

**USE OF E-RESOURCES BY THE FACULTY: A SURVEY OF FIRST GRADE COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN BANGALURE**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This article discuss the results of a survey conducted at the first grade college libraries of Bangalore city among the faculty to study their knowledge perceptions and attitudes to words E-resources, a questionnaire was distributed to the selected college library users to examine preference and importance of e-resources. Researcher has taken seven first grade colleges, namely Government First Grade College, Kadugudi (GFGCK), National College, Basavanagudi (NCB), M.E.S. College, Malleswaram, (MESCM), Acharya Patashala Commerce College, N.R.Colony (APCCN), Govt., First Grade College, Vijayanagar (GFGCV), Govt., First Grade College, Rajajinagar (GFGCR) and Dr.S.Gopalraju Govt. First Grade College, Anekal (GFGCA) Data was collected using questionnaire. The result of the study explained a high degree of awareness and usage of electronic resources among the faculty members.*

**Keywords:** E-resources, Internet based electronic resources, first grade colleges

**1. INTRODUCTION**

In today's world internet has grown immensely over the years in this landscape, internet is considered as an affluent sources of information. The potential impact of this technology an academic and research scenario is not an exception, as it greatly affects the teaching

The college libraries are currently largely committed to the use of electronic information resources, because they are required to provide high quality services to large number of faculty and students. Who must access to information services which

**2. REVIEW LITERATURE**

**Kannappanavar and Rajanikanta's** (2008) paper highlights the use of e-learning resources in medical colleges. The study has found that Medical education was popularized only after the independence of the country. It is found that majority of the colleges under the study area have e-information resources, e-

**Sambasivan (1998)** mentioned the sweeping changes brought about by information and communication technologies and discussed the phenomena of computer networking, emergence of potentialities of internet, emergence of list

and research environment in higher education system. In the present situation higher education is bound to opt for the unavailable shift from culture of print to a culture of digital technology affects the teaching learning and research but also the whole of higher education.

in practical terms can now only be provided with the aid of electronic information resources. Users to know their level of awareness about available electronic information resources which support their day today activities.

databases. Almost all colleges under study are also becoming members of a consortium. As far as the infrastructure facilities are concerned, almost all colleges under study have provided very good infrastructure facilities to their libraries to serve their clients effectively.<sup>i</sup>

or mail server, application of e-mail and websites. Also highlighted the hypermedia links, and other revolutionary innovations and technologies, and their impact on libraries and information centers.<sup>ii</sup>

**Loan** (2011) surveyed the Internet use among college students in Kashmir Valley and found that students of computer science make use of the Internet most of all followed by students of business and commerce, general science, social science and humanities students respectively. It was found that the students of business and commerce leads in using the Internet for information, students of computer science use it predominantly for communication purposes and students of social science and humanities use it for education purposes compared to others. Information overload was the most common problem faced by

**Swain** (2010) evaluated the level of electronic information services offered by the primary information reserves of the respective business schools with an opinion pool of sample respondents. The study found that students expressed keen interest in the use of e-journals, followed by e-books, e-newspapers, e-reports, and e-articles. Least interest was shown

**Sampath Kumar and Biradar** (2010) examined the use of information communication technology (ICT) in 31 college libraries in Karnataka, India by investigating the ICT infrastructure, current status of library automation, barriers to implementation of library automation and also librarians' attitudes towards the use of ICT. The findings

**Kishor Kumar and Lokesha Naik** (2014) have conducted the study was related to "use pattern of information resources by the users of public library: A case study of district central library, Tumkur (Karnataka)." He knew the frequency of visits of the users to the library and among the time spent and how they get information for their study. He found out use and adequacy of the reading material such as text books and periodicals non book materials etc. He observed whether the arrangements of books and other materials are helpful to the users in the city central library. He adopted Interview Method for the collection of

students of all faculties while searching the relevant information. The students of general science, social sciences and humanities found the Internet illiteracy as the major limitation in using the Internet. The students of general sciences, social sciences and humanities, and business and commerce faced intuitional curbs to the Internet access. It was needed to make students of all faculties aware about the information and communication technologies (ICTs) and to train them in using these technologies to bridge the gap.<sup>iii</sup>

towards the use of electronic theses and dissertations. The study also revealed that the majority of students were aware of EBSCO, and Emerald Management Xtra. The study highlighted the practicality of the use of electronic resources, compared to print, among the students of business schools of Orissa (India).<sup>iv</sup>

revealed that lack of budget, lack of manpower, lack of skilled staff and lack of training were the main constraints for not automating library activities. Even though library professionals shown a positive attitude towards the use of ICT applications and library automation, they needed extensive and appropriate training to make use of ICT tools.<sup>v</sup>

data. After analyzing the data it is found that less no of the users visit the library occasionally. Majority of the user's spending the time more than two hours. Majority of the users read the newspapers. Majority of the users locate the reading materials directly from the racks. Majority of the users do not use the catalogue cards. Majority of the users refers the information sources like newspapers, books, periodicals etc. Majority of the users are more satisfied with the arrangements of books. Majority of the users are satisfied with the cooperation of the staff were found out.<sup>vi</sup>

**3. OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the studies are.

- i. To suggest ways and mean for maximizing use of electronic information resources by the faculty members in first grade college libraries.
- ii. To ascertain user’s sources of information about e-resources and duration of awareness about e-resources.
- iii. To find out frequency usage of e-resources.
- iv. To find out various types of electronic resources by the faculty members.
- v. To find out the methods used to improve skills for better use of e-resources.
- vi. To examine the need for user awareness programme in using e-resources.

**4. SCOPE, LIMITATIONS AND METHODOLOGY**

The present study is restricted to seven institution of Bangalore town namely Government First Grade College, Kadugudi (GFGCK), National College, Basavanagudi (NCB), M.E.S. College, Malleswaram, (MESCM), Acharya

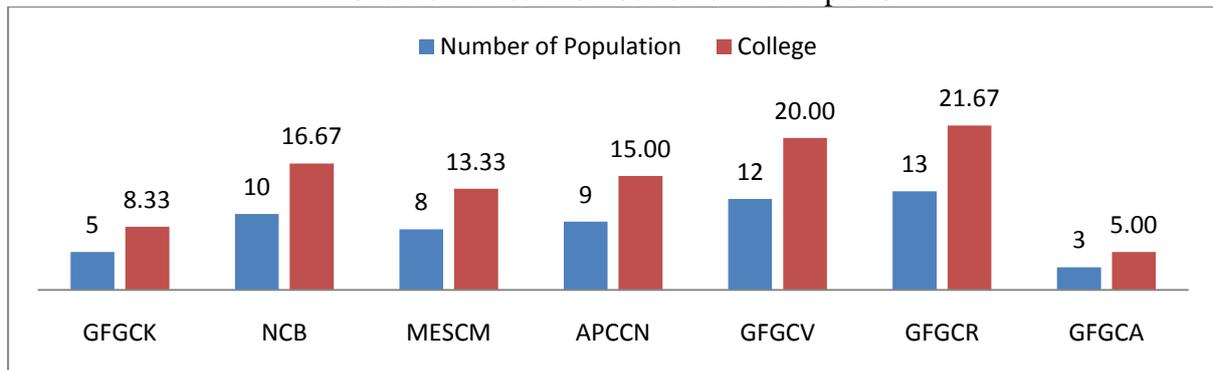
Patashala Commerce College, N.R.Colony (APCCN), Govt. First Grade College, Vijayanagar (GFGCV), Govt. First Grade College, Rajajinagar (GFGCR) and Dr.S.Gopalraju Govt. First Grade College, Anekal (GFGCA)

In this study questionnaire method was used to collect necessary data keeping in view the objective of the study. The faculty of social sciences was the target respondents of these universities. Random sampling technique was used for sample selection. The primary data was collected

by administering the questionnaires to 100 participant’s spared across 7 social science disciplines, out of which 60 (sample population) filled-in questionnaires were received back. SPSS software was used for analysis and subsequently, the data was interpreted to highlight the findings.

**5. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

Institution-Wise Distribution of Participants



In total above figure questionnaire distributed among faculty members of GFGCR

21%, GFGCV 20%, GFGCA 5% filled questioner were received back.

Availability of E-resource facility in the college library (Gender Wise)

Figure 2: Gender-Wise Distribution of Participants

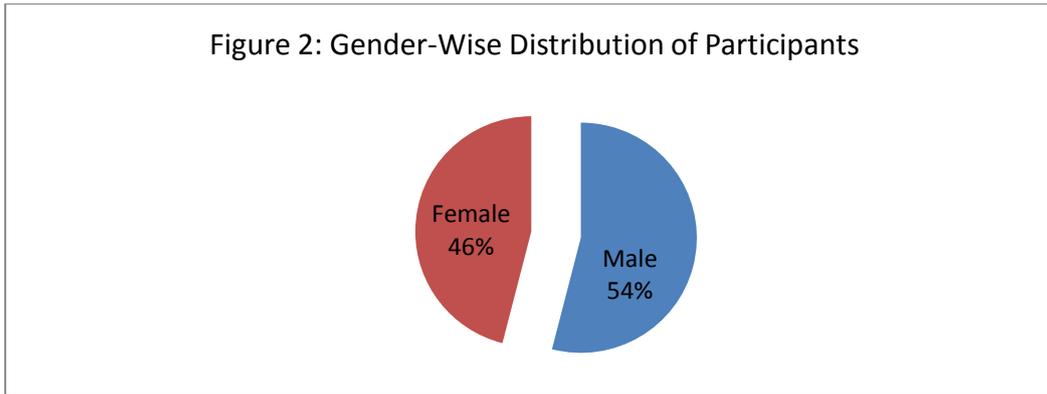
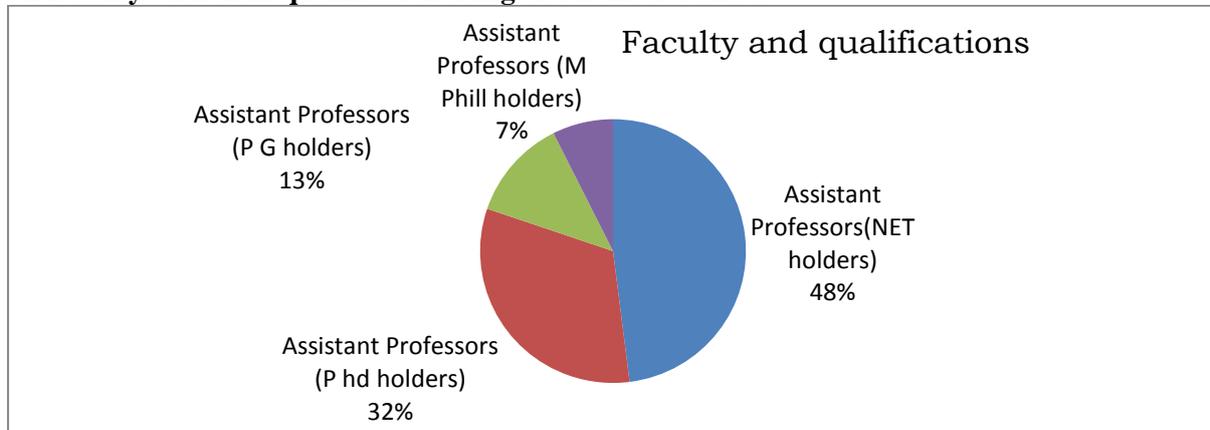


Figure 2 represents the gender distribution of the respondents. The data

indicates that the female respondents (54%) were more than male respondents (46%).

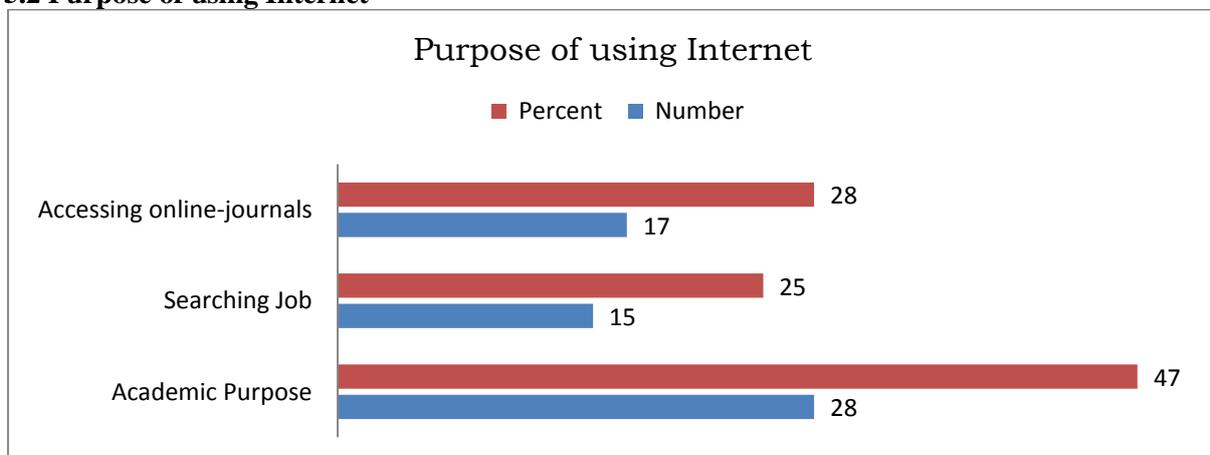
**5.1 Faculty with their qualification using electronic resources**



Majority of the participants were Assistant Professors (48%). Maximum number of participants had the Ph.D degree (32.2%), followed by participants

having Post Graduate degree (12.4%) and then M.Phil degree (7.4%). Majority of the respondents were aware of using electronic resources of their libraries.

**5.2 Purpose of using Internet**



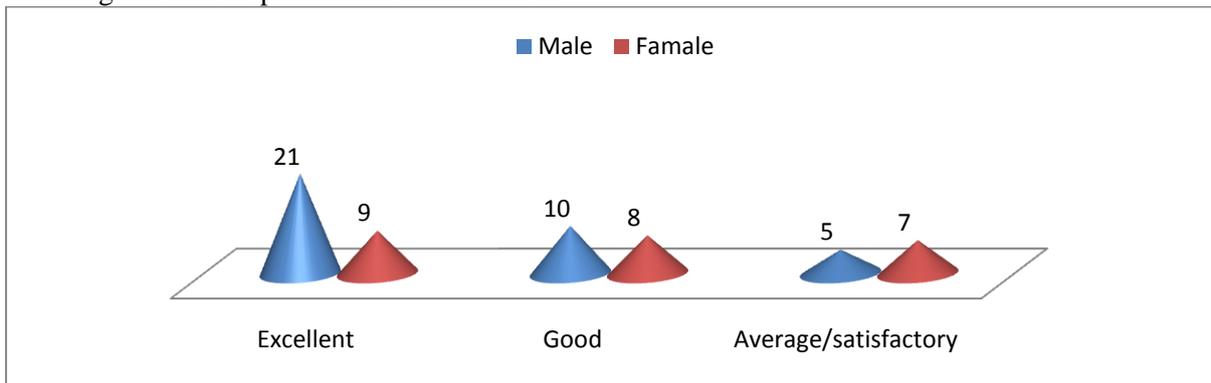
As per the figure an average (47%) faculty given first priority for using the internet for academic purpose and (28%) for academic purpose, (25%) students for searching job. Most of them given the first

priority for using the internet for academic purpose because they can acquire current knowledge, information about seminars, examinations, articles can be get or easily accessible from the internet.

**5.3 Opinion regarding e-journals:**

Electronic journals are a fast developing feature of electronic publishing. Electronic journal may be defined as “Any journal existing in an electronic format that embraces all periodicals available electronically as well as in a paper copy, including the text of periodicals distributed in

CD-ROM form. E-Journals are full text journals that are accessible via internet/intranet. Today there are thousands of electronic journals, scholarly publications that are available online via an electronic network along with print.

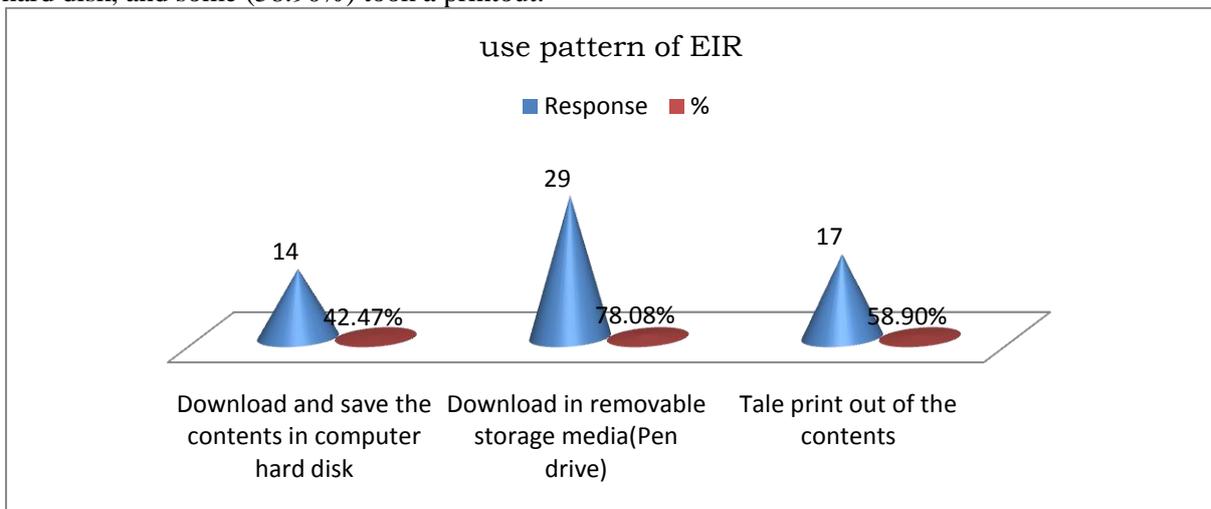


The figure states that the (21 Percent) male and (9 Percent) female said that the electronic journal available in their college library is excellent and (10 Percent) male and

female (8 Percent) female said it is good. Most of them 5 Percent male opine that the electronic journal available in the college library average/satisfactory.

**5.4 Usage Pattern of Electronic Information Resources**

The respondents were asked to indicate the usage patterns of electronic information resources. A significant portion of the respondents (78.08%) downloaded the contents in removable storage media, mostly into pen drive. A portion of the respondents (42.47%) downloaded to their computer hard disk, and some (58.90%) took a printout.

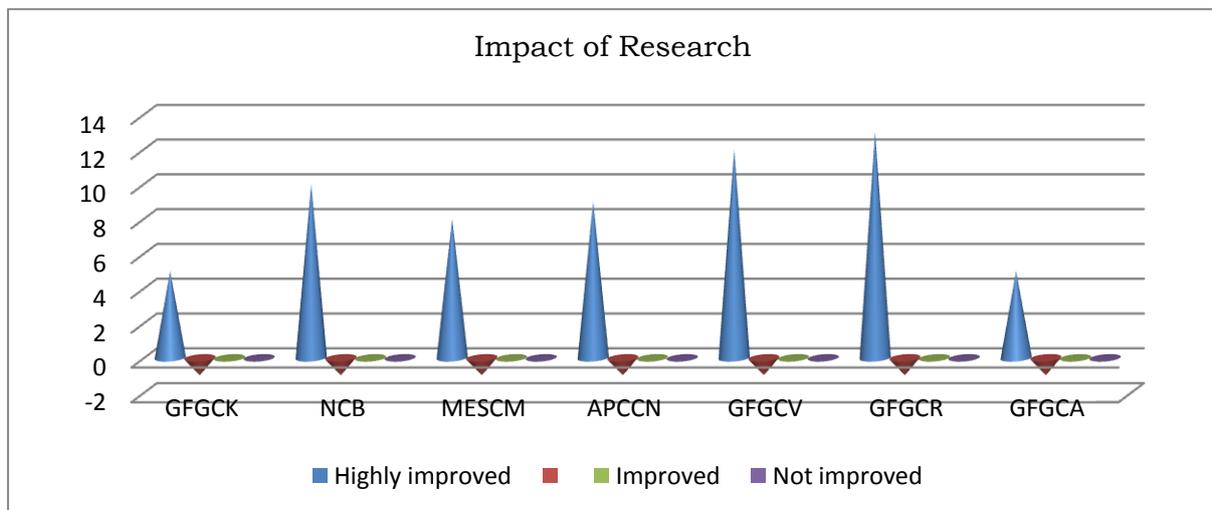


**5.5 Impact of e-Resources on Quality of Research**

Electronic information resources provide latest, comprehensive, and up-to-date information that are essential for research. The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they feel the impact of e-resources on

quality of research. All the teachers belonging to the college libraries stated that the electronic information resources highly improved the quality of research pertaining to the specific subject field.

Impact of Research	GFGCK	NCB	MESCM	APCCN	GFGCV	GFGCR	GFGCA
Highly improved	5 (100%)	10 (100%)	8 (100%)	9 (100%)	12 (100%)	13 (100%)	5 (100%)
Improved	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not improved	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



**6. FINDINGS**

1. Majority of the participants (21.67%) were from Govt. first grade college, Rajajinagar.
2. Male respondents (54%) were more as compared to the female respondents (46%).
3. Majority of the participants were Assistant Professors (48.3%). Maximum number of participants had the Ph.D degree (32.2%), followed by participants having Post Graduate degree (12.4%) and then M.Phil degree (7.4%). Majority of the

- respondents were aware of using electronic resources.
4. Average of (47%) faculty using internet their academic purpose only and others accessing online journals (28%), searching job (15%).
5. A significant portion of the respondents (78.08%) downloaded the contents in removable storage media, mostly into pen drive.
6. Electronic information resources provide latest, comprehensive, and up-to-date information that are essential for research.

**7. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Librarians should enhance their skills in IT era and act as intermediaries Adequate finances should be provided for enhancement of library resources and equipment More e-resources should be provided by the libraries to fulfill the needs of the users. Further research or survey on the utilization of e-

resources by the faculty members needs to be done. Training in using electronic resources is recommended for teaching faculty of social sciences since, slow Internet speed was the major constraint in using e-resources, therefore, high Internet speed is highly recommended.

## 8. CONCLUSION

E-resources are an accepted means of information resources in the present information society; with the amount of new resources available, the need for adequate computer literacy and aptness in using the

Cost, the level of importance, and the use of e-resources have dramatically increased in the digital library environment; Web DB, e-

College librarians should use new information technologies and new approaches to better serve their teachers in new ways of acquiring information. Libraries should organize their services so that they bring their information resources closer to the busy teachers. They should acquire new skills and learn how to organize information for presentation on the Internet portals or by

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