Use of Ayurvedic Medical College Libraries in Hyderabad Karnataka Region by students: a Study

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the present study is to understand the users of ayurvedic medical college library students in Hyderabad Karnataka region, their frequency of visit, preferred time to use, purpose to visit, usage of different resources and services, and satisfaction regarding library resources and services. The findings of the study reveal the present situation of Ayurvedic medical college Libraries in Hyderabad Karnataka region and suggest what are the step/s to be taken for the future developments.

Keywords: User studies; Medical college libraries; Hyderabad Karnataka region

INTRODUCTION

Karnataka, which has second highest Ayurvedic Medical Colleges in India, that is 53 ayurvedic medical colleges, Maharashtra is in first place with 61 Ayurvedic Medical colleges(1). It has great tradition in the contribution in health care system. Libraries of these educational systems are inseparable and play vital role in providing requisite services for the effective launch and conduct formal and informational education, and also helps leverage its benefits for research and proliferation of knowledge and ideas, by enriching the academic eco system in any institutions. Libraries must be able to communicate continuously and stay in tune with the needs and aspirations of the users and clients. The nature of quality of communication is determined by the factors like core efficiency and effectiveness of the system itself, the choice of information areas and its impact and its communication channels. A thorough understanding of the user needs and perspective, both the existing as well as the prospective, shall lead to better planning of resources and system development and their implementation, In order to elicit extensive information about the user and their needs, periodic user studies would prove quite useful because of the accuracy and predictability.

1. User Studies

'User studies "is a difficult area of knowledge to define. It can include conventional surveys of library borrowers and this may be the main form of activity which comes to mind when the term 'user studies' is mentioned. 'User study' comprises the study of peoples need for and use of information(2)

According to Kawatra "A user studies may be defined as a systematic study of information requirements of users, in order to facilitate meaningful exchanges between information systems and users"(3).

Padmaja and Doraswamy defined "User study as the systematic examination of the characteristics and behavior of the users of information systems. It is directly linked with the effectiveness of library and information services as they aim at satisfaction of users needs" [4]

2. Objectives of the study

The present study aims to investigate the

- Frequency of visit library;

- Purpose to visit library;

- Priority of usage of information resources;

- Adequacy of using these information resources;

- Extant of use of library services ; and

- Satisfaction of using library services.

3. Ayurvedic Medical Colleges in Hyderabad Karnataka Region: A Profile

Hyderabad Karnataka region is located in north east Karnataka. Earlier, it was the kannada speaking part of the Hyderabad State. that was ruled by Nizam's of Hyderabad until 1948. After merging with Indian union, the region was part of Hyderabad state until 1956. The Hyderabad Karnataka region comprises Bidar, Yadgir, Koppal, Bellary and Kalaburgi districts of Karnataka .The Hyderabad Karnataka Region is the second largest arid region in India.[5]

The colleges under study of these regions are

1. Shree Hingulambika Ayurvedic Medical Collage. Kalaburgi   (SHAMCK)

    1. Taranath Government Ayurvedic Medical Collage. Bellary (TGAMCB)

    2. Sre Jagatguru Gavisiddeswar AyurvedicMedical Collage. Koppal (SJGAMCK)

    3. N.K.Jabshetty Ayurvedic Medical Collage and PG Center. Bidar (NKJAMCB)

4. Scope and Methodology

There are four ayurvedic medical colleges in Hyderabad Karnataka region all the colleges have been selected for the study, using simple random sampling method the study has been conducted .in the following table.1 is the brief profile about Ayurvedic Medical Colleges under study.

Table.1 profile of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges under study.

Sl.No	Name of District	Name of the college	Year of Establishment	Course Offered	Total Number of UG students	Total Number of PG Students	Teachers Strength
1	Kalaburgi	Shree Hingulambika AMC	1996	B.A.M.S	180	-	24
2	Bidar	N.K.Jabshetty AMC	1991	B.A.M.S M.D	217	32	34
3	Bellary	Taranath Government AMC	1947	B.A.M.S M.D	234	54	52
4	Koppal	Sri Jagatguru Gavisiddeswar AMC	1996	B.A.M.S M.D	240	90	68

It is clear from the Table.1 that Taranath Government AMC, Bellary is the oldest college in this region established in 1947. N.K Jabshetty AMC. Bidar was started in 199, and both Shree Hingulambika AMC, Kalaburgi and Shree Jagatguru Gavisiddeswar AMC, Koppal ware started in 1996. Except shree Hingulambika AMC, Kalaburgi, all the colleges are offering PG courses. shree Jagatguru Gavisiddeswar AMC, Koppal has more number of users strength then other colleges.

Sample Design

Table.2 sample design

	Name of the college	Type of Sample	Total no. of Students	No. of questionnaire distributed	No of respondents
1	Shree Hingulambika AMC. Kalaburgi	UG Students	180	50	45
		PG Students	-		
2	N.K.Jabshetty AMC. Bidar	UG Students	217	50	45
		PG Students	32	25	18
3	Taranath Government AMC. Bellary	UG Students	234	50	48
		PG Students	54	20	18
4	Sri Jagatguru Gavisiddeswar AMC. Koppal	UG Students	240	50	50
		PG Students	90	23	20

A well designed questionnaire was used as the data collection tool. All the Four colleges are under study offering B.A.M.S. course and three colleges offering M.D(Table-3). Course , in total 268 questionnaire ware distributed, out of which 244 students responses ,The rate of the responses is 91%.

Document Collections
Table .3 Document Collections

Type of Information Resource	AMC Library Kalaburgi	AMC Library Bidar	AMC Library Bellary	AMC Library Koppal
Year of Establishment	1996	1991	1947	1996
Print Resources				
Books	05.000	10.254	9.095	10.231
Journals (Indian)	10	18	20	08
Journals (Foreign)	07	16	07	04
Magazines	10	10	05	14
News Papers	05	07	05	07
Project Reports	52	140	211	82
Encyclopedia	02	04	04	05
Dictionaries	02	03	03	04
Manuals	08	07	06	13
Theses & Dissertations	52	140	211	82
Back Volumes	100	100	120	90
Electronic Resources				
e-journals	-	350	140	120
e-books	-	04	17	05
e-theses & Dissertations	30	80	180	40
e-Project Reports	30	80	180	40
CD/DVD	100	120	100	130

It is clear from the Table.3 that all the AMC'S have print resources .AMC Library Bidar has rich resources collections than other colleges. and AMC Library Kalaburgi, is very poor in library resources collections. This library does not subscribe e-journals and e-books.

5 .Data Analysis

5.1 Gender

The distribution of respondents according to their gender given in the fig-1
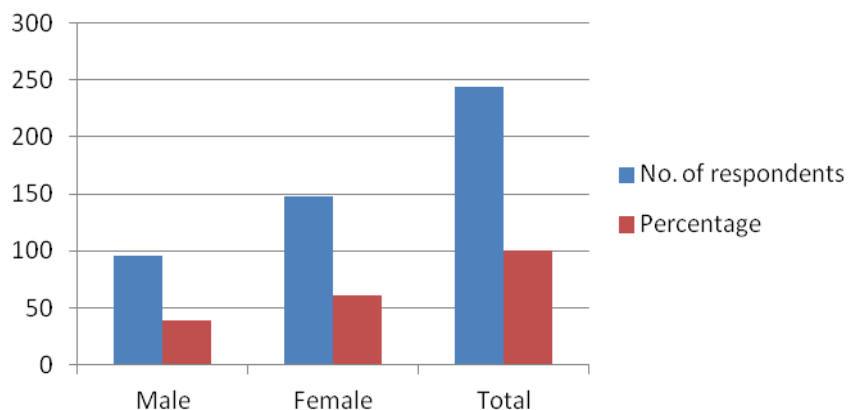

Fig-1 Gender wise responses

Out of the total respondents, 60.6% (n=148) are Female and 39.4 % (n=96) are Male.(Fig-1
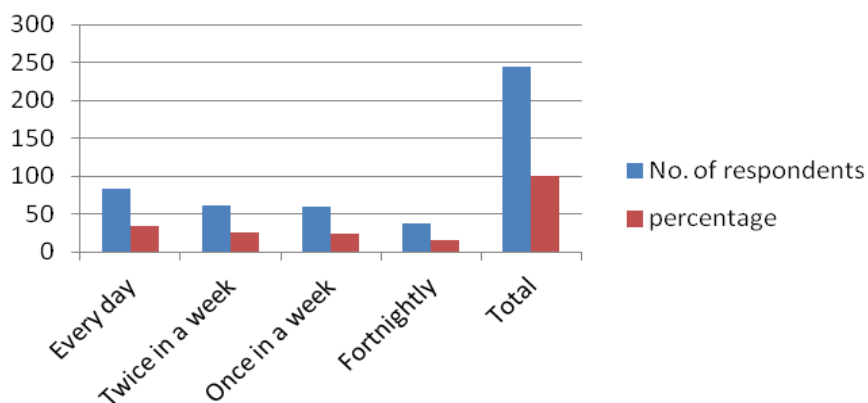
5.2 Frequency of visiting library

Fig-2 Frequency of visiting library

Out of 244 respondents, 84 visit library daily (34.5%), followed by 64 of them using twice in a week (24.5%), and 60(15.5%) of them visit library only once in a week (fig-2).

5.3 *Purpose to visit library*

Distribution of the respondents according to their purpose of visit

Table -4 Purpose to visit library. (Multiple answers were permitted)

Purpose	No. of respondents N=244	Percentage
To prepare for examination	221	90.5
When it is part of lesson	200	81.9
To borrowing books	244	100
To prepare an assignment	214	87.7
To find information for seminar	198	81.1
For preparing multimedia presentations	150	61.4
To update my knowledge	244	100
For preparing PG (M.D) entrance test	196	80.3
For project work	216	88.5
For viva and practical examination	197	80.7

Table -4 shows that all the respondents 100% (n=244) visit library for borrowing books and to update their knowledge, followed by for preparing examination (90.5%), for project work (88.5%), to prepare an assignment (87.7%), when it is part of lesson (81.9%), to find information for seminar (81.1%), For preparing PG (M.D) entrance test (80.3%), and for preparing multimedia presentations (61.4%).

The table-4 analysis represents more than 60% of the students use library for different purposes.

5.4 *Extent of use of information resources*
Researcher asked question to what extant use library resources to understand the priority in using different information resources which show in the table-5

Table-5 Extent of use of information resources

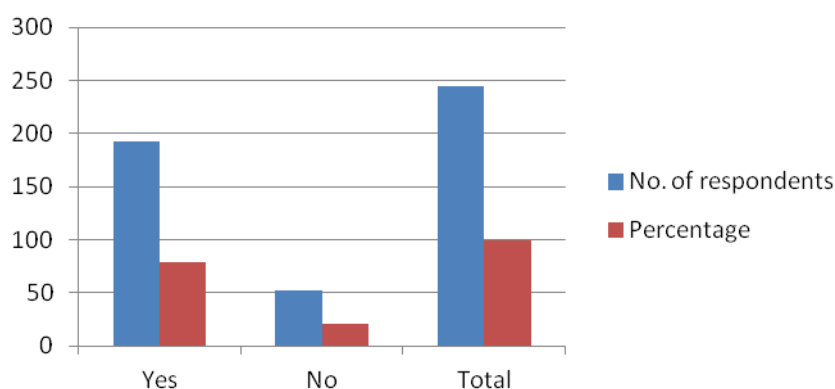| Information Resource	most frequently 4	usually 3	Sometimes 2	Rarely 1	Never 0	Weighed Mean	Rank
Text books	80 32.7%	60 24.5%	12 17.2%	50 20.4%	12 4.9%	2.59	7
Reference books	81 33.1%	64 26.2%	50 20.4%	32 13.1%	17 6.9%	2.65	5
General books	50 20.4%	24 9.8%	83 34.0%	81 33.1%	06 2.4%	2.12	13
Indian journals	82 33.6%	56 22.6%	55 22.5%	35 14.3%	16 6.5%	2.62	6
Foreign journals	63 25.8%	65 26.6%	60 24.5%	36 14.7%	20 8.1%	2.47	9
Theses/Dissertations	42 17.2%	65 26.6%	72 29.5%	52 21.3%	13 5.3%	2.29	10
Project reports	20 8.1%	80 32.7%	85 34.8%	43 17.6%	16 6.5%	2.18	12
General encyclopedias	25 10.2%	40 16.3%	45 18.4%	65 26.6%	69 28.2%	1.5	15
Subject encyclopedias	25 10.2%	40 16.3%	45 18.4%	65 26.6%	69 28.2%	1.5	15
General dictionaries	80 32.7%	64 26.2%	45 18.4%	69 28.2%	65 26.6%	2.68	3
Technical dictionaries	64 26.2%	80 32.7%	54 22.1%	45 28.4%	10 0.4%	2.65	4
News papers	80 32.7%	60 24.5%	54 22.1%	50 20.4%	0	2.69	2
Research reports	12 4.9%	25 10.2%	74 30.3%	73 29.9%	60 24.5%	1.40	17
Indexing and abstracting sources	16 6.5%	31 12.7%	69 28.2%	74 30.3%	54 22.1%	1.51	14
Bibliographic databases on CD-Rom	13 5.3%	31 12.7%	64 26.2%	62 25.4%	70 30.3%	1.37	16
Popular magazines	80 32.7%	75 30.7%	64 26.2%	25 10.2%	0	2.86	1
Web resources	63 25.8%	06 25.4%	78 31.9%	21 8.6%	20 8.1%	2.52	8
Other reference sources	65 26.6%	46 18.8%	56 22.9%	42 17.2%	35 14.3%	2.26	11

It is clear from the table-5 that Text books(32.7%), Reference books (33.1%), Indian journals(33.6%), General dictionaries(32.7%), News papers (32.7%), Popular magazines(32.7%), and Other reference sources (26.6%) most frequently used resources. Foreign journals (26.6%), Technical dictionaries (32.7%), resources are

consolidated usually, General books(34%), Theses/Dissertations (29.6%), Project reports(34.8%), Research reports(30.3%), Bibliographic databases on CD-Rom(26.2%), Web resources(31.9%) resources are used sometimes, Indexing and abstracting sources (30.3%), resources are very rarely used resources. Bibliographic databases on CD-Rom (30.3%), General encyclopedia (28.2%), Subject encyclopedia (28.2%) resources are never used.

It can be interacted that Text books, reference books, Indian journals, general dictionaries, News papers, popular magazines and Other reference sources are most frequently used resources and Bibliographic databases on CD-ROM, General and Subject encyclopedia are not using.

5.5 *Satisfaction regarding library resources collection*

The suggestions of students based on their satisfaction with the information resources are available in the library is shown in Fig-3.

Fig-3 Satisfaction regarding library resources collection

It is evident from the Fig-3 that 78.7% of the students were satisfied with the information resources available in the library, and 21.3% are not satisfied.

5.6 *Frequency of usage of library services*

The distribution of students according to the frequency of using library services shown in the Table-6

Table-6. Frequency of usage of library services

Library services	Most frequently 4	Frequently 3	Some times 2	Rarely 1	Never 0	Weighed Mean	Rank
Book lending service	112 45.9%	96 39.3%	36 14.8%	0	0	3.31	1
Reference service	84 34.4%	62 25.4$	53 21.7%	45 18.5%	0	2.57	2
Internet access	68 27.8%	74 30.3$	49 20.3%	33 13.5%	20 8.1%	2.42	3
Searching bibliographic database on DVD/on online	23 9.4%	26 10.6%	67 27.4%	75 30.8%	53 21.8%	1.24	5
Inter Library Loan (ILL) service	23 9.4%	31 12.7%	45 18.5%	75 30.8%	70 28.6%	1.12	6
Newspaper clipping service	23 9.4%	31 12.7%	45 18.5%	75 30.8%	70 28.6%	1.12	6
Photocopying(Xerox) service	24 9.8%	25 10.2%	45 18.5%	69 28.2%	81 33.3%	1.06	7
Book bank facility	32 13.1%	43 17.6%	65 26.6%	59 24.3%	45 18.4%	1.58	4

Book lending service (45.9%), Reference Service (34.4%) are most frequently used service. Internet access (30.3%) is frequently used service. Searching bibliographic database on DVD/on online (27.4%), Book bank facility (26.6%) are sometimes used service, Inter Library Loan service (28.6%), Newspaper clipping service (28.6%), and Photocopying(Xerox) service (33.1%) are rarely used services(Table-6).

It reveals that majority of the students use Book lending service, Reference Service, Internet access and ILL services are frequently used services, Newspaper clipping service and Photocopying (Xerox) service are very rarely used services

5.7 Satisfaction with the services

The division of students according to their satisfaction with the services provided by the library is shown in table-7

Table -7. Satisfaction Regarding Library services

Library services	Highly Satisfied 4	Satisfied 3	Moderately Satisfied 2	Somehow Satisfied 1	Not at all Satisfied 0	Weighed Mean	Rank
Book lending service	123 50.4%	78 31.9%	35 14.4%	08 3.3%	0	3.26	1
Reference service	86 35.2%	56 22.9%	42 17.2%	45 18.5%	15 6.2%	2.44	2
Internet access	38 15.5%	45 18.5%	70 28.6%	56 22.9%	35 14.4%	1.75	3
Searching bibliographic database on DVD/on online	25 10.2%	25 10.2%	65 26.7%	65 26.7%	64 26.2%	1.25	4
Inter Library Loan service	10 4.6%	13 5.3%	51 20.9%	70 28.6%	100 40.9%	0.74	7
Newspaper clipping service	12 4.9%	13 5.3%	25 10.2%	96 39.3%	98 40.2%	0.56	8
Photocopying(Xerox) service	32 13.3%	25 10.2%	28 11.4%	85 34.8%	74 30.3%	1.06	6
Book bank facility	29 11.8%	35 14.4%	33 13.5%	69 28.4%	78 31.9%	1.17	5

It is evident from the Table.7 that out of students 50.4% of students are highly satisfied with Book lending service, Reference service (35.2%). Moderately satisfied with Internet access (26.7%), Searching bibliographic database on DVD/on online(28.6%), Somehow satisfied with Photocopying(Xerox) service (34.8%), Searching bibliographic database on DVD/on online(28.6%), and not at all satisfied with Inter Library Loan service (40.9%), Newspaper clipping service(40.2%), and Book bank facility (31.9%).

It represents book lending service are highly satisfied service, ILL service is not at all satisfied service, it shows Inter Library Loan service, Newspaper clipping service, and Book bank facility are have to be improve in providing better service.

Conclusion

The present study reveals that more than half of the students visit library daily to once in three days. All of them visit library for borrowing books and to update their knowledge, Text books, reference books, Indian journals, general dictionaries, news papers, popular magazines   are most used resources and Bibliographic databases on CD-Rom, General and Subject encyclopedias are most of the students are not using. More than three fourth of the study populations are satisfied with library resources collection. Book lending service, reference service, internet access and ILL services are frequently used services, newspaper clipping service and photocopying (Xerox) services are very rarely used services. Further there is need to introduce orientation programs to help library users to aware which are resources available in the library and how to use for different purposes. With that orientation programs should also conduct to library semi/professionals to keep abreast with latest developments.

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