

USE OF E-RESOURCES AMONG THE FACULTY MEMBERS AND PG STUDENDS OF ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN TAMILNADUA STUDY

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Abstract The present study deals with the e-resources use among the faculty members of engineering colleges in Tamilnadu. A total of 333 respondents data were analyzed for assessing various factors like institution wise distribution of respondents using eresources, sex- wise distribution of respondents using e-resources, institution wise respondents frequency of access e-resources, institution wise respondents purpose of using e-resources, institution wise respondents access search engines and institution wise respondents preferable format for getting information.

Keywords E-resources; faculty members; engineering colleges

Introduction

In recent year's information and communication technologies have been regarded to have a pervasive influence on the economy as well as other part of society. The ICT is widely considered as the most important revolution and the development of moveable type printing techniques. A country's development depends on the extent of use, speed of access, and skilled application of ICT systems. The utilization of information and communication technology has become an indicator of the level a nation's wealth. The libraries are switching over to ICT based resources and services at an accelerated pace. E-Journals, e-Books, CD-ROM databases, online databases, web based resources and a variety of other electronic resources are fastreplacing the traditional resources of libraries. IT is generally defined as the technology that deals with the collection, storage, processing, dissemination and use of information. It refers to the way of storing, processing and transmitting information by adapting latest computing and telecommunication devices. ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology and is defined, as "diverse a set of technological tools and resource used to communicate, and to create disseminate, store, and manage information."

Review of Literature

Fayaz Ahmad Loan, RefhatRefhat-un-nisa(2015) The Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) is a discovery service for open access e-books. It provides a searchable index to peer-reviewed e-books published under an open access business model, with links to the full text of the publications at the Open Access Publishing in European Networks (OAPEN) Library, publisher's website or repositories. The present study aims to assess the current trends of the open access e-books in the field of science and technology available through DOAB. The data was collected online regarding the science and

technology e-books in March 2014 for analysis. The results reveal that 307 e-books are available on science and technology through DOAB falling in three categories—monographs (209, 68.08 %), book series (93, 30.29 %) and conference proceedings (5, 1.63 %). These e-books deal with eight major subject areas of Science and Technology having 36 sub-fields. The maximum number of e-books is available on General Science (95), Technology & Engineering (54), Earth & Environmental Sciences (50) & Health & Medical Sciences (47). In sub-fields most of the e-books cover Computer Sciences (24), Information Theory (24), General Medicine (20), Mathematics (17), Biology (13) & Geography (11). The authorship trends show that the maximum contribution is by single author (51.14 %) followed by two authors (74, 24.10 %) and three authors (36, 11.73 %). The linguistic assessment shows that 57.98 % (178) of these e-books have been published in English followed in German (88, 28.66%) and Italian (18, 5.86 %) respectively. The publishing trends reveal that 59.93 % (184) e-books have contributed by university presses whereas 40.07 % (123) by other publishing houses around the world. The maximum number of e-books (245, 79.80 %) is available through the Creative Commons (CC) license, whereas 20.20 % (62) e-books are available through comparable institutional licenses.

Veena A. Prakashe, Sapana Tayade (2015) This paper focuses on the study of e-resources in the libraries of institutes of management in India. The main objective is to determine the availability of different types of e-resources, viz., subscribed e-resources through consortium, memberships of library networks and collaboration with libraries. Based upon the findings, some suggestions for strengthening the services pertaining to e-resources have been given. A resource

sharing model has been proposed which promises the maximum availability of e-resources and also increases their reach and access.

Mahabaleshwara Rao Baikady, Jessy A., Shivananda Bhat K. (2014) A case study of off campus (remote) access to licensed/subscribed electronic resources (e-resources) of the Health Sciences Library of Kasturba Medical College, Manipal University, Manipal, which offers diverse sets of electronic information resources for its users, is presented here. User community, residing outside the campus and off campus were disadvantaged by the inability to access library e-resources in their hours of need. Due to the pressing demand from the user community for off/remote campus access to the subscribed e-resources, library initiated the search for an appropriate off campus login access solution and identified EZproxy remote access software as the solution. EZproxy platform provides a single point

remote access to various subscribed resources of the library. This article gives various steps involved in the implementation of off campus access facility in the library with its benefits, conditionality for access and technical details. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14429/djlit.34.6.7509>

Need for the study

To value the study relates to the utilization of e-resource in teaching, learning research, collaborative activity is increasingly viewed as a vital component in the tertiary and research sector of the undergraduate students of engineering college located in Panrutitaluk. This has led to the collaborative, access to and use of electronic resources and improvement in research and development activity in the college and is also beneficial to the librarian of the engineering colleges located in Panrutitaluk. In view this the present study is an attempt to show the use pattern of resources by the students of engineering colleges in Panrutitaluk.

Objectives of the study

The following objectives have been framed for this study;

- To find out the e-resource and their availability in the library of engineering colleges.
- To find out users purpose of using electronic resources , and timer spend by the respondents.
- To find out the gender wise respondent used e-resource in engineering colleges.
- To evaluate the purpose of library visit by the respondents.
- Problems faced by students and faculty of sample colleges.

Research design and methodology

- Research design is defined as a framework of methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to combine various components of research in a reasonably logical manner so that the research problem is efficiently handled.
- It provides insights about “how” to conduct research using a particular methodology

Limitations and statistical tool

The finding of this study will be applicable only to the engineering colleges libraries in Panrutitaluk district and they will not applicable in other institute. Only three engineering colleges libraries have been taken for present study. The study is concerned with attitude of the student towards usage of electronic resource.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1

Distribution of respondent’s According to face Browser use for E-resources access

S.NO	distribution of respondents	Google @ com	Internet expeller	Opera	Mozilla Fire fox	All the above	Total
1	Faculty	60 (23.25)	45 (17.44)	48 (18.60)	50 (19.37)	55 (21.31)	258 (77.47)
2	Students	25 (33.33)	10 (13.33)	10 (13.33)	10 (13.33)	20 (26.66)	75 (22.52)
	Total	85 (25.52)	55 (16.51)	58 (17.41)	60 (18.01)	75 (22.52)	333 (100)

Data presented in table 1 indicates category wise respondents depend on most commonly used browser. Out of 333 respondents, 85(23.25) of respondents are using Google@ com, 55(16.51%) of respondents are using internet expeller, 58(17.41%) of respondents are using opera, 60(18.01%) of respondents are using Mozilla fire fox, 75(22.52%) of respondents are using all the above.

With regard to 258 faculty members, 60(23.25%) of respondents are using Google@ com, 45(17.44%) of respondents are using internet expeller, 48(18.60%) of respondents are using opera, 50(19.37%) of respondents are using Mozilla fire fox, 55(21.31%)of respondents are using all the above.

With regard to pg students, 25(33.33%) of respondents are using Google @ com, 10(13.33%) of respondents are using internet expeller, 10(13.33%)of respondents are using opera, 10(13.33%) of respondents are using Mozilla fire fox, 20(26.66%)of respondents are using all the above.

Table 2

Distribution of respondent’s According to face Search engine frequently use for locating information

S.NO	distribution of respondents	Google	Alta vista	Yahoo	Rediff	All the above	Total
1	Faculty	90 (34.88)	23 (8.91)	65 (25.19)	35 (13.56)	45 (17.44)	258 (77.47)
2	Student	25 (33.33)	8 (10.66)	19 (25.33)	8 (10.66)	15 (20)	75 (22.52)
	Total	115 (34.53)	31 (9.30)	84 (25.22)	43 (12.91)	60 (18.01)	333 (100)

A study of data in table 2 category wise respondents frequently use for location information search engine. It could be noted that the out of 333 respondents, 68(34.53) of respondents search use for locating information on Google search, 31(9.30%) of respondents search use for locating information on Alta vista, 84(25.22%) of respondents search use for locating information on yahoo, 43(12.91%) of respondents search use for locating information on rediff, 60(18.01%) of respondents search use for locating information on All the above.

With regard to 258 faculty members, 90(34.88%) of respondents search use for locating information on Google search, 23(8.91%) of respondents search use for locating information on Alta vista, 65(29.19%) of respondents search use for locating information on yahoo, 35(13.56%) of respondents search use for locating information on rediff, 45(17.44%) of respondents search use for locating information on All the above.

With regard to 75 Pg students, 18(24%) of respondents search use for locating information on Google search, 8(10.66%) of respondents search use for locating information on Alta vista, 10(13.33%) of respondents search use for locating information on yahoo,

8(10.66%) of respondents search use for locating information on rediff, 15(20%) of respondents search use for locating information on All the above.

Table 3

Distribution of respondent’s According to face Search methods of using e-resources

S.NO	Distribution of respondents	Title search	Subject search	Keyword Search	Authors search	All the above	Total
1	Faculty	60 (23.25)	60 (23.25)	18 (6.97)	55 (21.31)	65 (25.19)	258 77.47
2	Student	20 (26.66)	15 (20)	5 (6.66)	10 (13.33)	25 (33.33)	75 22.52
	Total	80 (24.02)	75 (22.52)	23 (6.90)	65 (19.51)	90 (27.02)	333 100

Table 3 indicates category wise respondents search methods of using e-resources Out of 333 respondents.80(24.02%) of respondents method of using e-resources in title search, 75(22.52%) of respondents method of using e-resources in subject search, 23(6.90%) of respondents method of using e-resources in keyword search, 65(19.51%) of respondents method of using e-resources in authors search, 90(27.02%) of respondents method of using e- resources in all the above.

With regard to 258 faculty members, 60(23.25%) of respondents method of using e-resources in title search, 60(23.25%) of respondents method of using e-resources in subject search, 18(6.97%) of respondents method of using e- keyword search, 55(21.31%) of respondents method of using e- resources in authors search, 65(25.19%) of respondents method of using e- resources in all the above .

With regard to 75 pg students, 20(26.66%) of respondents method of using e-resources in title search, 15(20%) of respondents method of using e- resources in subject

search, 5(6.66%) of respondents method of using e- resources in keyword search, 10(13.33%) of respondents method of using e- resources in authors search, 25(33.33%) of respondents method of using e- resources in all the above.

Table 4

Distribution of respondent’s According to face Indicate the frequently used electronic resources

S.NO	Distribution of respondents	E-books	E-journal	Online data bases	CD-ROM	Website	Online magazines	Total
1	Faculty	45 (17.44)	40 (15.50)	60 (23.25)	18 (6.97)	50 (19.37)	45 (17.44)	258 77.47
2	Student	15 (20)	10 (13.33)	20 (26.66)	5 (6.66)	15 (20)	10 (13.33)	75 22.52
	Total	60 (18.01)	50 (15.01)	80 (24.02)	23 (6.90)	65 (19.51)	55 (16.51)	333 100

Table 4 indicates category wise respondents frequently used electronic resources. It could be noted that the out of 333 respondent, 60(18.01%) of respondent e-book, 50(15.01%) of respondent e-journal, 80(24.02%) of respondent all line data bases, 23(6.90%) of respondent CDSROM, 65(19.51%) of respondent website, 55(16.51%) of respondent online magazines.

With regard 258 faculty members, 45(17.44%) of respondent e-book, 40(15.50%) of respondent e-journal, 60(23.25%) of respondent all line data bases, 18(6.97%) of respondent CDSROM, 50(19.37%) of respondent website, 45(17.44%) of respondent online magazines.

With regard 75 pg students, 15(20%) of respondent e-book, 10(13.33%) of respondent e-journal, 20(26.66%) of respondent all line data bases, 5(6.66%) of respondent CDSROM, 15(20%) of respondent website, 10(13.33%) of respondent online magazines.

Conclusion

The information communication technology is a highly important one not for profit, but for individual academic institution to develop and promote technical improvement. The lack of adequate finance is the main reason for not developing information communication technology infrastructure especially in the case of libraries, those that do not receive financial aid from UGC of India or others like AICTE. The problem can be solved only through the aid from the state government or AICTE. In the view of the findings it can be concluded that establishment of information communication technology infrastructure facilities in the self financing college libraries in Tamil Nadu can improve the efficiency of information support, the information retrieval and quality of education as a whole.

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