Information Seeking Behavior of College Teachers- A Study at Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem, Tamilnadu

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Introduction

The widespread adoption of the Library and of information system concept provides the detailed study of information seeking behavior of user. Information has come to be recognized as an increasingly valuable commodity required by user and Librarians in order to plan and control operations effectively. The main goal of information system is to provide pinpointed, exhaustive and expedition information service pieces of recorded information are gathered from information centers to qualify personnel are recruited to establish purposive contact between the users of the information embodied in variety of documents.

Information is essential to reduce uncertainty, to tackle problems and to remain competitive. The problem of satisfying the information needs of faculty becoming complicated because of various factors as given below:

1. Increasing amount and complexity of literature which makes it uneconomical to acquire everything
2. Scattering of literature
3. Language barriers
4. Access to information

The efficient way of supplying the information, tailored to the user needs is to establish link between the information materials and faculties. The appropriate concepts involved describing the link between the use of the materials and the faculties are: 1.Accuracy 2.Relevance 3.Availability. In formulating Result –oriented policies for planning & operating the information centers, the information scientists need to know their information system, their reading habits & their information requirements. Therefore to ensure that the relevant & accurate information is made available to the user, the information workers need to conduct use, studies from to time.

Scope of User Studies

Surveys of library use on a particular day reveal as to how many readers used what service, and perhaps that the amount of such use varied according to some external characteristics such as sex, interest or status within an organization, These facts do not illustrate such materials as need, nor do they give much in planning future systems and services. Of more use are the studies of people's information needs and information seeking behaviors, particularly where these are based on what actually happens rather than on people's opinions of what might happen. Of primary interest are those studies, which contribute to our understanding of the user.

But borrowing from a library should raise a host of significant questions about User behaviors: What do readers do with material when they have borrowed them? What reading materials do people buy so that they do not need to borrow at all? How much use is made of library material within the libraries?

Purpose and Objectives of Library User Studies

Of the several methods of evaluating the library User surveys have gained significance as a well-established measurement technique, although methodologies employed have varied. They are a systematic in-depth attempt to obtain an objective view of a facility and match it against certain standards of efficiency, service, or rate of improvement.

Why User studies

The reasons for conducting various User studies are:

  i.   To identify the actual strengths and weakness of library resources and services;
 ii.   To identify the levels and kinds of User needs;
 iii.   To identify faculty and student priorities for library resources and services;
 iv.   To identify the limitations or problems, which seem discourage the use of the library;
  v.   To identify the level of involvement or participation of faculty and students in the library program and
 vi.   To improve the organization and planning for library services at both the local and national levels.

Since one of the objectives of a User study should be to predict future information demands and requirements, it is important that studies are not confined to establishing current requirements only. The problem is a familiar one, for a number of reasons; User is often not in a position to state their future information needs or the information that would make progress in their discipline. Usage patterns and User-stated requirements are partly a function existing services and the past experiences of user. However, it may not be the user's fault that information requirements cannot be established by the methods currently in use. A preoccupation with the inadequacies of the User is not the sort of attitude that the information scientists should take as he begins an inquiry about information needs and uses.

User of Libraries and their characteristics

While it is rather difficult to identify mutually exclusive categories of user, it is possible to indicate broadly the major categories of user of libraries. In general, the user may constitute the following categories; students, teachers and researchers, scholars, authors and writers, planners and policy makers, Business Managers, Executives, Entrepreneurs, Industrialists, Bureaucrats and the general public. The demand for information by each of the above group may vary according to its specific requirements.

Characteristics of the user

It is easy to list many characteristics of an individual, which may or may not relate to his information seeking behavior. Evidence is often conflicting or difficult to interpret. Age is one such variable. As so much information exists in printed form, clearly reading ability is an important variable. Difference in personality may also be relevant, factors as motivation; extraversion, introversion and emotional stability have all been postulated as possibly related to information seeking.

User Interface

i.   Library is a storehouse of knowledge; a library professional should make this knowledge accessible to all irrespective of their caste, creed or religion.
ii.   Every one coming to the library is a learner, whether he is a renowned intellectual a neo-literature, a child, All of them should be given equal attention, and everyone should find the library atmosphere congenial land the library, service satisfying. The library professional should establish a cordial relation with user after all; both are seekers- of knowledge.
iii.   Some persons become the readers of a library on their own, but the library professional should try to create readers by persuasion, by publishing library activities.

User Behavior

The fundamental premise is that the Librarian's major task of information is accomplished with human being, i.e., User as individuals. Accordingly, the study and understanding of user Librarian interaction should revolve around human behavior:

A Library's objectives are to meet the needs of its user's but the explicit commitment to user's faculty's needs requires the librarian to examine user's behavior as a first step to determining policy.

Pattern of user behavior

1. User of information belongs to identifiable groups with characteristic patterns of information requirements.
2. The role of the user is an important determinant of information need.
3. Accessibility is a key factor determining the use of an information sources.
4. The users' awareness of and ability to use, an information source is often imperfect.
5. Interpersonal communication is one of the most important means of transmitting information.
6. The amount of information required varies considerably between persons.
7. User often requires information to be supplied at short notice; decisions may have to be made at a given time regardless of the availability of information.

User and their influencing factors

What are the crucial factors that determine "the information user behavior of an individual? The three factors, i.e., attitudes, social stereotypes and reference group that usually influence the information-use-habit can be identified.

Commitment to values and standards forms an individual's 'personality'. Income, profession, education determine a person's membership in a particular 'social class'. Occupational activities, domestic activities and study commitment (viz. teaching the students, doing research, work, studying in the same course, attending seminars and conferences, delivering talk through TV / Radio, joining discussion in social, local or private gathering, educating children, developing and maintaining some family-cultures, giving leadership (formal or informal) to many social causes, etc make a level of individuals living conditions. Reference group is the group with which a person psychologically identifies himself or in relation to which he thinks himself and things around him.

The influence of the reference group is symbolic rather than physical and it may be possible that an individual operate under the influence of the appropriate reference group even without having an intimate contact with its members, professional colleagues, friends, acquaintance, fellow professionals outside the department / institution/ locality/ state/ country/ leaders/ experts in the field – all they can form a reference group of an individual which can control an individual's habits, behavior, styles and even activities. Demographic variable like sex and age are also a very powerful factor of any individual's information seeking behavior.

Sources of information:

The world is moving towards a knowledge-based society for which information is of primary importance. The last decide national and international initiatives have emerged to establish information, aimed at increasing the use of information to a wide variety of users. Hence in implementation information much focus is given to the following sources.

Books:

The highly personal nature of services in libraries and information centers makes the delivery of services so challenging. The services are not just limited to the conventional products such as books. Books are something regarded as a source of knowledge. It gives factual information especially of a private nature.

E-Books:

E-Books offer some unique advantages over printed equivalents. It includes electronic reference works, monographs and textbooks. In the e-book sector, increased efforts are being carried out in bringing greater support to online for retraining information.

Journals:

It is a personal record of occurrences, experience and reflections kept on a regular basis. From this, the users can utilize the information's as paradoxical presenting articles on a particular subject. Electronic journals are more effective as users prefer to log on to this than print. It will give information about all the services from time to time.

Magazine:

A Periodical containing a collection of articles, stories, pictures, or other features magazines are the second publication medium available to all people. Magazines could be information providers. Such as India Today and competitions success review etc., they could be labeled as "Leisure – reading".

Newspapers:

A daily or weekly publication on folded sheets contains news and articles and advertisements. It provides news to all the community members about the matters concerning them and the community.

Compact Disc (CD):

The Compact Disk (CD) includes the basis text recording to real time videos of laboratory experiments and all sort of aids like trials exams with extensive feedback, problem sets with worker- out answers, alternative readings, links to relevant web sites, interactive calculations.

Review of Literature

Accamma conducted a study on the scientists of Rubber Research institute to know their information needs and use pattern of information sources.

Adedibu and Adiou studied on the information needs and information seeking patterns of medical students at Lautech. Ogbomoso was using a questionnaire method for the survey. The survey revealed that 70 percent of respondents spent 3-8 hours per week in the library consulting books relevant to their areas of specialization, and 68 percent of this category approached the library staff for assistance in searching the books for their choice. The entire sample agreed that the library always willing to assist. The respondents for the improvement of the library made various suggestions.

Al-Saleem made a study on the investigation of the relationship academic role and the information seeking behavior of adult education faculty members at Madison in USA using a questionnaire method.

A study was undertaken by Allen to determine the patterns of library use by international student population.

Bowden and Robinson conducted a study on the information needs and information seeking behavior of nurses. The study mainly conducted by semi structured interviews the study to be particularly information conscious, needing a wide variety of information, and psychiatric nurses appear to be much less information conscious.

A study conducted by Curtis and Hurd on information seeking behavior, including use of major bibliographic tools by faculty members at the Illinois University Chicago revealed that over 70 percent of the faculty used index medicus or Medline. It was also found that there was a wide variation in the number of format of secondary services used by the faculty. This study recommended that

training sessions be to be conducted for the user on how to use new formats of bibliographic tools.

Detlefsen studied research literature relating to information behavior of life and scientists and health care providers. He discussed the paucity of models for information seeking behavior that have been tested in health care populations, and the frequently used methods investigation. A large number of information behavior research studies were analyzed to determine who does the research and where the research is published.

Friedlander surveyed medical school faculty to determine the role of the library in their work-related information seeking and to identify the factors that influenced their choice of sources. A high of informal source use was reported, particularly talking to co-worker or to an expert. When formal sources were used the respondents tended to use the medical school library or their personal library most frequently. The most easily accessible source found to be used by most medical school faculty.

Research Design

Objectives of the study

The following are the objectives of the study

1. To know the nature of library and to identify the number of faculty members in Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem.
2. To study the nature of library services rendered to faculty members for seeking information in Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem.
3. To study the library usage pattern of faculty members in Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem.
4. To make recommendation and Suggestions.

Hypotheses

1. Various faculty members of Salem Sowedeswari College utilization of time pattern are same.
2. Sex wise faculty members of Salem Sowedeswari College utilization of them pattern are same

Concepts

The concepts and terms, which are used in the present study, are explained in a nutshell in the following lines.

Faculties

A person who visits the library and benefits from its resources and services is generally termed as its faculties. He is referred to by different names such as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Research Advisor.

Person who is working and guiding research scholars who enrolled as a member of the library is considered as faculties for the purpose of the present study.

Methodology

The study is mainly based on the primary data collected from the teaching community through a well designed questionnaire besides, the secondary data have been collected from sources like text books, reference books etc.,

Methods of Data collection

The data was collected by using empirical method of questionnaire. At first a pilot study was conducted to test the feeling of the respondents in answering the questions then the well tested questionnaire were distributed personally to the facilities members Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem. Sufficient time was given to the respondents in furnishing the information. At the time of collection of filled questionnaire each respondent was requested to offer his / her comments and opinions on various concepts in it. Their suggestions relating to the improve of library services. Data were also collected from the annual magazine of the Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem.

Contents of the Questionnaire

It consists of the questions relating to the background information of the facilities members. It also consists of questions to know the extent of use of library services.

(a) Frequency of visit to the library and (b) the purposes for which the information is sought and collected (c) the extent of dependence on various bibliographical information (d) the channels used to get the required information (d) the channels used to get the required information (e) importance of these channels for teaching and research purpose (f) the extent of satisfaction of information sources, available in the college library.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table: 1 Faculty Wise Respondents, Duration of library Visit

Faculty	More than once in a week	Once in a week	Once in a fortnight	Once in a month	Grand total
Tamil	2 (40)	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (20)	5
English	7 (63.66)	2 (18.18)	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	11
Economics	2 (33.33)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	6
Commerce	8 (33.33)	7 (29.17)	5 (20.83)	4 (16.67)	24
Statistics	4 (28.57)	5 (35.71)	1 (7.14)	4 (28.57)	14
Total	23 (38.33)	17 (28.33)	9 (15)	11 (18.33)	60

Source: Primary data

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the majority of the respondents make library visit more than once in a week. The Tamil faculties visit the library more than once in a week with 40 per cent. The visit of faculties of the library is quite remarkable in English. It is quite discouraging of possession of inadequate library materials and other infrastructure facilities.

Table 2: Sex wise Respondents Duration of Library Visit

Sex	More than once in a week	Once in a week	Once in a fort night	Once in a month	Grand total
Male	16 (40)	10 (25)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	40
Female	7 (35)	7 (35)	4 (20)	2 (10)	20
Total	23 (38.33)	17 (28.33)	11 (18.33)	11 (31.67)	60

Source: Primary data

The above table indicated the sex wise respondents' library visit behavior. It could be noted that nearly a half (40%) of the male faculties make library visit more than once in a week while comparing the female faculties. It is clear that many faculties make more number of library visits than that of female faculties.

Table 3: Department wise respondents Quantum of time utilization pattern in library

Faculty	16-20hrs Per week	7-10 hours per week	4-hours per week	Less than 4 hours per week	Grand total
Tamil	2 (40)	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (20)	5
English	5 (45.45)	3 (27.27)	2 (18.18)	1 (9.09)	11
Economics	3 (50)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	6
Commerce	7 (29.17)	8 (33.33)	4 (16.67)	5 (20.83)	24
Statistics	4 (28.57)	6 (42.86)	2 (14.29)	2 (14.29)	14
Total	21 (35)	19 (31.67)	10 (16.67)	10 (16.67)	60

Source: Primary data

Chi – square summary Result

Variable	Chi-square calculated value	Degree of freedom	Chi-Square table value
DepartmentVs quantum of time utilization	8.629	12	5.99

Significant at 5% level

The Chi-square test is applied for further discussion. The computed chi-square value is 8.629 which are much greater than its tabulated value at 2 per cent level of significance. Hence the difference in faculty backgrounds is statically identified as significant with respect to respondents quantum of time utilization of premier department spend more times on availing the benefits of library services. The facility of English Department behind other in respect of quantum of time utilization in the library

Table 4: Sex wise respondents Quantum of time utilization pattern in library

Sex	16-20 hours per week	7-10 hours per week	4-6 hours per week	Less than 4 hours per week	Grand total
Male	15 (37.5)	12 (30)	7 (17.5)	6 (15)	40
Female	6 (30)	3 (15)	6 (30)	5 (25)	20
Total	**21** (35)	**15** (25)	**13** (21.67)	**11** (18.3)	**60**

Source: Primary data

Chi-square summary Result

Variable	Chi-square calculated value	Degree of freedom	Chi-square table value
Sex Vs quantum of time utilization	3.92	3	3.84

Significant at 5% level

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that male faculties relatively spend more time on availing the benefits of library services and facilities that of female faculties. The reason is female faculties perform dual role-one is the professional role and the other is the housewife role. This situation does not permit them to spend more time in the library.

Table 5: Department wise Respondents ways of getting relevant Bibliographical reference requirements

Faculty	Library catalogue	Abstracting and indexing of periodicals journals	Citations in current reading materials	Consulting specialist colleagues and library staff + browsing in library shelves	Browsing in internets and library shelves	Grand total
Tamil	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (20)	5
English	5 (45.45)	1 (9.09)	2 (18.18)	2 (18.18)	1 (9.09)	11
Economics	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	6
Commerce	6 (25)	9 (37.5)	3 (12.5)	4 (16.67)	2 (8.33)	24
Statistics	3 (21.43)	6 (42.86)	2 (14.29)	2 (14.29)	1 (8.33)	14
Total	17 (28.33)	18 (30)	9 (15)	10 (16.67)	6 (10)	60

Source: Primary data

The above table indicates the department wise respondents' source of getting relevant bibliography requirements. It could be noted that out of the 60 respondents 28.33 per cent of them acquired bibliographical reference through library catalogue. Out of total respondents 30 per cent of them search bibliographical reference through the devices of abstracting and indexing of periodicals of journals. This type of search behaviour is considerably prevalent (37.5%) among the faculties of commerce.

Out of the total 60 respondents 10 per cent of them search bibliographical references through browsing in internet and library shelves. The department wise analysis reveals that faculties of Tamil occupy the first position (20%) Economics the Second (16.67%) and English the third with respect to internet source of searching to internet source of searching bibliography information.

Table 6: Sex wise respondents' ways of Getting Relevant Bibliographical Reference Requirements

Sex	Library	Abstracting and indexing of periodicals journals	Citations in current reading materials	Counseling Specialist Colleagues and library staff + Browsing in library shelves	Browsing in internets and library shelves	Grand total
Male	11 (27.5)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	8 (20)	7 (17.5)	40
Female	7 (35)	6 (30)	3 (15)	2 (10)	2 (10)	20
Total	18 (30)	13 (21.67)	10 (16.67)	10 (16.67)	9 (15)	60

Source: Primary data

It could be seen clearly from the discussion that male faculties use modern means of searching bibliographical information like internet. However, its utilization has received less attention among the females faculties in the study area.

Table 7: College wise Distribution of users according to their level of Motivation with Regard to Broadening Area of Attention, Evolving Innovative Idea, Checking and Evaluation of Results and awareness if Government Decision on science and technology of funding

Faculty	Broadening area of attention				Evolving innovative ideas				Checking and evaluation of results				Awareness of govt decision on science and technology				Grand Total
	Strongest	Fair	Average	Weakest	Strongest	Fair	Average	Weakest	Strongest	Fair	Average	Weakest	Strongest	Fair	Average	Weakest	
Tamil	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
	(40)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(40)	(20)	(20)	(40)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(40)	(20)	(20)	(20)	
English	8	1	1	1	3	5	2	1	8	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	11
	(72.72)	(9.09)	(9.09)	(9.09)	(27.27)	(45.45)	(18.18)	(9.09)	(72.72)	(9.09)	(9.09)	(9.09)	(36.36)	(27.27)	(27.27)	(9.09)	
Economics	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	6
	(33.33)	(33.33)	(16.67)	(16.67)	(16.67)	(33.33)	(33.33)	(16.67)	(33.33)	(33.33)	(16.67)	(16.67)	(50)	(16.67)	(16.67)	(16.67)	
Commerce	7	6	5	6	8	6	5	5	6	7	4	7	8	9	3	4	24
	(29.16)	(25)	(20.83)	(25)	(33.33)	(25)	(20.83)	(20.83)	(25)	(29.16)	(16.67)	(29.16)	(33.33)	(37.5)	(15.5)	(17.03)	
Statistics	3	6	1	4	6	5	2	1	4	2	4	4	4	6	1	3	14
	(21.43)	(42.86)	(7.14)	(28.57)	(42.86)	(35.71)	(14.29)	(7.14)	(28.57)	(14.29)	(28.57)	(28.57)	(28.57)	(42.86)	(7.14)	(21.43)	
Total	22	16	9	13	19	20	12	9	22	13	11	14	21	20	9	10	60
	(36.67)	(26.67)	(15)	(21.67)	(31.67)	(33.33)	(20)	(15)	(36.67)	(21.67)	(18.33)	(23.33)	(35)	(33.33)	(15)	(16.66)	

Source: Primary data

Out of the total 360 respondents, 35 percent of them show the strongest motivation on awareness of government decision on science and technology; 31.9 percent of them possess a fair motivation; 17.5 percent of them show on average motivation; and the rest 15.55 percent of them reveal the weakest motivation in this record. The faculty of Tamil Department (43.75%) and

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Commerce Department (34.1%) show the strongest motivation; and the majority of the faculty of Statistics Department (44.7%) and Economics Department (47.4%) a fair motivation their awareness of government decision science and technology. The majority of the English Department respondents reveal the weakest motivation in the awareness of government decision on science and technology.

Table 8: College Wise Respondents' Extent of Dependence on Formal Sources of Library information

Faculty	Books			Articles in Journal			News paper			Government Documents			Dissertations		
	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence
Tamil	3 (60)	1 (20)	1 (20)	3 (60)	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (20)	2 (40)	2 (40)	1 (20)	2 (40)	2 (40)	2 (40)	1 (20)	2 (40)
English	6 (54.55)	2 (18.18)	3 (27.27)	5 (45.45)	3 (27.27)	3 (27.27)	4 (36.36)	3 (27.27)	4 (36.36)	4 (36.36)	3 (27.27)	4 (36.36)	5 (45.45)	2 (18.18)	4 (36.36)
Economics	3 (50)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	2 (33.33)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	3 (50)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	3 (50)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	3 (50)
Commerce	7 (29.17)	8 (33.33)	9 (37.5)	8 (33.33)	7 (29.17)	9 (37.5)	6 (25)	9 (37.5)	9 (37.5)	8 (33.33)	7 (29.17)	9 (37.5)	9 (37.5)	6 (25)	9 (37.5)
Statistics	5 (35.71)	3 (21.43)	6 (42.88)	4 (28.57)	4 (28.57)	6 (42.88)	3 (21.43)	5 (35.71)	6 (42.88)	4 (28.57)	3 (21.43)	7 (50)	3 (21.43)	4 (28.57)	7 (50)
Total	24 (40)	16 (26.67)	20 (36.33)	22 (36.67)	17 (28.33)	21 (35)	15 (25)	21 (35)	24 (40)	18 (30)	17 (28.33)	25 (41.67)	20 (33.33)	15 (25)	25 (41.67)

Source: Primary data

Table 9: College Wise Respondents Extent of Dependence on Formal Sources of Library information

Faculty	Survey Report			CD ROM			Indexing and abstracting			Map /atlas			Patents and standard			Intent services			Book reviews		
	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence	High dependence	Frequent Dependence	Occasional Dependence
Tamil	1 (20)	1 (20)	3 (60)	2 (46.9)	2 (37.5)	1 (15.6)	1 (28.12)	2 (37.5)	2 (34.4)	1 (18.75)	2 (37.5)	2 (43.75)	2 (37.5)	2 (43.75)	1 (18.75)	2 (46.9)	2 (31.25)	1 (21.9)	1 (15.6)	1 (31.25)	3 (53.12)
English	6 (48.6)	3 (27.14)	2 (24.3)	5 (41.42)	4 (35.7)	2 (22.85)	4 (34.3)	5 (42.85)	2 (22.85)	2 (21.42)	4 (37.14)	5 (41.42)	2 (22.85)	5 (40)	4 (37.14)	3 (27.14)	4 (38.6)	4 (34.3)	2 (21.42)	4 (32.85)	5 (45.71)
Economics	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.67)	3 (50)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.67)	3 (50)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.67)	3 (50)	2 (33.3))	1 (16.67)	3 (50)	2 (33.3)	3 (50)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	4 (66.67)
Commerce	8 (33.33)	6 (25)	10 (41.67)	8 (33.33)	7 (29.17)	9 (37.5)	8 (33.33)	9 (37.5)	7 (29.17)	7 (29.17)	8 (33.33)	9 (37.5)	7 (29.17)	9 (37.5)	8 (33.33)	9 (37.5)	8 (33.33)	7 (29.17)	5 (20.83)	7 (29.17)	12 (50)
Statistics	4 (28.57)	5 (35.71)	5 (35.71)	3 (21.43)	5 (35.71)	6 (42.88)	3 (21.43)	5 (35.71)	6 (42.88)	3 (21.43)	5 (35.71)	6 (42.88)	2 (14.29)	7 (50)	5 (35.71)	7 (50)	4 (28.57)	3 (21.43)	2 (14.29)	5 (35.71)	7 (50)
Total	21 (35)	17 (28.33)	22 (36.67)	19 (31.67)	21 (35)	20 (33.33)	17 (28.33)	24 (40)	19 (31.67)	14 (23.33)	22 (36.67)	24 (40)	14 (23.33)	26 (43.33)	20 (36.33)	24 (43.33)	19 (31.67)	17 (28.33)	11 (18.33)	18 (30)	31 (51.67)

Source: Primary data

Findings, conclusion and suggestions

Findings:

The finding of respondents duration of library visit reveal the following facts : The facilities library visit behaviour is quite remarkable in the college libraries of Tamil Department is quite discouraging among the facilities Statistics Department due to possession of inadequate library materials and other infrastructure facilities . Further male faculties make more numbers of library visits than that of female faculties. Male faculties having less domestic works, made number of library visits, than the female users had to look after their household activities.

The result of quantum of time utilization by the faculties reveal the following facts: It could be seen that 7-10 hours of time utilization per week takes the first in order of reporting, 16-20 hours the second, less than 4 hours the third, 4-6 hours the last.

The faculties Statistics Department lag behind others in respect of quantum of time utilization the library.

In general male faculties relatively spend more time on availing themselves the benefits of library services and facilities than that of female faculties. The reason is that female faculties perform dual role viz, one is the professional role and the other is the housewife role. This situation does not permit them to spend more time in their library. The findings of respondent's bibliographical information search behaviour indicate the following facts: Out of various sources of bibliographical information, sources of abstracting and indexing of periodicals / journals the second, consultations with specialists, colleagues and library staff and also browsing library shelves the third sources of citation in current reading materials the fourth; and library catalogues source of last.

The majority of the respondents of English Department, search bibliographical information mainly through browsing in Internet and library shelves.Due to lack of this facility in the library of Statistics Department are not in a position to accede to Internet facilities.

The findings of sex wise analysis reveal that male faculties searching bibliographical information like Internet. However, its utilization has received has received less attention among the female faculties in the study unit.

The findings of respondents motivations with regard to broadening their area of attention, evolving innovative ideas and awareness of government decision on science and technology of funding reveal the following facts: the majority of the faculties Tamil Department, Commerce Department have the strongest motivation in broadening their area of attention, evolving innovative and awareness of government decision on science and technology of funding. The users of Economics Department and English Department have fair motivation mainly in respect of awareness of government decision on science and technology of funding.The majority of the faculties Statistics Department posses weakest motivation in all aspects. In general, the strongest motivation represents first in order of reflection in the case of evolving innovative ideas, checking and evolution of results and awareness of government decision on science and technology of funding.

The findings of respondent's view on advantages of utilizing the library of their own college reveal the following facts: the convenience to work place and along with availability of required information, friendly nature of library staff members and their helping tendency are the major advantages of library faculties. Among the college taken in the study, the faculties feel much about the inconvenience of their library facility. It is observed that friendly nature of library staff and their helping tendency mainly induce the male faculties to utilize the library.

The findings of respondents extent of dependence on formal and informal sources of information reveal the following facts: The respondents have given first priority to depending more on formal sources of information than informal sources; depending equally both on formal sources and informal sources take the second in order of priority; exclusively depending on formal sources the third; and more dependence on informal sources than formal sources the last. The faculties Tamil Department have given more importance to formal sources of information rather than informal source, and the others consider both sources equally.

The result of sex wise analysis reveals that female faculties much confident on formal sources of information. This may be due to their inability to accede to information sources, and they perceive such sources as unreliable.

The findings of respondent's nature of information sharing behaviour reveal the following facts: the respondents freely share most of the information with their peers and colleagues. This takes first in order of reporting. The majority of the respondents do not like to share information with their juniors and subordinates and even they wish to share less information. In general, the majority of the respondents wish to share certain type of information or share some information with their superiors. Tamil Department and Commerce Department, respondents predominantly shared most of the information with their peers and colleagues, and superiors. The information sharing behaviour is quite low among the faculty Economics Department than those of others.

The result of sex wise analysis reveals that female respondents lag behind male respondents with respect to information sharing behaviour, however they have developed a good level of information seeking behaviours.

The findings of respondent's satisfaction of various services extended by the library reveal the following facts: The library of Tamil Department tops the list in satisfying the needs of its readers: Commerce Department the second, the third Economics Department the fourth and Statistics Department the last. The level of faculty's satisfaction depends on the extent of availability of library services and facilities.
The study was undertaken to find out the library usage pattern and their seeking pattern of information in library services and facilities of faculty member in Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem, Tamilnadu.

Suggestions

❖ To enhance the faculty's knowledge, the institution should provide more computer facilities with Internet for easy accessing of information, in the competitive world.
❖ The library working hours have to be extended for 24 hrs. To the faculties who are in research work utilizes the library resource to the fullest extent.

❖ To improve the skills to a wider level, the library should provide E-journal provisions.

❖ From the research work, it is found that female members lying behind male members in utilizing the library resources. The female members should be encouraged to utilize the resource and library has to relax the rules and procedures to overcome the practical difficulties they are facing.

❖ Computer based sending facilities should be introduced in library to reduce the burden of library user and faculties.

Conclusion

It can conclude that the findings of respondent's satisfaction of various services extended by their libraries reveal the following facts: The library of Tamil Department tops the list in satisfying the needs of its readers, Commerce Department respondents predominantly shared most of the information with their peers and colleagues, and superiors.

The users of Economics Department and English Department states that friendly nature of library staff and his helping tendency mainly induce the faculties to utilize the library. From the data collected from the various users of library the final result is achieved. This paper will be useful for the future implementation.

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