

# Use Of Library by Md Students of Pushpagiri Medical College, Tiruvalla

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## ABSTRACT

This study is an exploration into the functioning of Pushpagiri Medical College Library, Tiruvalla. The purpose of the study is to understand the use of library by MD students of Pushpagiri Medical College Tiruvalla. Pushpagiri Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre is the one of the first private Medical Colleges in Kerala. The methodology adopted for this study is survey method. Questionnaire is the techniques applied under survey method. The total population of the study is 30 MD students. The percentage of response is 100%. Findings shows that majority of the respondents visit the library as and when needed.

**Keywords:** Library, Medical Colleges, MD Students

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Amidst the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, the significance of high-quality, pertinent, and promptly accessible information for medical practitioners holds immense importance in shaping the healthcare landscape. The continual progress of medical science underscores the crucial role of medical libraries in facilitating knowledge enrichment among medical students and researchers. This research endeavor seeks to gain insights into the broader trends of engagement with the user community and to discern the utilization of the medical library, along with the specific informational needs it serves. Notably, this institution lacks prior exploration in this area, making this study all the more relevant and pioneering.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the study are:

- 1) To identify the use of library by MD students in the Medical College.
- 2) To examine the level of satisfaction on the library facilities.
- 3) To determine the use of the Medical College library during the pandemic.
- 4) To know the problems faced by the MD students while using the library.

## 3. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Devi and Keshava (2020)** examined perception and use of e-resources by Ayurveda Medical College Library users of North Karnataka. A well-structured questionnaire was administered to the UG students, PG students and the faculty members of 23 Ayurveda Medical College Libraries of North Karnataka to get required data. 1150 questionnaires were distributed, out of which 1101 questionnaires were returned with good response. Majority of the respondents i.e. 506(46.0%) use to visit the library

daily, followed by 327(29.7%) twice in a week, 169(15.3%) weekly, 83(7.5%), and the least number of respondents 16(1.5%) use to visit the library annually. 575 (52.2%) use to visit the library to refer books, followed by 549(49.0%) to borrow books, 421 are visiting to get information, 318(28.9%) to read newspapers, 267(24.3%) to refer journals and the least number of respondents i.e., 140(12.7%) to access e- resources. It concludes that the users are not much aware about the availability of the e-resources in the library and they feel the need of training in using these e-resources.

**Lawal and Kannan (2020)** studied an appraisal of availability and utilization of information resources and library services by undergraduate students in three Agriculture University libraries in northern Nigeria. The methodology used to a survey method. The sample of 78 means around 0.7% is justifiable. However, at last only 66 questionnaires were returned with complete response. The findings of the study are determining the finding on the extent to which library resources, and services are utilized in agriculture university libraries in northern Nigeria. The survey indicates that a good number of respondents ranked books, journals, e-books and e-journals very higher. Government publications, atlas, maps and posters for instance are the type of library information resources ranked very lower. Even though the online journals and databases are on the verge of becoming a reality, the traditional library services like inter-library loan and document delivery services still retain their identity the study to expansion of the document delivery service and inter-library loan services at the international level, so that the undergraduate students can save their time and money.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire for the study consists of various questions under the handing such as user profile, use of library, awareness and use, academic information requirements, information sources, organization, information services, staff, rules and regulations, problems and overall evaluation. In the study there are two types of questionnaires are distributed. One was constructed to collect data from the Post Graduate students and the other one was constructed to collect data from the librarian.

#### 5. ANALYSIS OF DATA

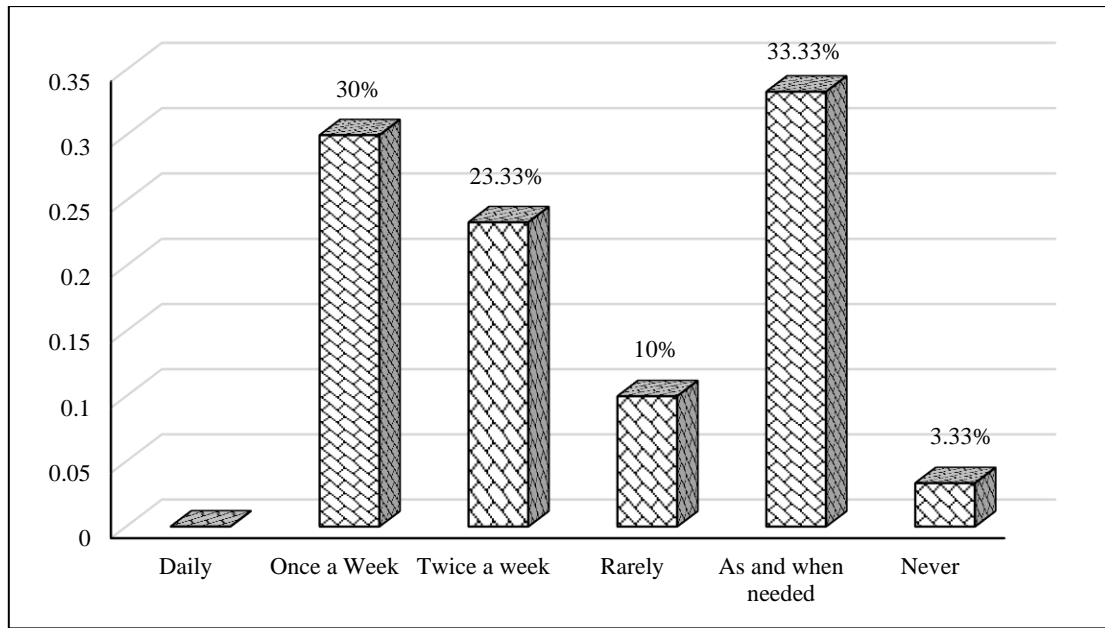
##### Frequency of Library Visit

The question was asked to specify the frequency of library visit.

**Table 1 Frequency of Library Visit**

Sl. No	Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
1	Daily	0	0
2	Once a Week	9	30%
3	Twice a week	7	23.33%
4	Rarely	3	10%
5	As and when needed	10	33.33%
6	Never	1	3.33%

Table 1 shows that 33.33% of respondents are visit library as and when needed, 30% visit once a week, 23.33% visit twice a week, 10% visit rarely and 3.33% never visit library.



**Fig. 1 Column diagram showing frequency of library visit**

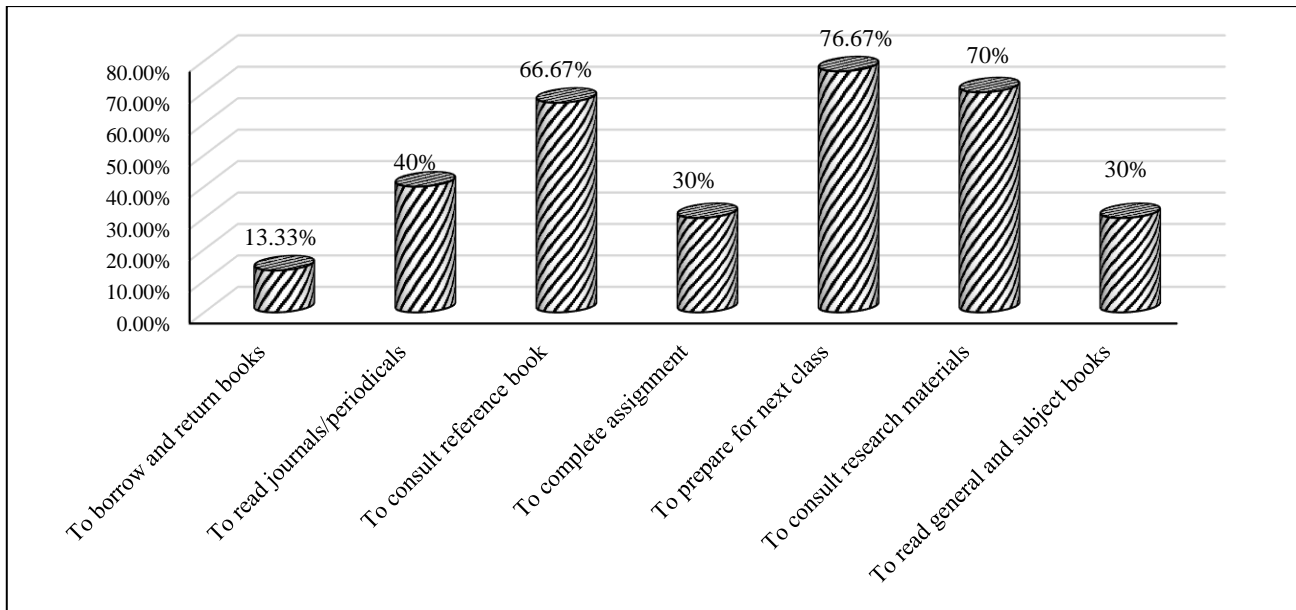
**Purpose of Library Visit**

The question was asked to know the purpose of library visit.

**Table 2 Purpose of Library Visit**

Sl. No.	Purpose of visit library	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
1	To borrow and return books	4	13.33%
2	To read journals/periodicals	12	40%
3	To consult reference book	20	66.67%
4	To complete assignment	9	30%
5	To prepare for next class	23	76.67%
6	To consult research materials	21	70%
7	To read general and subject books	9	30%

Table 2 shows that multiple responses received for this question. 76.67% of respondents visit the library to prepare for next class, 70% to consult research materials, 66.67% to consult reference book, 40% for read journals/ periodicals, 30% to complete assignment to read general and subject books and 13.33% for borrowing and return books.



**Fig. 2 Cylinder diagram showing purpose of library visit**

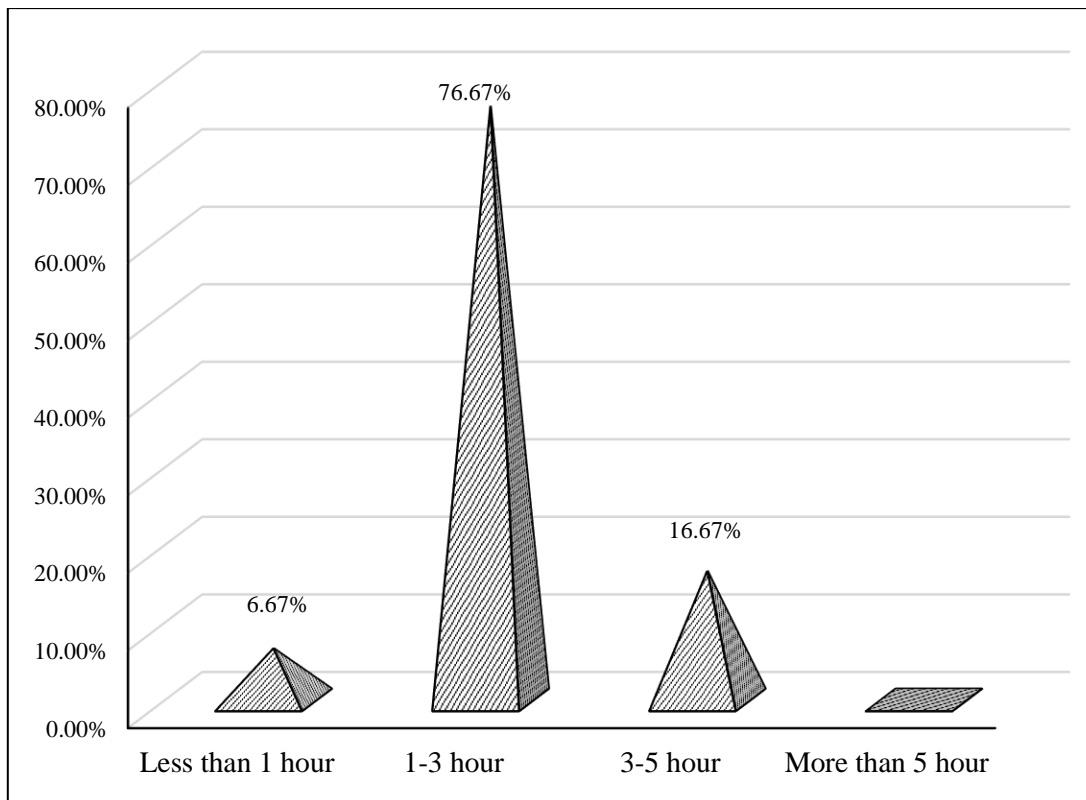
### Time Spend in Library Per Week

The question asked to specify the time spend in library per week.

**Table 3 Time Spend in Library Per Week**

Sl. No.	Time	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
1	Less than 1 hour	2	6.67%
2	1-3 hour	23	76.67%
3	3-5 hour	5	16.67%
4	More than 5 hour	0	0

Table 3 shows that 76.67% of respondents spend 1-3 hours in library, 16.67% spend 3-5 hours and 6.67% spend less than 1 hour.



**Fig. 3 Pyramid diagram showing time spend in library per week**

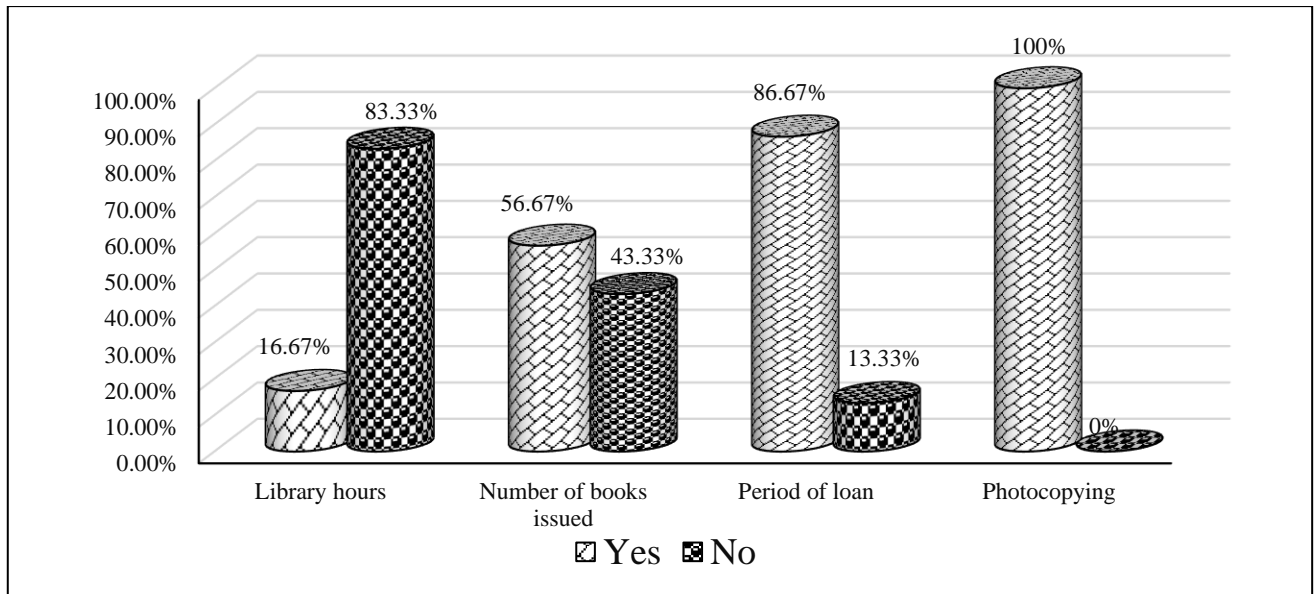
**Satisfaction**

The question was asked to know the satisfaction of rules and regulations of the library.

**Table 4 Satisfaction**

Sl. No	Rules and Regulations	Percentage of Respondents	
		Yes	No
1	Library hours	5 (16.67%)	25 (83.33%)
2	Number of books issued	17 (56.67%)	13 (43.33%)
3	Period of loan	26 (86.67%)	4 (13.33%)
4	Photocopying	30 (100%)	0

Table 5.11 shows that 100% of respondents satisfy with photocopying facility, 86.33% satisfy with period of loan service, 56.67% satisfy with number of books issued, 16.67% satisfy with library hours. 83.33% of respondents are not satisfy with library hours, 43.33% of respondents are not satisfy with number of books issued and 13.33% are not satisfy with period of loan.



**Fig. 4 Column diagram showing satisfaction**

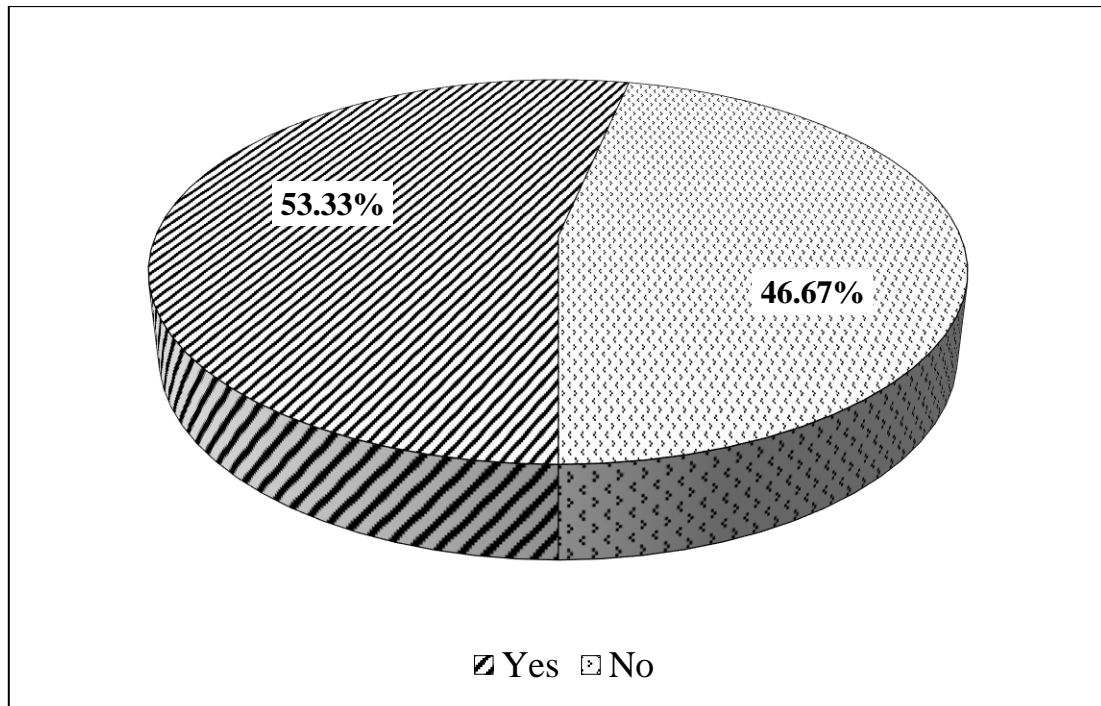
### Access of Library during Covid Pandemic

The question was asked to know the access of information from library during covid pandemic.

**Table 5 Access of Library during Pandemic**

Sl. No.	Parameter	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
1	Yes	16	53.33%
2	No	14	46.67%

Table 5 shows that 53.33% of respondents were able to access information and 46.67% are not able to access information from library during the pandemic period.



**Fig. 5 Pie diagram showing access of library during pandemic**

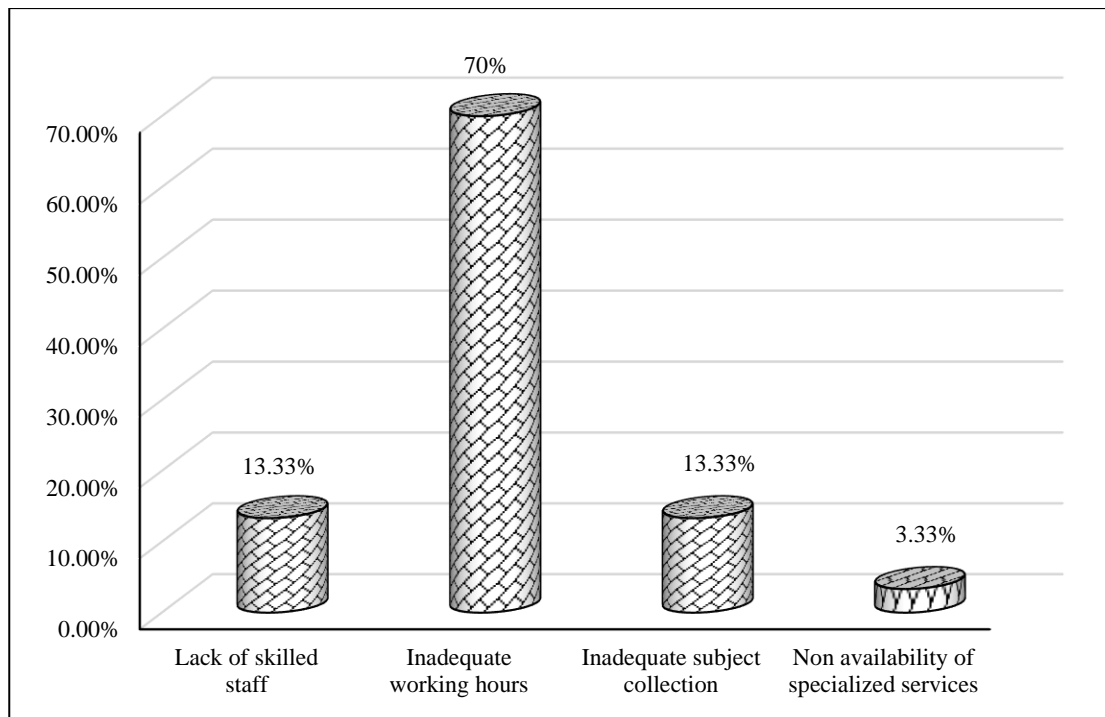
**Problems**

The question was asked to know the hindrances or problems faced while using the library.

**Table 6 Problems**

Sl. No	Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
1	Lack of skilled staff	4	13.33%
2	Inadequate working hours	21	70%
3	Inadequate subject collection	4	13.33%
4	Non availability of specialized services	1	3.33%

Table 6 shows that 70% of respondents have problems of inadequate working hours, 13.33% have inadequate subject collection and lack of skilled staff and 3.33% have non availability of specialized services.



**Fig. 6 Cylinder diagram showing problems**

## 6. FINDINGS

1. Analysis shows that majority of the respondents visit the library as and when needed and spend 1-3 hours in library per week.
2. The analysis shows that the students visit the library for different purpose. It is evident that majority of the students visit the library for prepare next class and to consult research materials.
3. Analysis revealed that all the students are satisfied with photocopying facility and majority are satisfied with rules and regulations of period of loan.
4. Analysis revealed that the majority of respondents are able to access library during pandemic and e-resources are the tool used to access the library.
5. The study revealed inadequate working hours was the problem faced by them while accessing library facilities.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Findings revealed that the majority of respondents were not visit the library daily and spend less than 5 hours in a week. Library is an inevitable component for the MD students to acquire Master Degree. Hence provide more orientation program, extension activities and exhibitions to attract students toward library. During the conversation, the chief librarian outlined the primary issues faced by the library, which include the absence of RFID technology and inadequate air conditioning. To address these concerns, it is essential for the management to take appropriate actions.



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