

AWARENESS AND USE OF E-RESOURCES BY STUDENTS FOR COLLEGE FORESTRY PONNAMPET

Subramani, M.K.

Assistant Librarian

College of Forestry, Ponnampet, Karnataka, India

Mahadeva, S.

M.L.I.Sc. M.Phil, K-SET

Professional Assistant

Regional Institute of Education, (NCERT), Mysore

Email: madeva.mlisc@gmail.com

Karigowda, D.

Assistant

College of Forestry, Ponnampet, Karnataka, India

Email: gowdas745@gmail.com

Jaiprakash Sharma

Semi Professional Assistant

Regional Institute of Education, (NCERT), Mysore

Email: jprksh_sharma@rediffmail.com

Abstract: Information communication Technology (ICT) plays a major role in sharing & dissemination of knowledge. E-resources such as online Journals e-books, E-databases E-reports etc. have also become as essential resources in learning process. This paper discusses about awareness and use of e resources by students for college of forestry Ponnampet on basis of survey method using questionnaires were distributed to 100 B. Sc III and IVth year. Students and 80 were returned. This paper mainly faces awareness and use of e-resources, frequency, purpose, reason and problem facing in using e-resources for their information needs.

Key Words: E-resources, Forestry College, Ponnampet, Horticultural Sciences

1.0 Introduction: E-resources is the vital role in the 21 century of the library. The traditional sources are available in the four wall of the library, but E-resources role is not only in library but also any time anywhere. It is challenge to the library professional in identification, Selection, Collection development and management of electronic resources.

E-resources or Electronic resources refer to those materials that require computer access whether through a personal computer, mainframe, or handheld mobile device. They may either be accessed remotely via the Internet or locally. Some of the most frequently counted types are e-books e-journals, Indexing and abstracting database, Bibliographic databases, Reference database, Numeric and statistical database etc.

E-resources are resolution in higher education sector. Though the electronic resources effect of use, multiple access, more rapid updating, cost effective.

1.1 About College

The University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shimoga (UAHS) is the first integrated university in the state of Karnataka, which has both agricultural and horticultural sciences under its purview. It was established under the Karnataka Act no. 38 of 2012, vide notification no. Sam. Vya. Sha. ilakhe, 19 Shasana

2012, dated 21-09-2012 published in the Special Gazette of Karnataka, part IV – A, No. 656, on 21-09-2012 bringing it into immediate effect. It was carved out by separating seven districts from the jurisdictional area of University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore and including all the institutes which came under the University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot. The jurisdictional area of UAHS, Shimoga covers the districts of Shimoga, Chickamagalur, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Davanagere and Chitradurga.

College of Forestry, Ponnampet is on a mission mode to Conserve, renew and sustainably utilize forest resource through attaining excellence in education, research and extension in the field of Forestry thereby striving to attain a centre of excellence status in forestry discipline.

2.0 Objectives of the study:

The main purpose and objectives of this survey are following

1. To know the awareness about E-resources of the students
2. To identify the frequency of use of E-resources
3. To know the purpose of using E-resources
4. To examine reason for using E-resources
5. To know the problem facing while using of E-resources
6. To know the average time spent in the use of E-resources by students of forestry college

3.0 Methodology:

The present study was carried out as a survey based study using questionnaires as the tool for data collection to obtain information related to objectives of the study. A questionnaire was distributed among 100 B. Sc. IIIrd and IV year students of forestry college, Ponnampet out of which 80 duly filled questionnaires were received back. The data thus collected has been tabulated using MS-Excel software and presented in the form of table & chart for the analysis of the data.

4.0 Data analysis and interpretation

Table 1 Gender wise Distribution

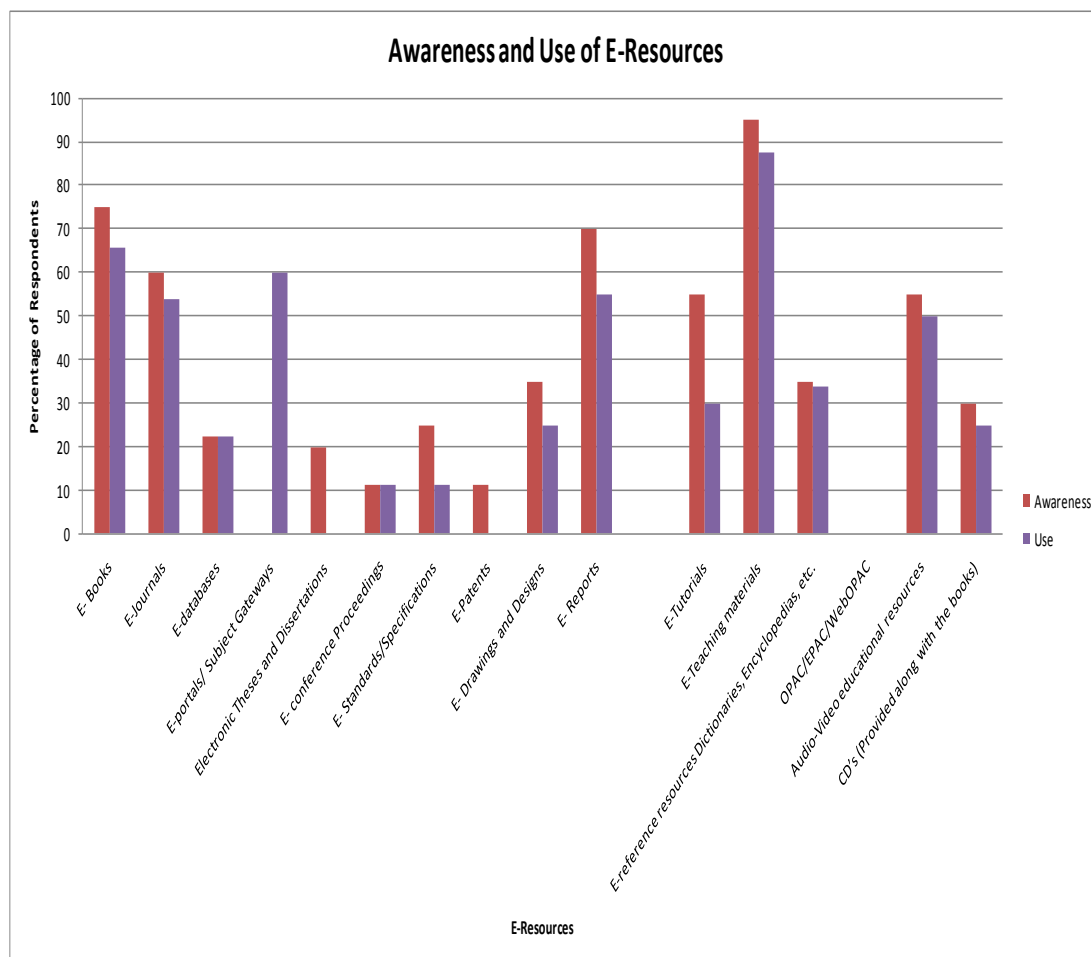
Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	65	81.25
Female	15	18.75
Total	80	100

Table 1 shows that gender wise distribution of the respondent 81.25% of male & 18.75% respondents are female.

Table 2 Awareness and Use of E-Resources

Aware of E-Resources	Awareness		Use	
	No. of Respondents	Percentage	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
E- Books	60	75.00	50	65.5
E-Journals	48	60.00	43	53.75
E-databases	18	22.5	18	22.5
E-portals/ Subject Gateways	00	00.00	00	60.00
Electronic Theses and Dissertations	16	20.00	00	00.00
E- conference Proceedings	09	11.25	09	11.25
E- Standards/Specifications	20	25.00	09	11.25
E-Patents	09	11.25	00	00.00
E- Drawings and Designs	28	35.00	20	25.00
E- Reports	56	70.00	44	55.00

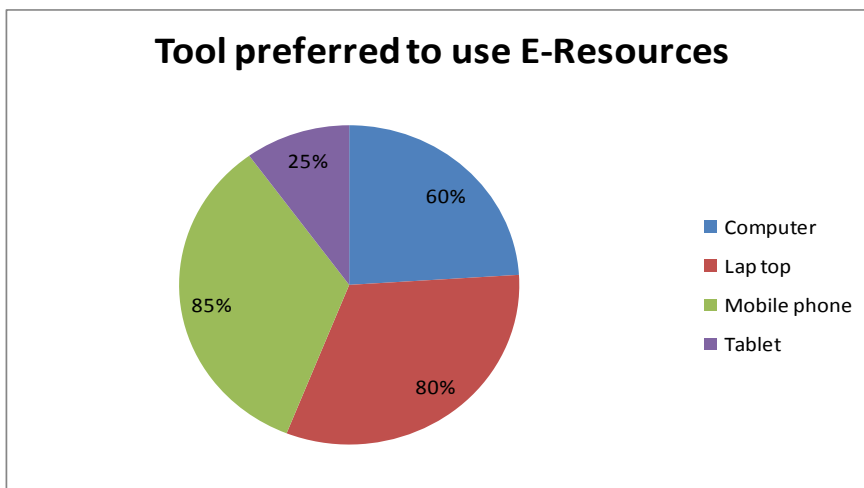
E-Tutorials	44	55.00	24	30.00
E-Teaching materials	76	95.00	70	87.5
E-reference resources Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, etc.) OPAC/EPAC/WebOPAC	28	35.00	27	33.75
Audio-Video educational resources	44	55.00	40	50.00
CD's (Provided along with the books)	24	30.00	20	25.00



The above Table and graph shows about the awareness of e resources and uses of e-resources. It is cleared that the maximum respondents are aware of the E-teaching materials (95%) and minimum the E-patents only (11.25%). the uses of E- resources also E-teaching materials (87.5%) and minimum E- conference Proceedings & E- Standards/Specifications (11.25%).

Table 3 Tool you prefer to use of E-Resources

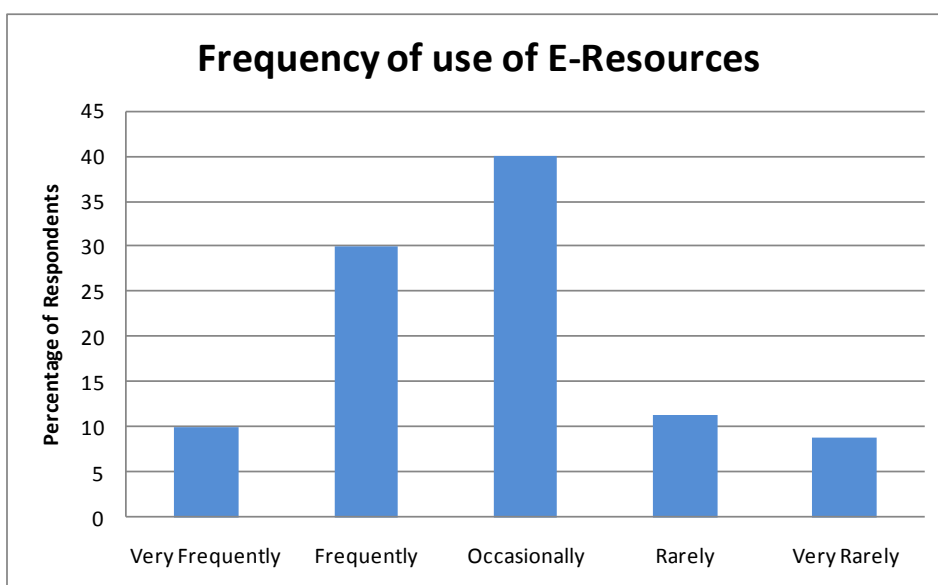
Devices	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Desk top Computer	48	60.00
Lap top	64	80.00
Mobile phone	68	85.00
Tablet	20	25.00



It was found from the above table and figure that (60%) of respondent’s access E-resources through Desktop Computer, while (80%) from Laptop, (85%) at the mobile phone and only 25% through tablets.

Table 4 Frequency of use of E-Resources

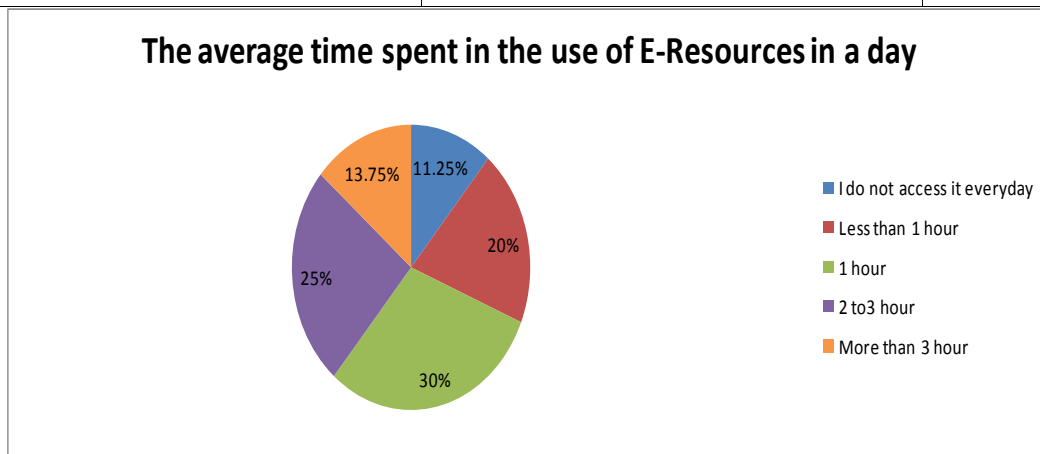
Frequency	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Very Frequently	08	10.00
Frequently	24	30.00
Occasionally	32	40.00
Rarely	09	11.25
Very Rarely	07	8.75
Total	80	100.00



The frequency of using E-resources by the students is shown in the table and figure. It may shows that the majority of the students (40%) using e-resources frequently where as (10%) students using e-resources “Very frequently” followed by “Frequently” (30%) “Rarely” (11.25%) & “Very rarely” (8.75%).

Table 5 The average time spent in the use of E-Resources in a day

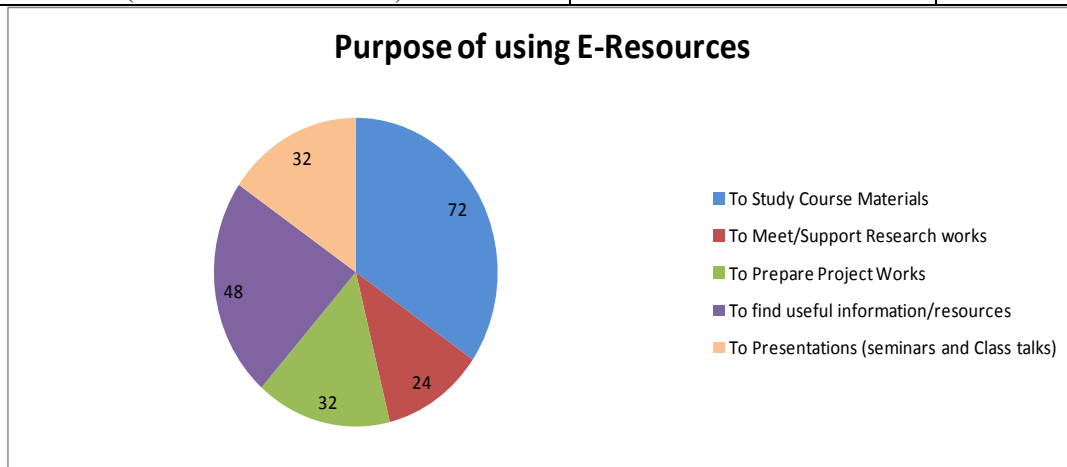
Particular	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
I do not access it everyday	09	11.25
Less than 1 hour	16	20.00
1 hour	24	30.00
2 to3 hour	20	25.00
More than 3 hour	11	13.75
Total	80	100.00



The above table and figure shows that the average time spent by the respondents is one hour 30% and more than 3 hours is 13.75%. 11.25% respondents are not using the every day.

Table 6 Purpose of using E-Resources

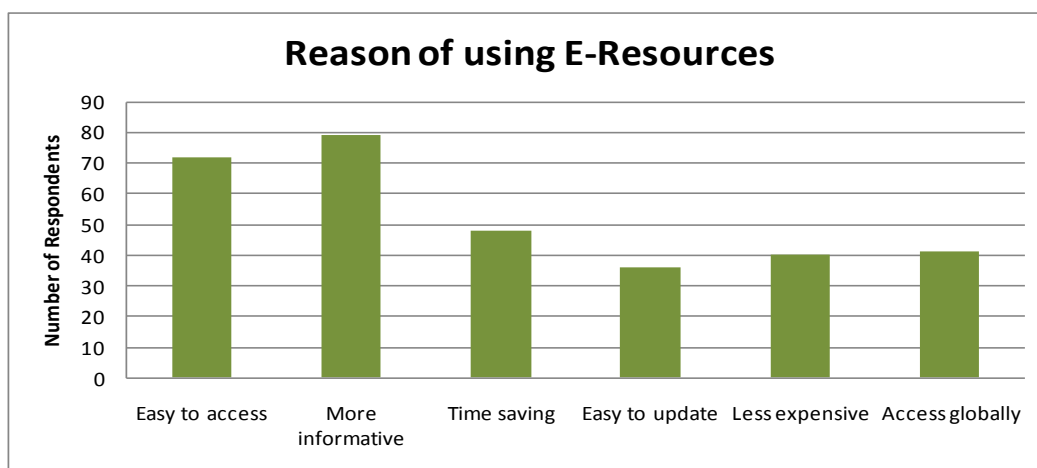
Purpose of Using	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
To Study Course Materials	72	90.00
To Meet/Support Research works	24	30.00
To Prepare Project Works	32	40.00
To find useful information/resources	48	60.00
To Presentations (seminars and Class talks)	32	30.00



The purpose of use of e-resources by the respondents is shown in the above table and figure. Indicates that more than (90%) of respondents mainly use e-resources for study course materials and to meet and support research works (30%). (40%) of the respondents using for prepare project works. Purpose followed by to find useful information /resources 60%& presentations (Seminars and class talk 30%).

Table 7 Reason for using E-Resources

Reason	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Easy to access	72	90.00
More informative	79	98.75
Time saving	48	60.00
Easy to update	36	45.00
Less expensive	40	50.00
Access globally	41	51.25



The reason for the use of e-resources by the respondents is shown in the above table and figure. It indicates that more than (90%) easy to access. Main reasons of use of e-resources followed by more informative (98.75%), time saving (60%), easy to update (45%), Less expensive (50%) and Access globally (51.25%).

Table 8 Problem facing while using of E-Resources

Problems	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Lack of Network	76	95.00
Slow access speed	48	60.00
Difficulty in finding relevant information	27	33.75
Infrastructure are not suitable	20	25.00
Library staff are not supportive	08	10.00

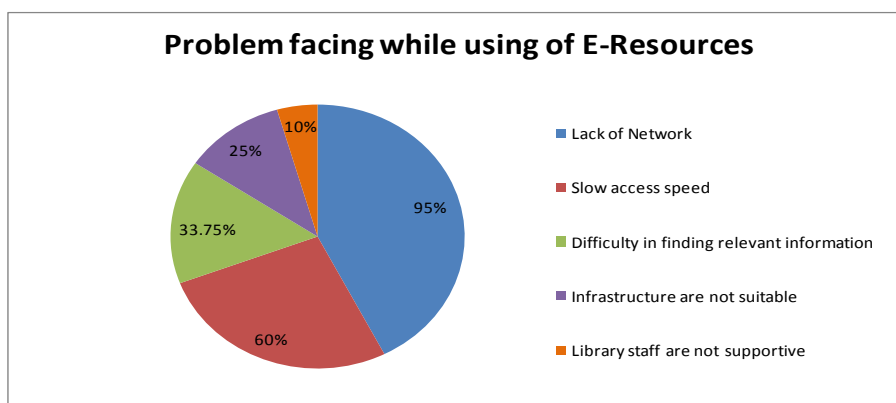


Figure 7

Respondents facing problem while using E-resources are represented in the above table and Figure. The main problem is lack of Network (95%), slow access speed (60%). Only (10%) is library staff are not supported.

Table 9 Need of Training and user education program

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	69	86.25
No	11	13.75
Total	80	100

The above table shows the need of training and user education program for the students are (86.25%) respondents agree that they need training and user education program.

5.0 Major findings of the study

1. All respondents are aware of E-Resources and most popular E-Resources are E- Books, E-Journals, E-Teaching materials and E-tutorials. The extensively Use of E-Resources are E-Journals, E-Teaching Materials E-tutorials and E-reports.
2. The most popular device for use of E-Resources is Mobile Phone.
3. 40.00 % of students are occasionally using of E-Resources.
4. 30.00% students were spending 1 hour per day to use of E-Resources
5. Majority of students (90.00%) are using of E-Resources for Study Course Materials
6. The main problem facing is lack of Network is (95%) for using of E-Resources
7. Main reason for the use of E-resources is more informative (98.75%).

6.0 Conclusion

The E-resource are very important in every time and anywhere. But important is that what is a position of actually at the education level. In this study, it is cleared that why we use the E-resources and how we use them. What type problem faced by the forestry students to use the E-resources. The main motto of this study is to solve these type problems in future and improve the use of the E-resources. It will be helpful to improve to the further studies of E-resources.

7.0 Reference

1. Dhanavandan, S.; Mohammed Esmail, S.; and Nagarajan, M., (2012) Use of Electronic Resources at Krishnasamy College of Engineering & Technology Library, Cuddalore Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 698. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/698>
2. Kumbhar Mallinath and Lohar M S, (2005) Students attitudes towards digital resources and services in B.I.E.T., Davanagere: A survey. Paper presented at Third International CALIBER held at CUSAT, Cochin, on 2-4 Feb.
3. Kaur, Baljinder; Verma, Rama. (Mar 2009) Use of Electronic Information Resources case study of Thapur University DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 67-73 <https://search.proquest.com/openview/d435ef37d580ebac7163092fb3bd212a/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=2028807>
4. Gakibayo, Anna; Ikoja-Odongo, J. R.; and Okello-Obura, Constant, "Electronic information resources utilization by students in mbarara university library" (2013). Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal). 869. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/869>
5. De Vicente, A. and Crawford, J. (2004), Use and awareness of electronic information services by academic staff at Glasgown Caledonian University library review Vol.53. No. 8, pp. 401-7