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The Use Of Bibliographical Sources By The Facutly Members Of Vignan Group Of Educational Institutions: A Study

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Abstract: ***This article reports the result of a study of the use of bibliographical sources by the faculty members of Vignan Group of Educational Institutions, Andhra Pradesh. A questionnaire was distributed to 550 faculty members and 385 filled in questionnaires were returned, giving an overall response rate of 70 percent. The results shows that the there is no significant difference in the level of dependence on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members. Junior and senior faculty members differ significantly from one another in dependency in this regard. That means more junior faculty members depended on abstracting and indexing periodicals than the senior faculty members. However, there are no significant differences in dependency between the female and male faculty members, and junior and senior faculty members on library catalogues, citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals, announcements from publishers and book sellers, consulting experts in the field, and consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements. Overall the faculty members are heavily depended on the library catalogues and less depended on the announcements from publishers and book seller for getting relevant references for their requirements when compared to other bibliographical sources.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Understanding information needs and seeking behavior of faculty is top priority in the information service delivery of any academic library. The responsibility of library is to lend its services equivalent to those behaviour response by understands the information needs and information seeking behaviour of its users. Information needs are indication of a knowledge gap which needs to be satisfied. The teacher is the transporter of learning. Teacher words "one can only take a horse to the canal but cannot force it to drink, similarly the student or user can be taken to school or college to learn but cannot be forced to learn except if the teacher is well trained, well knowledge in core curriculum content than child improvement can be possible by apply suitable methods and strategies to promote all-round development of the learners to permit them be converted into countable to national progress." Librarians and library-staff must understand the criteria of information seeking and information used by users for providing information services, designing new information systems, intervening in the operation of existing systems, or planning service programmes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to know the extent of dependence on various bibliographical sources for getting the relevant required references by the faculty members.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

There would not be any significant differences in the extent of dependence on various bibliographical sources for getting relevant references between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members.

II. SCOPE, LIMITATION AND METHODOLOY

In order to study the usage level of library services and facilities of the Vignan engineering Institutions, Andhra Pradesh, a user survey of is commissioned by selecting 8 engineering institutions from among the total39institutions that come under the umbrella of the Vignan Group of Educational Institutions are selected as sample in the first instance:

It may be noted that these select engineering institutions have varied stakeholders such as teaching faculty, non-teaching staff, post-graduate students and under-graduate students who may considered as the users of the Vignan Group of Educational Institutions. The researcher has selected only faculty members as sample of second instance.

At present, there are a total number of 1380 faculty members are working in the selected engineering colleges under the Vignan Group of Educational Institutions, Andhra Pradesh. Since the population is too large to study in view of time and cost involved, a sample of 550 (40% of the total population) users has been drawn from the total population by using stratified random sampling technique. However, the researcher received responses from 385 (70% of the sample) users only. The collected data was further supplemented by informal discussion with the users. The end result of the outcome is presented in the form of analysis and Interpretation in the following tables.

III. DEPENDENCE ON BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

The level of dependency of the faculty members on different bibliographical sources namely, library catalogues, abstracting and indexing periodicals, citations in current reading materials, such as books and periodicals, announcements form publishers and book sellers, consulting experts in the field, consulting colleagues and fellow professionals, and consulting library staff for getting relevant references for their requirements were discussed in the following paragraphs.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES

The distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependency on library catalogues for getting relevant references for their requirements, gender and status is shown in Table 1.

Level of Motivation	Gender		Status		Total
	Female	Male	JFM	SFM	
Strongest	49 (44.54)	136 (49.45)	137 (48.93)	48 (45.72)	185 (48.05)
Fairly Strongest	47 (42.73)	111 (40.36)	119 (42.5)	39 (37.14)	158 (41.04)
Average	14 (12.73)	28 (10.19)	24 (8.57)	18 (17.14)	42 (10.91)
Total	**n=110 (100.00)**	**n=275 (100.00)**	**n=280 (100.00)**	**n=105 (100.00)**	**N=385 (100.00)**

Note: Numbers indicated in parentheses are percentages

Table 1: Distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependence on library catalogues

Relation	χ^2 value	DF	TV	NR	LS
Female – Male	0.9677	2	5.991	NS	0.05
JFM - SFM	5.8411	2	5.991	NS	0.05

It is evident from Table 1 that 48.05 percent of the faculty members are strongly depended on library catalogues for getting relevant references for their requirements, 41.04 percent of them fairly strongly depended and the remaining 10.91 percent average depended by it.

It is also evident from Table 1 that there are no significant differences in dependency between the female and male faculty members, and junior and senior faculty members on library catalogues for getting relevant references for their requirements. It is evidenced by the Chi-square values, which are not significant at 0.05 level with two degrees of freedom.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING PERIODICALS

The distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependency on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, gender and status is shown in Table 2

Level of Motivation	Gender		Status		Total
	Female	Male	JFM	SFM	
Strongest	29 (26.36)	69 (25.09)	79 (28.21)	19 (18.09)	98 (25.45)
Fairly Strongest	41 (37.27)	101 (36.73)	109 (38.93)	33 (31.43)	142 (36.88)
Average	21 (19.09)	66 (24.00)	59 (21.07)	28 (26.67)	87 (22.60)
Weakest	19 (17.28)	39 (14.18)	33 (11.79)	25 (23.81)	58 (15.07)
Total	**n=110 (100.00)**	**n=275 (100.00)**	**n=280 (100.00)**	**n=105 (100.00)**	**N=385 (100.00)**

Note: Numbers indicated in parentheses are percentages

Table 2: Distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependence on abstracting and indexing periodicals

Relation	χ^2 value	DF	TV	NR	LS
Female – Male	1.3925	3	7.815	NS	0.05
JFM - SFM	12.6227	3	7.815	Sig	0.05

It is evident from Table 2 that 36.88 percent of the faculty members are fairly strongly depended on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 25.45 percent of them strongly depended, 22.60 percent of them average depended and the remaining 15.07 percent are weekly depended by it.

It is also evident from Table 2 that there is no significant difference in the level of dependence on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members as indicated by the Chi-square value, which is not significant at 0.05 level with three degrees of freedom. However, there is highly significant difference in this regard between the junior and senior faculty members as evidenced by the chi-square value, which is significant at 0.05 level with three degrees of freedom. That means more junior faculty members depended on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements compared to senior faculty members.

CITATIONS IN CURRENT READING MATERIALS SUCH AS BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

The distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependency on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, gender and status is shown in Table 3.

Level of Motivation	Gender		Status		Total
	Female	Male	JFM	SFM	
Strongest	33 (30.00)	94 (34.18)	93 (33.21)	34 (32.38)	127 (32.99)
Fairly Strongest	43 (39.09)	103 (37.45)	105 (37.5)	41 (39.05)	146 (37.92)
Average	21 (19.09)	52 (18.91)	55 (19.64)	18 (17.14)	73 (18.96)
Weakest	13 (11.82)	26 (9.46)	27 (9.65)	12 (11.43)	39 (10.13)
Total	**n=110 (100.00)**	**n=275 (100.00)**	**n=280 (100.00)**	**n=105 (100.00)**	**N=385 (100.00)**

Note: Numbers indicated in parentheses are percentages

Table 3: Distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependence on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals

Relation	χ^2 value	DF	TV	NR	LS
Female – Male	0.9067	3	7.815	NS	0.05
JFM - SFM	0.5564	3	7.815	NS	0.05

It is evident from Table 3 that 37.92 percent of the faculty members are fairly strongly depended on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 32.99 percent of them strongly depended, 18.96 percent of them average depended and the remaining 10.13 percent are weekly depended by it.

It is also evident from Table 3 that there are no significant difference in the level of dependence on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members as indicated by the Chi-square values, which are not significant at 0.05 level with three degrees of freedom.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM PUBLISHERS AND BOOK SELLERS

The distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependency on citations in announcements from publishers and book sellers for getting relevant references for their requirements, gender and status is shown in Table 4.

Level of Motivation	Gender		Status		Total
	Female	Male	JFM	SFM	
Strongest	15 (13.64)	47 (17.09)	45 (16.07)	17 (16.19)	62 (16.10)
Fairly Strongest	24 (21.82)	57 (20.73)	62 (22.14)	19 (18.09)	81 (21.04)
Average	35 (31.82)	92 (33.45)	94 (33.57)	33 (31.43)	127 (32.99)
Weakest	36 (32.72)	79 (28.73)	79 (28.22)	36 (34.29)	115 (29.87)
Total	**n=110 (100.00)**	**n=275 (100.00)**	**n=280 (100.00)**	**n=105 (100.00)**	**N=385 (100.00)**

(Note: Numbers indicated in parentheses are percentages)

Table 4: Distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependence on announcements from publishers and book sellers

Relation	χ^2 value	DF	TV	NR	LS
Female – Male	1.1114	3	7.815	NS	0.05
JFM - SFM	1.644	3	7.815	NS	0.05

It is evident from Table 4 that 32.99 percent of the faculty members are average depended on announcements from publishers and book sellers for getting relevant references for their requirements, 29.87 percent of them weekly depended, 21.04 percent of them fairly strongly depended and the remaining 16.10 percent are strongly depended by it.

It is also evident from Table 4 that there are no significant difference in the level of dependence on announcements from publishers and book sellers for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members as indicated by the Chi-square values, which are not significant at 0.05 level with three degrees of freedom.

CONSULTING EXPERTS IN THE FIELD

The distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependency on citations in consulting experts in the field for getting relevant references for their requirements, gender and status is shown in Table 5.

It is evident from Table 5 that 39.22 percent of the faculty members are fairly strongly depended on consulting experts in the field for getting relevant references for their requirements, 30.91 percent of them strongly depended, 18.96 percent of them average depended and the remaining 10.91 percent are weekly depended by it.

It is also evident from Table 5 that there are no significant difference in the level of dependence on consulting experts in the field for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members as indicated by the Chi-square values, which are not significant at 0.05 level with three degrees of freedom.

Level of Motivation	Gender		Status		Total
	Female	Male	JFM	SFM	
Strongest	31 (28.18)	88 (32.00)	86 (30.71)	33 (31.43)	119 (30.91)
Fairly Strongest	44 (40.00)	107 (38.91)	112 (40.00)	39 (37.14)	151 (39.22)
Average	19 (17.27)	54 (19.64)	52 (18.57)	21 (20.00)	73 (18.96)
Weakest	16 (14.54)	26 (9.45)	30 (10.71)	12 (11.43)	42 (10.91)
Total	**n=110 (100.00)**	**n=275 (100.00)**	**n=280 (100.00)**	**n=105 (100.00)**	**N=385 (100.00)**

Note: Numbers indicated in parentheses are percentages

Table 5: Distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependence on consulting experts in the field

Relation	χ^2 value	DF	TV	NR	LS
Female – Male	2.4926	3	7.815	NS	0.05
JFM - SFM	0.2895	3	7.815	NS	0.05

CONSULTING COLLEAGUES AND FELLOW PROFESSIONALS

The distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependency on citations in consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements, gender and status is shown in Table 6.

Level of Motivation	Gender		Status		Total
	Female	Male	JFM	SFM	
Strongest	37 (33.64)	94 (34.18)	95 (33.93)	36 (34.28)	131 (34.03)
Fairly Strongest	47 (42.73)	115 (41.82)	118 (42.14)	44 (41.91)	162 (42.08)
Average	19 (17.27)	48 (17.45)	48 (17.14)	19 (18.09)	67 (17.40)
Weakest	7 (6.36)	18 (6.55)	19 (6.79)	6 (5.72)	25 (6.49)
Total	**n=110 (100.00)**	**n=275 (100.00)**	**n=280 (100.00)**	**n=105 (100.00)**	**N=385 (100.00)**

(Note: Numbers indicated in parentheses are percentages)

Table 6: Distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependence on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals

Relation	χ^2 value	DF	TV	NR	LS
Female – Male	0.0278	3	7.815	NS	0.05
JFM - SFM	0.1787	3	7.815	NS	0.05

It is evident from Table 6 42.08 that percent of the faculty members are fairly strongly depended on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 34.03 percent of them strongly depended, 17.40 percent of them average depended and the remaining 6.49 percent are weekly depended by it.

It is also evident from Table 6 that there are no significant difference in the level of dependence on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members as indicated by the Chi-square values, which are not significant at 0.05 level with three degrees of freedom.

CONSULTING LIBRARY STAFF

The distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependency on citations in consulting library staff for getting relevant references for their requirements, gender and status is shown in Table 7.

Level of Motivation	Gender		Status		Total
	Female	Male	JFM	SFM	
Strongest	15 (13.64)	58 (21.09)	59 (21.07)	14 (13.33)	73 (18.96)
Fairly Strongest	28 (25.45)	91 (33.09)	92 (32.86)	27 (25.71)	119 (30.91)
Average	35 (31.82)	62 (22.54)	65 (23.21)	32 (30.48)	97 (25.19)
Weakest	32 (29.09)	64 (23.28)	64 (22.86)	32 (30.48)	96 (24.94)
Total	**n=110 (100.00)**	**n=275 (100.00)**	**n=280 (100.00)**	**n=105 (100.00)**	**N=385 (100.00)**

(Note: Numbers indicated in parentheses are percentages

Table 7: Distribution of faculty members according to their level of dependence on consulting library staff

Relation	χ^2 value	DF	TV	NR	LS
Female – Male	7.5332	3	7.815	NS	0.05
JFM - SFM	7.0482	3	7.815	NS	0.05

It is evident from Table 7 that 30.91 percent of the faculty members are fairly strongly depended on consulting library staff for getting relevant references for their requirements, 25.19 percent of them average depended, 24.94 percent of them weekly depended and the remaining 18.96 percent are strongly depended by it.

It is also evident from Table 7 that there are no significant difference in the level of dependence on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members as indicated by the Chi-square values, which are not significant at 0.05 level with three degrees of freedom.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Most of the faculty members (48.05%) strongly depended on library catalogues for getting relevant references for their requirements, 41.04 percent fairly strongly depended and 10.91 percent average depended.
- ✓ There are no significant differences in dependency between the female and male faculty members, and junior and senior faculty members on library catalogues for getting relevant references for their requirements.
- ✓ Most of the faculty members (36.88%) fairly strongly depended on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 25.45 percent strongly depended, 22.60 percent average depended and 15.07 percent weekly depended.
- ✓ There is no significant difference in the level of dependence on abstracting and indexing periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members.
- ✓ Junior and senior faculty members differ significantly from one another in dependency in this regard. That means more junior faculty members depended on abstracting and indexing periodicals than the senior faculty members.
- ✓ Most of the faculty members (37.92%) fairly strongly depended on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 32.99 percent strongly depended, 18.96 percent average depended and 10.13 percent weekly depended.
- ✓ There are no significant difference in the level of dependence on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members.
- ✓ Most of the faculty members (37.92%) fairly strongly depended on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 32.99 percent strongly depended, 18.96 percent average depended and 10.13 percent weekly depended.

- ✓ There are no significant difference in the level of dependence on citations in current reading materials such as books and periodicals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members.
- ✓ Most of the faculty members (32.99%) average depended on announcements from publishers and book sellers for getting relevant references for their requirements, 29.87 percent weekly depended, 21.04 percent fairly strongly depended and 16.10 percent strongly depended.
- ✓ There are no significant difference in the level of dependence on announcements from publishers and book sellers for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members.
- ✓ Most of the faculty members (39.22%) fairly strongly depended on consulting experts in the field for getting relevant references for their requirements, 30.91 percent strongly depended, 18.96 percent average depended and 10.91 percent weekly depended.
- ✓ There are no significant difference in the level of dependence on consulting experts in the field for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members.
- ✓ Majority of the faculty members (42.08%) fairly strongly depended on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements, 34.03 percent strongly depended, 17.40 percent average depended and 6.49 percent weekly depended.
- ✓ There are no significant difference in the level of dependence on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members.
- ✓ Most of the faculty members (30.91%) fairly strongly depended on consulting library staff for getting relevant references for their requirements, 25.19 percent average depended, 24.94 percent weekly depended and 18.96 percent strongly depended.
- ✓ There are no significant difference in the level of dependence on consulting colleagues and fellow professionals for getting relevant references for their requirements between the female and male faculty members and junior and senior faculty members.

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