

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE****ARTICLE ACCEPTED DATE-29<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2020****TITLE****The use of databases by the faculty members at universities in  
northern Jordan  
August / 2020 AD****Author's Introduction****Dr. Nabil Falih Qabalan Al-Huniti  
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The study dealt with the reality of the use of faculty members in Jordanian public universities in the northern governorates of the databases available in university libraries and the difficulties they face from their point of view. The problem of the study represented in recognizing the extent of faculty members using to the electronic databases appropriately represent one of the information resource services provided by libraries and information centers for researchers, where its success is measured by the extent to which researchers use databases and their ability to meet their needs from various and modern information sources. The study aimed at recognizing their using of these data and at showing the reality of the libraries of the universities of the North in Jordan. The results of the study confirmed that the use of these databases was moderate and attributed to several reasons, including the lack of knowledge of these databases and the lack of facilities that facilitate the search process, in addition to the difficulties that the faculty member finds in retrieving information such as using the computer and the availability of the Internet in a good and permanent way. The study also recommended with spreading awareness among faculty



members in the process of using and with benefiting from the global databases. The study also recommended providing databases and subscribing to them, especially since there are databases that may be specialized and rich in a specific specialization. Also, the study recommended with activating the role of library in saving facilities and reducing difficulties and identifying these databases and the ongoing briefing of all that is new.

### **The study problem and its importance**

#### **Introduction**

The library is considered one of the most important elements in any educational institution as it has become one of the criteria by which universities can be evaluated, especially in light of the technological and informational developments that the world is witnessed and the digital trend that the holdings and information known in the whole world. University libraries, institutions and scientific and cultural facilities are considered from It can play a prominent role in developing societies by developing scientific research by providing effective services to those in charge of it, including faculty members, students, and researchers.

Among the most important modern services provided by libraries and information centers at the present time is the database service. Most universities and higher education institutions in the countries of the world are linked to the Internet, despite the existence of many differences in the reality of usage between these universities and institutions, and most universities focus on the utmost importance of providing Internet services in the field of available. Scientific research, and conducting studies, and making use of online databases.

The rapid developments of information technology and the increased usage of the Internet and the quantum leap that it brought in the scientific community have changed the methods of scientific research and the behavior of students in searching for information. The electronic information sources available on the Internet have grown in all their different types.

#### **The study Problem:**

This study came to recognize the reality of the use of faculty members in public universities in the northern governorates of the databases available in university libraries and the difficulties they face from their point of view, due to the lack of studies that dealt with the subject of study.

**Study objectives and questions:**

This study aims to identify the reality of the faculty members' usage of databases Available in the libraries of the Jordanian public university in the northern governorates, and the difficulties they face, by answering five basic questions, namely:

- 1- What is the reality of the faculty members in public universities in the northern governorates usage of the databases available in their university libraries from their viewpoint?
- 2- What are the facilities provided by the public university libraries in the northern governorates for faculty members to use the data bases available therein from their viewpoint?
- 3- What are the most important difficulties that face faculty members in using the available databases in the public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view?
- 4- Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ), regarding the fact that faculty members using the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view due to (gender, specialization, age group, experience, academic rank ) variables?
- 5- Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) regarding the difficulties that faculty members face in using the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view, due to (gender, specialization, age group, Experience, academic rank) variables?
- 6 - What is the purpose of the faculty members' using of the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates?

**The importance of study:**

The availability of electronic databases in an appropriate manner represents one of the information resource services provided by libraries and information centers for researchers, as their success is measured by the extent to which researchers and beneficiaries using the databases, and their ability to meet their needs from various and modern information sources. The importance of the study came from in helping libraries in Jordanian public universities in north governorates in



determining the success of their electronic services from the researchers' point of view. Other libraries also benefit from the experience of these libraries in providing the upper limit of databases for scientific research.

### **Theoretical framework and previous studies**

#### **The concept of databases:**

It is a set of data and information stored in a specific electronic order and format that is easy to deal with, save, retrieve and extract results from. Or a group of arranged and organized data linked to each other by logical links (Al-Qasim, 2009).

It is that organized list that is built and it is organized according to the topic or according to alphabetical order of addresses in it according to the standard of (Mark). These articles are using links and navigation from one field to another without a logical sequence (Bedir, 2009).

There is another definition of the term databases: The term database became in common use in the early seventies of the twentieth century and in the years following that date, databases became widespread and their importance increased day by day until their construction and development became one of the most important activities in the field of designing information systems. Related to the electronic computer, several definitions of the database were mentioned in the intellectual production, regardless of the variety of these definitions, but they all agree that the database is a file consisting of a set of (Records) connected between them and these records include a set of (Fields) All of these fields include data (Al-Samarrai, 2005).

#### **Importance and functions of databases:**

Databases have several importance and functions, including:

1. Providing better information services to the largest possible number of beneficiaries.
2. Confronting the tremendous increase in information, its various sources and the high price, corresponding to a decline in the financial resources available to libraries.
3. Saving time and effort in the procedures and providing information services.
4. Providing a common ground for cooperation between libraries and other information centers.
5. Availability of databases on direct line.
6. Providing various capabilities for searching through different entries and multiple retrieval ports available in databases.



7. Speed in accessing information resources.
8. Accuracy in the data deposited inside the base.
9. Get rid of paper and make severe cuts from the place.
10. Modernity in data.
11. Provide information upon request.
12. Unifying the bibliographic files and thus the data in the library are all in one location, and everyone can benefit from them instead of "scattering them in different places (Qandilji, 2002).
13. Significantly reducing the redundancy of information and data in the sections of the technical library.
14. The possibility of sharing in the use of data, and sharing here in data means the possibility of using the same stored data to produce new applications, or obtaining different results from the same stored data, in other words the ability to control the same information and input data one time to produce Multipurpose and goals forms and outputs.
15. The possibility of achieving standardization in dealing with data, it is now possible to deal with data in databases easily and easily, through unified standards for forms of storing data in installations, through knowledge fields, records and files, in addition to the possibility of data transfer Remotely, from the export, import and international exchange of machine-readable files, "through these standards and protocols."
16. Data independence from the programs responsible for the special processing of this data.
17. Developability when there are new requirements or building a new system.
18. The ability to connect more than one system to the database.
19. Ease of data retrieval in a manner that imposed by user vision and system requirements.
20. Data homogeneity: It is intended to control the processes of addition, deletion and modification in a way that maintains a homogeneous structure within the databases.
21. Centralization of control and monitoring: by specifying a single agency responsible for all operations of managing a database, especially those related to data maintenance and protection and limiting access.

Thus, databases need ways and means to be managed to achieve the maximum benefit from them (Al-Qadi, 1997).

**Database objectives:**

There are many goals for which the databases were created, as mentioned by Shaker (2005), and they can be summarized as follows:

- 1- Contributing to changing the culture of teaching and scientific research by facilitating follow-up Lecturers to their students' performance and allow them to focus on advancing the educational process.
- 2- Achieving cooperation between scientific research institutions and educational and commercial bodies.
- 3- Preserving scarce and perishable sources of information and making use of them available.
- 4- Reducing costs associated with publishing, printing operations, and assistance with. Understandable realization the paperless society.
- 5- Participation and contribution in the production of knowledge.
- 6- Representing the institution's activities globally through the digital availability of the information it acquires.

**Types of databases:**

There are many types of databases, as mentioned by Qandilji (2002 AD), which can be summarized as follows:

- 1- Bibliographic Databases that include the basic key metadata for the sources of information that contain the required full texts, such as the source's title, the author or the agency responsible for its content, the descriptions or headings of the topics mentioned in its contents, the date and place of its publication, and an extract of it. That is, it includes data referenced to textual information sources.
- 2- Full-text databases, meaning the databases that contain the texts of sources stored electronically, such as the databases of newspapers, magazines and books.
- 3- Reference Databases, which are the databases that the user needs to access specific information that answer his questions, such as the databases of dictionaries and glossaries.
- 4- Statistical Databases (also called Numerical Databases), which include various demographic, social, economic and other life statistics.



5- Multimedia databases that include pictorial, audio or video information, like some modern encyclopedias.

### **Introduction to public universities in the North:**

#### **1- Yarmouk University:**

The university was established in (1977 AD) with the aim of fulfilling the requirements and developmental needs of the community and providing university education opportunities for the largest possible number of students. The Hussaini Library was established at Yarmouk University with the establishment of the university, where the library provides information resources that meet the needs of library users, treat them, organize and arrange them. The library also includes about (600,000) sources of information in various fields of knowledge. The library provides thousands of periodicals, books and university dissertations in full text electronically and available on the Internet such as the EBSCO database for periodicals, E-brary for books and Pro-quest for theses. It can be accessed through the library website, [library.yu.edu.jo](http://library.yu.edu.jo)

#### **2- University of Science and Technology:**

It was established in (1986 AD) with the aim of providing high-quality educational and professional services that contribute to providing and disseminating knowledge, leading and developing human societies, creating technological and scientific environments that stimulate distinction, creativity and innovation, and works to find effective local and international partnerships to prepare specialized graduates equipped with knowledge and skills, and the university includes about (129) Colleges, (55) departments, (42) bachelor's programs, (85) master's programs, in which the library provides access to a large number of paper and electronic collections of sources in various types of knowledge, as the library's assets currently come from paper sources of approximately (195,000) Printed books. and about (50,000) volumes from the previous issues of the paper periodicals. As for electronic sources, the number of books reaches (375,000) electronic books and the number of subscriptions reaches (60) different databases that allow access to about (78,000) electronic journals in full text and all these resources are available Completely on the library's website at [WWW.just.edu.jo/library](http://WWW.just.edu.jo/library)

#### **3- Al al-Bayt University:**



The university was established in (1994 AD). The Hashemite Library was established at the university with the establishment of the university, and the library has worked since that date until now to provide information sources in all their traditional and electronic forms, This is in proportion to the establishment of a sophisticated university library for university students on campus. The Hashemite Library is the central library of Al al-Bayt University, and it was named after the Hashemite. The library is closely related to the educational process at the university, and perhaps the most important goal of establishing the Hashemite Library is to develop and maintain an advanced university library that aims to enrich the educational process at the university alongside its effectiveness in preserving the intellectual and human heritage, especially with regard to Islamic and Arab culture and the fields of scientific research, development and publishing In the academic context of the local community, the area of the library is estimated at (6112) square meters, distributed over three buildings. It is assets amounted to more than (185,500) office materials (Student Handbook of Al al-Bayt University 2010).

#### **Previous studies:**

**Fakher and Al-Azzawi (2014)** conducted a study aimed at identifying the accreditation of the Teaching Authority on paper and electronic information sources at Zarqa University and the Internet (reality and the expected), the study used the survey method and a questionnaire tool was used on the study sample Which amounted to (30%) and the population of the study consisted of (311) faculty members. The study showed that a large percentage of the faculty members prefer to use electronic resources To obtain information, it was found that there are problems they face, including the problem of language and weakness Computer skills, and the study concluded that there should be courses for members of the body Teaching to overcome the difficulties they face while using databases, such as how to search And to reach the best results, and to hold English language courses to enhance the language for searching databases English.

**Bamfleh (2004)** conducted a study aimed at measuring the ability of electronic databases to Achieve the main objective of its existence, the extent of its ability to achieve the satisfaction of the beneficiaries, and the extent of turnout Faculty members to use electronic databases, in order to learn how to develop The service and the agreed upon basis for its provision. The sample of the study consisted of (282) body members





Teaching at both faculties of Social and Applied Sciences at Umm Al-Qura University, and the study yielded that the ratio of the use of electronic databases (32.6%), and non-users (67.6%), due to the failure of Knowing the respondents of the availability and need the to use it.

(Dina Abdel Hadi, 2004) conducted a study entitled "Building and Making Bibliographic Databases for Theses in Egypt with an Applied Study on Libraries Theses, Documents and Information as a Model".

Where the study sought to identify the bibliographic databases available in Egypt. The study also sought to analyze those databases, especially with regard to their construction, design and methods of making them available. The study also concluded that it is necessary to build a bibliographic database for theses in the specialization of libraries and information. The study used the experimental survey method as well as the experimental method. And the most important recommendations of the study is the existence of a central body, such as the Information Center in the Council of Ministers, that enumerates and registers the existing databases in Egypt. The study also recommended the necessity of building a bibliographic database at the national level.

### **Method and procedures**

This chapter deals with a description of the method and procedures that were applied in order to achieve the objectives of the study, and includes a description of the research methodology, the study community, the sample, the used tools, the validity and reliability of the tool, and the methods of statistical data processing.

### **Study Approach:**

A descriptive survey method was used to analyze the data and interpret it for its suitability for the purposes of the current study.

**Spatial boundaries of the study:** Jordanian public universities in the northern governorates (Al al-Bayt University, University of Science and Technology, Yarmouk University).

**The temporal boundaries of the study:** (2019/2020 AD).

### **Study population:**

The study population consists of faculty members in the faculties of science and humanities in the Jordanian public universities and the northern governorates, whose number is (876), in the first



semester of the academic year 2019/2020, and the number of retrieved and answered questionnaires was (97) questionnaires, and statistical analysis and various statistical treatment methods were performed on them.

**The study sample :**

A random sample was selected by the stratified method from the total number of faculty members in the scientific colleges humanities in Jordanian public universities in the northern governorates, totaling (97).

**Study tool:**

The study tool (questionnaire) was developed in light of the published literature related to the research topic, and in a manner consistent with the study's objectives and questions, in order to collect the necessary data. The questionnaire consisted of three main parts:

\* **The first part** (personal data): includes demographic data of the respondents, namely: gender, college, academic rank, age group, years of experience).

\* **The second part** (the reality of faculty members in public universities in the northern governorates using of the databases available in university libraries from their point of view): It includes thirty-four items distributed on five main axes.

\* **The third part** (difficulties faced by faculty members in their use of the databases available in university libraries): It includes eleven items related to the most prominent difficulties they face.

**Statistical criterion:**

The five-point Likert scale was adopted to correct the study tools, by giving each of its items one score out of its five degrees (very large, large, medium degree, little degree, very little degree) which is represented numerically (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively, and the following scale was adopted for the purposes of analyzing the results:

1.00- 2.33 m little

From 2.34 - 3.67 medium

From 3.68 - 5.00 large



Thus, the scale was calculated by using the following equation:

Upper limit of scale (5) - lower limit of scale (1)

$$\frac{5 - 1}{3} = 1.33$$

Then add the answer (1.33) to the end of each category.

**Reliability of the study tool:**

To ensure the reliability of the study tool, the test-retest method was verified by applying the scale, and re-applying it after two weeks to a group of outside the study sample consisting of (40), and then the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between their estimates on both times.

The reliability coefficient was also calculated using the internal consistency method according to the Cronbach Alpha equation, and Table (1) shows the internal consistency coefficient according to the Cronbach Alpha equation and the reliability of the return of the axes and these values were considered appropriate for the purposes of this study.

**Table (1)**

Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficient and return reliability for axes

axes	reliability return	internal consistency
Usage	0.92	0.92
Purpose of use	0.90	0.82
Services provided by libraries	0.93	0.91
Difficulties	0.89	0.88

**The study sample:****Table (2)**

Frequencies and percentages according to study variables

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Ratio
gender	Male	75	77.3
	Female	22	22.7
College	Science Colleges	47	48.5
	Humanities Colleges	50	51.5
Academic rank	Associate Professor	18	18.6
	Assistant professor	51	52.6
	Full Lecturer / Instructor	28	28.9
Age group	less than 40 years	33	34.0
	From 40 and over	64	66.0
Years of experience	five years or less	23	23.7
	6-10 years	34	35.1
	More than 10 years	40	41.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table (3)**

Frequencies and percentages according to the used language

Categories	Frequency	Ratio
Arabic	2	2.1
English	27	27.8
Arabic + English	68	70.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table (4)**

Frequencies and percentages by extent of use

Categories	Frequency	Ratio
Daily	21	21.6
Once a week	34	35.1
Once a month	14	14.4
Once per semester	8	8.2
When needed	20	20.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Results:**

**The first question:** What is the reality of the use of faculty members in public universities in the northern governorates of the databases available in - their university libraries from their viewpoint? To answer this question, arithmetic averages and standard deviations were extracted from the reality that faculty members in public universities in the northern governorates use the databases available in their university libraries from their point of view, and the table below illustrates this.

**Table (5)**

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the reality of the use of faculty members in public universities in the northern governorates of the databases available in - their university libraries from their point of view arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic averages



Rank	number	Items	arithmetic average	standard deviation	score
1	6	EBSCO	3.61	1.123	medium
2	5	PreQuest	3.27	1.150	medium
3	12	Electronic Recurces	2.81	1.431	medium
4	4	E-ebrary	2.67	1.239	medium
5	3	Knowledge	2.49	1.466	medium
6	1	Dar al-manzoumah	2.44	1.472	medium
7	8	IEEE	2.39	1.263	medium
8	2	Al-Manhal	2.33	1.305	little
9	7	Askzad	2.32	1.295	little
9	11	Royal society chemistry	2.32	1.411	little
11	10	Informa	2.23	1.271	little
12	9	Math Scint	2.11	1.180	little
		<b>Usage score</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>.966</b>	<b>medium</b>

Table (5) shows that the arithmetic averages ranged between (2.11-3.61). item No. (6) which states “EBSCO” came in first place with an arithmetic average of (3.61), while item No. (9) states “Math Scint ”ranked last, with average (2.11). The arithmetic average of the degree of use as a whole was (2.58).

The second question: What is the purpose of the faculty members' use of the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates?

To answer this question, averages and standard deviations were extracted for the purposes of the faculty members 'use of the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates, and the table below illustrates that.

**Table (6)**

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations for the purposes of the faculty members' use of the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates, arranged in descending order according to Arithmetic means



Rank	number	Objective	arithmetic average	standard deviation	score
1	6	Documentation of bibliographic data for research	3.61	1.123	medium
2	5	Increase knowledge of specialization	3.27	1.150	medium
3	4	Scientifically correct preparation for lectures	2.67	1.239	medium
4	3	Conducting scientific research and studies	2.49	1.466	medium
5	1	Use of previous research results	2.44	1.472	medium
6	2	Access to recently published information and research in the field of specialization	2.33	1.305	little
7	7	Get the full texts of the studies and research I need	2.32	1.295	little
		<b>Purpose</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>1.263</b>	<b>medium</b>

Table (6) shows that the arithmetic averages ranged between (2.32-3.61). item No. (6) which states “documenting bibliographic data for research” came first with an arithmetic average of (3.61), while item No. (7) which states "Get the full texts of the studies and research I need," ranked last, with average of (2.32). The arithmetic average of the purpose of the use of the faculty members of the databases available in the libraries of public universities as a whole (2.39).

The third question: What are the facilities provided by the libraries of public universities in the northern governorates for faculty members to use the data bases available in them from their point of view?

To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the facilities provided by public university libraries in the northern governorates were extracted for faculty members to use the data bases available in them from their point of view, and the table below illustrates that.

**Table (7)**

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the facilities provided by public university libraries in the northern governorates to faculty members to use data bases available therein from their point of view is arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic averages

Rank	number	Items	arithmetic average	standard deviation	score
1	1	free use of databases	3.89	1.117	large
2	2	Facilitating access to and accessing databases from inside and outside the campus	3.77	1.141	large
3	3	The library provides suitable places within it used to search the databases	3.53	1.267	medium
4	6	The library provides all the tools I need to help me in the process of searching in the databases	3.31	1.310	medium
5	4	Notify me of any new databases subscribed in Specialization	3.24	1.360	medium
6	5	Inform me of any new databases that are offered for testing by their suppliers for the purpose of subscribing to them in the future	3.19	1.333	medium
		Services provided by libraries as a whole	3.49	1.106	medium

Table (7) shows that the arithmetic averages ranged between (3.19-3.89). item No. (1) which states “free use of databases” came in first place with an arithmetic average of (3.89), while item No. (5) which states “Inform me of any new databases that are offered for testing by their suppliers with the purpose of subscribing to them in the future” ranked last, with average of (3.19). The arithmetic average of the services provided by the libraries as a whole was (3.49).

**The fourth question:** What are the difficulties that faculty members face in using the databases available in - public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view?





To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the difficulties faced by faculty members in using the databases available in - public university libraries in the northern governorates were extracted from their point of view, and the table below illustrates this.

**Table (8)**

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the difficulties faced by faculty members in using the available databases in - public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic averages

Rank	number	Items	arithmetic average	standard deviation	score
1	8	Difficulty accessing databases from outside the university	3.28	1.305	medium
2	7	7 Difficulty bearing the required financial cost for obtaining the full texts	3.13	1.272	medium
3	6	Difficulty obtaining full texts of records retrieved from the requested database	2.94	1.153	medium
4	9	Continuous Network Disruption	2.89	.988	medium
5	10	Database response slow to research inquiries	2.87	1.115	medium
6	1	Difficulty with the database user interface	2.81	1.102	medium
7	11	Difficulty in finding suitable databases for the field of specialization	2.76	1.240	medium
8	5	Difficulty connecting to the network	2.59	1.087	medium
9	4	Difficulty using search and retrieval strategies in databases	2.32	1.204	little
10	2	Poor computer use	2.20	1.196	little
11	3	Impairment of internet use	2.10	1.177	little
		Difficulties as a whole	<b>2.72</b>	<b>.798</b>	<b>medium</b>



Table (9) shows that the arithmetic averages ranged between (2.10-3.28), where item No. (8) which states “Difficulty accessing databases from outside the university” came first with an arithmetic average of (3.28), while item No. (3) which states "Weak Internet Use" ranked last, with an average of (2.10). The average of the difficulties as a whole was (2.72).

**The fifth question:** Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) regarding the fact that faculty members use the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view due to variables (gender, specialization, age group, experience, and Academic rank)?

To answer this question, arithmetic averages and standard deviations were extracted from the fact that faculty members use the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view according to the variables of gender, specialization, age group, experience, and academic rank. The table below shows that.

**Table No. (10)**

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the fact that faculty members use the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view according to the variables of gender, specialization, academic rank, age group, and experience.

Variable	categories	arithmetic average	standard deviation	number
gender	Male	2.47	.953	75
	Female	2.98	.920	22
The College	Science Colleges	2.26	.927	47
	Humanities Colleges	2.89	.906	50
Academic rank	Associate Professor	2.56	1.283	18
	Assistant Professor	2.49	.944	51
	Full Lecturer / Instructor	2.77	.758	28
Age group	Less than 40 years	2.43	.970	33
	From 40 and over	2.66	.961	64
Years of experience	Five years or less	2.32	.856	23
	6-10 years	2.47	.993	34
	More than 10 years	2.83	.967	40

Table (10) shows an apparent variation in the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the fact that faculty members use the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view due to the different categories of the variables of gender, specialization, age group, experience, academic rank and to show the significance of statistical differences between Arithmetic averages Pentagonal variance analysis was used, Table (11).

**Table No. (11)**

Five-point analysis of variance of the effect of gender, specialization, age group, experience, and academic rank on the reality of the faculty members 'use of the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view

Source of variance	Sum of squares	degrees of freedom	average of squares	p-value	Statistical significance
gender	4.974	1	4.974	6.187	.015
College	8.769	1	8.769	10.908	.001
Academic Rank	.052	2	.026	.032	.968
Age Group	.615	1	.615	.765	.384
Years of experience	1.081	2	.540	.672	.513
Error	71.548	89	.804		
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.542</b>	<b>96</b>			

**It can be seen from Table (11) the following:**

- The existence of statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of gender, where the p-value was 6.187 with a statistical significance of 0.015, and the differences came in favor of females.
- The existence of statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of the college, where the value of p was 10.908, with a statistical significance of 0.001, and the differences came in favor of humanitarian colleges.
- There were no statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of the scientific rank, where the p-value was 0.032, with a statistical significance of 0.968.



- There were no statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of the age group, where the p-value was 0.765, with a statistical significance of 0.384.
- There were no statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of years of experience, as the value of P was 0.672, and with a statistical significance of 0.513.

**The sixth question:** Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) regarding the difficulties that faculty members face in using the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view, due to variables (gender, specialization, and age group, Experience, academic rank)?

To answer this question, arithmetic averages and standard deviations were extracted for the difficulties that faculty members face in using the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view according to the variables of gender, specialization, age group, experience, and academic rank. The table below shows that.

**Table No. (12)**

Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the difficulties that faculty members face in using the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view according to the variables of gender, specialization, age group, experience, and academic

Variable	Categories	arithmetic average	standard deviation	Number
gender	Male	2.71	.762	75
	Female	2.75	.927	22
The College	Science Colleges	2.75	.703	47
	Humanities Colleges	2.69	.884	50
Academic rank	Associate Professor	2.68	.721	18
	Assistant Professor	2.87	.780	51
	Full Lecturer / Instructor	2.47	.836	28
Age group	Less than 40 years	2.79	.767	33
	From 40 and over	2.68	.816	64
Years of experience	Five years or less	2.74	.465	23
	6-10 years	3.07	.890	34
	More than 10 years	2.40	.747	40



Table (12) shows an apparent variation in the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the difficulties that faculty members face in using the databases available in the libraries of public universities in the northern governorates from their point of view due to the different categories of variables of gender, specialization, age group, experience, academic rank, and to show the statistically significance of the differences among arithmetic average, The five-point analysis of variance, Table (13), was used.

**Table No. (13)**

Five-point analysis of variance of the effect of gender, specialization, age group, experience, and academic rank on the difficulties that faculty members face in using the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view.

Source of variance	Sum of squares	degrees of freedom	average of squares	p-value	Statistical significance
gender	.024	1	.024	.041	.840
College	.005	1	.005	.008	.930
Academic Rank	.223	2	.112	.190	.827
Age Group	.067	1	.067	.114	.737
Years of experience	5.762	2	2.881	4.899	.010
Error	52.334	89	.588		
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.072</b>	<b>96</b>			

**It can be seen from Table (13) the following:**

- There were no statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of gender, as the p-value was 0.041, with a statistical significance of 0.840.
- There were no statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of the college, where the p-value was 0.008, with a statistical significance of 0.930.
- There were no statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of the scientific rank, as the p-value was 0.190, with a statistical significance of 0.827.



- There were no statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of the age group, as the p-value was 0.114, with a statistical significance of 0.737.
- The existence of statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the impact of years of experience, where the value of p was 4,899, with a statistical significance of 0.010. In order to demonstrate the statistically significant pair differences between the arithmetic means, the dimensional comparisons in a **Shiffe** method were used, as shown in Table (14).

**Table (14)**

Dimensional comparisons in a **Shiffe** method for the effect of years of experience on the difficulties faced by faculty members for their use of the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates from their point of view

Years of experience	Arithmetic average	five years or less	6-10 years	more than 10 years
Five years or less	2.74			
6-10 years	3.07	.34		
More than 10 years	2.40	.34	.67*	

\* A function at the level of significance ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

Table (14) shows that there are statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) between the experience category of 6-10 years and the experience category of more than 10 years and the differences came in favor of the experience category of 6-10 years.

### Findings and recommendations

#### Results :

The study found the following results:

1 - The results of the study indicated a little level of usage by faculty members of the databases available in the libraries of northern universities, as they showed that the percentage of usage was between average and little, as it was consistent with the study of Adobesi 2000 (a study on the use of electronic resources by faculty members in Turkish universities) . Which indicated that the faculty members use computing to a very little degree, and is attributed to reasons for the availability of computers and the Internet.

2 \_ The base EBSCO showed a greater use of its comprehensiveness in various subjects and sciences, and for the knowledge of many faculty members in that base.



3\_ The presence of focus by members on the base specialized in his field of specialization. Therefore, you find that the use of those databases was medium "and little.

4\_ The study showed that the use of these databases came to increase the bibliographic data for researchs, increase knowledge in specialization, and prepare for lectures in a correct scientific way, and to further postpone various scientific research and studies.

5 \_ The lack of sufficient awareness of the importance and role of global databases among faculty members was evident "through the results.

6 \_ The facilities provided by the public university libraries in the northern governorates showed that the faculty members to use the available databases from their point of view that the free use of these databases and facilitate access to and access to the databases from inside and outside the university greatly and help them, as it showed that other facilities were not sufficient From the satisfaction, such as the ongoing briefing and providing the appropriate places in the library for the search process in those databases and providing all the requirements that help the researcher in that scientific process.

7 \_ The study showed that most of these difficulties are easy to overcome and solve by the library, whether they bear financial costs or administrative procedures, as they are not considered an obstacle to researchers, such as the use of computers and the availability of the Internet.

### **Recommendations:**

In light of the results, the study reached the following recommendations:

1\_ It is noted through the study that the lack of the usage by faculty members of databases in public universities in the northern governorates and the difficulties they face, so they must spread awareness of the importance and necessity of optimal use of these databases.

2\_ Conducting workshops and courses that the library or the center for developing the performance of faculty members may provide, which would equip them with the necessary skills in dealing with computers, the Internet, global databases and electronic search in general.

3\_ Highlight the role of global databases and what those databases contain, whether they are specialized or for various sciences.

4\_ Not looking at the material side in the process of subscribing to those databases because of their importance and a great role in spreading science and knowledge.



5\_ Providing the equipment and supplies for the search process, the Internet, modern computer equipment and helping means for that process.

6\_ Activating the library's role in facing any difficulties that researchers may face, and making it easier for them to obtain the information and everything that they need in the search process in general.

7 \_ The research recommends conducting more studies and researches in relation to the use of global databases in the libraries of Jordanian universities because of their great, important and prominent role in developing researchers and making them easier for them.



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## Appendices

### The questionnaire

#### In the name of God the Merciful

A special questionnaire for the study of "the faculty members use of databases in universities in northern Jordan"

respected Professor / Dr. faculty member:

Peace, mercy and blessings of God

The researchers are preparing a paper aimed at identifying "the faculty members use of databases in the universities of northern Jordan." Therefore, we hope that you will assist us in completing this research, by providing us with the necessary information, which is represented by answering the study questions. We assure you of the confidentiality of the information you provide to us, and that it will only be used for scientific research purposes only

#### Thank you for your cooperation

##### The researchers

Dr. Nabil Al-Huniti

a. Gianna Khazaela

#### Part One: Personal "Demographic" Data

##### \*the college:

Science Faculties          Humanities Colleges

##### \* Academic rank:

Professor    Associate Professor    Assistant Professor    Full-time Lecturer / Instructor

##### \*Age group:

25 - 29          30 – 34          35 – 39          40 – 44          50 years and over

##### \*Years of Experience:

5 years and less          6-10 years  
11 - 15 years          over 16 years old.



Part Two: Please tick (√) in the box that corresponds to your choice and expresses the reality of your use of the databases available in your library from your point of view:

\*\* Please specify the degree of your use of any of the following databases:

num-ber	items	very large	large	medium	little	very little
1	system Dar					
2	Al-Manhal					
3	knowledge					
4	E-library					
5	PreQuest					
6	EBSCO					
7	Askzad					
8	IEEE					
9	Math Scint					
10	Informa					
11	Royal society chemistry					
12	Electronic Resources					
<b>** Language used in databases:</b>						
13	Arabic language only					
14	English language only					
15	Arabic and English languages					
16	other languages .....					
<b>** The degree of using the databases available on the website of public universities in the northern governorates:</b>						
17	constantly a day					
18	once a week					
19	once every month					
20	once each semester					
21	Sometimes when I need to					
<b>** The purpose of the faculty members' use of the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates:</b>						
22	Building on the results of previous research.					



23	Access to Information/ Published research Recently in specialized field.					
24	Conducting scientific research And studies.					
25	scientifically properly preparing lectures.					
26	Increasing knowledge of the specialization.					
27	Documentation of bibliographic data For research.					
28	Get the full texts of the studies / research I need.					
<b>** Services provided by university libraries to faculty members when they use databases:</b>						
29	free use of databases.					
30	Facilitate access to databases from inside and outside the university campus.					
31	The library provides suitable places within it used to search in databases.					
32	Notify me of any new databases subscribed to in the specialization.					
33	Notify me of any new databases					



	that are offered for testing by their suppliers for the purpose of subscribing to them in the future.					
34	The library provides all the tools I need to help me in the process of searching databases.					
<b>** Difficulties that face faculty members when using the databases available in public university libraries in the northern governorates:</b>						
35	Dealing with a user interface of Database.					
36	Computer Using.					
37	Use of the Internet.					
38	Use search strategies And retrieval in databases.					
39	connect to the network.					
40	Obtaining full texts of the records retrieved from the required databases.					
41	Bear the financial cost required for obtaining the full texts.					



42	Accessing databases from Outside the university.					
43	Continuous Network Disruption.					
44	Databases are slow to respond For research inquiries.					
45	found Suitable databases for the field of specialization.					