

Use of Information Sources by the Bachelor of Technology Students: A Case Study of the Shobhit University

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the use of information sources by the Bachelor of Technology Students of the Shobhit University, Meerut. A well structure questionnaire was used for collecting opinions of the B.Tech. students about information use. Out of 175 questionnaires, only 141(80.57%) questionnaires were selected for analysis of data and 34(19.42%) questionnaires were rejected because of incomplete response from the respondents. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of library collections uses within the available resources, frequency and purposes of visit, utilization of library services, and utility of various primary and secondary sources of information. Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

Information is regarded as a critical resource, ranking just after air, water, food, and shelter (Kemp, 1976). People need information for making decisions. They may acquire information through the research process, which is the process of finding ideas, facts, and new information by systematic study. The new facts and ideas will be based on existing ones, which are found in the existing literature. Information is acquired, processed, and disseminated through the university library, "a place, where books and users interact together for the transmission of civilization and cultivation of human beings" and "the most important resource in the pursuit of the general goals and objectives

of the institution of higher learning" (Nwosu 2000). For the library manager, it is necessary to understand how resources are being used, the changing needs of users, and their levels of satisfaction. The present study looks at the use of information by the Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) Students at Shobhit University.

ABOUT UNIVERSITY

The Shobhit University was founded on 8th February, 2007 on the birthday of Babu Vijendra Kumar. It has been granted Deemed-to-be University status by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education of the University Grants Commission Act 1956. It offers undergraduate, graduate and professional programs to the national and international student community adopting best practices. It is also engaged in research on the issues that are relevant to industries and global community at large.

The Shobhit University aims to create a conducive, enabling academic climate to facilitate integration of the younger generation into the logic of the present system and to develop educational means by which men and women

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deal critically and creatively with reality and discover how to participate in the transformation of their world.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To discover how frequently B.Tech. students visit the library.
 - To discover the purpose of visits to the library.
 - To discover users' opinions about the use of library collections.
 - To know the use of library services by the B.Tech. students.
 - To know the uses of primary and secondary sources of information according to sex and class-wise of the B.Tech. students.
3. Hypothesis
- The Bachelor of Technology Students of the Shobhit University visit the library for study and research purposes.
 - Need based collection of the library may fulfill information requirements of the society in a better way.
 - Better services of the libraries may contribute in scientific growth and development.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A number of few studies have been abided on use of information sources by the Bachelor of Technology students. Siddiqui (2001) conducted a study on the use of library collection of Jawaharlal Nehru University Library. A questionnaire was used to collect the data, which covered 99 scholars. The study found that 69 percent visit the library daily, and 31 percent found the library collection adequate to meet their information needs. Kawatra (1988) undertook a study on attitudes of research scholars towards use of resources and services. A sample of 109 research scholar drawn from three universities of Rajasthan found that a majority

of scholars visit the library one to four times a week and scholars at all the three universities are not adequately involved in using the sources. Mallaiah and Badami (1993) studied the use of services and facilities of Mangalore University Library, covering 60 scholars. The majority of the research scholars visited the library for borrowing books, consulting periodicals, and more than half complained about the non-availability of current issues.

METHODOLOGY

A questionnaire was used for collecting opinions of the B.Tech. students about information use. There are 405 B.Tech. students. A total of 175 questionnaires were administered and 141 filled in questionnaires were obtained from the Shobhit University which belonged to different trade of B. Tech. Out of 175 questionnaires, only 141(80.57%) questionnaires were selected for analysis of data and 34(19.42%) questionnaires were rejected because of incomplete response from the respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Data collected from the questionnaires were analyzed using in tabular form, along with brief descriptions. Statistical analysis of the data for the present study was done by applying

1. Simple percentage
2. Chi-square test

Chi-square was used to compare an observed group of frequencies with an expected group of frequencies. This allowed expected frequencies to be deduced from the null hypothesis.

χ^2 is calculated as follows:

df. Represents the degree of freedom calculated

as: (c-1) (r-1), [c=columns, r=rows]

$$\chi_{ob}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$$

where: i = 1, 2, ..., n

The probability (P) indicates the level of statistical significance. The significance level is P equal to 0.05 and 0.01 or less than 0.01. The lesser then P, the higher the significance. The results of the analyses are presented under the different heading:

Table 1 contains the information relating to the sex of the students. The analysis shows that majority of the student's belonged to male category i.e. 78.7% from the selected sample and only 21.3% belonged to the female category.

is calculated as follows:

o_i is the obtained frequency

e_i is the expected frequency calculated as:

$e_i = (\text{Total items observed}/\text{number of items})$

χ^2 represents the obtained /calculated chi-square value

χ_{cv}^2 represents the critical chi-square value

obtained from chi-square tables

Table 1: Sex of the Students

Sex	Response	%age	Valid %	Cumulative %
Male	111	78.7	78.7	78.7
Female	30	21.3	21.3	100.0
Total	141	100.0	100.0	

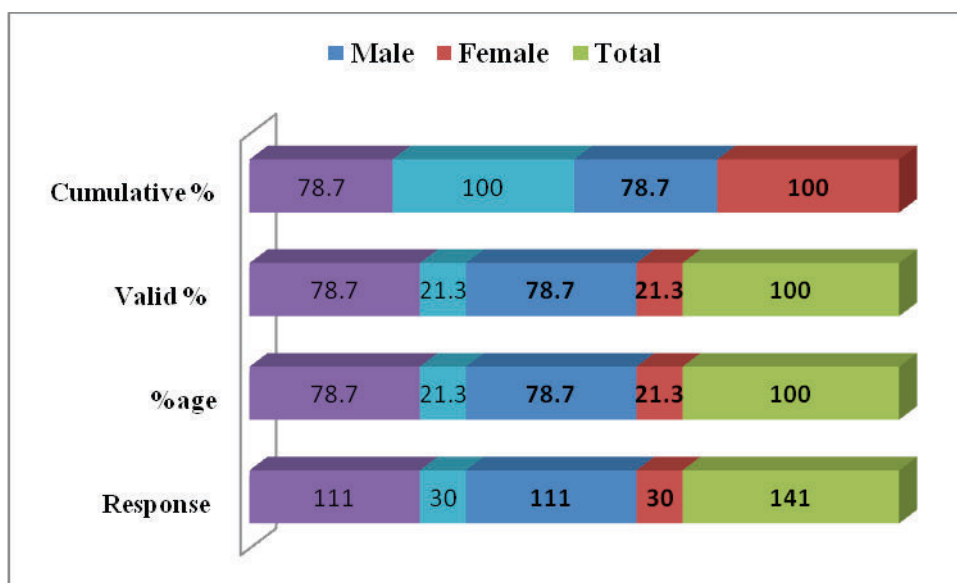


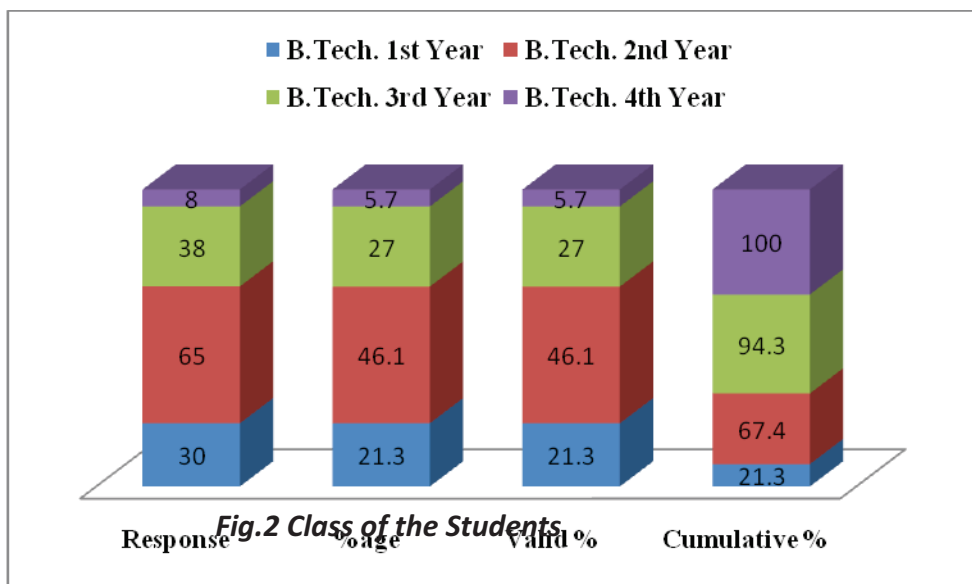
Fig.1 Sex of the Students

Table 2: Class of the Students

Class of the students	Response	%age	Valid %	Cumulative %
B.Tech. 1st Year	30	21.3	21.3	21.3
B.Tech. 2nd Year	65	46.1	46.1	67.4
B.Tech. 3rd Year	38	27.0	27.0	94.3
B.Tech. 4th Year	8	5.7	5.7	100.0
Total 141	100.0	100.0		

Table 2 shows the class of the students according to their years of B.Tech. It is found that the maximum students belonged to 2nd year i.e. 46.1%, followed by 3rd year, 1st year and

The purpose of user's visit to the library was ascertained to find out whether they come to satisfy their information needs for study of the concerned trade. The above table focuses the 13(9.2%) of users visit the library for issued the books as a very frequently as well as rarely while 32(22.7%) users visit to



year that are 27.0%, 21.3% and 5.7% of the sample.

sometimes for issued the books. Followed by 39(27.7%) users visit the library for use of periodicals as frequently, whereas 25.(17.7%)

Table 3 shows that the 39% of the students

Table 3: Frequency of Visit to the Library

Frequency	Response	%age	Valid %	Cumulative %
Daily	29	20.6	20.6	20.6
Twice a week	55	39.0	39.0	59.6
Weekly	36	25.5	25.5	85.1
Fortnightly	7	5.0	5.0	90.1
Monthly	14	9.9	9.9	100.0
Total	141	100.0	100.0	

visit the library twice a week, while 25.50% visit it in weekly. Followed by 20.60% visits their library daily, while 9.90% visit the library monthly. Only 5.0 % students visit the library fortnightly.

are using periodicals,28(19.9%) reference books and 31(22%) users read newspaper/magazines as sometimes, 45(31.9%) users use audio-visual

materials as a very frequently and 22(15.6%) users are using others documents as a frequently.

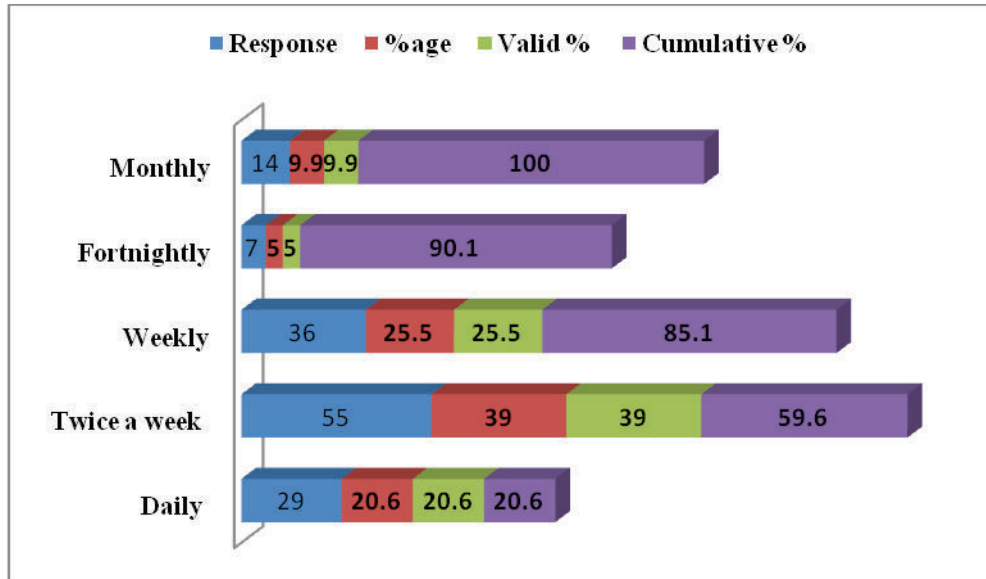


Fig.3 Frequency of Visit to the

Table 4: Purpose of visit to the Library

Purpose of visit	Very Frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total
To get books issued	13(9.2)	17(12.1)	32(22.7)	13(9.2)	66(46.8)	141(100)
To use periodicals	14(9.9)	39(27.7)	25(17.7)	20(14.2)	43(30.5)	141(100)
To use reference materials	8(5.7)	20(14.2)	28(19.9)	13(9.2)	72(51.1)	141(100)
To read newspaper/ magazines	3(2.1)	17(12.1)	31(22.0)	16(11.3)	74(52.5)	141(100)
To use audio-visual materials	45(31.9)	42(29.8)	15(10.6)	6(4.3)	33(23.4)	141(100)
Any others	16(11.3)	28(19.9)	22(15.6)	10(7.1)	65(46.1)	141(100)

Table 5: Use of Information Sources

Documentary Sources	Very Frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total
Books	52(36.9)	47(33.3)	26(18.4)	16(11.3)	-	141(100)
Reference books	25(17.7)	36(25.5)	33(23.4)	14(9.9)	33(23.4)	141(100)
Thesis/ Dissertations	7(5.0)	5(3.5)	19(13.5)	20(14.2)	90(63.8)	141(100)
Statistical Tables	5(3.5)	5(3.5)	22(15.6)	16(11.3)	93(66.0)	141(100)
Periodical	8(5.7)	13(9.2)	23(16.3)	24(17.0)	73(51.8)	141(100)
a. Current Journals						
b. Back Volume to the Journals	3(2.1)	14(9.9)	25(17.7)	25(17.7)	74(52.2)	141(100)
c. General Magazines	8(5.7)	20(14.2)	37(26.2)	20(14.2)	56(39.7)	141(100)
Abstracting Journals	3(2.1)	8(5.7)	20(14.2)	29(20.6)	81(57.4)	141(100)
Indexing Journals	2(1.4)	13(9.2)	21(14.9)	20(14.2)	85(60.3)	141(100)
Survey Articles	8(5.7)	2(1.4)	23(16.3)	17(12.1)	91(64.5)	141(100)
Pamphlets	3(2.1)	7(5.0)	20(14.2)	22(15.6)	89(63.1)	141(100)
Newspapers and its clipping	10(7.1)	15(10.6)	32(22.7)	25(17.7)	59(41.8)	141(100)
Proceeding of Seminars/ Conference	4(2.8)	3(2.1)	19(13.5)	18(12.8)	97(68.8)	141(100)
Official documents	4(2.8)	5(3.5)	15(10.6)	20(14.2)	97(68.8)	141(100)
Monographs and treatises	1(0.7)	3(2.1)	19(13.5)	18(12.8)	100(70.9)	141(100)
Library acquisition list	3(2.1)	8(5.7)	14(9.9)	17(12.1)	99(70.2)	141(100)
Library Catalogue	2(1.4)	8(5.7)	17(12.1)	18(2.8)	96(68.8)	141(100)

The above table indicates that the majority of users are using books 52(36.9%), Reference books 36(25.50%), Thesis/ Dissertations 20(14.20%), Statistical Tables 22(15.60%), Current Journals 24(17%), and Back Volume Journals 25(17.70%) as a very frequently, frequently, rarely, and sometimes. Followed by the majority of users are using information sources i.e. Abstracting Journals 29(20.6), Indexing Journals

circulation services as a frequently. Followed by most of the users are using reference services that are 39(27.7%) as a frequently, whereas 25(17.1%) users are using reference services as a sometimes. Further followed by majority of users are using Indexing service 28(19.9), Abstracting service 31(22.0), Photocopying service 42(29.8) and current awareness service 22(15.6) that is sometimes and frequently basis.

Table 6: Library Services

Library services	Very Frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total
Circulation service	13(9.2)	17(12.1)	32(22.7)	13(9.2)	66(46.8)	141(100)
Reference service	14(9.9)	39(27.7)	25(17.7)	20(14.2)	43(30.5)	141(100)
Indexing service	8(5.7)	20(14.2)	28(19.9)	13(9.2)	72(51.1)	41(100)
Abstracting service	3(2.1)	17(12.1)	31(22.0)	16(11.3)	74(52.5)	141(100)
Photocopying services	45(31.9)	42(29.8)	15(10.6)	6(4.3)	33(23.4)	141(100)
Current awareness service	16(11.3)	28(19.9)	22(15.6)	10(7.1)	65(46.1)	141(100)

(Note: Figure given in the brackets is percentage)

21(14.9), Newspapers and its clipping 32(22.7), Proceeding of Seminars/ Conference 19(13.5), Official documents 20(14.2), Monographs and treatises 19(13.5) etc. are using as a sometimes and rarely basis.

The table value of Chi-square at 5% probability level for 4 degree of freedom is = 9.49. The calculated value of Chi-square (12.508) is higher than the table value of Chi-square (9.49). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and

A. Data Analysis According to Sex of the Students

Table 7: Use of Books

Sex of the student	Use of Books						
		Very Frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total
Male	O	23	29	25	14	20	111
	E	19.7	28.3	26.0	11.0	26.0	111.0
	%	20.7%	26.1%	22.5%	12.6%	18.0%	100.0%
Female	O	2	7	8	0	13	30
	E	5.3	7.7	7.0	3.0	7.0	30.0
	%	6.7%	23.3%	26.7%	0.0%	43.3%	100.0%
Total	O	25	36	33	14	33	141
	E	25.0	36.0	33.0	14.0	33.0	141.0
	%	17.7%	25.5%	23.4%	9.9%	23.4%	100.0%
Chi-Square Tests		Value	Df	Asymp.Sig (2-sided)		Table Value(0.5)	
Pearson Chi-Square		13.127(a)	4	.011		9.49	

The above table indicates that the majority of users are using circulation services as an at times i.e. 32(22.7%), while 17(12.1%) users are using

the difference between sex of the students and their visit to the library to use of documents is significant. Male students go to the library very frequently, frequently and rarely to consult Book

on the other hands female students go the library sometimes and maximum of them never go to

The table value of Chi-square at 5% probability level for 4 degree of freedom is

Table 8: Use of Reference Sources

Sex of the student	Use of reference materials						Total
		Very Frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
Male	O	15	16	30	22	28	111
	E	11.8	15.7	31.5	17.3	34.6	111.0
	%	13.5%	14.4%	27.0%	19.8%	25.2%	100.0%
Female	O	0	4	10	0	16	30
	E	3.2	4.3	8.5	4.7	9.4	30.0
	%	.0%	13.3%	33.3%	.0%	53.3%	100.0%
Total	O	15	20	40	22	44	141
	E	15.0	20.0	40.0	22.0	44.0	141.0
	%	10.6%	14.2%	28.4%	15.6%	31.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests Value Df Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) Table value (.05)
 Pearson Chi-Square 16.330(a) 4 .003 9.49

the library to consult the books.

The table value of Chi-square at 5% probability level for 4 degree of freedom is = 9.49. The calculated value of Chi-square (16.330) is higher than the table value of Chi-square (9.49). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and the difference between sex of the students and their visit to the library to use of reference sources is significant. Male students go to the library very frequently, frequently and rarely to use reference sources. Some female students

= (11.07). The calculated value of Chi-square (16.346) is higher than the table value of Chi-square (11.07). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and the difference between sex of the students and to use of journals/periodicals as a source is significant. Female students use periodicals to updating their knowledge and prepare their notes whereas male students use this service to improve their general awareness and research work. The study indicated that sex of the students and to use of indexing service

Table 9: Use of Journals/Periodicals

Sex of the student	Use of Journals/Periodicals						Total	
		Updating Knowledge	To Prepare Notes	General Awareness	Research	Any Other		No Use
Male	O	22	9	35	8	1	36	111
	E	25.2	11.8	31.5	7.1	3.1	32.3	111.0
	%	19.8%	8.1%	31.5%	7.2%	.9%	32.4%	100.0%
Female	O	10	6	5	1	3	5	30
	E	6.8	3.2	8.5	1.9	.9	8.7	30.0
	%	33.3%	20.0%	16.7%	3.3%	10.0%	16.7%	100.0%
Total	O	32	15	40	9	4	41	141
	E	32.0	15.0	40.0	9.0	4.0	41.0	141.0
	%	22.7%	10.6%	28.4%	6.4%	2.8%	29.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests Value Df Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) Table value (.05)
 Pearson Chi-Square 16.346(a) 5 .006 11.07

also go to the library sometimes but maximum numbers of user never go to the use reference materials.

is also significant. Male students use indexing service as a source of information at under graduation level. It is observed in the survey that sex of the students and to use abstracting

service as a source of information is significant. Male students are using abstracting service very frequently, sometimes and rarely as source of information, whereas female students never use abstracting service as a source of information.

The table value of Chi-square at 5% probability level for 4 degree of freedom is = 9.49. The calculated value of Chi-square (6.659)

sex of the students and their views about to use of conferences seminar proceeding as a source of information. It is also found in the survey that there is no significant relationship between sex of the students and their views about to use education and training course as a source of information.

The table value of Chi-square at 5%

Table 10: Use of Conference Proceeding/Seminars

Sex of the student	Use of Conference Proceeding/Seminars						Total
		Very Frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
Male	O	4	3	16	17	71	111
	E	3.1	2.4	15.0	14.2	76.4	111.0
	%	3.6%	2.7%	14.4%	15.3%	64.0%	100.0%
Female	O	0	0	3	1	26	30
	E	9	6	4.0	3.8	20.6	30.0
	%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0	3.3%	86.7%	100.0%
Total	O	4	3	19	18	97	141
	E	4.0	3.0	19.0	18.0	97.0	141.0
	%	2.8%	2.1%	13.5%	12.8%	68.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests Value Df Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) Table value (.05)
 Pearson Chi-Square 6.659(a) 4 .155 9.49

is lower than the table value of Chi-square (9.49). Thus the null hypothesis is accepted and the difference between theory and observation is no significant and there is no significant relationship between sex of the students and their views about to use of conference seminar proceeding as a source of information. It is indicated in the study that there is no significant relationship between

probability level for 4 degree of freedom is = 9.49. The calculated value of Chi-square (10.542) is higher than the table value of Chi-square (9.49). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and the difference between sex of the students and their visit to the library to use reference material is significant. It is observed in the study that male students significantly use abstracting/

Table 11: Use of Abstracting/Indexing Periodicals

Sex of the student	Use of Abstracting/Indexing Periodicals						Total
		Very Frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
Male	O	2	8	15	28	58	111
	E	2.4	6.3	15.7	22.8	63.8	111.0
	%	1.8%	7.2%	13.5%	25.2%	62.3%	100.0%
Female	O	1	0	5	1	23	30
	E	6	1.7	4.3	6.2	17.2	30.0
	%	3.3%	0.0%	16.7%	3.3%	76.7%	100.0%
Total	O	3	8	20	29	81	141
	E	3.0	8.0	20.0	29.0	81.0	141.0
	%	2.1%	5.7%	14.2%	20.6%	57.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests Value Df Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) Table value (.05)
 Pearson Chi-Square 10.542(a) 4 .032 9.49

indexing journals as a source of information. But is observed in the study that a small portion of female students use abstracting/indexing journals significantly sometimes as a source of information. It is also observed in the study that sex of the students and their visit to the library to use of abstracting and indexing periodical is significant. Male students use of abstracting and indexing periodical as a source of information significantly very frequently. Frequently and rarely but female students never used of

and difference between class of the students and their consideration about library collection is significant. B.Tech.1st year and students considered library collection adequate and fair but B.Tech.2nd year students looked it fair and inadequate. B.Tech. 3rd and 4th year students considered it excellent an adequate.

The table value of Chi-square at 5% probability level for 12 degree of freedom is = 21.03. The calculated value of Chi-square (34.000)

Table 12: Use of Books

Class of the students	Use of Books					Total	
		Excellent	Adequate	Fair	Inadequate		Poor
B.Tech. 1 st	O	1	11	15	2	1	30
	F	2.6	11.3	12.1	3.6	4	30.0
	%	3.3%	36.7%	50.0%	6.7%	3.3%	100.0%
B.Tech. 2 nd year	O	5	17	31	12	0	65
	F	5.5	24.4	26.3	7.8	9	65.0
	%	7.7%	26.2%	47.7%	18.5%	.0%	100.0%
B.Tech. 3 rd year	O	5	18	11	3	1	38
	F	3.2	14.3	15.4	4.6	5	38.0
	%	13.2%	47.4%	28.9%	7.9%	2.6%	100.0%
B.Tech. 4 th	O	1	7	0	0	0	8
	F	7	3.0	3.2	1.0	1	8.0
	%	12.5%	87.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total	O	12	53	57	17	2	141
	F	12.0	53.0	57.0	17.0	2.0	141.0
	%	8.5%	37.6%	40.4%	12.1%	1.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Table value (.05)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.299(a)	12	.025	21.03

abstracting and indexing periodical as a source of information. It is found in the survey that sex of the students and their visit to the library to use of abstracting and indexing periodical is significant. Male students used of abstracting and indexing periodical as a source of information sometimes and rarely but maximum female students did not use these facilities as a source of information.

B. Data Analysis According to Class-Wise

The table value of Chi-square at 5% probability level for 12 degree of freedom is= 21.03. The calculated value of Chi-square (23.299) is higher than the table value of Chi-square (21.03). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected

is higher than the table value of Chi-square (21.03). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and the difference between class of the students and use Statistical Tables as a source of information is significantly not used by the B.Tech students as a source of information is significant. B.Tech. 1st Year students never use general magazines as a source of information but B.Tech. 2nd Year (near about 31%), B.Tech. 3rd Year and B.Tech.4th year students used general magazines as a source of information very frequently, frequently, sometimes and rarely.

Table 14: Use of Informal Sources of Information

Class of the students	Use of Informal Sources of Information					Total	
		Very frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely		Never
B.Tech. 1 st year	O	1	0	6	3	20	30
	E	6	15	43	47	189	300
	%	3.3%	.0%	20.0%	10.0%	66.7%	100.0%
B.Tech. 2 nd year	O	1	2	7	15	40	65
	E	14	32	92	101	410	650
	%	1.5%	3.1%	10.8%	23.1%	61.5%	100.0%
B.Tech. 3 rd year	O	0	3	7	4	24	38
	E	8	19	54	59	240	380
	%	.0%	7.9%	18.4%	10.5%	63.2%	100.0%
B.Tech. 4 th year	O	1	2	0	0	5	8
	E	2	4	11	12	50	80
	%	12.5%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	62.5%	100.0%
Total	O	3	7	20	22	89	141
	E	30	70	200	220	890	1410
	%	21.1%	5.0%	14.2%	15.6%	63.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Table value (.05)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.004(a)	12	.037	21.03

The table value of Chi-square at 5% probability level for 12 degree of freedom is = 21.03. The calculated value of Chi-square (22.004) is higher than the table value of Chi-square (21.03). Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and the difference between class of the student and users view to never used informal sources of Information. The class of the student and used proceeding of seminars/conference as a source of information is significant. Students of B.Tech. 1st year used proceeding of seminars/conference as a source of information sometimes and rarely, but maximum of them never used these facilities as a source of information. B.Tech. 2nd year students never used this facilities and B.Tech. 3rd year students used this facilities frequently.

The table value of Chi-square at 5% probability level for 12 degree of freedom is = 21.03. The calculated value of Chi-square (23.265) is higher than the table value of Chi-square (21.03). The study found that class of the students and use of abstracting/indexing periodicals as a source of information is significant. Students

of B.Tech. 1st Year used abstracting journals as a source of information sometimes and B.Tech. 2nd Year students used this facilities yearly. B.Tech 3rd year and B.Tech. 4th year students used abstracting journals very frequently. Frequently and sometimes. The study found that class of the students of B.Tech. 1st year used survey articles as a source of information is significant. Students of B.Tech.2nd year students used this facilities rarely and maximum of them never used it.B.Tech.3rd year students used this facilities very frequently but it is also observed in the survey that maximum of them never used it . B.Tech. 4th year students used survey articles very frequently and frequently as a source of information.

CONCLUSION

AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of users visit the library to borrow books, study and do research, locate information

from books and journals, and do light reading.

The purpose of visits depends on time available and the need to keep up-to-date.

Library use patterns are an effective method of understanding information requirements. The majority of users are using reference and text

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Table 15: Use of Abstracting/Indexing Periodicals

Use of Abstracting/Indexing Periodicals						Total
	Very frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
O	0	1	6	3	17.2	30
E	.6	1.7	4.3	6.2	66.7%	30.0
%	.0%	3.3%	20.0%	10.0%	37	100.0%
O	1	1	6	20	37.3	65
E	1.4	3.7	9.2	13.4	56.9%	65.0
%	1.5%	1.5%	9.2%	30.8%	20	100.0%
O	1	5	8	4	21.8	38
E	.8	2.2	5.4	7.8	52.6%	38.0
%	2.6%	13.2%	21.1%	10.5%	4	100.0%
O	1	1	0	2	4.6	8
E	2	5	1.1	1.6	50.0%	8.0
%	12.5%	12.5%	.0%	25.0%	81	100.0%
O	3	8	20	29	81.0	141
E	3.0	8.0	20.0	29.0	57.4%	141.0
%	2.1%	5.7%	14.2%	20.6%		100.0%

Chi-Square Tests Value Df Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) Table value (.05)
 Pearson Chi-Square 23.265(a) 12 .026 21.03

books, thesis/ dissertations, statistical tables, current journals and back volume journals. The B.Tech students of the Shobhit University both sex and class-wise are using primary and secondary sources of the information

Librarians who were interviewed want to develop their collections, improve their services, and stand out in this competitive age. Due to the rapid growth of information, varied application of information technology, and financial constraints, it has become a big challenge for library professionals, especially in academic libraries. Improving quality does not just mean the adoption new and expensive technologies. It is also possible to work continuously on improving service as budgets permit. Users attach maximum importance to the relevancy of the needed material for research and teaching, more than to any other aspect of the library.

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