

Use of Electronics Resources in KBN Degree College Library

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Abstract:

Libraries have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals and magazines have changed into e-books, e-journals and e-magazines. This has increased the global dissemination of information. Electronic resources are easily accessible in the remote areas. Such kind of digital information is available in library and information centers or libraries or digital or knowledge libraries in anywhere in the world.

The library is regarded as the 'nerve centre of knowledge', the centre of intellectual life and the heart and soul of the academic institution. This means that discoveries are actually made in the library and subsequently tested in the laboratory.

Introduction:

In olden days librarian was a custodian for library collection, when printing press was invented the printed material gradually increased and document management and retrieval, circulate the collection, reference service were duties of librarian in medieval, now computer was invented the Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) entered into library to do Digital collection management, online services, open access and digital libraries maintenance, step into virtual libraries, Barcode, RFID services in circulation, Stock verification, Reports Submission were easy to the Librarian with Information & Communication Technology. Computer was entered into all professions and speed up the all activities and change the Profession like Librarian is now Information Scientist.

In Library also computer was entered and change the Library activities. The Information and communication Technologies (ICT) the enormous change in library Services like Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) for Searching the Books etc.

Libraries use ICT for better services and satisfying diverse user needs.

Libraries have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals and magazines have changed into e-books, e-journals and e-magazines. This has increased the global dissemination of information. Electronic resources are easily accessible in the remote areas.

The Knowledge play key role in the Academic Institution. The knowledge gained by the Students and Staff by the Utilization of Library resources, familiar with computer and ICT equipments operation to gain knowledge and express in the dias.

In this project makes a studying a survey in KBN Degree College Undergraduate, post-Graduate and faculty members were using electronic resources of their Library.

The present study makes an attempt in this direction by studying survey of users with regard to different electronic resources usage in the kbn degree college library.

Statement of the Problem: The present survey has been designed to explore "USE OF ELECTRONICS RESOURCES IN KBN DEGREE COLLEGE LIBRARY" by the students of undergraduate, post-graduate, and faculty. Which was affiliated to Krishna University, Andhra Pradesh.

Need and Importance of the Project:

The project selected for the Study is entitled “USE OF ELECTRONICS RESOURCES IN KBN DEGREE COLLEGE LIBRARY .The usage of electronics resources survey was improve the existing Library Services,plan for new services,with limited financial resources how to serve more and evaluate the performance of library.

Objectives:

1. The KBN College networking and Internet service need to be strengthened by improving the bandwidth for quick access to the available e-resources.
2. Besides UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium, more e-resources in various disciplines need to be subscribed.
3. The Central Library needs to arrange various users’ orientation programmes for faculty members for the optimum use of available e-resources.
4. E-books and other e-resources should be acquired by the library besides e-journals and databases.
5. More high speed computer terminals should be installed in various departments, departmental libraries, computer laboratories with access to Internet.
6. Library may provide content updates of e-resources to the faculty members at regular intervals.
7. In Wi-Fi campus improve the signal Strength and establish Wi-Fi Boosters that the users can use more online e-resources and Internet within all corners of the campus.
8. Library should conduct users’ survey to know the usage of e-resources and the future needs of the users from time to time.
9. Scope for further research users are dependent on e-resources for their required information and to keep themselves up-to-date in their subject area. Present in Digital era students and faculty members access more and more e-resources in their respective departments or personal desktop or laptop, it seems to be more hypothetical. Then the role libraries in the age of e-resources will increase

Methodology:

The Data will be collecting through the Questionnaire method.

Size of the Sample:

In order to study the usage of electronics Resources by the students and staff in KBN Degree college Library. There are different categories of students are Under graduate and post graduate and faculty in KBN Degree College.

Hypothesis: There would be no significant differences in usage of e-resources in the library with different information resources, services and facilities available in their libraries between the students, post-graduate students and faculty members.

Review of the literature:

Anuradha and Usha (2006:20) reported the use of e-books in academic and research endeavors at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India. The study revealed that the students tended to use e-books more often than faculty members and staff. The users of the e-books mostly used reference and technical material in particular. The scholar suggests that e-books should be procured by the virtual libraries according to the needs and demands of users.

Koganuramath (2007:156) stated the growth and development of digital libraries which provided abundant electronic information resources and services to the mankind. The scholar noted that digital library collection was improved considerably in India. The study also offered certain suggestions for effective management of digital libraries in India.

Benine et.al (2008:40) studied the status of electronic resources and services in the Central Library and the branch

libraries which had made significant efforts to ensure both physical and web accessibility in their services. The scholars suggested that special service such as book-delivery service, the ICT training for the blind and the special user education programmes for disadvantaged and dyslexic children and other users in modern society.

Adebisi (2009:03) assessed the access, utility and resource sharing co-operatives engaged by the Federal Polytechnic Libraries in South West geo-political zone in Nigeria. The study revealed that there were adequate ICT awareness facilities but no effective resource sharing initiative among the libraries. The researcher suggested that digitization and resource sharing would facilitate better access and utility of electronic information resources and services of polytechnic libraries.

Naik and Akshatha (2010:205) conducted the electronic resources and services in Indian virtual environment and noted that full text delivery, end-user involvement and digitization of library services had become important components of modern virtual library management. The researchers have suggested that virtual libraries need strategic planning and development of cost-effective electronic information technologies in order to provide high quality services to the users.

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Dalvi (2010:72) described the role of information literacy in the use of e-resources and services in Mumbai and noted that information literacy played a key role in helping to prepare students for the rapidly changing complex information environment. The scholar suggested that universities should develop information literacy standards and motivate the teachers and students to enhance the utility of electronic resources and services.

Wawire and Messah (2010:313) discussed the acquisition of electronic information resources and services in the university libraries in Kenya and noted that the private and public university libraries had gone through an era of renaissance in the field of ICT resources management. The study revealed that the competitive business and professional situation had made university libraries operate in an environment of tightened financial constraints. The scholars suggested that university libraries should be equipped with latest information resources and services.

Bertot (2011:43) evaluated the digital library services in United States and noted that revolutionary technological changes and developments contributed immensely for the advancement of digital libraries. The scholar also noted that satellite communication, telecommunication and computer communication contributed significantly for the advancement of modern virtual environment. The scholar suggested that systematic development of digital library initiatives would enhance better utility of electronic information resources and services.

Powell (1994:235) examined the management models and measurement in the virtual library and noted that advanced tools and techniques of management of virtual libraries were developed in the western countries. The researcher noted that scientific and systematic management and evaluation of virtual libraries had become a necessity in modern society. The researcher suggested that virtual libraries should be enriched on the basis of adoption of ICTs and development of ICT skills among the professionals.

O'Donovan (1994:219) explored the role of Internet in the management of electronic information resources and services and observed certain difficulties in navigating and searching a wide range of undigested data sources. The scholar suggested that modern library professionals should be encouraged to adapt their knowledge and working practices swiftly.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

4.0 Introduction

Today, we are living in the Information Age. Information is a dynamic and unending resource that affects all disciplines and walk of life. Electronic resources are one of the vital sources for scientific information which is used by various levels of users like teachers, scientists and students. Electronic Resources are becoming substantial components of college library collection. The main objective of KBN college library- is to help students, faculty members and other college staff. The primary role of a college library- is to collect and organize the recorded information in all subjects, to meet the needs of the users.

Distribution of Questionnaires: The researcher distributed three hundred (300) administered questionnaires to KBN College UG and PG Students and received filled-in were 223 with a response rate is **74.33**.

Table-1 Distribution of Questionnaires

Sl. No.	Nature of Questionnaire	UG	PG	total
1	Distribution of Questionnaires	150	150	300
2	Received Filled-in Questionnaires	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (74.33)

Source: Primary data

Gender-wise Distribution: The research scholar distributed questionnaires to the selected sample of the respondents and their given replies were recorded in the following table in detail.

Table-2 Gender-wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl. No.	Status of Gender	UG	PG	Percentage
1	Male	107 (47.98)	85 (38.11)	192 (86.09)
2	Female	20 (8.96)	11 (4.93)	31 (13.90)
3	Total	125 (41.66)	98 (32.660)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

It is evident from the above Table No.2 that the gender-wise distribution of respondents. A total number of respondents are 223, out of which, a majority respondents, 192 (86.09) were Male and remaining 31 (13.90) were Female. Among, 192, a large majority, 107 (47.98) were UG Male students and remaining, 20 (8.96) were Female respondents and with regard to PG Students 85 (38.11) Male respondents and 11(4.93) females.

On the whole, this study shows that the Male respondents are higher than the Female respondents.

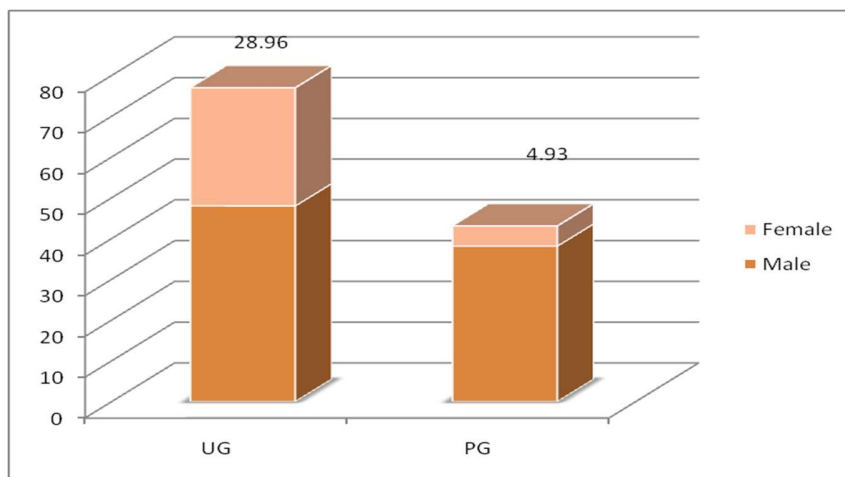


Fig.No.1

Table-3 Residential-wise Status of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Residential	UG	PG	Percentage
1	Urban Area	99 (44.39)	54 (24.21)	153 (68.60)
2	Rural Area	21 (9.41)	25 (11.21)	46 (20.62)
3	Semi-Urban Area	05 (2.42)	19 (8.52)	24 (10.76)
4	Total	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

As per the data mentioned in the Table-3 with regard to residential-wise respondents of the selected college of the study. Out of 223, a large majority, 153 (68.60) of the respondents from urban region, followed by, 46 (20.62) from semi-urban and remaining 24 (10.76) were from semi-urban area. This study found that a large majority of the respondents from urban region.

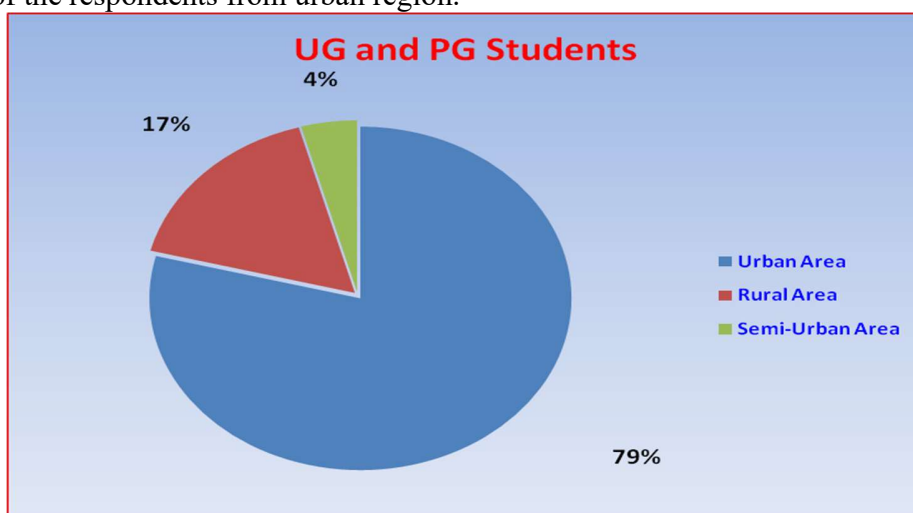


Fig.No.2

Table-4 Subject-Wise Distribution of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Name of the Subject	UG Students	PG Students	Total
1	Sciences	55 (44.00)	24 (24.48)	79 (35.42)
2	Computer Sciences	38 (30.40)	33 (33.67)	71 (31.83)
3	Commerce & Management	32 (25.60)	41 (41.83)	73 (32.73)
4	Total	125 (56.04)	98 (44.05)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

The above Table No.4 shows, subject-wise distribution of respondents. Out of 223, 125 (56.04) respondents from UG and 98 (44.05) PG students. Among Science Students, Out of 79 (35.42), 55.(44.00) are UG and 24 (24.48) are PG, followed by, 38 (30.40) UG Computer Sciences and 33 (33.67) PG, from Commerce and Management, UG are 32(25.60) and 71 (31.38) are PG respondents.

It is found from the study that, a majority respondents from Science and Commerce & Management subjects.

Table-5 Visiting the KBN College Library by the Respondents(N=223)

Sl. No.	Visiting the Library	Yes	No
1	PG Students	92 (41.25)	6 (2.65)
2	UG Students	83 (37.21)	42 (18.83)
3	Total	175 (78.47)	48 (21.52)

Source: Primary data

It is clear from the above table that, PG student respondents are (92; 41.25%) visiting the college library is higher than the UG student respondents (83; 18.83). Only a meager students' respondents (UG and PG) are not visiting the library.

Frequency of Visiting the Library: The respondents are visiting library for use of e-resources of their academic career and development. A question has been asked to the respondents and their replies were given in the following Table No. 6 in detail.

Table-6 Frequency of Visit of the College Library

Sl. No.	Frequency	No. of the Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	122	54.70
2	Weekly	55	24.66
3	Fortnightly	22	9.86
4	Monthly	19	8.52
5	Occasionally	5	2.24
6	Total	223	100.00

Source: Primary data

It is clear from the Table No.6 that, out of 223, a majority, 122 (54.70) respondents are visiting library **Daily**, followed by 55 (24.66) Weekly, 9.86 per cent were Fortnightly, 8.52 Monthly and remaining, 2.24 per cent were Occasionally.

It shows that a majority of the students are visiting the library **Daily**; to use library resources and services.

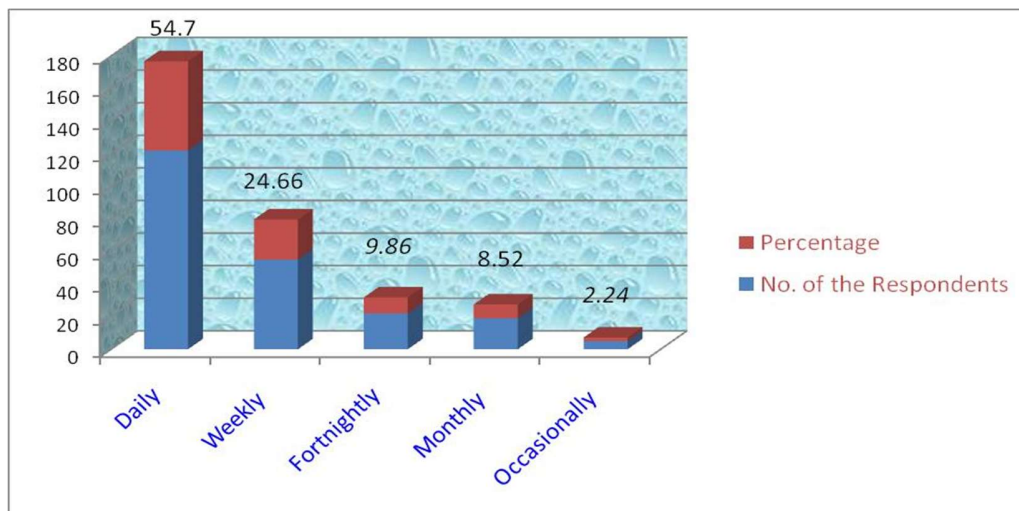


Fig.No.4

Purpose of Visiting the Library: The faculty visits the library with specific objectives. So, the scholar intends to seek their views on purpose of visit and their given replies were presented in the following table no. 8 in detail.

Table-7 Purpose of Visiting the Library

Sl. No.	Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
1	Barrowing the Text-Books	67	30.04
2	Reference Work	37	16.59
3	Reading News Papers	51	22.86
4	Update Knowledge	33	14.79
5	Sharing of Information	15	6.72
6	Search for E-Resources	20	8.96
Total		223	100.00

Source: Primary data

It is observed from Table No. 7 shows that, 67 (30.04) student respondents visiting the library for Barrowing the Text-Boos, followed by, 51(22.86) Reading News Papers, 37 (16.59) Reference purpose, 51 (22.86) Reading News Papers, 33 (14.79) Update Knowledge, remaining 15 (6.72) for Sharing Of Information.

This is found from the study that a majority respondents visiting the library for barrowing the Text-Books.

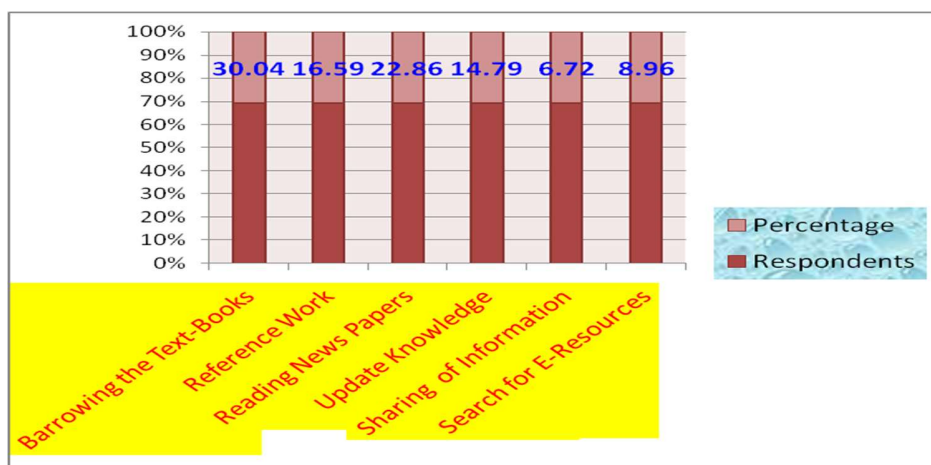


Fig.No. 5

Table No. 8 (A) Respondents' Opinion on the E-Resources

Respondents' Opinion on the E-Resources	No. of Respondents
Yes	168 (75.33)
No	55 24.(66)

Source: Primary data

The above Table No.8 (A) shows that, out of 223 respondents, a large majority, 168 (75.33) respondents expressed their opinion that e-resources are very much essential for their study, which is need for academic development.

Table-8 (B) Availability of Electronic Resources in KBN College Library(N=223)

Sl.No.	Name of the E-Resource	PG (N=98)	UG (N=125)
1	ACM Digital Library	77 (78.57)	12 (9.6)
2	N-List Programme (E-Resources)	65 (66.32)	56 (44.8)
3	DELNET	66 (67.34)	33 (26.4)
4	National Digital Library of India (NDLI)	58 (59.18)	54 (43.2)
5	Digital Books	88 (89.79)	23 (18.4)
6	DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)	66 (67.34)	35 (28.00)

Source: Primary data

Data presented in the above Table, with regard to the availability of e-resources in the college library. The college library is acquiring many types of e-resources for the need of students as well as faculty through consortia. A majority, 77 (78.57) PG and; 56 (44.80) UG student respondents said that the college library providing different types of e-resources like ACM Digital Library and NDLI, followed by, 65 (66.32) and 56 (44.8) N-List Programme E- Resources, 66 (67.34) and 33 (26.4) DELNET, 88 (89.79) and 23 (18.4) Digital Books and) 66(67.34) and 35 (28.00) DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals).

It is found from the above table that, a large majority of respondents-PG and UG said thatthe college library is providing various types of e-resources.

Table-9 Frequency of Use of E-Resources

Sl. No.	Frequency	PG (125)	UG (98)	Total
1	Daily	53 (32.73)	50 (22.42)	103 (46.18)
2	Weekly	32 (14.34)	11 (4.93)	43 (19.23)
3	Fortnightly	23 (10.31)	25 (11.20)	48 (21.53)
4	Monthly	13 (5.82)	94.03	21 (9.41)
5	Occasionally	7 (3.13)	3 (3.13)	21 (9.41)
6	Total	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

It is clear from the Table No.9 that, out of 223, a majority, 103 (46.18) respondents are using of e-resources Daily, followed by, 48 (21.53) Fort-Nightly, 43 (19.23) Weekly, 21 (9.41) Monthly and remaining, 21 (9.41) Occasionally. It shows that a majority respondents visiting college library 'Daily', to use library e-resources.

On the whole, it is noticed that nearly, fifty per cent of the respondents are using the e- resources. It's a good sign.

Knowledge in Using of Electronic Information Resources

Since the knowledge of using Electronic Information Resources is part of their academic work and it is required for updating their knowledge in assignment, the study made an attempt to find out the knowledge of using electronic information resources of users. The data collected for this purpose is presented below.

Table-10 Knowledge in Using of Electronic Resources

Type of Respondents	No. of Respondents (%)			
	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
PG	24.3%	37.7%	13.2%	1.4%
UG	8.4%	10.3%	3.6%	0.9%

Source: Primary data

It is clear from the above the Table No.10 that, a majority (37.7%) of the PG respondents and UG respondents (10.3%) having **Good Knowledge** in using electronic information resources followed by, PG (24.3%) and UG (8.4%) respondents having **Excellent Knowledge**, PG (13.2%) and UG (3.6%) respondents having **Good Knowledge** and PG (1.4%) and UG (0.9%) respondents having **Poor Knowledge** in accessing electronic information resources.

	X² Value	Table Value	d.f.	Level of Significance
Male vs Female	2.5103	7.81	3	Not Sig. at 0.05 level

It is evident from the above table that there is significant difference on **Knowledge in using of electronic information resources** from the respondents i.e., Male and female users in the Engineering College Libraries. The Chi-square value is **Not Significant** at 0.05 level with the **three** degree of freedom. It is concluded that the all respondents are **not similar** to each other in the opinions regarding **Knowledge in using of electronic information resources** in the College Library.

Preferred Browser to Access Electronic Information Resources

The type of browsers used by the users in the college library identified and the data is shown in the following **Table No.11**.

Table-11 Preferred Browser to Access Electronic Resources(No.223)

Sl. No	Nature of E-Resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Google Chrome	173	41.6%
2	Netscape	36	8.7%
3	Internet Explorer	102	24.5%
4	Mozilla Firefox	72	17.3%
5	Others	33	7.9%

Source: Primary data

The above Table No.11 shows that, a majority of respondents 173 (41.6%) prefers to use **Google Chrome** browser to access electronic information resources, followed by, 102 (24.5%) **Internet Explorer**, 72 (17.3%) **Mozilla Firefox**, 36 (8.7%) respondents prefers **Netscape** browser; and; remaining 33 respondents (7.9%) prefers **other browsers**.

So, it shows that majority respondents prefer to use **Google Chrome** browser; to access the electronic information resources.

Preferred Search Engine Access Electronic Information Resources

The below table provides the details of the search engine preferred to use by the respondents of college under study. The data collected for this study is furnished below table 5.33.

Table-12 Preferred Search Engine to Access Electronic Information Resources

Sl. No.	Search Engine	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Google	342	82.2%
2	Yahoo	138	33.2%
3	Bing	16	3.8%
4	MSN	17	4.1%
5	Others	48	11.5%

The above Table No. 12 shows that, a large majority of the respondents 342 (82.2%) prefers to use **Google Search Engine**, 138 respondents (33.2%) prefers to use **Yahoo Search Engine**, 17

respondents (4.1%) prefer **MSN Search Engine** and 16 respondents (3.8%) like to use **Bing Search Engine** remaining 48 respondents (11.5%) prefers; other search engines to access the EIRs.

So, it shows that majority of the respondents prefers to use Google search engine for getting the information as per need.

Table-13 Use of Search Preferences of E-Resources(N=223)

Sl. No.	Search Preference	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Author	185	82.95
2	Title	153	68.60
3	Subject	85	38.11
4	Keyword	121	54.26
5	Publisher	63	28.25
6	If, any others....	5	2.24

Source: Multiple answers

The above Table No.13 discuss about the use of search preferences of e-resources from Selected KBN College Library of the study. Out of 223 students, a majority, 82.95 per cent for search preference is, **Author** for obtaining the needed e-resources from the library, followed by, 68.60 per cent for **Title**, 28.25 per cent were **Keyword, Subject** (38.11), 63, (28.25) for e-books and the remaining 63 (28.25) for **Publisher** using e-projects in the college library and so on.

It is clearly shows from the study that, all most all the library users are using library resources and services.

Mostly Use Electronic Databases: The PG and UG student respondents are mostly use of e- databases for their study. Hence, the investigator seeks information from the respondents and the replies given by them were presented in the following Table No.14 in detail.

Table-14 Mostly Use Electronic Databases by the Respondents

Sl. No.	Name of the database	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	ACM Digital library	197	88.34
2	ASME	167	74.88
3	ASCE	102	45.73
4	N-List Programme	195	87.79
5	DELNET	166	74.43

Source: Multiple Answers

The above Table No.14 shows with regard to mostly use pattern of various types of e- resources, which are available in KBN College library by the student respondents (UG and PG)) of the present study. A total of 223, majority (88.34%) respondents are using ACM Digital library frequently, followed by, 87.79 per cent N-List Programme, 74.43 per cent DELNET,

74.88 per cent were ASME, and 45.73 per cent are using ASCE database frequently in the college library.

It is clear from the above table that majority respondents are using ACM Digital library resources than the other databases. It is observed that the respondents are utilizing the electronic resources of the KBN college library.

Subject-Wise Use of E-Resources: A research question asked by the researcher with regard to use of subject-wise e-resources by the respondents and the replies given by them are presented in the following table No.15 in detail.

Table-15 Subject-Wise Use of E-Resources

Sl. No.	Subject-Wise Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sciences	74	33.18
2	Computer Sciences	112	50.22
3	Commerce & Management	37	16.59
4	Total	223	100.00

Multiple answers

The above Table No.15 discussed on the subject-wise use of e-resources by the respondents. A total of 223, a majority, 112 computer science (50.22) respondents are using the e-resources, followed by, Science 74 (33.18) respondents and remaining; 37 (16.59) Commerce and Management respondents are using the electronic resources.

It is clear from the study that, a majority computer science PG and UG respondents are use e-resources.

Table-16 Preferred Format of Use of E –Resources

Sl. No.	Preferred Format	Users	percentage
1	PDF	124	55.60
2	HTML	88	39.46
4	Ms Word	11	4.93
Total:		223	100

Source: Primary data

It is evident from Table No.16 with regard to preferred format of e-resources.

It is found from the study that a large majority respondents preferred PDF format to use e-resources more to download the articles.

Tables-17 Problems Faced By the Respondents While Accessing E- Resources

Sl. No.	Type of Problems	Respondents	percentage
1	Access Difficulties (Slow access& speed)	45	20.17
2	Lack of ICT Training on e-resources	22	9.86

4	Lack of time	17	7.62
6	Frequently Power off	42	18.83
7	Non-Availability of relevant information	31	13.90
8	Lack of ICT skilled library staff	20	8.96
9	Lack of Information Literacy programmes	41	18.38
10	Total	223	100.00

Source: Primary data

It is evident from Table No.17 that, 20.17 per cent of the respondents are facing problem “access difficulties like slow access speed”, followed by, 18.83 per cent with Frequently Power- Off, 18.38 per cent with not conduct of Information Literacy programmes, 13.90 per cent Frequently Power off, non-availability of relevant information, 8.96 per cent with Lack of ICT skilled library staff, 9.86 per cent with Lack of ICT Training on e-resources and 7.62 per cent with Lack of timings of digital libraries.

On the whole, it is found from the above table that the selected college respondents are facing different problems, while accessing and downloading the needed Articles from internet resources, online databases and also consortia resources.

Opinion on Electronic Information Resources that keeps them up-to-date

The below table 18 presents the opinion on electronics information resources that keep them up-to-date of the respondents.

Table-18 Opinion on Electronic Resources That Keeps Them Up-To-Date

Sl. No.	Type of Users	No. of Respondents		Total
		Yes	No	
1	PG Students	92 (41.25)	15 (6.72)	107 (47.98)
2	UG Students	66 (29.59)	50 (22.42)	116 (52.01)
3	Total	158 (70.85)	65 (29.14)	223 (100)

Source: Primary Data

The above Table No.18 explains about the opinion of respondents on EIRs for updating the subject knowledge. Out of 223 respondents, a large majority of respondents 158 (92 PG Students + 66 UG respondents) (70.85) opinioned that electronic information resources to keep them up-to-date and to improve their knowledge in their respective fields, 65 respondents (15 PG respondents and 50 UG students) (29.14) opinioned that they are not accessing electronic information resources to update their knowledge.

It shows that majority respondents are using e-resources to keep them up-to-date.

For the present study the data is collected to identify the type of electronic information resources that keeps them up-to-date.

Table-19: Respondents Opinion Towards Electronic Resources

Sl. No.	Respondents` Opinion	No. of Respondents	percentage
1	Very Much Satisfied	64	15.74
2	Satisfied	143	43.51
3	Somewhat Satisfied	50	27.77
4	Not Satisfied	16	12.98
Total:		223	100

Source: Primary data

As per the data mentioned in the above Table No.19 with regard to respondents` views on the availability of E-Resources, Access, Knowledge and Use of E-Resources, which are available in selected KBN college library. A total of 223, 64 (15.74) respondents opinion **`Very Much Satisfied`** with e- resources, followed by, 143 (43.51) were **`Satisfied`**, 50 (27.77) were **`Somewhat Satisfied`** and remaining, 16 (12.98) were **`Not Satisfied`** with e-resources.

It is indicated from the study that, a large majority, 207 (92.83) respondents were satisfied with e-resources. It is a good sign.

Advantages of Accessing Electronic Information Resources

Respondents had mentioned various advantages of using electronic resources through consortia. Further, the present study has been attempted to find out the different type of advantages and users preferences in using Electronic Information Resources. The data collected for this purpose is presented in the following **Table No.20**

Table-20 Advantages of Accessing Electronic Information Resources

Sl. No.	Advantage With E-Resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Less Time in Searching	154	(37.0%)
2	Easy Accessibility	192	(86.09%)
3	Downloading Facility	185	(82.95%)
4	Availability of Journal Much Before The Printed Journal	112	(50.22%)

Source: Primary data

It is observed from the above Table No. 20, a majority of the respondents, 192 (86.09%) opinioned the **`Easy `Accessibility`** as 1st priority to access electronic resources, followed by; 185

respondents (82.95%) stated that `Downloading Facility` as 2nd priority, 112 respondents (50.22%) stated that Availability of journal much before the printed journal to 3rd priority and 154 (37.0%) are less time in searching is 4th priority.

On the whole, the above study shows that there are many advantages with e-resources.

Disadvantages of Accessing Electronic Information Resources

Respondents mentioned various disadvantages while using electronic resources through consortia. Further, the study has been attempted to find out the different type of disadvantages. The data collected for this purpose is presented in the following Table 21

Table-21 Disadvantages of Accessing Electronic Information Resources (No. of Respondents=223)

Sl. No.	Advantage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Authentication	145	(65.02%)
2	Vast Information	212	(95.06%)
3	Dependency	211	(94.61%)
3	Need of Hardware/Software/Internet	206	(92.37%)
4	Lifespan	35	(15.69%)
5	Eye Strain	136	(60.38 %)

Multiple Answers

It is observed from the above Table No.21, a majority of the respondents 212 (95.06%) opinioned that `Vast Information` is first disadvantage to use the electronic information resources, followed by; 211 respondents (94.61%) opinioned that `Dependency` is the second disadvantage, 206 respondents (92.37%) stated that need of `Hardware/Software/Internet`, 145 respondents (65.02%) stated `Authentication` is the disadvantage, 136 respondents (60.38%)

`Eye Strain` and 35 respondents (15.69%) `Life Span` of the E-Resources is the disadvantage,

It is observed from the above table that Vast Information and Dependency is the major disadvantages are facing while accessing E-Resources.

Table-22 Overall Level of Satisfaction on Electronic Resources

Sl. No.	Satisfaction	Nature of Respondents		Percentage
		PG	UG	
1	Satisfied	85 (38.11)	65 (9.14)	150 (67.26)
2	Somehow Satisfied	26 (11.65)	18 (8.07)	44 (19.73)
3	Not Satisfied	14 (6.27)	15 (6.72)	29 (13.00)
4	Total	125 (41.66)	98 (32.66)	223 (100.00)

Source: Primary Data

It is found from the above Table 22 that, A total of 223 respondents, a majority, 150 (67.26%) of the respondents are `Satisfied` with the availability of e-resources, followed by, 44 (19.73) `Somewhat Satisfied` and a very less, 29 (13.00) were `Not Satisfied`.

On the whole, the majority of the respondents (PG and UG) were satisfied with the availability of e-resources in the College Library.

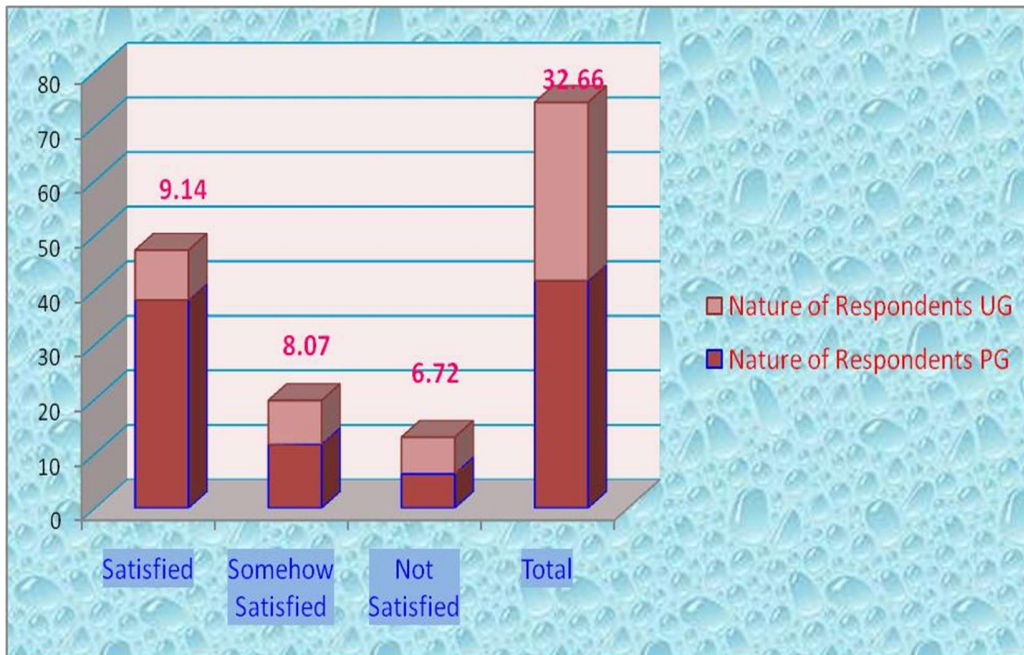


Fig.No.6

5.0 Major Findings of the Present Study

1. A Total of 223, a majority respondents, 192 (86.09) are `Male` and remaining 31 (13.90) were `Female respondents`.
2. Out of 223, a large majority, 153 (68.60) of the respondents from Urban Region, 46 (20.62) from `Rural area` and remaining; 24 (10.76) are from `Semi-Urban Areas`.
3. Out of 223, 125 (56.04) respondents from UG and 98 (44.05) PG students.
4. A Total of 223, a large majority percentage of respondents are PG students (i.e. 41.25) visiting the college library is higher than the UG student respondents (i.e. 18.83).
5. A Majority, 122 (54.70) respondents visiting library `Daily`, followed by 55 (24.66) `Weekly`.

5.3 Conclusion

The present world is called as `Digital world` based on the digital information transformation to meet the needs of people at right time, which plays an important role in the development of a Nation. Such

kind of digital information is available in library and information centers or libraries or digital or knowledge libraries in anywhere in the world.

The library is regarded as the ‘nerve centre of knowledge’, the centre of intellectual life and the heart and soul of the academic institution. This means that discoveries are actually made in the library and subsequently tested in the laboratory. It occupies an important place in the modern education system and maintains the expensive educational resources of the academic institutions. It is the responsibility of the staff of engineering and technical libraries to provide right information at the right time to right user to save the time of the user.

5.4 Suggestions:

1. Out of 223 respondents, a large majority percentage (i.e. 41.25) of PG respondents are visiting the college library is higher than the UG student respondents (i.e. 18.83). Hence, it is strongly suggested that the librarian should be conduct Information Literacy Programmes to UG students to visit the library; to more utilize the print as well as e-resources.
2. A Total of 223, a majority, 112 ‘Computer Science’ (50.22) respondents are using the e- resources, followed by, 74 (33.18) ‘Science’ respondents and remaining; 37 (16.59) ‘Commerce and Management’ respondents are using the electronic resources. Hence, it is suggested that there is urgent need to conduct awareness programmes on use of e-resources to Commerce and Management’ respondents.

3. 20.17 per cent respondents are facing problem “Access Difficulties’ like; ‘Slow Access Speed”, followed by, 18.83 per cent with ‘Frequently Power-Off’, 18.38 per cent with not conduct of ‘Information Literacy programmes’, 8.96 per cent with Lack of ICT Skilled Library Staff, 9.86 per cent with Lack of ICT Training on e-resources and 7.62 per cent with ‘Lack of Timings’ of digital library. Hence, it is strongly suggested that the management should be taken immediate steps to overcome all the difficulties, which are facing by the library users; to effective utilize the library e-resources.
4. Out of 223 respondents, a large majority of respondents 158 (70.85) (92 PG Students and 66 UG respondents) opinioned that electronic information resources to keep them up-to-date and to improve their knowledge in their respective fields, 65 (29.14) respondents (15 PG students and 50 UG students) opinioned that they are not accessing electronic information resources to update their knowledge.

Hence, it is suggested that those who are not have the accessing knowledge on e- resources (29.14), urgent need to conduct on hand practical work-shops periodically and it is also strongly suggested to conduct Information Literacy Programmes at the time admissions to all the new students.

5. A Majority of the respondents, 212 (95.06%) opinioned that ‘Vast Information’ is first disadvantage to find out relevant electronic information resources, followed by, 211 respondents (94.61%) ‘Dependency’ is the second disadvantage, 206 respondents (92.37%) ‘Hardware/Software/Internet’ third disadvantage.

6. **It is also strongly suggest to Andhra Pradesh Higher Education Council (APSHE) and RUSA that to sanction a separate financial assistance to old and Premier Degree Colleges like; KBN College for the development of College libraries; such as fully digitization of libraries; to provide “Remote Access System” to Students as well as students’ Community.**

So, it is suggested to the management need to appoint one ICT skilled librarian; to avoid such kind of human problems and also to find out needful e-resources by the students