

Hypothesis Test Related Survey on Information Sources and Services in College Libraries

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the information on hypothesis test-related survey of first-grade college libraries of study area and it provides information on there is no difference between the area-wise college libraries and the user's purpose of using a library, there is no difference between the information resources available in the first-grade college libraries and various categories of college libraries, there is no difference between the group of users and their level of awareness about information resources, there is no association between gender-wise respondents and purpose of using information users, there is no association between the user's perceptions and different types of information resources, there is no association between the level of satisfaction perceived from the information resources and various types of users, there is no association between the gender-wise respondents' levels of satisfaction perceived from the library services and there is no association between the gender-wise user's facing difficulties and accessed information resources Here the researcher mentions the information about the aspects of the above type of concept.

KEYWORDS: first-grade college libraries, gender-wise, users, information resources.

INTRODUCTION

A library is a dynamic educational tool. Its basic function is to satisfy the intellectual needs of its users. A library is a collection of reading and reference materials, books, or media accessible for use and reading. It offers print and digital resources and can be physical locations, virtual spaces, or both. Library collections include access to information, music, and other content stored in bibliographic databases and printed information resources in various formats, such as CDs, DVDs, digital repositories, and other physical resources. Libraries, which can vary greatly in size, are organized and maintained by various types of institutions such as public bodies like governments, universities, colleges, schools, and private individuals. In addition to providing information resources, libraries are also responsible for finding, selecting, distributing, organizing, and interpreting information needs and training to navigate huge amounts of information using various information resources. The users are also provided with a range

of services from librarians who are professionally trained. Modern libraries are not intended to store documents or printed materials, but rather to the various ways libraries use the Internet to deliver their services, from creating individual websites to producing content for online public access via tools such as Catalogs, OPAC, Web OPAC, and so on. Kemp (1976) defines "Information collection, transfer, and use are all pervasive and universal activities in all walks of life. Indeed information has been described as the fifth need of man ranking after air, water, food, and shelter". In the modern day, libraries are playing an adorable role in accessing electronic information through the internet and networks. The libraries form a vital source of user communication and education. They make the information accumulated available through a variety of other media knowledge. People from all walks of life including students, teachers, businessmen, government officials, scholars, and scientists use library resources for their work. In addition, a large number of people turn to libraries to obtain material to satisfy their desire for knowledge. Today's libraries differ greatly from libraries of the past—not in contents, kinds, and services but even in physical layout and atmosphere.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ebenezer and Diana (2018) report that the development of information and communication technology (ICT) has fundamentally conquered all areas of activity in university libraries. Academic libraries have a central task of keeping up with technological developments to meet the ever-increasing information requirements of their users. This study investigated the use of electronic resources by graduate students at the University of Cape Coast and made recommendations based on the findings. Most graduate students are aware of the library's electronic resources and prefer that most graduate students access information from Google Scholar and other web-based databases more often than the library's databases. The study suggested that, regarding ineffective access to electronic resources. Patel (2016) conducted a study on "Collection Development in Academic Libraries" in which he discussed the importance of collection development in libraries. Various factors that need to be considered in developing quality collections for the benefit of users are highlighted, including policies, principles, techniques, and procedures, issues related to collection/development and disposal. It was concluded that library professionals need to pay close attention to developing balanced collections to improve library quality. Singh Harman Deep (2019) explains the organizational culture of college libraries in the state of Punjab. The survey is based on the Denison model. The data required for the present study were collected through a survey methodology and used an instrument developed by Denison. Of the total 120 respondents were selected for the study and the online survey website Survey Planner was used to collect data from respondents. An electronic link to the survey was sent to all respondents. Respondents' response rate was 58 percent. Data were analyzed by simple mean and percentage method. Respondents' responses were positive in asking questions related to the main component of the study. The researcher in this survey suggested that electronic links should be more accessible to readers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The literature available reflects that there is not much study conducted on first-grade college libraries in the Chitradurga district. The data available is insufficient to comprehend the functions of first-grade college libraries. The present study is entitled "Availability and Use of Information Sources and Service Facilities in First Grade College Libraries of Chitradurga District: A Users' Survey". The study further includes government, aided colleges, and unaided colleges.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Information and data are the two most important things and play a crucial role in the development of any nation. Information is valuable as a resource for our daily activities, while information is actionable insight. The current study is primarily intended to learn about how users use library resources such as books, journals, magazines, and electronic resources. Hence, the knowledge is to come from the integration of the information and other experiments of the users. The factors that influence the health and abundance of information sources and services available to students and faculty members for their needs.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The broad objective of the study was to assess the availability of information resources and services in first-grade college libraries and their utilization. The main aim of the study is to learn about the purpose of using information resources and service facilities, the frequency of using information sources and services, and the level of satisfaction with library resources and services in the study area. Therefore, the main objectives have been followed as;

1. To learn what kind of information resources are available in the first-grade college libraries of Chitradurga district at Karnataka
2. To find out the level of awareness of information resources among the users.
3. To examine the attitude of the academic faculty members towards use of information resources
4. To investigate for what purpose of using information resources among the users
5. To identify the level of user perceptions about handling different types of information resources among the users
6. To know how satisfied users are with the available information resources in the first-grade government college library
7. To determine the user's satisfaction with the library services in the first-grade government college libraries.
8. To analyze the difficulties while accessing the information resources by the users.

KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the various forms of information resources available in the first-grade college libraries in Chitradurga district?
2. What is the level of user's accessibility to these resources?
3. To what extent are information sources and services are utilized among the first-grade college libraries in the Chitradurga district?
4. What is the level of effectiveness of their academic performance?

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The following hypothesis has been made by the researcher to prove the study objectives and the hypothesis. For the present study the following null hypothesis (H₀) has been formulated as follows:

1. There is no difference between the area-wise college libraries and the user's purpose of using the library.
2. There is no difference between the information resources are available in the first-grade college libraries and various category college libraries.
3. There is no difference between the groups of users and their level of awareness about information resources

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4. There is no association between gender-wise respondents and purpose of using information users.
5. There is no association between the user's perceptions and different types of information resources
6. There is no association between the level of satisfaction perceived from the information resources and various types of users.
7. There is no association between the gender- wise respondent's levels of satisfaction perceived from the library services
8. There is no association between the gender- wise user's facing difficulties and accessed information resources.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in the geographical area of Chitradurga district of Karnataka. Chitradurga district is one of the 30 districts of Karnataka and a place of historical significance, It is located in the North West of Bangalore. Chitradurga has a sex ratio of 969 females and a literacy rate of 73.82. A total of 29 colleges make up the sample of the study. Since the study is based on first-grade colleges, which includes government, aided, and unaided colleges, the assessment at the college level was more important than the individual opinion. Hence, the researcher's equitability was distributed. The questionnaires of 50 each to every college. By using a simple random sampling technique, 1450 questionnaires were distributed to the 29 first-grade colleges with an equal probability of population. Out of the 1450 respondents, 1211 were returned out of which 977 were usable, so the response rate is 68.3%.

HYPOTHESIS TEST

H₀: there is no difference between the area- wise college libraries and user's purpose of using library.

Table 1: Purpose of using library area-wise

Categories	N	mean	SD	Std. Error			Minimum	Maximum
					Low	High		
Rural	15	1.100	.40258	2.311	11.16630	12.62869	10.4447	20.889
Urban	12	1.395	.84908	2.451	27.05740	28.51958	15.750	80.412
Semi-urban	2	1.142	.37796	1.208	21.440	22.77316	10.023	23.179

Table 1.1 - ANOVA

Categories	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	F	Sig
Between group	4.423	4	1.106	.810	.520
Within group	281.359	206	1.366		

The above table shows the results of the difference between the purposes of using the library among the area-wise college library users. The area is defined as rural, urban, and semi-urban in Chitradurga district. The surveyed respondents are asked about their purpose of using the library. The probability of mean and standard values shows variation only between the groups of categories. It is indicated that the f value ($p > .810 = > .005$) shows there is no difference between the rural, urban, and semi-urban located first-grade college library users and the purpose of using

a library and also p-value is greater than the significant value so it's not statistically significant among the group. It is evidenced from the study shows the comprised group of users has the same category and same courses so there is no variation among the group of users' purpose of using the library. The results indicated there is no difference between the area-wise library resources and services and the user's purpose of using the library. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and H1 is rejected.

H0: There is no difference between the information resources is available in the first grade college libraries and various category colleges libraries.

Table 2: Availability of information resources

Categories	N	mean	SD	Std. Error			Minimum	Maximum
					Low	High		
Government	15	63.977	75.679	397.21	27.05740	28.51958	15.750	80.412
Aided	8	30.938	21.146	405.95	30.10237	31.77540	24.300	35.311
Unaided	6	23.898	18.244	199.06	60.01844	67.93716	34.410	135.104

Table 2.1 - ANOVA

Categories	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	F	Sig
Between group	8.94410	2	4.47210	434.481	.000
Within group	4.84810	25	1.02988		

The above table presents the results of differences between the information resources available in the first-grade college libraries and various categories of college libraries. The number of first-grade colleges located in and around the Chitradurga district also shows the relationship and availability of various types of information resources in their libraries. The surveyed respondents from government-aided and unaided first-grade college libraries are asked about the availability of information resources in their college libraries. The homogeneity variance of male and female respondents comprised the three groups about their library and its available resources. The probability of mean and standard values shows between the groups of categories. It is indicated that the f value ($434.481 > .000$) and significant values indicate statistical significance in each category and prove there is a difference between each category and the availability of information resources in the first-grade college libraries. Therefore, the hypothesis statistically proved the difference between the information resources available in the first-grade college libraries and various categories of college libraries null hypothesis is rejected and H2 is proved.

H0: There is no difference between the group of users and their level of awareness about information resources.

Table 3: Awareness about information resources

Categories	N	mean	SD	Std. Error			Minimum	Maximum
					Low	High		
Print source	569	21.361	41.551	37.553	20.8472	22.10063	17.589	30.695
E- resources	197	22.95	41.479	33.536	21.440	22.77316	10.023	23.179
Both	211	22.12	44.439	21.125	22.197	22.5234	18.535	30.775

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Table 3.1 - ANOVA

Categories	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	F	Sig
Between group	1.379811	242	5.37110	624.123	.003
Within group	2.16220	16	93.906		

The table presents the results of the difference between awareness about information resources among the surveyed respondents. The number of groups consists of three categories such as print, electronic, and both available in the first-grade College libraries. The surveyed respondents are asked about their awareness of types of information resources. The probability of mean and standard values shows between groups of categories. It is indicated that the f-value ($624.123 > .003$) and significant value indicated in each category and proved there is a difference between each category and their awareness of information sources available for their meet. Therefore, the hypothesis is statistically proved and the difference between the category of users and their awareness of information resources and the null hypothesis is rejected and H3 is proved.

H0: There is no association between gender-wise respondents and the purpose of using information users.

Table 4: Purpose of using library information resources of library

Categories	N	mean	SD	Std. Error			Minimum	Maximum
					Low	High		
Government	15	2.936	1.312	0.413	17.967	20.639	7.389	47.409
Aided	8	2.385	1.436	0.103	11.131	16.332	1.568	8.557
Un aided	6	2.248	1.348	0.290	6.131	11.141	4.503	5.724

Table 4.1 - ANOVA

Categories	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	F	Sig
Between group	233.847	19	347.483	1.053	.014
Within group	1829.000	7	14.414		

The table presents the purpose of using library information resources and a group of respondents. In the survey respondents were asked about to purpose of using information resources to multiple answers. By assuming that the purpose of using library information resources is used information sources of information are identified. The number of respondents purposes for using the information within the library for their needs. The group of variables were grouped under three categories government, aided, unaided first-grade college libraries, and various purposes of using information. It is indicated that the result significantly differences among the groups f value ($1.053 > .014$) clears the statistically proven difference among each category. Therefore, the results proved the hypothesis statistically and there is significant difference between the group of respondents and their purpose of using library information resources and the null hypothesis is rejected and H4 is proved.

H0: There is no association between the user's perceptions and different types of information resources

Table 5: Perceptions about types of information resources

Category	Details	SA	A	N	DA	SDA	Total
1. Male	Count	175.9	99.6	105.3	105.03	11.3	419.0
	%	74.6%	61.4%	28.1%	68.3%	50.0%	63.0%
2. Female	Count	103.1	58.4	61.7	61.7	6.7	558.0
	%	25.4%	38.6%	71.9%	31.7%	50.0%	37.0%
Total	Count	279.0	158.0	167.0	167.0	18.0	977.0
	%	29.0%	16.4%	17.3%	17.3%	1.9%	100.0%
	count	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5.1 - Chi- Square test

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	118.872	5	.000
Likelihood Ratio	117.075	5	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.121	1	.728
N of Valid Cases	977		

The above table presents the association between the user's perception and different types of information resources. The number of respondents were asked about their perception towards the information resources and responses measured to be scaling techniques agreed and disagreed. The cross tab value shows that the percentage of value between the male and female respondents' preference of print information resources for their needs books is highly preferred sources for both males and females compared to other information resources. It was found that there is an association between the level of perception towards print information resources among the male and female respondents out on each of the sources concerning scaling points. The differences between male and female respondents are statistically significant value ($p\text{-value} = 118.872 = 0.000 < 0.05$). Hence it is inferred that the perception towards different types of information resources among male and female respondents is significantly different and found null hypothesis is rejected and H₅ is proved.

H₀: There is no association between the level of satisfaction perceived from the information resources and services and various types of users.

Table 6: Level of satisfaction in library resources

Level of satisfaction derived by users		Value	Df	Sig
Pearson Chi-square	Borrowing facility	43.604	24	.008
	Computerized services	41.944	24	0.13
	Library infrastructure	61.643	24	.000
	Photocopy services	67.700	24	.000
	Document delivery services	39.440	30	.116
	Seating capacity	34.552	24	.075
	Cleanliness	22.488	24	.550
	Library staff	18.909	24	.757

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	Library timings	56.925	24	.000
	Current awareness services	71.869	24	.011
	Library website services	67.505	24	.099
	Book Bank facilities	66.233	24	.000
	Clipping services	39.339	24	.006

The table clears the association between the levels of satisfaction perceived from the various types of resources. The surveyed respondents consist of graduate students, postgraduate students, and faculty members. The level of satisfaction measured under thirteen variables related to library facilities, infrastructure, and library services available in the first-grade college libraries. The above table shows the level of satisfaction derived by the users for their needs. It is found that there is an association between the levels of satisfaction derived from book bank facilities, photocopy services, library timings, and library infrastructure strongly associated with types of users. The p-value ($p = .000 < .05$) shows the significant level of satisfaction among the group is different from each other, and the rest of the factor's p-values show the borrowing facility, library website services, computer facilities, seating capacity, and cleanliness is no significant different between each other. Hence it is proved that the first-grade colleges have a good number of print collections only but not good technological facilities some of the colleges provide website services and should improve the housekeeping activities with technological tools to increase the level of satisfaction of their users. So there is an association between the level of satisfaction perceived from information resources and services and the null hypothesis is rejected and H_0 is proved.

H_0 : there is no association between the gender-wise respondent's levels of satisfaction perceived from the library services

Table 7 – Level of satisfaction among gender

Level of satisfaction derived by genders		Value	df	Sig
Pearson Chi-square	Borrowing facility	18.982	6	.004
	Computerized services	3.355	6	.763
	Library infrastructure	19.309	4	.001
	Photocopy services	24.540	4	.592
	Document delivery services	12.995	5	.023
	Seating capacity	9.430	7	.223
	Cleanliness	9.778	4	.044
	Library staff	4.637	5	.462
	Library timings	6.935	4	.139
	Current awareness services	7.136	4	.129
	Library website services	2.609	4	.625
	Book Bank facilities	16.877	4	.002
	Clipping services	56.925	4	.000

The table clears the association between the levels of satisfaction perceived from library resources and services by the male and female respondents. The surveyed respondents consisted of males and females and were asked about

their individual satisfaction levels with to use of libraries. The level of satisfaction measured under thirteen variables related to borrowing facility, book bank facility, clipping services, and library infrastructure are associated with a five percent level among male and female respondents and p-value ($p = .000 < .05$) shows the statistical significance among thirteen variables. It is found that there is an association between levels of satisfaction derived majority of variables is different from male and female respondents. So the libraries make possibilities to maximize the usage of library resources and services without any difficulties then only improve the level of satisfaction with their needs. Hence it is proved the first-grade College library's level of satisfaction with library resources and services among the male and female respondents is the null hypothesis rejected and H7 is proved.

H0: there is no association between gender-wise users facing difficulties and accessed information resources.

Table 8: Difficulties of accessing information resources

Variables	SDA	DA	N	A	SA	X	SD	R
Insufficient resources to respective subjects	21	48	173	212	523	3.09	.837	4 th
	2.14%	4.91%	17.71%	21.62%	53.53%			
Information overload	117	123	315	274	148	3.17	.758	3 rd
	12.01%	13.12%	32.24%	28.04%	15.14%			
Computer skills required	24	19	105	471	379	3.36	.715	1 st
	2.45%	1.94%	10.74%	48.20%	38.79%			
Infrastructure facilities	86	174	19	389	309	2.82	.950	8 th
	8.80%	17.80%	1.94%	39.81%	31.62%			
Slow speed internet	172	175	207	313	110	3.33	.774	2 nd
	17.60%	17.84%	21.18%	32.03%	11.25%			
Lack of support from library staff	95	203	213	249	217	3.06	.910	5 th
	9.72%	20.7%	21.64%	26.01%	22.21%			
Difficult to find out the relevant information	48	173	148	379	229	2.91	.932	7 th
	4.91%	17.71%	15.14%	38.79	23.43%			
Required computer, hardware, software	119	191	303	164	200	2.96	1.055	6 th
	12.18%	19.54%	31.07%	17.01	21.23%			

Table 8.1 - Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.877	4	.002
Likelihood Ratio	17.502	4	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.640	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	977		

Table 5.41 clears the difficulties while accessing information resources by the respondents in first-grade college libraries. The variables framed under eight factors related to the availability of library resources and services accessibility of resources through the library, library staff and infrastructure facilities. The respondents were asked

about their difficulties while accessing library resources and services. The respondents are measured scaling techniques the above table shows the respondent's response crosstab value has confirmed the difficulties in first-grade college libraries. The results disclose the level of difficulties among the male and female respondents' p-value (.002<0.05) shows there is an association between the gender-wise users and accessed information resources. Hence it is proved statistically and null hypothesis is rejected H1 is proved. And also analyzed the overall difficulties faced by the respondents based on their mean score and ranking computer skills required for accessing information resources is first, slow speed of the internet is second, information overload is third, insufficient of information for their subject-wise needs is fourth, lack of guidelines is fifth, and insufficient computer, computer's hardware and software is sixth, difficult to find relevant information for their needs is seventh, and infrastructure facilities are eight. It is evidenced from table no 5.26 shows the adequacy of computer literacy is essential to first-grade college students because the majority of courses and students participated in pure science, language, linguistics, Math, and history. Also, all problems related to computer. Therefore the library authorities should initiate user hands-on training to handle all kinds of information resources, and provide the latest version of computers, increase the number of computers along with high-speed internet maintained the computer's appropriate software and hardware for the user friendly access, adequate collection development policy for their subject fulfillment, keep the infrastructure facilities to provide better access and proper guidelines to the users to remove the difficulties of accessing information resources. hence the null hypothesis is rejected and H8 is proved.

HYPOTHESIS RESULTS

[1] The hypothesis explains the results of the difference between the purposes of using the library among the area-wise college library users and the areas defined as rural, urban, and semi-urban in Chitradurga district. It is indicated that the f value ($p > .810 = > .005$) shows that there is no difference between rural, urban, and semi-urban located first-grade college library users and the purpose of using the library and also, the p-value is greater than the significant value, so it is not statistically significant among the group. It is evident from the study that the comprised group of users has the same category and same courses, so there is no variation among the group of users' purposes for using the library. The results indicated there is no difference between the area-wise library resources and services and the purpose of use of the library. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and H1 is rejected. Hence, hypothesis number 1. "There is no difference between the area-wise college libraries and the purpose of using a library."

[2] The hypothesis presents the results of differences between the information resources are available in the first-grade college libraries and various categories of college libraries and the number of first-grade colleges located in and around Chitradurga district and also shows the relationship and availability of various types of information sources or resources in their libraries. The homogeneity variance of male and female respondents comprised in the three groups says about its library and its available resources. The probability of mean and standard values show between the groups of categories. It is indicated that the f-value ($434.481 > .000$) and significant values indicate statistical significance in each category and proved there is a difference between each category and availability of information resources in the first-grade college libraries. Therefore, the hypothesis statistically proved the difference between the information resources are available in the first-grade college libraries and various categories of college

libraries null hypothesis are rejected and H2 is proved. Hence hypothesis number 2 “There is no difference between the information resources are available in the first-grade college libraries and various category colleges libraries”.

[3] The hypothesis presents the results of the difference between awareness about information resources among the surveyed respondents. The group consists of three categories such as print, electronic, and both available in the first-grade college libraries, and the surveyed respondents are asked about their awareness of types of information resources. It is indicated that the f value ($624.123 > .003$) and the significant value indicates in each category and proved there is a difference between each category and their awareness of information sources available for their meet. Therefore, the hypothesis is statistically proved and the difference between the category of users and their awareness of information resources and the null hypothesis is rejected and H3 is proved. Hence the hypothesis number 3 “There is no difference between the group of users and their level of awareness about information resources”.

[4] The number of respondent’s purpose for using information within the library for their needs. The group variables are grouped under three categories government, aided, unaided first-grade college libraries, and various purposes of using information. It is indicated that the result of significant differences among the group's f value ($1.053 > .014$) clears the statistically proven difference among each category. Therefore, the results proved the hypothesis statistically and there is a significant difference between the group of respondents and their purpose of using library information resources and null hypothesis is rejected and H4 is proved. Hence hypothesis number 4 “There is no association between gender-wise respondents and purpose of using information users”.

[5] many respondents were asked about their perception of the information resources and responses measured to be scaling techniques agreed and disagreed with the hypothesis. It was found that there is an association between the level of perception towards print information resources among the male and female respondents out on each of the sources concerning scaling points. The differences between male and female respondents are statistically significant value ($p\text{-value} = 118.872 = 0.000 < 0.05$). Hence it is inferred that the perception towards different types of information resources among male and female respondents is significantly different found null hypothesis is rejected and H5 is proved. Hence hypothesis number 4 “There is no association between the user’s perceptions and different types of information resources”.

[6] The hypothesis shows the level of satisfaction derived by the users for their meets. It is found that there is an association between the levels of satisfaction derived from book bank facilities, photocopy services, library timings, and library infrastructure is strongly associated with types of users. The p-value ($p = .000 < 0.05$) shows the significant level of satisfaction among the group is different from each other and the rest of the factor's p-value shows the borrowing facility, library website services, computer facilities, seating capacity, and cleanliness are no significant differences between each other. Hence it is proved that the first grade colleges have a good number of print collections only but not good in technological facilities some of the colleges provide website services and should improve the housekeeping activities with technological tools to increase the level of satisfaction of their users. So there is an association between the level of satisfaction perceived from information resources and services and the null hypothesis is rejected and H6 is proved. Hence the hypothesis number 6 “There is no association between the level of satisfaction perceived from the information resources and various types of users”.

[7] From this hypothesis it is clear that the association between the levels of satisfaction perceived from library resources and services by the male and female respondents. The surveyed respondents consist of males and females and they are asked about their individual satisfaction level to use of libraries. The level of satisfaction measured under thirteen variables related to borrowing facility, book bank facility, clipping services, library infrastructure are associated with five percent level among male and female respondents and p-value ($p = .000 < 0.05$) shows the statistical significance among thirteen variables. It is found that there is association between levels of satisfaction derived majority of variables is different from male and female respondents. So the libraries make possibilities to maximize the usage of library resources and services without any difficulties only will improve the level of satisfaction towards their needs. Hence it is proved the first-grade college libraries' level of satisfaction towards library resources and services among the male and female respondents is a null hypothesis rejected and H7 is proved. Hence hypothesis number 7 "There is no association between the gender-wise respondent's levels of satisfaction perceived from the library services".

From this hypothesis it is indicated that the difficulties in accessing information resources by the respondents in first-grade college libraries. The results disclose the level of difficulties among the male and female respondents' p-value ($.002 < 0.05$) shows there is an association between the gender-wise users and accessed information resources. Hence it is proved statistically that null hypothesis is rejected H1 is proved. And also analyzed the overall difficulties faced by the respondents based on their mean score and ranking of computer skills required for accessing information resources is first, the slow speed of the internet is second, information overload is third, insufficient information for their subject-wise needs is fourth, lack of guidelines is fifth, and insufficient computer, computer's hardware and software is sixth, difficult to find relevant information for their needs is seventh, and infrastructure facilities are eighth. This is evidenced by this hypothesis. Shows adequacy of computer literacy is essential to the first-grade college students because a majority of courses and students participated in pure science, language, linguistics, Math, and history. And also all problems related with computer. Therefore the library authorities should initiate user hands-on training to handle all kinds of information resources, and provide the latest version of computers, increase the number of computers along with high-speed internet maintained the computer's appropriate software and hardware for the user friendly access, adequate collection development policy for their subject fulfilment, keep the infrastructure facilities to provide better access and proper guidelines to the users to remove the difficulties of accessing information resources. hence the null hypothesis is rejected and H8 is proved. Hence hypothesis number 8 "There is no association between the gender-wise users facing difficulties and accessed information resources".

SUGGESTIONS

From the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings, and observations of the outcome have led to the formulation of suggestions. This study has highlighted the suggestions made by the respondents. Library users of the government, aided and unaided first grade colleges are given the following suggestions on the information sources and services available in their college library.

- i. Orientation and training programs should be conducted regularly to keep users updated on the latest technologies. Training or demonstrations can be arranged on the use of general or specialized equipment

available in the library. Students and faculty should be trained in information technology. Students must be trained to access Internet resources and services.

- ii. The students and teachers have mentioned many difficulties in accessing library resources, which means that it is very difficult for users to access electronic resources in their libraries for educational purposes. But devising simplification systems for accessing electronic resources for their educational purposes is an essential component.
- iii. There is one other aspect of the study which is that the female users are using more libraries than the male users. It is therefore advisable to organize separate orientation programs for male users which are essential for their academic pursuits. The results First Grade College library slower internet with insufficient resources; load of information, required computer skills, infrastructure, lack of guidelines, difficulty in finding information, required computer hardware - software issues related to the problem. Variables directly affect the use of libraries and library resources. It is imperative to find the right solutions for all these factors and provide the users with the right information on time.
- iv. Some users have expressed concern about the low density of printed library information sources at some First Grade Colleges in their field of study, and the lack of electronic information sources. The colleges should strive to increase the number of information sources on the relevant colleges and contribute to the academic development of users.
- v. Some users have expressed concern about the low density of printed library information sources at some First Grade Colleges in their field of study, and the lack of electronic information sources. The colleges should strive to increase the number of sources of information on the relevant colleges and contribute to the academic development of users.
- vi. Users have much confusion about the use of electronic information sources. It is better to use the library once a week or as a subject to give practical lessons to users by the librarians to solve all these problems.
- vii. The study describes library information services that first-class college libraries provide to users. The results of the regression analysis show that computerized services, library infrastructure, library website services, and book bank facilities have a negative impact on the availability of information services in the library. However, the results show more negative effects. Therefore, it is advisable to make arrangements for the services of all these libraries in a positive way for the users.
- viii. This is because users have many confusions about the utilization of important resources, such as circulation materials, reference materials, Internet things, e-databases, e-journals, e-zines, CD-ROMs, and institutional repositories. It is best to use the library twice a year or as a topic to give separate user orientation training from librarians to solve all these problems.
- ix. It is found that the individual statements about the suggestions made by the first-grade college library users to faculty members, postgraduate students, and undergraduate students for their opinions on improving the accessibility of the library are found. The majority of respondents say that proper library training should be provided, with a mean score of 3.90, followed by the interior space being adequate for study, with a mean score of 3.60 and other variables are increasing e- collections is 3.49, increasing print collection is 3.40, user's alert services are 3.29, print document delivery services 3.18, and communicate with users about the progress. This is evidenced by the study shows that user orientation is essential to removing all kinds of barriers based on the users' needs and to increase the ability to handle information resources to keep all

kinds of libraries able to provide user orientation to better understand academic activities. Therefore, the above needs to be a suitable solution to the problems of the users.

CONCLUSION

The chapter provides an overview of the study about the availability and use of information resources and services facilities in first-grade college libraries in Chitradurga district a user survey. The researcher found out the sources, services, and facilities in first-grade colleges and also applied the appropriate statistical tools to prove the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The results of the tables and figures show the similarity among the college libraries and their sources, the percentage of variance among their services, and the difficulties in providing facilities to the user community. Based on the results proved seven hypotheses out of eight were proved.

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