

Vol 5 Issue 11 Dec 2015

ISSN No : 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

Executive Editor
Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-Chief
H.N.Jagtap

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty
Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Mr. Dikonda Govardhan Krushanahari
Professor and Researcher ,
Rayat shikshan sanstha's, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur.

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, IasiMore

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikar Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotiya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.org



USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF PANDHARPUR CITY: A CASE STUDY

Satyawan M. Bagal

Librarian – College Of Engineering Pandharpur.



Satyawan M. Bagal

ABSTRACT

The term 'Online resource' is a broader term. It may be content from a website, blog, wiki, discussion form, discussion group, online journal etc. In the era of information technology, online resources are one of the main tools for dissemination of information to the academicians. This study aimed

at the purpose for which the Internet is used, its impact, problems faced by the Engineering colleges faculty members. The present study shows and define the various aspects of Internet use such as, frequency of internet use, frequently used place, frequently used sites, purposes for which the Internet is used, use of Internet services, problems faced by the faculty members.

KEYWORDS : Internet use, Engineering Colleges, Technology, Online Resources.

INTRODUCTION :

In the fast-emerging and ever-growing information explosion it is very difficult to retrieve particular information without wasting time. Recent advances in the field of information technology contribute



significantly to improve the services of libraries. Now-a-days libraries are not only seen with printed document and non-print document but also with computers. The impact of technologies such as CD-ROMs, multimedia, computer networks, Internet, etc. have lead to a paperless society. With technology developing at a rapid pace in this information era, growing enthusiasm for online resources is becoming ever more popular and significant. It is timely to consider how information access methods of online resources are changing, notably whether provision for new technology has a place within higher education libraries. Faculty members in most of the countries, nowadays, tend to rely more on computer-based resources, sometimes, more than the students for sending mails, watching video,

sending free e-cards etc. But faculty members may use online resources in much more useful way too, such as Administrative tools for the routine administration of courses, advertising the class, circulating copies of the syllabus, assigning discussion groups, getting course news, announcing subject/topic assignments for a specific group, uploading lecture notes and e-resources, as well as creating electronic discussion groups and e-mail lists.

The online resources available in a library play a prominent role in facilitating access to required information to the faculty members in an easy and swift manner. Further, one need not go to library to make use of print formats as the digital resource can be made use of by any user through online access via networks or authentication methods at any time comfortably sitting at home or office. Leu (2000) pointed-out, "Literacy is rapidly and continuously changing as new technologies for information and communication repeatedly appear and new environments for exploring these technologies are continuously crafted by users".

This paper explores from the user-perspective, the use of e-resources, limited to the through a case study among engineering faculty members of the engineering colleges based in Pandharpur City. It investigates the current habits and needs of faculty members regarding online resource provision by engineering college libraries. The research is aimed to discover what type of online resources, the faculty member's access for their academic work, and the purpose of use of online resource, with a focus on how they feel online resources of their library could be developed. Identifying the right-type of online resources, and in the user expected format, alongside, studying their current and desired use of online resource for education, supports decision making on the potential of online resource 'within libraries' service provision.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the demographic profile of the faculty members.
- 2) To study the type of online resources.
- 3) To know the purpose of using online resources.
- 4) To find out impact of online resource of the faculty members.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A huge amount of literature is available on the use of digital technology in academic libraries of India. Here is a brief overview of the most relevant studies to the subject. This section includes studies related to the application of Digital technologies in Academic libraries of different states of India.

Several researchers have carried out studies of the faculty member's use of E-resources. Few of the relevant studies on the topic have been discussed. Sujath, and Mudhol (2008) examined the use of electronic information sources by the teachers/scientists, research scholars and postgraduate students in the college of fisheries, Mangalore. Kumar, and Kumar, (2010) examined the perception and use of e-resources and the internet by the academicians from engineering, medical and management in Bangalore City, India. Satpathy, Sunil and Rout, (2010) evaluated 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. Mulla (2011) studied the use of electronic resources by the faculty members of HKBK College of Engineering carried out a survey of faculty members and research scholars on use and user perception of e-resources in Annamalai University, Chidambaram, India. Despite availability of wide range of e-resources, the frequency of their use was low. The reasons identified for this were lack of time, lack of awareness, lack of subject coverage and slow downloading. Sharma (2009) investigated the use and impact of e-resources at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha

University, India. Majority of teachers and research scholars preferred to use e-journals in comparison with other e-resources. The author found that the teachers and research scholars used Science Direct and Springer Link often, respectively. Galyani and Talawar (2008) examined the use of e-journals at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India. The questionnaire survey showed that a growing interest in e-journals among the users at Indian Institute of Science. E-journals were mostly used for research needs and PDF was the most preferred format. The fact that users had free access to e-journals at all hours from their own computers seemed to be the most appealing feature. Bangalore. Kumar and Kumbar, (2012) evaluated the use of electronic resources among the faculty in five autonomous engineering colleges in Bengaluru.

Kavitha, (2013) studied to know the sources and purpose of accessing resources and the use of electronic resources by teachers of degree college in Cuddalore district. Dhanavandan, Mohammed Esmail and Nagarajan (2012) conducted a study to find out the utilization of e-resources among the students and faculty members of Krishnasamy College of Engineering and Technology, Cuddalore and found that majority of the users (42%) indicated that they preferred print version of resources for their convenience; 113 users are aware of facilities and services of digital library and make use of it. Only 12% of the respondents use e-resources rarely. Most (45%) of the students use the e-resources for studying and 18.6 % of users for updating the knowledge. Half of the users (55 %) preferred electronic journals and e-books and 28 % of respondents preferred CDs/DVDs. Thanuskodi (2012) conducted a survey of post graduate students and research scholars of Faculty of Arts in the Annamalai University and found that the majority of users are aware about the availability of e-resources. The result reveals that 47.78 % of respondents want to access only electronic version whereas only 32.78% users want to read the printed journals but 19.44% respondents want to use both electronic and printed version. Majority of the respondents (76.66%) use e-resources for writing papers.

METHODOLOGY

a) **Research Type:** The study undertaken by the researcher belongs to descriptive research study. The researcher has used survey method in his study.

b) **Sample Size:** The researcher collected data from three engineering colleges in pandharpur City. College of engineering Pandharpur, Sinhgad College of engineering and Karmyogi College of engineering. 100 faculty members were randomly selected as the sample for the study.

c) **Tool for Data Collection:** Questionnaire is the tool selected by the research for collecting data from the chosen sample. A simple but a clearly presented questionnaire was used as a tool.

e) **Method of data collection:** The questionnaires were distributed to the faculty members by the researcher personally. The duly filled-in questionnaires were collected back from them immediately after they were filled. Simple random method is used for data collection. In addition to questionnaire method, interview schedule and observation method were also used to collect required information as a supplement to the questionnaire method.

f) **Data Analysis and Interpretation:** The data collected was simplified by means by tables – single column and double column or triple column tables – prepared. The tabulated data was analysed with simple percentage method in MS Excel to draw necessary inferences.

NEED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY:

In today's era number of people accessing internet has coupled up with the passing time and the information provided on the web. Internet is the modern and basic way for the information access in many departments basically in teaching, learning and research. Faculty members are depending more and more on the Internet for their various educational purposes. The present survey is, therefore, an attempt to assess the effectiveness of Internet as an educational tool, and what role it actually plays in the educational system with special reference to the engineering colleges in the Pandharpur City.

Internet has become the inseparable part of today's engineering educational system. It is, therefore, important to find out up-to what extent they are using this facility for their enrichment purposes as well as to gain and give information as and when needed. As an engineering colleges provide internet facility to both the teachers and the students and expect them to use for educational purpose at any time. It is very necessary to conduct a survey to determine whether internet is used for academic activities in a right manner and help to increase the academic efficiency of the faculty members.

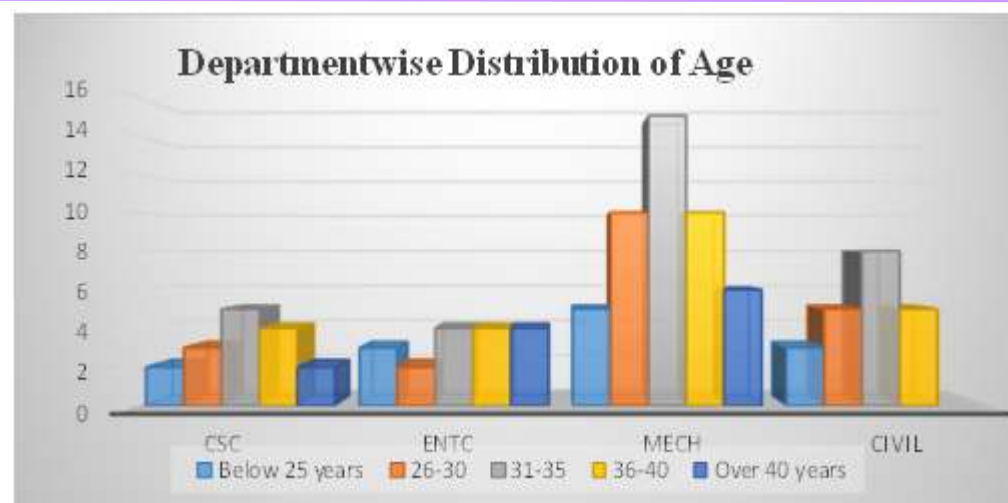
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**Demographic Profile of the Faculty Members**

First few questions of the survey dealt with demographic profile of the faculty members. The 100 faculties of diverse background, who were surveyed, varied in their age, gender, qualification, departments and place of work etc.

Table 01 Department wise distribution of Age

Age	CSE	ENTC	MECH	CIVIL	Total
Under 25 years	2	3	5	3	13
	12.5%	21.42%	10.86%	12.5%	13%
26-30	3	2	10	5	20
	18.75%	14.28%	21.73%	20.83%	20%
31-35	5	4	15	8	32
	31.25	28.57%	32.60%	33.33%	32%
36-40	4	4	10	5	23
	25%	28.57%	21.73%	20.83	23%
Over 40 years	2	1	6	3	12
	12.5%	7.14%	13.04%	12.5%	12%
Total	16	14	46	24	100
Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(Source- Primary Data)



Note: CSE= Computer Science, ENTC=Electrical and Tele Communication, MECH =Mechanical, CIVIL=Civil Engineering

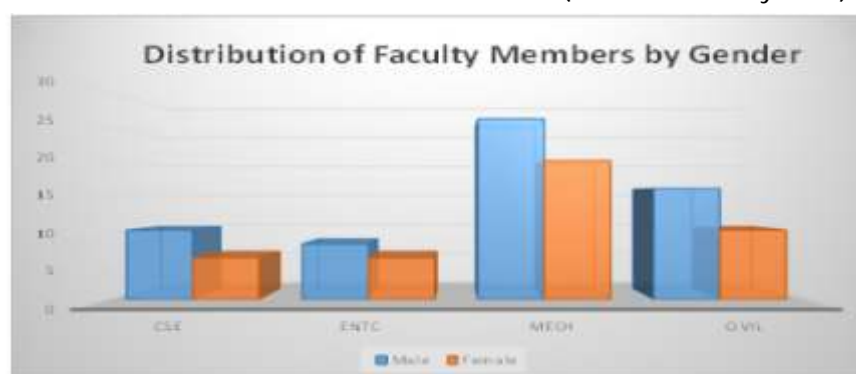
From Table 01, out of the 100 samples selected for the study, majority of the samples belonged to the age group of 31-35 years (32%), followed by the age group of between 36-40 years (23%) , 26-30 years (20%), below 25 years (13%) and very few of them were in the age group of over 40 years(12%). Further it is clear that 16 of the sample belonged to computer Science & Engineering, 14 of the electronics and Tele communication engineering , 46 of them mechanical engineering and 24 of them were from civil engineering.

Distribution of Faculty Members by Gender

Table-2 Distribution of faculty Members by Gender

Department	Male	Female	Total
CSE	10	6	16
ENTC	8	6	14
MECH	26	20	46
CIVIL	16	8	24
Total	60	40	100

(Source- Primary Data)



The Gender-wise distributions of the faculty members by department wise are given in the

Table-2. From the above table gender-wise distribution revealed that majority of them were males (60%) and remaining 40% of them were female respondents.

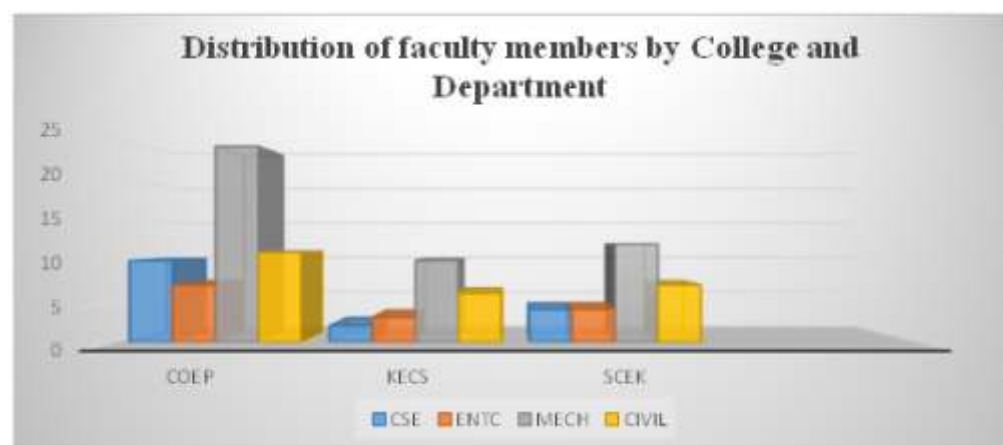
Distribution of faculty members by College and Department

100 Questionnaires were distributed among the faculty members of all the four departments coming under the three different engineering colleges in Pandharpur City.

Table No.3 Distribution of faculty members by College and Department

Name of the College	CSE	ENTC	MECH	CIVIL	Total
College of Engineering Pandharpur	10	7	24	11	52
Karmyogi Engineering College , Shelve	2	3	10	6	21
Shinhgad College of Engineering, Korti	4	4	12	7	27
	16	14	46	24	100

(Source- Primary Data)



The analysis of Fig. 3 college wise shows that, out of 100 faculty members surveyed 52 % of the faculty members belong to COEP, 21 % of them belong to KECS, 27 % of them belong to SCEK Whereas department wise analysis of the table shows, the department of electronics and Tele Communication has a response rate of 14 % and Computer Science 16%. In the department of civil engineering the response rate is 24%. The highest rate of response 46 was from department of mechanical engineering.

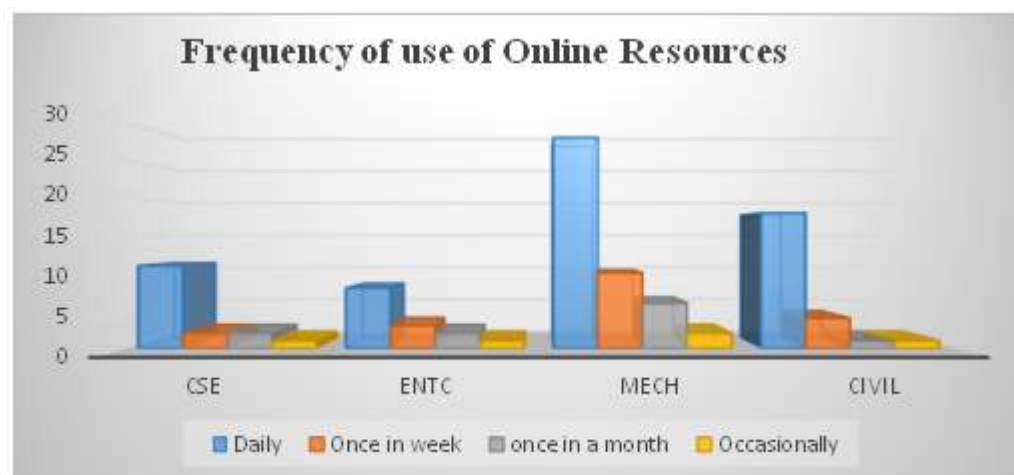
Frequency of use of online resources

The results of the analysis shown in the Fig. 4 shows the frequency of use of online resource by the faculty members of various departments based on the questionnaire.

Table No. 4 Frequency of use of online resources

Name of the Department	Daily	Once in a week	Once in a month	Occasionally	Total
CSE	11	2	2	1	16
ENTC	8	3	2	1	14
MECH	28	10	6	2	46
CIVIL	18	4	1	1	24
Total	65	19	11	5	100

(Source- Primary Data)



It is observed from the Fig. 4 that the highest usage of online facility on daily basis respectively recorded are 65%, weekly basis respectively recorded are 19 % and monthly basis respectively recorded are 11% and on occasional basis respectively recorded are 5% from Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, and of the faculties by Electronics and Tele communication engineering and Civil Engineering.

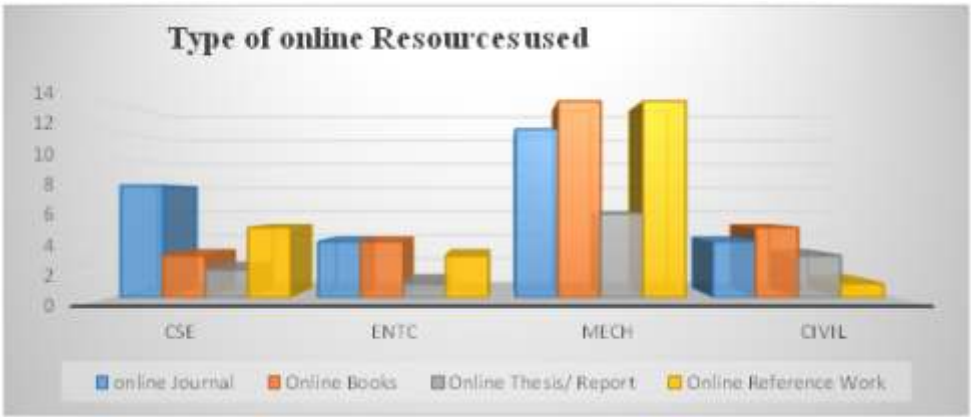
Type of online resources used

The department wise distribution of faculty members according to the type of usage of online resources When the responses were elicited for the type of online resource used, it was found that 46% of the faculty members uses for online journals, 18% of the faculty members uses for online books, 20% of the faculty members uses for online reference work and 18% of the faculty members use for online thesis/reports.

Table No. 5 Type of online resources used

Name of the Department	Online Journal	Online Books	Online Thesis/Report	Online Reference Work	Total
CSE	8	3	2	3	16
ENTC	4	4	1	5	14
MECH	12	14	6	14	46
CIVIL	4	5	3	12	24
Total	28	26	12	34	100

(Source- Primary Data)



Purpose of use of online resources

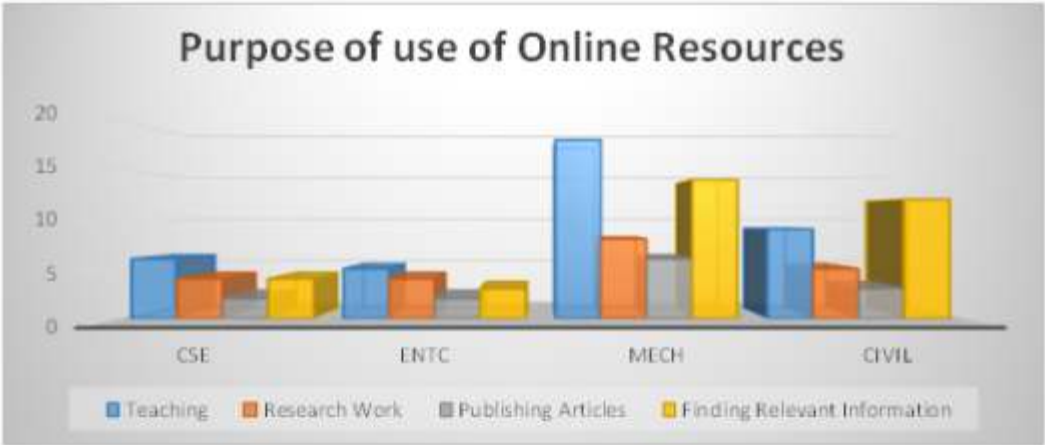
Online resources act as modal point for providing various academic supports to faculty members.

Table No. 6 Purpose of use of online resources

Name of the Department	Teaching	Research Work	Publishing Articles	Finding Relevant Information	Total
CSE	6	4	2	4	16
ENTC	5	4	2	3	14
MECH	18	8	6	14	46
CIVIL	9	5	3	7	24
Total	38	21	13	28	100

(Source- Primary Data)

The analysis of the feedback of the faculty members on purpose of use of online resources is shown in Fig. 6. The Fig. 6 is the result of the responses that were elicited with respect to the use of online resources and it was found that 38% of the faculty members used for teaching, 28 % of the faculty members found relevant information in the area of specialization, 21% of the faculty members for research work and only 13% of the faculty members used for publishing articles.



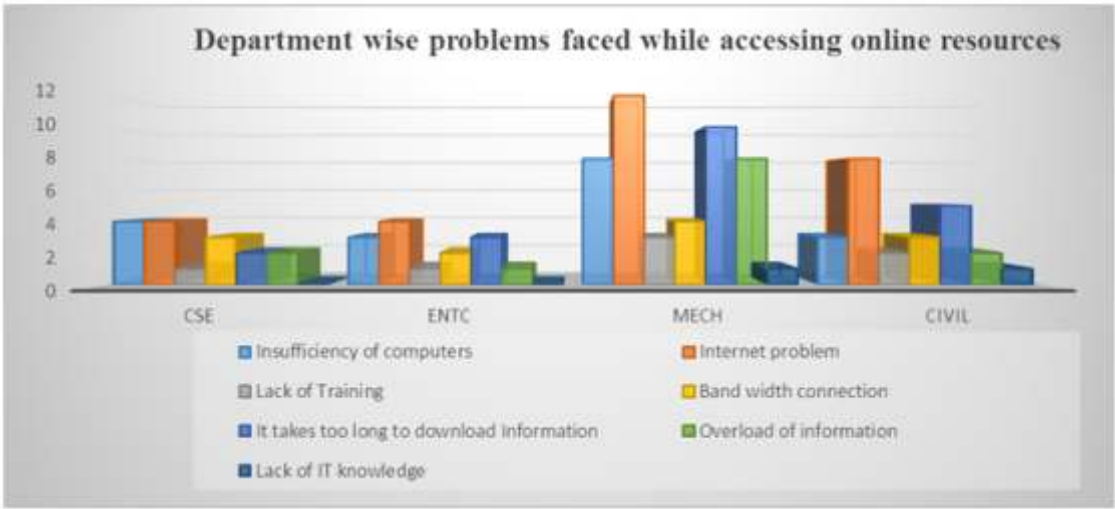
Problems faced while accessing online resources

Though online resource has become a common information source among the academic and research community, there are certain problems faced by the faculty members when accessing online resources. The specific problems faced are given in table-7. The table shows that the problems faced while accessing online resources, 28 % of the faculty members say internet problem, followed by 18 % of the faculty members say insufficiency of computers. Followed by 20 % of the faculty members say it takes too long to download information, 13% of the faculty members say overload of information,7% of the faculty members say lack of training, 12% of the faculty members say band width connecting and only 2% of the faculty members say lack of IT knowledge.

Table No. 7 Department wise problems faced while accessing online resources

Name of the Department	Problems							Total
	Insufficiency of computers	Internet problem	Lack of Training	Band width connection	It takes too long to download information	Overload of information	Lack of IT knowledge	
CSE	4	4	1	3	2	2	0	16
ENTC	3	4	1	2	3	1	0	14
MECH	8	12	3	4	10	8	1	46
CIVIL	3	8	2	3	5	2	1	24
Total	18	28	7	12	20	13	2	100

(Source- Primary Data)



SUGGESTIONS

Overall, it can be accepted that most of the faculty members from various departments and engineering colleges agreed that the usage of online resources are advantageous and helps to improve their content delivery and teaching and learning process. Hence to overcome the problems faced by the faculty members, the following suggestions are made. The libraries should procure latest editions of books and other information resource not only relating to syllabus but also in general. The library staffs should create a healthy reading environment in the library and they should guide and motivate the users to inculcate reading habits. The Libraries should subscribe to electronic information

resources and update the physical Information Technology infrastructures for providing better library services.

- 1) To focus on the exact method and type of searching the desired content, User orientation sessions and workshops on how to search retrieve and use online resources should be arranged for the faculties.
- 2) To promote the usage for downloading the premium content developed by premier institutions and developers from various disciplines, more number of computers, networked and with sufficient band width should be made available.
- 3) Information relevant to the course should be made available.
- 4) Access to online resource should be made available at libraries and colleges.
- 5) Awareness about online resource among faculties must be increased for maximizing their usage. Charts and tables of various web sites and their contents can be displayed in the Library.

CONCLUSION

The First Grade College libraries should build collection of both print and electronic version of information resources. Due to tremendous development in the area of internet and information technology, more and more of the educational resources are being produced, distributed and accessed in the digital format. The dependency on internet and its services is increasing every day. The libraries should motivate, create awareness about usage of electronic information resources and services available online/offline to academic community.

Google was the most popular search engine for retrieving information on the Internet. Majority of academicians use online resources for teaching purpose. As most of the academicians learnt about online resources on trial and error method, an online or hands-on workshop orientation is required to train them. Online and face to face orientation and workshops could be used to market library online resources and services.

REFERENCES:-

1. Leu, D.J., Jr. (2000). Literacy and technology: deictic consequences for literacy education in an information age. In M.L. Kamil, P.B. Mosenthal, P.D. Pearson, & R. Barr (Eds.), *Handbook of reading research* (Vol. pp. 743-770). Mahwah, NJ
2. Sujatha, H. R., & Mudhol, M. V. (2008). Use of electronic information sources at the college of fisheries, Mangalore, India. *Annals of Library and Information Studies (ALIS)*, 55(3), 234-245. Retrieved October 4, 2013, from <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/2446/1/ALIS%2055%283%29%20234-245>.
3. Kumar, G. K., & Kumbar, M. (2012). Use and search pattern of electronic resources in five autonomous engineering colleges (Bengaluru). *Trends in Information Management (TRIM)*, 8(2), 90-99. Retrieved October 4, 2013, from <http://ojs.uok.edu.in/ojs/index.php/crdr>.
4. Satpathy, S. K., & 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. Retrieved October 4, 2013, from <http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/455>.
5. Mulla, (2011) " Use of Electronic Resources by Faculty Members in HKBK College of Engineering: A Survey", *Library Philosophy and Practice*, May 2011.
6. Sharma, C. (2009). Use and Impact of E-Resources at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (India): A Case Study. *Electronic Journal of Academic and Special librarianship*, 01), 58-64.
7. Kavitha, T. (2013). Use of electronic resources by teacher of degree college in Cuddalore district.

International Journal of Research in Engineering and Applied Sciences, 3(3), 62-63.

8. Galyani Moghaddam, G., & Talawar, V. G. (2008). The use of scholarly electronic journals at the Indian Institute of Science: A case study in India, *Interlending & Document Supply*, 36(1), 15–29. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from www.emeraldinsight.com/ (doi:10.1108/02641610810856354).

9. Thanuskodi, S. & Ravi, S. (2011). Use of Internet by the Social Science Faculty of Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, India. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. Retrieved June 14, 2012, from <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/633>.

10. Sinha, Manoj Kumar., Bhattacharjee, Sucheta and Bhattacharjee, Sudip, (2013). ICT and Internet Literacy Skills for Accessing to E-Resources available under N-LIST Programme : A Case Study of College Library Users of Barak Valley, South Assam. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. Paper 948. Retrieved from <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/948>

11. Sharma, Sanjeev, Singh, Harjeet and Mishra, Manish Kumar (2008). Use of Internet by Teachers and Research Scholars in Kurukshetra University. *Library Progress (International)*, 28 (2), 155-160.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Indian Streams Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.org