e-Library Science Research Journal

USE AND IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCE AMONG THE POST GRADUATE STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBER OF RAJARAJESWARI MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE, BANGALORE

Mr. Sathisha A.N.[1] **and   Mr. Kumara T.**[2]
[1]Librarian, Rajarajeswari Medical College & Hospital, Bangalore.
[2]Assistant Librarian, Rajarajeswari Medical College & Hospital, Bangalore.

ABSTRACT

*T*he main aim of the research was to observe the acceptance of e-resources by faculty members Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital Bangalore, and to resolve the usage, satisfaction of users and barriers faced in the access of e-resources. The questionnaire method was used to examine and collect data from the Post graduate students and faculty members. The present study indicates that the survey of the 110 samples taken from the academia of Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital Bangalore. 37 Samples are from Assistant Professor Categories, 18 Samples from Associate Professor Categories and 11 Samples from Professor Categories and the reaming 44 are from the Post graduate students of Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital Bangalore, This study evaluate how the electronic resources can be used by faculties and student to improve efficiency and production in academic activities.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital Central Library and Information Centre Bangalore, Library and its Users (Post graduate students and faculties.)

KEYWORDS : *E-resource, HELINET, Search Engines, E-theses and desertion.*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information and communication technology in the 21st century the library environment is swiftly changing form the conventional to the electronic environment. The physical hard volumes of books and journals are slowly being replaced by electronic resources like magnetic tapes and optical media services and they are also available through internet or through online databases. Studying the value of e-resources for the academic community is essential to see their impact on their teaching and research, and on their libraries to maintain their lead in the provision of academic resources.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

✓ To know the purpose of seeking information.
✓ To determine the purpose and utilization of e-resource by Student

and faculty
- ✓ To find out frequency of using e-resource.
- ✓ Use and impact of Electronic Resource by the Academia: A case study.
- ✓ To study comparative usage of print verses electronic resource.
- ✓ To find out the preferred place for accessing the e-resource.
- ✓ To find out the hindrances and problems faced by the users while accessing and using electronic resource.
- ✓ To know the problems facing by Faculty members and post graduate students for accessing e-resource.
- ✓ To identify the use of library for accessing e-resource.

METHODOLOGY

In this present study survey method was used to collect the required data. A set of questionnaires were distributed to the Post graduate students and Faculty Members in order to collect free and frank opinion about the library resources, services and facilities of Rajarajeswari Medical college & Hospital Bangalore, Bangalore.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review literature is a systematic analysis of the exiting phenomenon on a particular topic of interest. Review literature provides a glimpse of existing literature on problems that we have in our hand. This further leads to the design and formulation of the methodology for the study. The findings of the earlier studies add to the body of the knowledge by improving it further, or help us to take completely different path than the earlier studies and lead to the establishment of theories. Hence review of literature is an integral part of any research project.

Khan, A., & Ahmad, N. (2009) this paper is an attempt to study the issues like use of electronic information resources, its impact on the collection of print and electronic journals its awareness among the users, and the places where the users are accessing these resources. A survey was conducted in the academic year 2006-07 at the Thapar University, Patiala. A total number of 504 users from the undergraduate, postgraduate, research scholar and faculty members were selected and their response was obtained with the help of questionnaire. The findings show that users from all these categories were using e-resources; the awareness about e-resources encourages users to use such resources to the maximum; and the users are using computer centre and hostels more for accessing the information. The impact of e-resources was visible from the decrease in number of printed journals in comparison to the increase in number of electronic journals. The use of e-journals has increased manifold. The printed material is being quickly replaced by the electronic resources.

Chirra, R., & Madhusudhan, M. (2009) the article discusses the use of electronic resources and services by the doctoral research scholars at Goa University in India. It mentions that the academic libraries in the country are having problems associated with reduced budgets and increased costs of journal subscriptions. According to the authors, the most popular search strategy used by the scholars is the Boolean search which is followed by a phrase search as well as field searching.

Patil, D. B., & Parameshwar, S. S. (2009) the present paper explains about the electronic resources and their use by the faculty members and research scholars in the Gulbarga University, Gulbarga. Further, the data is collected through a questionnaire to study the information needs of the faculty members and researchers in various PG departments in Gulbarga University. The paper revealed that the electronic resources available in the Gulbarga University Library are much helpful in

fulfilling their information needs. There is need to train the faculty members and research scholars in using the electronic resources. Further, there is need to include more number of journals in the UGC-Infonet Consortium.

Satpathy, S., & Rout, B. (2010) this paper aims to assess and evaluate the use of e-resources by the faculty members of C.V. Raman College of Engineering (CVRCE), Bhubaneswar, with a view to examine the exposure of faculty members to e-resources. Besides, it aims to highlight the problems encountered by the users and suggests some remedial measures for its improvement. The authors investigate the use of e-resources by the faculty members of CVRCE through a survey based on a structured questionnaire. Various statistical methods have been used for data analysis. The study confirmed that faculty members are aware of the e-resources and various types of e-resources, e-database, and e-journals. It suggests for the improvement in the access facilities with high Internet speed and subscription to more e-resources by the Central Library of CVRCE.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A total of 110 questionnaires were randomly administered among the user community, ex. 66 faculties, and 44 Post graduate students. Out of 110 questionnaires 78 questionnaires (78%) were received.

Table-1 Size of sample

Categories of the Respondents	Distribute	Response	Percentage
Professor	11	7	(63.63%)
Associate Professor	18	15	(83.33%)
Assistant Professor	37	22	(59.45%)
Post graduate students	44	34	(77.27%)
Total	110	78	

Table 1 Chart in parenthesis shows percentage. The Table 1 indicates that response rate of Associate Professor are high (83.33%) whereas response rate of Assistant Professor are low (59.45%)

Table-2 Awareness of the Electronic Resources

Categories of the Respondents	Yes	No	Total
Professor	7 (63.64)	4 (36.36)	11 (100%)
Associate Professor	15 (83.34)	3 (16.66)	18 (100%)
Assistant Professor	22 (59.45)	15 (40.55)	37 (100%)
Post graduate students	34 (77.27)	10(22.73)	44 (100%)
Total	78 (70.90)	32 (29.10)	110(100%)

Table 2 when asked about the awareness of the electronic resources received under the consortia and the subscribed one. It was revealed that out of 110 respondents 78 (70.90) were aware about the fact that the library is receiving access to electronic journal under the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Karnataka, Bangalore HELINET resource gateways. Respondents that they are not aware particularly about the RGUHS HELINET resource gateways, but aware that university having

access to the electronic resources form their respective subjects.

Table-3 Frequency of Usage of Electronic Resources

Frequency of Usage	Professor	Associated Professor	Assistant Professor	Post graduate students	Total
Daily	3	7	13	20	43 (55.13)
2/3 times in a week	2	4	4	6	16(20.52)
Once in a week	1	2	5	4	12 (15.38)
Once in a month	1	2	0	4	7 (8.97)

Table 3 as for as the usage is concerned out of 78 respondents, 43 (55.13) respondents make the use of electronic resources daily, and followed by 2/3 times in a week 16(20.52) and then once in a week 12 (15.38) and followed by once in a month 7 (8.97) from the analysis shows that most the user's use e-resources daily.

Table-4 Purpose for using Electronic resources

Purpose	Professor	Associated Professor	Assistant Professor	Post graduate students	Total
Help to keep in up to date	4	6	10	5	25 (32.05)
Accessing information quickly	2	3	6	7	18 (23.07)
To teaching	1	4	4	10	19 (24.35)
To study	0	2	2	12	16 (20.51)

Table 4 shows that with regards to the purpose of use of e-resources, it was found the majority of respondents 25 (32.05) using electronic resources help to keep in up to date, to teaching 19 (24.35), accessing information quickly 18 (23.07) and study 16 (20.51) of respondents visited the library for accessing e-resources. The above reveals that the respondents are more interested to use e-resources for help to keep in up to date.

Table-5 Source of Awareness of E-resources

Source of awareness	Professor	Associated Professor	Assistant Professor	Post graduate students	Total
Through the library staff	5	10	13	22	50 (64.10)
Through lectures	0	1	2	2	5 (6.41)
Accidentally	0	1	3	0	4 (5.12)
Through teachers friends colleagues	1	2	4	7	14 (17.94)
Search engines	1	1	0	2	4 (5.12)
Any other Please specify	0	0	0	1	1 (1.28)

Table 5 It is clear from the response received from the respondents the awareness of e-resources is from through the library staff 50 (64.10) and followed by through teachers friends colleagues 14(17.94) and by search engines and accidently 4(5.12) and least one goes to any other please specify 1 (1.28) from the above analysis the awareness of e-resources through the library staff.

Table-6 Use of search Engines for accessing information resources

Search engines	Professor	Associated Professor	Assistant Professor	Post graduate students	Total
Google	4	6	15	22	47 (60.25)
Yahoo	3	5	5	10	23 (29.48)
AltaVista	0	2	1	1	4 (5.12)
MSN	0	1	1	1	3 (3.84)
Hotbot	0	1	0	0	1 (1.28)

Table 6 It is clear from the response received from the respondents use of Google for searching e-resources 47 (60.25) and second one goes to Yahoo 23 (29.48) and followed by Alta Vista 4 (5.12), MSN 3 (3.84) and Hotbot 1 (1.28)it is clear that the user use Google is the most preferable for searching/accessing e-resources.

Table-7 Features of Electronic Resources

Features	Professor	Associated Professor	Assistant Professor	Post graduate students	Total
Access to the same content (including images) as the print format	2	3	2	5	12 (15.38)
Electronic search capabilities	1	3	4	2	10 (12.82)
Remote computer access (from your home, office, etc.) to Electronic resource	3	1	6	20	30 (38.46)
To user friendly interface	1	8	10	7	26 (33.34)

Table 7 It is clear from the response received from the respondents the feature of e-resources is of remote computer access (from your home, office, etc.) to electronic resource 30 (38.46) and followed by the   to user friendly interface 26 (33.34), and the Access to the same content (including images) as the print format 12 (15.38) and least one goes to the electronic search capabilities 10 (12.82) usage of features of electronic resources

Table-8 Format of E-resource Usage

Type of format	Professor	Associated Professor	Assistant Professor	Post graduate students	Total
PDF	4	8	16	25	53 (67.79)
HTML	1	2	2	2	7 (8.97)
Access MS word	2	5	4	7	18 (23.07)
SGML	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 It is clear from the response received from the respondents that majority of the users use i.e. 53(67.79) are preferred for PDF format of e- resources usage and followed by Access MS word format that is 18 (23.07) and least once goes to the HTML format that is 7 (8.97) format of electronic resources and the respondents can't thought about the SGML format of electronic resources usage.

Table-9 E-resource use and Impact

Electronic resources	Professor	Associated Professor	Assistant Professor	Post graduate students	Total
E-books	1	2	4	6	13 (16.66)
E-journal	4	6	10	10	30 (38.46)
E-thesis and Dissertation	0	1	2	11	14 (17.94)
E-directories	0	1	2	2	5 (6.41)
E-articles	2	5	4	5	16 (20.50)
E- trade literature	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 It is clear from the responses received from the respondents that majority of the user's use i.e. 30 (38.46) are used e-journals of electronic resources and followed by e-articles 16 (20.50) least of the user's use e-directories that is 5 (6.41). It shows that users/respondents prefer e-journal and e-articles of electronic resources.

Table-10 Problems in accessing electronic resources

Problems	Professor	Associated Professor	Assistant Professor	Post graduate students	Total
Low configuration of computers	2	4	3	8	17 (21.79)
Difficulty in finding information	1	2	0	5	8 (10.25)
Slow internet connectivity	3	6	13	15	37 (47.43)
Lack of knowledge of proper search strategy	1	3	6	6	16 (20.51)

Table 10 From the responses received it is clear that 37 (47.43%) respondents are facing more problem because of the slow internet connectivity, followed by 17 (21.79%) respondents stating that low configuration of computers and then followed by the lack of knowledge of proper search strategy

that is 16 (20.51) where has only 8(10.25%) stated that they find difficult to find a appropriate information by using electronic resources.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1.Majority 78 (70.90) are the awareness of the e-resources and 32 (29.10) are not awareness of the e-resources.

2.Majority 43 (55.13) are the frequency of the usage of e-resource daily.

3.Majority 25(32.05) are purpose for using e-resources help to keep in up to date.

4.Majority 50(64.10) sources of awareness of e-resources through the library staff.

5.Majority 53 (67.74) format of e-resource usage is PDF format.

6.Majority 37(47.43) problem in accessing e-resource by slow internet connectivity.

CONCLUSION

The present study clearly indicates that electronic sources of information are highly useful for the research, teaching and learning processes. In order to make it successful and best use of the available e-resources, authorities of the organization library should conduct regular orientation/training programmers' to make best use of the use of electronic sources of information more successfully and professionally.

REFERENCE

1.Kaur, B., & Verma, R. (2009). Use of Electronic Information Resources: A Case Study of Thapar University. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 29(2), 67-73.

2.Patil, D. B., & Parameshwar, S. S. (2009). use of electronic resources by the faculty members and research scholars in gulbarga university, gulbarga: a survey. SRELS Journal of Information Management, 46(1), 51-60.

3.Madhusudhan, M. (2010). Use of electronic resources by research scholars of Kurukshetra University. Electronic Library, 28(4), 492-506

4.Satpathy, S., & Rout, B. (2010). Use of E-Resources by the Faculty Members with Special Reference to CVRCE, Bhubaneswar. DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 30(4), 11-16.

5.Nicholas, D., Rowlands, I., & Williams, P. (2011). E-journals, researchers - and the new librarians. Learned Publishing, 24(1), 15-27

6.Ali, P., & Nisha, F. (2011). Use of e-journals among research scholars at Central Science Library, University of Delhi. Collection Building, 30(1), 53-60.

Mr. Sathisha A.N.

Librarian, Rajarajeswari Medical College & Hospital, Bangalore.