Use Pattern of Print and Electronic Resources by the Faculty Members and Students of Selected Symbiosis Group of Institutions-A Study

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Abstract: *With the advancements in various technological inventions and innovations in the new era and th2e coming of the World Wide Web, reading which was predominately restricted to printed material has ever increasingly paved way to online versions. The electronic versions come with its own advantages like the easy accessibility, irretrievability and storage which transcends geographic space and time. World over many academic libraries have fast embraced the electronic resources alongside the printed versions of various books and periodicals. The limitations of the printed material have been overcome with the electronic versions which incorporate not only the world but also audio and visual elements offered by multimedia.*

Keywords: Management libraries, Print resources, Electronic resources, Library collection, management institutions.

Introduction

Information and communication technology (ICT) has affected the way teaching, learning and research is conducted especially in Universities. Research basically involves collecting and processing data and information, and exchanging and using information to improve knowledge. Tiramisu (2003) stated that one of the most remarkable developments in the modern society has been what is variously described as information explosion, information revolution, or the advent of information age or information society. Since about the mid-1970s, mankind has witnessed a phenomenal growth in the number and variety of information products, services, systems and sources. The catalyst of the growth has been rapid innovations in electronic technologies for creating, processing, communicating and using information. With the aid of relevant ICTs, it is possible for a researcher to have access to full digital information resources of local, distant libraries and databases remotely using computers and the internet. Since ICTs are designed for data retrieval, for exchanging information, and for using information to improve knowledge.

Types of Recourses

Print Resources

There are 2 types of print sources:
- Primary Sources
- Secondary Sources

Primary Sources

Original information when it first appears or first happens that is unedited.

Examples of Primary Sources:
- Interviews - Debates & Discussions – Letters - Surveys – Events - Historical documents – Speeches - Artifacts – Manuscripts - E-mail contact – Community Meeting - Photograph – Diaries, personal journals, and blogs

Secondary Sources

Edited or interpreted primary sources. These are re-packaged versions of the actual event or document.

Examples of Secondary Sources:
- Books - TV documentaries – Encyclopedias - Photographs – Reference materials - CD-ROM – Periodicals - Web sites & wikis – Audio & Video materials

Primary and Secondary Sources:

Sometimes a type of source can be either primary or secondary. For example, a video might be raw news footage of an event (making it a primary source) or a documentary or recreation (making it secondary). The content determines which type of source it is. • Most information you will find in a library will be secondary sources.

Some libraries contain special collections that include primary sources (local history documents, the unpublished papers of a well-known individual, etc.). Primary sources may also be available online (scans of census records, Civil War letters, unedited streaming video of speeches or events, etc.).Be sure a source is original information that is unedited and uninterrupted to verify that it is a primary source There are also many different formats of sources. The list below offers some of the most commonly encountered formats.

- Print (books, periodicals, documents)
- Audio (tapes, CDs)
- Video (VHS tapes, DVDs)
- Visual (photographs, slides)
- Microform (microfilm, microfiche)
- 3-Dimensional (globes, artifacts)
- Electronic (e-books, Internet, research databases, PDF files, MP3 files)

The same information can be available in more than one format

- Primary sources can be available in electronic format so that more people have access to the sources without damaging the original source or traveling far to see it. (Primary sources are also more than secondary sources.)
- Secondary sources can be available in electronic format so that more people have access to the sources for convenience.

Types of Print Secondary Sources in the Library:
- Books
- Reference Books
- Periodicals

Electronic resources and services

"Electronic resources and services, offered by libraries, have dramatically changed scientist's and academician usage patterns in the institutions during recent years. Technologies have played vital role in education in terms of communication played both academic knowledge and local wisdom to academic society. In the current scenario, the e-resources and services are considered an important part of information sources to provide efficient services to the information seekers. Maidabino1 attempt to determine that academic library plays an essential role in the transmission of information and knowledge in higher education. They are anticipated to acquire, preserve, store, manipulate and disseminate information resources that would fulfill the needs of both contemporary and academic society and future users too. E-resources are becoming very important these days as they are more up-to-date, and can be accessed anywhere, across the world. Such resources add value while conducting R&D activities. Thus this topic was selected to study the various e-resources and analyze the utility and effectiveness in provision of the information services provided by campus libraries."

Search Engines

Search engines are a type of index that helps you find other web sites on the Internet. Once you find a web site, you will need to evaluate it carefully. Remember: anyone can put anything on the Internet! Examples of Search Engines: – Google – Bing – Yahoo!

Online Databases

Database. A database is a data structure that stores organized information. Most databases contain multiple tables, which may each include several different fields. ... These sites use a database management system (or DBMS), such as Microsoft Access, FileMaker Pro, or MySQL as the "back end" to the website. A database management system is a software tool that makes it possible to organize data in a database. It is often referred to by its acronym, DBMS. The functions of a DBMS include concurrency, security, backup and recovery, integrity and data descriptions. A web-based customer relationship database that allows customer service reps to store, organize and access lots of data is an example of an online database. The TCM Movie Database is an example of an online database.

Examples of databases:
- CORE. CORE is a multidisciplinary aggregator of open access research.
- ScienceOpen. ...
- Directory of Open Access Journals. ...
- Education Resources Information Center. ...

- arXiv e-Print Archive. ...
- Social Science Research Network. ...
- Public Library of Science. ...
- OpenDOAR.

Profile of Selected Symbiosis Group of Institutions

"Symbiosis International (Deemed University) is one of the country's Premier University and an educational hub of 28 institutions spread over different campus, exposingexcellence higher education in different areas like Management, Information Technology, Bio-Medical science, Engineering, Liberal Art, Health science and legal education. All these institutions are having their own library, helping and catering to the need of students, teachers, as a creative and innovative partner for supporting teaching, learning, scholarship and research events of the University. With the changing scenario electronic resources are evolvingquickly and these libraries are well furnished with the state of art amenities to adapt these new technologies. Along with this the collection in the form of books, journals / periodicals is increased and all the libraries are trying to fulfill the information need through these resources, to the entire Symbiosis community.

- KOHA integrated library software – installed in all the constituents' libraries.
- OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) consists of all the books ((http://symbiosis-koha.informindia.co.in) and the same are accessible along with other reading material from any location.
- SIU Central Library is housed in a newly constructed independent spacious state of art building with high quality amenities and facilities located at Lavale campus. The ambience of the building is beautiful with beautiful landscape around the building.
- The pleasant environment and well-furnished area inspire the student to learn, conduct research and enhance their knowledge.
- Central library has adapted the emerging new technologies for information retrieval.
- SIU Central library subscribe number of online databases for faculty members, students and researchers. Some of them are EBSCO, Emerald, Scopus, JSTOR, Frost and Sullivan Kluwer etc.

The below table shows the selected Symbiosis Group of Institutions libraries' collection as per 2017-18 academic years:

Table 1: Library Collection

Name of Institute	books	Journal	Magazines	e-Bbooks	e-Journals	E-Database
SIU Main library Lavale Hill top	42542	46	63	150400	44996	18
SCMHRD	27489	8	34	150400	44982	15
SCMS, Noida	6481	13	6	150400	44982	9
SIIB	15657	56	76	150400	44987	11
SIBM-B	11,056	15	22	150400	44982	10
SSMC, Bengaluru	4617	11	30	150400	44982	9
SIMS	22728	41	44	150648	45000	13
SIBM - Hyd	7208	38	30	150400	44982	12
SSBS	731	0	0	150400	44982	9
SIOM	13729	66	37	150400	45007	11
SCMC, Pune	5043	4	16	150400	44982	11

Review of Literature

Natarajan et al.(2010) conducted a survey of 117 faculty members and research scholars on the use and user perception of e-resources in Annamalai University, which revealed that despite the availability of wide range of e-resources, the frequency of their use was low. The reasons identified for this were lack of time, lack of awareness, lack of subject coverage, and slow downloading. **Asad Khan (2017)** studied the factors that influence the taking on of Digital Library among investigates students. The findings exposed that Interface characteristics influence cognitive answer which forecast student's purpose of using digital library. Whereas direction-finding, individual differences and system 27 characteristics considerably exaggerated the ease of use. Usefulness is directly exaggerated by system characteristics and system quality. Finally, it is found that usefulness have highest effects on digital library usage intention. **Bashir, Rukhsana; et.al (2017)** studied**, "**Library Resources for Persons with Special Needs: A Quantitative Analysis". The aim of this research was to know the library resources available for persons with specific needs in the libraries of public and private sector universities of Lahore, Punjab region. The sample of the study consists of 23 librarians working in the libraries of various departments which were selected through simple random sampling technique.

Objectives of the study:

- To findout the existing collection of Simbiosis Institutions;
- To find out the gender-wise respondents;
- To find out the most preferred print and electronic resources;
- To find out the satisfaction of library services

Methodology

Survey method is used to obtain descriptive information about target population. Survey method in education involves collection of information from members of a group of students, and faculty members, etc, The respondents have to answer the questions on their own. Researcher had to carefully determine exactly about the type of questions, items of questions, sequence of questions. After selection of the institutions, Faculty members were selected. From 11 institutions a total of 474 responded, out of this 133 are Faculty Members, 341are students constituted the sample of students. After collecting data from the respondents it is fed into the MS Excel spredsheets and analysed presented in the table and graphs.

Limitations of the Study:

• The study had been confined to symbiosis selected institutions only.
• The study is limited to faculty members and students only.

Data Analysis

Table-2: Distribution of respondents

Name of the Institution	Faculty Members	Students
SIBM-PUNE	13	31
SSBF-PUNE	8	32
SITM-PUNE	10	30

SIBM-BENGALORE	12	30
SCMS-PUNE	12	30
SIBM-HYDERABAD	12	53
SCMHRD	14	18
SIMS-PUNE	12	27
SIIB-PUNE	12	30
SIOM-NASIK	14	30
SCMS-NOIDA	14	30
Total	133	341

Table-2 shows the distribution of respondents from SIMBIOSIS institutions, amonth 474 respondents, there are 133 faculty members and 341 are students have been taken for the study

Table-3: Gender-wise distribution of respondents

Gender	Faculty Members	%	Students	%	Total	%
Male	80	60.15	217	63.64	297	62.66
Female	53	39.85	124	36.36	177	37.34
Total	133	100	341	100	474	100

Above table-3& fig.1 indicates the gender-wise distribution of respondents, among 474 respondents, majority of the 297(62.66%) are male respondents, among this 80(60.15%) are male faculty members and 217(63.64) are students. And 177 (37.34%) are female respondents, amonths 53(3985%) are 53 female faculty mebers and 124(36.36%) are female students.
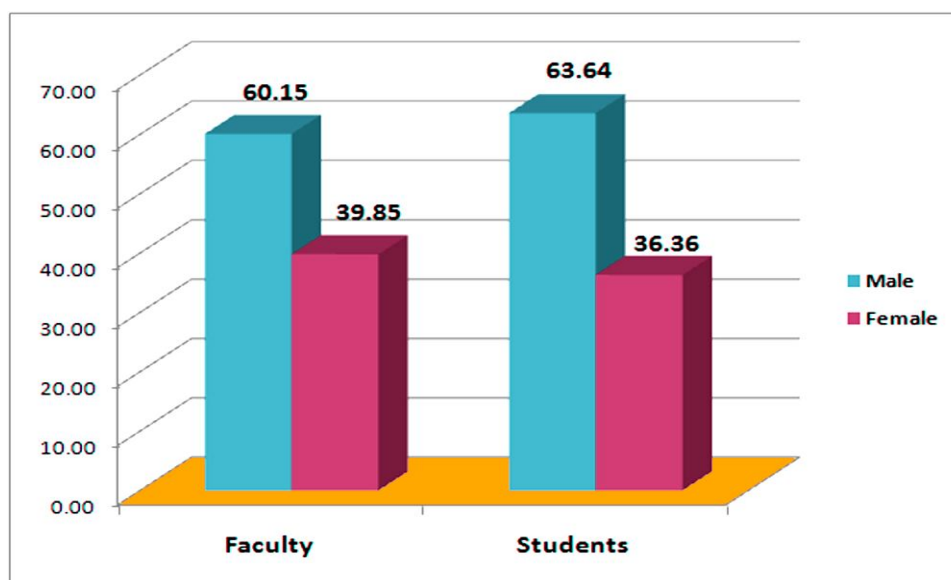

Fig.1 gender-wise distribution of respondents

Table- 4: Most preferred print resources

Print resources	Faculty	%	Students	%	Total	%
Books	31	23.31	156	45.75	187	39.45
Journals	34	25.56	94	27.57	128	27.00
Newspapers / Magazines	52	39.10	46	13.49	98	20.68
Donated/Gifted Books	2	1.50	9	2.64	11	2.32
Ph.D. Theses/M.Phil. Dissertations	2	1.50	12	3.52	14	2.95
Project Reports	12	9.02	24	7.04	36	7.59
Total	133	100	341	100	474	100

Table-4 shows the most preferred print resources, among 474 respondets the majority 187(39.45%) of the respondents prefer 'books', following 128(27%) 'journals', 98(20.68%) 'newspapers/magazines', 36 (7.59%) 'project reports', 14(2.95%) prefer ph d. thesis and only 11(2.32%) prefer donated/gifted books'

Table-5: Most preferred electronic resources

Print resources	Faculty	%	Students	%	Total	%
E-books	12	9.02	57	16.72	69	14.56
e-journals	32	24.06	102	29.91	134	28.27
Databases	37	27.82	77	22.58	114	24.05
Electronic thesises	10	7.52	51	14.96	61	12.87
e-project resports	16	12.03	16	4.69	32	6.75
Online resources	16	12.03	24	7.04	40	8.44
CD-ROM/AV materials	10	7.52	14	4.11	24	5.06
Total	133	100	341	100	474	100

Table-4 shows the most preferred print resources, among 474 respondets the majority 134(28.27%) of the respondents prefer 'e-journals', following 114(24.05%) of the respondents prefer'Databases' 69(14.56%) of the respondents prefer 'E-books', 61(12.87%) of the respondents prefer 'Electronic thesises', 40(8.44%) of the respondents prefer 'Online resources', 32(6.75) of the respondents prefer'e-project resports', 24(5.06%) of the respondents prefer 'CD-ROM/AV materials'.

Table: 6 Satisfaction of the library services

Gender	Strongly Agree	Agree	Cannot say	Disagree	Total
Male	117(39.39%)	164(55.22%)	10(3.37%)	6(2.02%)	297(100%)
Female	59(33.33%)	104(58.76%)	9(5.08%)	5(2.82%)	177(100 %)
Total	176(37.13%)	268(56.54%)	19(4.01%)	11(2.32%)	474(100%)

Table-6 indicates the satisfaction of the library services, majority 268(56.54%) of the respondents 'agree' with the library services are good, 176(37.13%) of the respondents 'stongley agree', 19(4.01%) 'can't say' any thing, 11(2.32%) of the respondents disagree.

Major findings of the study:

- It is found that majority of the 297(62.66%) are male respondents, among this 80(60.15%) are male faculty members and 217(63.64) are students.

- It is observed from the study, majority 187(39.45%) of the respondents prefer 'books', following 128(27%) 'journals', 98(20.68%) 'newspapers/magazines',

- Majority 134(28.27%) of the respondents prefer 'e-journals', following 114(24.05%) of the respondents prefer'Databases'

- Majority 268(56.54%) of the respondents 'agree' with the library services are good,

Conclusion:

Electronic resources are no doubt an emerging and preferred choice among various medium of presenting and using information by students and staff of the Symbiosis institutions. The change is remarkably visible in today's libraries, and especially the mechanisms of print and electronic information retrieval, present a type of education system for many users. Electronic resources seem likely to replace most of print materials, especially journals, but uncertainty still remains. Some students still prefer print books in the 21st century. The paradigm shift from print to digital libraries, if this were the target at all, would depend on measures taken to encourage a positive attitude of users of digital resources. The fact is that, most students of these institutions are more accustomed to print books. In the present study the students were adopt more print literacy practices than electronic ones, i.e. students are trained to be more 'print literate' than 'digitally literate'. It is thus understandable that there is a long way from full acceptability.

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