Information Use Pattern of Engineering Students of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Engineering Library, Annamalai University

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Abstract- The present study the author has discussed with information use pattern of engineering students of department of mechanical engineering, Engineering Library, Annamalai University. This Study mainly based on the primary data collected from the Users of Department of Mechanical Engineering in Engineering Library Annamalai University, though well designed Questionnaire. Totally 200 Questionnaires were distributed personally to the students of Department of Mechanical Engineering Annamalai University. The author has present his study age wise analysis, frequency of library visit, visiting other libraries, information channels used, types of journals used by the respondents, types of system followed and types of search engine of engineering students of department of mechanical engineering, Engineering Library, Annamalai University.

Keywords- Information, Annamalai University, Mechanical engineering, Use Pattern

I. INTRODUCTION

Information in are form or another, has consistently been a significant element in the development of human society and that it has shaped, over a long period of time, the way in which we thing and act. It has become ingredient of mains life is cycle and such that is no life in the modern society without information. It may be an isolated facts or a whole cluster of facts but if still a unit of thought According to Webster's third new International Dictionary "Information is define as knowledge of a particular event or situation or as the knowledge communicated by others or obtained through investigation.Information as a concept has many meanings, from everyday usage to technical settings. The concept of Information is closely related to notions of constraint, communication, control, data, instruction, knowledge, meaning, mental stimulus, pattern, perception, and representation.

In simple terms the processed data is information. Data - Process -Information consists of data have been retrieved, processed or others wise used for information or inference purpose, argument or as basic for forecasting or decision making. The way in which the data of a message are structure discrucial to their effect as information. According to shera, Information is that which is transmitted by the act or process of communication it may be a message a single, a stimulus, it assumes a response in the receiving organism and therefore possess response potential, its motivation is inherently utilitarian, it is instrumental and it usually is communicated in an organized or formalized increase potential utility.

II. PROFIE OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARY, ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

In the early 1920s, to serve the downtrodden and to promote Tamil Literature, Rajah sir S.R.M Annamalai Chettiar founded Sri Meenakshi colleges, sri meenakshi tamil colleges and sri meenakshi sanskrit college in a rural setup at chidambaram. In 1928, Rajah sir S.R.M Annamalai Chettiar agreed with the local Government to handover the above said institution for establishing a university. Thus, on 01.01.1929 Annamalai University was established as per Annamalai University Act 1928(Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1929).

Annamalai University Act 2013

The most significant development is the enactment of the Annamalai University Act 2013(Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 2013, which has come into force from septemper 25, 2013, after obtaining the assent of his Excellency, the president of India. Accolades Annamalai University, accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC in 2014, is one of India's largest public residential Universities with 10 Faculties and 49 departments of study. Sprawling over 950 Acres of land, the University does yeoman service in taking education to the doorsteps of the people who are otherwise far from access to centers of higher learning. The University has initiated several innovative teaching programs over the years and has been a pioneer in distance education. "The Times Higher Education

World University Ranking-2018" has ranked Annamalai university in801-1000 for overall category and 401-500 for life sciences category. "The CWTS Leiden Ranking 2017" on scientific impact of universities and on universities involvement in scientific collaboration & scientific performance, has ranked the university at 14th based on the number of publications and 3rd based on the proportion of publications that, compared with other publications in the same field and in the same year, belong to the to 19% most frequently cited."The CII", in its Report based on "Indian Citation Index" Database has ranked Annamalai university second among the top 50 state universities in research productivity: Ranking based on Articles, citations and citations/paper. "The Nielsen- Indian Today Ranking" (2017) has ranked Annamalai university 11th among the top 30 universities in India. "The SCImago Institutional ranking' (2016) has ranked 4th in Tamil nadu and 20th among the top 100 institutions for Higher Education in India.

Faculty of Engineering

With the objective and a dynamic vision to support contemporary Engineering, the Faculty of Engineering and Technology (FEAT) was established in the year 1945, as the Second Engineering College of the then composite Madras State. The FEAT proudly celebrated its Golden Jubilee in the year 1996 and Diamond Jubilee in the year 2005. The FEAT has eleven departments of study namely Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Civil & Structural Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Electronics & Instrumentation Engineering, Information Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Manufacturing Engineering and Pharmacy.Provide quality technical education with a sound footing on basic engineering principles, technical and managerial skills, and innovative research capabilities.Transform the students into outstanding professionals and technocrats with strong ethical values capable of creating, developing and managing global engineering enterprises.Develop a Global Knowledge Hub, striving continuously in pursuit of excellence in Education, Research, Entrepreneurship and Technological services to the Industry and Society.Inculcate the importance and methodology of life-long learning to move forward with updated knowledge to face the challenges of tomorrow. Providing world class quality education with strong ethical values to nurture and develop outstanding professionals fit for globally competitive environment .

Department of Engineering

The Mechanical Engineering Department endeavors to be recognized globally for outstanding education and research leading to well-qualified engineers, who are innovative, entrepreneurial and successful in advanced fields of Mechanical Engineering to cater to the ever changing industrial demands and social needs. Prepare the graduates to pursue life-long learning, serve the profession and meet intellectual, ethical and career challenges. Extend a vital, state-of-the-art infrastructure to the students and faculty with opportunities to create, interpret, apply and disseminate knowledge. Develop the student community with wider knowledge in the emerging fields of Mechanical Engineering. Provide set of skills, knowledge and attitude that will permit the graduates to succeed and thrive as engineers and leaders. Create a conducive and supportive environment for all round growth of the students, faculty & staff.Started functioning as a section in July 1945, the Department of Mechanical Engineering attained the status of a separate department in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology in July 1978. Since its inception the department has grown in leaps and bounds. The department is well equipped, thanks to the various funding agencies. In particular the department is recognized as a DST-FIST (level-1) Sponsored Department by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. There are eleven laboratories attached to the Department of Mechanical Engineering to give effective and sufficient practical training at the campus. The students also undergo practical training at other departments.

Program Offered

- B.E Mechanical Engineering
- M.E. Thermal Power Engineering
- M.E. Energy Engineering & Management
- Ph.D. Mechanical Engineering

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Need For the Study

Every information center is oriented and no single information center is likely to meet the entire information requirements user community. Academic libraries comprise the libraries of the school, college, and universities similar education institutions, which furnish to the need of different level of academic community and supplement academic instruction. The Play on indispensable role in the dissemination of information and knowledge. Academic libraries are concerned with library services to students which arise from the academic course studied in on educational institution. In this study based on the Information use pattern

of Users of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Engineering Library, Annamalai university : a case study.

Objectives:

- To know the age wise respondents of the study
- To find out the respondents in visiting other libraries.
- To identify the types of search engine used by the respondents
- To examine the document used in the library by the respondents
- To find out the types of system following the Library

Methodology:

This Study mainly based on the primary data collected from the Users of Department of Mechanical Engineering in Engineering Library Annamalai University, though well designed Questionnaire. Totally 200 Questionnaires were distributed personally to the students of Department of Mechanical Engineering Annamalai University. Out of this 180 samples were selected on the basis of simple Random sampling method. Besides the secondary data have been collected from University handbooks, PG Dissertation, Reference book, Thesis, National and International journals.

Limitations of the study

The present study includes only the Engineering students of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Engineering Library, Annamalai University. Totally 200 questionnaire were issued, and 180 (90%) questionnaires were received from the Engineering students of Department of Mechanical, Engineering Library, Annamalai University. The below table Presents the Analyzed data in order to sequence of the Questions Stated in the Questionnaire Distributed to the Engineering students of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Annamalai University.

Questionnaire Distribution	Respondent Received	Percentage
200	80	90%

The above table shows that the distributed of Questionnaires, 200 Questionnaires are distributed to the User out of which 180 (90%) respondents are received from the Engineering students of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Annamalai University.

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1Age Wise Distribution.

S.No.	Age	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 16	52	28.88%
2	19-20	47	26.11%
3	21 & above	81	45 %
	Total	180	100%

The above table 1 shows that the Age wise distribution of respondents of the Engineering students of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Annamalai University.. Out of 180 students , Age group above 21Years is found very high (45 %), Followed by Below 18 Age group (28.88%) and Age group 19-20 years (26.11%).

Table 2 Frequency of the Library Visit

S.No	Often	I year	II year	III year	IV year	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	8	4	8	2	22	12.22%
2	Once in a Week	8	4	12	8	32	17.77%
3	Twice in a Week	4	-	4	8	16	08.88%
4	Once in a Month	28	32	20	30	110	61.11%
		48	40	44	48	180	100

The above table 2 Indicates Frequency of using Library visit of the Engineering students of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Annamalai University. . It could be noted that among of 180 respondents, 110(61.11%) are using Once in a Month, 32(17.77%) are using Once in a week, 22(12.22%) are Frequency of using Library Daily, and 16(08.88%) are using Twice in a Week. Among the 180 Student,110 (61.11%) are usig once in a month in Frequency of using Library visit of the Engineering students of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Annamalai University.

Table 3 visiting other libraries

S.No	Visit Library	I year	II year	III year	IV year	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	20	20	30	40	110	61.11
2	No	20	10	10	30	70	38.88
3	Total	40 (22.22)	30 (16.67)	40 (22.22)	70 (38.89)	180	100

The above table 3 indicates the visiting other libraries among the 180 respondents 110(61.11%) respondents are visiting other libraries, 70(38.88%) respondent are not visiting other libraries.

Table 4 Information channels used

S.No	Channels	I year	II year	III year	IV year	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Faculty Members	5	5	5	10	25	13.88
2	Experts	4	3	5	5	17	09.45
3	Document Source	10	8	10	12	40	22.22
4	Friends	10	18	10	60	98	54.45
	Total	29	34	30	87	180	100

Table 4 shows that information channels utilizes in respondents among the 125 respondents ,98(54.45%) respondents are using friends, 40(22.22%)respondents are using documents sources faculty members 25(13.88%)respondents are using faculty members and 17(09.45%) respondents are using Subject experts.

Table 5 Types of journals used by the respondents

S.No	Journal Types	I year	II year	III year	IV year	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Subject	25	30	25	40	120	66.67
2	General	10	10	30	10	70	33.33
3	Total	35 19.44)	40 (22.22)	55 (30.56)	80 (27.78)	180	100

The above table 5 shows that the types of journals used by the respondents. among the 125 respondents 120(66.67%) respondents are used in general, 70(33.33%) respondents are used in subject wise journals. Out of 180 Respondents Most of the respondents are used in general types of journals.

Table 6 Types of system followed in your library

S.No	Library System	I year	II year	III year	IV year	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Open Access System	20	20	30	60	130	72.22
2	Closed Access System	12	13	15	10	50	27.77
3	Total	32 17.77)	33 (18.33)	45 (25)	60 (38)	180	100

Table 6 shows that types of system used 130(72.22%) of respondents use open access system, 50(27.77%) respondents use close access system. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion , open access system more suitable for uses for gathering the information.

Table 7 Types of search engines

S.No	Search Engines	I year	II year	III year	IV year	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Google	30	30	31	50	141	78.34
2	Yahoo	7	6	7	10	30	16.67
3	Info seek	1	1	2	2	6	3.33
4	MSN	1	0	1	1	3	1.66
		39 21.66)	37 (20.55)	41 (22.77)	63 (35)	180	100

The above table 7 shows that types of search engines preferred respondents. The complete data in the table indicate search engines for access information use pattern out of 180 respondents, 141(78.34%) are used Google, 30(16.67) respondents are used yahoo,6(3.33%) respondents are used info seek, and 3 (1.66%) respondents are used info MSN. It is clearly observed from the above discussion that majority of the respondents are used Google.

Table 8 Time spent in the library visit.

S.No	Time	I year	II year	III year	IV year	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Morning	3	3	4	5	15	8.33
2	Evening	5	5	8	10	28	15.55
3	Leisure	4	4	10	4	22	12.23
4	Free	15	30	30	40	115	63.89
	Total						

The above table 8 analysis the time spent in the Library per visit. Among the 180 respondents 115(63.89) respondents are using the library free hours, 28(15.55) respondents are using the library evening hours, 22(12.23) respondents are using the library Leisure hours, 15(8.33) respondents are using the library Lunch hours. It reveals that most of the respondents are used library for free hours 115(63.89%).

V. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

200 Questionnaires are distributed to the User out of which 180 (90%) respondents are received from the Engineering students of Department of Mechanical Engineering, Annamalai University. Out of 180 students, age group above 21Years is found very high (45 %), followed by Below 18 Age group (28.88%) and Age group 19-20 years (26.11%) and most of the users visit the department library. Among the 180 respondents 110(61.11%) respondents are visiting other libraries and 70(38.88%) respondent are not visiting other libraries. Among the 125 respondents, 98(54.45%) respondents are using friends and 17(09.45%) respondents are using Subject experts,

Among 180 Respondents types of system used 130(72.22%) of respondents use open access system, 50(27.77%) respondents use close access system. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion, open access system more suitable for uses for gathering the information. The complete data in the table indicate search engines for access information use pattern out of 180 respondents, 141(78.34%) are used Google, 30(16.67) respondents are used yahoo,6(3.33%) respondents are used info seek, and 3 (1.66%) respondents are used info MSN. It is clearly observed from the above discussion that majority of the respondents are used Google.

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