

Transition pattern study of print to e-print information resources and their effect on library services of Indira Gandhi University Rewari Haryana, India

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***Abstract** - Most of the university libraries have both the type of information resources i.e. electronic resources and print resources. Due to many causes it has been seen that the proper utilization of e-resources remains always a field for study. Present paper investigates the uses and availability of electronically published information resources, databases in university library of Indira Gandhi University Rewari, Haryana State. The current study gives the preferences and importance of e-resources as well as print resources.*

Key Words: Print – Resources, E-Resources, CD ROM, OPAC

1. Introduction:

As we know University is the main institution to provide higher education in different field of knowledge. Traditionally the library was a storehouse of books and other reading materials and learning resources and the librarian as a custodian of these resources. The application of computers in information processing has brought several products and services to the scene. As we know that new communication modules, transmission technology are come in existence with the advancement in internet and web technology. There are no geographical barriers in the process of transmission of information as they associated with print media. For a university library it is important that they move towards e-resources instead of print resources in bulk.

2. Review of Literature:

Rafiq1, Muhammad (2009), they have investigated information-seeking behavior and satisfaction level of teachers at the National Textile University, Pakistan. The information-seeking behavior has been defined in many ways in the current literature available. However Wilson (2000) considered the definition for his research as following: The motive of seeking for information as an outcome of a need to fulfill some goal. In the process, the individual may intermingle with manual information systems (such as a newspaper or a library), or with computer-based systems (such as world wide web). The research analyzes the information seeking behavior of a population that is involved in research and development in the field of textiles, which is the bread and butter of Pakistan's commerce and industry. As assumed, the

findings and suggestions might be resourceful for other countries generally and for developing countries specifically. **Arora Truna and Gurdev Singh (2010)** describe the use of electronic resources by the students and teachers of various libraries of Delhi. The survey was particularly conducted to know the use of e – resources and awareness of electronic resources in various college libraries of Delhi. The analysis of the data collected covers various types of e – resources, purpose of use of e – resources, problems faced by the users in using the e- resources, satisfaction level of users can finally it highlights the suggestions made by the users for further improvement of use of e – resources in various college libraries in Delhi. Authors say that the librarians are forced to develop library portal and motivate the user community to move from print to electronic version which leads quick access to required information and to provide services. **Sinha Manoj Kumar (2011)** suggested that in his article “*Status of E – Resources Consortium Initiative in Academic and Technical Libraries in India: An Overview*” electronic information services are attracting reader’s attention in today’s networked environment. This changing scenario in library environment has arisen because of the need and use of e – resources along with print version. E – Resources bring new challenges before the library and information professionals to give full text access to scholarly publications both in print and e – print version to its end users. The aim of this paper was to identify various issues relating to access of e –resources, access management problems, policy issues and development of e – journal consortium approach to subscribe scholarly peer reviewed journals for their library users in networked environment.

Dhanavandan and Tamizhchelvan (2012) authors find that in the case of e-books long hours institutions take first place with 10(55.56%) and second in medium hours libraries i.e. 35.71%. Maximum numbers of libraries having e-resources and less numbers of libraries have online database and CD ROM collection. All libraries have the internet facilities in their premises and majority of libraries have OPAC. **Das, Amiya Kumar (2014)** this study design to access the information needs, seeking habits and use of digital information resources of engineering students of BITM, Bolpur. He fined that most of the users access and use e – resources frequently. Some students found that limited access to computers because there are not appears about using the internet and e –resources.

3. Objective of the study:

The current study rotate around on the availability, uses, and future policies of collection development and management of e-resources and their transition rate from print to e-print in Indira Gandhi university library of Rewari of Haryana State, India. Indira Gandhi University Library had adopted the policy of providing e-resources to its users and serious to the selection and evaluation of e- resources. The main objectives of the present case study such as:

- To know the current situation of e-resources in Indira Gandhi university library of Rewari, Haryana.
- To know about selection policy and evaluation of e-resources.
- To know the quality, changing attitude, and services efficiency of Indira Gandhi University library in the context of electronic resources.
- To examine the trend of transit from print to e-print in state university libraries.
- To study the services provided by university libraries via-e-resources.
- To know the weaknesses of the university library and to suggest the ways to improve the lacunas.

4. Scope of the study:

In total there are 36 university libraries in Haryana State. Some of these serving in urban and rural areas and some are few old and big universities which have great collection of print resources and adopted a policy to replace the print resources by e-resources within a long span of time. Such universities have also adopted a policy of user awareness towards e-resources. Indira Gandhi University conducting UG, PG courses and Research Activities. The University Library has a rich collection of knowledge resources, volumes of books & journals. Besides, many Indian and foreign journals of repute are subscribed in print form. Online access is provided to the e-Journals through UGC- Info net facility, IEEE, Open Journals. All the divisions / sections of the library have their own PCs for data entry and other routine jobs. The library has its own Internet with connectivity to the Campus Network for providing access to its own database & e-resources. The air-conditioned Internet lab of the Library, having 60 Internet connected computer terminals with a bandwidth connectivity of 1 Gbps, provides access to e-journals and other e-resources. Photocopying service is another step towards bridging the gap between the knowledge seekers and the knowledge resources. Building of a new library with the name **Bal Mukand Gupt Library** was under construction now completed.

5. Research Methodologies:

The main purpose of the case study is to identify the update situation of e - resources and their effect on library services and study of the attitude of users against print and e-resources and trend of transit from print to e-print information resources. A questionnaire has been prepared, distributed to the respondents keeping in view of various issue and queries related with both the types of information resources and their uses.

In this study I adopted a survey method of research in which sample survey has been adopted. Out of 36 universities I have selected one state university which adopted a policy of selecting the e-resources in place of print resources step by step. Due to wide area and constraint of time, 100 questionnaires were distributed in the library. The all types of respondents included in this study like students, researchers staff members. Data collected on the basis of the questionnaires and a statistical analysis was made on the applications of various statistical techniques i.e. Tables, Charts, diagrams etc.

6. Data analysis and interpretation: A survey was conducted through a structured questionnaires circulated personally in university library and questionnaires were personally collected from the offices of the concern librarian/authorized person and from other users, eliciting a response rate of 100 percent. The responses to all questions were analyzed as follows:

Table1: Status of Library Collection:

University Library	Total Collection	Text books		Reference books		Other Collection (Thesis, Reports)		Percentage (Total)
			%		%		%	
Indira Gandhi University Meerpur Rewari	51160	37254	72.82	8576	16.76	5330	10.42	100%

Above table shows that the text books are in majority in the university library. The university library has above 16.76% reference books and other collection like thesis and reports etc. are 10.42% only.

Table 2: Staff in University Library:

University Library	Admn. Staff (%)	Technical Staff (%)	Clerical Staff (%)	Other (%)	Total
Indira Gandhi University Meerpur Rewari	(1) 11.11	(3) 33.33	(3) 33.33	(2) 22.23	9

The above table shows that the university library have only 1 administrative staff which is unsatisfactory but a library has up to 33.33% technical staff which is satisfactory. The number of Non – technical staff is more than technical staff.

Table 3: Preference of electronic information resources

S. No.	Response	Percentage
1	Access to current up to date information	42.9%
2	Easier access to information	19.2%
3	Faster access to information	22.7%
4	Access to wider range of information	15.2%
		100%

Above table shows that 42.9% user prefer current information while 22.7% users prefer faster access to information only 19.2% users access to information at their convenience and easy going studies.

Table 5: Barriers in accessing e-resources

Barriers	%		Total
	Yes	No barriers	
1. Lack of Infra structure	65%	35%	100%
2. Unorganized information	60%	40%	100%
3. Difficult to read from Screen	65%	35%	100%
4. Lack of training	70%	30%	100%
5. Preference to print resources	70%	30%	100%

Table 5: Purpose of using e-resources by users in university library

Uni. Libraries	Research	To collect relevant information	Academic assignments	For cited article	Other	Total
IGU	30%	25%	20%	15%	10%	100%

The above table shows that 30% users avail e-resource facilities for their research work and 25% users avail e-resources facilities for collecting relevant information about subject, 20% users use for academic assignments while 15% users avail e-resource facilities for cited article and 10% for other purpose.

Conclusion:

The current study shows that the use of e-resources is in highly demand. The collection of information resources in print form is sufficient in the university library. However the managerial and technical staff is not as per requirement of the library although other staff is in sufficient number. The majority of users used the information resources for updating the information related with their subject and for research purpose, they using e-resources as their availability in the library.

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