

Use Of E-Resources Management By The Professional Students Of Kitsw (Autonomous) In Telangana: A Survey

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***Abstract** - The study aimed at finding the use of e-resources management by the professional students of KITSW (Autonomous). 210 questionnaires were distributed among the respondents from the different departments of the students of KITSW out of which 147 (70.00%) were returned. The purpose for the use of e-resources revealed that 43.56% respondents use e-resources mainly for subject information, majority of respondents 55.10% use e-recourses facilities in the central library, 29.25% of respondents faced problem of limited access to computers. There is need to evaluate the library e-resources, facilities and services regularly to meet the changing need of the users community*

Key Words: E- resources, professional students, E- mail, Search Engines

INTRODUCTION

Today information is being delivered in different modes. Most libraries offer information resources both in print and electronic format for its patrons. Presently, electronic resources have become a vital part of the learning process. With the advent of information and communication technologies, electronic resources are easily and readily available to user. The library and its users of the higher education sector have fundamentally impact by the pronounced move from print resources to electronic resources. In the present scenario, the librarians should expand the range of information resources provide to the patrons.

1.1 ELECTRONIC RESOURCES:

Electronic resources have become a vital part of an academic library especially in higher education institutions. The availability of electronic resources and the acceptance of the format among the academics are rising day by day. As far as engineering students are concerned, they are much technology and are more used to electronic resources. So it has become necessary for the libraries of engineering institutions to subscribe and provide access to electronic resources to satisfy its user community. Many studies have identified that academics are much preferring online journals and databases than their print counter-parts.

Electronic resources have become an important part of any academic libraries. Electronic resources comprise of book, journals, magazines, reports, newspapers, dissertations and thesis, conference papers and proceeding, database, pamphlets and other documents in electronic format. Subscription of various electronic resources for a library is a tedious task for the librarians.

Advent of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have revolutionized the human activity. To exploit optimum available infrastructure on the campus, the Central Library of

the KITSW (Autonomous) has also initiated in making available various e-resources with its in-house exponent. Central Library has also initiated to train its clientele from print sources to electronic resources.

1.2 PROFILE OF KITSW

The Government of Andhra Pradesh realized in the late 1970s the popular demand for enhancement of facilities for technical education. It decided to adopt progressive policy of encouraging philanthropic organizations to establish and manage technical institutions. Consequent to such a policy decision, Kakatiya Institute of technology and Science, popularly known as KITS, was permitted at Warangal, in the academic year 1980-81.

The institute, over the years has substantially grown in academic programmes, infrastructural facilities and attracted academicians of proven competence into its faculty. It gained recognition amongst academic circles as one of the premier technical I institution in this region. It is rated now as one of the AAA+ graded engineering colleges in India and placed among the top 50 private engineering colleges in India. Recognized as an Autonomous Institute under Kakatiya University by UGC, New Delhi

1.3 KITSW, CENTRAL LIBRARY

The Central Library supports the teaching learning program of the Institute. It provides reading & lending facility to the users. It is located in the ground floor of Block II, with a plinth area of 1161sqm. It has a collection of 64821 books with 13455 Titles, back volumes, pamphlets, standards, CD-ROMs, Video cassettes etc. It receives 100 National and International Journals. The Digital Library has campus LAN connectivity through Computer Center and is connected to web server. 30 systems providing network facility are installed for browsing. The institute has the subscription of AICTE mandatory e journals package .The NPTEL Laboratory has procured a hard disk from IITs contains 125 web courses and 135 Video courses furnished with a DLP projector and screen with 60 seating capacity. The book banks were established with the financial assistance provided by the Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Departments respectively. It is intended to serve the needs of the SC & ST students of the Institute. The Library works on all Academic working days And Summer Vacation as follows Week days – 8.am to 8.pm, Saturday – 8.am to 2pm, During Summer Vacation – 9.30 to 4.45pm.

1.4 E-RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT KITSW

Information and communications technology has a major impact on materials for research. It is changing the shape both of primary resources like texts, images and data and secondary resources like indexing, abstracts etc. Now web based electronic resources have become most popular tools for academic research. It is because e-resources are an up-to date source of information and they can be accessed from any computer, which is connected to the campus network and the Internet. Besides these e-resources support - searching capabilities, timely access and other unique features like links to related items, reference linking etc. E-Resources subscribed in KITSW. The institute have the subscription of AICTE mandatory e journals package which receives E – Journals & E-Books of 1. Access Engineering 2.ASCE 3.ASME 4.ASTM(DL) 5. ELSEVIER-Science Direct 6. IEEE ASPP 7. J-GATE (E&T) 8. J-GATE (S&MS) 9. SPRINGERLINKS 10. EBSCO provides access to 3132 – E Journals, 6022 – E-Books, 24400 Journal Articles.

List Of E Journals AICTE Mandatory-2016

S. No	Name of the Journal	Subject	E Content
1	Access Engineering (Mc Graw Hill)	Engineering	622 Handbooks, Monographs, Text Books in 15 Major subject areas. Dictionary with 100000 entries
2	American Society for Civil Engineering(ASCE)	Civil Engineering	36 e-Journals,(Back file since 1983)
3	American Society for Mechanical Engineering(ASME)	Mechanical Engineering	29 e-Journals (Back file since 2000)
4	American Society for Testing Materials DL (ASTM)	Engineering	8 e-Journals, Over 1700 e-Books, 13000 Journal articles
5	ELSEVIER-Science Direct	Engineering& Sciences	275 Journals (Back file access from 2000 onwards)
6	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) ASPP	Engineering	169 e-Journals (Back file access since 2005)
7	J-GATE (E&T)	Engineering & Technology	4700 indexed, 1700 Free full text
8	J-GATE (S&MS)	Management	6700 indexed 2000 Free full text
9	SPRINGERLINKS	Electrical, Electronics and C.S.Engg.	149 e-Journals (Back file since 1997)
10	EBSCO	Management	2466 e-Journals & Magazines

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are

- To know the frequency of library use by users
- To find out the awareness and use of the library resources by the user
- To know the availability of various e-resources.
- To find out the purpose and utilization of e-resources and services by the users of KITSW and to find out the problems in respect of access the e-resources and their use.
- To know the user satisfaction towards to adequacy of e-resources and services.
- To suggest suitable suggestions to improve e- resources and services for benefit of professional students of Central Library, KITSW

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present study is limited to the knowledge and usage of E- Resources in order to fulfill the academic needs of the users. It focuses on the electronic resources and services available in the Central Library, KITSW. Final year students of KITSW in Warangal district of Telangana, covering UG & PG level courses like B.Tech, M.Tech

1.7 METHODOLOGY

Keeping in view the objectives in mind a structured questionnaire was circulated among UG and PG students in the KITSW with a view to know the use of e-resources. Accordingly 210 paper –based questionnaires were personally distributed among students belonging in different Branches UG and PG level. The majority of respondents 147(70.00%) handed over the filled questionnaires to Researcher. The collected data were analyzed, classified and presented in the form of tables.

2. REVIEW OF LITRATURE

Carlson, Bethany and Reidy, Sharson have carried out the study about Effective access: teacher's use of digital resources (research in progress). The findings of the research recommended that they should create a bridge between the needs of teachers and the work of developers and also they should discuss how their outcomes will influence how digital resources one developed for educators across all disciplines in the future¹

Rogers (2001)¹ studied faculty and graduate student use of electronic journals, printed journals and electronic databases was conducted at Ohio State University (OSU) during the years 1998-2000. The surveys were administered three times (once in a year), allowing the researcher to gain insight into the changes of attitudes and adoption over time of electronic services. The findings of the surveys showed that since 1998 there has been a significant progress in the acceptance and usage of electronic journals at OSU. In 1998, only 200 e-journals were available, while in 2000, the number of available e-journals increased to more than 3,000. In 1998, 19% of the respondents used e-journals at least once a week, while in 2000, the percentage increased to 36%. At the same time, the at least weekly usage of printed journals decreased from 45% in 1998 to 34% in 2000.²

Tran, Lan Anh has analyzed about the study on training in the implementation and use of electronic resources: a proposed curriculum for Vietnam. The findings of this study have resulted in ten proposed courses namely; Basic Electronic Resources Basic IT Applications Communication Networks Library Automation Database Structure and Design Information Handling Information Storage and Retrieval Information Sources and Reference Services Searching CD- ROM and Online Internet Service with existing curriculum as much as possible³

Weingart and Anderson (2000) measured the Awareness of the faculty and administrators toward electronic resources² was studied at the University of Utah. The findings showed greater need for publicity and training. The questionnaires were distributed to all faculty and administrators (856 individuals). The return rate was 49.8%. The questionnaire contained a list of 55 databases available to the faculty and administrators. For each database, each respondent was asked to check whether he/she was aware of the existence of the database. For each database the respondent used, he was asked to rank its ease of use. Only 54% accessed the databases remotely, the rest of the respondents accessed them from the library.⁴ Hewitson's (2002) study explores the result of an investigation into the awareness and extent to which the university's academic staff use and assimilate Electronic Information Services (EISs) into their work. the research was conducted using two methods: a quantitative study involving a questionnaire mailed to a random stratified sample of 200 university staff and a qualitative study, which addressed four specific areas" the characteristics of the respondents (age, gender, faculty); the perceived level of the information technology (IT) literacy of staff; the frequency of use by academic staff; the extent to which academic staff integrate the use of EISs into students; educational license; and what the university can do to support staff better in their use of EISs.⁵

3. DATA ANALYSIS

The respondents were categorized on the basis of their gender (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1 Gender-wise distribution of respondents

Sl. No.	Gender	Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	101	68.70
2	Female	46	31.30
Total:		147	100

Table 3.1 shows that out of 147 respondents 101 (68.70%) were male 46 (31.30%) female. **In this table majority of the respondents are male**

3.2 Frequency of visit the library

Sl. No.	Frequency of visit the library	Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	54	36.73
2	2-4 Times in a Week	43	29.25
3	Once in a week	19	12.92
4	2-3 Times in Month	8	5.44
5	Once in a Month	11	7.48
5	Occasionally / Rarely	12	8.18
Total:		147	100

Table 3.2 shows that 36.73 percent of the respondents are visiting the library daily, 29.25 percent respondents visiting the library 2-4 times in a week, 12.92 percent respondents visiting the library once in a week, and 5.44 percent of respondents visiting the library 2-3 times in monthly, 7.48 percent of respondents visit the library once in a month remaining 8.18 percent of respondents visiting the library occasionally/rarely, in this table majority of the respondents visit the library Daily

Table 3.3 Purpose of visit to the library

Sl. No.	Purpose of visit to the library	Respondents	Percentage
1	To borrow books	57	38.77
2	Use of Reference Source	41	27.89
3	Use of Digital Library	29	19.72
4	To know the latest arrivals	11	7.48
5	Others	9	6.14
Total:		147	100

Table 3.3 shows that 38.77 percent of respondents utilizing the library to borrow books, 27.89 percent of respondents utilizing the library to use of reference source, 19.72 percent of respondents utilizing the library to use of Digital Library, 8.75 percent of respondents utilizing the library to know the latest arrivals and remaining 6.14 percent respondents utilizing the library for others purpose, in this table majority of the respondents utilization the library to borrow books.

Table3.4 Awareness of Library resources and services

Sl. No.	Services	Yes	No	Total Percentage
1	Issue>Returns	139(94.55%)	8(05.45%)	147(100%)
2	Reference Services	108(73.46%)	39(26.54%)	147(100%)
3	Inter library loan	41(27.89%)	106(72.11%)	147(100%)

4	E-Journals	105(71.42%)	48(28.58%)	147(100%)
5	Newspapers	112(76.19%)	35(23.81%)	147(100%)

Table 3.4 shows that 94.55 of respondents are aware of issue return services and 5.45 percent users no response, 73.46 percent of respondents are aware of reference services and 26.54 percent users no response, 27.89 percent of respondents are aware of inter library loan, 71.42 percent of respondents responded that they are aware e-journals and remaining 28.58 percent are no response, 76.19 percent of respondents are aware of newspapers. It could be observed in this table majority 94.55 percent of respondents are aware of issue/returns

3.5. Location of using Internet

Sl. No.	Location of using Internet	Users	percentage
1	At College	67	45.57
2	Dept. Library	18	12.24
3	At Home	14	09.52
4	Mobiles	21	14.28
5	Net center's	16	10.88
6	Others	11	07.52
Total:		147	100.00

It is evident from table 3.5, the majority of respondent 45.57% using internet at college, 12.24% using internet at Dept. Library, 09.52% respondent using internet at Home, 14.28% respondents using internet at Mobiles, 10.88% of respondent using internet at Net centers and 07.52% of respondents using internet at Other Sides. In this table majority of the user used internet of at college.

Table 3.6 Method of learning e-resources

Sl. No.	Learning of e-resources	Respondents	percentage
1	Guide lines from the library staff	79	53.74
2	Friends	37	25.17
3	Self-study	25	17.00
4	Any Others	06	04.09
Total:		147	100

Table 3.6 shows that 53.74 percent of respondents learns e-resources skills through guidelines from the library staff, another 25.17 percent of user learn e-resources from their friends, and 17.00 percent of user learned through self-study method and remaining 04.09 percent of users learned e-resources skill from the other method, in this table majority of the users learns e-resources skills through guideline from the library staff.

Table 3.7 Place of accessing e-resources

Sl. No.	Place of accessing e-resources	Respondents	percentage
1	At Central Library	81	55.10
2	Department	19	12.95
3	At friends home	17	11.56
4	at Home	14	09.52
5	Internet centers / Cyber café	14	10.87
Total:		147	100

Table 3.7 shows that 55.10 percent users were using e-resources at their library,,12.95 percent of respondents were using e-resources at their departments,11.56 percent of respondents responded that they are using e-resources at their friends home, 09.52 percent of respondents responded that they are using e-resources at their homes and remaining 10.87 percent are using e-resources at internet centers. It could be observed from this table majority of the respondents use e-resources facilities in the Central library

3.8 Awareness and availability of e-journal package

S.No	Publishers	Awareness about e-Journals package in %	Availability of the packages in %	Ranking
1	Access Engineering	86	80	9
2	ASCE	90	82	5
3	ASME	91	90	4
4	ASTM	85	80	10
5	ELSEVIER-Science Direct	94	93	2
6	IEEE ASPP	100	96	1
7	J-GATE (E&T)	88	81	7
8	. J-GATE (S&MS)	87	80	8
9	SPRINGERLINKS	93	91	3
10	EBSCO	89	81	6

Data presented in Table 3.8 indicate the awareness and availability and usage of e-journal packages among the Users. Almost all packages are well known to all users and these packages are available in most of in the Central Library. Regarding the usage of e-resources some of the packages are not much used by the users' community. It could be observed from this table majority of the respondents aware the IEEE e journals facilities in the Central library

3.9 Use of various Types of e-resources

Sl. No.	Various types of e-resources	Respondents	Percentage
1	e-Journals	46	31.29
2	e-Magazines	13	08.84
3	e-data archives	18	12.24
4	e-Newspapers	16	10.88
5	e-Theses	7	04.76
6	e-books	15	10.20
7	www	6	04.08
8	e-Bibliographic database	6	04.08
9	e-mails	20	13.60
Total:		147	100

Table 3.9 shows that 31.29 percent of the respondents prefer to use the e-journals, 08.84 percent of the users prefer to use the e- magazines, 12.84 percent of the users prefer to use the e-data archives, 10.88 percent of users prefer to use the e-News papers, 04.76 percent of users prefer to use e-thesis, 10.20 percent of respondents prefer to use the e-books, 04.08 percent of the users prefer to use the www, 04.08 percent of users prefer to use the e-Bibliographic databases remaining 13.60 percent of user prefer to use the E-mails, in this table majority of respondents prefer to use the e-journals.

Table 3.10 Purpose of using e-resources

Sl. No.	Purpose of using e-resources	Respondents	Percentage
1	Update subject information	64	43.56
2	Project work/research work	23	15.64
3	For better communication	19	12.92
4	To Career development	23	15.64
5	Other activities	18	12.24
Total:		147	100

Table 3.10 shows that 43.56 percent of respondents were making use of e-resources for subject information, 15.64 percent of respondent were using e-resources for projects work/research work, 12.92 percent of users were using e-resources for better communication and 15.64 percent of user were using e-resources for career development remaining 12.24 percent of users were using e-resources for others activities purpose, in this table majority of the respondents using e-resources for update subject information.

Table 3.11 Reasons for using e-resources

Sl. No.	Reasons for using e-resources	Respondents	Percentage
1	Time Saving	68	46.28
2	Easy to Use	29	19.72
3	More Useful	27	18.36
4	More Informative	13	8.84
5	Difficult to Use	10	6.8
Total:		147	100

Table 3.11 shows that 46.28 percent of users prefer to use e-resources in comparison traditional resources because of them feel that e-resources are time saving, 19.72 percent of users followed by easy to use, 18.36 percent of users use to e-resources to more useful, 08.84 percent of user to prefer to more informative remaining 06.80 percent of user to use to e-resources to difficult to use, in this table majority of the users to using e-resources to time saving

Table 3.12 Problems in Access in e-resources

Sl. No.	Problems in access in e-resources	Respondents	Percentage
1	Limited access to computers terminals	43	29.25
2	Limited full text journals article	16	10.88
3	Internet problem	18	12.24
4	Lack of Training	20	13.60
5	Lack of Time	22	14.96
6	Difficulties in finding relevant information	10	06.80
7	Lack of IT Problems	8	05.44
8	If any other problem	10	06.83
Total:		147	100

Table 3.12 shows that 29.25 percent of respondents faced problem of limited access to computers terminals, 10.88 percent of user faced by Limited full text journals article, 12.24 percent of user faced by troubled by internet problem, 13.60 percent of users faced by lack of training, 14.96 percent of user faced by lack of time consumed, 6.80 percent users faced by difficult in finding relevant information, 05.44 percent users faced by lack of IT problems

remaining 06.83 percent of respondents faced by other problems, In this tables shows majority of the users faced problem of limited access to computers.

Table 3.13 User Satisfaction on the use of e-resources

Sl. No.	User Satisfaction on the use of e-resources	Respondents	percentage
1	Satisfied	77	52.38
2	Highly satisfied	18	12.24
3	Partially Satisfied	38	25.85
4	No satisfaction	14	09.52
Total:		147	100

Tab 3.13 shows that status of users satisfaction, 52.38 percent of respondents were satisfied with the use of e-resources, 25.85 percent of users were partially satisfied with the use of e-resources, 12.24 percent of users were highly satisfied with the use of e-resources remaining 09.52 percent of users were not satisfied. In this table finally majority of the respondents were satisfied with the use of e-resources.

4. FINDINGS

- Majority of respondents (68.70%) are male and (31.30%) are female
- Majority of respondents (36.73%) visit the library Daily
- Majority of respondents (38.77%) utilization the library to borrow books.
- Majority of respondents (94.55%) aware of issue/returns
- Majority of the respondents (45.54%) used internet of at college.
- Majority of the respondents (53.74%) learns e-resources skills through guideline from the library staff
- Majority of the respondents (96%)aware the IEEE e journals facilities in the Central library
- Majority of respondents (55.10%) use e-resources facilities in the library
- Majority of respondents (31.29%) prefer to use the e-journals.
- Majority of respondents (43.56%) using e-resources for subject information
- Majority of respondents (46.28%) using e-resources to time saving
- Majority of respondents (29.25%) faced problem of limited access to computers.
- Majority of respondents (52.38%) were satisfied with the use of e-resources

5. SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are put forward to improve the use of e-resources by professional students in KITSW (Autonomous)

1. It is recommended that library should provide orientation programmes and workshops and ongoing seminars for students to train them in using resources, so that more users can improve their proficiency in e-resources use for academic purpose.
2. Proper training is needed for students in using the e-resources and services.
3. Need for more advertisements regarding the availability of library collection, services and e-resources in the library.
4. More computers with the latest specifications and should be installed so that user can utilize e-resources effectively.
5. The bandwidth also increased for internet speeding to download e – resources for their use.

6. Awareness should be created to use online journals to obtain current information.
7. Authorities should provide more funds to acquire the electronic information resources to the benefits of the students.
8. Library staff who have acquired a good deal of efficiency in collection, organization and retrieval of information, technical skills should feel duty-mind to see that the users are able to obtain right information at the right time.
9. Faculty should encourage the students to consult the library books and e-journals for prepare projects, If the students prepare the projects by browsing books in the library, they will be attracted to the library easily.
10. The library should be conducting a users' orientation program awareness towards different types of resources specifically on E-resources available in the library.

6. CONCLUSION

The study of this kind is very useful for the librarians. They can make use of the findings in their policy decisions related to the collection development, particularly e-resources in the library. The study gives interesting and important findings with regard to the various aspect of the use of e-resources by the professional student's..Nowadays students are heavily dependent on e-resources for their required information and to keep themselves up-to date in their subject area. So the role of libraries in this age of e-resources has increased tremendously, particularly in providing training and guidance to use authentic and relevant information to the users. For this purpose libraries should develop new and necessary tools to provide better services to their user- community.

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