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Information Seeking Behaviors of Ph.D. Research Scholars of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Gautam Buddha Central Library: A Study

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the assess the users information seeking behaviors of research scholars. The stud explore the purpose of using information resources and types of problems faces by research scholars while accessing the information resources. For the study survey research method has adopted and structure questionnaires was used a tools for getting primary data. The Findings of the study significant respondents are concerned age of 23-27 years i.e. 51.79 percent . The study revels that majority of the respondents are seeking information for research purpose.

Introduction

Library and information centres are widely role played in conservation and preservation of information resources. Due to drastically changes of users information needs and taste its essential for library redesigning their resources and services. Academic libraries are pivotal role played in procurator of information resources, storage, made serviceable and dissemination of information for filing the aim and objectives of the institution Previously several studies seen that most of the libraries are completion their work in traditional way and their services are not fit for present required of users needs. Therefore its essential for libraries to drastically changes their products and services so that improve the users satisfaction, ranking of institution, promotion of research , generation of new ideas and so on. Kushawaha (2018)[1] mention their study information and communication technology are significant role played in improving library resources and services.

Review of Literature

Gordon et.al. (2020)[2] explore the problems of faces mathematical students while accessing the information from library. For the study survey research method has been adopted and questionnaires were used a tools for getting primary data. In this study 112 students and faculties of four Canadian universities has been included. The study reveals that minority of the mathematician users i.e. 12.5% are have knowledge how to search information their requirement whereas 28.5% users are unsuccessful for searching information.

Fitzgerald (2018)[3] conducted a study to examine the impact of information seeking pattern on research productivity of research scholars. For the study survey research method has adopted and questionnaires were used a tools for getting primary data. The study reveals that majority of the research scholars were agreed that highly influence of research work.

Baro, Onyenania & Osaheni (2010)[4] examine the information seeking Pattern of under graduate students of selected university libraries of Nigeria. For the study survey research method has been adopted and questionnaires were used a tools for getting primary data. The sample size of the study is 259 and random sampling techniques was used a tool for selection of respondents. The study reveals that majority of the users are using traditional method for seeking information to library due to less knowledge of digital literacy.

Patricia (2005)[5] conducted a study to examine the meaning of information seeking behaviors and their presence in present scenario. Author found basically four aspects - initiation, selection, collection, presentation. The study reveals that absence of attention to theory and research on the part of practical journals of library science in one key paradigm of the discipline.

Objectives

- To identify the seeking pattern of research scholars of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University library.
- To investigate the purpose of using information resources.
- To explore the types of problems faced by research scholars while accessing the information resources

Research Methodology

For the present conducted study survey research method has adopted and structure questionnaires have used tools for getting primary data. Before the primary data gathered questionnaires are prepared and cross checked are the points of questions which are closely related to objectives of the study. The primary data has been gather both online and offline to the research scholars. For the study 300 questionnaires were send to the online out of them 101 questionnaires were received and remaining 67 questionnaires were collected by self from research scholars. Thus 168 sample sizes have been included for analysis and interpretation of data. After the gathered data MS. Excel .10.1 version has been used for analysis of data. The data was presented in both table and figure formats.

Data analysis and Interpretation

Table. 1 Response rate

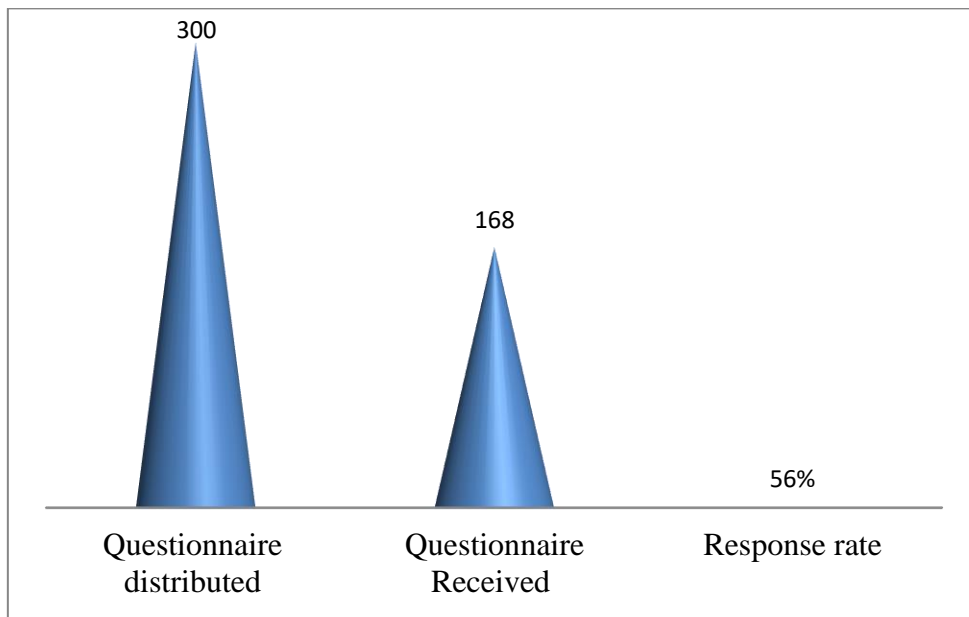| Respondents	Questionnaire distributed	Questionnaire Received	Response rate
Ph.D. research scholars	300	168	56%

Figure.1

The above table .1 and Figure. 1 shows the response rate of questionnaires. The table and figure presented that total 300 questionnaires were distributed among research scholars out of the them 168 questionnaires were received i.e. 56% response rate of respondents has been included in this study.

Table. 2 Gender wise response rate

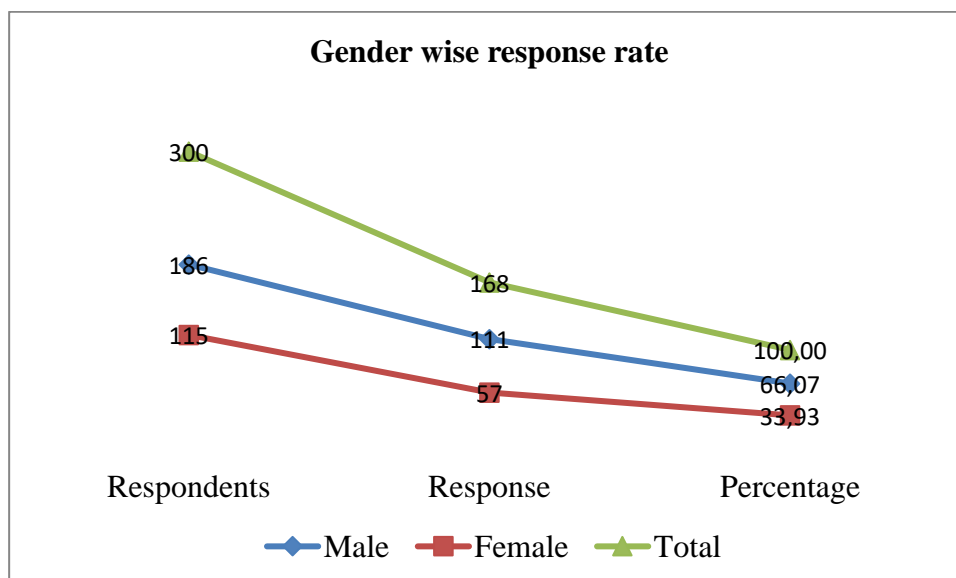| Gender	Respondents	Response	Percentage
Male	186	111	66.07
Female	115	57	33.93
Total	300	168	100.00

Figure.2

Table.2 and figure .2 shows the gender wise response rate of respondents. The primary data clearly

presented that 111 respondents were response i.e. 66.07% which are concerned to the male whereas 57 respondents were response i.e. 33.93% are related to female.

Table.3 Age wise respondents

Age of respondents	Response	Percentage
18-22	3	1.79
23-27	87	51.79
28-32	71	42.26
33- Above	7	4.17
Total	168	100.00

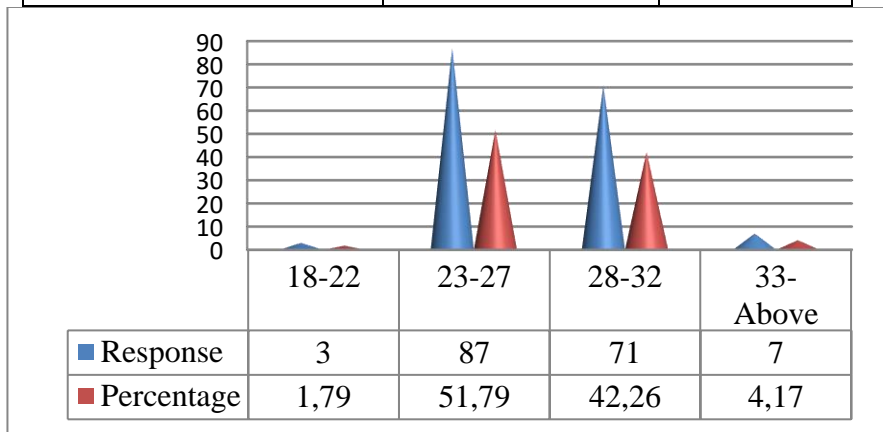|	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-Above
Response	3	87	71	7
Percentage	1,79	51,79	42,26	4,17

Figure.3

Table. 3 and figure .3 presented the age wise response rate of respondents. The above table and figure indicated that 1.79% respondents are pursuing Ph.D. in age of 18- 22 years. followed by 51.79% respondents are in age of 23-27 years; 42.26% respondents are in age of 28-32 years; 4.17% respondents are age of 33-above years.

Table. 4 Place of seeking information

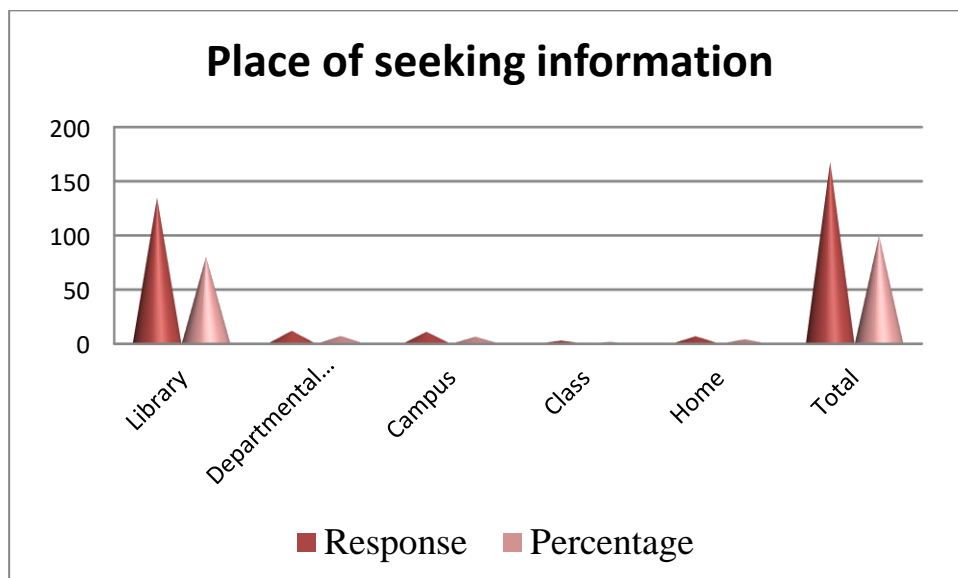| Place of seeking information	Response	Percentage
Library	135	80.36
Departmental Library	12	7.14
Campus	11	6.55
Class	3	1.79
Home	7	4.17
Total	168	100.00

Figure.4

Table.4 and Figure .4 shows the place of seeking information by research scholars. The above table and figure reveals that 80.36% respondents are seeking information to library followed by 7.14% respondents are seeking to departmental library; 6.55% seeking in campus; 1.79% respondents are seeking in class; 4.17% respondents are seeking information their home.

Table.5 Pattern of information seeking

Sources	Respondents	Percentage
Research guide	45	26.79
G B library	67	39.88
Internet	51	30.36
Friends/ Colleagues	2	1.19
Other library	3	1.79
Total	168	100.00

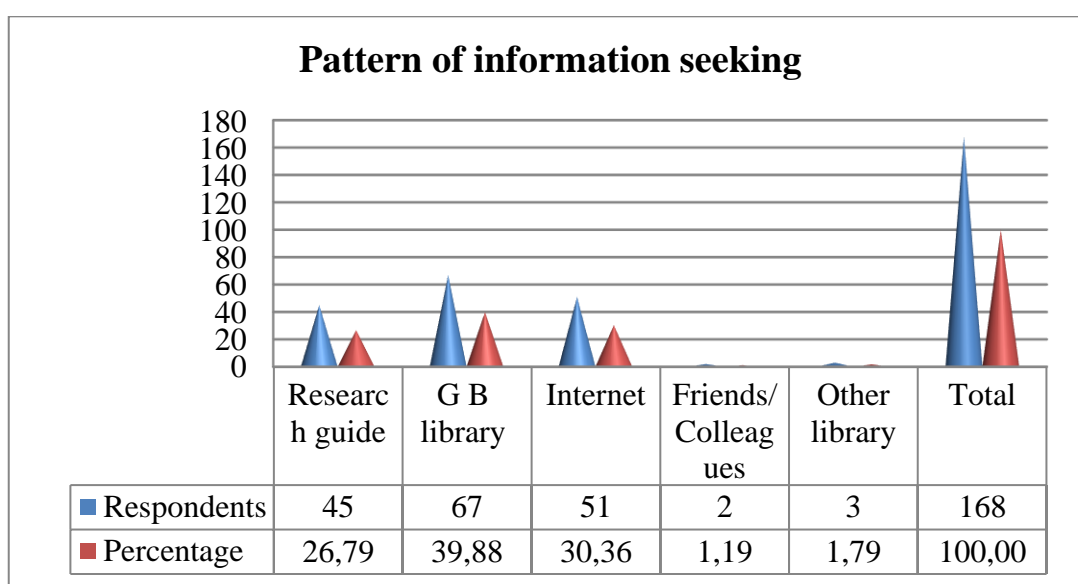|	Research guide	G B library	Internet	Friends/ Colleagues	Other library	Total
Respondents	45	67	51	2	3	168
Percentage	26,79	39,88	30,36	1,19	1,79	100,00

Figure.5

Table.5 and figure 5 shows the pattern of information seeking of researchers. The study reveals that

26.79% respondents were seeking information by research guide followed by 39.88% respondents are usage pattern of seeking information through GB library; 30.36% respondents are employed pattern through internet; 1.19% respondents are usage pattern of Friends/ Colleagues; 1.79% respondents are employed pattern of seeking information by other library.

Table.6 Purpose of seeking information

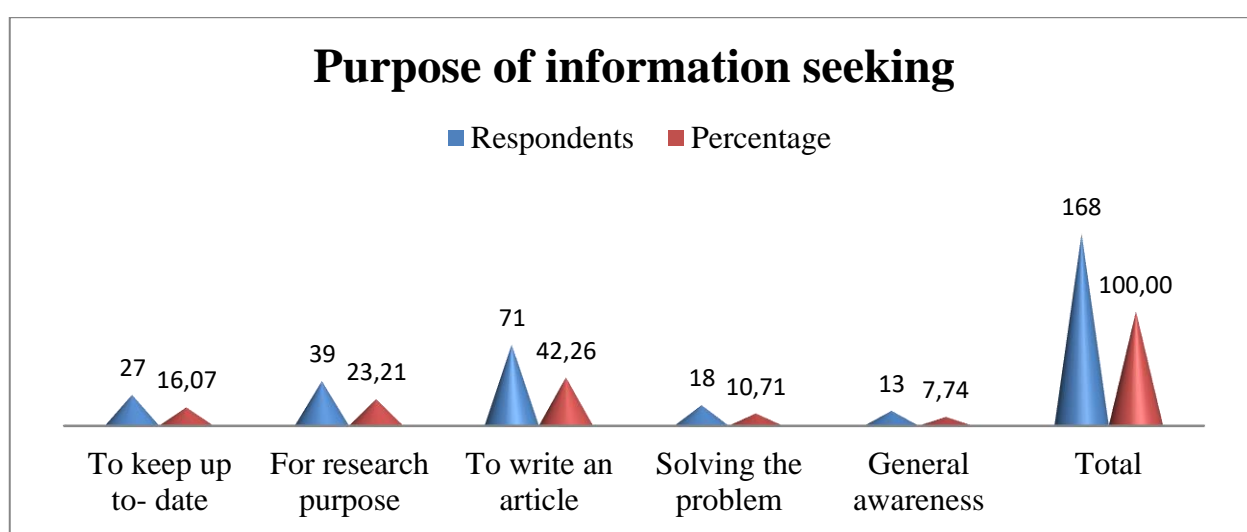| Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
To keep up to- date	27	16.07
For research purpose	39	23.21
To write an article	71	42.26
Solving the problem	18	10.71
General awareness	13	7.74
Total	168	100.00

Figure .6

Table. 6 and figure. 6 shows the purpose of seeking information. The table and figure clearly presented that 16.07% respondents are seeking information for keeping up to date themselves followed by 23.21% respondents are seeking information for research purpose; 42.26% respondents are seeking information to the library for writing an article; 10.71% respondents are seeking information for solving the problems; 7.74% respondents are seeking information for general awareness

Table.7 Problems faced by research scholars

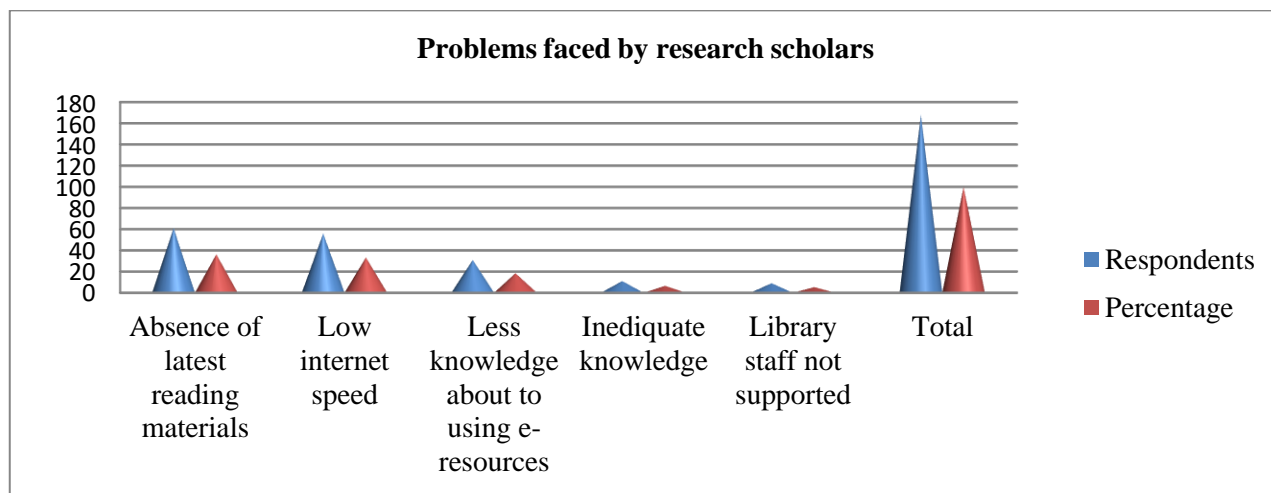| Problems faced by researchers	Respondents	Percentage
Absence of latest reading materials	61	36.31
Low internet speed	56	33.33
Less knowledge about to using e-resources	31	18.45
Inadequate knowledge about to using OPAC	11	6.55
Library staff not supported	9	5.36
Total	168	100.00

Figure.7

Table .7and figure .7 shows the problems faced by research scholars while seeking of information of the library. The analyzed data clearly presented that 36.31% research scholars are faces problems due to availability of out to dated of reading materials followed by 33.33% research scholars faces problems while seeking information due to low internet speed; 18.45% research scholars faces problems because of less knowledge about to using e- resources; 6.55% research scholars are faces problems due to inadequate knowledge about to using OPAC; 5.36% research scholars are faces problems because of library staff not supported while seeking of information.

Conclusion

Information seeking behaviors are widely role played in finding the relevant information of information seeker. Due to changing products and services as well as publication model of primary sources, there are needs of present hour for library to time to time conducted orientation program about to way of using library resources. The study reveals that majority of the research scholars are seeking information in library and 39.88% respondents having patter of seeking information from GB library. The study also reveals that 42.26% respondents are seeking information for the purpose of writing an article. The present study clearly indicated that 36.31% respondents are faces problems due to absence of latest reading materials availability in library and also significant problems are faces slow internet speed in library.

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