Provision and Pattern of Library and Information Science in University Libraries

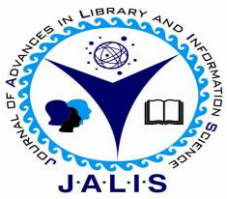
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Abstract

This paper aimed to examine the pattern of university libraries' use of material. In specific, the paper was driven by five goals and research questions. India has 870 universities (including state, central, deemed and private universities), out of which the researcher selected 422 university librarians all over the country were sampled using a related simple random sampling methodology. The findings of this analysis were that computing expertise, quality of knowledge, library services, support service, quality of the system, corporate policy and personal resource considerations affect the patterns of information they use; and the availability of appropriate information, systematic arranging periods of information use and periodic training in technological matters..

Keywords
Provision, Pattern; Information science; University library

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1. Introduction

Information is any forms that provide the solution to a problem of a certain type that leads to resolving vagueness. It is thus associated with a set of data and understanding which is represented by knowledge, as data represent value endorsed to a set of standard measures or parameters, and knowledge reflects the understanding of factual things or conceptual aspects. Information is the result of processing, gathering, manipulating and organizing data in a way that adds to the knowledge of the receiver. It is undoubtedly increasingly being recognized that information is a vital resource. Information is an indispensable raw material for right decision-making from the governmental and institutional levels to the personal level. It is in fact, a vital ingredient for the social development of any nation especially developing countries like India. This paper regards library and information science as an area of study (a discipline or an inter-discipline). It has been written that, as well as the basic problems of a domain, it is important to concentrate on its personality and organization. Library and computer science researchers.

The library must be thoroughly comfortable with the specifications of customers. It is impossible to provide reliable and productive services to customers without understanding the knowledge needs of their users. Documents cannot even be obtained without understanding the readers' knowledge needs. Normally all library practices are directed at creating a framework that people can use to their satisfaction on a string service. The programme offers information to satisfy users' needs. Personal support to consumers in the pursuit of information requires information resources. The purpose and scope of these facilities differ by library type or information centres, the type of customer. To satisfy customer expectations and changes in existing facilities, the Information Services must also be built to predict user needs in future. The quality of any information provider depends on the fulfilment of its users' information needs.In the final year students and indeed all other students at the University, the pattern of use of knowledge is highly necessary to direct them. The term pattern refers to "a regular and understandable shape or sequence discernible in the way something happens" OR "an excellent example, an example of a model to follow" (Hornby, 2010).

2. Review of Literature:

Arshad et al., (2018) wrote on "Scholarly Information Seeking of Academic Engineers and Technologists." The study was on selected engineers from the University of Punjab and 61% have responded to the survey. The Library was used by academic engineers and technologists for their scholarly tasks, and their usage pattern of electronic journals, e-books, discussion with colleagues and electronic research reports are studied. They have used the general search engines, Google Scholar and open access e-journal website for their academic purpose using the up-to-date and supervising researchers.White (2017) carried out a study on "Information behaviours of elite scholars in the context of academic practice." It was found to permeate scholars' work from conceptualization through publication and included behaviours such as skimming, reading, data collection, analysis and writing. The study reveals that how scholars from across the academy engage with information throughout their academic work and information-seeking activities.Reijo Savolainen (2016) analyzed "Information seeking and searching strategies as plans and patterns of action: A conceptual analysis." It showed that Henry Mint Berg's idea has a pattern in a stream of actions. Conceptual analysis used 57 selected libraries and Information Science professionalised. The aspect of the strategy focused on the using pattern and information searching, exist and absence, of intention. The result of the conceptualizations of information search classified into the conceptual space of information pattern research.Jayapal et al., (2015) explained the "Information seeking pattern of corporate library users challenges and changes." The study revealed that the working environment of the software industry using knowledge management among the corporate staff. It concluded that the majority of the software professionals feel in reducing the stress by using information-seeking behaviour which was common among IT professionals.

3. Statement of Problem

A library's resources and services are the most important factors that contribute to user satisfaction. It is not the number of collection, but the quality of collection and services that determine satisfaction. They are changing from storehouse of books to dynamic service centre, in the library, the user needs the library services on a wide range of areas and anytime. The delay in giving the right information at right time may lead to a delay in their research activity, which leads to a delay in filing for the patent. Hence, the librarians should always be a step ahead of their users. The libraries need to provide web-based library and information services to the users under intranet and Internet environment. It is also noted that there is a great desire among the users to implement the library and information service through the company website. So the present study is to analyse library resources, support services, information quality and experience of library professionals.

4. Objectives of the study

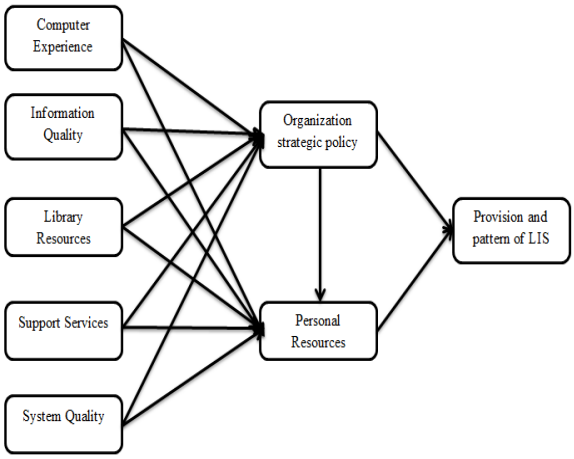
- → To identify the demographic profile of selected librarians.
- → To evaluate the librarians' opinion towards the impact of the sources and service pattern of their libraries.
- → To suggest the university libraries to enhance the services.

5. Null and Alternative Hypotheses

H_0: The demographic profile of selected librarians is not influenced their opinion towards the impact of the sources and service pattern of their libraries.

H1: The demographic profile of selected librarians is not influenced their opinion towards the impact of the sources and service pattern of their libraries.

6. Conceptualisation of the study



7. Methodology

A well strategic, intricate and structured questionnaire has been administered for data

collection of the research process. The questionnaire has been conceived as a systematic compilation of questions logically related to the problem under study. Questionnaires were mailed randomly to 450 library professionals who belonged all over the country. Out of the total questionnaire distributed 422 faculties have responded and the response rate is 93.78%

9. Limitations

- ⇒ The researcher followed a simple random sampling technique to collect the data from the respondents.
- ⇒ Even though the study area covered all over the country the sample size is a limited one.
- ⇒ The validity and reliability of the results depend on the truthfulness of the responses from the respondents.

10. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Gender of the Respondents

Sl.No	Gender of the Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Male	228	54.03
2.	Female	194	45.97
	Total	**422**	**100**

(Source: Primary Data)

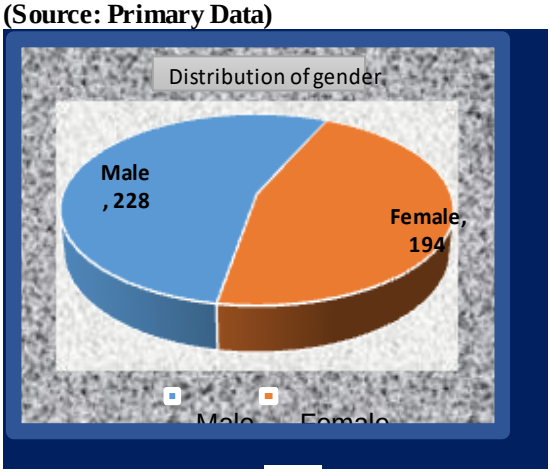


Fig 1

It is found from table 1 that out of 422 respondents selected for the study, a maximum of 228 (54.03 %) of them were male and 194 (45.97 %) female respondents.

Table 2: Age of the Respondents

Sl.No	Age of the Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 30 years	84	19.91
2.	30 – 40 years	112	26.54
3.	40 – 50 Years	149	35.31
4.	Above 50 years	77	18.25
	Total	**422**	**100**

(Source: Primary Data)

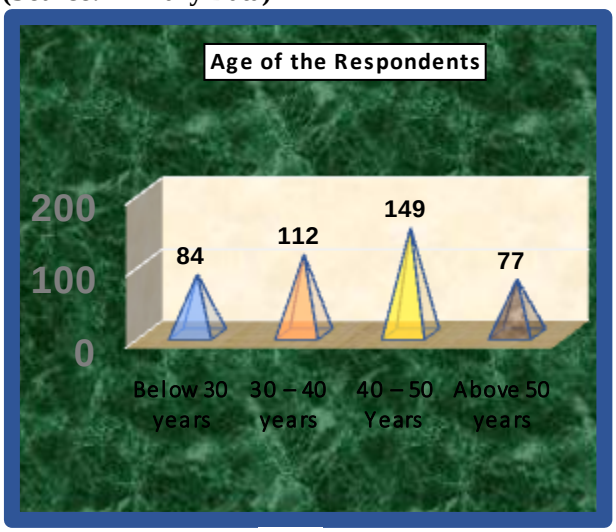


Fig 2

Table 2 and fig 2divulge the age-wise classification of selected respondents. It is found that a maximum of 149 respondents (35.31 per cent) belonged to the age group of 40 – 50 years followed by 30 – 40 years, above 50 years and below 30 years which constitute 26.54 per cent, 19.91 per cent and 18.25 per cent respectively.

Table 3: Designationof the Respondents

Sl No	Designation of the Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Librarian	65	15.40
2.	Deputy Librarian	104	24.64
3.	Assistant Librarian	117	27.73
4.	Special Grade Librarian	74	17.54
5.	Office Assistants	62	14.69
	Total	**422**	**100**

(Source: Primary Data)

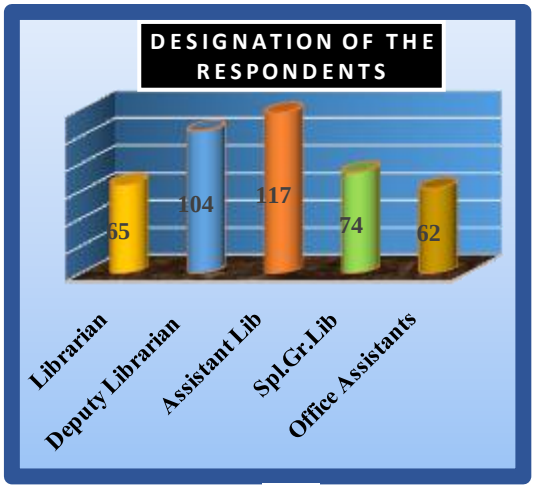


Fig 3

Table 3 and fig 3 exhibit the designation of selected respondents for the study. It is understood that a maximum of 117 respondents (27.73 per cent) assistant librarian followed by 24.64per cent deputy librarian, 17.54 per cent Special Grade Librarian, 15.40 per cent librarian and 14.69 per cent Office Assistants.

Model fit Summary

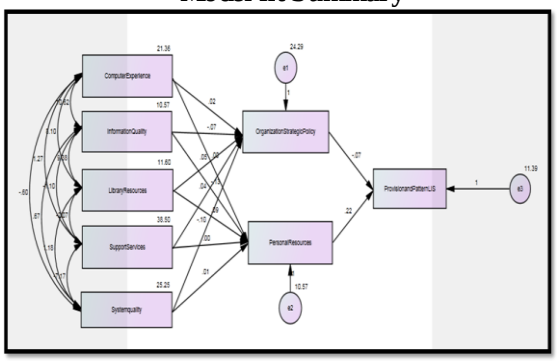


Fig 4

Table 4: Major Model Fit Indices Summary

Parameters	Acceptable values for Good Fit	Research Model Values
GFI	>0.9	0.992
AGFI	>0.9	0.951
CFI	>0.9	0.991
RMSEA	<0.06	0.027
RMR	<0.02	0.015

The Goodness of Fit index (GFI) value was 0.992, the Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) value was 0.951 and the Comparative FitIndex (CFI) value was 0.991. All these values were greater than 0.9 indicating a very good fit. It was found that the Root Mean Score Error of Approximation (RMSEA) value was 0.027 (lesser than 0.06) and Root Mean Square Residual (RMR) value was 0.015 (lesser than 0.02). The result in the above table shows that the model fit is good for the research analysis.

Table 5: Demographic profile variable with Information Quality and support services

Variance		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Computer Experience	Between Groups	91.219	3	30.406	1.424	.235
	Within Groups	8945.632	419	21.350		
	Total	9036.851	422			
Information Quality	Between Groups	91.761	3	30.587	2.927	.034*
	Within Groups	4377.899	419	10.448		
	Total	4469.660	422			
Library Resources	Between Groups	89.785	3	29.928	2.604	.050
	Within Groups	4816.063	419	11.494		
	Total	4905.849	422			
Support Services	Between Groups	502.415	3	167.472	4.446	.004*
	Within Groups	15782.640	419	37.667		
	Total	16285.054	422			
System Quality	Between Groups	56.114	3	18.705	.738	.530
	Within Groups	10626.273	419	25.361		

	Total	10682.388	422			
Organization Strategic Policy	Between Groups	42.984	3	14.328	.578	.630
	Within Groups	10387.952	419	24.792		
	Total	10430.936	422			
Personal Resources	Between Groups	5.294	3	1.765	.165	.920
	Within Groups	4493.037	419	10.723		
	Total	4498.331	422			

**** Significant at 1% level * Significant at 5% level**

It can be seen from the above Table 5 that null hypotheses of demographic profile variable with Information Quality and support services are rejected as the p-value is lesser than 0.05. All other remaining null hypotheses are accepted.Computer Experience, Library Resources, System Quality, Organization Strategic policy and Provision and Pattern LIS. are not influenced by the demographic profile variables of the respondent.

11. Findings

- → The researcher found that out of 422 respondents selected for the study, a maximum of 228 (54.03 %) of them were male and 194 (45.97 %) female respondents.
- → It is found that a maximum of 149 respondents (35.31 per cent) belonged to the age group of 40 – 50 years followed by 30 – 40 years, above 50 years and below 30 years which constitute 26.54 per cent, 19.91 per cent and 18.25 per cent respectively.
- → It is understood that a maximum of 117 respondents (27.73 per cent) assistant librarian followed by 24.64 per cent deputy librarian, 17.54 per cent Special Grade Librarian, 15.40 per cent librarian and 14.69 per cent Office Assistants.
- → It was found that the Root Mean Score Error of Approximation value was 0.027 (lesser than 0.06) and Root Mean Square Residual value was 0.015 (lesser than 0.02), which indicate that the model fit is good for the research analysis.
- → The null hypotheses of demographic profile variable with Information Quality and support services are rejected as the p-value is lesser than 0.05. So the demographic profile variables are significantly influenced the Information Quality and support services of libraries at a 95 per cent confidence level.
- → The variables Computer Experience, Library Resources, System Quality, Organization Strategic policy and Provision and Pattern LIS. are not influenced by the demographic profile variables of the respondent, since the "p" values are more than 0.05 at a 95 per cent confidence level.

12. Suggestions

Provision of information services in university libraries are sufficient. Libraries should be intended to notify all users directly or from third-party sources about the information tools and services available and enable users to enjoy searching for information. Students are easily intimidated when the response isn't properly received to make them politer, cooperative and supportive in getting to know the resources librarian. Teachers and library personnel are to work together to ensure that students make proper use of library services and electronic resources. Libraries can also see the Internet as one of the most valuable sources of information and thus improve their infrastructure.

13. Conclusion

To grow, Library Information Science is important. Therefore, librarians, libraries, library groups, and IT structures, all play their part in encouraging creativity, innovation and meeting people's needs and aspirations. Library and Information Science can solve its challenges and limitations and respond to rapid social changes in the meantime. Librarians should understand the needs and train sophisticated practitioners for national growth. This requires trained workers with ample expertise and experience to train the best students.

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