

# USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE LIBRARY BY THE POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, DHARWAD: A STUDY

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## Abstract

This study investigates the use of information resources and services available in the library by the postgraduate students and research scholars of University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. For the present study a well-structured questionnaire has been formulated and distributed among the postgraduate students and research scholars of Agricultural Universities in Karnataka in order to ascertain the frequency of visit to the library, frequency of use of printed information resources, use of library services, frequency of use of electronic information resources, level of satisfaction towards utilization of library resources and role of library in promoting the use of information resources. The outcome and suggestions of the study would be beneficial to take appropriate measures to improve information resources and services.

**Keywords:** Information Resources, Information Services, E-Resources, Agricultural Sciences, User Studies.

## 1. Introduction

Information is an important and key resource for every organization and is an essential input for all types of organizations. Libraries are organized information centers as they have limited resources with which they have to satisfy the information needs of users. Therefore libraries have to build their collections and facilities to meet users' satisfaction. Agricultural sciences is a broad multidisciplinary field that encompasses the parts of exact, natural, economic, and social sciences that are used in the practice and understanding the agriculture. The awareness of information resources available in the library and ability to search and obtain information from the library adds substantial to the learning process of researchers.

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad was established on October 1, 1986. The University has five colleges, thirty research stations, six extension education units, five Krishi Vigyan Kendras and ATIC. The University has its jurisdiction over seven

districts namely Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, and Uttar Kannada in northern Karnataka. The university focuses on education, research and extension activities. The main objective of the study is to know the extent usage of agricultural information resources and services available in the library by the postgraduate students and research scholars. Beside, this study aims to know the purpose of library visit, service offered in the library, frequency of use of information resources, services and level of satisfaction towards utilization of library resources.

## 2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives behind conducting the present study are:

1. To examine the purpose of use of library resources by the postgraduate students and research scholars.
2. To identify various information sources and services available at the university library.
3. To examine the role of agricultural libraries in promoting information resources.
4. To know the level of satisfaction towards utilization of library resources by the postgraduate students and research scholars.
5. To suggest ways and means for maximising the use of available Information Resources in the library.

## 3. Scope, Limitations and Methodology

The study covers only postgraduate students and research scholars of University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka. The questionnaire method was used for the present study to collect the necessary primary data, keeping in view the objectives of the study. A total of 458 questionnaires were randomly distributed among the postgraduate students and research scholars and 386 filled-up questionnaires were received back. The rate of response was 84.27%. In addition to questionnaire method, interview schedule and observation methods were also used to collect required information as a supplement to the questionnaire method to bring more clarity to the data which are essential and use for analysis and interpretation of data.

## 4. Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

The data was collected by different methods were analyzed and interpreted and same has been presented in the following tables.

### 4.1 .Gender Wise Distribution

The gender wise distribution of respondents under the study has been shown in Table-1. The Table-1 shows that out of the 386 total respondents, 199 (51.55%) are 'Male' and the remaining 187 (48.44%) are 'Female'.

**Table-1: Gender Wise Distribution**

Gender	PG Students (N=284)	Research Scholars (N=102)	Total (N=386)
Male	156 (54.92)	43 (42.15)	199 (51.55)
Female	128 (45.07)	59 (57.84)	187 (48.44)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

The Table-1 also depicts that out of 284 postgraduate students, 156 (54.92%) are 'Male' and remaining 128 (45.07%) are 'Female'. Among the 102 research scholars, 43 (42.15%) are 'Male' and remaining 59 (57.84%) are 'Female'.

#### 4.2 Frequency of Visit to the Library

The frequency of visit to the library by the respondents has been summarized in Table-2. The Table-2 depicts that 176 (45.59%) of respondents visit the library 'Daily' with mean value of 1.2727 and SD 0.44663, followed by 66 (17.09%) of respondents visit the library 'Fortnightly' with mean value of 1.1667 and SD 0.37553, about 59 (15.28%) of respondents visit the library 'occasionally' with mean value of 1.2373 and SD 0.42907, 50 (12.95%) of respondents visit the library 'weekly' with mean value of 1.5200 and SD 0.50467, and 35 (09.06%) of respondents visit the library 'Once in a month' with mean value of 1.0857 and SD 0.28403.

**Table-2: Frequency of Visit to the Library**

Frequency of Visit	PG Students N=284	Research Scholars N=102	Total N=386	Mean	SD
Daily	128 (45.07)	48 (47.05)	176 (45.59)	1.2727	0.44663
Weekly	24 (08.45)	26 (25.49)	50 (12.95)	1.5200	0.50467
Fortnightly	55 (19.36)	11 (10.78)	66 (17.09)	1.1667	0.37553
Once in a month	32 (11.26)	03 (02.94)	35 (09.06)	1.0857	0.28403
Occasionally	45 (15.84)	14 (13.72)	59 (15.28)	1.2373	0.42907

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

The Table-2 also depicts that 128 (45.07%) of postgraduate students and 48 (47.05%) of research scholars visit the library 'Daily'.

### 4.3 Purpose of Visit to the Library

The purpose of visit to the library by the respondents has been summarized in Table-3. The Table-3 depicts that 362 (93.78%) of respondents visit the library for borrowing books, followed by 333 (86.27%) of respondents visit to consult the book with in the library premises, 331 (85.75%) for reading journals and magazines, 304 (78.76%) for referring thesis and dissertations, 217 (56.22%) for internet browsing, 212 (54.92%) to prepare assignments and notes, 202 (52.33%) to read newspaper, 197 (51.04%) to improve general knowledge, 134 (34.72%) for recreation and 120 (31.09%) of respondents visit the library for discussion with friends.

**Table-3: Purpose of Visit to the Library**

Purpose	PG Students N=284	Research Scholars N=102	Total N=386
To borrowing book	276 (97.18)	86 (84.31)	362 (93.78)
To consult the books with in the library premises	241 (84.86)	92 (90.20)	333 (86.27)
To read newspaper	172 (60.56)	30 (29.41)	202 (52.33)
To prepare assignment and notes	186 (65.49)	26 (25.49)	212 (54.92)
For internet browsing	173 (60.92)	44 (43.14)	217 (56.22)
To improve general knowledge	141 (49.65)	56 (54.90)	197 (51.04)
For recreation	102 (35.92)	32 (31.37)	134 (34.72)
For discussion with friends	96 (33.80)	24 (23.53)	120 (31.09)
To refer thesis and dissertations	216 (76.06)	88 (86.27)	304 (78.76)
To read journals and magazines	234 (82.39)	97 (95.10)	331 (85.75)
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage and because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.			

The Table-3 also depicts that 276 (97.18%) of postgraduate students visit the library for borrowing books and 97 (95.10%) of research scholars visit the library for reading journals and magazines.

### 4.4 Frequency of Use of Printed Information Resources

The frequency of use of printed information resources by the respondents has been summarized in Table-4.

The Table-4 depicts that 198 (51.30%) of respondents use books 'Most Frequently', followed by 91 (23.58%) use 'Occasionally', 88 (22.80%) use 'Frequently', and 09 (02.33%) of respondents 'Not at all' use books.

About 126 (32.64%) of respondents use periodicals 'Occasionally', 122 (31.61%) use 'frequently', 106 (27.46%) use 'Most Frequently' and 32 (08.29%) of respondents 'Not at all' use periodicals.

About 149 (38.60%) of respondents use thesis and dissertations 'Most frequently', 132 (34.20%) use 'frequently', 101 (26.17%) use 'Occasionally' and 04 (01.04%) of respondents 'Not at all' use thesis and dissertations.

About 123 (31.87%) of respondents use Dictionary 'Frequently', 115 (29.79%) use 'Occasionally', 96 (26.17%) 'Not at all' use Dictionary and 52 (13.47%) of respondents 'Most Frequently' use Dictionary.

About 166 (43.01%) of respondents use Encyclopedias 'Occasionally', 91 (23.58%) use 'Most Frequently', 84 (21.76%) use 'Frequency' and 45 (11.66%) of respondents 'Not at all' use Encyclopedias.

About 108 (27.98%) of respondents 'Not at all' use Yearbooks, 102 (26.42%) use 'Frequently', 92 (23.83%) use 'Occasionally' and 84 (21.76%) of respondents 'Most Frequently' use Yearbooks.

About 202 (52.33%) of respondents 'Not at all' use Gazetteers, 117 (30.31%) use 'Occasionally', 46 (11.92%) use 'Frequency' and 21 (05.44%) of respondents 'Most Frequently' use Gazetteers.

**Table-4: Frequency of Use of Printed Information Resources**

Information Resources	Most Frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Not at all
Books	198 (51.30)	88 (22.80)	91 (23.58)	09 (02.33)
Periodicals	106 (27.46)	122 (31.61)	126 (32.64)	32 (08.29)
Theses and dissertations	149 (38.60)	132 (34.20)	101 (26.17)	04 (01.04)
Dictionary	52 (13.47)	123 (31.87)	115 (29.79)	96 (24.87)
Encyclopedia	91 (23.58)	84 (21.76)	166 (43.01)	45 (11.66)
Year Book	84 (21.76)	102 (26.42)	92 (23.83)	108 (27.98)
Gazetteers	21 (05.44)	46 (11.92)	117 (30.31)	202 (52.33)
Reports	112	173	72	29

	(29.02)	(44.82)	(18.65)	(07.51)
Handbooks	131 (33.94)	106 (27.46)	114 (29.53)	35 (09.07)
Seminar/Conference volumes	116 (30.05)	172 (44.56)	80 (20.73)	18 (04.66)
Maps/Atlas	74 (19.17)	103 (26.68)	77 (19.95)	132 (34.20)
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage and because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.				

About 173 (44.82%) of respondents use Reports 'Frequently', 112 (29.02%) use 'Most Frequently', 72 (18.65%) use 'Occasionally' and 29 (07.51%) of respondents 'Not at all' use Reports.

About 131 (33.94%) of respondents use Handbooks 'Most Frequently', 114 (29.53%) use 'Occasionally', 106 (27.46%) use 'Frequently' and 35 (09.07%) of respondents 'Not at all' use Handbooks.

About 172 (44.56%) of respondents use Seminar/Conference volumes 'Frequently', 116 (30.05%) use 'Most Frequently', 80 (20.73%) use 'Occasionally' and 18 (04.66%) of respondents 'Not at all' use Seminar/Conference volumes.

About 132 (34.20%) of respondents 'Not at all' use Maps/Atlas, 103 (26.68%) use 'Frequently', 77 (19.95%) use 'Occasionally' and 74 (19.17%) of respondents 'Most Frequently' use Maps/Atlas.

#### 4.5 Use of Library Services

The use of various services available in the library by the respondents has been summarized in Table-5.

The Table-5 depicts that 381 (98.70%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 05 (01.29%) opine as 'No' towards use of lending service. About 192 (50.39%) of respondent 'Frequently' use lending services.

About 285 (73.83%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 101 (26.16%) opine as 'No' towards use of Book Bank Facility. About 136 (47.71%) of respondents 'Most Frequently' use Book Bank Facility.

About 366 (94.81%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 20 (05.18%) opine as 'No' towards use of Reference Services. About 211 (57.65%) of respondents 'Most Frequently' use Reference Services.

About 341 (88.34%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 45 (11.65%) opine as 'No' towards use of SDI Services. About 113 (33.13%) of respondents 'Frequently' use SDI Services.

About 316 (81.86%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 70 (18.13%) opine as 'No' towards use of Current Awareness Service. About 112 (35.44%) of respondents 'Frequently' use Current Awareness Service.

**Table-5: Use of Library Services**

Library Services	(N=386)		Most Frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely
	Yes	No				
Lending Service	381 (98.70)	05 (01.29)	134 (35.17)	192 (50.39)	34 (08.92)	21 (05.51)
Book Bank facility	285 (73.83)	101 (26.16)	136 (47.71)	53 (18.59)	35 (12.28)	61 (21.40)
Reference Service	366 (94.81)	20 (05.18)	211 (57.65)	96 (26.22)	38 (10.38)	21 (05.73)
SDI Service	341 (88.34)	45 (11.65)	88 (25.80)	113 (33.13)	102 (29.91)	38 (11.14)
CAS	316 (81.86)	70 (18.13)	91 (28.79)	112 (35.44)	89 (28.16)	24 (07.59)
User Orientation Programme	309 (80.05)	77 (19.94)	89 (28.80)	67 (21.68)	106 (34.30)	47 (15.21)
Inter Library Loan	106 (27.46)	280 (72.53)	22 (20.75)	30 (28.30)	11 (10.37)	43 (40.56)
Photocopy Service	372 (96.37)	14 (03.62)	198 (53.22)	151 (40.59)	17 (04.56)	06 (01.61)
Internet Service	367 (95.07)	19 (04.92)	223 (60.76)	86 (23.43)	44 (11.98)	14 (03.81)
Literature Search	331 (85.75)	55 (14.24)	124 (37.46)	126 (38.06)	52 (15.70)	29 (08.76)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage and because of multiple choice options the percentage is exceeded to more than 100%.

About 309 (80.05%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 77 (19.94%) opine as 'No' towards use of User Orientation Programme. About 106 (34.30%) of respondents 'Occasionally' use User Orientation Programme.

About 106 (27.46%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 280 (72.53%) opine as 'No' towards use of Inter Library Loan. About 43 (40.56%) of respondents 'Rarely' use Inter Library Loan.

About 372 (96.37%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 14 (03.62%) opine as 'No' towards use of Photocopy Service. About 198 (53.22%) of respondents 'Most Frequently' use Photocopy Service.

About 367 (95.07%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 19 (04.92%) opine as 'No' towards use of Internet Service. About 223 (60.76%) of respondents 'Most Frequently' use Internet Service.

About 331 (85.75%) of respondents opine as 'Yes' and 55 (14.24%) opine as 'No' towards use of Literature Search. About 126 (38.06%) of respondents 'Frequently' use Literature Search.

#### 4.6 Frequency of Use of Electronic Information Resources

The frequency of use of electronic information resources subscribed by the library has been summarized in Table-6.

The Table-6 depicts that 154 (39.90%) of respondents use CeRA Journals 'Fortnightly', followed by 132 (34.20%) of respondents use Indiastat 'Monthly', 143 (37.05%) of respondents use Krishiprabha 'Fortnightly', 136 (35.23%) of respondents use CABI Abstract 'Monthly', 159 (31.19%) of respondents use Horticulture Online Database 'Monthly', 123 (31.87%) of respondents use Agricultural Economics Database 'Weekly', 159 (41.19%) of respondents use EBSCO Resource Discovery Tools 'Weekly', 186 (48.19%) of respondents use J-Gate Plus 'Fortnightly', 186 (48.19%) of respondents use FAO 'Monthly', 101 (26.17%) of respondents use Agricola 'Monthly', 154 (39.90%) of respondents opine as 'Never' use India Citation Index, 112 (29.02%) of respondents use Agricat 'Fortnightly' and 192 (49.74%) of respondents use Krishikosh 'Weekly'.

**Table-6: Frequency of Use of Electronic Information Resources**

Electronic Information Resources	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Never
CeRA Journals	75 (19.43)	92 (23.83)	154 (39.90)	63 (16.32)	02 (00.52)
Indiastat	15 (03.89)	117 (30.31)	101 (26.17)	132 (34.20)	21 (05.44)
Krishiprabha	14 (03.63)	98 (25.39)	143 (37.05)	117 (30.31)	14 (03.63)
CABI Abstract	62 (16.06)	117 (30.31)	55 (14.25)	136 (35.23)	16 (04.15)
Horticulture online database	29 (07.51)	43 (11.14)	54 (13.99)	159 (41.19)	101 (26.17)
Agriculture Economics database	51 (13.21)	123 (31.87)	58 (15.03)	36 (09.33)	118 (30.57)
EBSCO Resource Discovery Tool	107 (27.72)	159 (41.19)	65 (16.84)	47 (12.18)	08 (02.07)
J-Gate Plus	73 (18.91)	106 (27.46)	186 (48.19)	10 (02.59)	11 (02.85)
FAO	15 (03.89)	34 (08.81)	56 (14.51)	186 (48.19)	95 (24.61)
Agricola	98 (25.39)	71 (18.39)	88 (22.80)	101 (26.17)	28 (07.25)
Indian Citation Index	16 (04.15)	42 (10.88)	76 (19.69)	98 (25.39)	154 (39.90)
Agricat	46	72	112	84	72

	(11.92)	(18.65)	(29.02)	(21.76)	(18.65)
Krishikosh	143 (37.05)	192 (49.74)	32 (08.29)	17 (04.40)	02 (00.52)
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage					

#### 4.7 Level of Satisfaction towards Utilization of Library Resources

The level of satisfaction towards utilization of library resources by the respondents has been summarized in Table-7.

The Table-7 depicts that 207 (53.62%) of respondents are 'Extremely Satisfied' towards utilization of library resources, followed by 106 (27.46%) of respondents are 'Satisfied', 49 (17.13%) of respondents are 'Moderately Satisfied' and 24 (08.39%) of respondents are 'Slightly Satisfied' towards utilization of library resources.

**Table-7: Level of Satisfaction towards Utilization of Library Resources**

Level of Satisfaction	PG Students N=284	Research Scholars N=102	Total N=386
Extremely Satisfied	176 (61.97)	31 (30.39)	207 (53.62)
Satisfied	52 (18.30)	54 (52.94)	106 (27.46)
Moderately Satisfied	39 (13.73)	10 (09.80)	49 (17.13)
Slightly Satisfied	17 (05.98)	07 (06.86)	24 (08.39)
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage			

The Table-7 also depicts that 176 (61.97%) of postgraduate students opine as 'Extremely Satisfied' towards Utilization of Library Resources and 54 (52.94%) of research scholars opine as 'Satisfied' towards Utilization of Library Resources.

#### 4.8 Role of Library in Promoting the Use of Information Resources

The opinion gathered about the role of library in promoting the use of information resources has been summarized in Table-8.

The Table-8 depicts that 155 (40.16%) of respondents opine as well organized and arrangement of information resources at the library as 'Most Important', followed by 132 (34.20%) opine as 'Important', 70 (18.13%) opine as 'Moderately Important', 21 (05.44%) opine as 'Less Important' and 08 (02.07%) of respondents opine well organized and arrangement of information resources at the library as 'Not at all Important'.

About 128 (33.16%) of respondents opine well organized home page of library with link to e-resources/ databases as 'Important', followed by 111 (28.76%) opine as 'Most

Important', 102 (26.42%) opine as 'Moderately Important', 33 (08.55%) opine as 'Less Important' and 12 (03.11%) of respondents opine well organized home page of library with link to e-resources/ databases as 'Not at all Important'.

About 98 (25.39%) of respondents opine assistance from library staff in handling information resources as 'Most Important', followed by 88 (22.80%) opine as 'Moderately Important', 73 (18.91%) opine as 'Less Important', 71 (18.39%) opine as 'Important' and 56 (14.51%) of respondents opine assistance from library staff in handling information resources as 'Not at all Important'.

**Table-8: Role of Library in Promoting the Use of Information Resources**

Description	Most Important	Important	Moderately Important	Less Important	Not at all Important
Well organized and arrangement of Information resources at library	155 (40.16)	132 (34.20)	70 (18.13)	21 (05.44)	08 (02.07)
Well organized home page of library with link to e-resources/ databases	111 (28.76)	128 (33.16)	102 (26.42)	33 (08.55)	12 (03.11)
Assistance from library staff in handling information resources	98 (25.39)	71 (18.39)	88 (22.80)	73 (18.91)	56 (14.51)
User training/orientation	105 (27.20)	122 (31.61)	53 (13.73)	85 (22.02)	21 (05.44)
Physical Infrastructure facility for reading	189 (48.96)	102 (26.42)	47 (12.18)	39 (10.10)	09 (02.33)
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage					

About 122 (31.61%) of respondents opine user training/ orientation as 'Important', followed by 105 (27.20%) opine as 'Most Important', 85 (22.02%) opine as 'Less Important', 53 (13.73%) opine as 'Moderately Important' and 21 (05.44%) of respondents opine user training/ orientation as 'Not at all Important'.

About 189 (48.96%) of respondents opine physical infrastructure facility for reading as 'Most Important', followed by 102 (26.42%) opine as 'Important', 47 (12.18%) opine as 'Moderately Important', 39 (10.10%) opine as 'Less Important' and 09 (02.33%) of respondents opine physical infrastructure facility for reading as 'Not at all Important'.

## 5 Recommendations

Based on the results of the study the following recommendations are made for effective use of information resources and services available in the library are:

- The authorities of university should conduct user training programme for better utilization of available Information Communication Technology applications, e-

resources, e-books, e-journals and e-databases and they should be encouraged to take part in these activities.

- The study indicates the need for switch from traditional print resources to electronic resources and the university library can set up servers like Ezproxy in the library and provide library resources and services to the door steps of it users. This Ezproxy setup will automatically improve the use of electronic information resources form off campus access mode.
- State Agricultural Universities should send library professionals periodically to attend conference and seminars, so as to keep themselves updated with recent technologies.
- The controlling authorities like Indian Council Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) should develop the infrastructural facilities to their constituent institutes like CAUs /SAUs, so that the proper and effective Internet/ web resources service can reach the users.
- The State Agricultural Universities in Karnataka should be provided requisite financial benefits for rendering highly technical and modern library services to the users as they demand.
- The State Agricultural Universities of Karnataka need to change their curricula focusing more on ICT and changing library environment.

## 6 Conclusion

The internet has become an inseparable part of today's educational system due to rapid advancement in technology. The electronic resources have changed the information seeking and retrieval method of the respondents. The users are shifting from traditional print resources to electronic resources. It is also found from the study that training programme offered by the library towards accessing e-resources is much utilized by the postgraduate students and research scholars of the university. It can be summarized that maximum users use e-resources for their research and educational needs. Due to ICT and availability of all e-resources on user's desktop, their library's visit is affected to some extent, But the users visit their library for referring printed books, journals, reports and communicate with library staff through e-mails and asking help and giving suggestions as and when is required. There are more challenges to library professionals for exciting new initiatives to be discovered unfamiliar places about more opportunities are also coming up due to Information Communication Technology. The library should organize seminars, workshops and orientation programmes for users at regular interval of time to keep them up to date with latest resources, services and technologies.

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