Information Seeking Behaviour of Teachers, Research Scholars, and Students of Mangalore University: An Analytical Study

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Abstract - The present study has been undertaken to Information Seeking Behaviour of Teachers, Research Scholars, and Students of Mangalore University: An Analytical Study. A well-structured questionnaire was distributed among the research-scholars and teachers of Science and Technology; Social Science and Commerce and Management of the Mangalore University Library. The responses were gathered from altogether 112 questionnaires were collected from the respondents. The findings of the survey reveal useful facts about the Information Seeking Behaviour by Mangalore University. On the basis of the findings, it was suggested that in order to improve the speed of Internet should be increased and the respondents can speedily access the information and utilize the information by the important work i.e. research work, education work, writing paper/presenting paper, administrative work, entertainment and also their download relevant materials. So provide better provision for the library should organized training programme for the information professionals so that they can know about different search interface, latest changes of the journals site and develop sophisticated searching and retrieval skills or techniques. Most of respondents were suggested that Mangalore University should take necessary steps to utilize the library must take aware the students about E-Journals & E-resources.
Keywords: Information, Information Seeking Behaviour, Mangalore University

I. INTRODUCTION

The universal assumption that man born innocent or ignorant and should actively seek knowledge. Information behaviour is a broad term encompassing, the ways individuals articulate their information needs, seek, evaluate, select and use information. Information is considered as an important resource that contributes towards the development of a university library. It provides the core of the development of knowledge, the basis for innovation, the resources for informed electorate & as a result, becomes commodity for progress of a society. Seekers of a society acquire the needed information from a variety of sources. However, several of these sources are expensive, complex or difficult for individuals to acquire and use. Therefore, the role of libraries becomes vital in meeting the information needs of individuals in the society. In order to accomplish this task effectively, libraries must have a thorough understanding of information needs and information seeking behaviour of users. With the progress of civilizations and the advancement of science & technology, social science and Commerce and Management the compounded global store of intellectual capital has tremendously increased & the media of communication of accumulated intellectual capital of the world has expanded. The vast and increasing mass of knowledge & information is being enshrined not only in books & serials, but also in e-books, e-journals, e-theses & dissertations; online databases, UGC-INFONET resources etc.

A. About Mangalore University

The Mangalore University Library was established in 1980. It moved to a9000 sq. mtr. Independentplanned building in 1993. Presently, around 6250 sq. meters is being used to accommodate the Browsing, Circulation, Periodicals, Reference, Stack, Textbooks, and Language sections. The building also houses an Office, Acquisition Section, Technical Section, Orientation Hall, Librarian's room, and Cyber lab.At present, the library has 2, 05,320 books and 23,085 back volumes apart from Reports, Theses, etc., covering a wide variety of subjects. It has a rich collection of about 293 research and general interest journals on a wide range of subjects. It has access to over 8500+ Journals in Full Text in e-form from 25 UGC-INFONET databases and 45000+ Journals Full Text information from the J-Gate database.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To trace out the frequency and purpose of visiting the library.
2. To find out the purpose of seeking information.
3. To know user preference over print and electronic resources.
4. To identify the information sources that the Mangalore University library patrons seek and to know the sources where they find them.
5. To find out the levels of sufficiency / adequacy of the library collections by the Mangalore University patrons
6. To know the utilization of the electronic services of the library.
7. To find out the degree of usefulness of the various information resources.
8. To know user satisfaction with the library collection.
9. To trace the usage of databases and bibliographical databases.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study embraced the survey-based questionnaire. A structured questionnaire was developed for the purpose of data collection on the information seeking behaviour of the teachers, research scholars, and students of Mangalore University. Altogether 112 questionnaires were collected from the respondents.

IV. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is restricted to information seeking behaviour, which hinder information seeking behaviour of the faculty, research scholars, and students of Mangalore University.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Wilson (1984) examined the cognitive approach to 'information behaviour' which centres upon the idea of meaning, involves not only on aspects of information generation, transfer and use, but also in the way how people express themselves.Therefore, this approach grabs attention to know the need and meaning of everyday life and how the information relates everyday life. In the sense, 'everyday life' is different for every person—for some it may involve research as an everyday activity, as a profession and as involvement in business and commerce. The main objective of this research article is to explore information behaviourof a person in the everyday world of work, where individuals may be compelled to a greater or lesser degree in their ability to define the content, direction and function of their work and where the diversity of roles may prevent the emergence of coherent groups capable of expressing clear needs for information support.

Salasin and Cedar (1985) studied that the area of rural mental health services was used as a tested to study information-seeking behaviour in a field that includes researchers, policymakers, and practitioners. Findings from a nationwide survey ($n = 1666$) describe the sources that were used to obtain information about various topics and the use and value of these sources by or to individuals in various work roles and settings. The findings demonstrate the importance of person-to-person communication; differences in the sources used, and the value placed on these sources, by individuals in different work roles and settings; and that information-seeking episodes generally involve using multiple sources (5.0) to obtain information about several topics (3.2).

Belkin (1993) presented an analysis of information retrieval as an information-seeking activity, supporting people's interactions with text. This analysis suggests that some assumptions underlying the standard model of information retrieval are inappropriate, and we suggest alternative assumptions and discuss their implications for information retrieval system design. It is proposed that information retrieval is most properly considered as information-seeking behaviour, that the central process of information retrieval is user interaction with text, and that the user is the central component of the information retrieval system. Possible ways to incorporate this view in the design of information retrieval systems are discussed.

According Library Association, (1995), information superhighways has vastly increased in currency in the last 12 months. Like many such terms, it may have been used by politicians and the media to mean whatever they want it to mean, but there is no doubt that its currency in the language presages a major development in access to Information and resources. The first significant step on the way to the realization of Information superhighways is the increasing use, for many different purposes, of the Internet.

Fidzani (1998) rectified the study was undertaken to determine the information-seeking behaviour and use of information resources by graduate students at the University of Botswana. The overall purpose of the study was to determine what their information requirements are and determine their awareness of library services available to them. The study collected empirical data on the information requirements of graduate students. Data were gathered from 144 students out of 223 part-time and full-time graduate students registered. Findings indicate that guidance in the use of library resources and services is necessary to help students meet some of their information requirements.

The study found that: journals, library books and textbooks are the most popular sources of information for course work and research and those students need to be taught how to use available library resources and services. Based on these findings, it was recommended that a questionnaire on students' ability to use information resources be prepared and administered during registration to all masters' students to establish their ability to use information resources. It was also recommended that a more aggressive information marketing strategy should be developed at both subject librarian and departmental level to create awareness among graduate students on the available.

Prabhavathi (2011) highlighted a study on information seeking behaviour of postgraduate students of SPMVV, Titupathi and results shows that all the respondent's use internet and browse e-reference books and e-journals and main purpose of using internet is to complete research project.

Nicholas, Rowlands & Jamali (2010) evaluated the e-book usage and information seeking and reading behaviour of thousands of business and management students and compared with the students of other interdisciplinary subjects. The data largely come from the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC)-funded National E-books Observatory (NeBO) project as well as the JISC User Behaviour Observational Study. The main findings were that the use of e-textbooks can tentatively helps in obtaining brief information. The main reason for using e-textbooks

was ease of access and its convenience in finding the answer at our fingertip.

Subahn and Ghani (2008) investigated Indonesian post graduate student's experience at the professional program of the process of seeking information and the strategies they used throughout the process.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS

TABLE I DISCIPLINE- WISE QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTION

S. No.	Discipline	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Science and Technology	48	42.90%
2	Social Science	40	35.70%
3	Commerce and Management	24	21.40%
	Total	112	100.00%

Information seeking behaviour is an important area in user studies. Overall 112 respondents were selected for the study. Discipline-wise 48(42.90%) respondents were from Science and Technology, 40(35.70%) from Social Science, and 24(21.40%) from Commerce and Management.

TABLE II GENDER- WISE QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTION

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	57	50.90%
Female	55	49.10%
Total	112	100.00%

The respondents included males and females. From the above table, we can clearly observe that there are55(49.10%) female respondents and 57(50.90%) male respondents.

TABLE III TYPES OF RESPONDENTS

User Type	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Teaching Faculty	29	25.90%
Research Scholar	51	45.50%
Students	32	28.60%
Total	112	100.00%

The information seeking behaviour involving user types are namely, the Teaching Faculty, Research Scholars, and Students. About 29(25.90%) Teaching Faculty, 51(45.50%) Research Scholars and 32 (28.60%) Students make up the user types in the present work.
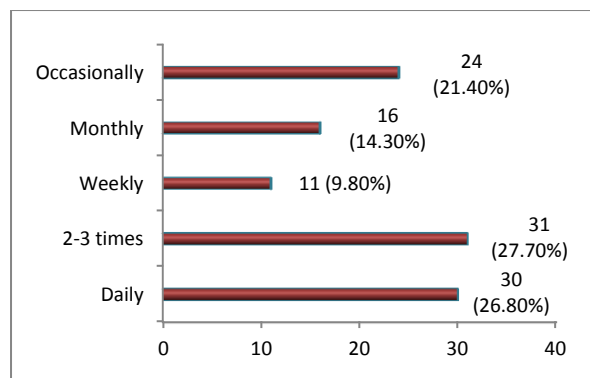

Fig. 1 Frequency of library visit

The figure indicates the frequency of using the library by the respondents. Out of 112 respondents, 30 (26.80%) use the library on a daily basis, 31 (27.70%) 2-3 times in a week, 11 (9.80%) use it once a week, 16 (14.30%) are using it once in a month, and 24 (21.40%) use the library occasionally.
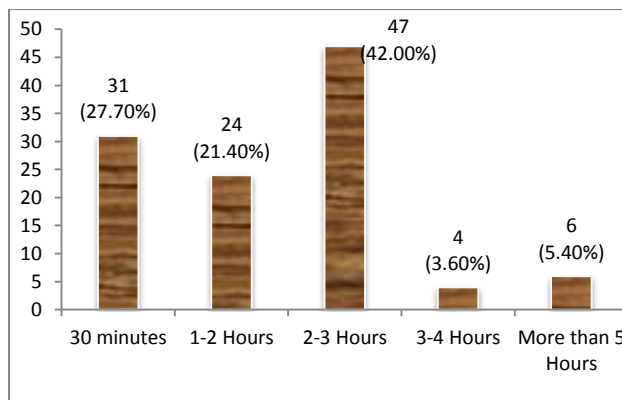

Fig. 2 Duration of library usage

The above figure shows that of the 112 respondents, 31(27.70%) use the library for 30 minutes, 24 (21.40%) for1-2 hours, 47 (42.00%) for 2-3 hours, 4 (3.60%) for 3-4 hours, and 6 (5.40%) for more than 5 hours.

The table IV indicates the respondents' frequency of visiting the library for various purposes. As per the table, 78 (69.60%) each visit the library daily to read or photocopy from printed journals and to read newspapers; 52 (46.40%) visit to refer to patents / standards, while 41 (36.60%) to access online resources, 39 (34.80%) to borrow books, 33 (29.50%) to access back volumes of periodicals, and 31 (27.70%) to access periodicals visit the library on a weekly basis. About 43 (38.40%) respondents visit the library for purposes of self-improvement and 42 (37.50%) photocopying once in a fortnight basis. Moreover, some of the respondents, 41 (36.60%) come to the library to consult the question bank, 38 (33.90%) to study, and 36 (32.10%) to use the computers. Only 28 (25.00%) and 25 (22.50%) users have no special purpose in visiting the library.

TABLE IV PURPOSE OF VISITING THE LIBRARY

S. No.	Purpose of Visiting Library	Daily	Weekly	Once in F/N	Once in a Month	As and When Required	Not at All
1	To study	30 (26.80%)	17 (15.20%)	9 (8.00%)	16 (14.30%)	38 (33.90%)	2 (1.80%)
2	To borrow books	20 (17.90%)	39 (34.70%)	19 (17.10%)	9 (8.00%)	20 (17.90%)	5 (4.40%)
3	To use the computers	12 (10.70%)	18 (16.00%)	12 (10.70%)	29 (25.90%)	36 (32.30%)	5 (4.40%)
4	To access periodicals	16 (14.30%)	31 (27.70%)	7 (6.30%)	24 (21.40%)	29 (25.90%)	5 (4.40%)
5	To consult the question bank	5(4.40%)	30 (26.80%)	10 (8.90%)	17 (15.20%)	41 (36.70%)	9 (8.00%)
6	To refer to project / thesis	8 (7.30%)	5(4.40%)	24 (21.40%)	23 (20.50%)	24 (21.40%)	28 (25.00%)
7	To access back volumes of periodicals	32 (28.60%)	33 (29.50%)	7 (6.20%)	3 (2.70%)	31 (27.70%)	6 (5.30%)
8	To read or photocopy from printed journals	78 (69.60%)	10 (8.90%)	3 (2.70%)	3 (2.70%)	15 (13.40%)	3 (2.70%)
9	To refer to patents / standards	16 (14.30%)	52 (46.40%)	13 (11.60%)	0 (0.00%)	26 (23.20%)	5 (4.50%)
10	To read newspapers	78 (69.60%)	13 (11.60%)	15 (13.40%)	3 (2.70%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (2.70%)
11	Photocopy	28 (25.00%)	4 (3.60%)	42 (37.50%)	3 (2.70%)	26 (23.20%)	9 (8.00%)
12	Access online resources	20 (17.90%)	41 (36.60%)	31 (27.70%)	9 (8.00%)	7 (6.20%)	4 (3.60%)
13	Access CD / DVD / VCD	18 (16.00%)	23(20.50%)	21 (18.70%)	22 (19.60%)	3 (2.70%)	25 (22.50%)
14	For self-improvement	10 (8.90%)	4 (3.60%)	43 (38.40%)	12 (10.70%)	23 (20.50%)	20 (17.90%)

TABLE V PURPOSE OF SEEKING INFORMATION

S. No.	Purpose	Yes	No	Total
1	Course work and assignments	76 (67.90%)	36 (32.10%)	112 (100.00%)
2	Preparation for examinations and tests	84 (75.00%)	28 (25.00%)	112 (100.00%)
3	General reading	88 (78.60%)	24 (21.40%)	112 (100.00%)
4	For updating knowledge	93 (83.00%)	19 (17.00%)	112 (100.00%)
5	For writing articles	65 (58.00%)	47 (42.00%)	112 (100.00%)
6	Class-group discussions	76 (67.90%)	36 (32.10%)	112 (100.00%)
7	Seminars preparations	69 (61.60%)	43 (38.40%)	112 (100.00%)
8	Project work	92 (82.10%)	20 (17.90%)	112 (100.00%)
9	Keeping up with current developments	59 (52.70%)	53 (47.30%)	112 (100.00%)
10	Preparation for UGC/CSIR exams	66 (58.90%)	46 (41.10%)	112 (100.00%)
11	Preparation for competitive exams	88 (78.60%)	24 (21.40%)	112 (100.00%)

TABLE VI ADEQUACY OF PRINTED LIBRARY COLLECTION

S. No.	Library Collection	Adequate	Inadequate	I Cannot say	Total
1	Books	108 (96.40%)	4 (3.60%)	0 (0.00%)	112 (100.00%)
2	Reference sources	32 (28.60%)	80 (71.40%)	0 (0.00%)	112 (100.00%)
3	Magazines	46 (41.00%)	46 (41.00%)	20 (18.00%)	112 (100.00%)
4	Manuscripts	41 (36.60%)	56 (50.00%)	15 (13.40%)	112 (100.00%)
5	Periodicals	92 (82.10%)	14 (12.50%)	0 (0.00%)	112 (100.00%)
6	Non-book materials	55 (49.10%)	33 (29.50%)	24 (21.40%)	112 (100.00%)

The table V depicts the purpose of seeking information from the library: 76 (67.90%) users visit for Course work and assignments, 84 (75.00%) Preparations for examinations and tests, 88 (78.60%) for general reading, 93 (83.00%) agreed for the visit to the library for updating Knowledge, 65 (58.00%) for writing articles, 76 (67.90%) for Class-group discussions, 69 (61.60%) for Seminars preparations, 92 (82.10%) for the purpose of preparing project, 59 (52.70%) keep up with current developments, 66 (58.90%) for the purpose of preparing for UGC/CSIR exams, 88 (78.60%) for prepare competitive exams.

The table VI examined the adequacy of theprinted library collection: 108 (96.40%) users are agreed to the books being adequate and 4 (3.60%) users did not agree to this. In addition,46(41.00%), 92(82.10%) and 55(49.10%) correspondingly agreed that there are adequate magazines, periodicals, and non-book materials. Whereas, majority of

80(71.40%) and 56 (50.00%) respondents agreed that reference sources and manuscripts are inadequate.

TABLE VII STUDENTS PREFERENCES OVER USE OF PRINT AND ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF RESOURCES

S. No.	Preferred Resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Printed Versions	26	23.20%
2	Electronic Version	31	27.70%
3	Both	55	49.10%
	Total	112	100.00%

The above table highlights that 26 (23.20%) users prefer to use only the printed versions of information sources, 31 (27.70%) prefer to use only the electronic version and 55 (49.10%) prefer to use both the print and electronic versions.

TABLE VIII USE OF INFORMATION SOURCES

S. No.	Information sources	Most Useful	Very Useful	Moderately	Not Useful	Total
1	Primary journals	66 (58.90%)	32 (28.60%)	9 (8.00%)	5 (4.50%)	112 (100.00%)
2	Dissertations/theses	32 (28.60%)	51 (45.50%)	29 (25.90%)	0 (0.00%)	112 (100.00%)
3	Text book	53 (47.30%)	19 (17.00%)	40 (35.70%)	0 (0.00%)	112 (100.00%)
4	Monographs	27 (24.10%)	16 (14.30%)	64 (57.10%)	5 (4.50%)	112 (100.00%)
5	Encyclopaedias	57 (50.90%)	22 (19.60%)	28 (25.00%)	5 (4.50%)	112 (100.00%)
6	Dictionaries	63 (56.20%)	4 (3.60%)	40 (35.70%)	5 (4.50%)	112 (100.00%)
7	Handbooks	63 (56.20%)	4 (3.60%)	35 (31.30%)	10 (8.90%)	112 (100.00%)
8	Manuals	52 (46.40%)	28 (25.00%)	28 (25.00%)	4 (3.60%)	112 (100.00%)

The most important sources of information are Primary journals, Dissertations/theses, Text book, Monographs, Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Handbooks, and Manuals. About 66 (58.90%) users find Primary journals as most useful source, 63 (56.20%) each of the users prefer Dictionaries and Handbooks, 57 (50.90%) users find the Encyclopaedias most useful, 53 (47.30%), 52 (46.40%) and 27 (24.10%) users corresponding consider Textbooks, Manuals and Monographs as most useful, and 51 (45.50%) consider Dissertations/theses as very useful source of information.

TABLE IX AWARENESS OF E-RESOURCES

Awareness of E-resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	89.30%
No	12	10.70%
Total	112	100.00%

The above table depicts awareness of e resources: 100(89.30%) respondents were aware of e-resources and 12(10.70%) respondents answered negatively.
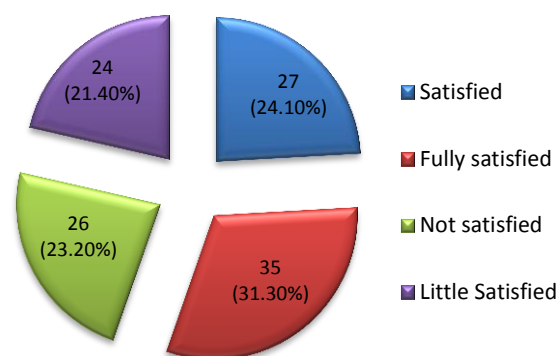

Fig. 3 Level of satisfaction

The above figure depicts the level of satisfaction by using the sources of information. It shows that 27 (24.10%) users are satisfied, 35 (31.30%) users are fully satisfied, 26 (23.20%) users are not satisfied, and 24 (21.40%) are a little satisfied in using the sources of information found in the library.

TABLE X LEVELS OF SUFFICIENCY/ADEQUACY OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

S. No.	Printed Resources	Highly Sufficient	Sufficient	Fairly Sufficient	Slightly Sufficient	Insufficient
1	Books	70 (62.50%)	28 (25.00%)	6 (5.40%)	5 (4.50%)	3 (2.60%)
2	Journals /Magazines	12 (10.70%)	46 (41.10%)	24 (21.40%)	20 (17.90%)	10 (8.90%)
3	Back volumes of journals	23 (20.50%)	47 (42.00%)	30 (26.80%)	4 (3.60%)	8 (7.10%)
4	Project / Thesis	26 (23.20%)	38 (33.90%)	5 (4.40%)	11 (9.80%)	32 (28.70%)
5	Patents / Standards	51 (45.60%)	8 (7.10%)	5 (4.50%)	10 (8.90%)	38 (33.90%)
6	Newspapers	38 (33.90%)	52 (46.40%)	15 (13.40%)	5 (4.50%)	2 (1.80%)
	E-resources					
7	E-journals	16 (14.30%)	44 (39.30%)	32 (28.60%)	16 (14.30%)	4 (3.50%)
8	E-books	15 (13.40%)	35 (31.30%)	37 (33.00%)	20 (17.80%)	5 (4.50%)
9	E-databases	16 (14.30%)	44 (39.30%)	37 (33.00%)	10 (8.90%)	5 (4.50%)
10	E-theses & Dissertations	48 (42.80%)	41 (36.60%)	3 (2.70%)	4 (3.60%)	16 (14.30%)

Several types of information resources were identified, as required by the respondents. As per the responses in above table, 71 (63.40%) users considered the Books, 51 (45.60%) considered Patents / Standards and E-theses & Dissertations - 48 (42.80%) considered E-theses & Dissertations as highly sufficient. Whereas, 46 (41.00%) thought that the Journals / Magazines, 47 (42.00%) for Back volumes of journals, 38 (33.90%) Project / Theses, 52 (46.40%) Newspapers, and 44 (39.30%) each for E-journals and E-databases as sufficient sources. Resources like E- books were considered fairly sufficient by 37 (33.00%) respondents.

TABLE IX USAGE OF DATABASE

S. No.	Database	Daily	2-3 Times a Week	4-5 Times in a Month	Once or a Twice in a month	Never
1	American Chemical Society	24 (21.40%)	25(22.30%)	24 (21.40%)	16 (14.30%)	23 (20.60%)
2	Institute of Physics	24 (21.40%)	18 (16.10%)	23 (20.50%)	21 (18.80%)	26 (23.20%
3	EPW	19 (17.00%)	29 (25.90%)	31 (27.70%)	12 (10.70%)	21 (18.70%)
4	Emerald	10 (8.90%)	28 (25.00%)	20 (17.90%)	25 (22.30%)	29 (25.90%)
5	Taylor and Francis	16 (14.30%)	24 (21.40%)	25 (22.30%)	29 (25.90%)	18 (16.10%)
6	Springer	22 (19.60%)	27 (24.10%)	18 (16.10%)	16 (14.30%)	29 (25.90%)
7	JSTOR	19 (17.00%)	14 (12.50%)	21 (18.80%)	31 (27.60%)	27 (24.10%)
8	American Institute of Physics	22 (19.60%)	23 (20.50%)	21 (18.80%)	20 (17.90%)	26 (23.20%)
9	Blackwell-Wiley	27 (24.10%)	21 (18.80%)	18 (16.10%)	24 (21.40%)	22 (19.60%)
10	Sage Publications	25 (22.30%)	23 (20.60%)	25 (22.30%)	14 (12.50%)	25 (22.30%)
11	Project Muse	23 (20.50%)	27 (24.10%)	26 (23.30%)	22 (19.60%)	14 (12.50%)
12	Oxford Uni Press	23 (20.50%)	17 (15.20%)	19 (17.00%)	25 (22.30%)	28 (25.00%)
13	Port Land	23 (20.50%)	21 (18.80%)	25 (22.30%)	16 (14.30%)	27 (24.10%)
14	Project Euclid	26 (23.20%)	15 (13.40%)	17 (15.20%)	35 (31.20%)	19 (17.00%)
15	Annual Reviews	24 (21.40%)	19 (17.10%)	22 (19.60%)	25 (22.30%)	22 (19.60%)
16	Cambridge Uni Press	21 (18.80%)	10 (8.90%)	22 (19.60%)	35 (31.30%)	24 (21.40%)
17	Nature	31 (27.70%)	27 (24.10%)	19 (17.00%)	20 (17.90%)	15 (13.30%)

The survey shows that the frequently usage of different databases. As per the study, out of 112 respondents, 31 (27.70%) use the Nature database, followed by 24 (21.40%) each using the American Chemical Society, Institute of Physics, and Annual Reviews on a daily basis. About 28 (25.00%) and 29 (25.90%) users like to access Emerald and EPW 2-3 times in a week, 27 (24.10%) respondents each use Springer, Project Muse, and Nature databases. Around 31 (27.70%) users accessed the EPW and 25 (22.30%) each accessed Taylor and Francis and Sage Publications 4-5 times a month. Nearly 21 (18.80%) users each like to access JSTOR and the American Institute of Physics and 35 (31.30%) each user accessed the Cambridge University Press and Project Euclid once or a twice a month. It can be seen that some of the respondents never consult databases.

TABLE XII USAGE OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATABASE

S. No.	Bibliographical Database	Daily	2-3 Times a Week	4-5 Times in a Month	Once or a Twice in a Month	Never
1	MathSciNet	23 (20.50%)	22 (19.60%)	20 (17.80%)	23 (20.50%)	24 (21.40%)
2	Web of Science	22 (19.60%)	30 (26.80%)	24 (21.40%)	17 (15.20%)	19 (17.00%)
3	JCCC	27 (24.10%)	33 (29.40%)	17 (15.20%)	17 (15.20%)	18 (16.10%)
4	SciFinder	16 (14.30%)	12 (10.70%)	24 (21.40%)	33 (29.50%)	27 (24.10%)
5	ISID	21 (18.80%)	22 (19.60%)	25 (22.30%)	21 (18.80%)	23 (20.50%)
6	Royal Society of Chemistry	14 (12.50%)	21 (18.80%)	26 (23.20%)	20 (17.90%)	31 (27.60%)

The above table depicts the usage of the bibliographical databases. As per the table, MathSciNet is mostly used by 23 (20.50%) users on a daily basis, 30 (26.80%) and 33 (29.40%) respondents like to use the Web of Science and JCCC 2-3 times in a week, ISID and Royal Society of Chemistry is used by 25 (22.30%) and 26 (23.20%) users respectively 4-5 times a month, and SciFinder is used by 33 (29.50%) users once or a twice a month.

VII. CONCLUSION

Information resources is one of the rapidly accelerating revolution within information technology and it might become one of the default method of electronic information delivery, as the future libraries would be advised to consider their approach towards beginning a move to the information resources, rather than later. Libraries information resources are one of the places for the use of e-resources which helps into the future, which brings several benefits for the libraries. The use of e-sources helps the library in lowering the total costs by sharing the e-resources and also by providing the print also it enhances both experience and library staff workflow. Local library systems served an important purpose earlier in library automation and require tremendous duplication of effort to build and to maintain a database, buying equipment and installing updates. In fact, some libraries can get stuck in the initial upgrade mode so care has to be taken which involves lots of testing and retesting and time consuming customization.

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