

## **Electronic Information Seeking Behaviour of Engineering Students of Selected Engineering Colleges of Bhopal and Raisen Districts of Madhya Pradesh : A Survey**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Aim of this Study is to find the uses of e-resources by the engineering students and electronic and Information seeking Behavior of engineering students. For this study a survey questionnaire was designed the purpose of data collection and to know the users activity in use of electronic resources. These resources are more popular than print material. Because of browsing, searching, multi-access Capability. 24x7 access, accuracy, etc. Easy and remote access to material turns quantity to quantity.

**KEY WORDS:** - Information Seeking Behaviour, e-resources, Engineering, Information Communication Technology (ICT)

### **INTRODUCTION**

Electronic resources play an important role in Information collections, Storage and dissemination. Information and Commcation Technology (ICT) has revolutionized each and every sphere of life.

From academic to industry and from labs the fields Internet and broad spectrum of web based applications have added anew dimenssion to the technologies and techniques employed for content Management systems (CMS) in engineering education. Information seeking Behaviour, assessment of user needs and utility of information resources are various aspects covered in the user studies.

#### **Information Seeking Behavior.**

Information is an important resource. The progress of modern Society depends a great deal up on the provision of right kind of information in the right from at the right time. Accordingly the collection of right information for right use at right time is essential for success in all walks. This study based on e-recourses base. Information seeking Behaviour of engineering students.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The present society is the knowledge society and this is the era of information and knowledge revolution. Regardless of which group in a human society is discussed, each one

bases its actions upon current information and discards the earlier data. Philosophies emphasize the direct, experiential acquisition of knowledge in the material, physical plane of existence as the most proper form of information. So, no one can deny that knowledge and information are vital. The library, therefore, is the most widely used source of information available to literate societies. The librarian should be aware of what kind of information available to literate societies. The librarian should be aware of what kind of information is being sought, and how it can be obtained. Due to the rapidly escalating cost of purchasing and archiving printed scholarly journals and electronic media, the library has the duty of provide and maintain efficient service. Many electronic resources are available in the today's library. The increases in information available on the Web have affected information seeking behavior. Innumerable types of information, in a large variety of containers and in many different locations, are all available in one place. (Fidel et al. 1999) In the modern society, the types of information and the media which present them have become manifold and multifarious, offering men and women a vast selections. There is a universal assumption that man was born innocent or ignorant and should actively seek knowledge. "Information seeking is thus a natural and necessary mechanism of human existence" (Marchionini, 1995) Information seeking behavior is the purposive seeking for information as a consequence of a need to satisfy some goal. In the course of seeking, the individual may interact with manual information systems (Wilson, 2000) Garg (2000) Information seeking pattern of uses of engineering institution in Rajasthan, Gadgil and Madhav (2006) Science the right of information. Also refers electronic reflects Information Seeking Behaviour.

## **HISTORY**

Engineering in India is preferred option for students offer 10+2 level this has resultant in spurt in engineering colleges in the private sectors. There Information need is different from others. Library has access to scholarly e-journals and databases conversing all famous publishers as IEEE, Amazon Springer, Acs. and John Wiley etc. The subscribed electronic resources are highly beneficial to the users of the library. But it's Important to see the changing behaviour of engineering students in electronic environment. Engineering students' uses print as well as nonpoint media to fulfill their information need globally.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The major objectives of the study are to find out.

- 1- To identify the users with sources of information as print or Electronic.
- 2- To identify the users with the purpose of seeking information.
- 3- To identify the users by their users by their usage of e-resources.

## **HYPOTHESIS OF STUDY**

Researcher frame the following hypotheses

1- Engineering Students of Selected Colleges (i.e. LNCT, RKDF, RGPM) of Bhopal & Raisen Dist. of M.P. The Present Study's is Limited to Bhopal and Raisen Dist. M.P. Affiliated by RGPV (Rajeev Gandhi Prodyogiki Vishwavidyalay) Which was established by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh Act No 13 of 1998(1) and approved by AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education).

## METHODOLOGY

In this research use used survey method. Questionnaire has been used to Collect data as a tool of data collections as Both e-mail and print Questionnaire have been circulated among the engineering students of selected colleges of Bhopal and Raisen district (M.P.)

## DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Questionnaire distributed among 118 the randomly selected Engineering College Students of Bhopal & Raisen Dist. of M.P. to know their Electronic Information Seeking Behaviour.

**Table.1 Use of Sources of Information**

| S No. | Type of Resource | No of Respondent | %      |
|-------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| 1.    | Print            | 118              | (100%) |
| 2.    | Electronic       | 118              | (100%) |
| 3.    | Both             | 118              | (100%) |

Above Table Shows That 100% Students are using print as well as electronic resources

**Table.2 Location of Maximum Electronics Activates.**

| S No. | Location | No. of Respondent | %      |
|-------|----------|-------------------|--------|
| 1.    | At Home  | 24                | 20.33% |

|    |                         |    |        |
|----|-------------------------|----|--------|
| 2. | At Departmental Library | 36 | 30.50% |
| 3. | At Central Library      | 44 | 37.25% |
| 4. | At Cyber Cafe           | 14 | 11.86% |

This analysis shows that maximum (37.25%) of respondent prefer central Library as the place of access to the e-resources.

Where as (20.33%) are using e-resources at their home.

**Table.3**

**Time for using Electronic Resources.**

| S No. | Time       | No fo Respondent | %      |
|-------|------------|------------------|--------|
| 1.    | Daily      | 42               | 35.49% |
| 2.    | Alternate  | 26               | 22.03% |
| 3.    | Weekly     | 30               | 25.42  |
| 4.    | Some times | 20               | 16.94% |

Above table shows that maximum respondents (35.49%) are regular user of e-resources where as (16.94%) using e-resources some times.

**Table.4**

**Access to Electronic resource**

| S No. | Easy To Access To E-Respondent | No. of Respondent | %      |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1.    | Yes                            | 86                | 72.88% |
| 2.    | No                             | 32                | 27.11% |

Above Table Shows That Majority of respondent (72.88%) feel ease to access E-resources whereas (27.11%) facing difficulty

**Table. 5**

**Use of Internet for Electronic Information Gathering**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Purpose</b>      | <b>No of Respondent</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1.           | Entertainment       | 28                      | 23.72%   |
| 2.           | Social Networking   | 18                      | 15.25%   |
| 3.           | E-mail              | 02                      | 1.69%    |
| 4.           | Educational Purpose | 70                      | 59.35%   |

Above table shows that maximum (59.35%) Engineering Students are using internet for educational and purpose. Rest of all for other purpose.

**Table.6**

**Type of Electronic Resources**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>Type of e-resources</b> | <b>No of Respondent</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1.           | E-Journals                 | 42                      | (35.49%) |
| 2.           | CD-Rom database            | 32                      | (27.11%) |
| 3.           | Online database            | 44                      | (37.28%) |
| 4.           | E- Books                   | 36                      | (30.50%) |
| 5.           | E-mail                     | 02                      | (1.68%)  |
| 6.           | E-Thesis                   | 02                      | (1.68%)  |
| 7.           | E-Data archives            | 14                      | (11.86%) |
| 8.           | E- News paper              | 28                      | (23.72%) |

|     |             |    |          |
|-----|-------------|----|----------|
| 9.  | E-Magazines | 24 | (20.33%) |
| 10. | Any other   | 02 | (1.68%)  |

This table shows that maximum users using online database and e-journals and users using many types of e-resources.

**Table.7**

**Use of search Engines**

| S.No. | Search Engines | No of Respondent | %      |
|-------|----------------|------------------|--------|
| 1.    | Alta vista     | 10               | 8.47%  |
| 2.    | Google         | 86               | 72.88% |
| 3.    | Yahoo          | 18               | 15.25% |
| 4.    | Rediff         | 02               | 1.68%  |
| 5.    | Other          | 02               | 1.68%  |

This table shows that Google is most popular search engine for engineers (72.88%)

**Table.8**

**Databases used in Engineering Education.**

| S.No. | Databases   | No of Respondent | %      |
|-------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| 1.    | UGC-Infonet | 10               | 16.94% |

|    |           |    |        |
|----|-----------|----|--------|
| 2. | Wikipedia | 28 | 23.72% |
| 3. | Other     | 70 | 59.35% |

This Table shows that maximum students using different data bases where as (23.72%) using Wikipedia and (16.96%) using UGC- Infonet.

**Table.9**

**Use fullness of E- Resources**

| S.No. | Usefulness    | No of Respondent | %     |
|-------|---------------|------------------|-------|
| 1.    | Very Useful   | 86               | 72.88 |
| 2.    | Rarely Useful | 32               | 27.11 |
| 3.    | No Use        | --               | --    |

Above table show that all 100% users find e-resources useful where as (72.88%) users find e-resources very useful and (27.11%) think that e-resources are rarely u useful. None have the option that these in no use for e-resources.

## **11. CONCLUSION ON & SUGGESTIONS**

Study shows the electronic information seeking behaviour is very common among the Engineering students of engineering colleges of Bhopal and Raisen District of M.P. and Majority of students dependent on e-resources to get the required information. They also use internet technologies such as e-mail, e-resources online and offline data bases. To gather required information recommendations were put toward for the development of an internet based information service for future engineers. E-resources has virtually unlimited Potential for variety of useful applications in Engineering college Libraries. It has become an integral part of all library information resources, operations and services. Libraries use e-resources to increase the efficiency, productivity and effectiveness of their operations & services to fulfill the electronic information gathering need of users. So libraries should organized library orientation programs, to improve awareness level of users, increase computers and Internet ease of use,

availability of e-resources and increased financial budget for electronic resources in libraries and fulfill the future engineers desires.

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