

USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN DR.V.K.R.V.RAO INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE DIGITAL LIBRARY

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Abstract:

In 21st century development of Information and Communication Technology has been mode of information changed from print base to electronic base. The electronic information resources and services have acquired a major portion of library collections. Electronic information otherwise called as digital information, in the new era is changing the duties and services in all fields from traditional to digital form. It supports education, research and development. These are stored and displayed digitally and accessed through computers and other electronic devices. These resources are mostly referred to as online or offline or database or digital content. Computer and other electronic resources has become an indispensable tool in our society. The main function of a library is to provide information to the users. With the help of electronic resources the staff, students and the researchers can access to the huge volume of information with speed and accuracy.

Keywords:

Introduction:

The major developments taking place in library and information centers today are the widespread availability and use of various kinds of electronic information resources and services. Electronic information materials have increasingly become the focus of learning, teaching, research and development of any institution in the recent years. The commonly available electronic information resources namely computers, CDROMS, OPACs, web databases, Internet, and other networked information Resources are competing with, and in some instances replacing the print-based information sources, which have been in place for centuries as the primary medium for storage and communication of recorded information.

Types of Electronic Resources and services.

Table- 1

Sl. No	Types of E-Resources	Description
1	E-Book	E-books is the many formats competing for prime time, including Adobe PDF, Microsoft Reader, e-Reader, Mobil Pocket Reader, EPUB, Kindle and I-Pad.
2	E-Journal	An e-journal is very important part of every library collection. e-Journals are one application of information technology.
3	E-Newspaper	An E- newspaper is also known as online newspaper or webNewspaper that exists on the World Wide Web or internet.
4	E-Magazines	An E-Magazine is very important part of every libraryCollection. E-Magazines are one application of information technology
5	Indexing and Abstracting Databases	These are the reference sources which provide bibliographic information about journal including abstracts of the articles
6	Full text database	Today are either free or with charges. E-databases is an organized collection of information of a particular subject or multidisciplinary subject areas, information within e-databases Can be searched and retrieved electronically.
7	Referencedatabase	These are many Dictionaries, Almanacs, and encyclopedias, Which are available on internet in electronic format?
8	Statisticaldatabase	These databases contain the numerical data useful for the massCommunity.
9	Imagecollection	Due to adventure of e- images facility this type of databases isDeveloped.
10	Multimedia Products	These types of databases are included images, Video's, audios and text, etc...
11	E-Thesis & Dissertations	These databases are contained with PhD thesis and DissertationPublished through e-format.
12	E-Clipping	The main objective of e- clipping is retrospective search andComprehensive analysis of new items.
13	E-Patents	E- patents is the exclusive right granted by the government toMake use of an invention for a specific period of time.
14	E-Standards	Written definition, limit rule, approved and monitored forComplains by authoritative agency.

Electronic Information services

Table - 2

Sl.No.	E-Information services	Abbreviations
1	Current Awareness Service	CAS
2	Selective dissemination of Information	SDI
3	E-Document Delivery Services	EDDS

4	Online Public Access Catalogue	OPAC
5	Current Awareness Service	CAS
6	Mobile Libraries	M-Libraries

Importance of Electronic Resources:

- ❖ Smooth the progress of easy replication into new media and sharing the data.
- ❖ Incorporation of special media (Image, Sound, Video etc.)
- ❖ Afford hyper links to related additional resources.
- ❖ The electronic resources unresponsive to environment exposure and if handle with care, it will prove huge stability which cannot be attained on paper based print media.
- ❖ The cost of e-resources is less than the print version
- ❖ It allocates the interactive facility.
- ❖ Have possible to preserve delicate / valuable unique materials.
- ❖ To access and recover appropriate articles, number of search engines is available
- ❖ It facilitates concurrent access to huge number of users.
- ❖ Numerous access and through limited networks become easy
- ❖ Smooth the progress of access to physically challenged persons.
- ❖ It consents to remote access from anywhere at anytime.
- ❖ The information preserves at standard interval and can be reserved always up-to-date in electronic media.

Feature of Electronic Resources

- ✚ It has 24x7 access and It saves space
- ✚ It is published instantly on the web before coming to printed document.
- ✚ E-resources can be access around the world without any geographical and time limitations.
- ✚ It can be subscribed through consortia or publisher or aggregator etc.
- ✚ Modification, alteration and updating can be made easily with in fraction of second.
- ✚ E-resources are available in the various files and formats that can be available very fast as they are uploaded on the server which save time, money, place and environment.
- ✚ Some of electronic information resources available in electronic only and offers.
- ✚ multimedia information which is not possible in the print format
- ✚ E-resources can be search, browse, access, copy, download quickly and customize
- ✚ According to your requirements.
- ✚ Linking feature facilitates link with in the documents as well as outside of the documents.
- ✚ Many users can use electronic resources simultaneously.
- ✚ Monitoring the usages of electronic information resources is possible in some extent.

About V.K.R.V. Rao Library

Library is one of essential part of every institution which helps Teachers, students and staff to enhance the knowledge through various resources such as books, Newspapers, Journals, Magazines, theses, project reports, current journals, back volumes, and also Electronic Resources etc... Dr.V.K.R.V. Rao Library is one of India's premier research libraries in social sciences. Since its inception in 1972, the library has been an integral part of the institution, providing efficient and timely support to the institute's faculties, researchers, PhD scholars as well as to policy makers, administrators, consultants, students from all over the country. The Library subscribes to a number of databases and e-books, e-research papers, e-thesis, e-publication e-journals related to social sciences and allied subjects. It provides Borrowing, Book Bank, OPAC, Reference services, digital library with high speed internet facilities, Reprographic, Wi-Fi etc.. For providing efficient service, extensive user's assistance is facilitated.

Objectives of the study:

1. To know the use pattern in utilizing the E- Resources in library.
2. To find out the frequency of use of electronic resources by the users in library.
3. To know the purpose of using the e-resources by the users.
4. To locate the source of maximum use of e-resources.
5. To know the use of different e-resources and services for the academic work by users.

Scope of the Study

The study offers a way to identify the acceptance of Electronic information resources and services along with its advantages, performances, user's satisfaction and obstacles which come during the use of Electronic information resources and services.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics based on gender:

Gender	Categories of the Respondents			Total
	Research Scholars	Teachers	Faculty Members	
Male	19	15	29	63 (60.57%)
Female	14	09	18	41 (39.42%)
Total	33	24	47	104 (100%)

The Table 3 indicates that responded to questionnaire from male respondents are high in Faculty Members 29 (27.88%) secondly Research scholars (18.26%) and low in teachers 15 (14.42%) whereas responded to questionnaire from female respondents are high in faculty members 18 (17.30%) and Research scholars 14 (13.46%) and low in teachers 09 (10.65%)

Table 2: Descriptive statistics based on age:

Age (in years)	Frequency	Percentage
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Up to 30	54	51.92 %
31 to 40	33	31.73 %
41 to 50	12	11.53 %
Above 50	5	4.80 %

As shown in the Table 2 majority of respondents was in below 30 years age group and amounted for 51.92 %. Between 31 to 41 age group was 31.73 % and 421 to50 age group was 11.53 % and 50 and above 4.80 % ofthem.

Table 3: Descriptive statistics based on education level:

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Graduation	41	39.42 %
Post-graduation	36	34.61%
PhD	27	25.96%
Total	104	100

From above Table 3, it was concluded that out of 104 respondents, 39.42 % graduation level and 34.61% respondents were representing post-graduation level and 25.96 % respondents was representing PhD scholars respectively. The data have been presented in graphical form in figure3.

Table 4: Frequency of Using E-resources:

It is essential to know how much time on an average the user is spending time of using the electronic resources. For knowing the frequency of the use of electronic resources by the users of Library the responses of respondents are tabulated in Table4.

Table 4: Frequency of Using E-resources:

Duration	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Daily	45	43.26 %
Weekly once/twice	23	22.11 %
2-3 times a Month	16	15.38 %
Monthly	12	11.53 %
Occasionally	08	07.69 %
Total	104	100 %

In response to the question how frequently do you use e-resources? The respondents have responded in different ways (Table-4) Majority of respondents used e-resources daily

(43.26%) and weekly once/twice (22.11%), 2-3 times a Month (15.38%). Only few respondents (07.69%) used e-resources occasionally.

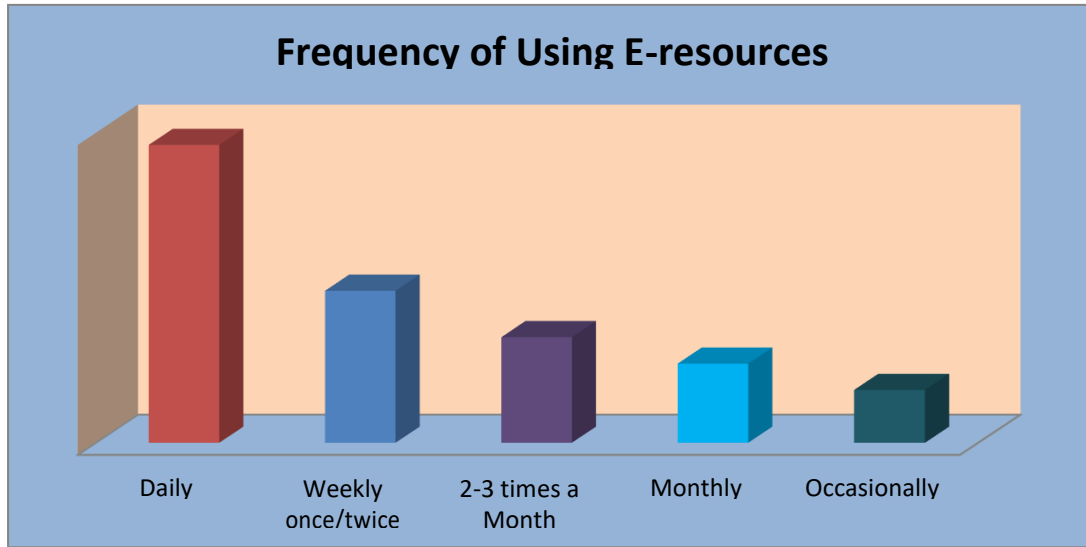


Table 5: Preference Level of Using E-resources:

Type	Number	Percentage
Electronic	56	53.84 %
Print	32	30.76 %
Both	16	15.38 %
Total	104	100 %

The result reveals that 53.84 % of respondents want to access only electronic version of information whereas only 30.76 % users want to read the printed version of information but 15.38 % respondents want to use both electronic and printed information.

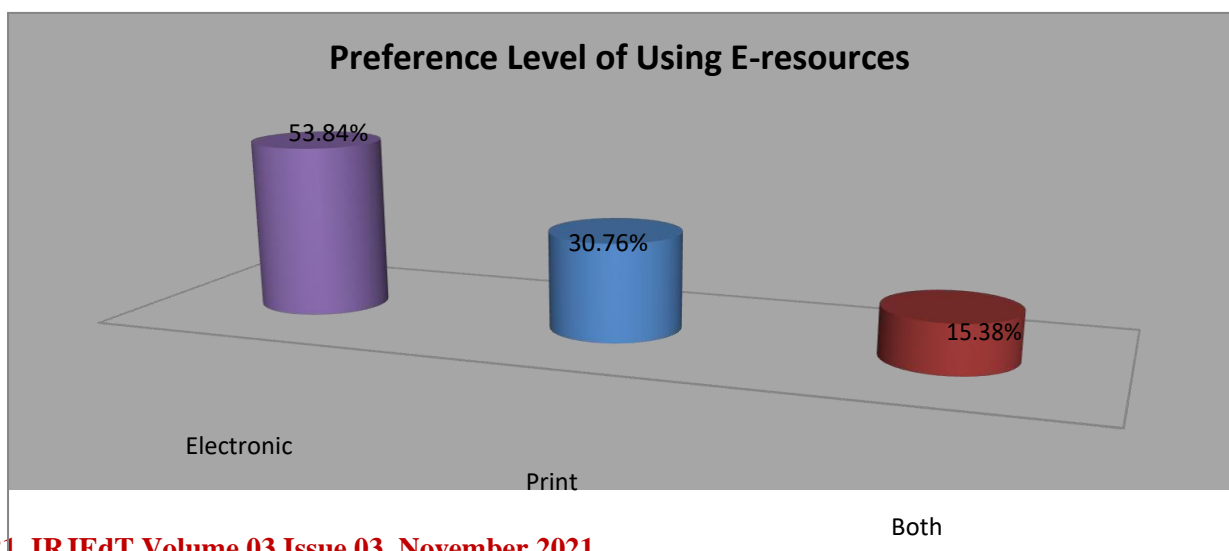


Fig - 7

Table 6: Types of E- Resources Used by users of Dr. V.K.R.V Rao library:

Sl.No.	Statement	Total no. of respondents	Most frequently	More frequently	Less frequently
A. Use of online E-resources					
1	E-journals	104	82 (78.84 %)	-	22 (21.15 %)
2	E-books	104	45 (43.26%)	19 (18.26%)	26 (25 %)
3	E-newspapers	104	41 (39.42 %)	63 (60.57 %)	-
4	E-reprints	104	-	71 (68.26 %)	33 (31.73 %)
5	ETD's	104	-	59 (56.73 %)	45 (43.26 %)
6	E-patents	104	-	-	104
7	E-magazines	104	27 (25.96 %)	12 (11.53 %)	67 (64.42 %)
8	Websites	104	87 (83.65%)	17 (16.34%)	-
B. Use of offline E-resources					

1	CD/DVD	104	12 (11.53 %)	63 (60.57 %)	29 (27.88%)
2	Pen Drive	104	96 (90.30%)	08 (07.69%)	-
3	Offline portable Computer database	104	-	43 (41.34%)	61 (58.65%)
4	Offline reference managers	104	28 (26.92%)	-	76 (73.07%)
5	Presentation software	104	76 (73.07%)	28 (26.92%)	-

Respondents were asked to the frequently use of different types of e- resources. Majority of respondents moderately used e-journals and it was 82 (78.84%) of them and then 22 (21.15 %) Less frequently used e- journals. According to the table 8, majority 45 (43.26%) of respondents used e- books and 26 (25 %) Less frequently used e resources. 63 (60.57 %) of respondents More Frequently used E-newspapers for gaining daily information and 41 (39.42 %) Most Frequently used E-newspapers. 71 (68.26 %) of respondents More Frequently used E reprints. 59 (56.73 %) of respondents More Frequently used ETD, s present days there no use of E-patents in library. 67 (64.42 %) of respondents Less Frequently used E- magazines and 87 (83.65%) of respondents Most frequently used Websites for searching and collect relevant information. Use of offline E-resources most important devices in academic activities in research libraries. 63 (60.57 %) of respondents More frequently used CD/DVD for save data and sharing information. 96 (90.30%) of respondents should be Most frequently used pen drive and Databases is used for store special information used to manage the data in any library therefore 61 (58.65%) of respondents Less Frequently used Offline portable Computer database and 28 (26.92%) of respondents Most frequently used Offline reference managers, 76 (73.07%) of respondents Most frequently used Presentation software's for propose of teaching, guidelines, projects, research assignment works, and statistical report Presentation.

Table 7: Purpose of Using Electronic Resources:

SL. No	Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up-to date subject Information	23	22.11 %
2	Teaching, Assignments and seminar presentations	17	16.34 %
3	Research works	32	30.76 %
4	To find relevant specialization information	12	11.53 %
5	Career Development	09	8.65 %
6	Getting current information	07	6.73 %
7	For communication	04	3.84 %
Total		104	100.00

Table 7 shows that Purpose of using electronic Resources. In this study, 23(22.11%) respondents are using the electronic Resources for Up-to date subject Information. This is followed by 17(16.34%) respondents are using the electronic Resources to Teaching, Assignments and seminar presentations, 32(30.76%) respondents are using the electronic Resources For Research works, 12(11.53%) respondents are using the electronic Resources for To find relevant specialization information, 09 (8.65 %) respondents are using the electronic Resources For Career Development, and 07(6.73 %) respondents are using the electronic Resources For Getting current information, 04 (3.84 %) respondents are using the electronic Resources For communication.

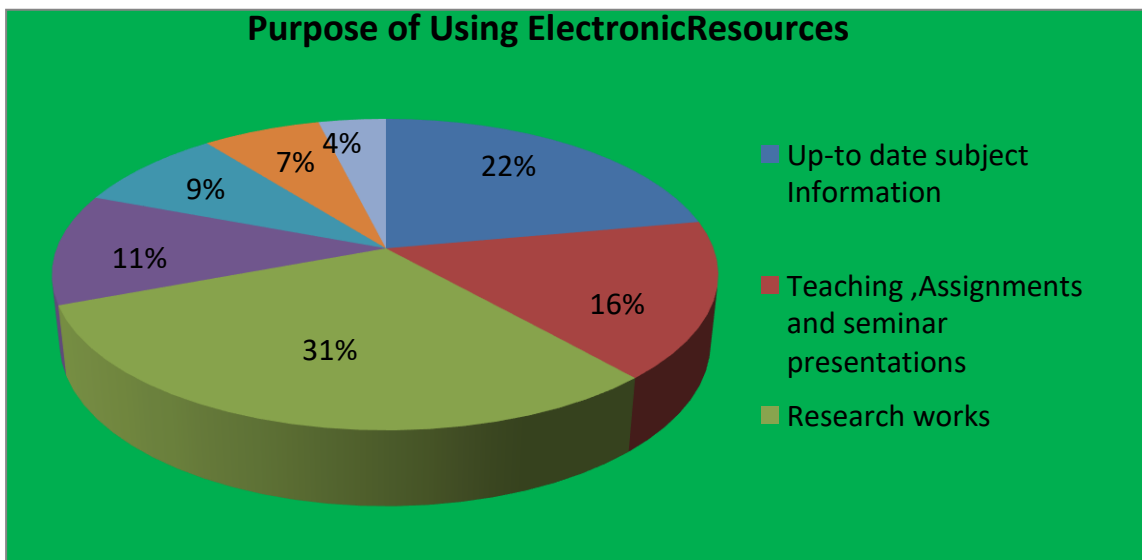


Fig - 8

Table 8: Use of Various Types of Electronic Resources Preferred More for Research Assignments, Study & Teaching Works.

Types of Electronic Resources	No. of Responses	Percentage of responses
CD-ROMs/Online Databases	13	12.5 %
Online Journals	23	22.11 %
E - Books	09	8.65 %
E - Thesis	11	10.7 %
Library Catalogue (OPACs)	19	18.26 %
Internet/Web -based Resources	29	27.88 %
Total	104	100 %

The study shows that 29 (27.88 %) respondents use Internet/Web -based Resources followed by 23 (22.11 %) respondents using Online Journals 19 (18.26 %) respondents using Library Catalogue (OPACs), 13 (12.5 %) respondents using CD-ROMs / Online Databases, 11 (10.07%) respondents using E-thesis and 09 (8.65 %) respondents using E-books.

Findings:

- ❖ In this study 120 questionnaires were distributed to Teachers, research Scholars and Faculty in Dr.V.K.R.V. Rao social science Digital Library and this study received back 104 (86.66%) responses.
- ❖ The responses for Gender-wise Distribution of questionnaires received 63 (60.57%) Male respondents and 41(39.42 %) Female responses. So, Male teachers, Research scholars and faculties are more actively participated than their counterparts.
- ❖ The age Group up to age 30 years are most active in the use of electronic information Resource and services i.e., 54 (51.92%) responses are belonging to this group.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents 36 (34.61%) are Research scholars, 20 (19.23%) teachers and 48 (46.15%) faculties are have been used electronic information resources by majority.
- ❖ The majority of respondents using electronic information resources Daily i.e., 45 (43.26 %) whereas least number of respondents i.e., Monthly 12 (11.53%) use more than occasionally 8(7.69%).
- ❖ Majority of the respondents use electronic information resources through Own Chamber 57 (54.80 %) 27 (27.88 %) from the library and 18 (17.30%) from the departmental

computer section.

- ❖ Majority of the respondents prefer only electronic version of information 56 (53.84%), whereas 32 (30.76%) users want to read the printed version of information. 16 (15.38%) respondents want to use both.
- ❖ The study showed that “online E-resources” 82(78.84 %) are most preferred for research assignments, study & teaching work by the users of Dr.V.K.R.V. Rao Library.
- ❖ The study clearly indicated that 96 (90.30%) users have been use offline E-resources for research assignments, presentation and teaching activities.
- ❖ The study showed that majority of scientists 32 (30.76%) is using the electronic resources for “research purpose”, which is highest.

Summary:

The major developments taking place in library and information centers today are the widespread availability and use of various kinds of electronic information resources and services. Electronic information materials have increasingly become the focus of learning, teaching, research and development of any institution in the recent years. The commonly available electronic information resources namely computers, CDROMS, OPACs, web databases, Internet, and other networked information Resources are competing with, and in some instances replacing the print-based information sources, which have been in place for centuries as the primary medium for storage and communication of recorded information. The study also aims to know the use of electronic resources and services like CD-ROM, online databases, online journals, Internet, e-mail and search engines, and also methods of using digital resources by faculty members. The investigator made an attempt in this chapter to describe introduction to electronic information resources and services, concept, meaning, definition, importance of electronic information resources, feature of electronic information source and use of electronic information source and services.

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