A STUDY ON INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PONDICHERRY

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ABSTRACT

This user studies is confined to the information seeking behaviour of the faculty members of the higher educational institutions in Pondicherry. Objectives have been framed and hypothesis have been formulated. The Total Number of Seventeen established higher education institutions in Pondicherry have taken and in this regard the sample of the study is 353 respondent. The study includes details of respondents publications formal source of information used, usage of search engines, opinion about library computerization, E-journals and finally overall effectiveness of the library with conclusions and suggestions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Information is very basis of human existence in a complex and competitive society and it is a vital resource and essential element for the progress of higher education. The important assumption of user studies, behaviour studies and information flow studies is that as one understand needs and problems, one can develop effective information system. Information seeking behaviour is one of the important areas in user studies. .. Information seeking behaviour is found in various forms from reading printed material to research and experimentation. The frequent use of Internet particularly from 1990 onwards has greatly increased the use of libraries.

1.1 Statement of the problem

This study is confined to the information seeking behaviour of the faculty members of the higher educational institutions in Pondicherry

1,2 Information

Information is regarded as data which can be transmitted between individuals and each individual can make whatever use he can from it. As information becomes publicly recorded it becomes a form of objective knowledge available to all..

1.3 Information Seeking Behaviour

Wilson defines that Information seeking behaviour is the purpose of seeking information as a consequence of a need to satisfy some goal. In the course of seeking, the individual may interact with manual information systems (such as a newspaper or a library), or with computer-based systems (such as the Web).

1.4 Higher Education

Higher education, also called tertiary, third stage or post secondary education, often known as academia, is the non-compulsory educational level following the completion of a school providing a secondary education such as a high school, secondary school, or gymnasium. Tertiary education is normally taken to include undergraduate and post graduate education, as well as vocational education and training colleges and universities are the main institutions that provide tertiary education.

1.5 Faculty

Many disciplines are taught in higher educational institutions in Pondicherry. All these disciplines are divided into three groups namely Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Faculties of Engineering and Faculties of Health Sciences.

1.6 Junior Faculty Members

Faculty Members who are working as Assistant Professors/Lecturers are considered as Junior Faculty Members.

1.7 Senior Faculty Members

Faculty Members who are working as Readers/Associate Professors/ Professors are considered as Senior Faculty Members

1.8 Higher Educational Institutions in Pondicherry

As per the Pondicherry (Alteration of Name) Act, 2006 (No.44 of 2006), the name of Union Territory of Pondicherry has been altered as Union Territory of Puducherry which includes Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe & Yanam. However Pondicherry region would continue to be called as Pondicherry only without any change. The higher education institutions cover the Institutes of arts and sciences, engineering colleges and health sciences are considered in this study.

Table 1 Classification of Higher Educational Institutions in Union Territory of Puducherry

S.No	Descriptions Category of Institutions	Total Number of Institutions (%)	Number of Institutions Surveyed (%)
01	Arts and Sciences	52 (67.53)	09 (52.94)
02	Engineering Sciences	11 (14.29)	03 (17.65)
03	Health Sciences	14 (18.18)	05 (29.41)
	Total	77 (100.00)	17(100.00)

The above table shows that out of 77 Higher education institutions in the union territory of Puducherry, 52 (67.53%) are arts and sciences, 11(14.29%) are engineering sciences and 14 (18.18%) are health sciences. In the Stratified random sampling, the researcher has chosen 09(52.94) arts & sciences, 03 (17.65) engineering sciences and 05 (29.41) health sciences institutions of Pondicherry regions only for the study.

Table 2 Classification of Higher Educational Institutions in Union Territory of Puducherry region and in the sample

S.No	Category of Institutions	Selected Institutions for study (%)	Faculty (in the sample) (%)
01	Arts and Sciences	09 (52.94)	168 (47.60)
02	Engineering Sciences	03 (17.65)	71 (20.10)
03	Health Sciences	05 (29.41)	114 (32.30)
	Total	17 (100.00)	353 (100.00)

\# Figures in parentheses denote percentage

It is found from above table that the researcher has chosen 09 arts & sciences, 03 engineering sciences and 05 health sciences institutions for research study. In the stratified random sampling, the researcher has selected 168 (47.60 %) faculty members from 09 arts & sciences, 71(20.10 %) faculty members from 03 engineering sciences and 114(32.30 %) faculty members from 05 health sciences institutions.

1.9 Need for the study

Since the Faculty members are engaged in teaching and Research activities, it is observed that they lack acquiring in up-to-date information to efficiently manage their day-to day activities. Moreover, In the past one decade, there is no single study of faculty satisfaction on information sources and services of higher educational institutions in Pondicherry. Hence, the need for one such study was felt necessary to be undertaken.

1.10 Objectives

The following are the objectives of the study.

1. To analyze the extent of use of library facilities and services by faculty Members.

2.To find out the purpose for which they seek and collect information.

3.To identify the major sources of information.

4.To assess the usefulness of various sources of information.

5.To enquire into the utilization of library services.

6.To assess the user satisfaction on library services.

7.To assess the extent of dependence of faculty members with the information sources for teaching and research purpose

8.To know the extent of satisfaction of faculty members with the information sources available in their own institutional libraries.

9.To study how for the faculty members are library dependent

10.To assess the overall effectiveness of the library.

1.11 Hypotheses

Based on the above mentioned objectives, the following hypotheses have been formulated and tested in the present study.

H-1.   There is no significant difference between the faculty members of different educational institutions and sources of information used.

H-2.   There is no significant difference in the opinion of faculty members of various educational institutions with regard to overall effectiveness of library such as collection, infrastructure, services, library support, internet facility and computerized activities/ operations.

    H-3 There is no significant difference between the faculty members of various educational institutions in accessing different type of documents such as library catalogue, indexing journals, abstracting journals, book reviews, bibliographies produced by library staff, browsing internet, references from a book/journal articles and other materials.

H-4 There is no significant difference between the faculty members of various educational institutions and purpose of using internet such as education, entertainment, news, sports, health and other purposes.

H-5 There is no significant difference between the faculty members of various educational institutions and motivation factors to use library such as task oriented need, self-motivated to keep abreast, motivated by friend/colleagues, motivated by library information science professional and others.

H-6 There is no significant difference between the faculty members of various educational institutions and the factors relating to utilizations of library services such as reference service, current awareness service (CAS), indexing abstracting service (IAS), selective dissemination service(SDI), reprographic service, online service, internet, online public access catalogue, CD based (CD Rom database) and inter-library loan.

H-7 There is no significant difference between the faculty members of various educational institutions and the factors relating to usefulness of library services such as reference service, current awareness service (CAS), indexing abstracting service (IAS), selective dissemination service (SDI), reprographic service, online service, internet, online public access catalogue, CD based (CD Rom database) and inter-library loan.

H-8 There is no significant difference in the opinion of faculty members of various educational institutions with regard to overall effectiveness of library such as collection, infrastructure, services, library support, internet facility and computerized activities/operations.

1.12 Limitation of the study

    The Scope of the study has been restricted to Institutes established before 2004 and such institutions have been classified and listed in the Profile of this research work. Seventeen Higher educational institutions were selected for study since studying of all Institutions would not be possible to an individual researcher, owing to constraints of money, time, energy and efforts. The data collected from October 2008 to March 2009.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

    The study of review of literature is an important aspect of any academic research. The analysis of review of literature enables one to identify the past trends and area of research concentration in any particular branch of science. The formulation for the user studies was laid down in 1948 in the scientific information conference of Royal Society when Urquahart and Bernard reported the research findings.

    Gupta has revived the literature of the yeaster years which covered more than 140 references on information seeking behaviour published mostly in journals, edited books and conference volumes from India. Perhaps this is most comprehensive review on the subject of information seeking behaviour Each year, a review of user is published in the 'Annual Review of Information science & Technology, Library science Abstracts(LISA) Literary literature and Research in Education (ERIC).

    Many studies have been carried out in the different parts of the world particularly in India, U.S.A and U.K. The findings of major studies are grouped under different headings as follows:

    user studies, studies related to various professions, information literacy/retrieval, information seeking behaviour models and e- resources. There have been number of literature published so far emphasis need of the information seeking behavior of members of faculty of educational institutions of all kinds and levels.

    Urquahart (1948) [1] conducted a study on the distribution and use of scientific and technical information. He was concerned with the source of references to a like brand, the purpose of consulting the brand item, and the usefulness of the item in relation to factors like year of publication and its form.

Hernes (1959) [2] made a study of 450 medical students on the use of formal and information channels of communication. Research showed that the majority of medical scientists get the idea of new project through personal contacts/discuss with their collegues and the remaining get from their own personal view.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data collection and Pilot study

The data for the study were collected by questionnaire method. For investigation, Questionnaire was designed carefully to elicit background information of the faculty, duration and quantum of library use, faculty members satisfaction on information sources, type of various documents, utilization of library services and overall effectiveness of library services etc. of the seventeen higher educational institutions in Pondicherry and a pilot study was conducted on the basis of the data collected. The shortfalls of the questionnaire were identified and were modified. The questionnaires were distributed to the faculty members personally and collected from them by giving sufficient time to respond to the questionnaire. The doubts raised by the users were clarified sufficiently. The data collected from them were kept confidential and used for research purpose.

3.2 Sample size

The researcher followed survey method for collecting primary data with the help of well structured questionnaire. The secondary data have been collected from sources like secondary journals, textbooks, reference books etc. Since the population is too large to study in view of time and cost involved, and ensure better response rate, the researcher has chosen seventeen higher educational institutions and distributed the questionnaire by following Stratified random sampling method in the various Arts and science, Engineering science and Health sciences institutions in Pondicherry as mentioned in the Profile During the survey all the information regarding the origin and growth of higher educational institutions in Pondicherry, the library facilities, the total number of faculty members were collected.

Details of Questionnaire distributed and actual response received.

Table 3

Sl. No	Selected Higher Educational Institutions/Numbers		Total Number of Faculty	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Received	Response (Percentage)
01	Arts and Sciences	9	673	215	168	78.1
02	Engineering Science	3	433	138	71	51.5
03	Health Sciences	5	461	147	114	77.6
	Total	17	1567	500	353	70.6

Source: Primary data

It is clear from Table 3 that out of 500 questionnaire distributed, the researcher received questionnaire from 353 faculty members. Among 353 faculty members, 168 (78%) are arts and sciences faculties, 71 (51%) are engineering sciences faculties and 114 (78 %) are health sciences faculties.

3.3 Statistical Analysis

The collected data from the faculty members were analyzed in accordance with the objectives and hypotheses stated. Further, the data were analysed statistically by using mean level, Descriptive test, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of variation, factor analysis and chi-square test to determine the correlation between the variables and to test the validity of hypotheses formulated in this study. In order to measure the respondents' level of satisfaction on the library services and facilities, the researchers has formulated ten statements and they are qualified by using three point scale consists of very frequent, frequent and less frequent. The score of each statement in three point scale carry three, two and one respectively.

The analyzed data were presented in the form of tables, pie-diagrams and bar diagrams.

4.   PROFILE OF SELECTED INSTITUTION IN PONDICHERRY

1 Arts and Science College

S. No	Name of the Institutions	Established	Course Offered Degree	Total Number of faculty	Total collections	Working Hours	Institution's Website
01	Achariya College of Arts and Science	2004	UG/PG	51	BK 9,057 Jnl 35 Total 9,092	8.45 A.M to 5.45 P.M	www.achariya.in
02	Achariya College of Education	2000	UG/PG	10	BK 10,000 Jnl 20 Total10,020	8.45 A.M to 5.45 P.M	www.chariya.in
03	Bharathidasn Govt College for Women	1968	UG/PG/ M.Phil/ Ph.D	103	BK 56,406 Jnl 33 56, 439	8.45 A.M to 5.45 P.M	Nil
04	Dr.Ambedkar Govt Law College	1972	UG/PG/ Ph.D	14	Bk 28,948 Jnl 70 Total29,038	8.45 A.M to 5.45 P.M	Nil
05	Kanchi Mamam Unive Center for PG Studies	1989	UG/PG/ Ph.D	66	BK 27,381 Jnl 71 Total 27,452	9.30 A.M to 4.30 P.M	www.kmcpgs. Puducherry. gov.in
06	Pondicherry University	1985	UG/PG/ Ph.d	163	BK 1,44,960 Jnl 89 Total45,049 Online Jnls UGC-Infonet, Science Direct, Ebsco Premier etc.	8.30 A.M to 8.30 P.M	www. pondiuni.edu.in
07	Pope John Paul II College of Education	1986	UG/PG	49	BK 12,000 Jnl 56 Total 12,056	8.45 A.M to 5.45 P.M	www.johnpaulcollege .org
08	Saradha Gangadharan College	2001	UG/PG	44	Bk 20,000 Jnl 50 Total 20,050	8.45 A.M to 5.45 P.M	www.sgc.edu in

S. No	Name of the Institutions	Established	Course Offered Degree	Total Number of faculty	Total collections	Working Hours	Institution's Website
09	Tagore Arts College	1961	UG/PG	142	Bk 85,000 Jnl 82 Total 85,082	8.45 A.M to 5.45 P.M	Nil
2 ENGINEERING SCIENCES							
10	Pondicherry Engineering College	1984	UG/PG/ Ph.d	161	Bk 38,952 Jnl 108 Total 39.060 Online Jnl service	8.30 A.M to 7.30P.M	www. Pec.edu.in
11	Rajivi Gandhi college of Engineering, Technology	2001	UG/PG	129	BK 18,657 Jnl 102 Total 18,759 Online Jnl 15	8.30 A.M to 6 P.M.	www. Balajitrust. Org
12	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engineering College	1999	UG/PG	143	BK 19,230 Jnl 188 Total 19,418 Online Jnl service	8.30 A.M to 6.45P.M	www. Smvec.ac.in
3 HEALTH SCIENCES							
13	Arupada-veedu Medical college and Research centre	2001	UG/PG	70	BK 9,723 Jnl 158 Total 9,881 online Jnl 9	8 A.M. to 8 P.M	www. Vinayk Missio. Com
14	Jawharlal Institute of PG.Institute of Education &Research	1954	UG/PG/ Ph.d	154	Bk 32,714 Jnl 241 Total32,955Online Jnl 70	9 A.M to 10 P.M.	www. Jipmer.org
15	Mahatma Gandhi Medical college and Research center	2001	UG/PG/	127	BK 8,817 Jnl 149 Total 8,966 Online Data Base service	8 A.M to 10 P.M.	www. Balajitrust. Org

S. No	Name of the Institutions	Established	Course Offered Degree	Total Number of faculty	Total collections	Working Hours	Institution's Website
16	Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences	2002	UG/PG	132	BK 10,362 Jnl 127 Total 10,489 Internet/online service	8.30 A.M to 11 P.M.	www. Pimsmm. Com
17	Rajiv Gandhi college of Veterinary and Animal Sciences	1994	UG/PG	57	Bk 4,547 Jnl 42 Total 4589 online 10	8.45 A.M. to 5.45 P.M.	www. Ragacovas. com

5   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of Faculty members according to Institutions and Gender

The Table 5 provides category-wise classification of sample of the faculty members of higher educational institutions selected from Pondicherry region

Table 5: Institutions and Gender wise classification of the sample respondents

Sl. No.	Institutions	Faculty Members		Total	Percentage
		Male	Female		
1.	Arts and Sciences	111	57	168	47.60 %
2.	Engineering Sciences	53	18	71	20.10 %
3.	Health Sciences	73	41	114	32.30 %
	Total	237	116	353	100.00 %

The above table shows that the majority of the faculty members are male among the selected institutions.

Designation-wise Distribution

The Table 5.1 gives the distribution of the sample respondents according to their designation.

Table 5.1: Designation-wise distribution of the sample respondents

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Faculties Members			Total
		Arts and Science	Engineering	Health	
1.	Professor	22 (13.10 %)	9 (12.68 %)	32 (28.07 %)	63 (17.85 %)
2.	Reader/ Associate Professor	35 (20.83 %)	5 (7.04 %)	16 (14.04 %)	56 (15.86 %)
3.	Assistant Professor	3	15	34	52

		(1.80 %)	(21.10 %)	(29.80 %)	(14.70 %)
4.	Lecturer	108 (64.30 %)	42 (59.20 %)	32 (28.10 %)	182 (51.60 %)
	Total	168 (100.00%)	71 (100.00 %)	114 (100.00%)	353 (100.00%)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

The findings reveal that the majority of the faculty members are Lecturers among the institutions selected.

Table 5.2 : **The Table 5.2 gives the details about the publications of journals at National level on the basis of designation-wise**.

Sl. No.	Designation	Publication at mean level	S.D.	Coefficient of Variation (%)
1	Professor	5.8571	11.8265	201.92
2.	Reader/Associate Professor	3.0357	8.4552	278.52
3.	Asst. Professor	2.0000	3.9606	198.03
4.	Lecturer	1.2044	3.3561	278.65
	Total	2.4419	6.8414	280.16

Source: Computed data.

According to Table 5.2, the average publication of journal at national level by the Professors is 5.8571 and it was followed by Reader/Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers which constitute 3.0357, 2.000 and 1.2044 respectively. Regarding the coefficient of variation, it is found that the low fluctuation that is more consistent was found among Assistant Professor and it was followed Professor in the publication of journals at national level.

Table 5.3: Journal Publications at International level according to Designation
The Table 5.3 gives the details about the publications of journals at international level on the basis of designation-wise.

Table 5.3 : Stability of journal publications at international level on the basis of designation-wise classification

Sl. No.	Designation	Publication at mean level	S.D.	Coefficient of Variation (%)
1.	Professor	4.8413	12.1339	250.63
2.	Reader/Associate Professor	1.4821	2.1908	147.82
3.	Asst. Professor	1.0577	2.3798	224.99
4.	Lecturer	0.8066	2.2114	274.16
	Total	1.6686	5.6795	340.38

Source: Computed data.

According to Table 5.3, the average publication of journal at international level by the Professors is 4.8413 and it was followed by Reader/Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers which constitute 1.4821, 1.0577 and 0.8066 respectively. Regarding the coefficient of variation, it is found that the low fluctuation that is more consistent was found among Reader/Associate Professor and it was followed Assistant Professor in the publication of journals at international level.

5.4 Association between sources of information used and Higher Educational Institutions

There is no significant difference between educational institutions and sources of information used such as discussion with colleague, consult experts, discussion with librarian, books, journals, magazines, standards/patents, research reports, thesis/dissertation, human sources, web based sources, e-mail group, listserv and world wide web (WWW).

In order to find out the significant difference between the educational institutions and sources of information used, Kruskal Wallis test was applied.

Kruskal Wallis test means this test is used to test the null hypothesis that 'k' independent random samples come from identical universe against the alternative hypothesis that the means of these universe are not equal. This test is analogous to the one-way analysis of variance, but unlike the latter it does not require assumption that the samples come from approximately normal population or the universe having the same standard deviation. The results of Kruskal Wallis test are presented in the following table.

Table 5.4.1

Sl. No.	Sources of Information Used	Mean Rank			Chi-square Value	Level of Signifi-cance
		Arts & Science	Engi-neering	Health		
1.	Discussion with Colleague	160.42	167.63	207.27	15.0623*	0.0005
2.	Consult experts	186.58	155.37	176.36	4.6733	0.0967
3.	Discussion with Librarian	170.53	177.06	186.50	1.6649	0.4350
4.	Books	174.37	169.70	185.42	1.2509	0.5350
5.	Journals	173.17	173.80	184.64	0.9457	0.6232
6.	Magazines	193.23	149.92	169.95	9.7904*	0.0075
7.	Standards/Patents	168.79	159.50	200.00	8.9639*	0.0113
8.	Research Reports	171.17	164.04	193.67	4.7347	0.0937
9.	Thesis/Dissertation	185.06	166.58	171.61	2.1074	0.3486
10.	Human Sources	168.59	160.28	199.81	8.7413*	0.0126
11.	Web based Sources	171.23	189.83	177.51	1.6620	0.4356
12.	E-mail group	174.11	197.14	168.72	3.6514	0.1611
13.	Listserv	163.65	151.59	210.73	19.7704*	0.0001
14.	World Wide Web	167.15	199.08	177.77	4.8953	0.0865

* Significant at 5 per cent level.

Source: Computed data

It is inferred from the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test that there is a significant difference between Faculties of Arts and Science Colleges, Engineering colleges and Health Science colleges with reference to sources of information used such as discussion with colleagues, magazines, standards/patents, human sources, listserv and world wide web (WWW). But there is no significant difference between educational institutions and sources of information used such as consult experts, discussion with librarian, books, journals, research reports, thesis/dissertations, web-based sources and e-mail group are drawn as indicated by the kruskal-wallis test in chi-square value in ANOVA which is not significant at 0.05 levels with 2 degree of freedom

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6. Finding of the study

The following are the conclusions drawn from the present study**.**

6.1 Problems faced while Information seeking

Regarding the problem faced while information seeking, out of 168 Arts and Science faculty members, 68.50% of them are facing the problem due to library working hours not suitable, 47% of them are facing the problem due to some of the information materials are outdated, 34 per cent of them are facing the problem due to lack of support from library staff/lack of equipment/infrastructure in the library.

Out of 71 Engineering college faculty members, 79% are facing the problem due to lack of support from library staff and 75% are having problem due to library working hours not suitable, 68% of them are facing the problem due to lack of the current information.

Among 115 Health, 53% of the faculty members are opined that they face problem due to library working hours not suitable, 47% of the faculty members are opined that they face problem due to lack of equipment/infrastructure in the library and 32 % of them are opined they have a problem due to lack of knowledge in using the library.

6.2 Usage of Internet

Out of the 353 faculty members, 88% use internet among the selected institutions. In the case of arts and science institutions, out of 168 members, 88% use internet. In the case of engineering institutions, out of 71 members, 82% are using internet. In the case of health institutions, out of 114 faculty members, 96% are using internet. It is concluded that the majority of the faculty members among the institutions selected are using internet.

6.3 Usage of Search Engine

It is observed that out of 168 Arts and Science college faculty members, Most of the faculty members 77.40 % are using Google com for searching purpose.

Out of 71 Engineering college faculty members, the majority of the faculty members, 69.00% are using Google.com..for searching purpose. Among the 114 health faculties, Maximum number of the faculty members 67.50% are using Lycos.com. for searching the materials among the institutions selected.

6.4 Usage of e-mail

Out of the 353 faculty members, 73.94 % are using e-mail for communication.

6.5 Opinion about library computerization

The findings reveal that Faculties of Arts and Science, Engineering and Health among themselves relating to computerization of library have significant relationship.

6.6 E-Journals

The findings reveal that the educational institutions and opinion of faculty members relating to the e-journal facility available in their library have no significant relationship.

6.7 Overall Effectiveness of the Library

It is observed that there is a significant difference between Faculties of Arts and Science colleges, Engineering colleges and Health colleges   and all the factors relating to overall effectiveness in terms of library.

6.8 CONCLUSION RELATING TO HYPOTHESIS

6.8.1 Association between Source of Information used and Higher Educational Institution : Null Hypothesis 1

In order to find out the significant difference between the educational institutions and sources of information used, Kruskal Wallis test was applied.

It is inferred from the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test that there is a significant difference between Faculties of Arts and Science Colleges, Engineering colleges and Health Science colleges with reference to sources of information used

The result of test reveals that there is no significant difference between educational institutions and sources of information used such as consult experts, discussion with librarian, books, journals, research reports, thesis/dissertations, web-based sources and e-mail group are drawn as indicated by the kruskal-wallis test in chi-square value in ANOVA which is not significant at 0.05 levels with 2 degree of freedom.

6.8.2 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TYPE OF MATERIALS SEEKING IN THE LIBRARY AND INSTITUTIONS : Null Hypothesis 2

There is a significant difference between educational institutions and type of materials seeking such as e-books, electronic journals, encyclopedias, subject dictionaries, thesis/dissertation and other materials.

The result of test indicates that there is no significant difference between educational institutions and type of materials seeking such as general books, text books, print journals, UGC Infonet e-resources, standard reports, dictionaries and year books are drawn as indicated by the kruskal-wallis test in chi-square value in ANOVA which is not significant at 0.05 levels with 2 degree of freedom.

6.8.3 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TOOLS USED TO GET ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENTS NEED AND INSTITUTIONS Null Hypothesis 3

There is a significant difference between educational institutions and tools used to get access to the documents such as indexing journals, bibliographies produced by library staff and browsing internet.

But there is no significant difference between educational institutions and tools used to get access to the documents such as library catalogue, abstracting journals, books reviews, references from a book/journal articles and other materials are drawn as indicated by the kruskal-wallis test in chi-square value in ANOVA which is not significant at 0.05 levels with 2 degree of freedom.

6.8.4 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PURPOSE OF USING INTERNET AND INSTITUTIONS : Null Hypothesis 4

There is a no significant difference between educational institutions and purpose of using internet such as education, entertainment, news, sports and other purposes

In order to find out the significant difference between the educational institutions and sources of information used, Kruskal Wallis test was applied.

The result of the test indicates that there is a significant difference between educational institutions and purpose of using internet such as education, entertainment, news, sports and other purposes are drawn as indicated by the kruskal-wallis test **in chi-square value in ANOVA which is not significant at 0.05 levels with 2 degree of freedom.**

6.8.5 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS

Null Hypothesis 5

There is a significant difference between educational institutions and the factors to motivate to use library/information such as motivated by friend/colleagues, motivated by library information science professionals and others.

The result of the test indicates that there is no significant difference between educational institutions and the factors to motivate to use library/information such as task oriented need and self-motivated to keep abreast are drawn as indicated by the kruskal-wallis test in chi-square value in ANOVA which is not significant at 0.05 levels with 2 degree of freedom.

6.8.6 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN UTILISATION OF LIBRARY SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS : Null Hypothesis 6

There is a no significant difference between educational institutions and all the factors relating to utilization of library services In order to find out the significant difference between the educational institutions and factors relating to utilization of library services, Kruskal Wallis test was applied.

The result of test indicates that there is a significant difference between educational institutions and all the factors relating to utilization of library services except reference service, Current Awareness Service (CAS), online pubic access catalogue and CD Based (CD ROM database)

6.8.7 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN USEFULNESS OF LIBRARY SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS : Null Hypothesis 7

There is a significant difference between educational institutions and the factors relating to usefulness of library services. In order to find out the significant difference between the educational institutions and factors relating to usefulness of library services, Kruskal Wallis test was applied. The result of the test indicates that there is no significant difference between educational institutions and the factors relating to usefulness of library services such as current awareness service (CAS), indexing abstracting service (IAS), and selective dissemination service (SDI), online service, internet and online public access catalogue.

6.8.8 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF LIBRARY AND INSTITUTIONS : Null Hypothesis 8

There is no significant difference between educational institutions and all the factors relating to overall effectiveness in terms of library.

In order to find out the significant difference between the educational institutions and the factors relating to overall effectiveness in terms of library, Kruskal Wallis test was applied

It is observed that there is a significant difference between faculties of Arts and Science colleges, Engineering colleges and Health colleges and all the factors relating overall effectiveness of the library.

7. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the study, analysis, interpretation of data, the findings and observation and opinions provided by faculty members, the following suggestions have been put forward for the improvement of the library viz. collection, infrastructure, services, library computerization and general purpose as detailed below:

7.1 ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES

1.Recent edition of text books/journals should be procured regularly.

2. More computer with Internet facility be made available in the library.

3. Staff, working in the library should be user-friendly and more supportive.

4. User awareness Programme on various services should be made available in the library.

5. Pondicherry University should initiate steps to share their resources with affiliated colleges by the establishment of consortium.

7.2 ENGINEERING SCIENCES

1. Subscription to journals should be improved so that research continuation will be improved.

2. Latest standard authors and quality books on different subjects should be processed..

3. More computer with Internet facility be available in the library

4. RFID technology should be implemented to prevent theft from the library.

5. Facility may be provided for downloading of electronic books and journals downloaded.

7.3 HEALTH SCIENCES

1. Uninterrupted service for the use of Internet with availability of associated gadgets like Peer Reviewed journals, databases, CD-Rom databases etc.

2. More National and International Journals should be subscribed.

3. Internet and computer facility should be improved.

4. Outsiders who pay a life member fee of Rs. one lakh should be made

5. Closed circuit camera should be installed in the library for the safety of the books and other reading materials.

8 REFERENCES

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