

Information Seeking Behaviour of Students of Physiotherapy College Libraries in Karnataka: A Study on E-Resources

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Abstract

Due to rapid change in modern technology from traditional to the digital library system. The present paper studies the existence of various changes in the digital world. Digital takeover of recent years has stunned librarianship. Digital environment has become a significant movement in the world of traditional libraries, and increasingly, in the digital library arena. The purpose of this study is to examine the Information Seeking Behaviour of students of Physiotherapy colleges in Karnataka. The study shows that the student's positive side of seeking information in their course related information.

Keywords: Information Seeking Behaviour; E-Books; E-Journals; E-Database; E-Thesis; Subject Portals/ Gateways.

Introduction

We know that the 21st century is regarded as information era and librarians are not out of it. But the librarians have to keep on changing their professional attributes in order to reach the expectations of their user. Traditional library resources and search tools have been adequately supplemented by the electronic information resource particularly the internet source. The libraries and library professionals have also pass through different changes brought out by human beings due to these different revolutions in our society. Library professionals stated their journey from clay tablets & palm leaves and today reaching towards digital contents of reading materials. According to Urs (2004) - "The metamorphosis of the library professional to information profession largely reflects the shifting in the emphasis and activities aimed at realizing the

basic goal of profession- to participate and facilitate the creation transmission and use of knowledge. For example- In pre-Gutenberg era the activities of library profession in its early stages emphasized storage, preservation and achieving of the information materials. The development of printing technology led to easy replacement of information materials and past Gutenberg era, the primary activities centered on collection development and organization of knowledge and in modern ICT based digital era the primary concern of library professionals is to satisfy the users demand and provide current and accurate information to their users."

Literature Review

Electronic networks and different information formats are changing information access operations worldwide. Morrison & Stein discussed the role of the universities and colleges in preparing students to handle the rapidly expanding range of information formats. Information and knowledge are the high-value tools of the present age. The rise of the internet has led to 'free information services'. Lennon looks at how 'free' information really is and whether we can continue to expect high-quality information to be available without cost using the internet. Garrod explains and describes that the academic libraries

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and library staff need to adapt swiftly to the new learning environment. The changing format of resources is the challenge for the library in preserving and managing, Pandey throws light on the digital library and traditional library resources and Management and Preservation of these resources. Asproth's study also falls in the same line such as some problem domains of long-term preservation.

Statement of the Problem

"Information Seeking Behaviour of Students of Physiotherapy College Libraries in Karnataka: A Study on E-Resources".

Need for the Study

Users constitute an inseparable and indispensable part of any library and information system. It is often remarked that a library is basically a service institution designed to provide information services to fulfill the information requirements of the community.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study is confined to the Information Seeking Behaviour of Students of Physiotherapy colleges in Karnataka, which are affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Bangalore, Nitte, Yenepoya, and KLE Universities.

Objectives

Identify the impact of E-Resources while seeking information by the students.

Hypotheses

E-resources have positive impact on study activities of the respondents while seeking information.

Methodology

This is very essential for a study to process data analysis them in accordance with the method laid down for the purpose in order to arrive at the possible results. In the present study, the main purpose of the questionnaire was to collect the data about "Information Seeking Behaviour of Students of Physiotherapy College Libraries in Karnataka: A

Study on E-Resources". The data were analyzed using SPSS. The data obtained through the questionnaire were analyzed and interpreted in the following sections.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The students profile with age group wise distribution is given in Table 1. It is observed that the number of students i.e. 161(15.53) belong to the age group of 17-18 years. This is followed by 447 (43.11) of students in the age group of 19-20 Years and 290 (27.97) in the age group of 21-22 years. Comparatively, lesser number of respondents belongs to higher age groups like 23-24 years 25-26 years

Table 2 shows that year wise distribution of respondents of physiotherapy colleges in Karnataka. Out of 1037 total respondents the highest 315 (30.38 %) of them belongs to 1st year physiotherapy students whereas 299 (28.83 %) respondents belongs to 2nd physiotherapy students and the respondents are from 3rd physiotherapy students 179(17.26 %). 167(16.10%) respondents belong to 4th year physiotherapy students. 46(4.44 %) and 31 (2.99 %) respondents belong to 1st year MPT students and 2nd MPT students respectively.

Out of a total 1037 students in which 738 (71.17%) students are aware of E-Books, in which 670 (69.79%) of BPT Students and 68 (88.31%) of MPT students are aware of E-Books. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=12.3730, p=0.0020).

- Total of 519 (50.05%) students are aware of E-Journals, in which 450 (46.88%) of BPT students and 69 (89.61%) of MPT students are aware of E-Journals. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=52.0740, p=0.0001).
 - The majority of 349 respondents (33.65%) students are aware of E-Databases, in which 305 (31.77%) of BPT students and 44 (57.14%) of MPT students are aware of E-Databases. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=20.5510, p=0.0001). The other details are presented in Table 3.
1. The Mean response of students of BPT (2.0±0.7) and MPT (1.8±0.8) in relation to opinion on E-Journals to their print counterparts on It is easy & convenient to search for information in E-Journals is not found to be statistically significance (0.0050). It seems that the MPT Students and BPT have similar opinion.
 2. The Mean response of students of BPT (2.1±0.6) and MPT (2.0±0.9) in relation to opinion on E-

Journals to their print counterparts on Search time taken to search an article on E-Journals is far lesser than the time taken on print version is found to be statistically significance (0.0490). It means that the BPT Students have significant higher mean scores (2.1= Agree) as compared to MPT students (2.0 Agree) in relation to ratings on opinion on E-Journals to their print counterparts.

- The Mean response of students of BPT (2.0± 0.6) and MPT (1.7±0.7) in relation to opinion on E-

Journals to their print counterparts on E-Journals can be accessed by users from their desktops at workplace, hostels, etc is found to be statistically significance (0.0001). It means that the BPT Students have significant higher mean scores (2.0= Agree) as compared to MPT students (1.7 Agree) in relation to ratings on opinion on E-Journals to their print counterparts. The other details are presented in Table 4.

Table 1: Distribution of Age-wise

Age Group (Years)	No. of Students
17-18	161 (15.53)
19-20	447 (43.11)
21-22	290 (27.97)
23-24	95 (9.16)
25-26	44 (4.24)
Total	1037 (100%)

Table 2: Distribution of Class wise

Sl. No.	Class Wise	No. of Respondents	% of the Respondents
1	1 st Year BPT	315	30.38
2	2 nd Year BPT	299	28.83
3	3 rd Year BPT	179	17.26
4	4 th Year BPT	167	16.10
5	1 st Year MPT	46	4.44
6	2 nd Year MPT	31	2.99
	Total	1037	100%

Table 3: Aware of Electronic Resources

E-Resources	BPT	MPT	Total	Chi-square	p-value
E-Books	670 (69.79)	68 (88.31)	738 (71.17)	12.3730	0.0020*
E-Journals	450 (46.88)	69 (89.61)	519 (50.05)	52.0740	0.0001*
E-Databases	305 (31.77)	44 (57.14)	349 (33.65)	20.5510	0.0001*
E-Theses/Dissertations	219 (22.81)	53 (68.83)	272 (26.23)	78.0150	0.0001*
CD-ROM	356 (37.08)	26 (33.77)	382 (36.84)	0.3370	0.5620
Subject Portals/Gateways	204 (21.25)	19 (24.68)	223 (21.50)	0.4950	0.4810
Not aware of e-resources	147 (15.31)	8 (10.39)	155 (14.95)	1.3590	0.2440

Table 4: Opinion on E-Journals compared to their print counterparts

S. N.	Summary	BPT	MPT	Total	Z-value	P-value	
1	It is easy & convenient to search for information in E Journals	Mean SD	2.0 0.7	1.8 0.8	2.0 0.7	-2.8050	0.0050
2	Search time taken to search an article on E-Journals is far lesser than the time taken on Print Version	Mean SD	2.1 0.6	2.0 0.9	2.1 0.7	-1.9660	0.0490*
3	E-Journals can be accessed by users from their desktops at Workplace, Hostels, etc	Mean SD	2.0 0.6	1.7 0.7	2.0 0.6	-4.2340	0.0001*
4	E-Journals provide links for other related articles/references in the field	Mean SD	2.0 0.6	1.7 0.6	2.0 0.6	-4.3050	0.0001*
5	Users require assistance while accessing E-Journals	Mean SD	2.3 0.7	2.2 0.8	2.3 0.7	-0.4280	0.6690

- Out of a total 1037 students in which 370 (35.68%) students are aware of PubMed, in which 300 (31.25%) of BPT Students and 70 (90.91%) of MPT students are aware of PubMed. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=110.5520, p=0.0001).
- Total of 339 (32.69%) students are aware of Science Direct, in which 271 (28.23%) of BPT students and 68 (88.31%) of MPT students are aware of Science Direct. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=116.9450, p=0.0001).
- The majority of 199 respondents (19.19%) students are aware of Pedro, in which 144 (15.00%) of BPT students and 55 (71.43%) of MPT students are aware of Pedro. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=146.3670, p=0.0001). The other details are presented in Table 5.
- Out of a total 1037 students in which 243 (23.43%) students use the PubMed, in which 187 (19.48%) of BPT Students and 56 (72.73%) of MPT students use the PubMed. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=112.6480, p=0.0001).
- Total of 186 (17.94%) students use the Science Direct, in which 130 (13.54%) of BPT students and 56 (72.73%) of MPT students use the Science Direct. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=169.6410, p=0.0001). The other details are presented in Table 6.
- Out of a total 1037 students in which 233 (22.47%) students are aware and uses the Elsevier, in which 168 (17.50%) of BPT Students and 65 (84.42%) of MPT students are aware and uses the Elsevier. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=183.2240, p=0.0001).

Table 5: Aware of these Electronic Databases

Databases	BPT	MPT	Total	Chi-square	p-value
PubMed	300 (31.25)	70(90.91)	370(35.68)	110.5520	0.0001*
Science Direct	271(28.23)	68(88.31)	339(32.69)	116.9450	0.0001*
Pedro	144(15.00)	55(71.43)	199(19.19)	146.3670	0.0001*
ProQuest	138(14.38)	26(33.77)	164(15.81)	20.1320	0.0001*
Ebsco	87(9.06)	21(27.27)	108(10.41)	25.3360	0.0001*
Scopus	86(8.96)	23(29.87)	109(10.51)	33.1400	0.0001*
Web of Science	266(27.71)	34(44.16)	300(28.93)	9.3790	0.0020*
Any other	64(6.67)	15(19.48)	79(7.62)	16.6310	0.0001*

Table 6: Use of Electronic Databases

Databases	BPT	MPT	Total	Chi-square	p-value
PubMed	187 (19.48)	56(72.73)	243(23.43)	112.6480	0.0001*
Science Direct	130(13.54)	56(72.73)	186(17.94)	169.6410	0.0001*
Pedro	73(7.60)	38(49.35)	111(10.70)	129.9710	0.0001*
ProQuest	77(8.02)	19(24.68)	96(9.26)	23.5370	0.0001*
Ebsco	45(4.69)	12(15.58)	57(5.50)	16.2950	0.0001*
Scopus	63(6.56)	13(16.88)	76(7.33)	11.1790	0.0010*
Web of Science	159(16.56)	19(24.68)	178(17.16)	3.3000	0.0690
Any other	33(3.44)	10(12.99)	43(4.15)	16.3550	0.0001*

Table 7: Awareness and use E-Journals

Journals	BPT	MPT	Total	Chi-square	p-value
Elsevier	168(17.50)	65(84.42)	233(22.47)	183.2240	0.0001*
Science Direct	71(7.40)	25(32.47)	96(9.26)	53.3390	0.0001*
Wolters Kluwer Health	60(6.25)	29(37.66)	89(8.58)	89.6480	0.0001*
BMJ	303(31.56)	40(51.95)	343(33.08)	13.3820	0.0001*
Wiley Online Library	249(25.94)	65(84.42)	314(30.28)	115.4670	0.0001*
Springer	39(4.06)	45(58.44)	84(8.10)	283.1600	0.0001*
Oxford University Press	61(6.35)	40(51.95)	101(9.74)	168.5610	0.0001*
Any other	168(17.50)	65(84.42)	233(22.47)	52.0890	0.0001*

- Total of 96 (9.26%) students are aware and uses the Wolters Kluwer Health, in which 71 (7.40%) of BPT students and 25 (32.47%) of MPT students are aware of and uses the Wolters Kluwer Health. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=53.3390, p=0.0001). The other details are presented in Table 7.
- Out of a total 1037, 685 (66.06%) students are agree on Opinion on Positive Impact E-Databases, E-

Journals and CD-ROM, in which 652(67.92%) of BPT students. However maximum of 39 (50.65%) of MPT students strongly agree on Opinion on Positive Impact E-Databases, E-Journals and CD-ROM. Followed by Uncertain, Disagree, and Strongly Disagree. The difference is found to be statistically significant (chi-square=77.1902, p=0.0001).

Table 8: Opinion on Positive Impact E-Databases, E-Journals and CD-ROM databases on the respondents study

Impact	BPT	MPT	Total
Strongly Agree	125(13.02)	39(50.65)	164(15.81)
Agree	652(67.92)	33(42.86)	685(66.06)
Uncertain	152(15.83)	5(6.49)	157(15.14)
Disagree	26(2.71)	0(0.00)	26(2.51)
Strongly Disagree	5(0.52)	0(0.00)	5(0.48)
Total	960(100.00)	77(100.00)	1037(100.00)

Chi-square=77.1902 p=0.0001

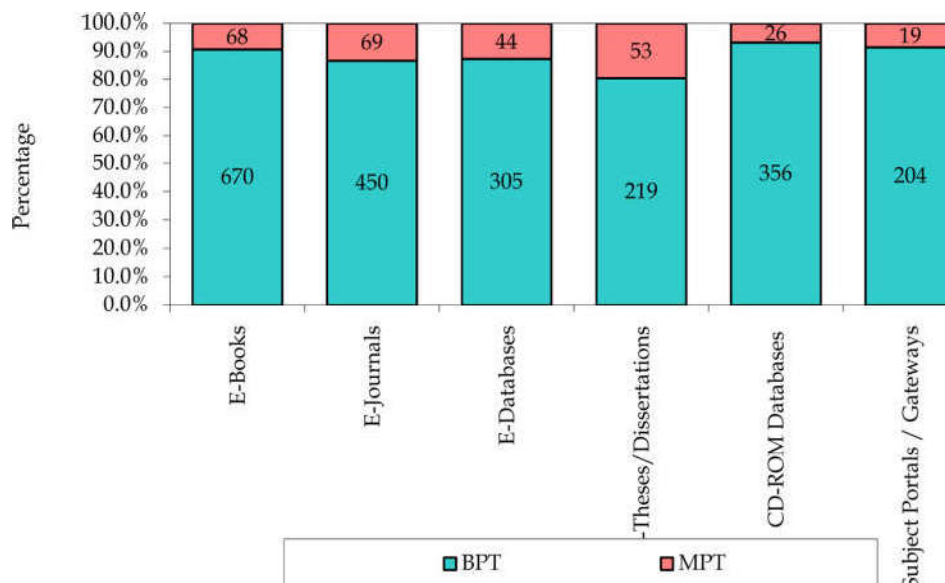


Fig. 1: Awareness of electronic resources

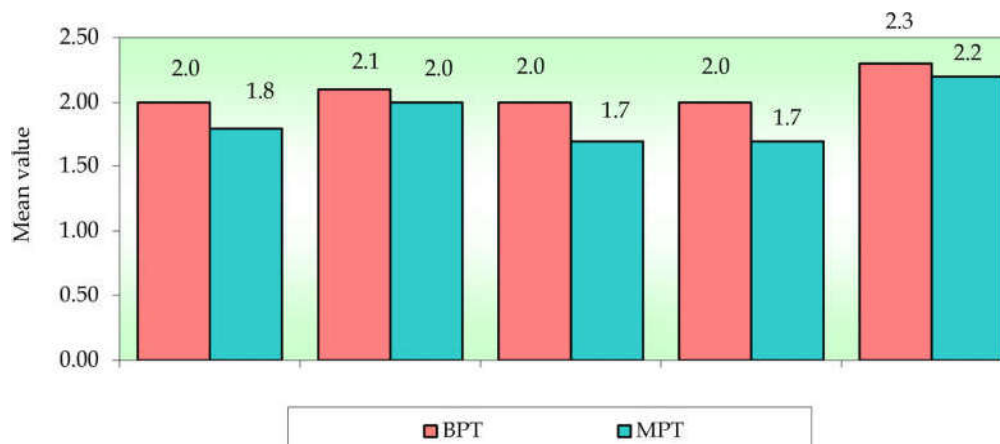


Fig. 2: Mean Opinion on E-Journals compared to its print counterparts

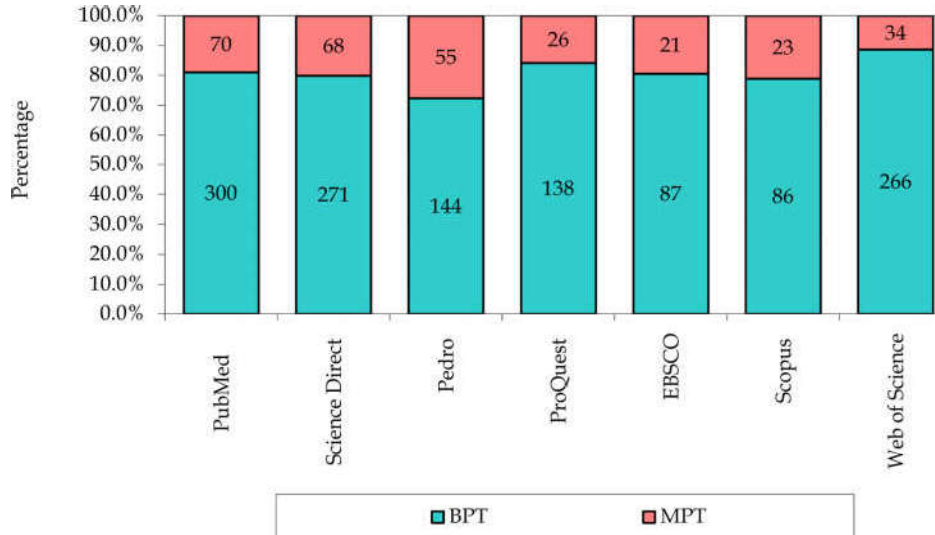


Fig. 3: Awareness of Electronic Databases

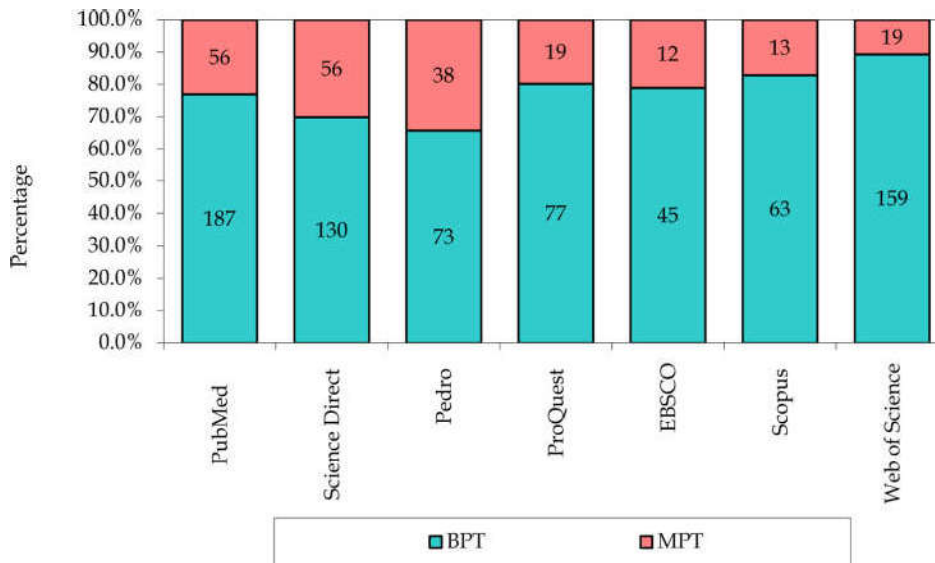


Fig. 4: Use of Electronic Databases

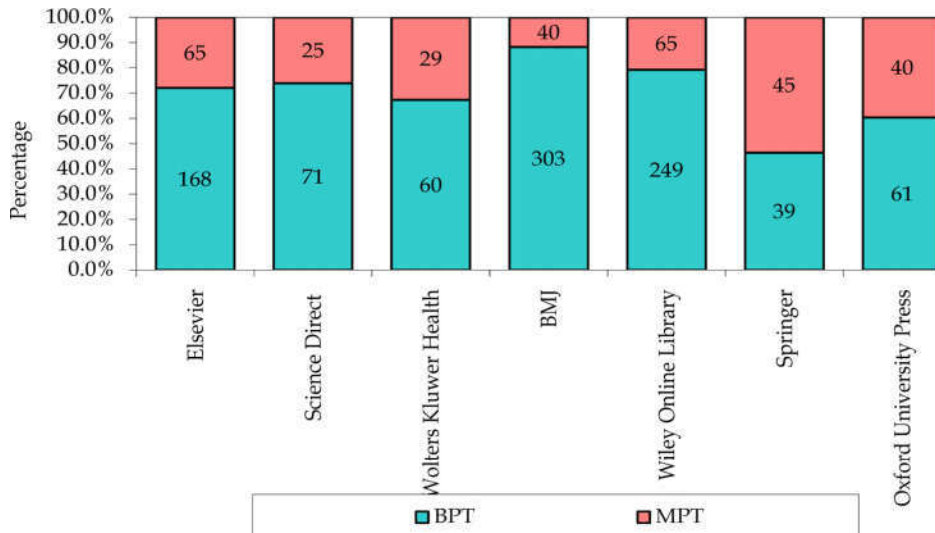


Fig. 5: Awareness and use of E-Journals

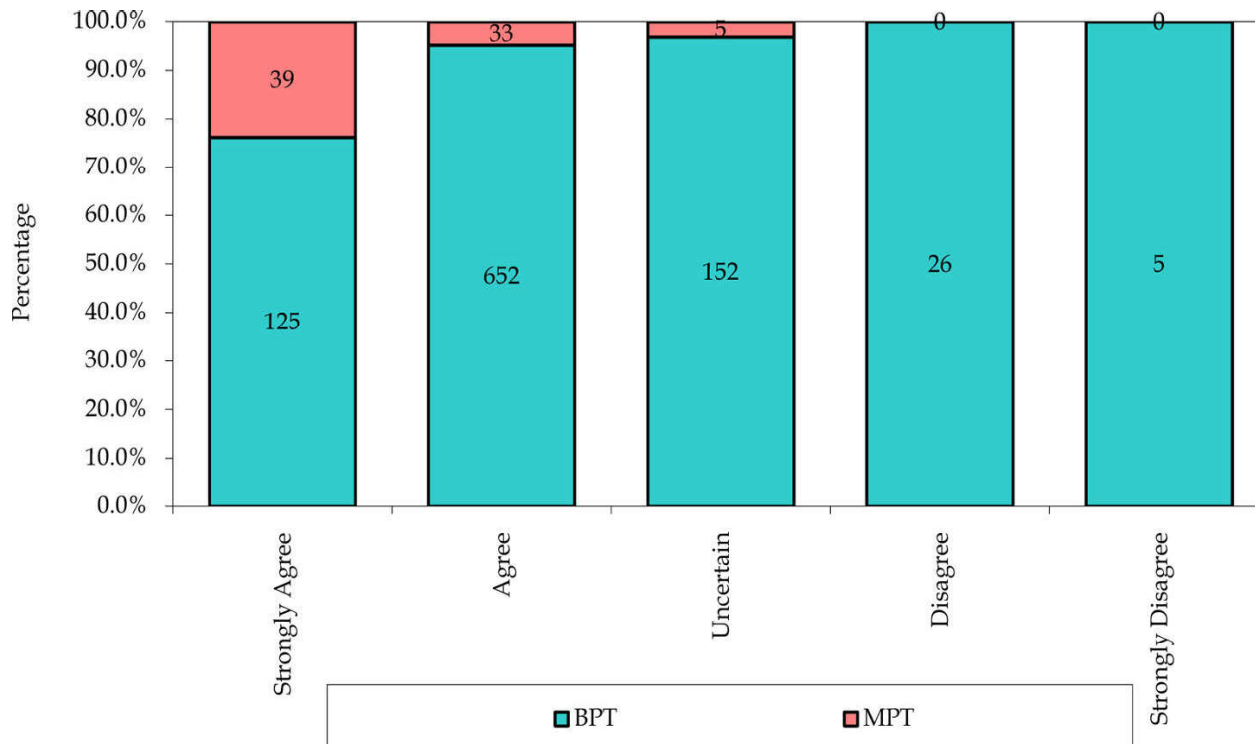


Fig. 6: Opinion on positive impact of E-Databases, E-Journals and CD-ROM databases on the respondents study

Major Summary of Findings

1. A total of 1200 questionnaire were distributed to the respondents, out of which an overwhelming i.e. 1037 questionnaire were received back with a response rate 86.41 %.
2. It is found from the study that the majority of respondents 738 (71.17%) students are aware of E-Books, in which 670 (69.79%) of BPT Students and 68 (88.31%) of MPT students are aware of E-Books. Whereas 519 (50.05%) students are aware of E-Journals, in which 450 (46.88%) of BPT students and 69 (89.61%) of MPT students are aware of E-Journals. (Table 3).
3. The Mean response of students of BPT (2.0± 0.6) and MPT (1.7±0.7) in relation to opinion on E-Journals to their print counterparts on E-Journals can be accessed by users from their desktops at workplace, hostels, etc is found to be statistically significance (0.0001). It means that the BPT Students have significant higher mean scores (2.0= Agree) as compared to MPT students (1.7 Agree) in relation to ratings on opinion on E-Journals to their print counterparts. Whereas the Mean response of students of BPT (2.0± 0.6) and MPT (1.7±0.6) in relation to opinion on E-Journals to their print counterparts on E-journals provide links for other related articles/references in the field is found to be statistically significance

- (0.0001). It means that the BPT Students have significant higher mean scores (2.0= Agree) as compared to MPT students (1.7 Agree) in relation to ratings on opinion on E-Journals to their print counterparts (Table 4).
4. The majority of the respondents, i.e. 370 (35.68%) students are aware of PubMed, in which 300 (31.25%) of BPT Students and 70 (90.91%) of MPT students are aware of PubMed. Whereas 339 (32.69%) students are aware of Science Direct, in which 271 (28.23%) of BPT students and 68 (88.31%) of MPT students are aware of Science Direct (Table 5).

Conclusion

The Study “Information Seeking Behaviour of Students of Physiotherapy College Libraries in Karnataka: A Study on E-Resources” has covered overall opinion of the students about E- resources, ICT facilities, and services in the library. The survey proceeded in the right direction to know about the Information Seeking Behaviour of the Students and improvement in Physiotherapy College libraries. The college libraries want to review its policy on electronic information resources. Generally, students depend upon a variety of electronic resources like E-Books, E-

Journals, Database, to complete assignments, project work, journal writing and for the exams.

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