Information seeking behavior of faculty of technical institutes of Haryana

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Abstract— **The study was undertaken to determine the information seeking behavior of faculty members of technical education institutes of Haryana. The motives of users give rise to information needs and requirements. The thirsts for information, users adopt numerous ways and means to access various channels of communication of information. Information seeking behavior is mainly concerned with who needs what kind of information for what reasons; how information is found, evaluated and used." (Kumar, 1990). Information seeking behavior is a set of actions that an individual takes to express information needs, seek information, evaluate and select information, and finally uses this information to satisfy his/her information needs. Information and communication technologies have changed the way the information is being produced, processed and accessed. Due to the availability of information in electronic form internet has become a powerful medium for access of information. There is a universal assumption that man was born innocent and should actively seek knowledge. 'Information seeking is thus a natural and necessary mechanism of human existence' (Marchionini, 1995). Scholars, students and faculty actively seek current information from the various media available in libraries, e.g. encyclopedias, journals and more currently, electronic media. The present era is the era of information and knowledge revolution. The increase in information available on the web has greatly affected information seeking behavior.**

Index Terms—**ICT , Information Seeking behavior**

I. INTRODUCTION

The information explosion and information overload witnessed recently gave birth to the concept of studying the information seeking behaviour of different groups of users. A library needs to do regular user study to examine its holdings and relevance to the institution it is meant to serve. Information professionals have therefore carried out several researches with a view to understand why people seek information, how they seek it, and what influences their information seeking behavior

In the present era of information technology, the everyday life of the people much more depends upon the contents and quality of information. The information plays a vital role in different arena of knowledge, decision making, cultural growth, economic planning, research and development. Birdan et al (2003) described "the future of each nation as well as that of mankind is based now more than ever before an information and knowledge gained rather than on any other material or resources". A library is known as the hub of

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information and knowledge but it cannot procure all types of information resources, due to various reasons such as increasing cost of reading material, shrinking library budget and continuously growing user requirements with the time span. Yet, some of the problems/deficiencies may be overcome by managing and properly utilizing the existing resources in an efficient manner. Therefore, it becomes a fertile area to conduct user's study to identify their actual and potential needs and utility of library resources

ii.The Review of related Literature

The literature survey reveals that the published literatures in this field are numerous and scattered. It was not possible to record all the literature for this review. So few related studies have been observed before conducting this study.
A review of the related studies was conducted with the purpose that these studies would help the researcher in doing the present study to understand the concept and current and past scenario on the given area of research study. A number of relevant studies have been carried out on the said area of study on users of different organizations. A few studies have been including in this study as following:

Arokyamary and Ramasesh (2013) conducted a study to find out the ICT skills and competencies of engineering college LIS professionals in Karnataka state of India. It was found that most of the engineering libraries have yet to take advantage of the explosion of ICT developments. It is also found that where the organization has high level of ICT development, the library unit remains inadequately equipped. Funding also was one of the major challenges of most of the institutions with regard to the ICT infrastructure facilities.
Kaur and Chopra (2013) conducted a survey on information use and behavior of research scholars in Punjab University, Chandigarh and describes that 52.87% respondents were using Internet facility in the department or library. 75.8% respondents using journals for their research work. Researchers (77%) were using Internet as their first information channel. More than 97% respondents prefer to use e-journals for their desired information or studies, followed by e-book and e-mail. Majority of the research scholars (66.66%) used Science Direct e-journals database

Sharma and Bala (2013) conducted a survey of engineering college libraries of Kurukshetra in Haryana. They found that majority of the users were using the Abstracting and Indexing services, Current Awareness Services (CAS) and Reference services. Most of the users were using OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) service. Electronic journals were also used by the large number of respondents.

Online Databases and CD-ROM Databases are frequently used by the respondents. Further it is also evident that the users were partially satisfied with the library services provided.

Kaur and Mahajan (2012) the result of the survey showed that about 50% of users are not aware of the provision of quality check of the research; many are unaware of the terms like Citations, h-Index and Impact factors. Karlsson et al (2012) studied the information seeking competencies, practices and knowledge of university actors. It was done through the interview and observation study for the Finnish students, researchers and information specialists. Sankari et.al. (2011) studied about the information seeking behavior of users of engineering college and found that document delivery services is in demand. The researchers need more indexing, abstracting and interlibrary loan services. They stretched about user orientation services, seminars and workshop to be conducted often.

Bhatti (2009) reports that faculties use library resources for teaching than resource purposes. Inter library loan is essential for better performance. There is a shortage of current journals and a need of a liaison officer for better communication between the library and the faculty.
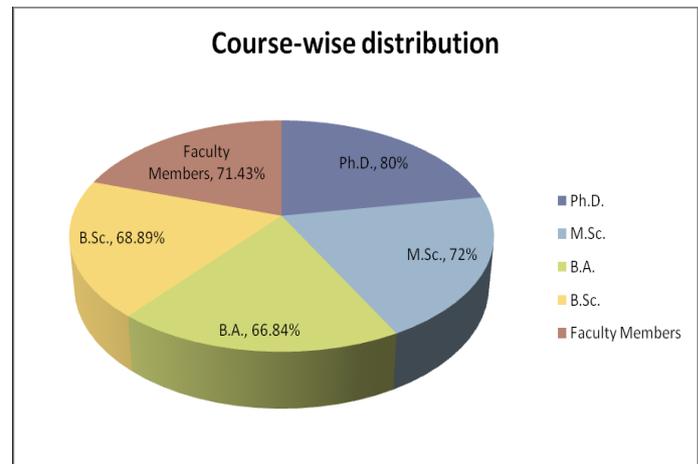
Thanuskodi (2009) reveals that the faculty uses electronic information sources less frequently than the printed sources. The reference section should be equipped with adequate information Sources.

iii.OBJECTIVES

1. To know the frequency of library visit

2. To know the purpose of seeking information

3. To know the type of information sources used by faculty

4. To know the awareness and use of library resources
5. To know the problems faced by users for searching information
6. To examine the satisfaction level of students & faculty members
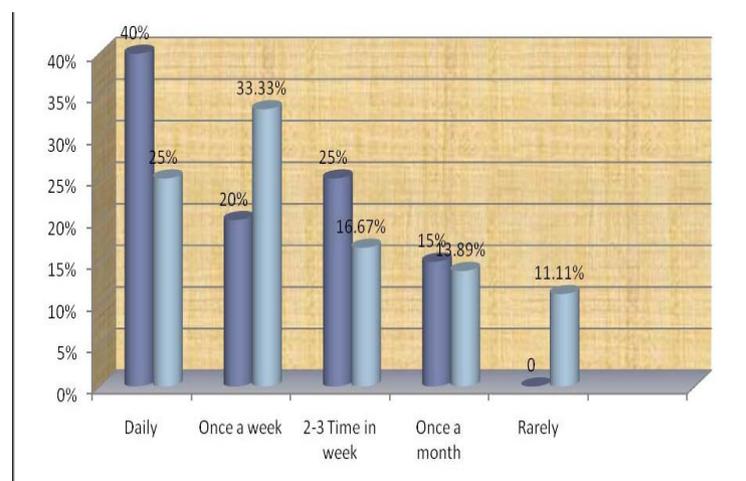
iv.Analysis of the Study

Information seeking behaviour by the faculty member's technical Institutes of Higher Learning. Questionnaires are distributed among the respondents of Institute of Higher Learning,. The course-wise distribution of the respondent are given in the Table-1 shows that out of 293 questionnaires distributed, 200 are received. Hence the total rate of respondent is 68.26%. The analysis shows that in the Ph.D. response rate is 80%, M.Sc. response rate is 72%, B.A. response rate is 66.84%, B.Sc. response rate is 68.89% and faculty member's response rate is 71.43%.

It is observes from the analysis that 8(40%) of the faculty members and 45(25%) of the students visit the library daily, 4(20%) of the faculty members and 60(33.33%) of the students visit the library 2-3 time in a week, 5(25%) of the faculty members and 30(16.67%) of the students visit the library weekly, 3(15%) of the faculty members and 25(13.89%) of the students visit the library once a month and only 20(11.11%) of the students visit the library rarely

Frequency of library visit

	Faculty members		Students	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	8	40%	45	25%
2-3 Time in Week	4	20%	60	33.33%
Weekly	5	25%	30	16.67%
Once a month	3	15%	25	13.89%
Rarely	-	-	20	11.11%
Total	20	100%	180	100%

From the table it is clear that 9(45%) of the faculty members and 32(17.78%) of the students their purpose of information seeking is research work, 4(20%) of the faculty members and 10(5.56%) of the students their purpose of information seeking for writing articles, 4(20%) of the faculty members and 42(23.33%) of the students their purpose of information

seeking for student purpose and 3(15%) of the faculty members and 96(53.33%) of the students their purpose of information seeking is preparing notes.

Purpose of Information seeking

	Faculty members		Students	
Frequency		percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Research Work	9	45%	32	17.78%
Writing Articles	4	20%	10	5.56%
Study Purpose	4	20%	42	23.33%
Preparing Notes	3	15%	96	53.33%
Total	20	100%	180	100%

Search method for access the information

		Faculty members	Students	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Library catalogues	5	25%	56	32.22%
Indexing Journals	2	10%	15	8.33%
Abstracting Journals	1	5%	10	5.56%
References from a book	3	15%	30	16.67%
References from a periodical article	3	15%	13	7.22%
Book Review	4	20%	35	19.44%
Bibliographic produced by library staff	2	10%	18	10%
Any other	-	-	3	1.66%
Total	20	100%	180	100%

	Faculty members		Students	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Fully satisfied	13	65%	112	62.22%
Satisfied	5	25%	52	28.88%
Moderately satisfied	2	10%	12	6.66%
Dissatisfied	-	-	4	2.22%
Total	20	100%	180	100%

Satisfaction of library users

v.CONCLUSION

The present study on the Information seeking Behaviors: A case study of faculty members and students of Institute of technical educations that the majority of the faculty members that 40% visit the library daily and 33.33% of the students visit the library 2-3 time in week. The faculty members indicated the purpose of information seeking for research work and student purpose of information seeking for preparing notes. 50.56% students used the print format to access the information and 55% of the faculty members both (Print & Online) formats to access the information. More than fifty percentage respondents preference of English language. 70% of the faculty members and 48.99% of the student's preference PDF formats to access the information. More than 70% of the respondents are success to find the information. Browsing privilege and reference services frequently used by the respondents. Inter-library loan and Newspapers clipping services rarely used by the respondents. Majority of the respondents preferred information in electronic format. More than 62% of the respondents are satisfied with library services.

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