

INFORMATION SEEKING PATTERN OF STUDENTS IN MOHAMMEDI URDU HIGH SCHOOL & JUNIOR COLLEGE TARAPUR

Fakir Ashraf Shah Sattar Shah * Dr. Shilpa Satish Waghchoure **

*Research Scholar

Dept. of Library and Information science,
Shri J.J.T University
Jhunjhunu,
Chudela, Rajasthan, India.

** Librarian

Gokhale Education Society's
College of Education and Research, Parel,
Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

QR Code



Abstract: - *Information needs and information seeking pattern are important aspects in information science. This study states the information seeking pattern of Teachers and Students in Mohammedi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur. The study adopted survey method for data collection, therefore the interview method will be use to evaluate the services of library and information seeking behaviour of teachers. In this study, data collected from 385 students by personal interview on their information seeking pattern and needs.*

Keywords: Information seeking pattern, Information Need, Library Resources, Mohammedi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur.

1. Introduction

In ancient society the primary needs are foods, shelter and clothing. With the progress of society and civilization information play a important role in social, economic, education, defence, R& D, however the needs of human being is added air , water and information .

In this Era of information, information has become vital aspects of today socio-economic

development. A social & economic progress of society depends on the standard of living of that particular society this depends on research and research work is depends on available information in the country.

2. Review of Literature

A. Baladhandayutham & S. Suji (2014) carry out a study of Reading Habits among the Students of Engineering Colleges in Madurai District,

Tamilnadu, India: A Study .Reading is mainly an intellectual activity and reading habit is a sort of attribute of human organisms. Like other habits, the habit of reading on an individual develops during the course of time.

Bhawana Tripathi, Dr. Sharad Kumar Sonkar & Vishwas Jeet Rajbanshi (2016) conducted study of use and impact of e-resources among research scholars of Agriculture and Technology Universities in Uttar Pradesh. A survey has been conducted and appropriate tools and technology were applied for the collection and interpretation of the data. The study highlights the purpose of using e-resources, methods used for searching and browsing e-resources, satisfaction level and problems among research scholars.

Kadli Jayadev and Kumbhar B.D (2011) presents a user study done at Lala Lajpatrai College of commerce and Economics Mahalaxmi Mumbai and the departmental studies in Library and information science at Karnatak University Dharwad on the behavior of people who are seeking information at libraries. It focuses on print media and electronic media and discusses' research finding which show the only a small percentage of general public refer to learn by reading.

Kumar K & Tholkappian (2013) had made a research on Information seeking behaviour of library users in Women educational institutions library users in Vellore district, Tamil Nadu mentioned that the successful operation of any library depends to large extent on the choice of library collection.

Information seeking behaviour is the human activities with respect to searching various sources, channels including use of that information.

Sarkhel & Khan (2014) enumerates the study to determine the information seeking behavior and library use by faculty members at the Agricultural University in Bangladesh. The purpose of the study was to decide what their information requirements and their purpose of library services available for them in the library. The study collected data on the information requirements of faculty members. Data were gathered from 600 faculty members out of 905 through open and closed questionnaire.

3. Concepts of Information

The word 'information' derived from 'formation' and 'forma. Both these terms define the size and format of any unit, along with the indication towards the construction of pattern. The term 'information' is alternative of documentation. The term information came into existence in USA.

According to J.H Shera (1972), information is a fact. It is the stimulus which we perceive through our senses. The information may be single fact or whole cluster of facts but it is still a unit; it is unit thought.

Whittemore and Yovits (1973) defined information as data of value to decision making.

According to Bell (1979) information is facts, statistics, news, tax codes, judicial decisions, facts, reports, legislation, resolutions and the like.

Machlup and Mansfield (1983) have defined “information is piece-meal, fragmented, particular, information is timely, transitory and perhaps even ephemeral, and information is a flow of message.

4. Concepts of Information Need

The concept of information needs has been coined by an American information scientist Robert Taylor in 1962. The information and information need require careful definition. The concept of information need has proved to be a vague one to define, isolate, and to measure. Researchers have used the term in different ways. Needs, requirement, demand and wants have been used inter-changeably, although they may not be identical.

Rohde (1986) defined the concept of information need is embedded in the studies of users, use and uses, which form one the most extensive and amorphous areas of research in library and information science over the past four-decade.

Faibisoff and Ely (1976) viewed the term information need as either shaped by activity, such as problem solving or decision making or as latent manifest through a passive reception of information which is stored as knowledge.

Kuhlthau (1993) defined the term Information need is often understood in information science evolving from a vague awareness of something missing and as culminating in locating information that contributes to understanding and meaning.

5. Concepts of Information Seeking Behaviour

The origins of information seeking behaviour are found in work on the users of libraries and user studies. The post-war scientific literatures are published in the amount of which was either newly published or recently released from war-time restrictions led. In 1948 the Royal Society America held Scientific Information Conference, which marks the beginning of the modern study of human information seeking behaviour

Information Seeking Behaviour refers to process of searching, locating, retrieving, identifying, using, evaluating and implementing information and to satisfy the information needs of users.

According to Wilson T.D Information Seeking Behaviour refers to those activities a person engages in when identifying his or her need for information, searching for such information in any way and transferring of information. Information Behaviour is the totality of human behaviour in relation to the sources and channels of information.

According to Krikelas information seeking behaviour refers to “any activity of an individual that is undertaken to identify a message that satisfies a perceived need”.

King defined information seeking behaviour “as a manner in which a user conducts himself in relation to a given information environment. It is, therefore, regarded as essentially, a process of

interaction between the user and the rest of the information system.

According to David Ellis in International Encyclopedia of Information and Library Science “information seeking behaviour as the complex patterns of actions and interactions that people engage. In when seeking information of whatever kind for whatever purpose”.

Girja Kumar described information seeking behaviour is mainly concerned with who needs what kind of information for what reasons; how information is found, evaluated and used.

Bigdeli defined information seeking behavior as it is included the totality of activities done by information seeker to obtain the required information from different resources and through various channels. Information seeking behavior refers the way people search information from the resources in various sources for and utilization of their need.

6. Mohammedi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur: An Overview

Mohammedi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur is founded to educate and empower the children who play a decisive role in shaping the destiny of nation. The high school was established in the year 1986 by mohammedwala trust Tarapur. Mohammedi Urdu High school has emerged with an overall intake of 50 students in 8th class. Today 800 students are involved in teaching learning process. This is achieved by conducting regular examinations, providing excellent infrastructure and above all. Library

occupies a place of pride in Mohammedi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur and is an essential component of the school outstanding education mission. It is a most lively place on the campus providing a comfortable and friendly environment that enables learning and advancement of knowledge. Presently Mohammedwala Trusts have running Mohammedi Urdu high school, Mohammedi Urdu Balwadi, Mohammedi Urdu Primary School, Hajjan Zainabia Mohammedi Jr.College, and Md.Khalid Jr.College of Education (D.T.Ed.).

7. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present research work will be as under:

- To Study the information seeking behavior of students Mohammedi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur.
- To find out the sources used by students for seeking information.
- To find out the level of satisfaction of students.
- To find out the main purpose of information seeking behavior
- To determine the awareness of library resources & services in teachers.
- Find out problems are faced by students in seeking information.

8. Need of the Study

The study of Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Urdu School has been a

significant area. The current objective of information era is rich, an explosion of information as many sources and methods for accessing information.

However, this process alone cannot work without knowing the ways individuals articulate, seek, evaluate, select, and use the required information, which is known as information-seeking behavior. This study hopes to make a lion of contribution to this area of information seeking behavior. Lastly this study would also be useful for planning new strategies to serve this group of students in the best possible way. And also useful for improving the library services.

9. Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study is confined to the students of Mohammedi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur to understand their information seeking behavior. The school environment is of a varied group of users like Teachers, nonteaching staff and Students, and in the storage of information seeking channel and instead of covering all the groups of users, only students have been taken for the research study. This is the limitation of the study.

10. Methodology:

Research methodology turn around qualitative and qualitative approach involves various methods like personal interview, questionnaire. Keeping in

view the objective in mind interview is used for data collection from students of Mohammedi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur. In order to save time and ensure better response rate, the personal interview were arranged for students. A target population consists of all factors of analysis about which survey information is collected. Interview methods were used as data collection methods for this study. The present study is conducted on personally interview of 385 students.

The data gained from the responses were analyzed to understand student’s information-seeking behavior, information needs and the extent to which these needs have been fulfilled by the library system and its services.

11. Analysis and Discussion:

The data collected from the responses were analyzed to understand student’s information-seeking behavior, information needs and the extent to which these needs have been fulfilled by the library system and its services.

11.1 Background Information about Respondents

Personally interview were arranged for 385 students are shown in Table 1

Table-1 Background Information about Respondents

Sr.No	No. of students of interview	No of students response	Percentage
1	385	369	95.84

Researcher selected 385 students for personal interview. Out of 385 only 369 students give response. The response rate is 95.84%. It shows that majority of the population has responded personal interview.

11.2 Primary Purpose of Seeking Information:

The primary purpose of seeking information has been analyzed as per below Table 2

Table-2 Primary Purpose of Seeking Information

Purpose	Students	
	No	%
Academic	289	78.31
Reading newspapers	36	9.77
To read magazine	19	5.14
To Access Question papers	13	3.52
Project Work	12	3.26
Total	369	100%

Table 2 showed that primary purpose of students visit library to seek information. It is seen that 78.31 % of students visit the library for academic purpose which is closely followed by general purpose 9.77 %. Secondly 5.14% of students are visiting the library for seeking information for reading magazines and 3.52 % for to access previous questions papers. 3.26% of students visit the library for seeking information for project work.

11.3 Visiting behaviour to library

Students visiting behaviour to library has been showed in below Table 3

Table-3 Visiting behaviour to library

Visiting behaviour driven by	Students	
	No	%
Habit	54	14.63
Motivation by Teachers	137	37.12
Motivation by Parents	147	39.85
Library Environment	31	8.40
Total	369	100%

Table 3 shows that 14.63 percentage of students visit the library by habit. 37.12 percentage of students visit library reasoning motivation by teacher. 39.85 percentage of students visit library reasoning motivation by parents and lastly 8.40 percentages of respondents driven by library environment.

11.4 Convenient Timings of Library:

The following table showed that student’s convenient time to seek information.

Table 4 Convenient Timings of Library

Convenient Time	Number of Students	% of Users
9 to 11am	62	16.80
11 to 1pm	146	39.57
1 to 3 pm	109	29.54
3 to 5 pm	52	14.09
Total	369	100%

Table 4 indicates that convenient timings of student to seek information at the library. It is seen that 39.57% students convenient the 11to 1 pm timing of library for to seek information. 29.54 % of students prefer 1pm to 3pm, 16.80 % of them prefer 9 to 11am and 14.09 % of students prefer 3 to 5 p.m for them to seek information at library.

11.5 Periodicity of Visits to Library:

The periodicity of visit to library is analyzed based on the view of students as in below table 5

Table 5 Periodicity of Visits to Library

Periodicity	Number of Students	% of Users
Daily	166	44.99
Weekly	104	28.18
Once in Fortnightly	57	15.45
Once in Month	42	11.38
Total	369	100%

Table 5 Illustrates that periodicity of visits by the students at the library. It is known that more than 28.18 % of students visit library weekly. 44.99 % of students visit daily in library and 15.46 % of them visit once in fortnightly to library. Lastly 11.38 % students are visit once in month.

11.6 Information Sources used by students

The below table indicate that preference of information source by students.

Table 6 Information Sources used by Students

Sources	Number of Students	% of Users
Books	192	52.03
Magazines	45	12.20
Question papers	74	20.05
Project	28	7.59
News papers	30	8.13
Total	369	100%

Table 4 analyzed that the type of sources, students uses of sources in their academic activity and general purposes. It is known that more than 52.03 % students are highly used books for seeking information. This is followed by newspapers (8.13%), magazines (12.20%), question papers (20.05 %) and project (7.59%).

11.7 Level of satisfaction on the Collection of sources of information

Table 7 Level of satisfaction on the collection in library

Resources	Number of Students	% of Users
Books	154	41.74
Magazine	48	13.00
Question Papers	86	23.30
Project	34	9.22
News Papers	47	12.74
Total	369	100%

Table 7 deals with satisfaction level of students on the collection of various resources in library. It is shown that 41.74% of students are satisfied on books collection, newspapers (12.74%), question papers (23.30%), magazines (13%), and projects are 9.22 % are satisfied.

11.8 Time Spent in Getting Information from Various Sources at Library in a Week

The analysis attempts to know the students opinion on the quantum of time spent in getting information from various sources at library in a week.

Table 8 Time Spent in Getting Information from Various Sources at Library in a Week

Resources	Up to 5 hrs	6-10 hrs	10 hours and More	Total
Books	206 (55.83)	132 (35.77)	31 (8.40)	369 (100%)
Magazine	180 (48.78)	156 (42.28)	33 (8.94)	369 (100%)
Question Papers	240 (65.04)	85 (23.03)	44 (11.93)	369 (100%)
Project	212 (57.45)	120 (32.53)	37 (10.02)	369 (100%)
News Papers	230 (62.34)	94 (25.47)	45 (12.19)	369 (100%)

Table 8 showed number of hours students spend in getting information from various sources in library in a period of a week. It shows that majority of the students (65.04%) spend up to 5

hours per week in libraries for access a question papers which is closely followed by reading newspapers (62.34%), reading a project (57.45%), reading text books (55.83%) and 48.78% of the respondents spend in accessing magazine. Students who spend ten hours and more in libraries are reading a newspaper (12.19%) and reading a question paper (11.93%).

11.9 Use of ICT by Students

Table 9 Use of ICT by Students

ICT	Number of Students	% of Users
Computers	198	53.66
Internet	121	32.79
Projector	24	6.6
CDs, VCDs and DVDs	26	7.04
Total	369	100%

Table 9 analyzed that use of ICT available by students. It is shown that 53.66% students are highly used computers for study, 32.79% of students are highly used internet, 7.04% used CDs, VCDs and DVDs and 6.6% used projector.

11.10 Barriers that Affect Information Seeking Behaviour

The analysis of the opinion of the students that affect the information seeking behaviour is carried out.

Table 10 Barriers faced by students in Information Seeking Behaviour

Barriers	Frequency	Percentage
Collection of Number book have to be increased	112	30.35
Collection of Number magazines have to be increased	54	14.63
Availability of newspapers have to be familiarized among students	20	5.42
Collection of non book materials have to be increased	11	2.99
Lack of availability of computer terminals	72	19.51
Library timing is not adequate	100	27.1
Total	369	100

The above Table 10 shows the barriers that affect on information seeking behaviour of students. It is seen that 30.35% of students suggest a collection of number book has to be increased, 27.1% of students viewed library timing is not adequate, 19.51% of students feel that lack of availability of computer terminals, 14.63% of students suggest a collection of number magazines has to be increased, 5.42% availability of newspapers have to be familiarized among students and lastly

2.99% of students are viewed that Collection of non book materials have to be increased.

12. CONCLUSION

In this study 369 students were surveyed of Mohammadi Urdu High School & Junior College Tarapur. This study investigates that 78.31% of students visit the library for academic purpose. The busy timetable of the students does not allow them to use the library sources widely; hence extended a time of library service may increase the use of the library. Journals and magazines are the most important resources of the library which keeps the users abreast in their field of interest. It is also found that use the Internet strongly in library for education.

Some suggestions which have been received by the students are given here under with to improve the library services are as:

- i) Need of awareness about resources should be available in library.
- ii) Need of advance training and orientation programs on competitive exam.
- iii) In library handling of ICT, computers, network should be developed,
- iii) Need a rich collection of magazines in library.

References:

1. A. Baladhandayutham and S. Suji. (2014). Reading Habits among the Students of Engineering Colleges in Madurai District, Tamilnadu, India: A Study. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 3(3), 244-248.

2. Ajiboye and Tella (2007). University undergraduate students' information seeking behaviour: implications for quality in higher education in Africa. *The Turkish online Journal of Educational Technology*, 6(1).
3. Bhawana Tripathi, Dr. Sharad Kumar Sonkar & Vishwas Jeet Rajbanshi. (2016). Use and Impact of E-Resources among Research Scholars: A Comparative Study of Agriculture and Technology Universities in Uttar Pradesh. *International Journal of Library & Information Science* ,5(2), 108-118
4. Brittain J.M. (1970) Information and its users: A review with special reference to social sciences. Bath University Press.
5. Dervin, B. and Nilan, M. (1986) Information needs and uses, *annual review of information science and technology*, 21, Ed. M. E. Williams, New York: Knowledge Industry Publications, pp 3-33
6. Gamit Rajeshkumar Motilal (2013). "Information seeking behaviour of the faculty and researcher in the Agricultural Universities of Gujarat" (A Synopsis for PhD). Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu
7. Juran Krishna Sarkhel and Md. Milan Khan (2014). Information Needs and Information Seeking Behavior of Faculty Members of Agricultural Universities in Bangladesh: A Study. *The International Journal of Social Sciences*, 24(1), 23-36.
8. Kadli Jayadev and Kumbhar B.D (2013), Library Resources, Services and Information Seeking Behaviour in Changing ICT Environment: A Literature Review, *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal), paper 951.
9. Kari, Jarkko (1996). *Paranormal information seeking in everyday life, part I: a survey on paranormal information needs and seeking in the framework of everyday life information seeking*,(Unpublished master's thesis). University of Tampere.
10. Khan M.T.M (1998) *Information organization and Communication*, ESS ESS Publications, New Delhi.
11. Krikelas J (1983), Information seeking Behaviour: Pattern and Concepts, *Drexel Library Quarterly*, 19, pp.1-20
12. Kuhlthau, C.C (2004). *Seeking Meaning: A Process Approach to Library and Information Services*. Libraries Unlimited, Westport, CT.
13. Kumar K & S. Tholkappian (2013), Information Seeking Behaviour of Library Users in Women's Educational Institutions: A Survey, *International Research: Journal of Library & Information Science*, .3(4), pp738-750.
14. Marchionini, G. (1995), *Information seeking in electronic environments*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
15. Natarajan M (2012), Information seeking behavior of students of Management Institutions in NCR of Delhi, *Trends in Information Management*, 8(2),pp 100-110
16. Rohde N.F (1986), Information needs, in Simonton, Wesley(Ed) *Advances in*

- Librarianship*, Orlando, Academic Press, 14(3), pp52.
17. Rupp-Serrano, K., & Robbins, S. (2013). Information-Seeking Habits of Education Faculty, *College & Research Libraries*, 74(2), pp131-142.
18. Sarkhel and Khan (2014) Information needs and information seeking behavior of faculty members of Agricultural Universities in Bangladesh: A Study, *The International Journal of Social Sciences*, 24(1), pp1.
19. Shera, J. H. (1972), *Foundation of education for librarianship*, Becker and Hayes, New York.
20. Taneja Vidya Ratan (1991) *Educational Thoughts and Practice*, S.K Ghai for sterling Publications Private Limited, New Delhi, 1p.
21. Taylor R.S. (1962), The process of asking questions. *American Documentation*, 13(4), 391-396
22. Veena G & Mallaiah T.Y (2015), Information Seeking Behaviour of users in Sahyadri Engineering and Management College Library, Adyar, Mangalore, *International Journal of Advance Research in Computer Science and Management Studies*, 3(9), pp 9-16
23. Whittemore and Yovits (1973), A Generalized Conceptual development for analysis of Information, *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, 24(3)
24. Wikipedia (2016) The term 'information' from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/information> retrieved on 24.08.2016.