



IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON LIBRARY USAGE IN B G S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (BGSIT), B G NAGARA: A STUDY



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ABSTRACT:

The study focuses on impact of information technology on library usage in B G S Institute of Technology (BGSIT), B G Nagara, Karnataka, India. The developments of information technology have made drastic changes in the way information is collected, stored, retrieved and distributed. A structured questionnaire was designed for the survey, which was randomly distributed among 120 engineering college students of the B G S Institute of Technology and 112(93.33%) completed questionnaires were received. Majority of the users search library collection through OPAC scoring 41(41.07%). Similarly, 68 respondents scoring 60.71 percent are highly satisfied with information technology service, provided by the institute.

KEYWORDS: Impact of Information Technology; Library Usage; B G S Institute of Technology. B G Nagar,

Karnataka, India

1. INTRODUCTION:

Library is the heart of any Educational Institution. Information technology has emerged as a new technology for libraries and information centres. It plays a vital in providing innovative services to the users. Today engineering college libraries adopt information technology for providing effective service to the users. Engineering college libraries are well equipped with the entire necessary infrastructure barring a few. The libraries attached to these colleges have to constantly change in tune with the times and technology developments. In the recent times it is found that information technology has influenced the users from all the branches of engineering and the students in enhancing library usage. This study is an attempt to examine the impact of IT on the users of the library of BG S engineering college, BG Nagar, Karnataka, India.

2. Background of studies

There are quite a few references on this topic which are presented here systematically. Yekanath et al., (2010) highlights the present developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and their impact on the user's community in engineering and other technological libraries with special reference to the R.V. Engineering College Bangalore. Mulla et al., (2010) have examined how in India library automation began in the late 1970s in a few special libraries and how it has reached most of the university libraries. It has yet to take off in college libraries in Karnataka owing to various problems. The survey gives an account on the software packages used by the various libraries, and opinions of the librarians about the performance of the different modules of the software used. Dhanavandan et al.,(2011) focuses on self-financing, of private, engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu, India,as of 2011. The study has surveyed over half of the self-financing engineering college libraries in the state on issues including computer hardware and software resources, computer networking, and types of digital content available. The author cites a need for greater ICT spending by the libraries and suggests that state governments and/or the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) should provide aid for the libraries' technology development. Aragudige & Vasanthakumar (2014) present an account of the impact of open-access (OA) journals in engineering and technology institutions. The authors say that, many engineering colleges do not subscribe to journals through VTU consortium. This study identifies the impact factors of mandatory journals made in big-deal subscriptions with the impact factors of OA journals available to access in Directory of OA Journals pertaining to engineering and technology. The study reveals that journals subscribed through big-deal subscriptions have better impact in the scholarly communications than the OA journals. The study is useful for selection of e-journals in big-deal subscriptions and it highlights the implications and impact of OA journals in engineering and technology.

3. Objectives

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To study the demographic profile of B G S Institute of Technology library users.
2. To know the method used by the library users to use the library collection.
3. To examine the frequency of internet usage by the users.
4. To know the satisfaction of the use of information technology and internet
5. To find out the problem faced by the users in internet

4. Scope and limitations

The study intends to cover library users of the B G S Institute of Technology. However, it attempts to cover various branches of engineering, eg: Civil engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering etc. Geographically the coverage of the institutions is limited to B G S Institute of Technology.

5. Methodology and survey design

The investigators have survey method. The tool for data collection is a structured questionnaire. This was randomly distributed among 120 engineering college users of the B G S Institute of Technology. 112(93.33%) completed questionnaires were received. The data so collected from questionnaire for date analysis and interpretation is presented in the following section.

6. Results and Discussions

6.1. Gender

The gender wise status of B G S Institute of Technology library users is shown in table 6.1 It may be seen from the table that majority of the respondents numbering 78 (69.64 %) are male and the remaining 34 (30.36%) are female respondents.

Table 6.1 Gender

S/N	Gender	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Male	78	69.64
2	Female	34	30.36
Total		112	100.0

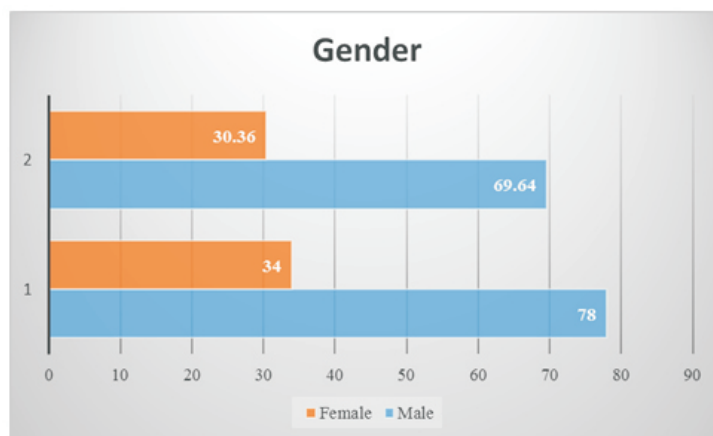


Fig. 1: Gender

6.2. Age

B G S Institute of Technology users are arranged in different ages, ranging between 20 and 30 years. It is clear from the table that majority of the respondents numbering 55(49.10%) are in the age group of 20 – 24 years. The respondents below the age group of <20 years scoring 30 (26.79%) are the second highest. About 20 (17.86%) users fall into the age group 25-29. The table clearly shows that the age group of users between 20 and 24 are in the highest percentage.

Table 6.2 Age

S/N	Range of Age	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	<20	30	26.79
2	20-24	55	49.10
3	25-29	20	17.86
4	30>	7	6.25
Total		112	100.0

6.3. Departments wise users

Department wise breakup of the respondents is presented in table 6.3. The table shows that, of the 112 respondents, nearly 37 (33.4%) users are from the department of Electronic & Communication Engineering.;29 respondents are from the department of Computer Science & Engineering representing 25.89 percent; 16(14.29%) respondents are from the department of Mechanical engineering; 15 (13.39%) users are from the department of Civil Engineering, a very few respondents scoring 5 (4.46%) are from the department of Master of Business Administration (MBA).Thus majority of the respondents abounding 37 (33.4%) are from the department of Electronic & Communication Engineering.

Table 6.3 Departments wise of users

S/N	Searching library collections	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Civil Engineering	15	13.39
2	Computer Science & Engineering	29	25.89
3	Electronic & Communication Engineering	37	33.04
4	Information Science and Engineering	10	8.93
5	Mechanical engineering	16	14.29
6	Master of Business Administration	5	4.46
Total		112	100.0

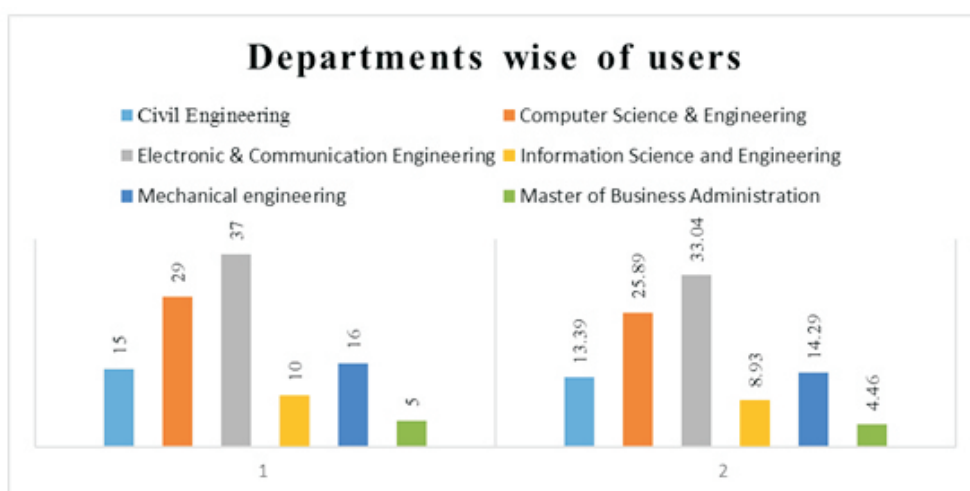


Fig. 2: Departments wise of users

6.4. Methods used for searching library collection

Table - 6.4 shows that the majority of the respondents use OPAC for searching library collection, scoring 46 (41.07%). Respondents scoring 35 (31.25%) are searching the collection manually and 31 (27.68%) of them search the collection using both manually and using OPAC. Thus majority of the respondents search library collection through OPAC.

Table 6.4 Methods used for searching library collections

S/N	Searching library collections	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Manually	35	31.25
2	Using OPAC	46	41.07
3	Manually& using OPAC	31	27.68
Total		112	100.0

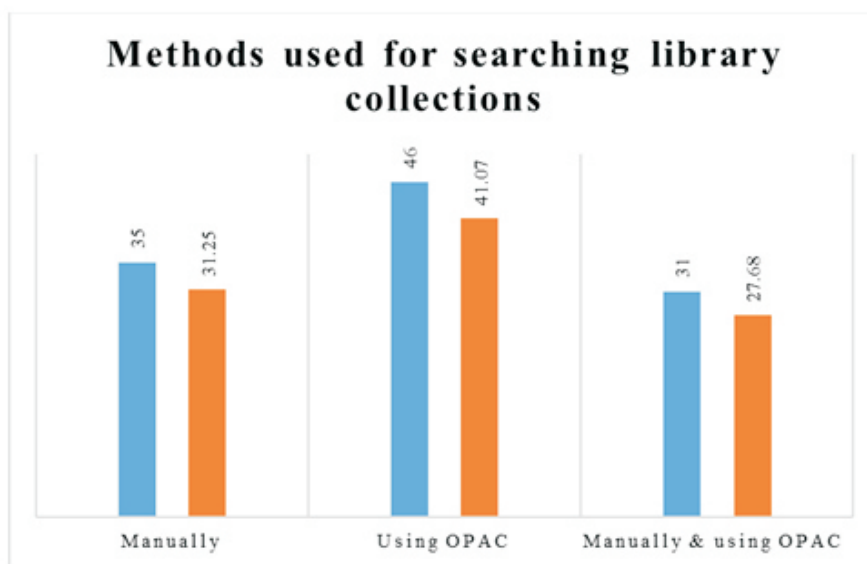


Fig. 3: Methods used for searching library collection

6.5. Use of internet

The frequency of use of internet by B G S Institute of Technology users is given in table 6.5. The table reveals that 75(66.96%) respondents use the internet daily; about 20(17.86%) of them use the internet 2-3 times a week; nearly 10(8.93%) of them use the internet once a week; 4(3.57%) of them use the internet once in 15 days and only 3(2.68%) of them use the internet occasionally.

Table 6.5 Use of internet

S/N	Use of internet	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Daily	75	66.96
2	2-3 times a week	20	17.86
3	Once in a week	10	8.93
4	Once in 15 days	4	3.57
5	Occasionally	3	2.68
Total		112	100.0

6.6. Satisfaction of the use of information technology services

The table show that satisfaction with information technology services of the users, out of 112 users surveyed, 48(42.86%) users say that they are highly satisfied with information technology services, as against 36(32.14%) respondents, who agree that they are satisfied with information technology services; followed by 6 (5.36%) users, who state that they are neutral, rest of them (14;12.5%) of the them say that they are partially satisfied; and only few (8 ; 7.14%) of them says that they are not at all satisfied.

Table 6.6 Satisfaction of the use of information technology services

S/N	Level of satisfaction	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Highly Satisfied	48	42.86
2	Satisfied	36	32.14
3	Neutral	6	5.36
4	Partially satisfied	14	12.5
5	Not at all satisfied	8	7.14
Total		112	100.0

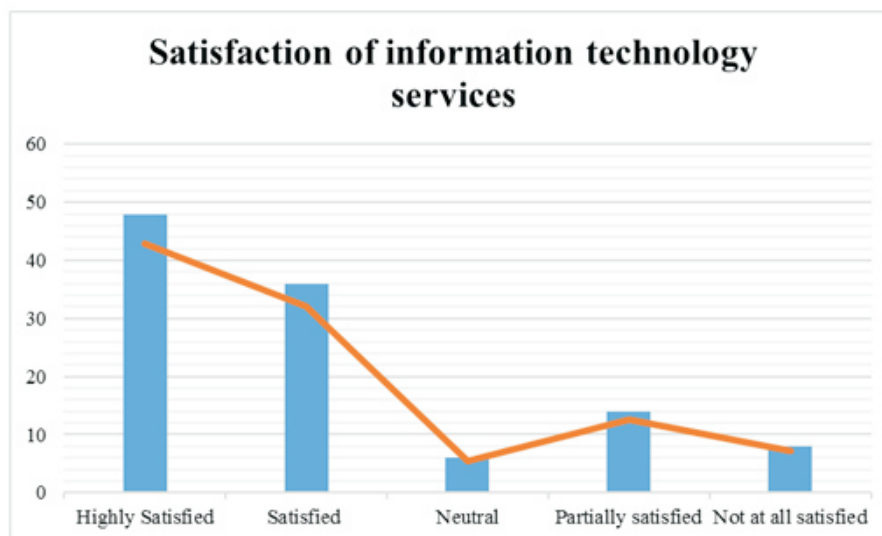


Fig.4: Satisfaction level of the use of information technology services

6.7. Major problems while using internet

Table-6.7 describes problem encountered while using internet. Out of 112 respondents, 56(50%) of the respondents say that the speed to access internet is slow; 20(17.86%) of them say that, they have difficulty in finding relevant information; 10(8.93%) of them say that, there is information over load on the internet and 8(7.14%) respondents say that it takes too long to view/download files.

Table 6.7 Major problems in using internet

S/N	Problems of internet use	No. of Responses	Percentage
1	Slow access speed	56	50
2	Difficulty in finding relevant information	20	17.86
3	Over load of information on the internet	10	8.93
4	Difficulty in finding relevant information and Over load of information on the internet	8	7.14
5	Difficulty in finding relevant information and It takes too long to view/download	6	5.37
6	Slow access speed and Over load of information on the internet	4	3.57
7	Slow access speed and Difficulty in finding relevant information	4	3.57
8	Slow access speed and It takes too long to view/download	2	1.78
9	Slow access speed, Over load of information on the internet and It takes too long to view/download	2	1.78
Total		112	100.0

7. Findings

- Majority of the IT/ internet users in the study are males, 78; 69.64 percent.
- Maximum numbers of user are in the age group of 20 – 24 years.
- Electronic & Communication engineering students are the extensive users of IT.
- Maximum number of users (46; 41.07%) uses OPAC to search library collection.
- Majority of the users (75; 66.96%) use the internet daily.
- Majority of the users (48; 42.86%) of information technology are highly satisfied.
- Slow access speed is the major problem while using Internet.

8. CONCLUSION

Information technology has emerged as a new technology for library and other fields. Although information technology is widely used by the students of B G S Institute of Technology, adequate steps need to be taken to provide basic infrastructure for the information access. Thus, the study clearly shows that the impact of information technology is very high on the library users of B G S Institute of Technology.

8. REFERENCE

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