



---

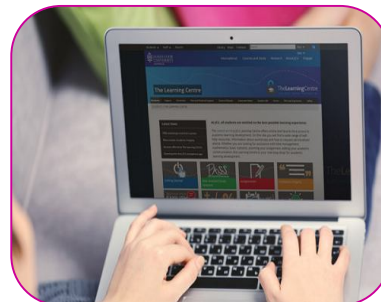
## A STUDY OF USING E-RESOURCES IN LIBRARY

**Dr. B. V. Chalukya**

**Librarian, SCS College, Omerga, Osmanabad(MS), India.**

### ABSTRACT

*The paper focuses on use of electronic resources in the library of ShriChhatrapatiShivaji College, Omerga. It highlights the use of e-resources by faculty members of all Departments in college Library. The purpose of seeking information, formal and informal sources used by faculty in searching the relevant information is studied in the paper. It also discusses frequency of their visit to the library and tools used for searching the information. The role of library professionals in helping faculty for finding information is also touched upon. The suggestions given by faculties are also discussed.*



**KEYWORDS:** E-journals, Electronic resources, etc.

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

Electronic resources form one of many formats that the Library collects to support its universal collections. The Related person responsible for the appropriate subject, language, geographic area, or format is responsible for recommending electronic resources. The increased production of and reliance on electronic resources demands a sustained effort to identify and acquire them. It is the Library's policy with electronic resources, as with all others, to obtain them through copyright deposit unless they are not subject to deposit under sections 407 or 408 of the Copyright Law.

Collections of electronic and analog resources in library are retained as permanent holdings of the Library. The Library attempt following standard practices, guidelines and legal requirements for direct and remote access resources. Furthermore, the Library will negotiate permission to archive electronic resources either upon collecting or for future archiving should the content provider no longer be able to provide access to the resource. For remote access resources, when permission to archive them is unattainable, the Library will only provide a link to those resources with current subscriptions or when the Library has purchased perpetual access to the resource.

Examples of electronic resources include, but are not limited to: web sites, online databases, e-journals, e-books, electronic integrating resources, and physical carriers in all formats, whether free or fee-based, required to support research in the subject covered, and may be audio, visual, executable, and/or text files.

### 2. WHAT IS E-RESOURCES?

"Electronic resource" is defined as any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer. It includes data available by (1) remote access and (2) direct access (fixed media). In other words: Remote access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources via computer networks. (AACR2, 2002 edition; glossary). Direct Access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic

resources via physical carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment.

#### OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- To identify the various sources adopted for learning internet.
- To find out the different categories of information access from internet /web resources.
- To study the library cooperation and consortia.
- To study the usefulness of electronic resources compared to printed journals.
- To assess the level of satisfaction about library collection.
- To survey the purpose & utilization of electronic resources by the faculty of College.
- To find out the problems in respect of access to the e-resources and their use.

#### Scope of the Study:

The study is focused on the faculty members of ShriChhatrapatiShivaji College, Omerga. The College is having total 50 faculty members.

#### Sample Size:

The questionnaire was distributed among 50 faculty members. The responses from 36 faculty members were collected.

### 3. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA:

**Table 1: Purpose of Seeking Information**

Purpose	No. of Faculty
For updating knowledge	36
For doing research work	36
For doing Ph.D.	21
For guiding researchers	19
For discussions	09
For entertainment	18

Table 1 shows that most of the faculty members are seeking information for updating their knowledge and for doing or guiding the research work. Only a few of them are using for discussions and entertainment.

**Table 2: Sources of Information used by faculty members**

Sources of Information	No. of Faculty
Discussion with colleagues	22
Consult a knowledgeable person in the field	21
Consult supervisor	14
Discussion with librarian or references staff of your library	07
Discussion with librarian or references staff of other library	06
Review articles / Thesis	32
Abstracting journals	12
Indexing journals	09
Library catalogue	06

Table 2 shows that faculty members are searching information from various sources. Some of the faculty are taking help of knowledgeable persons in the field and discussing with colleagues. Most of the faculty members are reviewing the articles or thesis for the same. Other sources such as indexing/abstracting journals/ Library catalogues, discussions with librarian/library staff of the library and other libraries are other sources for searching the information.

**Table 3: Formal Sources of Information**

Formal sources of Information	No. of Faculty
Book / monographs	32
Scientific technical journals/ periodicals	32
Patents/Reports/standard/ specifications	11
Conferences/workshop/Seminar proceedings	22
Online – journals/Database/Archive	19
Internet/Intranet sources as audio/video CD-ROM/DVD	19
Review articles/ Thesis	11

Table 3 shows the various formal sources of information consulted by the faculty members. Most of the faculties are dependent on the books and Journals and gradually they also come to depend upon journals and Conference/Seminars proceedings and Internet/Intranet etc.

**Table 4: Sources for Having Knowledge of Current Development in The Field**

Sources of Information	No. of Faculty
Scanning of current issues or print/online journals	36
Scanning recent issues of abstracting tools	12
Attending conferences	18
Internet/E-mail alert	03
Through services from library as CAS & SDI	14
Personal communication	08

Table 4 shows that for the purpose of updating their knowledge they highly depends on print and online journals. Some of them also gain knowledge through services from library as CAS & SDI and also from attending conference.

**Table 5: Source of Obtaining Journal**

Sources of Information	No. of Faculty
Personal subscription to print journals	14
Personal subscription to online version	12
Library's online/electronic version	30
Library's print subscription	10
Inter library loan	06

Table 5 shows that most of the faculty members use library electronic resources. Some of them also depend on personal print journal subscriptions. Just a few of them personally subscribe online version or through inter-library loan.

**Table 6: Time Spent for Information Gathering Activities**

Methods	0-3 hrs	4-6 hrs	7-9 hrs	More than 10 hrs
Reading e-mail alerts	10	06	00	03
Scanning journals articles	08	07	12	06
Photocopying	11	08	00	00
Conferring with co-workers or other experts	00	14	03	03

Table 6 shows that some faculty are using 4-6 hours in disusing with co-workers and experts, a few of them are spending 0-3 hours in reading e-mail. There is variation in the time spent for scanning journal articles and in Photocopying.

**Table 7: Information Seeking Habits Related to Work**

Information seeking habits	No. of Faculty
Conversing with experts located outside institute	09
Conversing with co-workers or other experts in institute	18
E-mailing co-workers or other experts	18
Discussion lists/ list serves	21
Reading e-mail alerts	13
Scanning journals titles or citations	21
Reading articles/books	09
Attending conferences/colloquia/ workshops	19
Searching electronic database	09
Reading electronic journals	07

Table 7 shows that faculty are mainly attending conferences and conversing with their co-workers directly or through e-mails. Some of them are taking help of discussion lists/list serves and other methods.

**Table 8: Impact of IT on User's Information Seeking Behaviour**

Things	A (Rarely)	B (Some time)	C (Frequently)	No
Computer and its facilities		03	21	
Telecommunication & its facilities				08
Photocopying			12	
Microfilm/Microfiche, etc.	12			
Internet/Intranet, etc.	08		08	
Multimedia			06	
Digitization		11	12	
Satellite/Modem			07	
Video Conferencing				

Table 8 shows impact of IT on user's information seeking behavior. Most of the faculties avail the facility of computers, Internet and Intranet for gaining information frequently. Sometime they also depend upon digitization. They rarely use Microfilm/Microfiche. There is no use of video conferencing.

**Table 9: Problems Faced While Information Seeking**

Problems	No. of Faculty
Material is not available	14
Library staff are unwilling for service	03
Incomplete information materials	13
Information sources are so far located	03
Lack of time	07
Do not know how to use the catalogue	13
Lack of knowledge in using the library	07
Understanding of English language	00
Information scattered in too many sources	12
Information is too vast	03

Table 9 shows the problem encountered in information seeking by the faculty members. It is clearly shown that users want more material related to their discipline. Some of them do not know how to use catalogue. There is also some incomplete information.

**Table 10: Regular Visitor of the Library**

Time spend	No. of Faculty
Over 30 Hours/week	06
20-30 Hours/week	06
10-20 Hours/week	12
5-10 Hours/week	07
Less than 5 Hours/week	03

Table 10 shows that most of the faculty visit library and they utilize the library for a maximum of 5-10 hours in a week. Some of them use 20-30 hours in a week as well.

**Table 11: Request for Assistance from Library Staff for Information Seeking**

Problems	No. of Faculty
Very often (Daily)	12
On a regular basis (Weekly or bi-weekly)	18
Seldom (Around once per month)	06
Never	06

Table 11 shows that most of the respondents seek assistance of the library staff on regular basis.

Assistance by the staff is needed by the faculty member for using online journals, searching books and other library services.

**Table12: Information Services Offered by the Library**

Library Services offered by library staff	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	No
Abstracting/Indexing services		06		
Circulation	08		06	
E-Journal/Journal services	19	08		
Database/OPAC search Browsing		11	06	
Display Board Service				
Inter Library Loan				36
Reference Service Reprographic				
Technical Enquiry Services				36

Table 12 shows the rating of information services provided by the library. It reveals that most of the faculty members have used E-journals, some of them found it excellent and for some of them it is good. For some faculty OPAC is good, very few members says that circulation service is excellent and for some of them it is satisfactory. Display board service, interlibrary loan, reprographic, reference service and technical enquiry services are not provided or there is lack of awareness.

#### 4. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS:

One of the respondents suggested that there should be more collection of book and periodicals in basic science. Some have responded that library timings should be increased. There are some suggestions like pure sciences collection should be increased. The quality of reprographic service should be provided. There should be more use of inter library loan through awareness. E-resources may be added based on the demand of the users. The library should create awareness among the users by conducting programmes, Such as orientation program, demonstrations, conference, seminars and through notices.

The successful operation of any library depends to a large extent on the choice of library collections. The choice of collection should meet the need and requirements of the end users. Consequently, librarians must be aware of how the faculty members seek information. It is also observed that users are not satisfied in display board service, inter library loan service and reference services. The professionals are great help for faculty members in searching their relevant information. Maximum number of faculties used electronic journals for course work and to get latest information resources. It is concluded that electronic journals which are subscribed by the S.C.S. College are being used effectively by the faculty members. Internet access speed can be increased for speedy retrieval of information.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Annual Report for the year 2016-17 Central Library, S.C.S. College, Omerga.
2. Doraswamy, M. Knowledge and use of digital library resources by engineering faculty members affiliated to AcharyaNagarjuna University, Pearl, A.P., 2007, 1 (3), 32-39.
3. E. Ables, "Information Seekers Perspective of Libraries and Librarians", Advances in Librarianship, 2004.
4. Hillar, Steve. Assessing user needs, satisfaction, and library performance at the University of Washington Libraries. Library Trends, Spring, 2001.
5. Joteen Singh, R.K.; Madhuri Devi, Th&Raychaudhary, A. Use of internet based e-resources at Manipur University: A survey. Ann. Lib. Inf. Stud., 2009, 56(1), 52-57.
6. M.A Keller, "Libraries in the Digital Future", Science, 1998, pp.1461-1462.

7. M.G Sreekumar, "Library Capacity Building through e-journal consortia, the Indian Scenario", 7th MALIBNET Convention, New Delhi, 2005, pp.55-63.
8. Patil, D.B. &Parameshwar, S. Use of electronic sesources by the faculty members and research scholars in Gulbarga University, Gulbarga: A survey. SRELS J. Inf. Manag., 2009, 46(1), 51-60.
9. Rajput, P.S.; Naidu, G.H.S. &Jadon, G.S. Use of online public access catalogue in Devi Ahilya University Library, Indore. SRELS J. Inf. Manag., 2008, 45(1), 55-62.
10. R.P Bajpai, "Current Trends and Techniques in Library and Information Science", Shree Publisher's New Delhi, 2007.
11. <http://www.loc.gov/preservation/resources/rfs>.



**Dr. B. V. Chalukya**

**Librarian, SCS College, Omerga, Osmanabad(MS), India.**