

USAGE OF E-RESOURCES BY THE FACULTY MEMBERS AND PG STUDENTS OF BPS MAHILA VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KHANPUR KALAN, SONEPAT: A STUDY

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Abstract: E-Resources or electronic resources are now an important part of the collections in academic libraries, with a single aim only to provide information services in keeping with the wants of its users. This study examines the existence of various E-resources, awareness about E-resources, access points of E-resources, problem faced while accessing E-resources and purpose of E-resources usage in BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya Library Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat by the faculty members and the PG students. The survey method was adopted for the study. A well-structured questionnaire was designed and distributed among 75 postgraduate students and 75 faculty members. Out of 150 questionnaires distributed, 123 questionnaires were returned dully filled in and over all response rates was 82%. The collected data were classified, analyzed and tabulated by using simple statistical methods. The study found that maximum 71.42% PG students and 50% faculty members were aware about the availability of e-resources.

Keywords: E-resources, BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat

1.0 Introduction

At present, the novel applications of ICT in knowledge generation and communication have brought the library user and knowledge closer and closer. Now the way information is gathered, stored, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed are no doubt productive as well as more user friendly. The definition of library is totally changed now. They are no longer a storehouse of knowledge rather they become information centre's and information providers. Further, the use of computers in different housekeeping operations of the library have brought library products and services at the desk of the library users and made libraries more worthy to meet the complex and ever changing needs of the library users with an ease.

Universities are the highest learning centre's and intellectual hubs of a country. University libraries are the driving force behind all the intellectual activities of universities. They are moving towards having access to more and more e-resources in their collection as they form major intellectual research output of the world (Novalus And Bolasubramani, 2012). The electronic resources are systems in which information is stored electronically and made accessible through electronic systems and computer networks. These resources include OPAC, CD-ROMs, Online-Databases, E-Journals, E-Books, and ETD etc. Multiple accesses speed, richer in content, reuse, timelines, anywhere accesses are some of the important features of e-resources. IEEE Explore, Elsevier, Science Direct, ASME Journals, EBSCO, Springer etc. are the examples of famous e-resources available in India and overseas (Velmurugan, 2013).

2.0 Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan ,Sonapat: An Overview

Bhagat Phool Singh established a Gurukul for girls at Khanpur Kalan in the year 1936. After the demise of Bhagat Phool Singh his daughter Subhashini Ji not only took control of Gurukul but also expanding it terms of its other institution like BPS Memorial Girls' College (1967), BPS College of Education (1968), MSM Ayurvedic College (1973), BPS Mahila Polytechnic (1984), TIG Bhainswal Kalan (1999) and PSD Girls' Law College (2003).

The State Government has upgraded this Gurukul to the status of a University exclusively for women in August 2006 and christened it as Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, which happens to be the first State Women University of North India providing education from KG to Ph.D. level. Now it has approximately 7000 girls on its rolls studying in various programmes.

3.0 University Library:

The university has a central library which has several lakhs of books on various subjects pursued in the university. The library is accessible to all the students studying here throughout the day. In addition to this it has internet facility for the students and the faculty. Each Department has its own Departmental Library having all the necessary books for the students. The library has reading facilities for 4120 readers at a time and the total area of the library is 1925 sq. ft.

Library collection includes:

Text books - 66123

Back volume - 5000

Total documents - 101230

E-Resources - 10000

4.0 Review of Literature

Vijaya Kumar (2014) conducted a study on the Usage of Electronic Resources in the University Libraries of Kerala: A User Point of View. The study reveals that out of 3698 respondents (60.24%) were male and (39.76%) were female. Majority of the age group was below 35. Out of the total, (52.2%) respondents were totally dependent on the university library and (32.7%) of them were dependent upon the library to some extent. Out of 704 male respondents (87.93%) gave preference to OPAC, (93.89%) of the respondents were using online searching and (95.47%) of respondents were using social network. Among female, out of 329 respondents (98.48%) were using online searching, (97.26%) were desired to get in social network and (90.58%) of the respondents were using OPAC. Out of 704 male respondents (65.95%) of the respondents were daily visiting their library and among the female only (69.30%) of the respondents were visiting the library for accessing e-resources daily. Similarly, **Adeniran (2013)** conducted a study on the usage of electronic resources by undergraduates at the Redeemer's University Nigeria. He found that out of the 256 respondents (34.8%) were male and (64.4%) were female. Out of the total respondents (29.8%) agreed that they were aware of the availability of online facility in their university and (50.5%) disagreed that they were aware of the availability of CD-ROM in their University. A total of (21%) respondent agreed that they were using e-resources for the research purpose followed by (20.3%) agreed that they used them to acquire information and (21.8%) used it for assignment purpose. The study also revealed that (73.2%) respondents used the internet regularly. While (25.1%) used it occasionally. Further, it was also found that (80.9%) of the respondents opined that the usage of e-resources had a positive impact on their academic performance. **Chandran (2013)** also conducted a study on the Use and User Perception of Electronic Information Resources : A Case Study of Siva Institute of Frontier Technology, India. He found that (95.12%) of the respondents were aware of electronic resources in the library and only (4.88%) were not aware of it. Most of the respondents (26.01%) and (24.39%) were using e-journal and e-databases respectively. Majority of the respondents (53.65%) were using e-resources in library "twice a week". The purpose of using e-resources by most of the respondents (34.14%) was to prepare the projects. Most of the respondents (60.16%) spent one hour to access the electronic resources. Maximum respondents (68.29%) were satisfied with the relevance of electronic resources in the library. **Navalur, Balasubramani and Kumar (2012)** also carried out a study on the Usage of E-Resources by Faculty, Research Scholars And PG Students of Bharathidasan University : A Study. The study revealed that (91.55%) of the total respondents were aware of e-resources. About (90.14%) of the respondents were given preferences to E-resources in addition to the print resources. Out of 142 respondents (42.25%) accessing E-resources for research purpose and (16.90%) respondents for accessing relevant information. The study also shows that E-journal (19.01%) dominates the list in frequency of usage followed by Bibliographic Databases. Most of the respondents (28.17%) accessing through information centres followed by department (22.54%). They also found that (43.66%) respondents accessed E-resources daily followed by (35.2%) respondents accessed the E-resources 2-3 times a week. Further, **Dhanavandan, Esmail and Nagarajan (2012)** conducted a study on Use Of Electronic Resources at Krishnasamy College of Engineering & Technology Library, Cuddalorsre. They found that majority of the users (42%) preferred print version of resources. About (29%) of the users visited the library weekly. Most of the users (45%) were using e-resources for the study purpose and (18.6%) of the users for updating their knowledge. The highest percentage (34%) of the users accessed IEL online. The study also highlighted that (31%) of the respondents rated that downloading was a major problem. Majority of the respondents (66%) were satisfied with e-resources facilities available in the Library. Similar study had been examined by **Shukla and Mishra (2011)** on Use of E-resources by Research scholars of Institutes of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, India. The study revealed that all the research scholars of BHU were aware of e-resources and they all used it. Majority of them (76%) used it daily. About (64%) of the respondents preferred the electronic format while (34%) preferred both print as well as electronic. Majority of the scholars (88%) used e-resources for their

research work. Low internet connectivity was the major obstacle while accessing e-resources. Majority of the scholars were accessing e-resources in their department lab.

5.0 Objectives of the Study :

Following are the major objectives of the study:

1. To find out the availability of E- resources facilities and their usage in the BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya library;
2. To investigate the users awareness and the extent of the usage of E-resources in the university library;
3. To examine the purpose and factors responsible for the usage of E-resources available in the university library;
4. To study the quantum of time spent for using e-resources;
5. To identify the problems faced by the respondents while using electronic resources;
6. To suggest improvement measures based on the findings of the study and
7. To know the level of satisfaction with the e-resources facilities;

6.0 Methodology

The study was conducted through questionnaire-based survey. A structured questionnaire with multi-choices and open-ended questions were designed according to the objectives and then distributed among the respondents. A total of 150 questionnaires were distributed, 75 each to the PG Students and faculty members of the university with a request to fill it timely. Out of 150 questionnaires, 123 filled questionnaires i.e. 63 from P.G. students and 60 from faculty members were received back. The collected data was carefully analyzed and arranged in the tabulated form and then interpretation is done as per the requirement.

7.0 Data Analyses and Interpretation

Table 1: Frequency of Library Use to Access E-resources

Frequency of Use	P.G. Students	Percentage	Faculty members	Percentage	Total	%
Daily	3	4.76	3	5	6	4.87
Once a week	42	66.66	27	45	69	56.09
Once a month	18	28.57	3	5	21	17.07
Not at all	-	-	27	45	27	21.95

Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

Table-1 shows that majority of PG students i.e., (66.66%) and (45%) faculty visits the library once in a week followed by the maximum (28.57%) PG students and only (5%) faculty visits the library once in a month but (45%) faculty do not visit the library at all.

Table 2: Place of Accessing Library E-resources

S. No	Place of e-resources access	P.G. Students	%age	Faculty	%age	Total	%age
A	College Library	13	20.63	39	65	52	42.27
B	Computer Lab	39	61.90	3	5	42	34.14
C	Cyber Café	3	4.76	-	-	3	2.43
D	Home	13	20.63	39	65	52	42.27
E	Other	9	14.28	-	-	9	7.31

Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

Table-2 replicates the access points from where the respondents are accessing e-resources. The above table reveals that the majority of P.G. students i.e., (61.90%) access the e- resources from the computer lab and (65%) faculties access the e-resources from library and home each. Out of the total, i.e (20.63%) of P.G. Students access e-resources in library and at home respectively.

Table 3: Types Of E-Resources Most Frequently Used

S. No	Types of e-resources	P.G. Students	Percentage	Faculty members	Percentage	Total	%
A	Audio Type	13	20.63	3	5	16	13.00
B	Audio Conferencing	13	20.63	9	15	22	17.88
C	Email	42	66.66	48	80	90	73.77

D	CD-Rom	12	19.04	33	55	45	36.58
E	TV/Radio Broadcast	19	30.15	6	10	25	20.32
F	Video tapes	9	14.28	-	-	9	7.31
G	Voice mail	7	11.11	-	-	7	5.69
H	Internet	49	77.77	24	40	73	59.34
I	E-journals	18	28.57	57	95	75	60.97
J	E-books	18	28.57	45	75	63	51.21
K	ETD	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	UGC-Infonet	10	15.87	3	5	13	10.56
M	E-magazine	7	11.11	6	10	13	10.56

Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

Table-3 highlight that internet (77.77%) and Email (66.66%) are the most used e-resources by P.G. students and E-journals (95%), Email (80%) and E-books (75%) are the most used e-resources by the faculty members of the university.

It is evident from the table that (77.77%) of P.G. Students are using internet and (95%) faculty are using e-journals.

Table 4: Awareness about Availability of E-Resources

Access	P.G. Students	Percentage	Faculty members	Percentage	Total	%
Yes	45	71.42	30	50	75	60.97
No	6	9.52	3	5	9	7.31
Not Sure	4	6.34	24	40	28	22.76

Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire

The above table reveals that majority of the P.G. students (71.42%) and (50%) faculty are aware about the e-resources whereas (6.34%) P.G. students and (40%) faculty are not aware about the availability of e-resources in the university library. It is evident from the table that P.G. students (71.42%) are more aware about the e-resources than the faculty (50%)

Table 5: Frequency of Use of E-resources

S. N.	Frequency of Use	P.G. Students	Percentage	Faculty members	Percentage	Total	%
A	Less than 1 hours	18	28.57	6	10	24	19.51
B	1 to 2 hours	15	23.80	42	70	57	46.34
C	2 to 4 hours	16	25.39	15	25	31	25.20
D	4 to 6 hours	13	20.63	6	10	19	15.44

Table-5 shows that PG students (28.57) and (10%) faculty members are using e-resources for less than 1 hour every day followed by (23.80%) students and (70%) faculty for 1 to 2 hours daily. Majority of the P.G. students (25.39%) followed by (25%) faculty are using e-resources for 2 to 4 hours daily. It is evident from the above table that majority of the P.G. students (28.57%) are using e-resources less than 1 hour and maximum faculty (70%) are using e-resources for 1 to 2 hours daily

Table 6 : Purpose of Browsing E-resources

S. N.	Purpose	P.G. Students	Percentage	Faculty members	Percentage	Total	%
A	Research Work	24	38.09	57	95	81	65.85
B	Project Write up	3	4.76	42	70	45	36.58
C	Article Write up	4	6.34	45	75	49	39.83
D	Assignment	24	38.09	9	15	33	26.82
E	Knowledge/ Learning	45	71.42	21	35	66	53.65
F	Information Exchange	18	26.87	9	15	27	21.95
G	Group Discussion	12	19.04	6	10	18	14.63

Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire.

Table-6 highlight that the majority of P.G. students (71.42%) are using e-resources for knowledge /learning followed by (38.09%) each for research work and assignment purpose. Whereas, majority of the faculty

members (95%) are using e-resources for research work, followed by (75%) for assignment and (70%) for project writing.

It is evident from the table that majority of the PG students (71.42%) and (95%) faculty members are using e-resources for learning /knowledge and research work respectively.

Table 7 Factors that Determines E-resources usage

PG STUDENTS					FACULTY MEMBERS				
S. N.	Factors	Quarterly	Moderately	Rarely	Poorly	Greatly	Moderately	Rarely	Poorly
A	Facilitation information	(66.66) 42	(20.68) 13	(4.76) 3	-	(85) 51	(20) 12	(5) 3	-
B	Enhancement of Resources	(34.91) 22	(30.95) 27	(15.07) 10	-	(80) 48	(5) 3	-	-
C	Enhance of quality of Academic work	(19.04) 12	(49.20) 31	(11.11) 7	-	(75) 45	(30) 18	-	-
D	Reference to field of study	(28.57) 18	(47.61) 30	(4.76) 3	-	(65) 39	(45) 27	-	-
E	Inadequate printed sources	(6.39) 4	(42.85) 27	(4.76) 3	(20) 12	(10) 4	(50) 30	(45) 27	-

Table-7 shows that various determinants of e-resources usage like facilitation of information was indicated by (66.66%) PG students and (85%) faculty respondents, enhancements of research activity by (34.91%) students and (80%) faculty respondents enhancement of quality of academic work, was affirmed by (19.09%) students and (75%) faculty members. The above table also reveals that relevance to the field of study was represented by (28.57%) students and (65%) faculty members.

It is evident from the table that majority of the P.G. students (66.66%) and (85%) faculty are greatly determined by the facilitation information.

Table 8: Problem Faced by the Users

S. NO	Problem faced by the users	PG STUDENTS			FACULTY MEMBERS		
		Yes	No	Not Sure	Yes	No	Not sure
a	Poor Internet Connectivity	(66.66) 42	(14.28) 9	-	(20) 12	(80) 48	-
B	Financial Problem	(4.76) 3	(71.42) 45	-	(5) 3	(85) 36	-
C	Poor Electricity supply	(15.87) 10	(52.38) 33	(6.34) 4	(5) 3	(85) 51	-
D	Insufficient Skill	(11.11) 7	(53.96) 34	(9.52) 6	(5) 3	(60) 36	(25) 15
E	Poor Training Programmes	(14.28) 9	(45.23) 27	(9.52) 6	(20) 12	(35) 21	(45) 27
F	Excessive Academic workload	(28.57) 18	(33.33) 21	(11.11) 7	(20) 12	(75) 45	(5) 3

Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire.

Table-8 reveals that majority of the P.G. students (66.66%) and (20%) faculty are facing the problem of poor internet connectivity followed by (28.57%) P.G. students and (20%) faculty are facing the problem of excessive academic workload. Whereas (71.42%) students and (85%) faculty are agreed that their library has no financial problem followed by (53.96%) students and (60%) faculty have the problem of insufficient skill.

It is evident from the table that majority of P.G. students i.e., (66.66%) and (20%) faculty respondents are facing the problem of poor internet connectivity.

Table 9: Satisfaction Regarding the E-resources Facility

S. NO	Satisfaction level with e-resources access facility	P.G. Students	%	Faculty members	%	Total	%
A	Fully	18	28.57	18	30	36	29.26
B	Partially	27	42.85	39	65	66	53.65
C	Least Satisfied	18	28.57	3	5	21	17.07

Table compiled from the data collected from the questionnaire.

Table- 9 shows that majority of P.G. Students (42.85%) and faculties (65%) are partially satisfied with e-resources facilities followed by (28.57%) P.G. Students and (30%) faculty are fully satisfied and only (28.57%) PG students and (30%) faculty are fully satisfied and only (28.57%) P.G. students and (5%) faculty are least satisfied regarding e-resources facilities available in the university library.

It is evident from the table that majority of PG students (42.85%) and (65%) faculty are partially satisfied with e-resources facilities.

7.0 Findings of the Study

- Majority of the P.G. students (66.66%) and faculty (45%) visits the library once in a week.
- Majority of the P.G. Students (64.28%) access the e-resources from computer lab and (65%) faculty access the e-resources from library and at home.
- Majority of the P.G. students (78.57%) use the internet and faculty (95%) uses the E-journals.
- Majority of the P.G. Students (71.42%) and faculty (50%) are aware about e-resources.
- Most of the P.G. students (28.57%) are using e-resources less than 1 hour and (70%) faculty are using e-resources for 1 to 2 hours.
- Majority of the P.G. students (71.42%) and faculty (95%) are using e-resources for learning /knowledge and research work respectively.
- Majority of the P.G. Students (66.66%) and faculty (85%) are greatly determined by the facilitation factors.
- Majority of the P.G. Students (66.66%) and faculty (20%) are facing the problem of poor internet connectivity.
- Majority of the PG students (42.85%) and faculty (65%) are partially satisfied with e-resources facilities.

8.0 Conclusion and Suggestion

Present libraries are facing the problem of budgetary constraints and in this situation electronic information resources are no less than a boon for the information seekers who wants information at their desk without wasting their single second. Among the e-resources, Internet is the most preferred e-resources by the library users. Almost all the users are using e-resources for preparing assignment, project writing, and research work and to gain latest information. Although there is awareness regarding e-resources but facilities of e-resources in the University are not up to the expectation of the users. More funds should be allotted especially for the availability of e-resources in the University. University should arrange special workshop on e-resources for their faculty members also. Internet connectivity should be improved so that the library users can access e-resources without any hindrances. E-resources accessing time should be increased. More computers should be purchased so that more users can be accommodated at a time.

9.0 References

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