

# **Utilization of Library and Information Resources in Government and Aided Degree Colleges in SPSR Nellore District Andhra Pradesh: A Study**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*In this paper I studied usage of library and information resources of in Government and Aided Degree Colleges in SPSR Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh, distributed 2000 questionnaires in colleges and collected 1862 questionnaires. I found in this study the library information resources, services (electronic & print), and library expressed their opinion about library working hours, physical facility, library information resources and services excellent and good.*

**KEYWORDS:** Academic libraries, Government and Aided Degree Colleges, Library and Information resources, Library physical facilities.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Libraries and information centres play a major role in information transfer cycle. The role of the college libraries is not any limited to the presentation of reading materials but also to ensure that the information needs of the users are met by its own traditional as well as electronic resources and services.

In order to know to what extent the information needs are met by Degree college libraries it is necessary to have a continuous feedback from the students can be obtained by conducting user surveys. The surveys examine the awareness of the students about library resources and services, the use of these resources and services and either satisfaction with them. They also examine to what extent the information needs or the students are met by Degree college libraries. The feedback obtained form them can be used to develop the library collection, to improve the

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existing library services, to innovate new services and a plan for future. It is also helpful to orient library and information services to user requirements and to evaluate the resources and service.

### **ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN EDUCATION**

Recent changes in Educational Philosophy, widening curricula, reforms in examination system, Knowledge explosion and the developments in Information Technology have given an increased awareness of the role of libraries in higher education. College libraries are now to be considered an important resource existing to support the teaching-learning process. So, college libraries should collect and organize relevant information recorded in various print and non-print media and should provide right information to the users at the right time in the educational process. If the colleges are to take maximum possible advantage of the developments in library profession to the greatest benefit of the teachers and students, it is to be ensured that colleges have efficient library systems and qualified and experienced librarians capable of interactions with teachers and students effectively to direct the policies and regulate resources of the library towards the needs of teaching – learning process in the college (Raman Nair, 1996).

**Information Resources and Services:** Information is an important and key resource and an essential input for all. Types of organizations libraries have limited resources with which they have to satisfy the information needs of the users. Therefore, libraries have to build their collections and facilities to meet the requirements of the users.

The present era is an era of information. Good learning is based upon adequate information. Libraries provide information through their resources and services. Hence libraries particularly academic libraries are playing vital role in shaping a future generation of students by providing required information to them.

### **CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION SOURCES**

**Primary:** Primary publications are those in which the author for the first-time supplies evidence, describes a discovery, makes or drives a new proposition or brings forward new evidence about previous proposition.

**Secondary:** A document concerning a particular subject of inquiry which is derived from or based on the study and analysis of the primary source of information is called the secondary source of information.

**Tertiary:** Report information that are last to appear and mostly do not contain subject knowledge. It is designed to provide information about information and so acts as a guide to the primary and secondary sources of information.

**Information Needs:** The term information and information needs requires a careful definition. The satisfaction of information needs however does relate such effect in terms of the individuals receiving and processing of transmitted and previously potentials communication to his needs. However the concept of information need has provided to be exclusive one to define isolate and to measure. Research have been used inter or changeable although they may not be identical. “Krisheals” has defined it as the “recognition of the existence of uncertainty “based on information seeking behavior needs have been categorized as immediate needs or deferred needs.

### **LITERATURE OF REVIEWS**

**Tripathi (2018)** paper, attempts have been made to identify the Information sources used, for writing thesis or research papers by research scholars. Moreover, this study also examined the researcher’s dependency on Internet, for writing their thesis or research papers. For the study, the survey method was followed by using a well-structured questionnaire. It was identified that, respondents utilizing Information sources namely “E-resources or Internet”

were 62.8%, other's dissertations or thesis were 58.7% and depended on textbooks were 41.5 %. The study concluded that, the there is no significant difference in the researcher's dependency on the Internet for writing thesis/research paper on the respective status of the university.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The following are the specific objectives of the study.

- ❖ To study the extent of use of library resources and services by the students
- ❖ To know the purpose of visit to library.
- ❖ To examine the students awareness about library resources and services.
- ❖ To identify the frequency of use of the library resources and services.
- ❖ To find out which library resources are more used between manual and electronic resources.

### **SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

This study cover Degree college libraries and students of the Degree colleges, in SPSR Nellore District is Andhra Pradesh. Hence the study has been restricted to Government and Aided Degree College of Nellore District located in the Coastal Andhra Region. As a comprehensive study covering all 9 Government Degree Colleges and 7 Aided Degree are considered for the present study which is presented.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The basic research method adopted in the present study was the survey method. the present study used questionnaire method to collect data from the Government & Aided Degree Colleges Libraries located in Nellore District. structured questionnaires were developed by the researcher in consultation with the research supervisor for the purpose of this study. I have prepared 2000 questionnaires and personally distributed to the library users of the respective universities and 1862 questionnaires were received from the library users of respected colleges.

**Table-1 Gender-wise distribution of Students**

S.No.	Gender	Students		Total
		Govt	Aided	
1.	Male	417(22.39)	460(24.70)	877(47.09)
2.	Female	519(27.87)	466(25.02)	985(52.1)
<b>Total</b>		<b>936(50.26)</b>	<b>926(9.73)</b>	<b>1862(100)</b>

It is obvious from Table -1 Out of the total 1862 respondents, 985(52.91%) are female respondents and the remaining 877(47.09%) are female. The proportion of the female respondents was much higher than that of the male.

**Table-2 Branch wise distribution**

S.No.	Branch wise	Students		Total
		Govt	Aided	
1.	BA	209(11.22)	211(11.33)	420(22.56)
2.	BCOM	323(17.34)	270(14.50)	593(31.84)
3.	BSC	404(21.69)	445(23.89)	849(45.59)
<b>Total</b>		<b>936(50.26)</b>	<b>926(49.73)</b>	<b>1862(100)</b>

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From the above table it can be observed that 849(45.59%) are having BSC students, 593(31.84%) are having B. Com students and the remaining 420(22.56%) are having B.A students.

**Table-3: Age Group (years)**

Age Group	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	
Below 18	26(1.39)	38(2.04)	50(2.86)	32(1.71)	30(1.61)	63(3.38)	239(12.83)
18-19	68(3.65)	84(4.51)	154(8.27)	48(2.57)	56(3.00)	78(4.18)	488(26.21)
20-21	72(3.86)	136(7.30)	138(7.41)	106(5.69)	118(6.33)	142(7.62)	712(38.23)
Above 21	43(2.31)	65(3.49)	62(3.32)	25(1.34)	66(3.54)	162(8.71)	423(22.71)
<b>Total</b>	<b>209(11.22)</b>	<b>323(17.34)</b>	<b>404(21.69)</b>	<b>211(11.33)</b>	<b>270(14.50)</b>	<b>445(23.89)</b>	<b>1862(100)</b>

It is evident from Table-3 that the age group of the respondents is categorized into four groups. A majority of the respondents (students) i.e. 712(38.23) belong to the age group 20-21 years, whereas 488(26.21%) respondents are in the 18-19 years age group, 423(22.71) are students above 21 years and the remaining 239(12.83) respondents are below 18 years. Hence, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are below 20-21 years age group.

**Table-4: Frequency of visit to the Library for Internet usage**

visit the Library	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	B.A	B.Com.	B.Sc.	
<b>Daily</b>	18(0.96)	36(1.93)	86(4.61)	46(2.47)	46(2.47)	64(3.43)	<b>272(14.61)</b>
<b>Once in a week</b>	35(1.87)	92(4.94)	104(5.58)	56(3.00)	68(3.65)	126(6.76)	<b>481(25.83)</b>
<b>Twice in a week</b>	42(2.25)	78(4.18)	118(6.33)	64(3.43)	72(3.86)	96(5.15)	<b>470(25.24)</b>
<b>Once in a fortnight</b>	24(1.24)	63(3.38)	60(3.22)	42(2.25)	38(2.04)	62(3.33)	<b>289(15.52)</b>
<b>Once in month</b>	58(3.11)	30(1.61)	20(1.07)	18(0.96)	28(1.50)	54(2.90)	<b>208(11.17)</b>
<b>Occasionally</b>	32(1.71)	14(0.75)	16(0.85)	09(0.48)	18(0.96)	43(2.31)	<b>132(7.08)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>209(11.22)</b>	<b>323(17.34)</b>	<b>404(21.69)</b>	<b>211(11.33)</b>	<b>270(14.50)</b>	<b>445(23.89)</b>	<b>1862(100)</b>

Table-4 shows that 481(25.83) visiting the library once in a week, followed by 470(25.24%) are visiting twice in a week, 289(15.52%) visiting the library Once in a fortnight, 272(14.61%) users who are visiting the library daily and remaining 208(11.17%)of the users visiting the library once in a month.

**Table-5: Time spent in the library**

Time spent	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com	BSc	B.A	B.Com	BSc	
less than 1 hour	42(2.25)	46(2.47)	86(4.61)	56(3.00)	62(3.32)	174(9.34)	466(25.02)
1 to 2 hours	76(4.08)	132(7.08)	154(8.27)	68(3.65)	82(4.40)	136(7.30)	648(34.80)
2 to 3 hours	54(2.90)	84(4.51)	112(6.01)	32(1.71)	68(3.65)	89(4.7)	439(23.57)
3 to 4 hours	25(1.34)	43(2.30)	28(1.50)	25(1.34)	42(2.25)	28(1.50)	191(10.25)
More than 4 hours	12(0.64)	18(0.96)	24(1.28)	30(1.61)	16(0.85)	18(0.96)	118(6.33)
<b>Total</b>	<b>209(11.22)</b>	<b>323(17.34)</b>	<b>404(21.69)</b>	<b>211(11.33)</b>	<b>270(14.50)</b>	<b>445(23.89)</b>	<b>1862(100)</b>

The duration of visit is taken as less than one hour, 1 to 2 hours, 2 to 3 hours, more than 3 hours. From the above table-5 shows that 648(34.80%) of respondents spent time 1 to 2 hours per day in the library, followed by 466(25.02%) spent time less than 1 hour in the library, 439(23.57%) spent time 2 to 3 hours, 191(10.25%) spent time 2 to 3 hours and the remaining 118(6.33) spent time more than 4 hour in the library.

**Table-6: Purpose of visit to library**

Purpose of visit to library	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	B.A	B.Com.	B.Sc.	
To borrow/return books	72(3.86)	98(5.26)	124(6.65)	42(2.25)	60(3.22)	148(7.94)	544(29.21)
To read Newspaper/magazines	34(1.82)	82(4.40)	102(5.47)	36(1.93)	54(2.90)	106(5.69)	414(22.23)
To collect subject specific information	26(1.39)	46(2.47)	56(3.00)	28(1.50)	26(1.39)	56(3.00)	238(12.78)
To use Electronic resources	18(0.96)	32(1.71)	36(1.93)	24(1.28)	19(1.02)	42(2.25)	171(9.18)
To use Internet	20(1.07)	28(1.50)	40(2.14)	30(1.61)	28(1.50)	23(1.23)	169(9.07)

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To prepare for Assignments	21(1.12)	24(1.28)	30(1.61)	28(1.50)	36(1.93)	35(1.87)	174(9.34)
To take Photocopies (Xerox)	12(0.64)	05(0.26)	08(0.42)	12(0.64)	24(1.28)	23(1.23)	84(4.51)
Any other (pi. Specify)	06(0.32)	08(0.2)	08(0.42)	11(0.59)	23(1.23)	12(0.64)	68(3.65)
<b>Total</b>	<b>209(11.22)</b>	<b>323(17.34)</b>	<b>404(21.69)</b>	<b>211(11.33)</b>	<b>270(14.50)</b>	<b>445(23.89)</b>	<b>1862(100)</b>

Respondents were asked to indicate their main purpose of using Library. From the above table-6 it is seen that the maximum number 544(29.21%) of respondents were borrow/return books purpose, followed by 414(22.23%) of respondents purpose of read Newspaper/magazines, 238(12.78%) of respondents are collect subject specific information, 174(9.34%) respondents are prepare for Assignments, 171(9.18%) respondents are To use Electronic resources, 169(9.07%) respondents are use Internet, 84(4.51%) respondents are To take Photocopies (Xerox) and remaining 68(3.65%) respondents are other information.

**Table-7: frequently do you use the following information sources in your Library**

information sources	Most Frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Not at all	Total
books	216(11.60)	108(5.80)	152(8.16)	-	476(25.56)
Journals	62(3.32)	174(9.34)	86(4.61)	45(2.41)	367(19.71)
Newspapers/Magazines	124(6.65)	168(9.02)	72(3.86)	18(0.96)	382(20.51)
Project Reports	28(1.50)	36(1.93)	105(5.64)	14(0.75)	183(9.83)
Government Publications	32(1.71)	48(2.57)	52(2.79)	40(2.14)	172(9.23)
E-resources	74(3.97)	106(5.69)	70(3.75)	32(1.2)	282(15.14)
<b>Total</b>	<b>536(28.81)</b>	<b>640(34.41)</b>	<b>537(28.87)</b>	<b>149(8.01)</b>	<b>1862(100)</b>

Table-7 indicates that majority of the respondents 476(25.56%) of the respondents are books use information sources in Library , 382(20.51%) of the respondents using Newspapers/Magazines, 367(19.71%) of the respondents are using Journals, 282(15.14%) of the respondents using e-resources and the remaining respondents using 183(9.83%) are Project Reports/ Government Publications.

**Table-8: type of e-resources**

Type of e-Resources	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com.	B.Sc.	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	
E- Journals	48(2.57)	82(4.40)	96(5.15)	56(3.00)	28(1.50)	74(3.97)	384(20.62)
E-Books	36(1.93)	54(2.0)	82(4.40)	34(1.82)	22(1.18)	62(3.32)	290(15.7)
Bibliographical Databases	24(1.34)	36(1.93)	76(4.08)	28(1.50)	18(0.96)	64(3.43)	266(14.28)
Full Text Databases	50(2.68)	66(3.54)	68(3.65)	38(2.04)	76(4.08)	56(3.00)	354(19.01)
Open Access Materials	34(1.82)	62(3.32)	46(2.47)	30(1.61)	52(2.79)	80(4.29)	304(16.32)
E-Learning Resources	17(1.9)	23(1.23)	36(1.93)	25(1.34)	74(3.97)	89(4.78)	264(14.17)
<b>Total</b>	<b>209(11.22)</b>	<b>323(17.34)</b>	<b>404(21.69)</b>	<b>211(11.33)</b>	<b>270(14.50)</b>	<b>445(23.89)</b>	<b>1862(100)</b>

Table-8 indicates that majority of the respondents 384(20.62%) of the respondents use e-journals followed by 354(19.01%) of the respondents using full-text databases, 304(16.32%) of the respondents using open access materials, 290(15.7%) of the respondents using e-books, 266(14.28%) of the respondents using Bibliographical Databases and the remaining respondents using 264(14.17%) of the respondents E-Learning Resources. Hence it can be concluded that one by fourth of the respondents 384(20.62%) of the respondents e-journals using frequently.

## FINDINGS

1. Majority of the users 985(52.91%) are female respondents and the remaining 877(47.09%) are male. The proportion of the female respondents was much higher than that of the male.
2. observed that 849(45.59%) are having BSC students, 593(31.84%)
3. A majority of the respondents (students) i.e. 712(38.23) belong to the age group 20-21 years, whereas 488(26.21%) respondents are in the 18-19 years age group,
4. Majority of the users 481(25.83) visiting the library once in a week , followed by 470(25.24%) are visiting twice in a week, 289(15.52%) visiting the library Once in a fortnight.
5. Majority of the users 648(34.80%) of respondents spent time 1 to 2 hours per day in the library, followed by 466(25.02%) spent time less than 1 hour in the library, 439(23.57%) spent time 2 to 3 hours.
6. Majority of the users 544(29.21%) of respondents were borrow/return books purpose, followed by 414(22.23%) of respondents purpose of read Newspaper/magazines.
7. majority of the respondents 476(25.56%) of the respondents are books use information sources in Library , 382(20.51%) of the respondents using Newspapers/Magazines.
8. majority of the respondents 384(20.62%) of the respondents use e-journals followed by 354(19.01%) of the respondents using full-text databases, 304(16.32%) of the respondents using open access materials.

## **SUGGESTIONS**

- To improve for reading, Internet facility, journal and bibliography details.
- More computers required with internet facility in users.
- Training the User for necessary digital literacy skills can bring about knowledge in the use of ICT.
- The libraries are expected to introduce new services like Remote Access, Discovery tools to access to e-resources remotely.

## **CONCLUSION**

The survey highlighted availability and use of the library information resources and services of the selected degree college libraries in Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India and what will be somewhat helpful to the students in communicate realistic education to their present generation for a better tomorrow. In this study majority of library users satisfied on library resources and services of degree college libraries. It provides access to various e-journals, full-text databases, bibliographic databases, etc to the colleges. These resources will provide information in many disciplines for learning, teaching and research in the educational institutions. The following are recommended based on the results of the study.

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