

Teachers Attitude towards Library Services in Pharmaceutical Colleges / Institutions in the Central and North Gujarat Region

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ABSTRACT

Pharmacy education has become part of global health care system, which cover all-round developments that taking place in the field of Pharmaceutical sciences and basic Medical education with the broader objectives of serving the society by providing better health care services. The role of teachers in society is to educate students which become a part of health care system. It has far-reaching influence on the society they live in and no other personality can have an influence more profound than that of the teachers and students are deeply affected by the teacher's role. In pharmaceutical educational system, libraries play an essential role in the teaching and learning process. Educational system is a knowledge industry under service sector with the entire globe as a market where every individual works for profit making, although there is substantial growth of pharmacy education in the state towards the promotion and development pharmaceutical education in the state of Gujarat. The present study has been set with an objective to evaluate the use of library services of Pharmaceutical colleges in the central and north Gujarat region. The survey includes 258 faculty members from the 28 pharmaceutical degree colleges of central and north Gujarat region conducted through a questionnaire tool. The collected data covers the use of library, services, provided by college authority. Concludes that the main intension for the use of library have been the academic, research, personal and professional educational development interest of the faculty.

Keywords: Library Services Utilizations; Teachers Attitudes; Pharmacy Libraries, North and Central Gujarat.

INTRODUCTION

The library is a public institution or establishment charged with the care of a collection of books and the duty of making them accessible to those who require them. The education is to bring knowledge which will eventually built the character, increase thinking, social and intellectual power to every individual and give him the capacity and training to use them not only for his professional benefit but also for the benefit of the authority. The pharmacy education has to made Global agenda the well encompass the developments that have taken place in, Pharmaceutical Sciences and basic medical in serving the needs and expectation of the society.

The role of a library in the education system especially at the college level for the user as development of personality, educational skill, communication and career is very significant. The quality of education will come and linked with libraries, information collected and disseminated by libraries decides the quality of teaching and learning process in a college. The libraries of Pharmaceutical educational institution have to plan to develop and organize their library services in such a way that it should facilitate retrieval of the desired information in timely, pin pointedly and save the time of the readers. Library services should consist of different type of services like circulation, periodicals, ILL, CAS, SDI, Electronic, Library Automation etc., According to S.R. Ranganathan libraries are not mere store houses, they are rich springs from which knowledge flows out to irrigate the side field of education and culture without the help and cooperation of a library no formal educational programme can successfully fructify [6].

1. Library System in Pharmacy Colleges:

In the Indian context, many students do not

have a proper place to read at home and in hostel. Therefore, it is essential that a college library should provide modern facilities for comfortable reading. Today more than 928 Pharmacy council of India approved pharmacy colleges are functioning in India, with an annual intake of about more than twenty five thousand students and quite a few of them have good library facilities to foster wide reading and love for books among the students [3]. Pharmacy College should have specialized works like encyclopedia, yearbooks, directories, serials, non-book materials and collection of standard treatises on various branches of pharmacy education. The reader does not get benefit of most important services like selective dissemination of information, Current awareness service, Indexing and Abstracting. Modernization of libraries is essential for research activities in the field of pharmacy [10].

2. Pharmacy Education in Gujarat:

The pharmacy education in Gujarat started in the year 1947 at Lallubhai Motilal College of Pharmacy at Ahmedabad there emerged the first full-fledged college of pharmacy in India [12]. Since then now there are more than 90 institutions offering pharmacy courses i.e. diploma, degree, post graduate, Pharm D, MBA Pharma and Ph.D. Many teachers associated to the institutions have also completed Ph.D. in pharmacy education. There has been a substantial quantitative growth of pharmacy institution in the state towards the promotion and development of pharmaceutical education and industries in the state Gujarat. Each institutions and colleges has its own library and information centre attached to it catering the needs of faculty, students and research scholars. Till date 47,000 plus pharmacists have been registered with Gujarat State Pharmacy Council [2, 11].

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The proposed study focuses on evaluate the attitudes of the teachers towards the library services of pharmaceutical institutions/ colleges in the north and central Gujarat. As such to full fill the aim, the following objectives have been undertaken.

1. To identified the information services of the teachers and their respective field of interest.

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- To find out the attitudes of the teachers regarding the adequacy of information and services, available in the respective libraries.
- To observed and documented the opinion of the teachers about the information communication technology application on library services.
- To help the librarians for preparing an enrichment programme for providing better services and by the by better use of library by patron users, including suggesting some measures.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The reviewed literature documents are support for this study focused on the need for technical and pharmaceutical education, in central and north region of Gujarat, teacher's attitudes/behavior and library services. Kumari and Talawar have undergone a study to assess the extent of use of reference sources in university libraries under the title "Use of Reference Sources in University Libraries of Karnataka: A Study". Data was collected using questionnaire and the response rate was 73.28% for the total 1740 questionnaires distributed. Their study exposed growing interest in reference sources among users in university libraries. A small percentage of users made use of bibliographies and directories as compared to the use of dictionaries, encyclopedia and yearbooks [5]. Mahawar explained the utilization of the library services, frequency and purpose of the internet use, functions such as CD-ROM databases, PAC search, ILL, IR, CAS, SDI, Indexing, DDS etc. of users of research and academic institution libraries. In his conclusion he found that the use of electronic resources is increasing day by day, at the same time the usage of printed document is also [8]. Lohar and Kumber have evaluated that use of libraries by teachers. Results of the study revealed that 52.25% users spent less than an hour and more than half an hour only in libraries per week. Only a small fraction of users was familiar with inter library loan service. They also examined the accessibility of the reading material, its adequacy, users' opinion about library services such as lending service, pattern of search for latest literature, inter-library-loan, photocopy service, orientation, computerization of libraries, the Internet, etc⁶. Shaji, et al. (2007) explaining that to confront the new challenges we suggests necessity to revamp the pharmacy education that is mainly related to regulatory bodies, industry, institution interaction, different teaching technologies along with collaboration with foreign pharmacy institute and Distance Education" [4]. Murthy (2003) focused on proper use of library facilities to the pharmaceutical professionals [9].

Scope and Limitations:

The study is give conformation on basis of attitude of the teachers regarding to services provided by the libraries of pharmaceutical institutions/colleges in the north and central region of Gujarat, which aim at fulfill the needs of the teachers concerned to the pharmaceutical institutions of during the period, the teachers working in these institutions and colleges shall be the populations of study. They study also covers the different types of library services, facilities including computerized library access, internet, e-subscriptions, etc. The study is purposed to have coverage of twenty eight pharmaceutical institutions/colleges of Gujarat affiliated to the different universities like Gujarat Technological University, Ganpat University, Kadi Sarva Vishva Vidyalyaya, Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, NIPER Chandigadh, and Nirma University, approved by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), and only the institutions imparting pharmaceutical education at B. Pharma, M. Pharma and Ph.D.

METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire method is now a day very useful for various research and finding in the field of library, computer study, media, pharmaceutical, medical sciences etc. this method also good for collection of the data from the diverse and scattered group of people. A questionnaire consists of a variety of the questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form-which are mailed and personally distributed to the respondents and they are answer these questions on his own. The main function or the objective of the questionnaire is to collect data from the respondents, who are generally scattered in different areas. This method also helps in the collection of reliable and dependable data. According to Bogardus, "a questionnaire is a list of the questions sent to a number of persons to answer. It secures the standardized results that can be tabulated

and also treated statistically."

A set of questionnaire was designed for faculty members to obtain the data regarding the Use and availability of library services, opinion of subject directories, library networking and consortia, satisfaction of overall library services, information regarding resources and services of their respective college libraries. A total of 370 questionnaires were distributed to faculty members of whole, 258 (67.73%) responses were collected. The filled in questionnaires received from the faculty members were analyzed and interpreted [6].

Questionnaire based survey as well as the case study approach has been employed in the said study. As the concept of computerization in pharmacy college libraries is new to the library and information field, their applications have been studied in other fields through literature search. The present status of pharmacy college libraries in India reviewed through a literature search. For the study of pharmacy colleges libraries of Gujarat, the data collected through the surveys based on questionnaire, interviews and case study [1].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Personal Information:

The data collection from the different categories of users has been shown in the **Table. 1** the total population of the survey was 517. This population includes 51 professors, 108 Associate professors and 358 assistant professors. The questionnaire was given to 370 users. There were 40 professors, 80 associate professors and 250 assistant professors. The total response received was 258 (100%) respondents belonging to Pharmaceutical Institutions of central and north Gujarat region. The response received from professor 18 (6.98%), associate professor 60 (23.26 %) and assistant professor 180 (69.77%).The result indicates that out of the total respondents, maximum respondents belong to assistant professor category, followed by associate professor and there is low response of professor.

2. Educational Qualifications:

Table. 2 and **Fig.1** shows that 13.57% teachers have masters' degrees in pharmacy, 55.04% of the teachers have doctorate degrees and 31.40% teachers are pursuing doctorate degree. The findings indicate that all teachers are having the basic qualification As per AICTE norms for recruitment of faculty in B. Pharmacy course. All respondents are having M. Pharmacy degree. 55.04% has achieved doctorate qualification, it shows that the teachers perusing their higher studies.

3. Experience:

The **Table. 3** reveals that 53.33%, 43.89% and 2.78% of the assistant professor respondents have 0-5, 6-10 and 11-15years experience respectively. Nearly 8.33%, 75.00% and 16.67% of the associate professor respondents have 0-5, 6-10 and 11-15 years experience respectively. About 61.11%, 22.22%, 11.11% and 5.56% of professor respondents have 11-15, 16-20, 21-25 and 26-30 years of experience respectively. This data shows that the teachers have higher qualification and experience with respect of AICTE norms.

4. Use of Library:

Table. 4 shows that the response of respondents regarding the use of library. Response collected from faculties on basis of questionnaire whether they use the library of their institutes, from the total 258 number of population 256(99.22%) users are use the library properly. It is evident from the data that assistant professors are use the library more efficiently compared to professor and associate professor.

The value of Chi square is 6.65 at the degrees of freedom (df) is 2 and tabulated chi Square Value is 5.99 at 5% significant level. This implies that there is a no significant variation among the respondents it indicates that faculty of institute are adequately use of library. Thus from the total population of 258 users, maximum number of users, i.e., 256 (99.22%) are adequately use the library and where as the remaining users 2(0.78%) are don't use the library adequately.

5. Adequacy of use of Library:

The **Table. 5** shows that out of total response 213 (82.56%) of the respondents adequately use the library, where as remaining 45 (17.44%) of the respondents were do not use the library adequately. Results show that maximum respondents are using the library adequately.

The value of Chi Square is 0.97, the degrees of freedom (df) is 2 and tabulated chi Square Value is 5.99 at 5% significant level. This implies that there is a significant variation among the respondents adequate use of institutional library. Thus from the total population of 258 users, maximum number of users, i.e., 213 (82.56%) are use the library adequately and where as the remaining users 45(17.44%) were don't use the library adequately.

6. Library Services:

In an academic environment library is a service oriented institution that should provide on basis of priority to the needs of the student, faculty members and other academic staff of the institution. Library provides such services which help in promoting and facilitating the effective use of information in any form of the library user [7].

The **Table. 6** Shows that only Lending (100%), Reference (72.87%) and back exam paper (84.50%) are maximum library services used where as Indexing (22.09%), Content (19.77%) and OPAC (32.95%) were used by assistant professor, associate professor, and professor.

7. Availability of Library Operation and Services:

The **Table. 7** and **Fig. 2** indicates that computer service using by respondents are more followed by internet service, Database service and Networking service provided by libraries. It cleared that assistant professor are well aware with computer, internet, database and networking services, as compared to associate professor and professor it may be due to awareness of computer services in young generation. It is cleared that respondents are reluctant to give their opinions as per the data.

8. Necessities of Library Operation and Services:

The data from the **Table. 8** show that the response of computerized service (71.71%) more number of respondents feels necessary followed by internet service (67.44%), networking service (55.04%) and database service (32.56%). Respondents have not given any response regarding the computerized (19.38%), Internet (22.09%), database (22.87%) and networking service (13.18%) for necessity of library operation and service respectively. It is cleared that respondents are reluctant to give their opinions.

9. Opinion on Subject Directories / Portals/ Gateways:

The **Table 9** and **Fig.3** shows that Science Direct (90.70%), Bentham (87.60%), Nature (69.77%), Springer link (63.57%), and Wiley sons (63.57%) availability of subject directories are found to be used by the users. Delnet (31.01%) is less used by user, reason being other subject gateways less used by the users compared to the above subject gateways may be availability of information related to their subjects and academic requirements, data also shows that availability of subject directories are found to be used by the assistant professor were found satisfied.

10. Satisfaction of Overall Library Service:

After assessing the use of individual services, an attempt has been made to ascertain the user's overall satisfaction with library services. Table 10 reveals that 194 (75.19%) respondents are satisfied with the library services of their respective libraries. while 64 (24.81%) users are not satisfied with the overall services

of libraries.

The calculated chi square value was found to be 0.07 for a Degree of freedom of 2 and tabulated chi Square Value is 5.99 at 5% significant level. Since the calculated value was very less than the tabulated value, there is significant difference in response of the respondent towards satisfaction of overall library service in their libraries.

11. Satisfactions on Service Provided by Staff:

The Library staff is an important and have vital role in the development and effective running of the library. Without an efficient and service oriented library staff the utilization of library service will be less than required. The faculty members are requested to express their opinion regarding the help sought from the library staff [7].

Table 11 shows that in total 197 (76.36%) users expressed satisfaction with the services of library staff, whereas 61(23.64%) are not satisfied with the helpfulness of library staff. It was found that most of them were satisfied with the attitude/cooperation of staff in libraries.

The calculated chi square value was found to be 0.55 for a Degree of freedom of 2 and tabulated chi Square Value is 5.99 at 5% significant level. Since the calculated value was very less than the tabulated value, there is significant difference in response of the respondent towards satisfaction on service provided by staff in their libraries.

12. Necessity of Library Orientation:

Library orientation ideally is served vital role in the user awareness and it is an aspect of library instruction intended to familiarize the user with the library resources and services available. Keeping in view the faculty members were requested to indicate whether the library has conducted the orientation programme to the faculty members [7].

Table 12 shows that in total 202 (78.29%) respondents expressed library orientation programme required by the library staff, whereas 56 (21.71%) have replied no. It has found that most of them are positive on library orientation programme provided by library staff in libraries.

The calculated chi square value was found to be 0.78 for a degree of freedom of 2 and tabulated chi Square Value is 5.99 at 5% significant level. The calculated value was less than the tabulated value, there is no significant difference in response of the respondent towards library orientation provided by staff in their libraries.

13. Overall faculty library service awareness and used library service:

Table. 13 shows that library services users are more aware in lending (100%), exam paper (99.22%), photography of document (99.22%), back journal issue (93.02%) and references (90.70%) as compared to OPAC and reservation services while many users are more frequently used lending (100%), exam paper (93.02%), back reference (89.92%) and back journal (89.92%) library services but photography of document, OPAC and reservation of documents are very less used by users because most of pharmacy college library has not availability of this kind of services.

Table No. 1: Respondent category

Respondent	Total strength	Questionnaire distribution	Received questionnaire
Professor	51(9.86)	40(10.81)	18(6.98)
Associate Professor	108(20.89)	80(21.62)	60(23.26)
Assistant Professor	358(69.25)	250(67.57)	180(69.77)
Total Numbered respondent (%)	517(100.00)	370(100.00)	258(100.00)

Table No. 2: Education qualifications

S. No.	Educational Qualifications	Faculty	%
1	M.Pharm	35	13.57
2	M.Pharm+Ph D.	142	55.04
3	M.Pharm+ persuing Ph D.	81	31.40
	Total	258	100.00

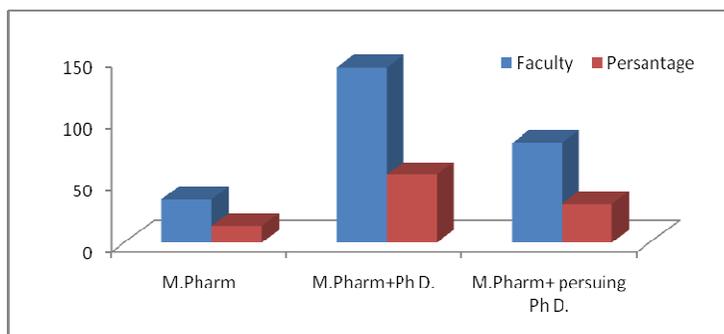


Fig. 1: Education qualifications

Table No. 3: Faculty Experience

Teaching Experience	Professor	Asso. Prof.	Asst. Prof.	Total
	Faculty (%)	Faculty (%)	Faculty (%)	Faculty (%)
00-05	0 (0.00)	5(8.33)	96(53.33)	101(39.15)
06-10	0(0.00)	45(75.00)	79(43.89)	124(48.06)
11-15	11(61.11)	10(16.67)	5(2.78)	26(10.08)
16-20	4(22.22)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(1.55)
21-25	2(11.11)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.78)
26-30	1(5.56)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.39)
Total	18(100)	60(100.00)	180(100.00)	258(100.00)

Table No. 4: Use of library

Respondent Category	Use of Library (N=258)		
	Yes, %	No, %	Total, %
Professor	18(96.98)	0(0)	18(6.98)
Associate Professor	58(22.48)	2(0.78)	60(23.26)
Assistant Professor	180(69.77)	0(0)	180(69.77)
Total	256(99.22)	2(0.78)	258(100.00)
Chi Square Value = 6.65	Df = 2		at 5% Significant level

Table No. 5: Adequacy of use of library

Respondent Category	How to use of library (N=258)		Total, %
	Adequately	Not Adequately	
	Yes, %	Yes, %	
Professor	15(95.81)	3(1.16)	18(7.0)
Associate Professor	52(20.16)	8(3.10)	60(23.3)
Assistant Professor	146(56.59)	34(13.18)	180(69.8)
Total	213(82.56)	45(17.44)	258(100.00)
Chi Square Value = 0.97	Df = 3		at 5% Significant level

Table 6: Availability of library services

Services	Professor		Asso. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Total		Chi ² , df
	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	
Lending	18(6.98)	0 (0)	60 (23.26)	0(0)	180(69.77)	0(0)	258(100)	0(0)	0.2
Reference	12(4.65)	6(2.33)	41(15.89)	19(7.36)	135(52.33)	45(17.44)	188(72.87)	70(27.13)	1.39,2
CAS	5 (1.94)	13(5.04)	32(12.40)	28(10.85)	85(32.95)	95(36.82)	122(47.29)	136(52.71)	3.62,2
SDI	4(1.55)	14(5.43)	22(8.53)	38(14.73)	87(33.72)	93(36.05)	113(43.80)	145(56.20)	6.14,2
Int.lib loan	9(3.49)	9(3.49)	31(12.02)	29(11.24)	75(29.07)	105(40.70)	115(44.57)	143(55.43)	2.05,2
OPAC	4(1.55)	14(5.43)	20(7.75)	40(15.50)	61(23.64)	119(46.12)	85(32.95)	173(67.05)	1.01,2
Back exam paper	17(6.59)	1(0.39)	51(19.77)	9(3.49)	150(58.14)	30(11.63)	218(84.50)	40(15.50)	1.561,2
Announcement	3(1.16)	15(5.81)	25(9.69)	35(13.57)	100(38.76)	80(31.01)	128(49.61)	130(50.39)	11.87,2
New paper clipping	8(3.10)	10(3.88)	31(12.02)	29(11.24)	105(40.70)	75(29.07)	144(55.81)	114(44.19)	1.83,2
Photocopy	12(4.65)	6(2.33)	33(12.79)	27(10.47)	88(34.11)	92(35.66)	133(51.55)	125(48.45)	2.44, 2
Indexing	2(0.78)	16(6.20)	15(5.81)	45(17.44)	40(15.50)	140(54.26)	57(22.09)	201(77.91)	1.56,2
Content	1(0.39)	17(6.59)	15(5.81)	45(17.44)	35(13.57)	145(56.20)	51(19.77)	207(80.23)	3.34,2
Lit. Serarch	9(3.49)	9(3.49)	35(13.57)	25(9.69)	98(37.98)	82(31.78)	142(55.04)	116(44.96)	0.47,2
Library orientation	5(1.94)	13(5.04)	36(13.95)	24(9.30)	96(37.21)	84(32.56)	137(53.10)	121(46.90)	5.79,2
Electronic information	6(2.33)	12(4.65)	30(11.63)	30(11.63)	102(39.53)	78(30.23)	138(53.49)	120(46.51)	3.96,2

Table No. 7: Availability of Library Operation and Services

Library orientation and service	Professor		Asso. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Total		Chi ² , df
	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	
Computerized service	14(5.43)	4(1.55)	41(15.89)	19(7.36)	135(52.33)	45(17.44)	190(73.64)	68(26.36)	1.20,2
Internet service	12(4.65)	6(2.33)	32(12.40)	28(10.85)	107(41.47)	73(28.29)	151(58.53)	107(41.47)	1.22,2
Database service	6(2.33)	12(4.65)	17(6.59)	43(16.67)	58(22.48)	122(47.29)	81(31.40)	177(68.60)	0.35,2
Networking service	4(1.55)	14(5.43)	15(5.81)	45(17.44)	32(12.40)	148(57.36)	51(19.77)	207(80.23)	1.55,2

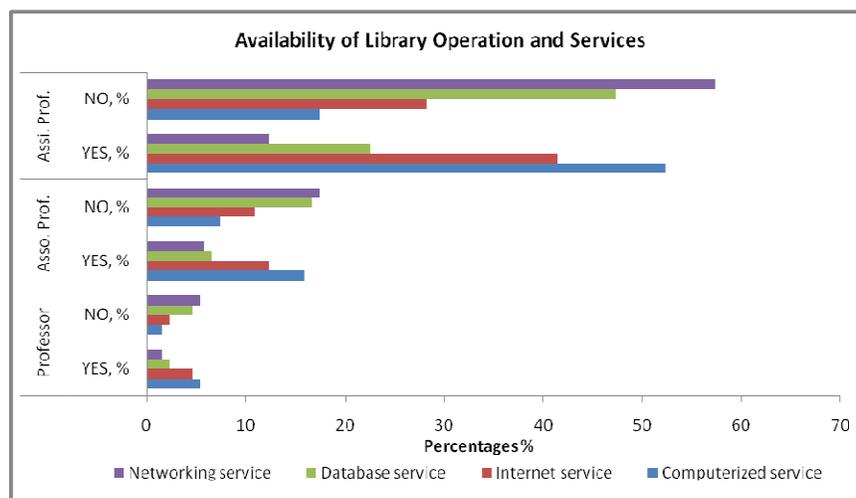


Fig.2: Availability of Library Operation and Services

Table No. 8: Necessities of Library Operation and Services

Library operation and service	Professor			Asso. Prof.			Asst. Prof.			Total			Chi ² , df
	Y(%)	N(%)	NR(%)	Y(%)	N(%)	NR(%)	Y(%)	N(%)	NR(%)	Y(%)	N(%)	NR(%)	
Computerized Service	12(4.65)	2(0.78)	4(1.55)	23(8.91)	6(2.33)	31(12.02)	150(58.14)	15(5.81)	15(5.81)	185(71.71)	23(8.91)	50(19.38)	56.70,2
Internet service	10(3.88)	2(0.78)	6(2.33)	24(9.30)	4(1.55)	32(12.40)	140(54.26)	21(8.14)	19(7.36)	174(67.44)	27(10.47)	57(22.09)	49.39,2
Database service	5(1.94)	5(1.94)	8(3.10)	9(3.49)	15(5.81)	36(13.95)	101(39.15)	64(24.81)	15(5.81)	115(44.57)	84(32.56)	59(22.87)	76.43,2
Networking service	13(5.04)	2(0.78)	3(1.16)	18(6.98)	21(8.14)	21(8.14)	111(43.02)	59(22.87)	10(3.88)	142(55.04)	82(31.78)	34(13.18)	41.69,2

Table No. 9: Availability of Subject Directories / Portals/ Gateways

Subject directories	Professor		Asso. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Total		Chi ² , df
	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	Yes(%)	No(%)	
Science direct	16(5.81)	2(0.78)	55(21.32)	5(1.94)	163(63.18)	17(6.59)	234(90.70)	24(9.30)	0.141,2
Bentham	15(4.65)	3(1.16)	52(20.16)	8(3.10)	159(61.63)	21(8.14)	226(87.60)	32(12.40)	0.44,2
Springer link	12(3.10)	6(2.33)	36(13.95)	24(9.30)	116(44.96)	64(24.81)	164(63.57)	94(36.43)	0.46,2
Wiley sons	8(4.26)	10(3.88)	34(13.18)	26(10.08)	122(47.29)	58(22.48)	164(63.57)	94(36.43)	5.45, 2
Nature	11(1.55)	7(2.71)	43(16.67)	17(6.59)	126(48.84)	54(20.93)	180(69.77)	78(30.23)	0.75, 2
Delnet	4(0.00)	14(5.43)	21(8.14)	39(15.12)	55(21.32)	125(48.45)	80(31.01)	178(68.99)	1.11, 2

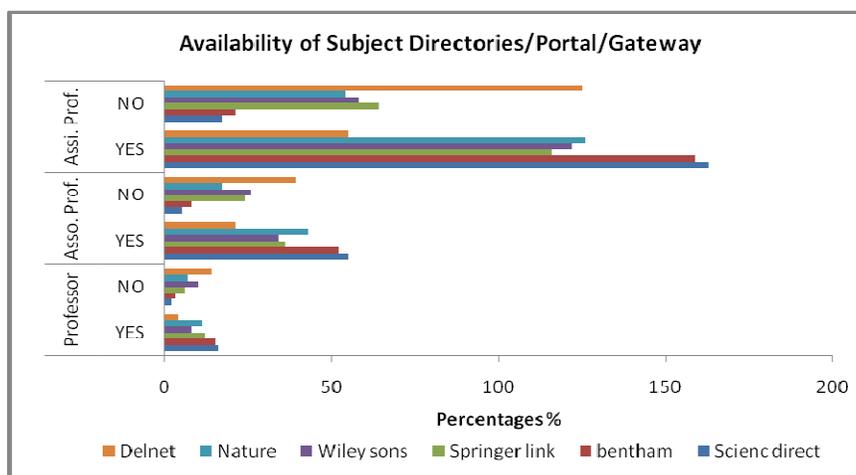


Fig.3: Availability of Subject Directories / Portals/ Gateways

Table No. 10: Satisfaction of Overall Library Service

Respondent Category	Satisfaction on Library Services (N=258)		Total
	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	
Professor	14(5.43)	4(1.55)	18(6.98)
Associate Professor	45(17.44)	15(5.81)	60(23.26)
Assistant Professor	135(52.33)	45(17.44)	180(69.77)
Total	194(75.19)	64(24.81)	258(100.00)
Chi Squire Value = 0.07 Df=2			at 0.5 % Significant level

Table No. 11: Satisfactions on Service Provided by Staff

Respondent Category	Satisfaction on Library Services (N=258)		Total
	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	
Professor	15(5.81)	3(1.16)	18(6.98)
Associate Professor	46(17.83)	14(5.43)	60(23.26)
Assistant Professor	136(52.71)	44(17.05)	180(69.77)
Total	197(76.36)	61(23.64)	258(100)
Chi Square Value = 0.55 Df =2 at 0.5 % Significant level			

Table No. 12: Necessity of Library Orientation

Respondent Category	Library Orientation by staff (N= 258)				Total	
	Yes	%	No	%		
Professor	15	5.81	3	1.16	18	6.98
Associate Professor	48	18.60	12	4.65	60	23.26
Assistant Professor	139	53.88	41	15.89	180	69.77
Total	202	78.29	56	21.71	258	100.00
Chi Square Value = 0.78 Df =2 at 0.5 % Significant level						

Table No. 13: Overall faculty library service awareness and used library service

Library services	Service Awareness		Service Used	
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
Lending	258(100.00)	0(0.00)	258(100.00)	0(0.00)
Reservation	132(51.16)	126(48.84)	62(24.03)	196(75.97)
Reference	234(90.70)	24(9.30)	232(89.92)	26(10.08)
OPAC	122(47.29)	136(52.71)	58(22.48)	200(77.52)
Exam paper	256(99.22)	2(0.78)	240(93.02)	18(6.98)
Back journal	240(93.02)	19(7.36)	232(89.92)	26(10.08)
Photocopy	256(99.22)	2(0.78)	60(23.26)	198(76.74)

CONCLUSION

Teachers are accessing the libraries effectively mainly due to the implementation of modern services in the libraries in the institution. Most of the teachers are satisfied with the computerization, networking of the libraries. They feel libraries are partially computerized. They use only self-designed packages for circulation and search purposes. Many teachers are aware but not used service of OPAC search, Reservation, and photocopy. Open access e-journals, e-books, thesis and dissertations / portals available on net, but those who are aware are using these resources. Usage of e-resources has increased due to the awareness and increasing internet facilities among the institutes and users. Users have started using e-resources and this shows that they are friendly with electronic medium. The introduction of internet and other e-services in the libraries have attracted users to visit libraries in their educational institutions. They are also aware of the modern electronic-enabled information system. The electronic information system saves the time, feel respondents. They feel the system helps them getting required information. The teachers are satisfied with services provided by the librarian and the supporting staff.

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