

## **E- Resource for Technical Institute & Engineering Colleges a Boon to libraries & information Centers in India**

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**Abstract:** *Today availability of e- resources in a college library is very common. But their proper and maximum use is a matter for discussion. The present paper examines the existence of various e- resource databases in Siddhivinayak technical campus college library. The study also highlights the preferences and importance of online resources among the teacher and students.*

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### **I. Introduction**

Advances in computer applications during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, store, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed. the application of computers in information processing has brought several product and services modes of scholarly communication; their potential for delivering goods is quite vast, as they overcome successfully the geographical limitations associated with the print media. Further, the distribution time between product publication and its delivery has been drastically reduced. The Internet can be used for efficient retrieval and meeting information needs . This work. This important fact is convincing many libraries to move towards digital e- resources, which are found to be less expensive and more useful for access. This is especially helpful to distant learners who have limited time to access the libraries from outside by dial up access to commonly available electronic resources, mainly CD-ROM, OPACs and internet, which are replacing the print media.

Libraries have witnessed a great metamorphosis in recent years both in their collection development and in their service structure.

#### **Objectives:-**

The main objective of this study is to analyze dependency of the teachers and engineering college's student on e- resources, the perceived impact of the e- resources on their academic efficiency and problems faced by them while using the e- resources. This survey was particularly conducted to assess the benefits of the e- resources over conventional sources of information.

#### **Some of the major objectives are to;**

- Know the different type of electronic resources and services available in the Siddhivinayak Technical Campus library;
- Study the different type of electronic resources used by teachers and engineering college student;
- Study the purpose and frequency of using the electronic resources and services available in the library;
- Locate the impediments faced by the teachers and students while accessing and using the electronic resources in the library;
- Study the impact of electronic recourses and services on the academic work of the teachers and engineering student;
- Know the productivity and quality of information retrieved through e- resources.

#### **Previous studies**

A number of relevant studies have been carried out on the use of e- resources by teachers, and engineering student of campus organizations. Seventy-eight percent of the respondents feel that the use of the UGC- info net e- journals has created high dependency value on their research work and they needed current article alert services and electronic document supply services (Madhusudhan 2008). 2 67.64% of Student of faculty of Physics and 69.23% of student of engineering use of e- journals for research work whereas 35.29% of sciences use e- journals to update Knowledge and 23.70% of engineering use these for study. 3 Speed of available and the ease of accessibility of information Causes the users to use electronic resources more frequently. 4 49% of respondents are marginally satisfied with online services provided by the library. The survey indicated that the use of e- resources in jamia Islam is not satisfactory and needs constant guideline ?orientation to enhance their usage. 5 E- journals are becoming a basic need for the academic student everyday Navjyoti finds that speedy publication and availability on the desktop are the key advantages that attract research scholars.

6 Lack of training is a major de- motivating Factor in the usage of e- journals, so that needs to be improved . Kennedy proposes the inclusion of Web pages to the library Catalogue as a solution to the maintenance of increasing web site links. 7 Kaur report E- Resources Can be good Substitutes for conventional resources if the access speed is fast, access to all the important E- journals is provided and more computer terminals are installed to provide access to e- resources. 8 Renwick recommends there be greater promotion of the library’s E – resources. 9 Kaur and verma find that users use all the sources available to them regularly, like CD ROMs, online databases, Web Resources and audio/ video Tapes.10

## II. Survey Design

The study was limited to the teacher and engineering college student of siddhivinayak technical campus, khamgaon, India.

A questionnaire survey was conducted to collect the information regarding the use of the e- resources, Frequency of use of e- resources, purpose of using e- resources ,frequency of locating desired information, problems faced by users while using e- resources . total of 100 questionnaires were found usable for analysis . the Questionnaires were completed by personal visits with users . Questionnaires were distributed randomly to the users. The collected data was analyzed and presented in the tabular form.

## III. Discussion

**Table 1. Use of Various E- Resources**

Databases	Respondents	
	Student	Teachers
E – journals	46 (88.46%)	28 (93.33%)
E- Maps	04(07.69%)	04 (13.33%)
E- Books	16(30.77%)	05(16.66%)
E –Magazines	14(26.92%)	19(63.33%)
E- Thesis	05(09.61%)	03(10.00%)
WWW	30(57.69%)	23(76.66%)
E- Newspaper	14(26.92%)	03(10.00%)
E- Mail	41(78.84%)	18(60.00%)
E- Research Reports	16(30.77%)	15(50.00%)
E- Bibliographic Databases	10(19.23%)	03(10.00%)

Table 1 show that the majority of the student 46 (88.46%) and teachers 28 (93.33%) prefer to use journals. Second highest preference is WWW and use of e- mail with 30(57.69%) and among students whereas 23 (76.66%) and 18 (60.00%) among Teachers. 50% of teachers and 30.77% of students make the use of e- research reports. Table 1 highlights that only the well- known e- resources are preferably used by the researches and student, the rest of the well-known e- resources are preferably used by the research and student , the rest of the e- resources I.e. E-bibliography, e- maps, e-thesis, e-books are comparatively less used.

**Table 2. Ease of Access to E- Resources**

Respondents	Total	Yes	No
Students	52	42(80.70%)	10(19.23%)
Teachers	30	26(86.67%)	04(13.33%)

Table 2 represents that 42(80.77%) Students and 26 (86.67%) Teachers are able to access the e- resources very easily. Only 10 (19.23%) Students and 4 (13.33%) teachers feel that to use the e- resources is not easy. Although Siddhivinayak technical campus, there is still a need to train faculty members and student in the use of e- resources.

**Table3. User – friendly interface to the library Website**

RESPONDENTS	TOTAL	YES	NO
Student	52	43 ( 82.69%)	9(17.31%)
Teacher	30	24(80.00%)	6(20.00%)

Table 3 highlights that majority of Student, i.e. 34(65.38%), and Teacher, i.e. 24(80.00%), respond that the interface of the library Web site is user – friendly. Few of Students , I.e. 9 ( 17.31%), or Faculty members i.e. 6 (20.00%), think that the interface of the library web site is not user – friendly.

**Table 4. Use of the Web site as a Gateway to Access Electronic Resource**

Respondents	Total	yes	No
student	52	34 (65.38%)	18 (34.61%)
Teachers	30	23 (76.67%)	7 (23.33%)

Table 4 show that the majority of Students, i.e. 34 (65.38%), and teacher, i.e. 23 (76.67%) are using the library Web site as Gateway to access the electronic sources. A few of the students, i.e. 18 (34.61%), and Teachers i.e. 7 ( 23.33%), are not using the library Web site as gateway to access the electronic sources.

**Table 5. Training Taken**

Respondents	Total	yes	No
Student	52	27 (51.92%)	25 (48.08%)
Teacher	30	18 (60.00%)	12 (40.00%)

**IV. Related to Electronic resources**

Table 5 shows that 27 (51.92%) Students have taken the training regarding the access to electronic resources, while 25 (48.08%) Students didn't get any training regarding the access to electronic resources. A majority of Faculty members i.e. 27 ( 90.00%), didn't get training in the use of electronic resources and few of the teachers , i.e. 3 (10.00%) got training in the access of electronic resources

**Table – 6 Frequency of using E- resources**

Respondents	Total	usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Students	52	33 (63.46%)	15 (28.85%)	4 (7.69%)
Teacher	30	26 (86.67%)	4 (13.33%)	-

Table -6 Reveals that 33 (63.46%) Students and 26 ( 86.67%) research scholars usually use e- resources. 15 ( 28.85%) students and 4 (13.33%) teacher use the e- resources some times, whereas 4 ( 7.69%) students use e- resources rarely. It is noted that teacher use the library e- resources more frequently than the students.

**Table-7. Where do you mostly access required information**

E- Resources	students	Teacher
E- Books	5 (9.62%)	2 (6.67%)
E- journals	24 (46.15%)	17 (56.67%)
Online- Databases	9 (17.13%)	9 (30.00%)
Search Engines	37 (71.15%)	14 (46.67%)

Table -7 reveals that most respondents access e- journals and such engines to get required information at stc. 24(46.15%) Student and 17(56.67%) Teachers prefer to use e- journals whereas 37 (71.15%) Student and 14(46.67%) teacher make the use of search engines to get the desired material. Online databases are also very popular among the students and Teachers, as 9 (30.00%) of them prefer to use these. Use of e- books is used less by the students scholars access the maximum relevant material from e- journals.

**Table 8. Searching Other Libraries' Catalogues.**

Respondents	Total	Yes	No
Student	52	20 (38.40%)	32 (61.54%)
Teachers	30	18 (60.00%)	12 (40.00%)

Table 8. Highlights the fact that 20 (38.46%) Students and 18 (60%) research teachers search the catalogues of other libraries. 32 (61.54) Students and 12 (40.00%) Teachers do not retrieve catalogues of other libraries. The majority of the Students is not interested in the catalogues of the other libraries, this indicates that STC library fulfills their requirements

**Table 9. Use of PowerPoint Presentations in Teaching.**

Respondents	Total	Yes	No
Students	52	37 (71.15%)	15 (28.85%)
Teacher	30	26 (86.67%)	4 (13.33%)

Table 9. Reveals that 37 (71.15%) Students and 26 (86.67%) research Teacher make the use of PowerPoint in their class teaching. Only 15 (28.85%) teachers and 4 (13.33%) researchers do not prefer PowerPoint presentation for teaching the classes.

**Table 10. Frequency of Use of Different Databases.**

Databases	Use Often		Use Sometimes		Never Use		Unfamiliar With	
	Student	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers	Students	Teachers
IEEE	8(15.38%)	8(26.66%)	9(17.30%)	5(16.66%)	15(28.84%)	6(20%)	9(17.30%)	2(6.66%)
Nature	6(11.53%)	2(6.66%)	12(23.07%)	6(20%)	16(30.76%)	4(13.33%)	9(17.30%)	4(13.33%)
Emerald	5(9.61%)	4(13.33%)	14(26.92%)	5(16.66%)	9(17.30%)	6(20%)	6(11.53%)	4(13.33%)
Web of Science	5(9.61%)	4(13.33%)	13(25%)	8(26.66%)	7(13.46%)	8(26.66%)	7(13.46%)	4(13.33%)
Science Direct	24(46.15%)	18(60%)	8(15.38%)	4(13.33%)	10(19.23%)	2(6.66%)	6(11.53%)	2(6.66%)
ACM	6(11.53%)	3(10%)	7(13.46%)	---	15(28.84%)	9(30%)	10(19.23%)	6(20%)
Wikipedia	18(36.61%)	8(26.66%)	16(30.76%)	6(20%)	4(7.69%)	5(16.66%)	1(1.92%)	2(6.66%)
Springer Link	20(38.46%)	16(53.33%)	9(17.30%)	7(23.33%)	7(13.46%)	2(6.66%)	6(11.53%)	2(6.66%)
UGC Info Net	5(9.61%)	---	21(40.38%)	8(26.66%)	7(13.46%)	7(23.33%)	5(9.61%)	5(16.66%)

Table 10. Shows that majority of the Students use Science Direct, Springer Link and Wikipedia often, i.e.24 (46.51%), 20(38.46%) and 18(34.61%) respectively, whereas 18(60%) Teachers use Science Direct often and 16(53.33%) use Springer Link often. Use of IEEE is not frequent among respondents; it may be due to access being restricted to five users at STC. 12(23.07%) Students and 6(20%) Teachers sometimes use sometimes. 21(40.38%) Students and 8(26.66%) Teachers use UGC Info Net sometimes whereas 20% of respondents are unfamiliar with STC which is shocking in a technical Campus.

**Table 11. Reasons for Using E-Resources.**

Reasons for Using E-Resources	Students	Teachers
Time Saving	39(75.00%)	18(60.00%)
Time Consuming	3(5.77%)	---
Easy to Use	34(65.38%)	24(80.00%)
Difficult to Use	4(7.79%)	---
More Informative	25(48.08%)	18(60.00%)
Less Informative	3(5.77%)	---
More Expensive	5(9.62%)	6(20.00%)
Less Expensive	6(11.54%)	12(40.00%)
More Useful	27(51.92%)	18(60.00%)
Less Useful	3(5.77%)	---

Table 11. Elaborates that majority of the Students prefer to use e-resources in comparison to traditional resources because 39(75%) of them feel that e-resources are time saving, followed by easy to use, i.e. 34(65.38%), further followed by more useful and more informative, i.e.27(51.92%) and 25(48.08%) respectively. 60% of Students prefer to use e-resources because they feel that e-resources due to their easiness. 6(11.54%) Student and 12(40.00%) researchers are less useful. The results from table 11 reveal that e-resources are much preferred by respondents due to their nature of being more informative, more useful, and less expensive.

**Table 12. Satisfaction with Existing IT Infrastructure.**

Respondents	Total	Yes	No
Students	52	21(40.38%)	31(59.52%)
Teachers	30	13(43.33%)	17(56.67%)

Table 12. Shows that the majority of Students, 31(59.62%), and teachers, 17 (56.67%), are not satisfied with the existing IT infrastructure within the organization. Only 21(40.38%) Students and 13(43.33%) Teachers are satisfied with the IT infrastructure of the Campus. Results shows that being an engineering Campus, STC does not have sound IT infrastructure facilities.

**Table 13. Do E-Resources Diminish the Importance of Traditional Resources.**

Respondent	Total	Yes	No
Students	52	20(38.46%)	32(61.54%)
Teachers	30	8 (26.67%)	22(73.33%)

Table 13. Reveals that a huge amount of Students, 32(61.54%), and Teachers, 22(73.33%) think that e-resources never diminish the light of traditional resources, whereas 20 (38.46%) Students and 8(26.67%) Teachers feel that e-resources may replace traditional sources of information. The results of table 13 shows that in the era of information and technology, academics are equally attached to traditional sources of information.

## **V. Conclusion**

Study shows the use of e- resources is very common among the teachers and students of Siddhivinayak technical campus and majority of the teachers and student are depend on e-resources to get the desired and relevant information. But practical use of e- resources is not up to the worth in comparison to investments made in revised as per requirements . it is observed that the availability of e- resources on the campus is almost sufficient for all the existing disciplines but the infrastructure to use these resources is not adequate and can the ability to meet the requirements of users .

## **Acknowledgements**

The researcher is thankful to the principal Siddhi Vinayak Technical Campus ex Dr. Kishor P. Kolhe sir, for releasing sufficient material, & Guideline for this study. The author is thankful to Chairman Siddhivinayak technical campus Mr. Sager P. Fundker for available the campus research facility for conducting the research experiments of this study.

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