

STUDY OF INFORMATION USE

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Abstract: - *In ancient times, the utilization of data cost no cash, as the idea of cash was non-existent. Information is now available in a variety of formats, not just orally. Information in either print or electronic media requires payment. You buy things like newspapers and books. in printed form, CD-ROM versions of some dictionaries and encyclopedias, and paid searches on the Internet As a rule in any event, for oral data one needs to pay cash for example your coach instructs you that implies, s/he gives you data orally, and you pay for it. On the off chance that you mean to look through data in a data set again you are to pay for it. In this paper significance, degree and need of data use study is given. Information use study components are also provided.*

Key words: techniques for data use, policy on procurement, types of information use

Introduction

Since the beginning of time, people have used information. They were constantly in need of information regarding the availability of fruits, tubers, edible leaves and stems, fish, and other animals when they were food gatherers and hunters. People used to tell the community when they saw an animal in the woods or a tree with fruit that could be eaten. People in the community used the information to pick up the fruits or kill the animal, which the entire community ate. By eating natural products, leaves or tubers, assuming that an individual became sick, the data spread through the local area so others shouldn't eat those things. They were able to identify inedible fruits,

leaves, and tubers this way. Then again, when an individual found that by eating something an infirmity is relieved, s/he used this experience to mend the illness of others. The medical field was born as a result of this. The act of utilizing data what began some time in the past for need of endurance went on as human civilisation advanced with next to no break. We still use information for a variety of needs and purposes.

A library is a storage facility of data. Subscribing to a variety of databases, e-resources, and consortiums, as well as purchasing books, periodicals, and other types of documents, incurred significant annual expenditures for libraries. What is being purchased and subscribed

to, and are these sources being utilized to their full potential? Are there certain archives or information bases which are not being utilized by any means or being utilized insufficiently? Information use studies have been required by LIS professionals in response to such inquiries. In the accompanying segments of this Unit, we will talk about exhaustively the data use study.

Meaning and Scope of Information Use Study

'Data use study' basically implies the investigation of the utilization of data. This utilization might relate to oral data or recorded data. We use a lot of oral information every day. A girl, for instance, asks her mother how to prepare a particular dish. The girl is preparing the food while the mother is instructing. We ring the inquiry counter before heading to the train station to find out when a particular train will arrive or depart. We adjust our plans as soon as we learn whether the train will arrive on time or late. Since there are few use studies involving oral information, this unit focuses primarily on use studies involving recorded information. The commercial firms information use studies have not been discussed.

Need for Information Use Study Policy on procurement: Buying recorded information costs money, often millions of rupees. It may be assumed that some of the money is being wasted if it is discovered that the obtained information is not being utilized appropriately. According to a study conducted by Roy and Paul, "almost 50% of

books [in a research library] are never used." The statistics make it abundantly clear that there was a flaw in the process of purchasing books. Books are typically acquired, exchanged, or given to libraries as gifts. Regardless of how they arrive at the library, their non-use results in some financial loss. Since the donor is not obligated to pay for the books, it may appear as though they are free gifts. Be that as it may, cash is spent for their transportation, handling, upkeep, and so on. Additionally, these unused books consume important space in the library. There are many reasons why people don't use books. One of the most significant factors is oblivion. When purchased, a book might have been useful.

Be that as it may, with the progression of time, the items in the book have become obsolete prompting its non-use. A book with unfortunate items may not track down numerous perusers. In a similar vein, a book on a subject that is not relevant to the institution's area of study may also be neglected. A utilization study gives numerous important markers. The study by Roy and Paul also reveals that the library spends the most on physical chemistry and material science books. In fact, they are used less. However, despite their high demand, books on inorganic chemistry receive very little funding. The use study reveals a lot of interesting information that could be very helpful in developing a sound procurement policy.

Weeding or switching to electronic media: An active library expands continuously as new books are added annually. This results in the need for additional space. The library can be expanded in one of two ways: either by adding new rooms or buildings, or by getting rid of books that aren't used. The majority of the time, we find the unread books that can be taken off the shelves to free up space by conducting use studies. Periodicals are very popular in a research library. They occupy a significant amount of space each year. If these periodicals, including back volumes, are purchased online, the space issue is immediately significantly resolved.

Constraints on information use: A number of restrictions make it hard to use information. It is a typical that libraries in sweltering summer or outrageous virus are utilized extremely less where there is no cooling or regular power disappointments. Vashishth has identified a number of limitations imposed by use studies on the utilization of e-resources. In conclusion, use studies highlight constraints that are reducing the use of books, periodicals, and other documents, identify books and back volumes of periodicals that are no longer in use, and highlight defects in procurement policy.

Types of Information Use Studies

In most information use studies, the sources people use to get information are looked at. The

following are the different types of information use studies:

- User-based information use study
- Profession-based information use study
- Subject-based information use study
- Non-electronic source-based information use study
- Electronic source-based information use study
- Oral information use study

User-based information use study: Studies of this kind are done to find out how common people, children, students, academicians, scholars, faculty members, and many other people use various types of information. Subject-based information use study Choukhande and Kumar studied the data use example of employees and examination researchers of Amravati College. Gopalakrishnan and Ramesh Babu examined the information use pattern of Indian academics at NIFT centers in another study.

Calling based Data Use Study: Specialists, engineers, researchers, educators, subject trained professionals, and so forth. are all specialists. Data use might change from one calling to another. A researcher might like to utilize generally essential data. A librarian, on the other hand, may make use of primary, secondary, and tertiary data. Pujar and Sangam have concentrated on data use by business analysts. According to the study, the economists used electronic and non-electronic sources. Among non-electronic sources

figure books, handbooks, reference books, research reports, gathering papers, proposals, diaries, magazines, papers, government distributions, reprints, preprints, conversation produced/infrequent/working papers, abstracting and ordering periodicals and reference records. They have looked at CD-ROM databases, electronic journals, and computer programs as examples of electronic sources.

Study of Information Use by Subject: It is possible to study information use by subject. These kinds of studies might include both electronic and non-electronic sources. Here are a few examples of subject-based information use studies. Biradar worked in a Shimoga, India, agricultural college library and studied how to use information sources. Nirmal Singh investigated how educational college libraries in Punjab utilized information sources. In another paper, Pushpalatha and Mallaiah concentrated on the utilization of data assets in science in Mangalore College library.

Non-electronic Source-based Data Use Study: Non-electronic sources contain written by hand reports like compositions and letters, composed or mimeographed archives like theories and brochures and all printed records like books and diaries. A single document, a particular kind of document, a particular category of information sources, or information sources in general are all options for use study in this scenario.

Techniques for Data Use Study

There are different techniques to figure out the use of reports. A portion of the techniques are very straightforward and manageable to manual activity. There are additional approaches that necessitate the use of a questionnaire, an interview, computer assistance for data analysis, etc. We'll show you some of these methods in action.

The Dot-on-the-Spine Method is a straightforward manual technique. A dot is added to the spine of a book whenever it is published. When it comes to getting rid of books, this method is very helpful. Let's say the method has been in use for ten years. It will be very simple to identify the books that have never been read while looking through the shelves. It is possible to remove these books from shelves and present them to the authorized committee for selection.

Unused books are often stacked somewhere else in many libraries. This method also works well for that reason. Libraries of a medium or small size can benefit from this method. The libraries that have tremendous assortment as far as lakhs of volumes, this technique will be bulky and profoundly tedious. This technique can't uncover the utilization of those books that are not given out, say, reference books. In addition, a lot of books are used in the library itself. The utilization of those things additionally stays obscure. Of course, unless they are damaged beyond repair, the issue of removing such books rarely arises.

Checking the Records of the Library: A lot of libraries keep records of the books that are given out. The utilization of books can also be determined by checking those records. Additionally, this method is unable to determine the use of non-issued and library-owned books.

Utilizers of higher educational institutions, research facilities, etc., write things like essays, theses, project reports, monographs, and textbooks, among other things. They cite books, periodicals, and other documents they used to write papers, among other things, in all of these. The use of theses, research papers, monographs, textbooks, and other similar works written by students and faculty over the past five years, they are searched thoroughly. For each of those publications' citations, entries can be prepared manually or by computer. After the passages have been set they up will be organized periodical-wise, book-wise, and so forth. There are a lot of entries for just a few periodicals in the periodical-by-period arrangement. For setting up a position rundown of periodicals, you are to count the sections. When using computers, it's important to make sure that the entries can be arranged in different ways and counted automatically. Let's say that around one hundred periodicals were mentioned in the entries. You will notice that many periodicals have more than one entry when you arrange the entries according to their titles. Some titles in magazines may have appeared twenty times, while others may have appeared

less than or more than twenty times. Count the number of times each title appears in a given periodical in order to create a rank list of periodicals. A ranked list of periodicals will be produced if you arrange the titles in descending order of occurrence. The titles that have been used the most, least, and most frequently will be shown on this ranked list. You can now compare this list to the list of periodicals that the library is purchasing. The titles of periodicals that have never been compared will be shown immediately. The use of additional documents will also be reflected in the study.

Observation Method: This approach is especially useful for the library's books and other documents. Issue records using the dot-on-the-spine method don't show how the library uses documents. The observer uses the observation method to silently observe and record the books, periodicals, and other documents that readers use in the library. One more approach to accomplishing the work is to ask the perusers not to hold the archives which they use during the day. As a result, the reading table will contain all used documents. By checking the records it will be understood what reports the perusers have utilized during the day.

Method of Interview: In this method, the investigator specifically inquires about the documents used by library patrons. Sitting with the user and a structured list of interview

questions is the best way to complete this job. Thing by thing, the client will be asked, and her/his answers will be recorded at that exact second.

The questionnaire method is the most common and can be used even if the user is spread out across multiple locations. The questionnaire is constructed in such a way that no item is left out, depending on the requirement.

Conclusion

User-based information use studies, profession-based information use studies, subject-based information use studies, non-electronic source-based information use studies, electronic source-based information use studies, and so on are among the many types of information use studies that can be found. Citing examples from conducted studies, each of these types has been described. A single document, a specific type of document, a specific category of information sources, or all information sources can be used for use study. All of these have been demonstrated. E-resources, e-journals, CD-based sources, and Internet use have all been included in studies of information use based on electronic sources. There are a few examples of how oral information can be used. The topic of conducting non-electronic and electronic resources-related information use studies has been discussed. Various strategies have been depicted. An explanation of how a questionnaire should be

framed for a questionnaire method study has also been provided. An example survey has likewise been incorporated for better comprehension.

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