AVAILABILITY OF E-RESOURCES AND SERVICES OF MCA COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN RAYALSEEMA REGION OF ANDHRA PRADESH: A survey

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ABSTRACT:

The paper presents the results of questionnaire based survey conducted among the 20 MCA college librarians of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, to know the availability of computer facilities, resources, services and physical facilities of these libraries. Out of 30, 20 MCA colleges has been selected using simple random sampling method. Results revealed that the majority of libraries (55%) are automated and most of the libraries using SOUL software (36.4%). Most of the libraries (70%) having the membership in Delnet.

KEYWORDS: *results of questionnaire based , computer facilities, resources, services and physical facilities.*

1.INTRODUCTION :

With the invention of Information and communication Technology, there are many changes have been brought in the library sources and services of libraries especially in academic libraries. The impacts of new technologies are felt by libraries in every aspect. It has brought unprecedented changes and transformation to academic library and information services, conventional LIS such as OPAC, users' services, reference services, bibliographic services, current awareness services, document delivery, inter library loan, Audio visual services and customer relations can be provided efficiently and effectively using ICT, as they offer convenient time, place, cost effectiveness, faster and most up-to-date dissemination and end users involvement in the library and information services process. Excellent technical education institutions (like master of computer applications) are essential to prepare students of Technical institutes with good knowledge and skills in their education. Libraries of technical education institutions are the main channel of bringing the information to cater to information requirements of computer science students. Unless these libraries have adequate resources such as finance, building ICT facilities etc., they may not e able to render necessary services to their users. Hence, the present study has been undertaken with a purpose to examine the existing services and ICT facilities of MCA college libraries so that the necessary steps can be undertaken to improve their ICT facilities, sources and services.

2. Objectives:
- To examine the various categories of library staff, working hours of the library
- To know the availability computer facilities and e-resources in the libraries;
- To know about the providing library services

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and physical facilities of the libraries in the MCA college libraries of Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kimi & Meera yadav (2019) studied on user perspective on storage and retrieval of Multimedia rsources at select libraries of Delhi. This study explores the utilization of multimedia resources in digital format, made available online by the libraries under study. The finding reveals that TIFF, MP3 and MPEG are the most retrieved file format of multimedia resources.

Ramakrishna and others (2016) conducted a study to know the status and usage of library resources and services of Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tiruapti. The major findings reveals that majority of the 21.11% of users visiting daily, 36.11% of users visiting library research purpose, majority of 28.80% of users using books lending service, here users convey their majority opinion about library working hours (36.11%), physical facilities (48.33%), Library services (37.22%) and library resources (37.77%).

Kaushal(2013) studied the library services and its users in MM Engineering college library at MM university, Mullana and Haryana. This study reveals that 54% respondents visited the library daily. Majority of respondents (64%) preferred both manual and online search.

Vijayakumar (2014) conducted a survey of faculty members of five engineering colleges affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad. The findings of the study are 55.63% of the faculty members are familiar with digital resources, while 44.37% replied negatively; 24.37% of the faculty members are using computer two or three times in a weak.

Santosh (2014) examine the eighty-six engineering college libraries in Maharashtra state to study the status of these libraries with special reference to library automation. The results shows that 51.2% of the libraries partially automated their in-house operations followed by 41.9% of the libraries fully automated and in the case of 6.9% libraries the automation work is progress

4. METHODOLOGY

The required data was collecting through questionnaire tool. The questionnaire were prepared based on the objectives. The questionnaire consists of questions on budget, library working hours, access system, and physical facilities. There are 30 MCA colleges in Rayalaseemar region, the investigator selected 20 colleges out of 30 colleges using simple random sampling method. The questionnaire was distributed to the librarians of these college and filled copies were collected personally from them.

5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data collected from the librarians were analyzed and interpreted in the following paragraphs.

5.1 Library Staff

A question has been asked to the librarians to know the various categories of library staff working in their libraries. The replies made by them are shown in table 5.3.

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Table 5.1
Categories of Library staff

S.No	Library staff	Respondents	
		No	%
1	Librarian	20	100
2	Assistant librarian	15	75
3	Library assistants	8	40
4	others	6	30

It is evident from the table 5.1 that almost all the colleges have librarians; it is also evident from the table that, 75% of the college libraries have assistant librarians, library assistants (40%) and others (30%) (Others consist of Attenders, bookkeepers).

5.2 Library working hours

The following of the library on working days and on holidays is described in the following paragraphs.

5.2.1 Working hours on working days

In order to know the working hours of the libraries on working days, a question has been put to the librarians to know the working hours of the libraries. The replies given by them are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2
Working hours on working days

S.No.	Working hours	Respondents	
		No	%
1	8AM-5PM	8	40
2	8AM-8PM	4	20
3	9AM-6PM	6	30
4	10AM-7PM	2	10
Total		**20**	**100**

It is found from the table 5.2, that 40% of the librarians replied that their libraries work from 8AM to5PM on working days, followed by ' from 9AM to 6PM ' (30%), 'from 8AM to 8PM' (20%) and remaining of them (20%) works from 10AM to 7PM.

5.2.2 Working hours on Holidays

In order to know the working hours on holidays, a question has been posed to the librarians. The replies given by them are shown in table 5.3.

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Table – 5.3
Working hours on holidays

S.No.	Working hours	Respondents	
		No	%
1	8AM-5PM	2	10%
2	9AM-5PM	7	35%
3	10AM-1PM	4	45%
4	Not working	7	35%
Total		**20**	**100%**

Table 5.3 shows that 45% of the librarians inform that their libraries works from 10AM to 1PM on holidays, 35% of them inform that their libraries works from 9AM to 5 PM, other 35% of them inform that their library not working on holidays and remaining of them (10%) replied that their libraries work from 8AM to 5PM.

5.3 Internet connectivity

A question has been asked to the librarians to know that whether they have internet connectivity or not. All the librarians replied (100%) that they have internet connectivity in their libraries.

5.4 Provision of Computer terminals

A question has been asked to the librarians to know the number of computer terminals for accessing electronic based sources and services in their libraries. The replies made by them are shown in table 5.21.

Table – 5.4
provision of computer terminals in their libraries

S.No.	Number	Respondents	
		No	%
1	1-10	6	35
2	11-20	2	10
3	20-30	1	5
4	Above 50	11	55
	Total	**20**	**100**

It is obvious from the table 5.4 that above the half of the librarians (55%) replied that their libraries have 'above 50' computer terminals, followed by, '1-10' (35%), 11 to 20 (10%) and remaining of them (5%) replied that their libraries providing computer terminals between from 20 to 30.

5.5Library Automation

The library automation refers to computerization of mechanization of all library activities. It deals with the design and development of process and system that minimize the necessity of human intervention in their operations. The library automation is defined as 'integrated library software.

A question has been put to the librarians to know whether their libraries are automated or not. The responses given by them are shown in table 5.5.

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Table – 5.5
Automation of libraries

S.No	Reply	Respondents	
		No	%
1	Yes	11	55
2	No	9	45
	Total	20	100

It is observed that from the table 5.23that above half of the college libraries (55%) are automated and remaining (45%) of them are not automated.

5.6 Software used

A question has been again put to the librarians, to know which software they are used in their libraries. The responses given by them are shown in figure 1.5.24.

Figure - 1
Library software used
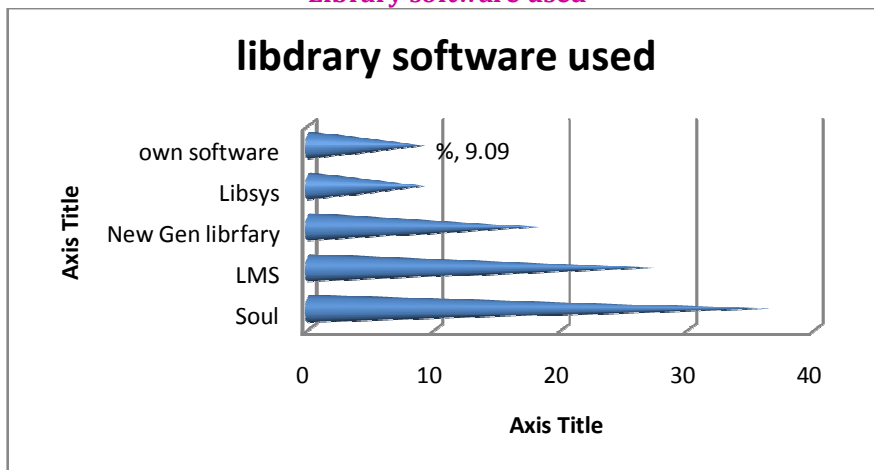
5.7 Availability of E-resources

E-resources constitute the important information sources for the academic community. E-resources like e-journals, e-books, e- thesis, e-magazines, e-learning classes, e- databases.

A question has been asked to the librarians to know the availability of E-resources in their libraries. The replies given by them are shown in table 5.7

Table 5.7
Provision of E-resources

S.No	E-resources	Respondents	
		No	%
1	E-Books	12	60
2	E-Journals	17	85
3	E-Databases	11	55
4	E-magazine	13	65
5	CD-ROM databases	14	70
6	E-theses and dissertations	14	70

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It is evident from table5.18 that majority of the (85%) libraries have e-journals, followed by E-theses and dissertations (75%),'CD-ROMs (70%), 'E-Magazines' (65%), E-Books (60%) and remaining of them (55%) have E data bases in their libraries.

5.8 Library Services

Library services are the facilities provided by a library for the use of library books and the dissemination of information. College libraries provide essential library services to their users. The services provided by them are circulation service, inter-library loan service, reference service, bibliographic service, indexing/abstracting service, News clipping service, reprographic service, and newspaper clipping service.

In order to know the type of services provided by computer science college libraries, a question has been put to librarians. The responses made by them are shown in table 5.8.

Table – 5.8
provision of library services in their libraries

S.No	Library services	Respondents	
		No	%
1	Circulation service	20	100
2	Reference service	20	100
3	Reprographic service	15	75
4	Current awareness service	16	80
5	News clipping service	17	85
6	Bibliographic service	13	65
7	Inter library loan	11	60

It is clear from the table 5.18, that almost all (100%) the colleges providing the circulation service and reference service in their libraries, followed by News clipping service (85%), current awareness service (80%), Reprographic service (75%), Bibliographic service (65%) and remaining of them (60%) providing interlibrary loan service in their libraries.

5.9 Library Consortium

Library consortia help in resource sharing among member libraries. At present the consortium initiatives are focused on activities related to the purchasing of electronic licenses for journals, databases etc., and handling access to and archiving of, the collections acquired. Recently, library consortium initiatives have shown increasing attention to new issues of major interest for future development. Among them is long term preservation of electronic resources including institutional repositories, digitalization programmes, and acquisition of back files.

A question has been put to the librarians to know whether their libraries are participating in any library consortium. The responses given by them are shown in Table 5.9.

Table – 5.9
Library consortium

S.No	Consortium services	Respondents	
		No.	%
1	E-Shodh sindhu	11	55%
2	Delnet	14	70%
3	CSIR	5	25%
4	Inflibnet	4	20%

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It is evident from the table 5.32 that 70% of libraries having the DELNET membership, followed by INDEST-AICTE and N-List (30%), N-List (30%), CSIR (25%) and remaining of them (20%) having membership in Inflibnet.

5.10 Physical facilities
A question has been posed to the librarians to know the availability of physical facilities in their college libraries. The replies given by them are shown in table 5.33.

Table – 5.10
Provision of physical facilities

S.No	Physical facilities	Respondents	
		No	%
1	Drinking water	16	95
2	Seating facility	19	95
3	Adequate furniture	17	85
4	Good ventilation lighting	20	100
5	Lavatories/toilets	10	50
6	Canteen facility	15	75
7	cleanliness	20	100

It is found that table 5.29 that all the librarians (100%) informed that their libraries have adequate furniture and cleanliness, followed by Drinking water (95%) and seating facility (95%), Adequate furniture (85%), canteen facility (75%) and 50% of them replied that they have lavatories facilities also.

6. FINDINGS
➢ Almost all the libraries (100.00%) have Librarians post to look after the routine works of the library.
➢ Most of the Libraries (75.00%) have assistant librarians post
➢ Most of the college librarians (40.00%) replied that their libraries work from 8.00 A.M. to 5.00P.M. on working days.
➢ Nearly half of the college (45.00%) librarians replied that their libraries work from 10.00A.M to 1.00P.M on holidays.
➢ All most all the librarians (100%) replied that their libraries having internet connectivity.
➢ Above half of the (55.00%) librarians replied that they have 'above 50' computer terminals in their libraries to access the digital resources.
➢ Above half of the college librarians (55.00%) replied they their libraries are fully automated. Among them, one-third of the librarians (36.04%) replied that they are using SOUL software in their libraries.
➢ Majority of the libraries (85.00%) have e-journals, followed by E-theses and dissertations (75.00%) CD-ROM databases (70%), E-Magazine (65.00%), E-Books (60.00%),E-data bases (55.00%) and remaining of them (50%) are having NPTEL courseware (Video Lectures).
➢ Almost all the librarians (100%) replied that the circulation service and reference services are providing in their libraries, followed by Newspaper Clipping Service (85.00%), Current Awareness Service (80.00%), Reprographic Services (68%), Bibliographic Service (65.00%) and remaining of them (60.00%) are replied that Interlibrary loan services is also providing in their libraries.

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- ➤ Most of the librarians (70.00%) replied that they have membership in Delnet to access e-resource, followed by E-shodh sindhu (55%), CSIR (25.00%) and remaining of them (20.00%) having membership in Shodhsindhu.
- ➤ All most all the librarians (100%) replied that their libraries are maintained with good ventilation, lighting and cleanliness, followed by Seating facility (95.00%), Drinking water (95.00%),Adequate furniture (85.00%), canteen facility (75.00%) and Lavatories/ toilets (50.00%).

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Majority of the (45%) of the college libraries have limited computer terminals most of the libraries are also not automated. Since libraries cannot function appropriately without ICT infrastructure, it is suggested that computers, library software and different types of electronic information resources be provided to enhance quality library operations and information services.

Library automation is considered as the most important part of IT applications in libraries, which will help better services to clients. Therefore, automation of all library operations should be carried out as this will enhance library services and resource sharing at national and international levels.

A few college libraries do not offer reprographic service, interlibrary loan, bibliographic services, and newspaper clipping services. The libraries, which are not offering the above services should introduce these services after ascertain their feasibility.

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