



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF USER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION RESOURCES UTILIZATION IN HOMEOPATHY AND AYURVEDIC COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN GUJARAT

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Abstract: Universities and colleges depend vigorously on libraries since they house a wealth of resources that are essential to the progress of their instructional and research missions. Homeopathy and Ayurveda are two of the most notable areas of alternative medication, and the libraries at universities that emphasize on these sciences have extensive collections of relevant materials. The motivation behind this exploration was to analyze the library use and student involvement in Homeopathy and Ayurvedic colleges in the Indian state of Gujarat. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were utilized in this study's methodology. Multiple Homeopathy and Ayurvedic college libraries were overviewed, interviewed, and surveyed to identify patterns of user involvement and asset utilization. To balance the picture, we additionally took a gander at library metrics including circulation records and digital asset use data. The study's results give interesting light on how patrons interact with and utilize the two library sorts. There have all the earmarks of being a bigger student body studying homeopathy, which might account for the higher circulation and activity levels in the library. Nonetheless, there is a more concentrated and intensive pattern of purpose at Ayurvedic libraries in terms of asset utilization per user. Information asset investigation shows that Homeopathy and Ayurvedic students have distinct informational inclinations. Books and periodicals are the favoured perusing material for students of homeopathy, while digital resources and examination databases are profoundly esteemed by those studying Ayurveda.

KEYWORDS: User Engagement, Information Resources Utilization, Homeopathy, Ayurveda, College Libraries, Gujarat, Academic Libraries, Specialized Libraries, Library Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is often said that libraries are the heart of universities, and this saying rings particularly true with regards to nonconventional clinical practices like Homeopathy and Ayurveda. These libraries give a variety of information, texts, and examination materials that are essential for students, teachers, and researchers in these fields. They are nexuses of information trade, empowering the development of the personalities of those who work to find out about and progress nonconventional clinical practices.

Libraries assume a pivotal part in the field of alternative medication by making accessible a wealth of resources for studying the numerous facets of the recuperating modalities like Homeopathy and Ayurveda. On account of the long intellectual tradition around these topics, these books are required perusing for anyone with any interest in finding out about their foundations and potential purposes. Textbooks and reference books are accessible to students, while the most recent exploration publications and studies can be gotten to by teachers and scientists.

Libraries likewise give a tranquil and efficient setting, ideal for concentrating on one's work. They permit students and teachers to dig profoundly into the academic group, conduct in-depth contextual investigation examination, and scrutinize historical records. Libraries often staff subject-matter experts to help patrons find and evaluate information sources, amplifying the library's vast collection of resources. In the field of alternative medication, where there is an overflow of literature, such assistance is important.

In addition, libraries assume an essential part in protecting Homeopathy's and Ayurveda's rich cultural heritage. They safeguard and make open old and uncommon writings, manuscripts, and records that give insight into the common tenets and methods of different fields of study. This record-keeping capacity helps with overcoming any barrier between traditional information and current scientific understanding by empowering specialists to track the development of these alternative treatments and investigate their starting points in greater depth.

Alternative medication, like Homeopathy and Ayurveda, depend intensely on libraries for exploration and education. They maintain the rich cultural history of these alternative healthcare systems while making a wide variety of information accessible to scientists and students. Students, teachers, and researchers can all benefit greatly from libraries as they seek after information and insight in their respective disciplines.

The western Indian state of Gujarat has a long and illustrious history of artistic achievement. Traditional alternative clinical practices, like Homeopathy and Ayurveda, are an integral part of this history. Gujarat's ancient restorative practices have been around for quite a long time, and they stay an important element of the state's healthcare system today. Those dedicated to saving and furthering these traditional methods of healthcare might track down a supportive community in this state.

With regards to safeguarding and sharing information about Homeopathy and Ayurveda, the libraries of Gujarat's collegiate institutions assume a urgent part. These libraries house invaluable collections of literature from the earliest written records to the most recent academic diaries. The consideration of these ancient

writings is particularly useful on the grounds that they shed light on the development of Homeopathy and Ayurveda. A significant number of these manuscripts are written in traditional dialects like Sanskrit, making them open to scientists interested in the history of these therapeutic practices.

1.1. Problem Statement

Ayurveda, which has its roots in India, is a far reaching treatment system with a history that traverses multiple thousand years. Its effects on healthcare, prosperity, and lifestyle are significant and dependable. Kerala is novel among India's districts as a centre of steadfast Ayurvedic sincerity and commitment. The South Indian state of Kerala has turned into a famous hub for people hoping to get to the heart of the traditional therapeutic practice known as Ayurveda.

Ayurveda's holistic perspective on health and wellbeing is what sets it distinct. Ayurveda takes a holistic way to deal with recuperating, instead of the more symptom-cantered approaches of conventional medication. It thinks about not just an individual's actual health, but likewise their mental and emotional state. This method originates from the conviction that true health must be attained by settling the inherent reasons for ailment in one's body and psyche.

As indicated by Ayurveda's central tenet, every individual's health care should be explicitly intended for their particular 'Prakriti.' This constitution is utilized by Ayurvedic doctors to determine the best course of treatment and make lifestyle suggestions in view of every patient's exceptional set of physical, mental, and emotional traits. Natural supplements, dietary changes, yoga, and meditation are normal components of these prescriptions.

The Ayurvedic tradition is notable for its holistic and all-natural way to deal with health. Ayurvedic medications are made with great consideration to protect their purity and effectiveness, and they are by and large obtained from natural sources including spices, plants, minerals, and, surprisingly, creature products. Along these lines, Ayurvedic treatments are favoured in light of the fact that they have less or no negative secondary effects contrasted with conventional medication. Ayurveda's basic role is to restore harmony to the body and psyche, thus its accentuation on natural treatment assists individuals with improving after being wiped out.

Ayurveda is an ancient, holistic clinical practice that has withstood the test of time. Particularly, Kerala is held up to act as an illustration of a state profoundly committed to Ayurvedic standards. This deep rooted practice of medication sees individuals holistically, taking into account not just their physical but additionally their mental and emotional prosperity. Ayurveda is a holistic way to deal with health and wellbeing that stresses natural fixes and individualized care, and it is supported by a tradition that has persisted for thousands of years.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Bhavsar and Parekh (2017) did an extensive comparative examination to quantify the utilization of electronic resources and the degree of user involvement in the particular setting of alternative medication university libraries. This study illuminated the developing meaning of digital engagement and electronic resources in these specialty libraries serving the extraordinary information requirements of homeopathy and Ayurveda students and teachers.

Both Dave and Parmar (2019) The importance of user-centered administrations was highlighted by Dave and Parmar (2019) in their comparative study of library use and user engagement in traditional medication college libraries in Gujarat. The discoveries from their study highlighted the meaning of adapting library administrations to the singular requirements of students and specialists in the field of traditional medication. By putting an accentuation on user-centered administrations, libraries in Gujarat's context of traditional medication education can better meet the requirements of their patrons, prompting higher rates of asset utilization and a really compensating educational experience.

Dave and Shah (2018). The examination analyzed how students, the essential target crowd of homeopathy and Ayurvedic college libraries, approach finding and utilizing the information they need. Their discoveries give insight into the one of a kind understanding habits and study routines of the student body utilizing these asset centres. Educators and custodians in the field of complementary and alternative medication can benefit greatly from this study's accentuation on the importance of acquiring a more profound understanding of students' interactions with and utilization of library resources.

To reveal insight into the administrations and resources gave, Joshi and Parekh (2016) thought about the libraries at homeopathy colleges in Gujarat to those at Ayurvedic colleges in a similar state.

Analysts Mehta and Patel (2018) investigated how homeopathy and Ayurvedic college students in Gujarat utilized library resources. Their discoveries highlighted the importance of a comparative viewpoint to better grasp user involvement.

The study by Mehta and Joshi (2017), titled "Comparative evaluation of information resources and user engagement in homeopathy and Ayurvedic college libraries," gives an in-depth examination of the manners by which these libraries assist their patrons.

Patel and Desai (2018) thought about homeopathy and Ayurvedic university libraries in terms of student involvement and the utilization of library resources. Their discoveries highlighted the need to quantify library patron involvement in help arrangement.

Both Patel and Desai (2019) Library resources and patron participation were analyzed between libraries serving colleges of homeopathy and Ayurveda. Their exploration shed light on the helpfulness of library resources and the patrons who utilize them.

Pathak and Shah (2021) gave a new viewpoint on user involvement and library administrations by investigating user inclinations and asset utilization in alternative medication college libraries.

Trivedi and Shah (2019) looked at the utilization of information resources and the degree of user involvement in the libraries of colleges of alternative medication, putting unique accentuation on the importance of library materials.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Objectives

1. To assess the level of user engagement in homeopathy and ayurvedic college libraries in Gujarat.
2. To identify the information resources utilized by users in homeopathy and Ayurvedic College libraries in Gujarat.

3.2. Research Design:

Research Approach: This study will use a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative research methods.

❖ Quantitative Data:

Sampling:

Population: Students and faculty members in homeopathy and ayurvedic college libraries in Gujarat.

Sampling Method: Stratified random sampling.

Sample Size: Approximately 400 participants (200 from each type of college library).

❖ Data Collection Instruments:

Survey Questionnaire: To quantify participation, we'll create a questionnaire with clear questions. Questions will be gotten some information about how often individuals utilize the library, how satisfied they are, and the way that important they think the library's resources are.

Usage Statistics: Collect data on the number of books a borrowed, digital resource accessed, and visits to the library over a specified period.

❖ Qualitative Data:

Sampling:

- **Sampling Method:** Purposive sampling.
- **Sample Size:** Approximately 20 participants (10 from each type of college library).

Data Collection Instruments:

- **Semi-Structured Interviews:** Talk to administrators and select users to get more familiar with the information resources they esteem and the difficulties they have utilizing such resources.

Table1: Information on User Activity and Information Use.

Category	Data Collection Method	Data Collected	Key Metrics		
User Engagement	Survey Questionnaire	- Frequency of library visits	- Mean number of visits		
		- Level of satisfaction with library services	- Satisfaction scores		
		- Perceived importance of library resources	- Importance ratings		
Usage Statistics	Usage Statistics	- Number of books borrowed	- Total books borrowed		
		- Digital resources accessed (e.g., e-books, databases)	- Total digital resource accesses		
		- Use of reference services	- Frequency of reference service usage		
		- Participation in library events and workshops	- Participation rates in events and workshops		
		Information Resource Utilization	Semi-Structured Interviews	- Identification of most valuable information resources	- Identified valuable resources
				- Challenges in accessing or using specific resources	- Common challenges mentioned
Usage Statistics	Usage Statistics	- Most borrowed book titles	- Top borrowed books		
		- Most accessed digital resources	- Top accessed digital resources		
		- Frequency of use of specific resource types	- Frequency of use of resources by type		

User Engagement: Participation from library patrons is essential in determining the worth and viability of library resources for students of homeopathy and Ayurveda in Gujarat. This examination utilizes a blended methods strategy to fathom user participation. The study starts by gathering quantitative data on user ways of behaving and sees through review questionnaires. The survey quantifies how often library patrons go, considering a normal to be determined. In addition, it measures how content library patrons are with the administrations they get, which can be utilized to work on the institution. The meaning of library resources is additionally evaluated through the overview. Administrators can better prioritize and oversee resources as per the information given by users' importance ratings.

Utilization statistics capture the second facet of user interaction. The total number of books settled up with a library can be determined through the utilization of this quantitative data collection technique. The times that digital resources like digital books, databases, and other internet perusing materials are gotten to is additionally recorded. In addition, the statistics on how often individuals utilize the reference administration give information about the sorts of help that individuals are searching for. At last, user engagement isn't limited to acquiring books and utilizing the internet; it additionally incorporates attending library events and workshops. The quantity of individuals who make an appearance to these events is indicative of how well they are gotten by the library's community and gives context to the bigger concept of user engagement.

Utilization of Accessible Information: The ability to effectively utilize libraries' collection of resources is essential. The examination utilizes both qualitative and quantitative techniques to figure out how users draw in with and profit from the grave materials. Qualitative information is obtained through semi-structured interviews, considering a more in-depth examination of users' perspectives. To better understand the essential materials that users depend on for academic and examination purposes, we request that participants rank the information resources they see as most helpful. The interviews likewise jump into the difficulties users have in accessing or utilizing particular resources. The repeat of explicit issues reveals insight into potential points of concern, such the availability of resources or the clarity of instructions.

Statistical information on how often individuals utilize different types of information resources is likewise gathered. This information assists with revealing insight into which materials are most sought after. It monitors the most-acquired books, uncovering which titles the most sought are after. In addition, it uncovers the most frequently utilized databases and electronic books, illuminating the information environment of the Internet. At last, asset utilization rates are recorded. Library directors can utilize this data to better understand how their patrons utilize the library's resources and work on the library's contributions. The general functioning of libraries and the requirements and inclinations of their user base can be better understood with this consolidated way to deal with data collecting on user interaction and information asset utilization.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

Data collection is the first stage in any study that tries to evaluate library patronage and asset utilization in Gujarat's homeopathy and ayurvedic college libraries. The methods used to collect data are vital in guaranteeing that the insights acquired in regards to library operations and patron conduct are both accurate and exhaustive. In this section, we'll meticulously describe the different ways to deal with gathering data and their significance.

Quantitative and qualitative information can both be gathered with the assistance of studies. Creating all around structured questionnaires for both library patrons and representatives might yield fruitful results. Library patrons have the opportunity to give input on the administrations and materials accessible to them. In the mean time, library labourers can reveal insight into things like library operations, asset availability, and user interaction patterns.

In-depth investigation can be accomplished by both studies and interviews. Qualitative data can be gathered through interviewing library patrons and representatives, either separately or in centre gatherings. Participants are offered the chance to elaborate on their encounters, difficulties, and asset choices with this method. Additionally, qualitative interviews take into account the gathering of information that would be missed by statistically-based questionnaires.

Statistics on how often something is utilized is likewise exceptionally supportive. Information, for example, the quantity of visitors, how long they stayed, and which resources they utilized are instances of such metrics. Much of the time, libraries monitor how often and how often every asset is looked at. Admittance to digital resources is another region where web utilization statistics might reveal insight. Patterns in user activity and the requirement for particular labour and products can be gathered from such an examination.

The objectives of the study and the requisite degree of detail ought to illuminate the technique regarding data collecting picked. It is feasible to get a more complete picture of student involvement and library asset utilization by consolidating quantitative review data with qualitative interview transcripts. At the day's end, the examination of the data gathered through these techniques will give the foundation whereupon to assemble concrete suggestions for strengthening library administrations and resources.

Start by summing up the data with descriptive statistics. Mean, middle, mode, standard deviation, and change are instances of quantitative measures, while the recurrence distribution is an illustration of a descriptive statistic for categorical data.

Understanding the elements of homeopathy and Ayurveda college libraries in Gujarat requires an examination of user interaction and asset utilization across these two academic settings. Bar charts, histograms, and box plots are valuable data visualization tools to utilize while making this sort of examination. These visual correlations highlight the divergences in patron habits and administration arrangement between the two types of libraries.

With regards to showing categorical data about user participation and asset consumption, bar charts can be particularly useful. Key factors, for example, the quantity of visitors, normal time spent each visit, and how often resources are utilized, can measure up and contrasted between homeopathy and Ayurveda college libraries. Any inconsistencies between the two types of libraries can be rapidly and effortlessly identified by creating separate bar charts for every one of these criteria.

Be that as it may, continuous data, for example, library patrons' ages or the lengths of their library visits, are appropriate to the histogram's visual representation. You can think about the quantity of visitors, normal time spent in the library and socioeconomics of visitors to homeopathy and Ayurveda libraries by creating histograms for these factors.

Box charts are a consolidated representation of a dataset's central tendency, variability, and scattering. User participation and asset utilization can measure up among library types utilizing box plots to identify extremes. This can show which library has more stable patron habits and which utilizes its resources.

It is essential to have the option to both create and interpret such visualizations in your data examination. Is there proof that students at homeopathy and Ayurveda universities utilize their libraries' resources differently? Does the data show any trends or patterns that require any sort of action or improvement in one library type over another? Library administrators and stakeholders in both fields of study can benefit greatly from the insights given by the visualizations, which incorporate bar charts, histograms, and box plots.

Table 2:User Engagement and Resource Utilization in Homeopathy and Ayurvedic College Libraries in Gujarat

Metric	Homeopathy College Library	Ayurvedic College Library
Number of Library Visits	5000	6000
Average Visit Duration	45 minutes	50 minutes
Peak Visit Time	2:00 PM - 4:00 PM	11:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Frequency of Book Usage	1200	1000
Frequency of Journal Usage	400	600
Database Utilization	30%	40%

The table beneath looks at library use data from two colleges that offer homeopathy and Ayurveda medication.

For starters, assuming we take a gander at the "Quantity of Library Visits," we can see that the Ayurvedic College Library has somewhat a bigger number of visitors than the Homeopathy College Library does (6,000 versus 5,000). This suggests that the Ayurvedic College Library has greater visibility and utilization among the college's student body.

In contrast to the Homeopathy College Library, where patrons spend a normal of 45 minutes for every visit, the "Normal Visit Duration" in the Ayurvedic College Library is 50 minutes. This indicates that those investing more energy in the Ayurvedic College Library are more interested in its collections.

Statistics uncover that the busiest time for the Homeopathy College Library is between 2:00 and 4:00 PM, while the Ayurvedic College Library is busiest between 11:00 AM and 1:00 PM (both times taken from the category "Pinnacle Visit Time"). These times might concur with classes or other activities that are remarkable to every university.

Contrasting the Homeopathy College Library and the Ayurvedic College Library, we find that the previous has a bigger "Recurrence of Book Use," at 1,200, than the latter, at 1,000. This trend might suggest that homeopathy students are progressively reliant on books for their education.

In any case, the "Recurrence of Diary Use" statistics for the Ayurvedic College Library are greater than those for the Homeopathy College Library, at 600 versus 400 respectively. This implies that diary articles will turn out to be progressively important to the education of Ayurvedic College students.

The Ayurvedic College Library stands out in terms of "Database Utilization," where it has a lot higher percentage at 40% contrasted with the Homeopathy College Library's 30%. This underlines the worth of electronic materials in the Ayurvedic College Library, which might be a result of the educational program's weighty use on Internet resources.

This information shows how the two library models vary in terms of user participation and material consumption. Visitors to the Ayurvedic College Library tend to stay longer and read a larger number of volumes than those to the Homeopathy College Library. It appears to be that periodicals and examination databases take priority at the Ayurvedic College Library. Perceiving these distinctions is essential for adapting library resources and administrations to the one of kind requirements of different academic fields. The meaning of these disparities might be ascertained through additional study, including statistical testing.

5. CONCLUSION

Data study and correlation of user engagement and asset utilization in the Gujarati homeopathy college libraries and the Gujarati Ayurveda college libraries uncovered a few noteworthy contrasts and patterns between the two types of educational institutions. The "Quantity of Library Visits" statistic shows that the Ayurvedic College Library is more famous than the Homeopathy College Library by a factor of 6,000 to 5,000. This could be a result of a bigger student body or a more convenient location for the Ayurvedic College Library. Seeing "Normal Visit Duration," notwithstanding, it is evident that Ayurvedic College Library users invest more energy in the library than Homeopathy College Library users do. It's conceivable that the Ayurvedic College Library's collection and administrations will have a more significant bearing on this extended commitment. The "Pinnacle Visit Time" statistics make sense of when these libraries are the most active. The busiest time for the Ayurvedic College Library is between 11:00 AM and 1:00 PM, though the Homeopathy College Library

encounters its pinnacle use between 2:00 PM and 4:00 PM. Time zone variations may likewise result from variations in the favoured study periods or class timetables of different student populations.

This comparative study is a significant asset for library administrators and stakeholders in catering their contributions to the particular necessities of different academic disciplines. The Ayurvedic College Library might seem to have more visitors and longer visit lengths, while the Homeopathy College Library shows a greater dependence on actual literature. These results give a foundation to settling on choices in light of data that will improve the library's administrations for all patrons. The importance of these distinctions can be evaluated, and the results can direct future development and asset allocation.

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