ABSTRACT

The modern age is the age of information and the most important part of human being and it removes the social imbalance, it is one of the powerful means to give social justice to all human beings who lives on the earth. It has enormous rich depth of knowledge. Regarding this a lot of educational societies come into force. These educational institutes provide a lot of educational facilities in the different fields. Library and information science are such types of science which gives a lot of knowledge of the society. There are two types of information sources i.e. print and non print and hence, the library plays very important role in the society. Today we find those persons who want a lot of information which is related their profession and research. Today a lot of person wants information in digital and web form.

We get a lot of knowledge economy, libraries and information from library and information science. One who study it gets lot of good job opportunities as like librarian, information scientist manager etc.

Library and information science department provides a lot of book facilities to the students in two modern age we get a lot of information which is very accurate and faster, from internet, computer, and web also.

Brief History of Library and Information Science Profession:

The founder of library science Melvil Dewey made some efforts regarding the scientific study of library science. In 1887, Colombia University in America made the first syllabus of Library Science in the world. In America the syllabus, rules and regulations regarding the study of Library and Information Science made under the supervision of American Library Association (ALA). Karnoji Trust of America made available the funds for the education of Library and Information Science in 1910. In 1920, American Library Association made some parameters for Library Science Education and made some stages of Library Science Education. Chicago University of America produces the Master Degree and Research Degree in Library and Information Science and after 1930 ‘School of Library Science’ runs in various places of America.
Information Seeking Behaviour:

Education is one of the most important thing in the world because all other fields development is completely depend on it. All human beings enhancement is depend on education. There we find rapid progress in the world due to the education. In the education there are two major shifts i.e. higher education and secondly the revolution in information and communication technology.

There above tow things makes a lot of changes in the society. Now a day’s information is a basic need of all human beings life. There are mainly three types of information sources i.e. first is Documentary, second is Non Documentary, and third source. Library is one of the documentary information source which gives/ provides the right information to the right people at all time.

In the modern age we achieve various type of information by using computer, T. V., Internet, Mobile, Fax, Telegram, Telephone, Radio. These are the technical modes through which we can acquire enormous information very repaid and accurate. Any type of information plays very important role to progress the professional and personal life of all human beings. The ideal knowledge of information should be shown in all human beings behaviour. Only achieving information is not important it should be shown in our behaviour. While one person wants to change his behaviour information should be necessary. Suppose an individual wants to accomplish his task or goal, information should be satisfactory.

The main concept is “information behaviour which is new and it gives more stress on the basic concept. The basic concept is “information needs and uses”. The individual can achieve to documentary information through different types of books, journals, treatises, novels, news papers or a library. He can achieve information with the help of computer and World Wide Web (WWW) also.
Information behavior:

Information behaviour is a type of term which gives more focus on the current study. Ingwersen and Järvelin (2005:384), tried to define the term information behaviour “human behaviour concerned with generation, communication, information searching behaviour and interaction.” According to this definition, information behaviour will include all aspects of human behaviour that needs users to collect, communicate and search information that is proper information needs. This term is concerned information prefect activities. Information is essential for engineers. They can explain or describe that factor that affects themselves in the generation an communication of engineering information. Through investigating we can explain the study of ‘engineers’ information behaviour.

The Information-seeking Process :

How to seek information? What is the process of seeking information? What steps are followed for seeking information? Grija Kumar has given all these questions answers. According to him following 7 steps are followed for seeking information.

1) Identifying objective: For what purpose we tried to seek information. What is intention without intention there is not task. Any type of work has a aim or object. So the object must be clear to search information.

2) Defining need: The clear and lucid meaning should be decided for achieving information.

3) Assessing information systems: The information which we are going to seek must be check.

4) Establishing sources of information : What channels are used for collecting duty or information should be clear. For seeking various information sources of information should be lucid.

5) Satisfaction / Dissatisfaction : The information what we seek is stats factory or dissatisfactory should be clear.
Theories of Information Seeking and Use:

An excellent example is presented about cultural difference is one of field of information seeking. How an individual find out information seeking? Which materials he can use to seek information to fulfill his need of information and satisfied himself. Through ethnographic experience of an unfamiliar worship service, an individual can gather about how to stand, sit and kneeling to observe others. Then he can use written material of worship of seeking information. So, written material available somewhere in the place of worship.

While an individual seeking information to fulfill his / her need of information, there are different types of different ways to achieve information which are very complicated. In other words the dimensions of achieving information are not easy they are very complicated. The needs must by very easy and simple like the need to know a bank balance or telephone number. The following instances are presented about complicated needs of information seeking.

Study Region:

The Maharashtra State is administratively divided into six divisions, viz. Konkan, Nasik, Pune, Amravati, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The Aurangabad division, known also as Marathwada was formerly a part of Hyderabad state. Marathwada forms the central portion of Maharashtra with Aurangabad city being located almost in the centre of the state. In Aurangabad city there is confluence of North and South. Marathwada is one of the most backward regions of Maharashtra state.

Statement of the problem:

The study deals with information seeking behaviour of LIS students in Marathwada region due to the Marathwada region is lagging behind in LIS Education and due to the non awareness in the students about the facilities provided by the college and departmental library is not sufficient. Hence, the researcher was in need to do the analysis of the factual position. In order to effectively satisfy the information needs of graduate and post graduate
students, libraries need to determine these needs in various courses. Also, they need to find out the extent of their information retrieval, knowledge organization, information use and information searching skills. These will help in designing effective user education programs and services. This study will explore the extent to which the above two issues are met by college and Departmental library.

Information is a basic need of human and vital source for success. Right information at right time leads to success. Not a single field can survive without proper information. Information thus plays a major role in decision making, planning and every developmental activity links to information only. Information is an indispensable tool for teachers, researchers and students. From the views of Crawford (1978) the information need is very difficult to isolate and measure.

Thus, information is used in educational, scientific, research and many other sectors like business, banking etc. Need has further complicated the necessity of distinguishing among expressed, unexpressed or unfelt needs, the later being the most difficult to identify.

**Objective of the present work**:

1. To study Information seeking Behaviour of LIS students in Marathwada region.

2. To find out the LIS Students use of formal, informal, digital and other online sources.

3. To study the use of different types of Information sources by the LIS student in this region;

4. To study the use of electronic resources by LIS Students;

5. To discover hindrances faced by LIS students while accessing and using electronic resources;

6. Find out what problems are faced by LIS students in seeking information.
7. To determine the factors that influence researchers' information needs and information seeking.

**Hypothesis** :

1. Various types of study material selected by the LIS learners.

2. Availability of information sources is not sufficient.

3. Library and information center play an important role in information seeking behaviour of LIS students.

**Scope and Limitation** :

1. The study deals with Marathwada region. Especially colleges of LIS education affiliated to SRTM University Nanded and BAM University, Aurangabad.

2. The study is limited to students, learners, of Library and Information science education.

3. The study is related with the students who registered their name in the academic year 2013-14 for Lib. Sci. degree courses.

**Collection of Data** :

For the present research work both primary and secondary data was used. Secondary data collected from the various magazines, journals and newspapers related to LIS education. Primary data collected through specially prepared questionnaires. Questionnaires to be field by the Graduate and Post Graduate students of Library and Information science colleges for degree courses listed within the Marathwada region were selected for the sample.

Thus, data collected from primary and secondary sources have been tabulated in concise form and have been analyzed with the help of different statistical and cartographic techniques. The processed data finally represented by maps, graphs and diagrams.
Research Methodology:

For the present research work primary and secondary data was used. The primary data was collected from the students studying in B.L.Isc. and M. L.Isc. education and the secondary data was collected from the research journals and books published on library and information science. The collected data was presented in graphical and tabular form. The conclusion was drawn on the basis of the collected data.

Hypotheses:

Often, purely descriptive survey research may not have hypotheses because the investigator may be seeking information which does not exist or he may not have a basis for predicting what he might find. But sometimes descriptive survey research can have hypotheses. Comparative survey research generally does have hypotheses. Evaluative survey research can have hypotheses.

Instruments / tools used:

Questioning: questionnaire, interview, checklist measurement: rating scale psychological tests of achievement, intelligence, aptitude and personality, social measures.

Observation: it can be used, particularly in a simple descriptive survey. It is best suited for describing and understanding behaviour as it occurs. But it is less effective for collecting information regarding, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, etc.

Limitations:

The bias introduced due to the interviewer presents a real threat to the validity of an interview. In a questionnaire bias arises due to the way the questions are formulated to obtain desired results or the desire to produce research findings pleasing to the funding agency. Weaknesses in the design of a questionnaire can lead to biased or inaccurate answers. Due to changes in perceptions, attitudes etc. answer to the same question can vary over a
period of time. The mood of respondent and his attitude can result in ambiguous or confused or inaccurate responses.

**Conclusions:**

The major findings from this study is -

1. In the study region total 17 colleges runs Library and Information Science degree courses. Out of 17 colleges, 04 colleges runs only undergraduate course i.e. B.L.I.Sc., 12 colleges runs both undergraduate and postgraduate degree courses where as only one college runs M.L.I.Sc. courses. Out of 17 colleges only 23% colleges runs the degree courses, 71% colleges runs both the undergraduate and postgraduate degree courses and only 6% colleges i.e. one college runs the M.L.I.Sc. course of two years.

2. Total sample size for the present research work was 360 students, out of which 220 students belong from B.L.I.Sc. degree course, whereas 140 students belongs from M.L.I.Sc. degree course which is master degree in Library and Information Science. Out of these 200 students, 110 students from B.L.I.Sc. and 90 students from M.L.I.Sc. were selected from the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad and 110 students from B.L.I.Sc. and 50 students from M.L.I.Sc. degree course were selected Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded. The sample size selected for the present research work was 28% (360 out of 1267).

3. Colleges affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad total 849 students were enrolled out of which 475 students were enrolled for B.L.I.Sc. degree course whereas 374 students were affiliated to M.L.I.Sc. degree course. Out of these, 200 students were enrolled under the affiliated colleges to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad out of which 110 students were enrolled for B.L.I.Sc. course whereas 90 students were enrolled for M.L.I.Sc. degree course. Colleges affiliated to Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded total 418 students were enrolled for B.L.I.Sc. and M.L.I.Sc. degree courses. Out of which, 336 students were enrolled for B.L.I.Sc. and 82 students were enrolled
to M.L.I.Sc. degree courses in the affiliated colleges. The S. R. T. M. University, Nanded has not the P.G. courses as well as research center at university campus.

4. Out of the total 849 students enrolled under the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad 200 students were selected as sample size which is equal to 23.56% and 160 students out of 418 students enrolled under Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded which is equal to 38.28% as a sample size for the present study purpose.

5. Out of the total 360 respondents, 221 students comes under male category, whereas 139 students came under female category which is equal to 61.49% and 38.61% respectively. Out of total 360 respondents, 220 students were enrolled for B.L.I.Sc. course whereas 140 students were enrolled for M.L.I.Sc. course.

6. Marathwada region is one of the regional parts of the Maharashtra state. Marathi is regional language of Maharashtra. Therefore all the students in the study region, they know very well of Marathi language more than Hindi, English and Urdu languages. Out of the total respondents, 37% students were known Marathi language, whereas 36% respondents were known Hindi language, followed by 26% as English language. The lowest share of language known was Urdu which is equal to only 1%.

7. Out of the total respondents, 37 respondents gives the ‘Clipping’ as the research project during the study period, out of the 37, 35 students belongs from B.L.I.Sc. and 2 students belongs from M.L.I.Sc. course. Out of the total 360 respondents, 63 (17%) respondents prefer for ‘User study’ as research area during the study period, followed by 53 (15%) respondents preferred ‘Bibliographical’ area as research area, 37 (10%) for ‘Clipping’, 35 (10%) for ICT as research area for the study purpose. Only 9 (2%) respondents were not interested in any type of topic for the research work during the study period.
Suggestions:

1. At present, there is uncertainty in LIS (Library and Information Science) instruction due to lack of funding for this programme from the Government. During the next coming days, if the Government paid some grant for these courses, the majority of the stakeholders will be take the benefits of these programmes and which will help to the development of L.I.Sc. education.

2. All the university gives the Master degree education in their campus. At present, under the study area only one University gives the Master degree education in L.I.Sc. One university, yet not have an independent L.I.Sc. education in the campus i.e. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwda University, Nanded. University should establish the Master Degree course in its campus, as early as possible which will help for the development of L.I.Sc. education.

3. At present there is lower rate of admission of female students as compared to male students. Through giving the scholarship to female students, the number of admissions shall be increased. Some motivations also increase the female admission for this course.

4. At present, majority of the colleges runs their B.L.I.Sc. and M.L.I.Sc. degree in English medium. For increase the students strength, these courses shall runs under the various methods like Marathi, Hindi, etc. It will helps to students to acquire knowledge in their mother language, which will create the interest amongst the students.

5. Majority of the students of this faculty do not take interest in research work. There are various sectors for research work like ICT, Digital Library, E-learning, Virtual Library, User Behaviour, User Satisfaction, which are the areas where the research can be done by the students of L.I.Sc. education.

6. Some measures can be taken for the changes of the syllabus. The syllabus should be framed as per the need of the present situation, which will help to develop the interest amongst the students, who want to take the admission for library science education.
7. The success of library science education is dependent upon the practical work. Basically the library science education is the practical education. Hence, the Practical work like, seminar, study tours, entranceship, etc. should be included as a curriculum of the library science education.

8. During the study period, it is proved that majority of the students used the printed material for their study purpose. But, in the present era there are various types of study material is available viz., E-journals, E-books, E-database, E-learning. For the understanding of library science subject this material should be used for the learning purpose and which will be made mandatory for the colleges, which colleges runs these course.