respondents used both library and Internet sources. Hence Internet was the most prepared source of information. Xue-Ming (2002) argues that the goal of benchmarking is to provide library information about changes among library users, such as their satisfaction and behavioural problems when using the Internet. Geetha and Sadashiva (2016) conducted a comparative study of two engineering colleges and found that students have difficulty finding the materials they need, and the lack of up-to-date collections is common in both college libraries. Azubuike's (2016) study on postgraduate students' use of electronic information in university libraries reported similar findings detailed above.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

In this study, we collected the necessary primary data using survey methods and questionnaire tools, distributed 200 questionnaires to all users of the branches of the Mysore University Library, received 166 completed questionnaires from users, and also counted the frequencies and analyzed them with a percentage method.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study includes the following objectives

- ✓ To investigate the purpose of visit to library
- ✓ Usage of library and internet resources among postgraduate students for their academic work
- ✓ To determine the satisfaction level among the students of using library & internet resources
- ✓ To know the users opinion about library staff
- ✓ To identify the problems faced by the among postgraduate students while using library & accessing internet resources

Table – 1: Gender Wise v/s Age Wise Distribution

S/N	Age Group	Gender		Respondents	Percent (%)
		Male	Female		
1	21-22 years	38	51	89	54.00
2	23-25 years	25	32	57	35.00
3	26 above years	8	12	20	12.00
	Total	**71 (43.00%)**	**95 (57.00%)**	**166 (100.00%)**	**100.00**

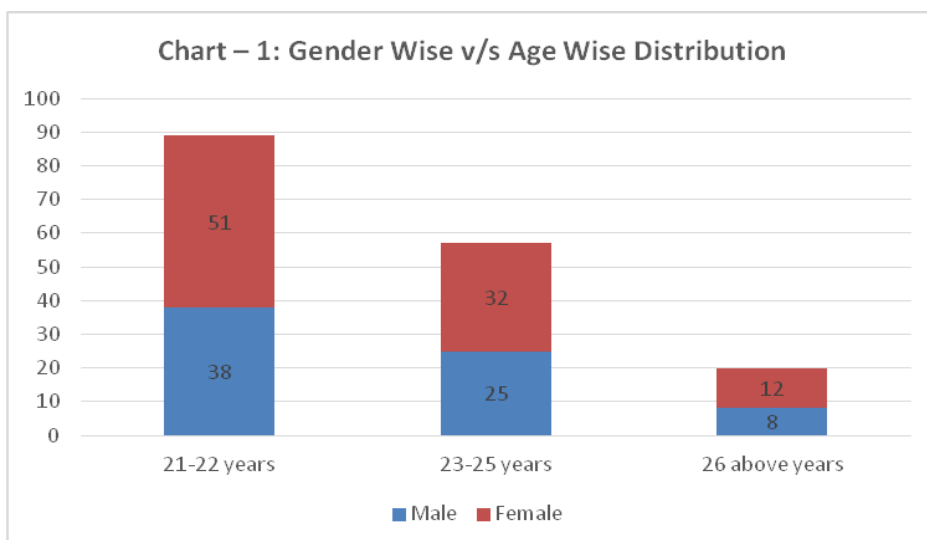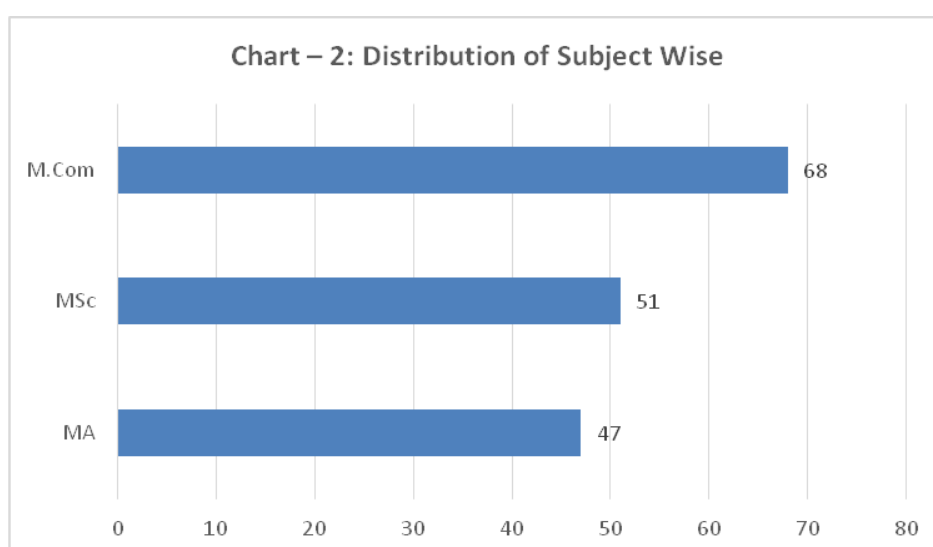Chart – 1: Gender Wise v/s Age Wise Distribution

Table 1 shows cross-tabulation by age and gender. The survey shows that 95 respondents (57.00%) were predominantly female, while the remaining 71 respondents (43.00%) were male. The table also shows that the largest number of male respondents, 38, belonged to the 21-22 age groups, while the largest number of female respondents (51) belonged to the 21-22 age groups. The table clearly shows that most of the men and women interviewed are young people.

Table – 2: Distribution of Subject Wise

Sl. No.	Degree type	Frequency	Percent (%)
1.	M.A.	47	29.00
2.	M.Sc.	51	30.00
3.	M.Com	68	41.00
	Total	**166**	**100.00**

Chart – 2: Distribution of Subject Wise

The subject-wise distribution of respondents has been summarized in the Table -2 shows that out of a total of 166 respondents irrespective of combination. The highest number of respondents belongs to M.Com. (Commerce) 68(41.00). Secondly, 51(30.00%) are of M.Sc. (Science) and the lowest respondents 47 (29.00%) are from M.A. (Arts).

Table – 3: Sources of Information

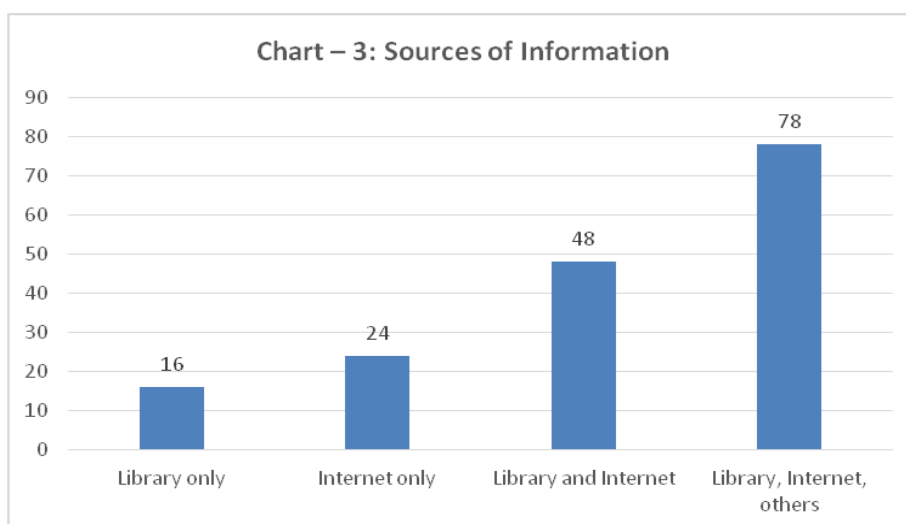| Sl. No.	Sources of Information	Frequency	Percent%
1.	Library only	16	10.00
2.	Internet only	24	15.00
3.	Library and Internet	48	29.00
4.	Library, Internet, others	78	46.00
	Total	**166**	**100.00**

Table 3 shows that out of 166 respondents, 78 (46.00%) received information from libraries, the Internet, and others, and 48 (29.00%) received information from libraries and the Internet. Following 24(15.00) respondents internet only and 16(10.00%) respondents say only library.

Table – 4: Frequency of Using Library

Sl. No.	Visit to Library	Frequency	Percent%
1.	Daily	123	74.00
2.	Twice a week	28	17.00
3.	Once a week	15	9.00
4.	Once a month	0	0
5.	Never	0	0
	Total	**166**	**100.00**

Chart – 4: Frequency of Using Library

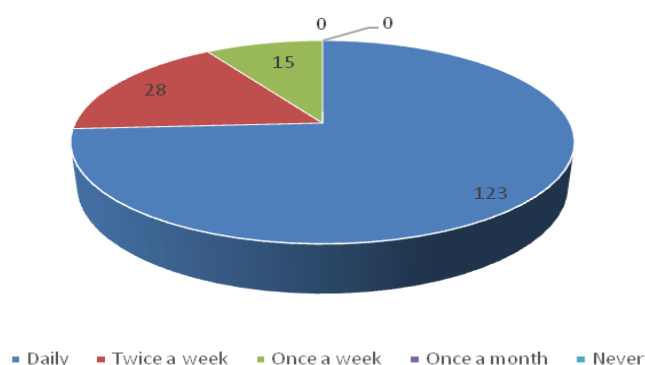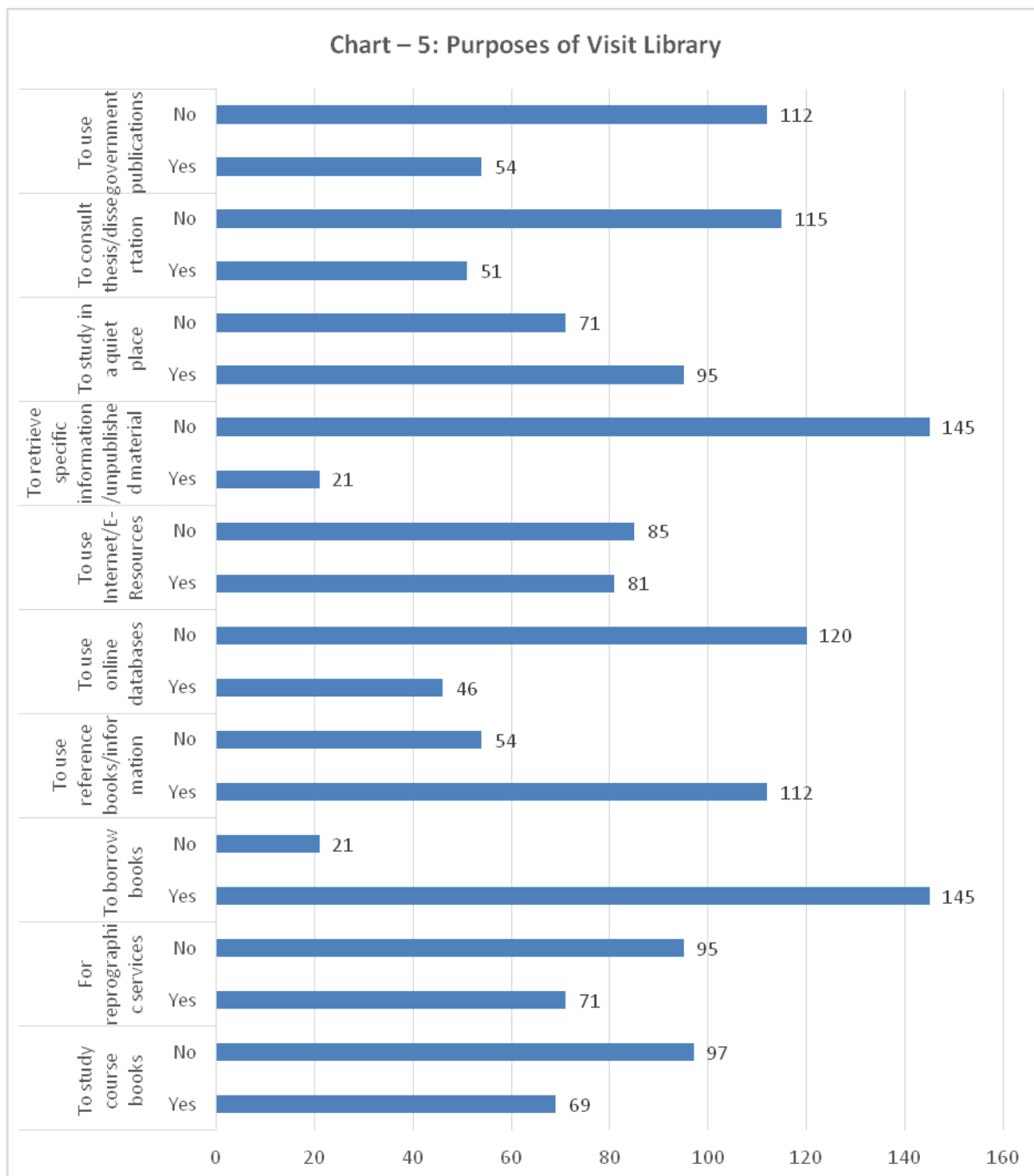- Daily ■ Twice a week ■ Once a week ■ Once a month ■ Never

Table 4 deals with the responses for the frequency of use of the library. It can be observed that out of a total of 166 responses, 123(74.00%) of respondents visit the library daily, 28(17.00%) of them twice a week, finding the table ratio of using the library daily is the highest, which shows an increase in the use of library.

Table – 5: Purposes of Visit Library

Sl. No.	Statements		F
1.	To study course books	Yes	69
		No	97
		Total	**166**
2.	For reprographic services	Yes	71
		No	95
		Total	**166**
3.	To borrow books	Yes	145
		No	21
		Total	**166**
4.	To use reference books/information	Yes	112
		No	54
		Total	**166**
5.	To use online databases	Yes	46
		No	120
		Total	**166**
6.	To use Internet/E-Resources	Yes	81
		No	85
		Total	**166**
7.	To retrieve specific information/unpublished material	Yes	21
		No	145
		Total	**166**
8.	To study in a quiet place	Yes	95
		No	71
		Total	**166**

9.	To consult thesis/dissertation	Yes	51
		No	115
		Total	**166**
10.	To use government publications	Yes	54
		No	112
		Total	**166**

Chart – 5: Purposes of Visit Library

The study deals with the purpose of use of library observed in the table-5. Out of 166 responses, highest responses 145 for consult library for to barrow books, 112 are visit for to use reference books /information, 95 responses are visit to study in a quiet place, and following are 81 for use internet e-resources, like 71, 69, 54, 51, 46 for

reprographic services, To study course books, To use government publications, To use online databases and lowest say the 21 respondents for To retrieve specific information/unpublished material.

Table – 6: Satisfaction Level of Library Staff

Sl. No.	Statements	Yes	No
1.	Library staff treat me fairly	138 (83.00%)	28 (13.00%)
2.	Library staff are professional in their services	155 (93.00%)	11 (7.00%)
3.	Library staff is friendly	144 (87.00%)	22 (13.00%)
4.	Library staff provide quality services	158 (95.00%)	8 (5.00%)
5.	Library staff is difficult to approach	120 (72.00%)	44 (28.00%)
6.	Library staff take interest in my information needs	160 (96.00%)	6 (4.00%)
7.	Library staff give my quick response	153 (92.00%)	13 (8.00%)

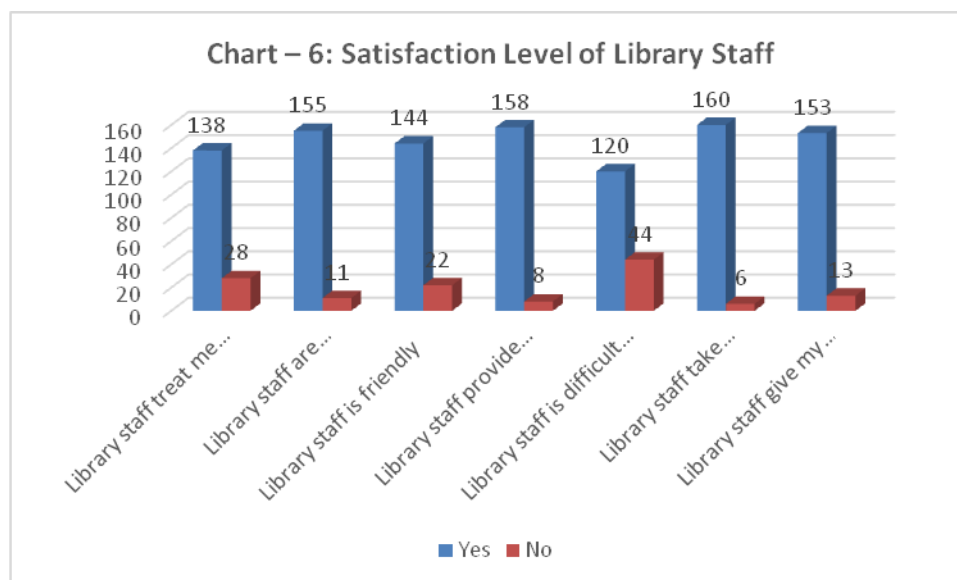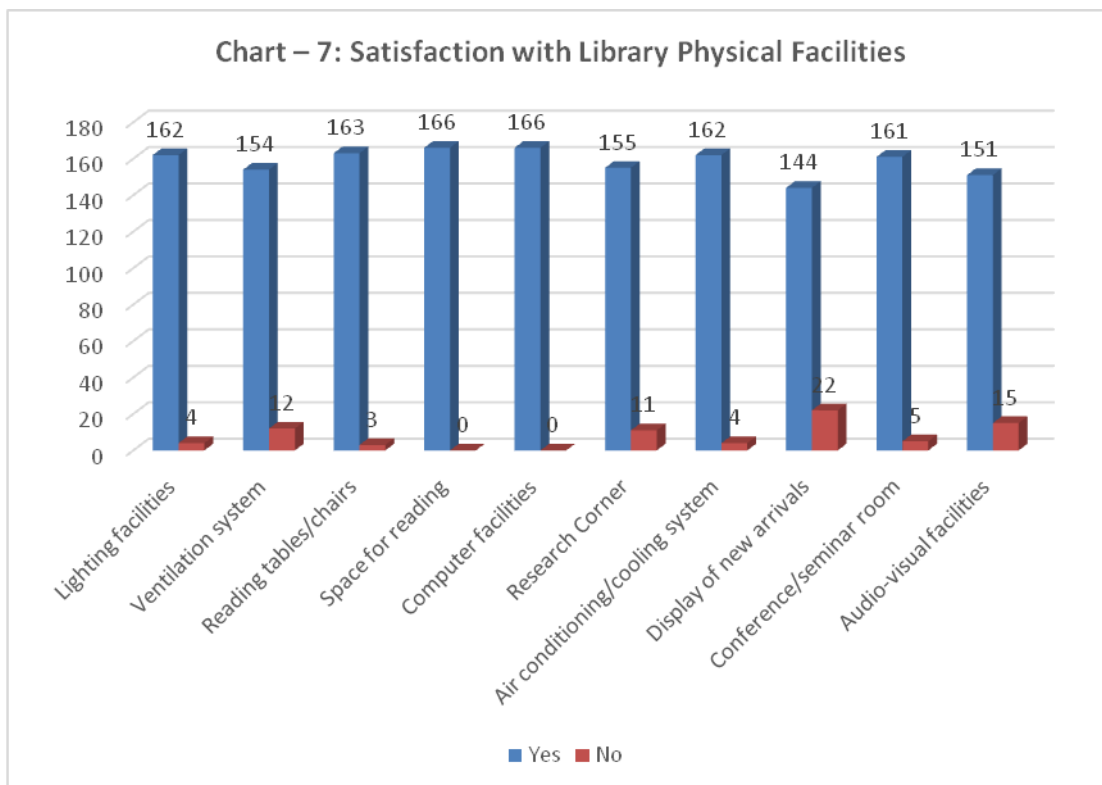Chart – 6: Satisfaction Level of Library Staff

Table 6 shows the satisfaction of use of library Level of Library Staff, rendering by students. 96(96.00%) of respondents opines 'yes' for Library staff take interest in my information needs. 144(95.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Library staff is friendly. Followed by 155(93.00), 153(92.00%), are respondents opines 'yes' for Library staff are professional in their services and Library staff give my quick response144(87.00%), 138(83.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Library staff is friendly and Library staff treat me fairly and 120(72.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Library staff is difficult to approach. Hence the majority of respondents are satisfied about library staff.

Table – 7: Satisfaction with Library Physical Facilities

Sl. No.	Satisfaction	Yes	No
1.	Lighting facilities	162 (98.00%)	4 (2.00%)
2.	Ventilation system	154 (93.00%)	12 (7.00%)
3.	Reading tables/chairs	163 (98.00%)	3 (2.00%)
4.	Space for reading	166 (100.00%)	0
5.	Computer facilities	166 (100.00%)	0
6.	Research Corner	155 (93.00%)	11 (7.00%)
7.	Air conditioning/cooling system	162 (98.00%)	4 (2.00%)
8.	Display of new arrivals	144 (87.00%)	22 (13.00%)
9.	Conference/seminar room	161 (97.00%)	5 (3.00%)
10.	Audio-visual facilities	151 (91.00%)	15 (9.00%)

Chart – 7: Satisfaction with Library Physical Facilities

Table 7 shows the satisfaction of use of library physical facilities rendering by students. 166(100%) of respondents opines 'yes' for Space for reading and Computer facilities, and followed that 162 (98.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Lighting facilities, Reading tables/chairs Air conditioning/cooling system. 161 (97.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Conference/seminar room. 154 (93.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Ventilation system and Research Corner. 151(91.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Audio-visual facilities, 144(87.00%) Display of new arrivals.

Table – 8: Problem Faced While Using Library and Internet Sources

Sl. No	Nature of problem	Yes	No
1	Lack of time	65 (39.00%)	101 (61.00%)
2	Lack of computer literacy	81 (49.00%)	85 (51.00%)
3	Inadequate internet facilities	21 (13.00%)	145 (87.00%)
4	Lack of security privacy	52 (32.00%)	114 (68.00%)
5	Lack of academic Research information & others	48 (29.00%)	118 (71.00%)

Chart – 8: Problem Faced While Using Library and Internet Sources
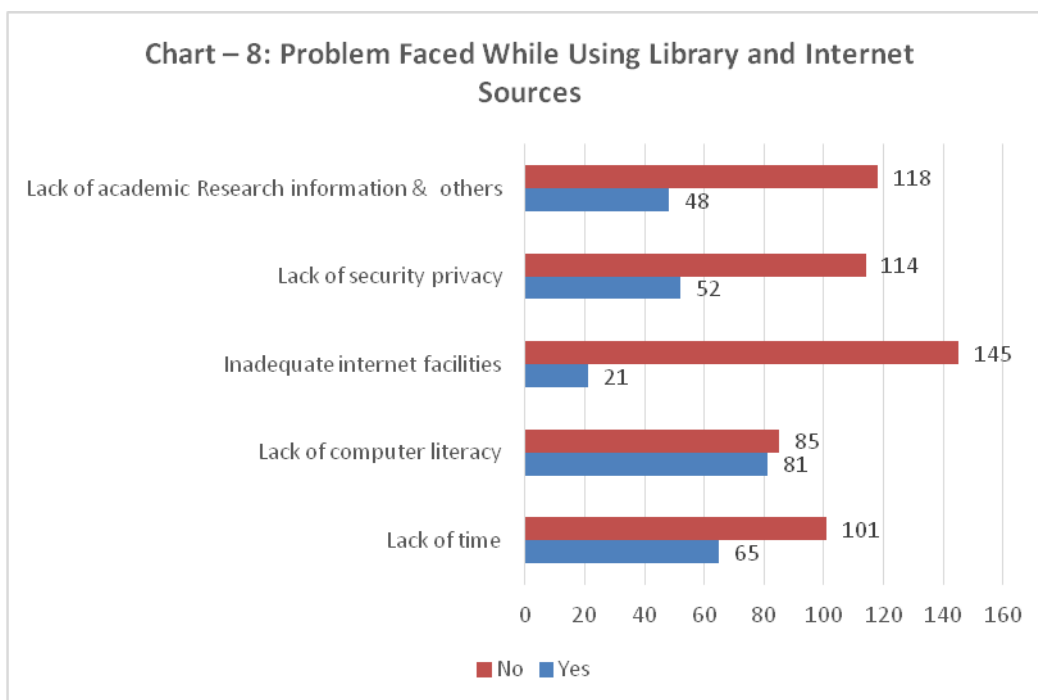
Table 8 reveals that the problem faced by the respondents while using library and internet sources is shows the highest respondents 81 (49.00%) stated that lack of computer literacy, followed by 65(39.00%) lack of time, 52(32.00%) lack of security privacy, 48(29.00%) lack of academic research information, the poor problems are Inadequate internet facilities 21(13.00%).

FINDINGS

- The survey shows that 95 respondents (57.00%) were predominantly women, while the remaining 71 respondents (43.00%) were men. You can also see that the largest number of male respondents, 38, belonged to the 21-22 age groups, while the largest number of female respondents (51) belonged to the 21-22 age group. We see that most of the men and women interviewed are young people.

- The distribution of respondents by subject indicates that they are out of a total of 166 respondents, regardless of their composition. The highest number of respondents belongs from M.Com (Commerce) 68(41.00). Secondly 51(30.00%) are of MSc (Science) and lowest respondents 47 (29.00%) are from MA (Arts).

- 78 (46.00%) respondents received information from libraries, Internet and others and 48 (29.00%) respondents received information from libraries and the Internet. Following 24(15.00) respondents say internet only and 16(10.00%) respondents say only library.

- It can be observed that out of total 166 responses, 123(74.00%) of respondents visit library daily, 28(17.00%) of them twice a week, finding of the table ratio of using the library daily is the highest, which shows increase in the use of library.

- The purpose of use of library by the respondents shows that out of 166 responses, highest responses 145 for consult library for to barrow books, 112 are visit for to use reference books /information, 95 responses are visit to study in a quiet place, and following are 81 for use internet e-resources, like 71, 69, 54, 51, 46 for reprographic services, To study course books, To use government publications, To use online databases and lowest say the 21 respondents for To retrieve specific information/unpublished material.

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- The satisfaction of use of library physical facilities rendering by students shows that 166(100%) of respondents opines 'yes' for Space for reading and Computer facilities, and followed that 162 (98.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Lighting facilities, Reading tables/chairs Air conditioning/cooling system. 161 (97.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Conference/seminar room. 154 (93.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Ventilation system and Research Corner. 151(91.00%) are respondents opines 'yes' for Audio-visual facilities, 144(87.00%) Display of new arrivals.

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SUGGESTIONS

- The researcher is suggesting to the librarian professionalized library services better friendly and prompt extending support help would go a long way to promote student's satisfaction.

- According to this study the immediate attention to speed up internet facility and make e-resources diversification more voluminous in term of provision of full text databases and journals.

- The study infers that ensuring the entire library staff and students receiving clear cut and relevant information about quality of existing library services as well as regularly and constantly seeking opinions of experience of the library stake holders such as students, staff, and parents.

- Finally, it is important for the library system to reflect the overall performance periodically to develop, grow and sustain the library services by positive evolving mechanistic approaches

CONCLUSION

This study was carried out to examine a comparative study of the use of library resources and Internet information by graduate students at the University of Mysore. The study findings show that majority of the respondents are using both library resources & internet source, access to increasing number of internet information, existing library collections like text books, periodicals and reference materials, and scientific databases, social networks and web OPAC services etc., although in recent days partially increasing use of internet resources, finally the respondents need training and awareness programs of invention of the innovative technology to adopt the library.

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