

**Journal Articles and
Conference Proceeding with
ISBN Number
From 2015-2022**

E. Kiran Kumar
Librarian
kiranlib@gmail.com
S.K.R Govt. Degree College
Gudur:: SP5R Nellore

CHANGING INFORMATION LANDSCAPE AND ITS TRANSFORMATION IN LIS EDUCATION

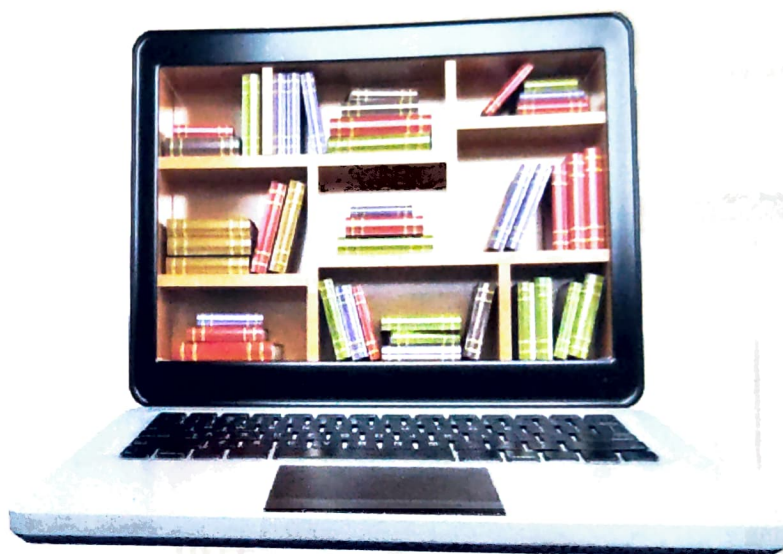
Editors

Prof. S. Thanuskodi

Dr. S. Kishore Kumar

Dr. S. Raja

Dr. A. Alagu



Department of Library and Information Science
ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

(A State University Accredited with A+ Grade by NAAC (CGPA: 3.64)
in the Third Cycle and Graded as Category I University by MHRD-UGC)

KARAIKUDI – 630 003
Tamilnadu, India



2022

16.	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Open Educational Resources among the Teaching faculties <i>R. Tamilchudar, J. Shanmugapriya, K. Srividhya & B. Sendilkumar</i>	463
17.	Library Website Design and Development Using Joomla CMS <i>Dr. M.N. Venkatesan</i>	467
18.	Cloud Computing: An Overview <i>K. Vivekanandan</i>	472
19.	Framing Professional Code of Ethics for Information Professionals in Indian Scenario: A Proposal <i>S. Chitra & Dr. S. Thanuskodi</i>	476
20.	Emerging and Innovative Technologies in Libraries: Mobile Technology and its Application in Library Services <i>R. Sathisha</i>	482
21.	Trends in Digital Marketing Research Publications in India: Scientometric Perspective <i>Jisha Antony & Dr. S. Raja</i>	486
22.	The Role of Internet Services in Engineering College Libraries in Chennai <i>Dr.P.Mohanathan & Dr.N.Rajendran</i>	491
23.	Research Performance on Soil Mechanics: A Bilbliometric Approach <i>Dr. K. Sanjeevi</i>	495
24.	Study on Retracted Articles Published by Indian Researchers In Web Of Science Database <i>Santhiya, G. & Dr. Muthumari, P.</i>	499
25.	Use of Information Technology among Postgraduate Professional Course Students in Rayalaseema Area, Andhra Pradesh: A Study <i>Dr. Sudhakar, E. & Kiran Kumar, E.</i>	504

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AMONG POSTGRADUATE PROFESSIONAL COURSE STUDENTS IN RAYALASEEMA AREA, ANDHRA PRADESH: A STUDY

Dr. Sudhakar, E. &Kiran Kumar, E.

Abstract

In this paper researchers studied Use of Information Technology among Postgraduate Professional Course Students in Rayalaseema Area, Andhra Pradesh: A Study, distributed 2000 questionnaires in colleges and collected 1655 questionnaires. It is found in this study the Use of information Technology library information resources, services (electronic & print), and library expressed their opinion about library working hours, physical facility, library information resources and services excellent and good.

Keywords: Use of Information Technology; Professional colleges; Library and Information resources; ICT sources and services; Rayalaseema Area.

Introduction

Education is the passport to accelerated economic growth. It is the key to build human capital. Human capital is the vital ingredient in building a nation. Education is a crucial building block, that recognized as pre-requisite for the general development programme. Since long time immemorial education formed a continuous basis for the development of society, "Education in whatever form has to respond expeditiously and effectively to the changing needs in an ever-changing society" as change is the only unchanging law. Education is a process of learning with the aim to develop the capabilities in the people at all levels. In this process, schools, colleges and universities play a vital role. The present educational system in India comprises both academic and professional studies by offering courses leading to bachelors and master's degree.

Objectives of the Study

The following are the specific objectives of the study:

- To know the purpose of Information Technology services using by Postgraduate Professional course students in the library.
- To assess the suitable place to access the Internet services to the students.
- To understand the Utilization of different Internet services by the students.
- To identify the problems faced by Postgraduate students in accessing Information Technology services.
- To examine the overall satisfaction of postgraduate students with IT based Information services.

Methodology

The present study focuses on the availability of Information technology resources, services and their utilization in professional college libraries in Rayalaseema area.

Selection of Sample

Selection of sample is carried out at two levels namely college level and user level. The libraries of postgraduate professional colleges which are conducting M.Tech, MBA and MCA courses are known as postgraduate professional college libraries. There are 32 postgraduate professional college libraries in Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh established on or before the year 2000. Rayalaseema area covers the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Y.S.R (Kadapa) and Chittoor. All 32 postgraduate colleges were taken for the study. The libraries which are attached to colleges are established in the year on 2000 before 2000 as sample for the present study. The population of this study consists of postgraduate students of these college libraries. There are a total number of 4204 users registered in the college libraries. As the population is large in terms of cost, time and labour involved, the investigator selected a sample of 1655 users out of 4204 users as using proportionate random sampling method.

Data analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Distribution of users according to their gender

S.No.	Gender Wise	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	962	58.12
2	Female	693	41.87
	Total	1655	100

It is evident from the table-8.1 that out of total respondents gender-wise distribution of the M.Tech, MCA and MBA students 1655 respondents surveyed, majority of the users (58.12%) are males and remaining (41.87) of there are females. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the users (58.12%) are males and remaining (41.87) of there are females.

Education qualifications

The success of IT application in libraries totally depends on the extent of users acceptance and their satisfaction. User community should always be kept well informed about latest IT application and its developments at regular intervals so that they can understand and make optimum use of IT based library services.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their education qualifications

S.No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	M.Tech	626	37.82
2	MCA	532	32.14
3	MBA	497	30.03
	Total	1655	100

From the above table it can be observed that 37.82% are having M. Tech qualification, 32.14% are having MCA qualification and the remaining 30.03% are having MBA qualification. Hence it can be concluded that a high percentage of respondents are studying M.Tech qualification, the remaining respondents are studying MCA and MBA.

Frequency of visit to the library

Professional College Libraries is a place for research and education. Users visit the library to get their required/need information. When users get needed information, they get fill satisfaction and visit the library again and again. Library may provide electronic information resources and services.

Table 3. Frequency of visit to the library

S.No.	Frequently	M.Tech	MCA	MBA	Total
1	Daily	156(9.42%)	122(7.37%)	102(6.16%)	380(22.96%)
2	Once in a week	198(11.96%)	185(11.17%)	153(9.24%)	536(32.38%)
3	Twice in week	188(11.36%)	149(9.0%)	159(9.60%)	496(29.96%)
4	Once in month	84(5.07%)	76(4.59%)	83(5.02%)	243(14.68%)
Total		626(37.82%)	532(32.14%)	497(30.03%)	1655(100%)

Table 3. shows that frequency of visiting library majority of 536(32.38%) respondents visit library once in a week, followed by 496(29.96%) respondents visit library Twice in a week, 380(22.96%) respondents visit library daily. The remaining respondents visit library 243(14.68%) once in a month. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents visit library 536 (32.38%) once in a week, followed by 496(29.96%) visit library twice in a week.

Average time spent in the library per day

Professional College Libraries Serious readers normally spend more time in libraries. Libraries are by their very nature, the centers for the spread of knowledge and information.

Table 4: Time Spent In the Library Per Day

S.No.	Time spent	M.Tech	MCA	MBA	Total
1	Less than one hour	86(5.19%)	78(4.71%)	74(4.47%)	238(14.38%)
2	1to 2 hours	327(19.75%)	183(11.05%)	166(10.03%)	676(40.85%)
3	2to 3 hours	124(7.49%)	135(8.15%)	143(8.64%)	402(24.29%)
4	More than 3 hours	89(5.38%)	136(8.21%)	114(6.88%)	339(20.48%)
Total		626(37.82%)	532(32.14%)	497(30.03%)	1655(100%)

The duration of visit is taken as less than one hour, 1 to 2 hours, 2 to 3 hours, more than 3 hours. From the above table 4 shows that 676 (40.85%) of respondents spent time 1 to 2 hours per day in the library, followed by 402 (24.29%) spent time 2 to 3 hours, 339(20.48%) spent more than 3 hours and the remaining 238(14.38%) spent time less than 1 hour in the library. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents 40.85% spent time 1 to 2 hours per day in the library, followed by 24.29% spent time 2 to 3 hours.

Most frequently used Location of Internet

Electronic resources can be accessed from anywhere in the world through Internet. Generally College library users access Internet and e-resources from library, department, or in campus at different locations. The following table presents the location, from where the users generally access internet resources. All the libraries that are taken for the study have Internet facility. Internet can be accessed via different service providers.

Table 5: Most frequently used Location of Internet access by the users

S.No.	Location of Internet access	Frequency	Percentage
1	Home	213	12.87
2	Library	374	23.80
3	College	292	17.64
4	Internet cafe	653	39.45
5	College hostel	123	7.43
Total		1655	100

It is evident from the table 5 that majority of the respondents 653(39.45%) prefer to access Internet in Internet café, 374(23.80%) of the respondents prefer using Internet access from College Library, 292(17.64%) of the respondents using Internet in college, 213(12.87%) of the respondents using Internet in Home and remaining 123(7.43%) of the respondents using Internet in College hostels. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the students 39.45% prefer to access Internet in Internet café, followed by 23.80% of the respondents prefer using Internet access from College Library.

Facilities and services of Internet used

Internet is a dynamic source of information. Users' opinion regarding adequacy of Internet accessing were sought and presented here. The users were asked about frequency of access to internet for different purpose.

Table 6. Most frequently using services on Internet by the respondents

S.No	Purpose	Frequency	Percentage
1	Web search engines	252	15.23
2	E-mail	218	13.17
3	Online reference sources	116	7
4	Online indexing, abstracting and full text databases	126	7.16
5	Online library catalogs (OPAC/Web OPACs)	79	4.77
6	Open access electronic journals and magazines	165	9.97
7	Online newspapers	95	5.74
8	Virtual libraries	85	5.13
9	Other libraries' websites	41	2.48
10	Online books	96	5.8
11	Web directories / Subject directories	35	2.11

12	Online bookstores / publishers	38	2.29
13	Online audio, video and multi-media collections	128	7.73
14	Blogs / Weblogs	78	4.71
15	Chatting	28	1.69
16	Others	75	4.53
Total		1655	100

Table 6 depicts that the majority of the respondents 252(15.23%) used web search engines. followed by 218(13.23%) of the respondents using e-mail, 165(9.97%) of the respondents using open access electronic journals and magazines, 128(7.73%) of the respondents using Online audio, video and multi-media collections, 126(7.16%) of the respondents using Online indexing, abstracting and full text databases, 116(7%) of the respondents using Online reference sources, 96(5.74%) of the respondents using online books, 95(5.74%) of the respondents using Online newspapers, 85(5.13%) of the respondents using Virtual libraries, 79(4.77%) of the respondents using Online library catalogs (OPAC/Web OPACs), 78(4.7%) of the respondents using Blogs / Weblogs, 75 (4.77%) of the respondents using other resources, 41 (2.48%) of the respondents using other libraries' websites, 38 (2.29%) of the respondents using Online bookstores / publishers, 35 (2.11%) of the respondents using Web directories / Subject directories and remaining 28(1.69%) of the respondents using chatting. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents 252(15.23%) used web search engines. followed by 218(13.23%) of the respondents using e-mail.

Sources used academic Information needs

Table 7. Distribution of respondents according to their sources used

S. No	Academic information	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Google	818	49.42
2.	Classmates/Friends through Social Networking	433	26.16
3.	Professional Societies	152	9.18
4.	Databases	138	8.34
5.	Other websites	114	6.89
Total		1655	100

It is evident from the table 8 that majority of the respondents use for academic information needs 811 (49.42%) Google, followed by 433(26.16%) of respondents information needs classmates/friends through social networking, 152(9.18%) respondents information needs in professional societies, 138(8.34%) of the respondents using information needs for databases and remaining 114(6.89%) of the respondents using academic information needs for other websites. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents use for academic information needs 811 (49.42%) Google, followed by 433(26.16%) of respondents information needs classmates/friends through social networking.

Suggestions

A few suggestions are put forward by the researcher based on the observations gathered from the study.

- Need to Improve IT facilities, Provide needful info on usage of internet, WI-FI should be provided college campus.
- Develop IT communication in library, Increase computers with high band width and more computers.
- Better to have a digital library, Give training classes to students, Improve facilities of study oriented programs, Must improve IT in library and speed internet.

Conclusion

All most all professional college libraries provide user training programs and computer literacy skills programs to their users. Majority of the respondents state that the library staff has helped you to utilize the Information Technology products in your library. The respondents (Students) stated that the user training and computer literacy programme is very useful for using of e-resources provided by their libraries

References

- Akobundu, D.U.(2008). Availability and accessibility of information resources and use of library resources at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-8.
- Anjaiah, M. and Nageshwara Rao, P. (2015) Use of scholarly electronic information resources by faculty members of NBA accredited engineering college libraries: a survey, *International Journal of Innovation Sciences and Research* , 4 (11), 524-531.
- Chikkanmanju., and Kumbar, M. (2015). Use of Information Resources and Services by the Students of First Grade Colleges Affiliated to Tumkur University, Tumkur: A Comparative Study. *International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science*, 3(2), 53-64.
- Jaspal Kaur (2012). Use of electronic resources by teachers of degree colleges in Chandigarh. *Kelpro Bulletin*, 3(1), 23-27.
- Kaur, Baljinder, and Rama Verma (2009). Use of Electronic Information Resources: A Case Study of Thapar University. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*, 29(2), 67-73.

Prof. S. Thanuskodi

Dean, Faculty of Arts
Professor and Head
Department of Library and Information Science
Alagappa University, Karaikudi

Dr. S. Kishore Kumar

Deputy Librarian
Alagappa University, Karaikudi

Dr. S. Raja

Assistant Librarian
Alagappa University, Karaikudi

Dr. A. Alagu

Teaching Assistant, DLIS
Alagappa University



**Courses Offered
By Dept. of Library and Information Science**

ISBN :



978-93-92990-12-0

M.Lib.I.Sc.	(2 Years)
M.Phil.	(Full Time)
Ph.D.	(Full Time / Part Time)



Transformation of Learning Resource Centres in the Digital Era

Editors

Dr.A.M.Venkatachalam
Dr.K.Karunai Raghavan
Dr.M.Mandhirasalam
Dr.T.Magudeeswaran



Published by
Department of Library
K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology
(Autonomous)
Tiruchengode - 637 215



&
Society for the Advancement of
Library and Information Science (SALIS)

SALIS 2022

Transformation of Learning Resource Centres in the Digital Era



Editors

Dr.A.M.Venkatachalam

Dr.K.Karunai Raghavan

Dr.M.Mandhirasalam

Dr.T.Magudeeswaran

Associate Editors

Dr.J.Arumugam

Dr.E.Gajalakshmi

Dr.K.S.Kalyani

Dr.X.Mercy Angeline

Assistant Editors

Dr.K.Indumathi

Mr.T.Manoj Kumar

Dr.M.Suresh

Mr.T.Rajan

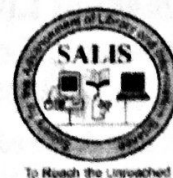


**Department of Library
K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology
(Autonomous)**

Tiruchengode - 637 215

&

**Society for the Advancement of
Library and Information Science (SALIS)**



2022

Transformation of Learning Resource Centres in the Digital Era

Department of Library, K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology (KSRCT)
&
Society for the Advancement of Library and Information Science (SALIS)

© 2022

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without the permission in writing from the copyright owners.

DISCLAIMER

The authors are solely responsible for the contents of the papers compiled in this volume. The publishers or editors do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such errors to the editors or publishers to avoid discrepancies in future.

Price: ₹1000/-

ISBN: 978-93-85469-08-4

Published by

Department of Library

K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology (Autonomous)
Tiruchengode – 637 215, Namakkal (Dt.), Tamil Nadu, India

&

Society for the Advancement of Library and Information Science

Plot No.32 G, 2nd Main Road,
Sabari Nagar Extension, Mugalivakkam
Chennai – 600 125, Tamil Nadu, India

3.	Use of Google Classroom during Pandemic (COVID-19) by M.Lib.I.Sc Students of Bharathiar University: A Study <i>Manoj, J., Ramkumar, S. and Sugirthan, S. K.</i>	553
4.	Usage of E-Resources and E-Learning Platforms among Student Teachers: An Institutional Study at St. Xavier's College of Education (A), Palayamkottai <i>Raja, T., Sherlin, S. and Ravi Kumar Kennedy, I.</i>	558
5.	Awareness and Usage of E-Shodhsindhu Consortium by Faculty and Research Scholars of Nagarjuna University: A Study <i>Vijaya Mahesh Kumar, P. and Kiran Kumar, E.</i>	562
6.	Awareness and use of e-PG Pathshala by Post Graduate Students of Bharathiar University <i>Ananthi, S. and Rajendran, V. (Dr.)</i>	568
7.	Awareness, Accessibility and Usability of E-Resources in Engineering and Arts & Science Colleges of Virudhunagar District: A Study <i>Mohanathan, P. (Dr.) and Rajendran, N. (Dr.)</i>	576
8.	Directory of Open Access Journals for Scholarly Information in Agriculture: A Study <i>Sankar, M. (Dr.)</i>	581
9.	Pros and Cons of Digital Library in Academic Institutions <i>Ulaganathan, G. (Dr.) and Kumarachelvan, A.</i>	585
10.	Use of Digital Information Resources and Services in Central Library of University of Calicut, Kerala <i>Eldine Romella, J., Rubavathi Rathinam Angel, M. and Jayapradha, C.</i>	590
11.	Utilization of Social Networking Sites among Research Scholars in Bishop Heber College with Special Reference to Research Gate <i>Issac Arputharaj, J. (Dr.) John Solomon, Tharani, C. T. and Sakthivel, R.</i>	597
12.	Usage of Social Networking Sites among the Users of Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu <i>Franklin, F., Allwyn Preetham, A., Catherine, E., Vasanthakumar, S., & Prajith Jona, D.</i>	602
13.	Observation of WhatsApp Usage among Under Graduate Students of Builders Engineering College: A Case Study <i>Ganeshamoorthy, M., Rajasekaran, S. and Selvakamal, P.</i>	607
	Author Index	613

Awareness and Usage of E-Shodhsindhu Consortium by Faculty and Research Scholars of Nagarjuna University: A Study

¹Vijaya Mahesh Kumar, P. and ²Kiran Kumar, E.

¹Librarian, SKR GDC, Gudur, Nellore District, AP

²Librarian PRR & VS GDC, Vidavaluru, Nellore District, AP

Abstract

The term "virtual library" refers to a library without walls where customers can access any sort of knowledge in electronic format without restriction. A digital library is a great resource for academic communities since it allows them to access electronic journals, databases, and e-books. The e-ShodhSindhu is that the Consortium for educational e-resources merging three consortia, i.e. UGC, INFONET Digital Library Consortium, INDEST-AICTE Consortium and N-LIST in December 2015. The e-ShodhSindhu is supposed to provide current and depository access to E-Resources i.e. e-books, e-journals, e-journal archives, on-line databases to its member establishments at a negotiated rate of subscription. The main purpose of this paper is to find out user awareness and usage of e-ShodhSindhu Consortium by Faculty Members and Research Scholars of AcharyaNagarjuna University (AU), in Andhra Pradesh.

Keywords: Virtual Library, e-ShodhSindhu, Digital Library, e-Resources

Introduction

The significance of the name Acharya Nagarjuna University comes from the fact that it was established by the great Buddhist preceptor and philosopher Acharya Nagarjuna on the banks of the Krishna River many years ago. He turned it into a great centre of learning that drew many teachers and students from all over the world. The University was established by Act 43 of 1976 of the A.P. State Legislature and Governed by Act 4 of 1991 covering 6 Universities in the State.

The present Acharya Nagarjuna University is not very far from the haloed spot, as it derives its moral and intellectual sustenance from Acharya Nagarjuna in which context the University has been renamed Acharya Nagarjuna University through the A.P. Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. The aspirations of the southern coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh to pursue Post-Graduate education nearer their homes resulted in the establishment of Acharya Nagarjuna University.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Memorial Library

The library building's plinth area is roughly 3,000 square feet in total. The Circulation, Periodicals, Reference, Acquisition, Binding, and Technical Sections, in addition to the Administrative and Computers Sections, perform the majority of the library's functions. The Dr. B.R.A.M. Library is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all working days and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the first Saturday and Sunday of each month. For seating and reading purposes, the library mostly uses wooden chairs and tables. Steel book racks that meet specific criteria are utilized for shelving. For the year 2016, a total of Rs. 57,72,079 was spent on 270 publications, including daily newspapers, general magazines, and foreign and Indian periodicals.

Objectives of the Library

- To inspire and encourage all who would seek knowledge through higher education and research.
- To provide quality instruction and research for the advancement of science and technology.
- To promote teaching and research studies in disciplines of societal relevance.
- To bridge the gap between theory and practice of the principles of higher education.
- To develop the human talent necessary for the industry.

Table 1: Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Memorial Library Collection

Sl.No.	ResourceName	Description of Resource/URL	Total
1. Print and Non-Print Resources			
1.1	Books	TextBooks	1,35,796
1.2	ForeignJournals(Print)	AllSubjects	49
1.3	IndianJournals(Print)	AllSubjects	162
1.4	GeneralMagazines	English,Telugu, etc	28
1.5	Newspapers	English,Telugu, etc	15
1.6	BackVolumes	AllSubjects	2766
1.7	CD-ROMs	MagazinesandSubjectRelated	471
2. University subscribed e-Resources			
2.1	E-ShodhSindhu	http://www.inflibnet.ac.in/ess/eres.php?memID=93	-
2.2	DELNET	http://www.delnet.nic.in/	-
3. e-Journals subscribed for the year 2021 through E-ShodhSindhu			
3.1	AmericanChemical Society	https://pubs.acs.org/	51
3.2	AnnualReviews	https://www.annualreviews.org/	43
3.3	EconomicandPolitical Weekly	https://www.epw.in/	1
3.4	JSTOR	https://www.jstor.org/	3165
3.5	SpringerLink	https://link.springer.com/	1725
3.6	Taylor&Francis	http://www.tandfonline.com/	1078
4. Databases subscribed for the year 2021 through E-ShodhSindhu			
4.1	WebofScience	http://webofknowledge.com/	-
4.2	InstituteofStudiesin Industrialdevelopment	http://isid.org.in/	-
4.3	J-gatePlus	https://jgateplus.com/search/	-

The variables used for this study are broadly divided into two, namely classificatory variables and study variables. The variables are selected by the literature reviewed for the purpose.

- University
- Gender of the respondent
- Age of the respondent
- Academic position of the respondent
- The academic area of the respondent

Objectives of the Study

The proposed work considered Science and Social Science Research's magnitude in Nagarjuna universities for E-ShodhSindhu effects. Before deciding the research priorities for this study, previous research studies were utilized. An analysis of prior results has been undertaken, and some differences in the past research were identified. Based on the identified variations, the following research objectives are formulated by the researcher:

- To know the users' awareness about E-ShodhSindhu resources available in Nagarjuna university
- To know the usage pattern of the E-ShodhSindhu
- To identify the intent of accessing E-ShodhSindhu electronic resources.
- To evaluate the impact of E-ShodhSindhu electronic resources on the academic community of higher education.
- To find out the strategies adopted by user store cooperate data through E-ShodhSindhu electronic resources.
- To determine the user's challenges and problems while using the E-ShodhSindhu electronic resources.
- To find out the required training programs to improve the usage of E-ShodhSindhu electronic resources.
- To analyse the satisfactory level the users while using E-ShodhSindhu electronic resources
- To study the infrastructural facilities provided by the University Libraries associated with the E-ShodhSindhu electronic resources.

Population of the Study

The research excludes PG students and administrative employees. This population is not having much awareness and usage of E-Shodh Sindhu. To obtain samples from both classes, the investigator divided the users into two categories based on their academic status and picked preventative sample from each category to perform the analysis. As a result, the following groups have been formed.

Faculty – Comprised faculty members from the relevant university departments.

Research Scholars – Includes those pursuing Ph.D. and M.Phil. Degrees in university departments

Table 2: Total Population in the Study Area

Variables		Status of the Respondents	ANU	% of Total Population
Position of Respondents	Faculty	Professors	28	4.32
		Associate Professors	41	2.34
		Assistant Professors	34	10.65
		Research Scholars	1238	82.69
		Total	1341	100
Gender		Male	863	51.52
		Female	478	48.48
		Total	1341	100
Academic area		Science	686	47.18
		Social Sciences	655	52.82
		Total	1341	100
Grand Total of Population			1341	

From the above table we understood that the total population of ANU is 1341 and faculty are 103 and scholars are 1238.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents based on Subject of Study and Universities

Subject		Acharya Nagarjuna University (ANU)
Science	N	104
	%	45.81
Social Sciences	N	123
	%	54.19
Total	N	227
	%	100.00

Table 4: Source of Information the Respondents Generally Consult

Source of Information		Academic Status		Universities
		Faculty	Research Scholars	ANU
University Library	N	38	153	42
	%	21.71	21.34	18.50
Internet	N	71	308	107
	%	40.57	42.96	47.14
Interaction with Friends / Colleagues	N	31	86	21
	%	17.71	11.99	9.25
Interaction with Teachers	N	25	118	44
	%	14.29	16.46	19.38
Family Members	N	4	36	5
	%	2.29	5.02	2.20
Personal Book Collection	N	6	16	8
	%	3.43	2.23	3.52
Total	N	175	717	227
	%	100	100	100

Table 5: Availability of Library Consortium Facility based on Academic Status, Subject of Study and University

Available Library consortium		Academic Status		Subject of Study		University
		Faculty	Research Scholars	Science	Social Sciences	ANU
E-Shodh Sindhu	N	68	322	181	209	158
	%	38.86	44.91	41.14	46.24	69.60
DELNET	N	37	161	96	102	34
	%	21.14	22.45	21.82	22.57	14.98
Any Other	N	70	234	163	141	35
	%	40.00	32.64	37.05	31.19	15.42

Table 6: Frequency of Visiting E-ShodhSindhu Resources

Frequency of Visit		Academic Status		Subject of Study		ANU
		Faculty	Research Scholars	Science	Social Sciences	
Daily	N	23	54	53	24	17
	%	13.14	7.53	12.05	5.31	7.05
Once in a week	N	46	27	27	46	20
	%	26.29	3.77	6.14	10.18	8.81
2-3 times in a week	N	43	241	152	132	114
	%	24.57	33.61	34.55	29.20	50.22
2-3 times in a month	N	39	223	106	156	52
	%	22.29	31.10	24.09	34.51	22.91
Occasionally	N	24	172	102	94	24
	%	13.17	23.99	23.18	20.80	10.54

Table 7: Respondents spending time on E-ShodhSindhu Resources

Time spent in E-Shodh Sindhu		Academic Status		Subject of Study		SPMU
		Faculty	Research Scholars	Science	Social Sciences	
Less than One hour	N	47	296	188	155	47
	%	26.86	41.28	42.73	34.29	35.61
1-2 hours	N	79	246	142	183	64
	%	45.14	34.31	32.27	40.49	48.48
2-3 hours	N	27	142	85	84	16
	%	15.43	19.80	19.32	18.58	12.12
More than 3 hours	N	22	33	25	30	5
	%	12.57	4.60	5.68	6.64	3.79
Total	N	175	717	440	452	132
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 8: Usage of E-Journals based on Academic Status of Acharya Nagarjuna University

Usage of E-Journals		Academic Status															
		Faculty (N=36)					WS	WAM Score	Rank	Research Scholars (N=192)					WS	WAM Score	Rank
		1	2	3	4	5				1	2	3	4	5			
American Chemical Society	N	9	10	6	5	5	92	2.65	4	22	44	41	61	24	597	3.11	5
	%	25.71	28.57	17.14	14.29	14.29				11.46	22.92	21.35	31.77	12.50			
Annual Reviews	N	17	5	7	3	3	75	2.14	6	42	10	26	65	49	645	3.36	3
	%	48.57	14.29	20.00	8.57	8.57				21.88	5.21	13.54	33.85	25.52			
Economic and Political Weekly	N	10	12	4	3	6	88	2.51	5	21	16	69	30	56	660	3.44	1
	%	28.57	34.29	11.43	8.57	17.14				10.94	8.33	35.94	15.63	29.17			
JSTOR	N	7	6	6	7	9	110	3.14	1	35	24	22	61	50	643	3.35	4
	%	20.00	17.14	17.14	20.00	25.71				18.23	12.50	11.46	31.77	26.04			
Springer Link	N	7	6	11	4	7	103	2.94	2	48	18	47	43	36	577	3.01	6
	%	20.00	17.14	31.43	11.43	20.00				25.00	9.38	24.48	22.40	18.75			
Taylor and Francis	N	10	6	6	4	9	101	2.89	3	20	31	31	74	36	651	3.39	2
	%	28.57	17.14	17.14	11.43	25.71				10.42	16.15	16.15	38.54	18.75			

Table depicts the usage of E-Journals from E-ShodhSindhu by the Faculty and Research Scholars of Acharya Nagarjuna University. Based on the weighted arithmetic mean the purposes are ranked.

Major Findings

It is evident from the table that all the faculty members have completely preferred and gave first rank for JSTOR followed by Springer Link (2nd rank), Taylor and Francis (3rd rank), American Chemical Society (4th rank), Economic and Political Weekly (5th rank) and Annual Reviews (6th rank). That means majority of the faculty preferred the usage of E-Journal 'JSTOR'.

The table analyses that all Research scholars have completely preferred and gave first rank to Economic and Political Weekly followed by Taylor and Francis (2nd rank), Annual Reviews (3rd rank), JSTOR (4th rank), American Chemical Society (5th rank) and Springer Link (6th rank). This means that majority of the research scholars from Acharya Nagarjuna University preferred the usage of E-Journal 'Economic and Political Weekly'.

References

1. Allen B M., & Hirshon A. (1998). Hanging together to avoid hanging separately: opportunities for academic libraries and consortia. *Information Technology and Libraries*, 17(1), 36-44.
2. Anju, Saini. (2017). Library Consortia: An Overview. *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 7(4), 119-123.
3. Arjun, Dinesh Kumar, Apurba Jyot Majumder, & Sharmila Bose (2010). Role of Library in Higher Education in India. *International Journal of Librarianship and Administration*, 1(1), 1-12.
4. Beth Ashmore., & Jill E. Grogg. (2009). The Art of the deal: The Power and pitfalls of Consortia Negotiation. *Searcher*, 17(3), 40-47.
5. Consortium (2013). In Merriam Webster Online Dictionary. Retrieved August 28 2013 from merrium - webster online. <http://www.merriam - webster.com/dictionary/consortium>
6. E-ShodhSindhu: Consortium for Higher Education Electronics (www.inflibnet.ac.in).

Utilization of Library and Information Resources in Government and Aided Degree Colleges in SPSR Nellore District Andhra Pradesh: A Study

E. Kiran Kumar¹; Dr. E. Sudhakar²; Prof. I. Chandraiah³

Librarian, S.K.R Degree College, Gudur SPSR Nellore¹;

Academic Consultant, Dept. of Library Science, S.V.University Tirupati-517502²;

Dept. of Library Science, S.V.University Tirupati-517502³

kiranlib@gmail.com, chandraisvu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In this paper I studied usage of library and information resources of in Government and Aided Degree Colleges in SPSR Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh, distributed 2000 questionnaires in colleges and collected 1862 questionnaires. I found in this study the library information resources, services (electronic & print), and library expressed their opinion about library working hours, physical facility, library information resources and services excellent and good.

KEYWORDS: Academic libraries, Government and Aided Degree Colleges, Library and Information resources, Library physical facilities.

INTRODUCTION

Libraries and information centres play a major role in information transfer cycle. The role of the college libraries is not any limited to the presentation of reading materials but also to ensure that the information needs of the users are met by its own traditional as well as electronic resources and services.

In order to know to what extent the information needs are met by Degree college libraries it is necessary to have a continuous feedback from the students can be obtained by conducting user surveys. The surveys examine the awareness of the students about library resources and services, the use of these resources and services and either satisfaction with them. They also examine to what extent the information needs or the students are met by Degree college libraries. The feedback obtained form them can be used to develop the library collection, to improve the

existing library services, to innovate new services and a plan for future. It is also helpful to orient library and information services to user requirements and to evaluate the resources and service.

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN EDUCATION

Recent changes in Educational Philosophy, widening curricula, reforms in examination system, Knowledge explosion and the developments in Information Technology have given an increased awareness of the role of libraries in higher education. College libraries are now to be considered an important resource existing to support the teaching-learning process. So, college libraries should collect and organize relevant information recorded in various print and non-print media and should provide right information to the users at the right time in the educational process. If the colleges are to take maximum possible advantage of the developments in library profession to the greatest benefit of the teachers and students, it is to be ensured that colleges have efficient library systems and qualified and experienced librarians capable of interactions with teachers and students effectively to direct the policies and regulate resources of the library towards the needs of teaching – learning process in the college (Raman Nair, 1996).

Information Resources and Services: Information is an important and key resource and an essential input for all. Types of organizations libraries have limited resources with which they have to satisfy the information needs of the users. Therefore, libraries have to build their collections and facilities to meet the requirements of the users.

The present era is an era of information. Good learning is based upon adequate information. Libraries provide information through their resources and services. Hence libraries particularly academic libraries are playing vital role in shaping a future generation of students by providing required information to them.

CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION SOURCES

Primary: Primary publications are those in which the author for the first-time supplies evidence, describes a discovery, makes or drives a new proposition or brings forward new evidence about previous proposition.

Secondary: A document concerning a particular subject of inquiry which is derived from or based on the study and analysis of the primary source of information is called the secondary source of information.

Tertiary: Report information that are last to appear and mostly do not contain subject knowledge. It is designed to provide information about information and so acts as a guide to the primary and secondary sources of information.

Information Needs: The term information and information needs requires a careful definition. The satisfaction of information needs however does relate such effect in terms of the individuals receiving and processing of transmitted and previously potentials communication to his needs. However the concept of information need has provided to be exclusive one to define isolate and to measure. Research have been used inter or changeable although they may not be identical. “Krisheals” has defined it as the “recognition of the existence of uncertainty “based on information seeking behavior needs have been categorized as immediate needs or deferred needs.

LITERATURE OF REVIEWS

Tripathi (2018) paper, attempts have been made to identify the Information sources used, for writing thesis or research papers by research scholars. Moreover, this study also examined the researcher’s dependency on Internet, for writing their thesis or research papers. For the study, the survey method was followed by using a well-structured questionnaire. It was identified that, respondents utilizing Information sources namely “E-resources or Internet”

were 62.8%, other's dissertations or thesis were 58.7% and depended on textbooks were 41.5 %. The study concluded that, there is no significant difference in the researcher's dependency on the Internet for writing thesis/research paper on the respective status of the university.

Objectives of the Study

The following are the specific objectives of the study.

- ❖ To study the extent of use of library resources and services by the students
- ❖ To know the purpose of visit to library.
- ❖ To examine the students awareness about library resources and services.
- ❖ To identify the frequency of use of the library resources and services.
- ❖ To find out which library resources are more used between manual and electronic resources.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study covers Degree college libraries and students of the Degree colleges, in SPSR Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh. Hence the study has been restricted to Government and Aided Degree College of Nellore District located in the Coastal Andhra Region. As a comprehensive study covering all 9 Government Degree Colleges and 7 Aided Degree are considered for the present study which is presented.

METHODOLOGY

The basic research method adopted in the present study was the survey method. The present study used questionnaire method to collect data from the Government & Aided Degree Colleges Libraries located in Nellore District. Structured questionnaires were developed by the researcher in consultation with the research supervisor for the purpose of this study. I have prepared 2000 questionnaires and personally distributed to the library users of the respective universities and 1862 questionnaires were received from the library users of respected colleges.

Table-1 Gender-wise distribution of Students

S.No.	Gender	Students		Total
		Govt	Aided	
1.	Male	417(22.39)	460(24.70)	877(47.09)
2.	Female	519(27.87)	466(25.02)	985(52.1)
Total		936(50.26)	926(9.73)	1862(100)

It is obvious from Table -1 Out of the total 1862 respondents, 985(52.91%) are female respondents and the remaining 877(47.09%) are male. The proportion of the female respondents was much higher than that of the male.

Table-2 Branch wise distribution

S.No.	Branch wise	Students		Total
		Govt	Aided	
1.	BA	209(11.22)	211(11.33)	420(22.56)
2.	BCOM	323(17.34)	270(14.50)	593(31.84)
3.	BSC	404(21.69)	445(23.89)	849(45.59)
Total		936(50.26)	926(49.73)	1862(100)

Utilization of Library and Information Resources in Government and Aided Degree Colleges in SPSR Nellore District Andhra Pradesh: A Study

From the above table it can be observed that 849(45.59%) are having BSC students, 593(31.84%) are having B. Com students and the remaining 420(22.56%) are having B.A students.

Table-3: Age Group (years)

Age Group	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	
Below 18	26(1.39)	38(2.04)	50(2.86)	32(1.71)	30(1.61)	63(3.38)	239(12.83)
18-19	68(3.65)	84(4.51)	154(8.27)	48(2.57)	56(3.00)	78(4.18)	488(26.21)
20-21	72(3.86)	136(7.30)	138(7.41)	106(5.69)	118(6.33)	142(7.62)	712(38.23)
Above 21	43(2.31)	65(3.49)	62(3.32)	25(1.34)	66(3.54)	162(8.71)	423(22.71)
Total	209(11.22)	323(17.34)	404(21.69)	211(11.33)	270(14.50)	445(23.89)	1862(100)

It is evident from Table-3 that the age group of the respondents is categorized into four groups. A majority of the respondents (students) i.e. 712(38.23) belong to the age group 20-21 years, whereas 488(26.21%) respondents are in the 18-19 years age group, 423(22.71) are students above 21 years and the remaining 239(12.83) respondents are below 18 years. Hence, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are below 20-21 years age group.

Table-4: Frequency of visit to the Library for Internet usage

visit the Library	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	B.A	B.Com.	B.Sc.	
Daily	18(0.96)	36(1.93)	86(4.61)	46(2.47)	46(2.47)	64(3.43)	272(14.61)
Once in a week	35(1.87)	92(4.94)	104(5.58)	56(3.00)	68(3.65)	126(6.76)	481(25.83)
Twice in a week	42(2.25)	78(4.18)	118(6.33)	64(3.43)	72(3.86)	96(5.15)	470(25.24)
Once in a fortnight	24(1.24)	63(3.38)	60(3.22)	42(2.25)	38(2.04)	62(3.33)	289(15.52)
Once in month	58(3.11)	30(1.61)	20(1.07)	18(0.96)	28(1.50)	54(2.90)	208(11.17)
Occasionally	32(1.71)	14(0.75)	16(0.85)	09(0.48)	18(0.96)	43(2.31)	132(7.08)
Total	209(11.22)	323(17.34)	404(21.69)	211(11.33)	270(14.50)	445(23.89)	1862(100)

Table-4 shows that 481(25.83) visiting the library once in a week, followed by 470(25.24%) are visiting twice in a week, 289(15.52%) visiting the library Once in a fortnight, 272(14.61%) users who are visiting the library daily and remaining 208(11.17%)of the users visiting the library once in a month.

Table-5: Time spent in the library

Time spent	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com	BSc	B.A	B.Com	BSc	
less than 1 hour	42(2.25)	46(2.47)	86(4.61)	56(3.00)	62(3.32)	174(9.34)	466(25.02)
1 to 2 hours	76(4.08)	132(7.08)	154(8.27)	68(3.65)	82(4.40)	136(7.30)	648(34.80)
2 to 3 hours	54(2.90)	84(4.51)	112(6.01)	32(1.71)	68(3.65)	89(4.7)	439(23.57)
3 to 4 hours	25(1.34)	43(2.30)	28(1.50)	25(1.34)	42(2.25)	28(1.50)	191(10.25)
More than 4 hours	12(0.64)	18(0.96)	24(1.28)	30(1.61)	16(0.85)	18(0.96)	118(6.33)
Total	209(11.22)	323(17.34)	404(21.69)	211(11.33)	270(14.50)	445(23.89)	1862(100)

The duration of visit is taken as less than one hour, 1 to 2 hours, 2 to 3 hours, more than 3 hours. From the above table-5 shows that 648(34.80%) of respondents spent time 1 to 2 hours per day in the library, followed by 466(25.02%) spent time less than 1 hour in the library, 439(23.57%) spent time 2 to 3 hours, 191(10.25%) spent time 2 to 3 hours and the remaining 118(6.33) spent time more than 4 hour in the library.

Table-6: Purpose of visit to library

Purpose of visit to library	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	B.A	B.Com.	B.Sc.	
To borrow/return books	72(3.86)	98(5.26)	124(6.65)	42(2.25)	60(3.22)	148(7.94)	544(29.21)
To read Newspaper/magazines	34(1.82)	82(4.40)	102(5.47)	36(1.93)	54(2.90)	106(5.69)	414(22.23)
To collect subject specific information	26(1.39)	46(2.47)	56(3.00)	28(1.50)	26(1.39)	56(3.00)	238(12.78)
To use Electronic resources	18(0.96)	32(1.71)	36(1.93)	24(1.28)	19(1.02)	42(2.25)	171(9.18)
To use Internet	20(1.07)	28(1.50)	40(2.14)	30(1.61)	28(1.50)	23(1.23)	169(9.07)

Utilization of Library and Information Resources in Government and Aided Degree Colleges in SPSR Nellore District Andhra Pradesh: A Study

To prepare for Assignments	21(1.12)	24(1.28)	30(1.61)	28(1.50)	36(1.93)	35(1.87)	174(9.34)
To take Photocopies (Xerox)	12(0.64)	05(0.26)	08(0.42)	12(0.64)	24(1.28)	23(1.23)	84(4.51)
Any other (pi. Specify)	06(0.32)	08(0.2)	08(0.42)	11(0.59)	23(1.23)	12(0.64)	68(3.65)
Total	209(11.22)	323(17.34)	404(21.69)	211(11.33)	270(14.50)	445(23.89)	1862(100)

Respondents were asked to indicate their main purpose of using Library. From the above table-6 it is seen that the maximum number 544(29.21%) of respondents were borrow/return books purpose, followed by 414(22.23%) of respondents purpose of read Newspaper/magazines, 238(12.78%) of respondents are collect subject specific information, 174(9.34%) respondents are prepare for Assignments, 171(9.18%) respondents are To use Electronic resources, 169(9.07%) respondents are use Internet, 84(4.51%) respondents are To take Photocopies (Xerox) and remaining 68(3.65%) respondents are other information.

Table-7: frequently do you use the following information sources in your Library

information sources	Most Frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Not at all	Total
books	216(11.60)	108(5.80)	152(8.16)	-	476(25.56)
Journals	62(3.32)	174(9.34)	86(4.61)	45(2.41)	367(19.71)
Newspapers/Magazines	124(6.65)	168(9.02)	72(3.86)	18(0.96)	382(20.51)
Project Reports	28(1.50)	36(1.93)	105(5.64)	14(0.75)	183(9.83)
Government Publications	32(1.71)	48(2.57)	52(2.79)	40(2.14)	172(9.23)
E-resources	74(3.97)	106(5.69)	70(3.75)	32(1.2)	282(15.14)
Total	536(28.81)	640(34.41)	537(28.87)	149(8.01)	1862(100)

Table-7 indicates that majority of the respondents 476(25.56%) of the respondents are books use information sources in Library , 382(20.51%) of the respondents using Newspapers/Magazines, 367(19.71%) of the respondents are using Journals, 282(15.14%) of the respondents using e-resources and the remaining respondents using 183(9.83%) are Project Reports/ Government Publications.

Table-8: type of e-resources

Type of e-Resources	Govt.			Aided			Total
	B.A	B.Com.	B.Sc.	B.A	B.Com	B.Sc.	
E- Journals	48(2.57)	82(4.40)	96(5.15)	56(3.00)	28(1.50)	74(3.97)	384(20.62)
E-Books	36(1.93)	54(2.0)	82(4.40)	34(1.82)	22(1.18)	62(3.32)	290(15.7)
Bibliographical Databases	24(1.34)	36(1.93)	76(4.08)	28(1.50)	18(0.96)	64(3.43)	266(14.28)
Full Text Databases	50(2.68)	66(3.54)	68(3.65)	38(2.04)	76(4.08)	56(3.00)	354(19.01)
Open Access Materials	34(1.82)	62(3.32)	46(2.47)	30(1.61)	52(2.79)	80(4.29)	304(16.32)
E-Learning Resources	17(1.9)	23(1.23)	36(1.93)	25(1.34)	74(3.97)	89(4.78)	264(14.17)
Total	209(11.22)	323(17.34)	404(21.69)	211(11.33)	270(14.50)	445(23.89)	1862(100)

Table-8 indicates that majority of the respondents 384(20.62%) of the respondents use e-journals followed by 354(19.01%) of the respondents using full-text databases, 304(16.32%) of the respondents using open access materials, 290(15.7%) of the respondents using e-books, 266(14.28%) of the respondents using Bibliographical Databases and the remaining respondents using 264(14.17%) of the respondents E-Learning Resources. Hence it can be concluded that one by fourth of the respondents 384(20.62%) of the respondents e-journals using frequently.

FINDINGS

1. Majority of the users 985(52.91%) are female respondents and the remaining 877(47.09%) are male. The proportion of the female respondents was much higher than that of the male.
2. observed that 849(45.59%) are having BSC students, 593(31.84%)
3. A majority of the respondents (students) i.e. 712(38.23) belong to the age group 20-21 years, whereas 488(26.21%) respondents are in the 18-19 years age group,
4. Majority of the users 481(25.83) visiting the library once in a week , followed by 470(25.24%) are visiting twice in a week, 289(15.52%) visiting the library Once in a fortnight.
5. Majority of the users 648(34.80%) of respondents spent time 1 to 2 hours per day in the library, followed by 466(25.02%) spent time less than 1 hour in the library, 439(23.57%) spent time 2 to 3 hours.
6. Majority of the users 544(29.21%) of respondents were borrow/return books purpose, followed by 414(22.23%) of respondents purpose of read Newspaper/magazines.
7. majority of the respondents 476(25.56%) of the respondents are books use information sources in Library , 382(20.51%) of the respondents using Newspapers/Magazines.
8. majority of the respondents 384(20.62%) of the respondents use e-journals followed by 354(19.01%) of the respondents using full-text databases, 304(16.32%) of the respondents using open access materials.

SUGGESTIONS

- To improve for reading, Internet facility, journal and bibliography details.
- More computers required with internet facility in users.
- Training the User for necessary digital literacy skills can bring about knowledge in the use of ICT.
- The libraries are expected to introduce new services like Remote Access, Discovery tools to access to e-resources remotely.

CONCLUSION

The survey highlighted availability and use of the library information resources and services of the selected degree college libraries in Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh, India and what will be somewhat helpful to the students in communicate realistic education to their present generation for a better tomorrow. In this study majority of library users satisfied on library resources and services of degree college libraries. It provides access to various e-journals, full-text databases, bibliographic databases, etc to the colleges. These resources will provide information in many disciplines for learning, teaching and research in the educational institutions. The following are recommended based on the results of the study.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ajala Isaac Oblugbenga (1997). Use of the University of Ibadan Library resources by graduate students. *Library Review*. 46:421-427.
- [2] Devendra Kumar and Rajkumar Smgh (2009). Information resources and services of national science library in India, New Delhi: A user study. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*. 1:17-21.
- [3] Manikya Rao B. (2011). Library information sources in academic law libraries in India. *PEARL-A Journal of Library and Informalion Science*. 4: 109-114.
- [4] Anil Kumar and others (2011). Awareness and use of library information resources and services in different universities libraries in Delhi. *Journal of Library and Information Technology*. 7; 2011; P: 19-32.
- [5] Velmurugan, C. and Ramasamy, G. (2014). Utilization of Information Sources and Services through Internet among the User Community in an International School, Chennai, (TN), India: a Survey. *International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science*, 4(3), 414-426
- [6] Parvathamma N and Hadapad Rajashree (2015). Use of Information Resources and Library Services by Students of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges in Bangalore Region, Karnataka State, India. *Kelpro Bulletin*, 19(2), 1-11.
- [7] Chikkanmanju., and Kumbar, M. (2015). Use of Information Resources and Services by the Students of First Grade Colleges Affiliated to Tumkur University, Tumkur: A Comparative Study. *International Journal of Academic Library and Information Science*, 3(2), 53-64.
- [8] Simon, B. R., and Ogom, O. J. (2015). Evaluation of the Extent of Utilization of Electronic Library Resources and Services by Undergraduate Students in University of Calabar Library, Calabar Nigeria, *Education Journal*, 4 (2). 82-89.
- [9] Narayana, D. and Padmini, K.(2016). Utilization of information sources in Physical sciences by research scholar and post-graduate students: A study at S.V. University, A.P. *e-Library Science Research Journal*, 4(8), 1-8.
- [10] Tripathi, Richa (2018). Utilization of Information Sources, by Research Scholars of Selected Universities in Chennai: A Study. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 7(1), 35-40.

Impact of Electronic Resources on Academics

(Festschrift in Honour of Prof. V. Pulla Reddy)

Editors:

Dr. K. Surendra Babu

Dr. D. Venkata Rao

Mr. K. Nageswara Rao



Sri Venkateswara University Library
Tirupati - 517 502

**National Seminar on the Impact of
Electronic Resources on Academics**
(Festschrift in Honour of
Prof. V. Pulla Reddy)

Editors

Dr. K. Surendra Babu

Dr. D. Venkata Rao

Mr. Nageswara Rao Kondamudi



Sri Venkateswara University
Tirupati - 517 502

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES ON ACADEMICS

(Festschrift in Honour of Prof. V. Pulla Reddy)

Edited by Dr. K. Surendra Babu, Dr. D. Venkata Rao, Mr. Nageswara Rao Kondamudi

© Editors

First Published: 2019

Copies: 300

Rs.300/-

Disclaimer

The Publisher and organizers do not claim any responsibility for the accuracy of the data, statements made, and opinions expressed by the authros. The authors are soley responsible for the contents published in the paper.

Published by

Academic Book Publishers

MIG-II Block-8 Flat-11

Baghlingampalli, HYDERABAD - 500 044

Printed at:

Dot Graphics

Baghlingampalli, Hyderabad

Mob: 9866956540



7	Electronic REsources in Library and Information Science <i>Dr. M. Prasantha Kumari</i>	82
8	Readers Choice of Print Vs. Electronic Version of Books and Journals <i>Nagabhushanam Chintha and Dr. P. Ramalinga Reddy</i>	95
9	E-Resources - College Libraries <i>D. Venkata Rao and E. Kiran Kumar</i>	103
10	Use of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: Challenges and Opportunities: A case study of K. L. University Central Library <i>Dr. G.CH.S.Madhusudhan Rao</i>	112
11	Use of Electronic Resources by the Students and Research Scholars of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati <i>Dr. P. Giri Naidu</i>	125
12	Use Of Internet Facilities In Sri Venkateswara University Library: A Study <i>Dr. P. Sekhar and Dr. M. Anil Kumar</i>	135
13	Awareness on Use of Electronic Information Sources Among Research Scholars in Sri Venkateswara University Digital Library, Tirupati: A Study <i>Dr. Sadu Ranganadham and Dr. K. Surendra Babu</i>	143
14	Electronic Resources in Libraries <i>Dr. A. J. Maduri</i>	160
15	The Challenges in the Usage of E-Resources Amongst Lecturers at S.B.V.R. Degree College, Badvel <i>Dr. G. Subba Rayudu</i>	165
16	Use of Digital Resources by Faculty Members at Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. <i>Dr. E.Balaji Prasada Rao and Dr. K.V. Padmaja</i>	169

E-Resources - College Libraries

D. Venkata Rao

Lecturer in Library Science
Jawahar Bharati Degree College
KAVALI - 524 201. SPSR Nellore Dist), A.P.
Email: venkatraojb librarian@gmail.com

E. Kiran Kumar

Lecturer in Library Science
SKR Government Degree College
Gudur, SPSR Nellore Dist), A.P.
Email: kiranlib@gmail.com

Abstract - Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has revolutionized every walk of human society, including the libraries. Advances in computer applications have radically changed the ways of gathering, storing, organizing, accessing, retrieving and consuming information. Several products and services have appeared on the scene in this regard. Electronic resources like CD-ROM, OPACs and internet are replacing the print media. Web has become a common word of daily conversation. As a result, there is the danger of the present libraries becoming outdated unless they take to E-Resources. Hence, this paper discusses several topics with respect to this subject like the meaning of E-Resources, their types, purposes and training for accessing E-resources. The paper concludes that if we do not want our libraries to be outdated, we should have a digitized library, a digitized librarian and digitized library users.

Keywords: E-resources – College Libraries – Academic Assignments – Selection of E-resources.

1. Introduction

College Libraries play an important role in any educational set up, catering effectively to the needs of students as well as faculty members. They are the centres of learning, teaching and even research. Till the other day, libraries were content with the old manual services of acquisition, preservation and disseminating books or knowledge.

But the scene has drastically changed in modern times with the advent of digital technology. In this connection, the Commissionerate of

Collegiate Education (CCE) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh also has issued a booklet titled "In Pursuit of Excellence: Best Practices of Degree Colleges" consisting of VII sections and 25 topics. Topic 11 of section III mentions about "Digital Assignments".

In modern times, information and communication technology (ICT) has revolutionised the whole of library systems. Large scale computerisation, invention of internet and the world-wide web have drastically changed the acquisition and dissemination systems, both volume-wise and time-wise. In a way, the whole world has become a global village in this respect.

As a result, academic libraries in modern times are struggling to keep pace with the Electronic-Resources, their acquisition and their operation. Modern libraries can no longer afford to restrict themselves to print services such as collection, cataloguing, classification and circulation. They have to switch over to the E-Resources as early as possible. They should possess trained librarians and other technical personnel. Moreover, they have to cater to the needs of the users at their level and if possible, raise their technological capability. Above all, the modern libraries should constantly keep in mind not only their relevance to the digital era but also the low budgets available to them.

In short, the modern library system requires digital library, digital librarian and digital user.

2. Definition and Meaning

Digital libraries are libraries wherein information is available in digital form. An electronic resource is any information that the library provides in an electronic format. Information is available on a single click. Anyone can access the information by sitting in the corner of one's house. He can access worldwide information through internet.

E. Resources are those electronic products which deliver a collection of data. It may be text, e-journals image collection or multimedia products. These may be delivered on CD-ROM, tap, internet and so on.

According to the UNESCO, digital information is the sum total of the necessary steps to ensure permanent accessibility to documentary heritage. This includes organizational work, training, public information, selection and finding activities. These are in addition to the routine library computing practices.

Pandita and Sirajee (1996) say that libraries have at least three service roles, namely, the practical role of sharing resources, a cultural role in preserving artifacts and ideas and a social role by bringing people and ideas together. The authors say that the digital libraries extend the role of traditional libraries by making information resources available beyond traditional needs and beyond physical space.

E-library system has three important basic assumptions. They are:

- i. Digital library collection contains fixed and permanent documents.
- ii. Digital libraries are based on digital technology.
- iii. Digital libraries are used by individuals working at their terminal.

Such setup of electronic sources demands the following requirements.

- i. Fully automated indexing and intelligent retrieval.
- ii. Developing database to digital library application.
- iii. Developing effective client information retrieval.

With respect to Electronic resources and their working technology, care should be taken regarding the needs of the end users. Information has to be retrieved with minimum effort. More important, it should be done with minimum cost.

The digital library and the electronic library contain digitized information along with print based publications. If it is networked, it becomes a virtual library. It is a library without walls and spreads across the globe. We retrieve the whole world of information from it through a properly networked workstation. The user gets the impression that he is moving through a large library.

In a digital library system, the library should be able to provide high-tech services also which are more specialized and highly technical. On his part, the user shall be a computer literate.

3. Types and Selection of E-Resources

It is observed that electronic source means any work encoded and made available for access through a computer. It includes data available both by remote access and direct access. Remote access means the use of electronic resources through computer networks. Direct access means the use of electronic resources through physical carriers like discs, cassettes and cartridges. They are designed to be inserted into a computer device.

Thus electronic products deliver a collection of e-journals, image collection and other multimedia products on CD-ROM, tap and internet. The sources may be OPAC, search engines and websites.

E-Resources are of various types. Some of the important types are:

1. Electronic base,
2. E-Journals,
3. E-Books,
4. C.D-ROM,
5. Image Database,
6. E-Reports,
7. Web-OPAC,
8. E-clippings and others.

The selection of E-Resources should be relevant to the demands of the users and focus groups. While selecting E-Resources, we should take several aspects into consideration like the needs of the library, cost, quality, evaluation and technical support, licensing agreements and educational support and training. Two important points may be kept in mind while selecting or installing E-Resource. Firstly, Electronic Resources are indispensable due to the growth of information and communication technology. Most of the documents are available in Electronic format also. Secondly, attempt should be made to know the preferences of the users while using E-Resources. For example, some users may prefer E-books while others choose E-journals.

4. Purpose of E-Resources

Bhatia, J.K (2011) has conducted case studies about the purposes of E-Resources. She has mentioned the following purposes for which E-Resources are used mainly.

- a. Academic assignments
- b. Competitive exams
- c. To keep one's interested subject up-to-date and abreast of times
- d. Career development.

5. Advantages

E-resources are used today by several bodies like academic libraries, commercial houses and public bodies because of several advantages. The chief of such advantages are:

1. Multiple accesses
2. Less cost

3. Less space
4. Retrieval of information within minutes
5. Compatibility with search engines
6. Availability of missing issues of journals etc
7. Possibility for use by several users simultaneously
8. Possibility for users to work at their own pace through self-paced modules
9. More complete supply of material to the user than a documentary shown on a TV etc
10. Learners can study wherever they have access to a computer or internet
11. Users can retrieve information even when they sit in the corner of their house by simple clicks.
12. Users feel that they are members of a world -wide library, getting whatever they want, whenever they want and wherever they want instantaneously.

6. Essential Conditions for E-resources

E-resources, however useful and modern, have to fulfil certain conditions for their efficient use.

1. E-resources necessitate the availability of a computer and communication network to the subscribers.
2. If the gap is big between the developed and developing countries, the whole system leads to an elitist technology. The division between the haves and the have-nots spreads glaringly to the E-resources world also.
3. E-resources demand a continuous supply of electricity.
4. Computer knowledge is a must to access.
5. Special and sometimes costly equipment is necessary to access.
6. We may feel handicapped unless there is high speed of communication.
7. E-resources shall be free from copyright entanglements and intellectual property rights.
8. Long term storage technologies have to be developed
9. The inter-relationship among the library management, archives management, document management and resource management has to be properly maintained and effectively balanced.

7. Barriers

The use of E-resources has become inevitable in a way in modern times. Since the emphasis has shifted from print-media to non-print media, professional skills are essentially required to cope up with the flow of information crossing all types of barriers including geographical barriers. The new onus has mainly fallen on the shoulders of the librarians. They have to acquire information, choose it from a wide range of materials in multiple formats, access it, retrieve it and disseminate it.

Hence librarians have to cope up with not only opportunities but also with the challenges of digitized libraries. They have to cross several kinds of barriers in this regard. Malwad, N.M (1996) has listed out the following barriers which we have to face with regard to the use of E-resources.

Firstly, there are economic barriers. Specially in backward or developing countries like India, there is the problem of low availability of capital. The problem is more severe if foreign exchange currency is involved. Budgetary constraints are the chief barriers for the development of digitized libraries.

Secondly, there are the psychological barriers. There are always people in large numbers who resist any type of change, even if the change is conducive for the development and useful for the society. On one hand, people prefer a system which has been existing for hundreds of years. They seek easy access through points which are familiar to them. On the other hand, they entertain doubts about the reliability, dependability on electronic information, its authenticity and integrity.

Thirdly, there are cultural and social barriers. These impediments mainly refer to the availability of skilled workers. The curriculum offered specially in the country side is inadequate and generally out of date.

Fourthly, there are the political barriers. Lack of information policy, unstable governments and frequently changing priorities are such impediments which the librarians face in developing their professional skills.

Lastly, there are the infra-structure barriers. Specially in developing countries like India, the impediments refer to technology and the availability of basic facilities. Some of the impediments are poor telephone services, inadequate postal service, unreliable power supply,

burdensome restrictions of the customs department, insufficient computerization of libraries and inability to join networks.

Since E-resources have come to stay, somehow the librarians have to develop skills in order to cope up with the change. More importantly, managements or governments have to be repeatedly informed and educated about the enormous number of uses of digitalization. They should be made to understand that a nation that falls behind in the use of E-resources remains a backward number nationally and internationally.

8. Training to access E-resources

Though facilities of E-resources are provided in a library, arrangements also should be made to train the users in the use of e-resources. The library should attend to all the training needs of users, both staff and students. It should provide instruction that will cover the competencies of using the library online public access catalogue (OPAC). It should also provide training with respect to searching the databases to which the library subscribes. Of course, this is based on the assumption that students have a basic knowledge of computer operations. It is also assumed that with a brief introduction, users will be able to use electronic information databases.

Generally, the areas of training required are as follows:

- i. Learning more and more about the internet and search engines
- ii. Information retrieval skills
- iii. OPAC searching.

There may also be demands for training skills like "computer applications in psychology". In such cases, there will be a requirement for databases like ALUKA, EBSCO and the like.

The chief contents of the training for users may be mentioned as below

- i. Making users familiar with electronic resources available
- ii. Describing the basic features of the E-resources
- iii. Educating trainees about accessing policies
- iv. Describing the necessary hardware and software requirements for an effective use of E-resources.
- v. Training participants in the basic search skills required for the use of OPAC.

The college library has a great responsibility in organising awareness and training programmes as well as seminars to educate the students and faculty members alike. In future, the dependence on internet is going to be more and more for information needs. Hence, the college library should focus special attention and take special pains to satisfy the different needs of different users of E-resources

9. Conclusion

As Anunobi (2008) observes, the emergence of information and communication technology has repositioned the frontiers of academic library resources, operations and services as well as the requirements of the users. It need not be said that academic libraries must embrace this scenario. The print services may at best serve as the stepping stones.

In this connection, we can observe that the libraries which are shifting to the modern E-resources can be classified into 3 broad groups.

- i. Rural libraries where the shift to the new resources is very least.
- ii. Semi-urban libraries which are converted partly only to the new system due to several reasons.
- iii. Fully developed libraries specially in metropolitan and city areas where funds are abundantly available.

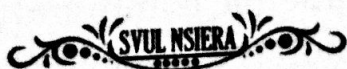
Another important point may be kept in mind in this connection. As Chetan Sharma (2009) observes, even though E-resources are sufficient for almost all the existing disciplines, the infrastructure to use these resources is not adequate. This may hinder the ability to meet the requirements of the users.

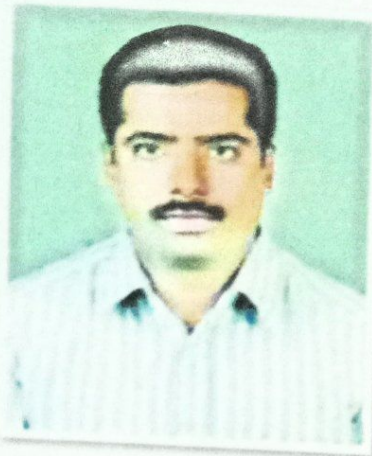
Whatever maybe the problems or impediments, the shift to E-resources has become inevitable in modern times. We should be able to get over the hindrances pertaining to budgetary constraints, information deluge and managerial apathy. We should put stress on three important points, namely, awareness of information, awareness of technology and awareness of needs. Moreover, the library professionals have to upgrade their professional skills and adopt a user-friendly attitude. As Deb and Bhagavan Das (1996) aver, it is not the ample budget that counts. It is not the technology which is good or bad. The important point is what we do with it and how we do it. The slogans are: "do something, start getting involved and must participate". If we follow these dictums, the librarian of today will become the knowledge counselor of tomorrow. It is said that a nation that reads is a nation that leads. In the same way, we may

say that a library that digitizes is a library that continues in existence and flourishes in service.

References

1. Adeleke, A.A. and Olorunsola, R. (2010). Training in the Use of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: One University's Approach. Retrieved from <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/07419051011095872>
2. Anunobi, Ch (2008). The Role of Academic Libraries in Universal Access to Print and Electronic Resources in the Developing Countries. Library Philosophy and Practice. Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/189>
3. Arjun, Dinesh Kumar and Updesh Kaur (2010). E-Resources: Role of Librarian. International Journal of Librarianship and Administration. Retrieved from <https://www.ripublication.com/Volume/ijla1n1-2.htm>
4. Bhatia, J.K. (2011). Use of Electronic Resources in Degree College Libraries in Chandigarh. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology*, 31(6), 480-484.
5. Chetan Sharma, (2009). Use and Impact of E-Resources at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (India): A Case Study. *Electronic Journal of Academic and Special Librarianship*.
6. Deb, M. and Bhagwan Das (1996). In. Malwad, N.M., Rajasekahr, T.B., Ravichandra, I.K. and Satyanarayand, N.V. (Eds), *Digital Libraries: Dynamic Storehouse of Digital Information* Papers presented at the SIS96; 15th Annual Convention and Conference(241-252). New Delhi: New Age International.
7. Malwad, N.M. (1996). Towards Skill Development of Librarians to cope with Digital Libraries. In. Malwad, N.M., Rajasekahr, T.B., Ravichandra, I.K. and Satyanarayand, N.V. (Eds), *Digital Libraries: Dynamic Storehouse of Digital Information* Papers presented at the SIS96; 15th Annual Convention and Conference(175-181). New Delhi: New Age International.
8. Pandita, N and Sirajee, Md. S (1996). In. Malwad, N.M., Rajasekahr, T.B., Ravichandra, I.K. and Satyanarayand, N.V. (Eds), *Digital Libraries: Dynamic Storehouse of Digital Information* Papers presented at the SIS96; 15th Annual Convention and Conference(267-271). New Delhi: New Age International.
9. UNESCO (2017). Retrieved from <https://en.unesco.org>





Dr. K. Surendra Babu is presently working as Associate Professor and Librarian i/c at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. Prior to this, he served as a Incharge Librarian at Dravidian University, Kuppam. He received his Ph.D. degree from Sri Venkateswara University in the year 2000. He has published more than 25 articles on different aspects in reputed national and international journals. He has conducted two national U.G.C. sponsored seminars and edited three books, and authored two books entitled Health Care Information to Rural People and Six Decades of Doctoral Research in Library and Information Science in India. He served as examiner and paper setters for various universities. Under his supervision, Eight Ph.D. and Seven M.Phil. degrees were awarded. He is a life member of many library professionals like IASLIC, ILA, APLA and ISCA. He is actively participating library professional activities.



Dr. D. Venkata Rao is presently working as a lecturer in Library and Information Science in Jawahar Bharati Degree College, Kavali, Nellore (Dist.), Andhra Pradesh. He has more than 20 years experience in the field of Library and Information Science. He wrote a Telugu book of Lyrics and book entitled "Anivachaneeyamyna Anubhuthuloki". He has completed his Ph.D. in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, under the guidance of Prof. V. Pulla Reddy. He has attended and presented papers in a good number of National Seminar/Conferences and Workshops. He has published more than 10 articles on different aspects in reputed National and International Journals. He is life member of professional bodies. His research areas of interest include E-resources, Documentation and Reading Habits.



Mr. Nageswara Rao Kondamudi is working as University Librarian in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Prior to this he worked in IIT Kanpur and IIT Delhi around a decade. He did his B.Li.Sc from S.V. University, Tirupati and M.Li.Sc from Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad and M.Phil from Alagappa University, Tamil Nadu. He has published seven research Papers in reputed journals at National and International level. He served as one of the coordinator for International ETD conference and course Co-Director for ICSSR sponsored 10 days' workshop on Research Methodology at JNU.

I S B N



9 789388 305709

TRANSITION OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL CONTEXTS

Dr. NayaKanti Maddaiah
Dr. K. Padmini
Dr. Avineni Kishore



Transition of Academic Libraries between Physical and Digital Contexts

Editors

Dr. Nayakanti Maddaiah

Lecturer in Library Science
S.V.A. Government Degree College (M),
Srikalahasti, Chittoor District
Andhra Pradesh

Dr. K. Padmini

Professor
Department of Library & Information Science
S.V. University, Tirupati

Dr. Avineni Kishore

Assistant Professor
Department of Library & Information Science
Dravidian University, Kuppam



Paramount Publishing House

• NEW DELHI • HYDERABAD

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication which is material protected by this copyright notice may not be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or hereinafter invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from Paramount Publishing House.

Information contained in this book has been published by Paramount Publishing House, Hyderabad and has been obtained by its Author(s) from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the Publisher and its Author(s) shall in no event be liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of use of this information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use.

Transition of Academic Libraries between Physical and Digital Contexts

First Edition - 2019

Copyright © Dr. Nayakanti Maddaiah, Dr. K. Padmini, Dr. Avineni Kishore

ISBN : 978-93-88808-10-1

Price: ₹ 695.00

Paramount Publishing House

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072.

Ph. : 040-23161070, 040-64554822

Sales Offices :

Hyderabad

A-531, H.No. 4-32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072.

Ph. : 040-23161070, 040-64554822

Visakhapatnam

D.No.28-8-3, First Floor, Opp. Sri Venkateswara Theatre Outgate, Suryabagh,
Visakhapatnam-530 002. Phones : 0891-6639247 & 0891-6646082.

New Delhi

C/14, SDIDC Work Centre Jhilmil Colony, New Delhi-100095. Phone: 011-2162365.
paramountpublishers@gmail.com | alluriasr2005@yahoo.com

Published by Manu Alluri for Paramount Publishing House and printed by him at Sai Thirumala Printers.

31	Collection Development of Indian Languages Books in Indira Gandhi Memorial Library, University of Hyderabad: A Study <i>Dr. P. Srinivasulu, Yakub Ali & Nazneen Tabassum</i>	212-219
32	Utilization of Library Resources and Services by the Faculty Members and Students of Government Polytechnic College Libraries of Anantapuramu District: A Study <i>Dudekula, Dastagiri & Rajeswara Rao, K.V.N.R</i>	220-224
33	Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Sanskrithi School of Business Students in Puttaparthi – A Study <i>Dr.P.Keshalu & M.V.L.Narasimham</i>	225-232
34	Use of E- Resources By Postgraduate Students: Implications for E-Services in S.V.University, Tirupati. <i>N. Sreelatha, Dr.E.Sudhakar & Dr.I.Chandraiah</i>	233-239
35	A Survey of Digitization and Digital Preservation of Materials in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library, Tirupati. <i>M.Swarnalatha, Dr.B.Veena Kumari & Dr.I.Chandraiah</i>	240-244
36	Use and Users ' Satisfaction of Library Services and Facilities: A Survey at S.V. Engineering College for Women Library, Tirupati <i>Dr.K.Kumarasawmy Reddy & K.Ramesh</i>	245-251
37	Usage of E-Journals by Under Graduate Students of Engineering College in Sri Krishnadevaraya University Library, A.P: A Study <i>Dr. K. Ramachandrappa & G. Srinivasa Reddy</i>	252-259
38	Urdu Newspapers and Magazines and their Importance: A Case Study <i>Dr. P.Srinivasulu & Nazneen Tabassum</i>	260-263
39	Influence of Social Media on Academic Libraries <i>Dr. Ch. Veeranjanyulu & Dr.Ch.Narayana Reddy</i>	264-268
40	Use Pattern of E-Shodhsindhu Consortium by the Research Scholars and Students of Sri Venkateswara University: A Study <i>P. Vijay Mahesh Kumar & E. Kiran Kumar</i>	269-275
41	Effectual Functioning of Present Libraries Equipped with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Software <i>Dr.K.V. Padmaja & Dr.E.Balaji Prasad Rao</i>	276-281
42	Social Media as a Source of Information: A Study at Private Engineering College Students in Nellore District <i>K.Nagaraju</i>	282-287
43	Use of ICT based Resources and Services in Engineering College Libraries in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh: An Analytical Study <i>Dr. E.Balaji Prasada Rao & Dr. K.V. Padmaja</i>	288-294
44	RFID: The Big Performer in the Future Libraries <i>Dr. N. Prabhakar & Smt. J. Shoba Rani</i>	295-300
45	Application of Barcode Technology for Faster Library Transactions <i>Pusapati Ramireddy, K. Nageswara Raju & Dr. K.C. Muthyalaiah Chetty</i>	301-304

USE PATTERN OF E-SHODHSINDHU CONSORTIUM BY THE RESEARCH SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS OF SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY: A STUDY

P. Vijay Mahesh Kumar
Librarian

PRR & VS Govt College, Vidavaluru, SPSR
Nellore Dist

Mail : vijaysimhapuri@gmail.com

Ph : 8328663166

E. Kiran Kumar
Librarian

S.K.R Govt College, Guduru,
SPSR Nellore Dist

Mail : kiranlib@gmail.com

Ph : 7981448636

Abstract

This paper explains about terms and definitions of Digital libraries, e resources in E-shodhsindhu followed by aims and objectives of E- Resources, Internet, Internet Users. . It also explains how remarkable change had occurred with advent of E- shodhsindhu with reference to both print and online e-Journals. It also explains about subscription, usage and ease of publishing the Journal in terms of Money and Time.

Key Words : INFLIBNET, consortia, e-Shodhsindhu, repository, networking, digital library, digital library consortium.

Introduction

Role of librarians as custodian, book keeper, changed according to information scientist, knowledge manager, information officer with the advent of technological changes with refers to e- resources like e-books-Journals, databases, repositories. E-ShodhSindhu: UGC -INFONET Digital Library Consortium recently changed to E -Shodhsindhu consortium for Higher Education E -resources in order to provide quality e -resources to support learning and research activities covering full text, bibliographical and factual databases. This has emerged as a super gateway for university academic community in India providing access to expensive scholarly resources since 2004 at free of cost. The consortium initiated providing access to current and archival 15,000 e- journals and databases extending the benefit to 139 – State universities, 40 central universities, 22 – deemed universities, 15 law universities, 6 of IUCs of UGC, 72 – AICIT E funded colleges, 4000 colleges and IITs, IIMs, IISc etc. Available in the E -Shodh Sindhu Collection 135000 E – Books, 40 Resources, 16 databases and 15000+ Electronic resources.

About S.V. University library

S.V. University library' was established in 1954. It has its own building. It subscribes to 600 current periodicals. It has stock of 3, 85,000 includes books and back volumes of periodicals. It provides photocopying service, documentation and abstracting service and Internet services. Its membership is 6000.

Review of Literature

Arora, Jagdish (2003) found the efforts made by Indian libraries and institutions towards the formation of consortia of libraries for buying access to electronic resources. Cooperation amongst institutions for sharing their library resources has been practiced for decades. Consortia- based "subscriptions" to journals everywhere in the world, Shared subscriptions to electronic resources through consortia of libraries is a feasible strategy to

meet the pressures such as diminishing budgets, increased user demands, and rising costs of journals. The libraries and information Centers, with their diminishing (or at best static) financial allocations, have to consider new ways to consolidate global resources in order to maximize their limited financial resources.

Yi and others (2004) discussed the advantages of consortium acquisition and the set up of local mirror sites as well as efficiency of the consortium acquisition for electronic resources based on the review and discussion it further makes detailed analysis on the necessity of the consortium acquisition and role of consortium acquisition on the library electronic resources development.

Objectives of study

1. To evaluate level of understanding regarding e-shodhsindhu among student, teaching, and research peer groups.
2. To understand purpose of usage on e-shodhsindhu.
3. To detect problems, challenges in using e-shodhsindhu.
4. To evaluate satisfactory level of users.

Methodology

Survey method is employed to collect data from the user community on usage of E-Shodhsindhu by using structured questionnaire which is distributed to Teachers, students, and Research scholars of Sri Venkateswara University. Total of 100 questionnaires were distributed and 60 respondents we received. The questionnaire was distributed personally by visiting departments, hostels, and library. The collected data 60 filled questionnaires were analyzed. The analyzed data were presented in the form of tables and graphs. A simple statistical technique percentage method is used to analyze the questionnaire.

Data Analysis and Interpretations

Table 1: Gender wise distribution of Respondents

Gender	Respondents	Percentage
Male	34	57.627
Female	25	42.373
Total	59	100.00

The above table showing that gender wise respondents Males 57.627 responds more than female 42.372.

Table 2: Access with Internet

Access	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	59	100.00
No	00	00.00
Total	59	100.00

Table 2 shows that all respondents were have internet access.

Table 3: Frequency of Internet use

Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
Daily	59	100.00
Weekly	00.00	00.00
Total	59	100.00

Table 3 shows that all respondents were using Internet daily.

Table 4: Internet use per day in hours

Hours	Respondents	Percentage
0.30 to 1 Hours	22	37.288
2 to 3 Hours	20	33.898
More than 3 Hours	17	28.814
Total	59	100.00

Table 4 Shows that 22 Respondents use Internet usage between 0.30 - 1 Hour is high.

Table 5: Preference of browser for Internet access

Browser	Respondents	Percentage
Internet Explorer	08	13.512 %
Google Chrome	43	72.506%
Mozilla	08	27.510%
Total	59	100.00%

Table 5 shows that 43 Respondents prefer to use Google Chrome Browser

Table 5.1: Reason for using particular browser (Google Chrome)

Reasons	Respondents	Percentage
Speed	09	15.254%
Comfortable	20	33.898%
Availability	20	33.898%
Useful one	05	8.474%
Smart extension	05	8.474%
Total	59	100.00%

Table 6 shows that usage of google chrome 20 respondents because of comfortability and availability.

Table 6: Usage of storage media to download data/information

Usage of storage media	Respondents	Percentage
External disk	09	15.254
Hard disks	10	16.949
Cloud	00	00.000
Removal Pen drive	40	67.797
Total	59	100.00

Table 7 shows that after downloading Information 40 Respondnet they use to copy downloaded data and copy data in Removal Pen Drive.

Table 8: Opinion on availability of sufficient number of Internet connected systems

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	50	84.485
No	09	15.54
Total	59	100.00

Table 8 shows that 50 respondents feel that having sufficient number of internet connected systems.

Table 9: Familiar with operating system

Familiarity	Respondents	Percentage
		67.796
Windows	40	8.491
Linux	05	8.474
Macintosh	05	0.000
Solaris	00	15.251
Unix	09	100.00
Total	59	

Table 9 shows that 40 majority of Respondents prefer to use windows as their operating system.

Table 10: Library staff have enough expertise to assist you in E-ShodhSindhu in terms of its usage

Expertise to assist	Respondents	Percentage
		6.779
Least usage	04	16.949
Average Use	10	50.846
Good Use	30	25.426
High use	15	100.00
Total	59	

Table 10 shows that Majority 30 respondents feel that library staff assist them in usage of E ShodhSindhu.

Table 11: Difficulties faced in accessing E-Sodh Sindhu

Difficulties faced	Respondents	Percentage
Library Staff	25	42.532
Colleagues	25	42.532
Self	09	15.251
Total	59	100.00

Majority of respondents feel that 25 that they solve in make use of E ShodhSindhu with the assistance of Library staff and Colleagues.

Table 12: Frequently usage of E-ShodhSindhu / electronic journals

Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
Never	00	00.000
Occasionally	09	15.254
Often	25	42.373
Very Often	25	42.373
Total	59	100.00

Table 12 shows that Majority of Respondents 25 prefer to use E ShodhSindhu often and very often respectively.

Table 13: Convey of the insufficiency of Journal database

Convey	Respondents	Percentage
Librarian	10	16.949
Publisher /Aggregator	10	8.476
HOD	05	8.474
E-ShodhSindhu	39	66.101
Total	59	100.00

Table 13 shows that majority of respondents 39 prefer to convey E ShodhSindhu .

Table 14: Awareness on E-Shodhsindhu ?

Awareness	Respondents	Percentage
Librarian/ Friends/Staff	15	25.423
Internet Websites	10	16.949
Lecturers/Seminars/Orientation programme	20	33.898
University/Library Websites	05	8.474
Books/Journals	05	8.474
Faculty	04	6.779
Total	59	100.00

Table 14 shows that majority of respondents 20 members get awareness from Lecturers / Orientation Programmes.

Table 15 : Purpose of Seeking E-ShodhSindhu ?

Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
Writing Papers	20	33.898
Seminars	20	33.898
Research/Teaching	05	8.474
To abreast knowledge with latest developments	05	8.474
Under taken projects	09	15.253
Total	59	100.00

Majority of respondents feel that 20 , prefer to use E- ShodhSindhu for writing papers for Journals and Articles.

Table 16: Problems in accessing E-ShodhSindhu?

Problems	Respondents	Percentage
Lack of speed of Internet	20	33.898
Lack of electricity	05	8.474
Lack of cooperation from library staff	05	8.474
Lack of Infrastructure Facilities	15	25.423
Lack of sufficient information	05	8.474
Difficulty in finding relevant Information	04	6.779
Unfamiliar with searching strategy	05	8.474
Total	59	100.00

Table 16 shows that majority of respondents 20 feel that lack of sufficient Internet speed in main problem in accessing E ShodhSindhu.

Table 17: Impact of E-ShodhSindhu on your Learning /Research work

Problems	Respondents	Percentage
Improved Research Quality	25	42.532
Developed Technical Skills	10	16.949
Improved Searching Skills	10	16.949
Improved In academics	09	15.253
Improved Knowledge	05	8.474
Total	59	100.00

Table 17 feels that majority of respondents 25 members feel that they improve their research work quality by accessing E- ShodhSindhu.

Findings

- Male 57 percentage Female 42 percentage from total respondents 59 and majority of respondents are from male.
- All Respondents familiar with Internet.
- All Respondents use Internet daily.
- 22 Respondents use Internet .03 – 1 Hr (Minimum) and 17 Respondents use Internet more than 3 hours (Maximum)
- 43 Respondents prefer to use google chrome and 8 prefer to use internet explorer and Mozilla respectively.
- In downloading 40 Respondents prefer to save data In Removable pen drive and 10 prefer Hard disk and 9 prefer External disk.
- 50 Respondents positively with internet connections in library and 09 Respondents said negatively.
- Regarding Operating system 40 Respondents familiar with windows, and 14 Unix followed by 05 Linux, Macintosh and solaris.
- Regarding usage E ShodhSindhu 30 Respondents say good use and 15 Respondents High use and 10 Average use and 04 respondents least usage.

- Solve problems on usage of E ShodhSindhu 25 Respondents say they take help from library staff and 25 say they took help from colleagues and 9 respondents self.
- 25 Respondents use E ShodhSindhu often and very often for research work and 9 respondents use occasionally.
- 39 respondents approach E ShodhSindhu to overcome deficiency Journals and 10 consult Librarians and 05 consult publishers and HOD Respectively.
- Awareness on E-ShodhSindhu 20 respondents from Lecturers, Seminars, 15 Respondents from Librarian/ Staff, 10 from Internet Websites and 05 from Library website and Books / Journals and 04 from faculty.
- 20 Respondents use e shodhsindhu for writing papers and 20 for seminars , 05 for Teaching/ Research and knowledge with latest developments and 09 for Project work.
- While accessing e shodhsindhu 20 respondents feel lack of speed of Internet 05 respondents say lack of electricity and 05 lack of cooperation from library staff , 05 Lack of sufficient Information and 05 say Unfamiliar with searching strategy 15 respondents say lack of Infrastructure facility, 04 say Difficulty in finding relevant Information.
- With help of E-ShodhSindhu 25 Respondents say improved in research quality, 10 respondents say developed technical skills and 10 respondents say improved in searching skills and 09 say improved in academics and 05 say improved in their knowledge.

Suggestions

- Conducting orientation programme on E-ShodhSindhu
- Conducting Workshops
- Conducting Seminars
- Conducting awareness programmes
- Conducting Training Programmes

References

- Arora Jagadish et al. (2013). impact of access to e-resources through the UGC-INFONET Digital Library consortium research output of member universities, *Current science*, 104(3)
- Kaul, H.K. (1999). Library resource sharing and networks. New Delhi: Virgo Publication
- <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>

About the Author



Dr. Nayakanti Maddaiah is presently working as Lecturer in Library Science in S.V. A. Government Degree College (M), Srikalahasti, Chittoor Dist, Andhra Pradesh. He has been awarded with Ph.D Degree in the year of 2010 by Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. He has 16 years of experience in the field of library and information science and attended National and international seminars and also organized workshops and seminars at national level. He is principal investigator to the UGC-Minor Research Project during period 2017-19. His areas of interest are information seeking process, sources, library automation, library administration and management and providing library services using with Information Communication Technology.



Dr. K. Padmini is presently working as Professor, in the Dept. of Library and Information Science, S. V. University, Tirupati. She has a rich experience of more than 30 years in teaching and research. She guided 20 Ph.D.s and 7 M.Phils. She participated in good number of national and international conferences and presented papers. She was invited as resource person by many institutions. She is the Principal Investigator for a UGC-Major Research Project. She is a life member in 7 professional associations. She held positions like, Head of the Department, Chair-person BOS, Coordinator- NAAC, Academic Senate Member in S.V. University. Sri Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University honoured her with 'Keerthi Puraskara' in the field of Library and Information Science for the year 2017.



Dr. Avineni Kishore is presently working as Assistant Professor in the Department of Library and Information Science, Dravidian University, Kuppam. He has been awarded Prof. Saiyid Nurul Hassan's Prize Award for securing highest marks in Masters Degree in History, S.V. University, Tirupati. He obtained Masters in Library & Information Science (MLISc) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. As of now he supervised 5 Ph.D and 4 M.Phil students. He published 3 books and conducted national conference at Dravidian university. Dr. Kishore published more than 77 research papers in national and international journals / conference proceedings / book chapters. He has also been conferred Dr. Sangeetha Kamaraj

Best LIS Teacher Award-2018 in recognition of service and excellence in teaching by Madras Library Association (MALA). Apart from institutional and social obligations Dr. Kishore has been carrying out various responsibilities in Dravidian University. He is the life member in ILA, APLA and MALA. His research interests are Internet, Library Automation, Digital Libraries, Social Media and Open Source Software (OSS).



PARAMOUNT
PUBLISHING HOUSE

₹ 695.00

ISBN 978-93-88808-10-1



9 789388 808101 >



TCE
ESTD. 1957
60
Years

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN MAKING DIGITAL INDIA

Editors

Dr. L. Radha @ Nagalakshmi
Dr. J. Dominic
Dr. K. Ramasamy
Dr. M. Surulinathi

— **SALIS 2017** —



CENTRAL LIBRARY

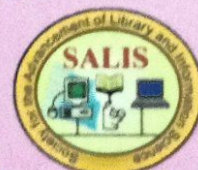
THIAGARAJAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(A Government Aided Autonomous Institution)

Madurai - 625 015

&

**SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (SALIS)**



2017

Role of Libraries in Making Digital India

Editors

Dr.L.Radha @ Nagalakshmi

Dr.J.Dominic

Dr.K.Ramasamy

Dr.M.Surulinathi

Associate Editors

Dr.S.Sridhar

Dr.G.Amudha

C.Sujatha

K.S.Kalyani



Central Library
Thiagarajar College of Engineering
(Government Aided Autonomous Institution)
Madurai - 625 015

&

**Society for the Advancement of
Library and Information Science
(SALIS)**



To Reach the Unreached

2017

© All rights reserved. No part of this publication can be reproduced in any form by any means without the prior written permission from the publishers.

All data, information, views, opinions, charts, tables, figures, graphs, etc that are published in this volume are the sole responsibility of the authors. Neither the publisher nor the editors in any way are responsible for the same.

**Price: Rs.800/-
US \$ 100**

ISBN: 978-93-85469-04-6

Published by

**Central Library
Thiagarajar College of Engineering
Madurai - 625 015**

&

**Society for the Advancement of
Library and Information Science (SALIS)
32 G, 2nd Main Road,
Sabari Nagar Extension,
Mugalivakkam,
Chennai - 600 125.**

70. Knowledge Management and Academic Libraries in Digital Era: Problems and Positions 333
Kumars Swamy, R. (Dr.)
71. Views and Vistas of LIS Professionals about Knowledge Management Strategies At Undergraduate College Libraries 339
Papaiah, O.P., Masthanaiah, V. and Kiran Kumar, E.
72. Benefits of Implementation of 5's Principles at Academic Library 344
Radha @ Nagalakshmi, L. (Dr.), Sathish Kumar, P. and Sakthi Renugadevi
73. Build your Skills for Transforming Classical Librarian to Digital Librarian 347
Radha @ Nalakshmi, L. (Dr.)
74. Role of Librarian in Developing E-Learning Skill 349
Vijayalakshmi, B., and Thirumagal, A. (Dr.)
75. Marketing of Library and Information Services: An Action Plan 354
Ramireddy Pusapati
76. Marketing Mix Effect in Buying Decisions Towards Library Software Products 362
Chitra Dhavaputhalvi, A. (Dr.)
77. Information Needs And Seeking Behaviour Among The Government First Grade College Teaching Faculty In Raichur District, Karnataka 368
Paramanand, J. H. and Basawaraj Malipatil

Chapter 8: Research Studies

78. Information Seeking Behaviour of Students of Selected Arts and Science Colleges in Salem District 371
Poongodi, K. and Santhi, J. (Dr.)
79. A User Survey of Rural Libraries in Tiruchirappalli 381
Senthil Nathan, G., Ally Sornam, S. (Dr.) and Joicy, A. J.
80. Use of Digital Resources by Faculty Members of Selected Engineering Colleges in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu: A Study 385
Mani, M. and Saravanakumar, R. R. (Dr.)

Views and Vistas of LIS Professionals about Knowledge Management Strategies at Undergraduate College Libraries

¹Papaiah, O.P., ²Masthanaiah, V. and ³Kiran Kumar, E

¹Library Assistant, VSUPG Centre, Kavali, Email: opapaiah@gmail.com

²Librarian, Narayana Engineering College, Nellore, Email: masthanaiah.vrdm@gmail.com

³Librarian, SKR Govt. Degree College, Gudur, Nellore : Email: kiranlib@gmail.com

Abstract

Knowledge management (KM) is the process of creating, sharing, using and managing the knowledge and information of an organization. It refers to a multidisciplinary approach to achieving organisational objectives by making the best use of knowledge. It involves business administration, information systems, management, library and information sciences. The essential prerequisite for LIS professionals is management of information in searching, selecting, acquiring, organizing, preserving, repackaging, disseminating, and serving. There are no studies on the awareness of knowledge management at undergraduate degree college Library and information science professionals in Andhra Pradesh. Hence in the present study, an attempt is made to know the views and vistas LIS professionals of Undergraduate degree college libraries of Vikrama Simhapuri University about the knowledge of Knowledge management practices. A stratified random survey was conducted among LIS of thirty different colleges by floating a questionnaire. The results were statistically analyzed and interpreted.

Keywords: Knowledge management, Undergraduate College Libraries; views and vistas

Introduction

Knowledge management (KM) is the process of capturing, developing, sharing, and effectively using organizational knowledge. It refers to a multi-disciplinary approach to achieving organizational objectives by making the best use of knowledge. University affiliated colleges' libraries are having a pivotal role in optimal utilization of knowledge for the use of student and faculty. Knowledge management is considered as one of the most useful strategies for academic libraries which can improve the quality and quantity of knowledge in the contemporary society ((Jain, 2007; Ugwu & Ezema, 2010; Sinnote, 2004; Roknuzzaman et al., 2009; Sarrafzadeh et al., 2010).

The services of the LIS in dissemination of knowledge are imminent to the institutions in the present competitive and challenging environment (Wen, 2005; Thanuskodi, 2010). This is especially true of countries like India with a rapidly developing economy. In private sector few KM practices are harnessed by industries and banks such as Infosys, Tata Consultancy Service, ICICI Bank, Wipro technologies etc. (Mohanty & Chand, 2005; Go swami, 2008; Singh et al., 2006), but there are no studies on the practical applications of knowledge management in academic libraries in Andhra Pradesh. Hence in the present study an attempt is made to study the views and vistas of LIS professionals working in the colleges affiliated to the Vikrama Simhapuri University area. The aim of this study is to examine library practitioners' awareness of the term "knowledge management" in undergraduate college libraries in Vikrama Simhapuri University

area. Second aim is to study the problems and prospects of incorporation of knowledge management into their library practices.

Methodology

A questionnaire was prepared and distributed to 40 under graduate college librarians of Vikrama simhapuri university area. That questionnaire contained open and close ended questions. Each participant was requested to voluntarily participate in this study, spent ten to fifteen minutes responding to the questionnaire and return survey within twenty days.

Results and Discussion

A total of thirty four (85%) responses were received out of 40 participants. Out of them, 22 (64.7%) were college librarians, 14 (41.18%) were assistant college librarians. The average working experience in library and information sector was 20 years. The majority of the respondents (70%) had master degree in library and information science; few are having M. Phil. Degree (20%) and PhD. Degree (1%).

The data regarding the awareness and views of LIS professionals in the undergraduate college libraries in Vikrama Simhapuri University is presented in the following table.

Table: Awareness and views of LIS professionals in the Undergraduate college libraries about knowledge management strategies.

1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Not Sure ; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree

S.No	Concepts	1	2	3	4	5
1	Knowledge management is not meant for undergraduate Degree colleges	6(17.65%)	3(8.82%)	6(17.65%)	5(14.71%)	14(41.18%)
2	Knowledge management is a well known subject for library professionals.	2(2.94%)	6(17.65%)	2(2.94%)	8(23.53%)	16(47.06%)
3	Knowledge management is a novel concept	4(11.77%)	6(17.65%)	5(14.71%)	15(44.12%)	4(11.77%)
4	Information management is just another aspect of knowledge management	7(20.58%)	6(17.65%)	0	4(11.77%)	19(55.58%)
5	Knowledge management is tactic knowledge. So it cannot be learnt easily.	4(11.77%)	4(11.77%)	1(1.89%)	5(14.71%)	20(58.82%)

6	Concept of knowledge management is itself confusing.	3(8.82%)	5(14.71%)	2(2.94%)	8(23.53%)	16(47.06%)
7	Lack of trained personnel in our library	4(11.77%)	2(2.94%)	1(2.94%)	5(14.71%)	22(64.71%)
8	Lack of rewards/ incentives	2(5.88%)	4(11.77%)	2(2.94%)	6(17.65%)	20(58.8%)
9	Lack of top management commitment to incorporate knowledge management practices in the library.	3(8.82%)	5(14.71%)	1(2.94%)	8(16.9%)	17(49.46%)
10	Reluctance of the library professionals to accept the change	9(26.47%)	10(29.41%)	2(5.88%)	8(16.9%)	5(14.71%)
11	Lack financial and IT infrastructure	4(11.77%)	6(17.65%)	1(2.94%)	5(14.71%)	17(49.46%)

The data reveals that:

There is awareness about the subject “knowledge management” for 80% of LIS professionals. Only twenty percent of them are not aware about knowledge management. However 58 % of them felt that it is a novel subject. There is confusion about information management and knowledge management among librarians.

Majority of undergraduate college LIS professionals felt that Knowledge management is not meant for undergraduate degree college libraries. In their opinion it is only for premier Libraries such as IITs, REC and universities. Only a fraction of LIS professionals (17.65%) felt that it is a tool for dissemination of Knowledge.

They are thinking that Knowledge management is not an explicit knowledge and it it's a tacit knowledge. So it is difficult to learn and to practice by all. This subject is most complicated and it is difficult to learn.

They feel that proper training should be given to them while they are doing their B.Li.Sc or M.Li.Sc. or refresher courses. In addition to that, even seniors in this profession are not inclined to train the youngsters in Knowledge management.

The junior librarians are not having experience about knowledge management strategies and tools. The seniors feel reluctant to implement knowledge management practices due to lack of rewards and incentives. In addition to that there is no driving force from higher end to use tools of KM practices for effective knowledge sharing. In some cases seniors are enthusiastic but juniors are reluctant to learn. Financial support is also not there to implement KM practices.

Discussion

Knowledge management is an ongoing process, which comprises of various methods, steps and strategic efforts of an organization to gain competitive advantage by utilizing its knowledge assets which resides in its employees, products, processes and clients. However, the most important step is to identify knowledge which can be considered as an asset for the organization and utilize it to productivity and performance. For this, knowledge management provides new opportunities for librarians and information specialists to expand existing roles and responsibilities. (Butler, 2000; Sinnote, 2004; Southon & Todd, 2001; Hayes, 2004; Sarrafzadeh, 2005; Abell, 2000). There are an increasing number of job opportunities with new job titles and positions emerged from knowledge management (Roknuzzaman & Umemoto, 2009). Information Technology (IT) serves as a powerful enabler and provides effective and efficient tools for all facets of knowledge management including capturing, sharing, and applying knowledge (Gandhi, 2004).

Conclusion

There is no required awareness on KM at undergraduate college LIS professionals. Lack of skills and competencies, reluctance of library professionals to accept the change, misunderstanding of knowledge management concepts, lack of knowledge sharing culture, lack of incentives or rewards for innovation and sharing knowledge, top management commitment, lack of collaboration and lack of resources are the major challenges in undergraduate college libraries in Vikrama Simhapuri University area. There is no consensus among the LIS professionals regarding the claim that knowledge management is a new field for academic libraries, since much of the terminology and techniques such as knowledge mapping and knowledge organization seem to have been borrowed from both information management and librarianship (Koenig, 1997; Blair, 2002). Roknuzzaman et al. (2009) argue that library itself is a knowledge-based organization where collection and maintenance of recorded knowledge by librarians is a practice as old as civilization itself.

References

1. Abell, A. (2000). Skills for knowledge environments. *Information Management Journal*, 34(3), 10-12.
2. Blair, D. C. (2002), Knowledge management: hype, hope, or help?, *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 50(12), 1019-1028.
3. Butler, Y. (2000), Knowledge management, if you knew what you knew. *Australian Library Journal*, 49(1), 31-43.
4. Gandhi, S. (2004), Knowledge management and reference services. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 30(5), 368-381.
5. Goswami, C. (2008), Knowledge management in India: a case study of an Indian bank. *The Journal of Nepalese Business Studies*, 5(1).
6. Hayes, H. (2004), The role of libraries in the knowledge economy. *Serials*, 17(3), 231-8.
7. Jain, P. (2007), An empirical study of knowledge management in academic libraries in East and Southern Africa. *Library Review*, 56(5), 377-392.

8. Koenig, M. E. D. (1997). Intellectual capital and how to leverage it: The Bottom Line. *Managing Library Finances*, 10 (3), 112-118.
9. Mohanty, S. K., & Chand, M. (2004). 5iKM3-Knowledge management maturity model, knowledge management practices. , Mumbai, India : Tata Consultancy Services.
10. Roknuzzaman, M., & Umemoto, K. (2009), How library professionals view knowledge management in libraries: a qualitative study. *Library Management*, 30(8/9), 643-656.
11. Roknuzzaman, M., Kanai, H., & Umemoto, K. (2009). Integration of knowledge management process into digital library system: a theoretical perspective, *Library Review*, 58(5), 372-86.
12. Sarrafzadeh, M. (2005), The implications of knowledge management for the library and information professions. *Online Journal of Knowledge Management*, 2(1), 92-102; Retrieved from www.actkm.org/actkm_journal_vol2iss1.php.
13. Sarrafzadeh, M., Martin, B., & Hazeri, A. (2010), Knowledge management and its potential applicability for libraries, *Library Management*, 31(3), 198-212.
14. Singh, M. D., Shankar, R., Narain, R., & Kumar, A. (2006), Survey of knowledge management practices in Indian manufacturing industries. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 10(6), 110-128.
15. Sinnote, M. (2004), Exploration of the field of knowledge management for the Library and information professional, *Libri*, 54 (3), 190-8.
16. Southon, G., & Todd, R. (2001). Library and information professionals and knowledge management: conceptions, challenges and conflicts. *The Australian Library Journal*, 50(3), 259-82.
17. Thanuskodi, S. (2010), Knowledge management in academic libraries: an overview, In: 6th International Conference on Webometrics, Informetrics and Scientometrics & Eleventh COLLNET Meeting, October 19 – 22, 2010, University of Mysore.
18. Ugwu, C. I., & Ezema, I. J. (2010), Competencies for successful knowledge management applications in Nigerian academic libraries. *International Journal of Library and Information Science*, 2(9), 184-189.
19. Wen, S. (2005), Implementing knowledge management in academic libraries: a pragmatic approach, In: 3rd China-US Library Conference, Shanghai, March 22-25.

Proceedings of the
DRDO Supported National Conference on

Creativity, Innovation and Transformation in Libraries

SALIS 2016

8th & 9th July, 2016

Editors

Dr. A.M. Venkatachalam

K. Karunai Raghavan

Dr. M. Mandhirasalam

Dr. T. Magudeeswaran



Organized by

Department of Library

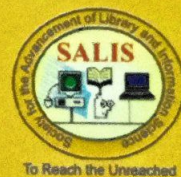
K.S.RANGASAMY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

Tiruchengode - 637 215

Jointly with

**SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (SALIS)**



2016

**Proceedings of the DRDO Supported National Conference on
Creativity, Innovation and Transformation in Libraries
(SALIS 2016)**

8th & 9th July, 2016

Editors

**Dr.A.M.Venkatachalam
K.Karunai Raghavan
Dr.M.Mandhirasalam
Dr.T.Magudeeswaran**

Associate Editors

**J.Arumugam
M.Jannath Najeemunnisa Beegum
T.Senthilkumar
D.Mercy Lydia**

Assistant Editors

**Dr.BO. Sathivel Murugan
Dr.T.Raja
Dr.L.Radha Chandar
G.Meenambika
T.Gayathri**

Organized by

**Department of Library
K. S. Rangasamy College of Technology
(An Autonomous Institution)
Tiruchengode – 637 215**

Jointly with

**Society for the Advancement of Library and Information Science
(SALIS)
2016**



All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form by any means without the prior written permission from the publishers.

All data, information, views, opinions, charts, tables, figures, graphs, etc that are published in this volume are the sole responsibility of the authors. Neither the publisher nor the editors in any way are responsible for the same.

Price: Rs.800/-
US \$ 100

ISBN: 978-93-85469-02-2
©2016

Published by

Department of Library
K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology
Tiruchengode – 637 215

&

Society for the Advancement of Library and Information Science
32 G, 2nd Main Road,
Sabari Nagar Extension, Mugalivakkam
Chennai – 600 125

List of Contributors

Kavitha,P.
Shelf Assistant,
S V Agricultural University Regional Library,
Tirupati



Kiran Kumar,E.
Librarian, SKR Govt Degree College,
Gudur, SPSR Nellore Dt,

Krishnamurthy Hegde
Librarian,
Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts,
Southern Regional Centre, Bengaluru

Lakshmikanth,G.
Officer-Information Resource Centre,
Tata Consultancy Services,Chennai

Lalithamma,M.
Non-Teaching Staff,
Jawahar Bharati Degree College, Kavali.
SPSR Nellore Dist, A.P.

Lavanya,D.
Librarian & Research Scholar,
Thanthai Hans Roever Arts & Science College,
Perambalur

Lawrence Mary,A.(Dr.)
Librarian, TDMNS College,T.Kallikulam.

Magudeeswaran,T.(Dr.)
Librarian (SG) & Head, Research DLIS,
Chikkaiah Naicker College, Erode

Mahalakshmi,M.
Research Scholar,
Bharathiar University & Librarian.
Stella Maris College, Chennai

Maidhili,S.
Research Scholar, Bharathiar University,
Librarian, Meenakshi College for Women,
Chennai, India

Mallikarjuna,A.
Head Librarian, Aurora's Business School,
Panjagutta, Hyderabad-500082.

Manase Prabu,F.
Librarian,
K.S Rangasamy College of Arts & Sci.
(Autonomous),
Tiruchengode
Ph.D Research Scholar,
Bharathiar University,Coimbatore

Mandhirasalam,M.(Dr.)
Librarian,
Coimbatore Institute of Technology,
Coimbatore - 641 014

Manoharan,A.(Dr.)
Associate Prof. (Retd.),
PG & Research DLIS,
Bishop Heber College (Autonomous), Trichy

Manohari,S.
Librarian,
Kamaraj College of Engi. & Technology,
Virudhunagar

Manthiramoorthi,M..
Librarian and Infn. Assistant Grade II,
Anna Centenary Library, Chennai.

Mary Rethinam,G.
Research Scholar, Bharathiar University
Coimbatore

Meenambika,G.
Research Scholar, Bharathiar University,
Librarian. Patrician college of Arts and
Science, Chennai

Mercy Lydia,D.
Assistant Professor, PG DLIS,
Vellalar College for Women (Autonomous),
Erode-12.

CONTENTS

Preface	i
List of Contributors	iii

Technical Session 1: Creativity, Innovation in Higher Education and Libraries

1.	Integration of Assistive Technology to Enhance the Access to Library Resources for the Visually Challenged Users	1
	<i>Dr.Antonette Lobo</i>	
2.	Digital India with Special Reference to Digital Libraries	6
	<i>Mallikarjuna,A. and Kiran Kumar,E.</i>	
3.	Human Libraries: A Strategy for Social Change	15
	<i>Kalyani,K.S. and Dr.Thanuskodi,S.</i>	
4.	Library Professionals Serving the Users with Hearing Impairments through Assistive Technology	19
	<i>Indumathi,K., Jannath Najeemunnisa Beegum,M. and Dr.Asok Kumar,S.K.</i>	
5.	NIRF India Rankings 2016: Ranking of Engineering Institutions in Tamil Nadu	25
	<i>Dr.Mandhirasalam,M.</i>	
6.	ERMS and its Implications on the future of Academic Library Environment	31
	<i>Anuradha,K.</i>	
7.	Standards of Academic Library in the Perspective of Higher Education	36
	<i>Santhi,B. and Dr.Jayaprakash,M.</i>	
8.	A Vibrant Library and an active Readers' Club- Extended English Language Learning Platforms	42
	<i>Dr.Venkatachalam,A.M., Umai Arasi,M. and Dr.Jayanthi,S.</i>	
9.	Role of ICT in Creativity, Innovation and Transformation in Library Practices	48
	<i>Sivakami,N. and Dr.Rajendran,N.</i>	
10.	Key Factors Influencing the Implementation of Digital Libraries in the Indian Perception	52
	<i>Dr.Murugan,C. and Indrani,M</i>	

Digital India with Special Reference to Digital Libraries

¹Mallikarjuna, A. and ²Kiran Kumar, E.

¹Head Librarian, Aurora's Business School, Panjagutta, Hyderabad-500082.
malli6459@gmail.com

²Librarian, SKR Govt Degree College, Gudur, SPSR Nellore Dt, kiranlib@gmail.com

Abstract

In this paper, we share the experience gained from establishing a process and a supporting architecture for the Digital India and Digital Library of India (DLI) project. The DLI project was started with a vision of digitizing books and making them available online, in a searchable and browseable form. The digitization of the books takes place at geographically distributed locations. This raises many issues related to policy and collaboration. We discuss these problems in detail and present the process and workflow that is established to solve them. We also share the architecture of the project that supports the smooth implementation of the process. The architecture of the DLI project has been arrived at after considering factors like high performance, scalability, availability and economy.

Keywords: Digital Library, Digital India.

Introduction

Digital India is a Programme to prepare India for a knowledge future. Hon'ble Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India has laid emphasis on National e- governance plan and has given its approval for Digital India – A programme to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy.

Digital India is an ambitious programme of the Government of India projected at Rs 1,13,000 crores. This will be for preparing the India for the knowledge based transformation and delivering good governance to citizens by synchronizing and co-ordinated engagement with both Central Government and State Government.

The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

e-Kranti : National e-Governance Plan 2.0

The national level e-Governance programme called National e-Governance Plan was initiated in 2006. There were 31 Mission Mode Projects under National e-Governance Plan covering a wide range of domains, viz. Agriculture, land records, health, education, passports, police, courts, municipalities, commercial taxes, treasuries etc. 24 Mission Mode Projects have been implemented and started delivering either full or partial range of envisaged services.

All new and on-going eGovernance projects as well as the existing projects, which are being revamped, should now follow the key principles of e-Kranti namely 'Transformation and not

Translation', 'Integrated Services and not Individual Services', 'Government Process Reengineering (GPR) to be mandatory in every MMP', 'ICT Infrastructure on Demand', 'Cloud by Default', 'Mobile First', 'Fast Tracking Approvals', 'Mandating Standards and Protocols', 'Language Localization', 'National GIS (Geo-Spatial Information System)', 'Security and Electronic Data Preservation'.

The portfolio of Mission Mode Projects has increased from 31 to 44 MMPs. Many new social sector projects namely Women and Child Development, Social Benefits, Financial Inclusion, Urban Governance, eBhasha...etc have been added as new MMPs under e-Kranti.

Vision Areas of Digital India

The Digital India programme is centred on three key vision areas:

- Digital Infrastructure as a Core Utility to Every Citizen
- Governance and Services on Demand
- Digital Empowerment of Citizens

Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen

- Availability of high speed internet as a core utility for delivery of services to citizens
- Cradle to grave digital identity that is unique, lifelong, online and authenticable to every citizen
- Mobile phone & bank account enabling citizen participation in digital & financial space
- Easy access to a Common Service Centre
- Shareable private space on a public cloud
- Safe and secure cyber-space

Governance & Services on Demand

- Seamlessly integrated services across departments or jurisdictions
- Availability of services in real time from online & mobile platforms
- All citizen entitlements to be portable and available on the cloud
- Digitally transformed services for improving ease of doing business
- Making financial transactions electronic & cashless
- Leveraging Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) for decision support systems & development

Digital Empowerment of Citizens

- Universal digital literacy
- Universally accessible digital resources
- Availability of digital resources / services in Indian languages
- Collaborative digital platforms for participative governance
- Citizens not required to physically submit Govt. documents / certificates

Digital India Main Objectives

- DIGILocker - This initiative looks to minimize the usage of physical documents.
- Bharat Net
- MyGov app

- eSign
- National Scholarships Portal
- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) app
- E-education
- E-health
- Next Generation Network (NGN)
- Wi-Fi hotspots

Digital Libraries: The main objective of a library is to preserve information to facilitate future access and dissemination of knowledge. Digital Libraries (DLs) are not the exception. The extra advantage of DLs is that users can access and find information independently from any corner of the world, irrespective of the caste, creed, color and economic status of the user. But DLs are of little value unless they are easy to use effectively. Digital library users often have little formal training and they normally use independently. Of late the Digital Libraries initiatives in India have got momentum. DLI is the first major government funded Digital Library project in India in collaboration with other countries. The goal of this study is to determine methods to improve the interface design of DLI to enhance the user's ability to independently access the digital resources remotely.

Overview of the Project : The Digital Library of India project was initiated in the year 2002, with motivations from the Universal Digital Library project¹. The project currently digitizes and preserves books, though one of the future avenues is to preserve existing digital media of different formats like video, audio, etc. The scanning operations and preservation of digital data takes place at different centers across India, Regional Mega Scanning Center (RMSC). The RMSCs themselves function as individual organizations with scanning units established at several locations in the region. Responsibilities of a RMSC include regulating the processes of procuring or collecting the books, distributing across scanning locations maintained by it, gathering back the digitized content from the contractors operating at those locations and hosting the same. Hence the DLI project is a congregation of RMSCs, operating parallel and independently at distributed regions across India.

Digital Objectives: A digital objectives is a fundamental unit of the digital library architecture. The figure shows the visible parts of a digital object when used in a networked environment.

Key-metadata: The key-metadata is the information stored in the digital object that is needed to manage the digital object in a networked environment -- for example to store, replicate, or transmit the object without providing access to the content. This includes terms and conditions, and the handle.

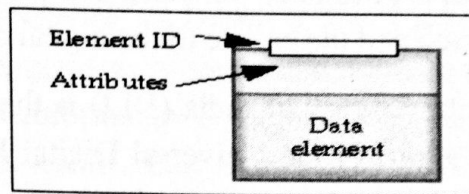
Digital Material: The digital material (or data) comprises a set of sequences of bits. Digital objects have internal structure. This section describes the architecture of the structure that will

be used in the prototype digital library system. The overall arrangement within a digital object is as follows.

- An **element** is a bit sequence comprising an elementary unit of information. An element has its own ID.
- A **package** is a collection of elements and other packages, with its own ID.
- A **digital object** is a package with key-metadata for use in a networked environment. The ID is a handle.

Every element, package, and digital object has an identifier. The identifier for a digital object is a handle, which is known to the world. The identifiers for elements and packages are relative to the digital object and are not for general use.

Elements



A Data Element

Data Element : A data element is any bit-sequence.

Element ID: The element ID is the internal identifier of the element within the digital object. Unlike a handle, which is unique and known publicly, the element ID is of local importance only.

Attributes: Attributes are the information that is needed to process the element. They include: a **role**, which defines the function of the element (such as "DTD" in the SGML world), and a **type**, which includes technical information (such as "jpeg"). Here are some examples of how various categories of information might be represented as elements within a single digital object.

Scanned Photograph: In the prototype system, each scanned photographic image (e.g., a thumbnail image) is represented by a digital object with two elements. The first is data, the image in tiff, gif, or jpeg format. The second is metadata about the image, including descriptive and technical information.

An HTML Page with Embedded Images: A Web page consists of text with three small embedded images in gif format. The digital object has four elements, one for the html page and one for each of the images. **Text Encoded with SGML Markup:** One possible encoding of an SGML text uses three elements. They are: the marked-up text, the data type definition (DTD) which defines the syntax of the mark-up, and a style sheet which specifies the layout.

Packages : Packages are used to group or associate elements and other packages. For example, one element might contain metadata about another element; the two could be grouped together into a single package. The next figure shows the parts of a package.

Digital India with Special Reference to Digital Libraries

A package has a **package ID**. If the package is a digital object, the package ID is a handle. Otherwise, it is the internal identifier of the package within the digital object.

Here are some examples of how packages could be used to represent library materials:

A book scanned into digital format : The pages of a book scanned into digital format can be represented in the digital library as a single digital object. This might contain a sequence of page images and a contents page in SGML mark-up. The digital object contains one element for each page image and a package for the contents page. This package has two elements, the marked-up page, and the DTD.

A meta-object for a scanned photograph: A meta-object for a scanned photograph in the NDLP can be structured as a package for each version of the photograph and a separate element containing metadata that applies to all versions. The package for each version has two elements, metadata for that version and the handle to the digital object for the version.

Digital Library of India: Digital Library of India (DLI) is the biggest national level digital library initiative in India. It is a part of the Universal Digital Library Project, envisaged by Carnegie Mellon University, USA, which has some other international partners such as China and Egypt. DLI is coordinated by Indian

Digital Library Projects: The Digital Library Federation maintains a site that is part of the Council on Library and Information Resources, a pages providing “a working definition of digital library” and <http://www.sla.org/>

The most comprehensive bibliography is that maintained on the IFLA site at <http://www.ifla.org/II/diglib.htm>.

If Janet – Digital Libraries: A site that has grown remarkably in the past two years and now provides a wide spectrum of information on all aspects of digital libraries, including links to active projects in Europe and the Americas. <http://www.ifla.org/>

D-Lib Forum: A monthly electronic journal, based at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives and sponsored by DARPA on behalf of the Digital Libraries Initiative. Contains numerous important contributions to the theory and practice of digital libraries. “<http://www.dlib.org/>”

Bibliotheca Universalis : A partnership project of the national libraries of France, Japan, U.S., Canada, Italy, Germany, and U.K. (the founding partners); Belgium, Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland. “The main objective of Bibliotheca Universalis is to make the major works of the world’s scientific and cultural heritage accessible to a vast public via multimedia technologies, <http://www.konbib.nl/gabriel/bibliotheca-universalis/bibuniv.htm>”

British Library Digital Library Programme : Started in 1993. Except for the Beowulf project – published on CD-ROM in March 2000 – most of the original twenty projects

covered by the Strategic Objectives (published in 1993) have lapsed. Part of Bibliotheca Universalis (see above). <http://www.bl.uk/diglib/> & <http://portico.bl.uk/services/ric/diglib/digilib.html>

American Memory: Part of the Digital Libraries Initiative – Phase II, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and other U.S. agencies. “By stimulating a dialog among the tool builders, the content providers, and the users of digital materials, we hope to establish a tighter feedback loop for sharing findings associated with building, maintaining, using, and sustaining digital libraries.” “A digital library is more than a database, and the future National Digital Library will be much more than a universal union catalogue. We envision the National Digital Library as a set of distributed repositories of managed content and a set of interfaces (some of which will resemble traditional catalogs) to that content.

Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS): “Working on behalf of the academic community to collect, catalogue, manage, preserve and promote the re-use of scholarly digital resources.” Funded by the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) of the UK’s Higher Education Funding Councils and the Arts and Humanities Research Board. <http://ahds.ac.uk/bkgd/what.html>

Perseus Project: “An evolving digital library.” An exemplary site, rich in style and substance – as it should be given the funding it receives from several national agencies and commercial organizations. Based in the Department of Classics at Tufts University. Perseus entered the electronic scene at an early stage (1987), publishing its first CD-ROM (Yale University Press) in 1992.

Alexandria Digital Library: Maintained by the University of California, Santa Barbara. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation. The site contains a useful bibliography of citations for digital libraries “neither definitive or comprehensive”. Not to be confused with the website for the Biblioteca Alexandrina in Egypt! <http://alexandria.sdc.ucsb.edu>.

Center for the Study of Digital Libraries: Established at Texas A&M University in 1995, to build upon research developed in the Hypermedia Research Laboratory established in 1987. “Its mission is to foster pioneering research on the theory and application of digital libraries and to create flexible and efficient new technologies for their use.” The Center organized the first two Conferences on the Theory and Practice of Digital Libraries (1994 and 1995) and the Proceedings are available online. <http://www.csdl.tamu.edu/>

Illinois Digital Libraries Initiative: Maintained by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation. For a detailed study of DLI projects 1994-1999 by Edward A. Fox see <http://www.asis.org/Bulletin/Oct-99/fox.html>. The National Science Foundation site is: <http://www.dli2.nsf.gov/>. “Our efforts were concentrated on building an experimental testbed with tens of thousands of full-text journal articles from physics, engineering, and computer science, and making these articles available

over the World Wide Web, often before they were available in print.
<http://surya.grainger.uiuc.edu/dli> <http://dli.grainger.uiuc.edu/>

New York Public Library Digital Library Collection: “The New York Public Library Digital Library Collections represent a growing body of primary source materials created for the Web. The Digital Library Collections provide the public with digital versions of books, manuscripts, photographs, engravings, and other items as well as tools to browse, search, and analyze these materials remotely via the Internet.” For printed books the Schomburg African American Writers of the 19th Century reproduces the text of some 52 works previously published as the Schomburg Library in 1988. For historical photographs there is the Dennis collection of Small-Town America, and Images of African Americans from the 19th Century. A useful text is “Planning Digital Projects for Historical Collections”, available online. <http://digital.nypl.org/>

Stanford Digital Library: Maintained by Stanford University. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation. “The goal of this Project is [to?] design and implement the infrastructure and services needed for collaboratively creating, disseminating, sharing and managing information in a digital library context.” Started in July 1999, so it is still early days. Seen as part of the California Digital Library – currently being funded by the Universities of California at Berkeley and Santa Barbara, Stanford, and the San Diego Supercomputer Center. “All three projects together yield a synergistic and comprehensive digital libraries project.” <http://diglib.stanford.edu/>

Berkeley Digital Library – Sunsite Digital Collections: Maintained by the University of California at Berkeley. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation. A primary site for the study of digital libraries with links to digital text collections, image collections. <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/> <http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/>

Michigan Digital Library: Maintained by the School of Information and Library Studies, the University of Michigan. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation. <http://http2.sils.umich.edu/UMDL/HomePage.html>

Indian National digital Libraries: The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set-up the *Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology (INDEST)* Consortium on the recommendation made by the Expert Group. INDEST Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken up so far in the country. It welcomes other institutions to join and offers highly discounted rates of subscription and better terms of agreement with the publishers. INDEST Consortium presently include *ACM Digital Library*, *ASCE Journals*, *ASME Journals*, *Capitaline*, *Euromonitor (GMID)*, *IEL Online*, *Indian Standards*, *Nature*, *ProQuest Science*, *Sciencedirect*, *Springerlink* and bibliographic databases of *Compendex*, *Inspec* and *MathSciNet*.

Kalasampada: Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA), established a Digital Library, known as “*Kalasampada*”, (*Digital Library Resource for Indian Cultural Heritage*).

It includes non-print as well as printed materials. The users will have access to the highly researched publications of the IGNCA from a single window. The integration of multimedia computer technology and software provides a new dimension in the study of the Indian Art and Culture.

Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library: The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library has initiated digitization of Arabic and Persian manuscripts of the medieval India. It is one of the Oriental Libraries having rich collection of Persian, Arabic, Urdu and other language manuscripts.

Mobile Digital Library (Dware Dware Gyan Sampada) : For spreading and promoting literacy among the common citizens, Internet enabled Mobile Digital Library was brought to use. Mobile Van with satellite connection for Internet connectivity is used. The van is also fitted with a printer, and binding machine for providing bound books to the end user from a single point. This is a product from C-DAC-ERDC Noida.

Mukhtabodha Digital Library and Archiving Project : The Mukhtabodha Project is an attempt to create a digital library in Indian languages specially the ancient texts on palm leaves, birch tree barks etc.

National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore: This institution has started digitization of paintings and the Microfilming of Indian Publication Project (MIPP). The NIAS has also started work on rare manuscript preservation projects for both microfilm and microfiche.

National Mission for Manuscripts: The Department of Culture, Government of India has launched the 'National Mission for Manuscripts' in 2003 with the main objectives of conservation and preservation of Manuscripts for posterity. India, being the largest repository of Manuscripts, rare books, classics etc., urgently needs digitization to preserve as well as give access to. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) has prepared detailed guidelines for digitization of Manuscripts.

National Resource Centre for Women: The National Resource Centre for Women was set up by the Government of India as a Virtual Resource Centre on Women's issues. It serves as a decentralized, participatory and partnership oriented entity aiming at giving access to digital catalogues of different libraries dealing with women's issues, reports of diverse nature, statistics, events, legislation etc using different media to reach the clientele at different levels.

Parliament Library: In order to cater to the needs of Members of Parliament and officers and staff of Parliament Secretariat a digital library has been set up in the parliament library. A large number of index-based databases of information was initially developed by the computer centre. The data stored and available now in PARLIS databases for online retrieval relates to questions, debates, reports, bio-data of present and past members of parliament including photographs and addresses etc.

Vidyanidhi: Vidyanidhi – a Sanskrit word means “Treasure of Knowledge”. It is begun as a pilot project to demonstrate the feasibility of electronic Theses and Dissertations.

Conclusion: Existing archives of paper have many shortcomings, but digital information is also very hard to preserve. Sustainability is an important issue for this type of project as it involves huge fund as well as trained manpower. Being aware of these shortcomings DLI can still play an important role in free access to information globally. The “New User Interface” is more users friendly and data available are more organised. We hope DLI will shift to this user interface in near future. Within a short period of time DLI has done a commendable job and we hope many of the limitations mentioned in this paper will be considered to make it more user friendly for effective use in the near future.

References

1. Arms, William Y (2000) *Digital Libraries*. – Cambridge: M.A: MIT Press, Publications, 170-207.
2. Jain, P.K., Jindal, S.C. and Babbar, Parveen(2006). *Digital Libraries in India : initiatives and problems. In International Conference on Digital Libraries 2006 : information management for global access*. – New Delhi: TERI. 22-31.
3. Kalpana Dasgupta (2005) *Digitization, sustainability and access in the Indian context*. Available on <http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla71/papers/132e-Dasgupta.pdf>
4. Ramesha, Karisiddappa, C.R. and Ramesh Babu, B (2008). *Digital Library and Digital Library initiatives in India*. In *Libraries in Digital Environment: problems and prospects* edited by Sunil Kumar Satpathy, Chandrakant Swain and Bijayalaxmi Rautaray – New Delhi: Mahamaya. 1-27.
5. Sree Kumar, M.G and Sreejaya, P (2006). *Digital Library Initiatives and Issues in India: efforts on scholarly knowledge management” In Digital Libraries in Knowledge Management by M.G.Sree Kumar... [et al]*. – New Delhi: ESS ESS Publications, 17-37.
6. Sujatha, Gurram, *Digital Library Initiatives in India: A Proposal for open distance learning*.
7. ARL. (2002). *Collections & Access for the 21st-Century Scholar: Changing Roles of Research Libraries*. A Report from the ARL Collections & Access Issues Task Force. ARL Bimonthly Report 225.
8. Arms, Y. W. (2000). *Digital Libraries*. The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London, England, 143.
9. Carole A. G. (2003). *A Study of Independent Access to Library Resources: Follow-up Study of LibQual+ Survey of Library Service Quality – Personal Control Domain*. Carnegie Mellon University Libraries, Digital Library Initiatives.

Proceedings of the International Conference on
**“RE-ENGINEERING OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES :
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES”**

[ICRLRS-2016]

5th & 6th February 2016

Associate Chief Editors

Dr. T. Saravanan

Dr. K. Sanjeevi

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. P. Ravichandran

Editors

Dr. K. Vijayakumar
Dr. M. Aravinthan
Dr. V. Senthilkumar
Dr. K. Sivasami
Dr. R. Natarajan
Dr. M.G. Sathiyamurthy
Dr. N.O. Natarajan
Dr. D. Sankaranarayanan
Dr. R. Revathi
Dr. R. Jayapriya

Language Editor

Dr. R. Veena,
Associate Professor
Dept. of English
Dharmapuram Adhinam College,
Mayiladuthurai.



Organized by :

Annamalai University

Directorate of Distance Education

Library & Information Science Wing

Jointly with

Annamalai University Library & Information Science Alumni Association

[AULISAA]

**Annamalainagar – 608 002, Tamil Nadu
India**



**Proceedings of the International Conference on
"RE-ENGINEERING OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SERVICES :
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
[ICRLRS-2016]"**

5th & 6th February 2016

**Chief Editor
Dr. P. Ravichandran**

**Associate Chief Editors
Dr. T. Saravanan
Dr. K. Sanjeevi**

Editors

Dr. K. Vijayakumar	Dr. M.G. Sathiyamurthy
Dr. M. Aravinthan	Dr. N.O. Natarajan
Dr. V. Senthilkumar	Dr. D. Sankaranarayanan
Dr. K. Sivasami	Dr. R. Revathi
Dr. R. Natarajan	Dr. R. Jayapriya

**Language Editor
Dr. R. Veena, Associate Professor, Dharmapuram Adhinam College,
Mayiladuthurai.**

Organized by :

Annamalai  University

**Directorate of Distance Education
Library & Information Science Wing**

Jointly with

**Annamalai University Library & Information Science Alumni Association
[AULISAA]**

**Annamalainagar - 608 002, Tamil Nadu
India**

ISBN: 978-81-908804-9-7

Chief Editor

Dr. P. Ravichandran

Associate Chief Editors

Dr. T. Saravanan

Dr. K. Sanjeevi

Editors

Dr. K. Vijayakumar

Dr. M. Aravinthan

Dr. V. Senthilkumar

Dr. K. Sivasami

Dr. R. Natarajan

Dr. M.G. Sathiyamurthy

Dr. N.O. Natarajan

Dr. D. Sankaranarayanan

Dr. R. Revathi

Dr. R. Jayapriya

Language Editor

Dr. R. Veena, Associate Professor

Dharmapuram Adhinam College

Mayiladuthurai

Copyright © 2016 Annamalai University

Part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form like electronic or mechanical or photocopy with the written permission from the publisher.

The authors are exclusively responsible for the contents of the articles compiles in this proceeding. The publisher or editors are not responsible on any account.

Published by

Library & Information Science Wing

Directorate of Distance Education

Annamalai University

Annamalainagar - 608 002, India.

Printed by

Mathi Offset Printer,

Amman Building,

56 Advocate Nagarajan Street,

Udumalpet - 642 126, Tirupur Dt.

Mob. : 90950 07994

email : mathioffset@gmail.com

Dr. Bilkis Begum,
Associate Professor & Head, Dept. of Library and
Information Science
Lalmatia Girls College,
Lalmatia, Mohammadpur,
Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

Ashraf K. Research Scholar
DLIS, University of Calicut
Calicut

Issac Arputharaj, J.
Research Scholar, DLIS
Bharathidasan University
Tiruchirappalli.

Dr. R.M. Subramanian, Asst. Librarian
D.D.E., Annamalai University
Annamalainagar

Stephen Thangaraj, Asst. prof. & Head
PG Dept. of Lib. & Infor. Sci.,
Vellalar College for Women (Autonomous)
Erode

Franklin David, V. Assistant Professor, Dept.
Library and Information Science, Bishop
Heber College, Trichy - 17.

Dr. R. Ponnudurai, Professor, DLIS
Annamalai University
Annamalainagar

N. Saraswathi, Librarian,
Tamil Nadu Govt. Public Libraries,
Vanur, Villupuram District.

Dr. V. Sivaramasethu, Asst. Professor
Law Wing, D.D.E.,
Annamalai University
Annamalainagar

S Riyaz Ali
Asst. Professor, Dept of ECE
Chaitanya Engineering College
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

Dr. G. Krishnamoorthy
University Librarian
Anna University
Chennai

Saroja, D. Librarian
Co-Operative College of Education
Puducherry

Murali, S.
Research scholar Bharathiar University,
Librarian, Priyadarshini polytechnic college,
Vaniyambadi-635751

Dr. P. Srinivasaraghavan
Librarian Vel Tech University, Chennai

Lakshmipathi, L.
Research Scholar, DLIS
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar

Sampath, V.S. Asst. Professor
Law Wing, D.D.E.
Annamalai University
Annamalainagar

P. Suresh Kumar
Asst. Prof. in LIS
Dept. of HBS
Chaitanya Engineering College
Visakhapatnam
Andhra Pradesh

Bharanidharan, S.
Computer Scientist
Anna University, Chennai

Dr. E. Kanniyappan,
Librarian, Government Law College, Trichy

Swarnalatha, M., Research Scholar
DLIS, S.V. University
Tirupati



Kirankumar, E., Librarian
SKR Govt. Degree College
Gudur

Dr. M. Dorairajan
Librarian
St. Joseph's College
Tiruchirappalli

Dr. R.T. Vijaya
Librarian
Pope John Paul College of Education
Puducherry

Sl. No.	Titles and Authors	Page
13.	User Behaviour in the Digital Library Environment – A Survey <i>Dr. Kanniyappan, E.</i>	647
14.	Cost Analysis of Library Services in Medical College Libraries Salem <i>Dr. Kathirvel, R., Dr. Shanmugam, A.P. and Dr. Subramanian, R.M.</i>	650
15.	How predatory journals polluting the Scholarly publishing Ecosystem <i>Kohila G.T. and Dr. Elavazhagan K</i>	654
16.	Designing Institutional Repository using D-space At P.K.R. Arts College for Women <i>Lavanyaa, K.R., Mercy Lydia, D. and Dr. Magudeeswaran, T.</i>	657
17.	Challenges in Manpower Building and Re-Engineering of Academic Libraries in Tamilnadu: A Scholastic View <i>Mercy lydia, D. and Stephen Thangaraj</i>	660
18.	Methological E-Learning and E-Teaching with their Techniques <i>Murali, S., Franklin David, V. and Dr. Srinivasaragavan, P.</i>	663
19.	Digital Preservation in Archives with Reference to National Archives of India <i>Dr. Prasantha Kumari, M.</i>	667
20.	Cloud Computing a user friendly - A brief Study <i>Prof. R. Ponnudurai, R. and Lakshmi pathi, L.</i>	669
21.	Information Utility : An Over View <i>Saraswathi, N.</i>	671
22.	Awareness and use of E-Journals by The Faculty Members of Annamalai University: A Study <i>Saroja, D.</i>	674
23.	Copy Right (Amendment) Act 2012 with Respect to Digitilisation of Library <i>Dr. Sivaramasethu, V., and Sampath, V.S.</i>	676
24.	Use of Social Networks in Academic Libraries <i>Suresh Kumar, P. and Riyaz Ali, S.</i>	680
25.	Information Seeking Behavior of Research Scholars in Sri Venkateswara University in the Digital Era: A Study <i>Swarnalatha, M., Kiran Kumar, E. and Chandraiah, I.</i>	682
26.	Customer Relationship Management (CRM) in Library Management <i>Dr. Vijaya, R.T. and Dr. Dorairajan, M.</i>	686
27.	Designing and Hosting Subject Gateway with special reference to Mathematics <i>Dr. P. Vijayaselvi</i>	688
Author Index		691

INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF RESEARCH SCHOLARS IN SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY IN THE DIGITAL ERA: A STUDY

Swarnalatha,M., Kiran Kumar,E. and Chandraiah,I.

Abstract

The study has been assess the information seeking behavior in digital era by the research scholars in Sri Venkateswara University; A study. The study examined and realized the behavior of research scholars towards the information, to investigate the digital resources consulted by researchers to determine the awareness of the resources available on them. The findings revealed that the respondents with their researcher information needs, purpose and use of information resources, awareness of digital information sources, searching skills and satisfaction about quality of information.

Key words: Information seeking, digital era, research scholars, internet, behaviour, resources

1. INTRODUCTION:

Information behavior is a broad term encompassing, the ways individuals articulate their information needs, seek, evaluate, select and use information. Information is considered as an important resource that contributes towards the development of a nation. It provides the core of the development of knowledge, the basis for innovation, the resources for informed citizenry & as a result, becomes commodity for progress of a society. Information seeking behavior is a broad term encompassing the ways individuals articulate their information needs, seek, evaluate, select and use information. Thus information seeking behavior is the purposive seeking for information as a consequence of a need to satisfy some goal. It may be through published or unpublished documents, communicating with colleagues.

Traditional library resources and search tools have been adequately supplemented by the electronic information resources particularly the internet resource. Information and communication technology (ICT) has brought gigantic changes in the representation of information from analog to digital, this shift has led to new information formats, new ways of distributing and accessing information, new information services. Multimedia information can be created, stored, and distributed in digital format as CD-ROM or on hard disks, removable hard disks (external hard disk, pen drives), flash cards and other digital storage media.

1.1. Objectives:

- Identify the frequency and purpose of visit to the library.
- To know the awareness and use of digital information resources.
- To know the purpose of information seeking / gathering of digital information.
- To know the satisfaction level of researchers available of digital information seeking.
- To know the amount of time spend on information seeking.
- Indentify the problems faced by researchers in information seeking.

1.2. Methodology:

The present study based on survey method. The data for the present study will be collected from the Sri Venkateswara University research scholars through a well designed questionnaire to information seeking behavior of researchers. The survey was conducted on 150 research scholars. Overall response was 123 out 150 in various departments (Arts, Science and Management). The overall response rate is 82 percent. The simple random sample method has been followed for sample selection.

2. Data analysis:

The data collected from the questionnaire filled and returned from the researchers. The collected data will be exposed to suitable software to create a database and analysis to interpret the data.

2.1. Distribution of respondents by Gender wise.

The following table shows that the gender wise distribution.

Table-1: Distribution of respondents by Gender wise.

Gender	Response	Percentage (%)
Male	78	68.41
Female	45	36.59
Total	123	100.00

It is evident from the table 1 majority (68.41%) of the respondents are male, the remaining (36.59%) % of the respondents are female.

Hence it may be concluded that the majority of the respondents are male.

2.2. Use of Internet

The following table presents the frequency of using internet.

Table-2: Use of Internet

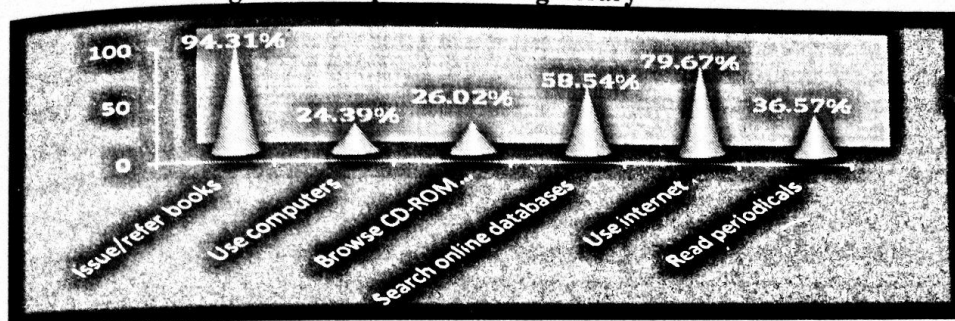
Use	Response	Percentage (%)
Daily	64	52.03
Once in week	18	14.63
Twice in week	31	25.20
Fortnightly	10	08.14
Total	123	100.00

From the data in table 2 reveals that (52.03%) of the respondents are using internet daily, followed by 25.20% twice in week. Among the users 14.63% once in week and the remaining 08.14% of the respondents are using internet fortnightly. Hence it can be concluded that most of the respondents are using internet daily.

2.3. Purpose of visiting library

A question has been put to the research scholars regarding the purpose of visiting library. The responses given by them are shown in figure-2

Figure-2: Purpose of visiting library



The figure -2 shows that (94.3%) respondents are visiting library for issue / refer books; followed by 79.67% use internet and 58.54% search online databases. Among the respondents 36.57% read periodicals and 26.02% browse CD-ROM databases. The remaining 24.39% of the respondents are visit library for use computers.

Hence it may concluded that majority of the respondents visit library for issue/refer books.

2.4 Aware of digital information resources

The following table shows that the awareness of digital information resources.

Table-3: Aware of digital information resources

Aware	Response	Percentage (%)
Yes	123	100.00
No	0	0
Total	123	100.00

Table 3 shows that all research scholars (100%) are aware and using the digital information resources.

2.5. Purpose of seeking /gathering information

A question has been put to the research scholars regarding the purpose of seeking information. The responses given by them are shown in table-4.

Table-4 Purpose of seeking /gathering information

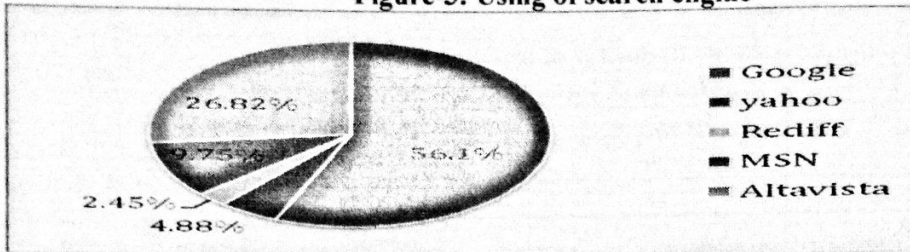
Purpose	Response	Percentage (%)
Prepare for exams	04	03.25
Research work	73	59.35
Preparing journals/Articles	15	12.20
Seminars/ Conferences	31	25.20
Total	123	100.00

The table 4 shows that (59.35%) of the respondents are seeking information for research work, followed by 25.20% are seminars and conferences. The 12.20% are once preparing journals / articles, remaining 03.25% are prepared for exams.

2.6. Using of search engine

The following figure shows that preferable search engines used by the respondents.

Figure-3: Using of search engine

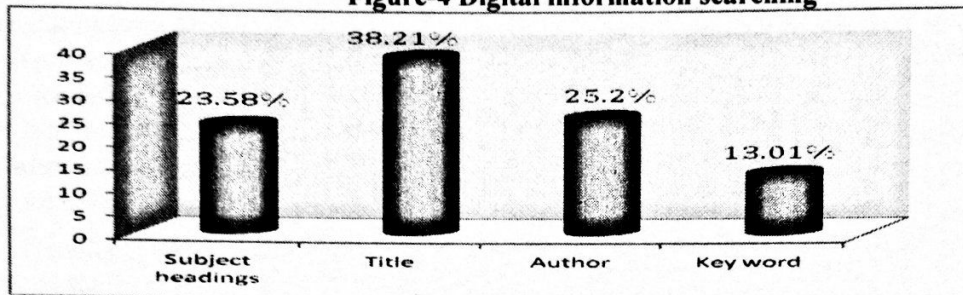


The figure 3 shows that search engines used different respondents. The majority preferred search engines are Google (56.1%), followed by AltaVista (26.82%). MSN are (9.75%) the remaining Yahoo and Rediff seem to be prepared (4.88% and 2.45%) very low.

2.7. Digital information searching

The distribution of researcher according to searching types of digital information shown in figure-4

Figure-4 Digital information searching

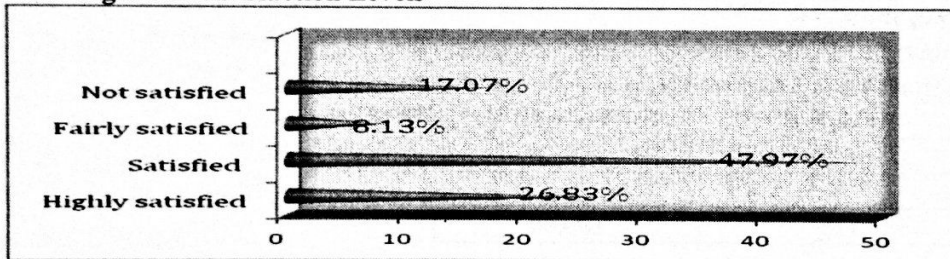


As per the data it is clear that (38.21%) of the respondents are searching according to title, followed by 25.2% are Author. Among users are 23.58% subject headings and the remaining 13.01% are key word searching for digital information.

2.8. Satisfaction Levels

The following figure shows that satisfaction level with the availability of digital information resources.

Figure-5: Satisfaction Levels



It is evident from the above figure 5 shows that majority of the respondents (47.97%) are satisfied with the availability of digital information resources, followed by 26.86% are highly satisfied, 17.07% are not satisfied and the remaining 06.13% are fairly satisfied.

Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are satisfied with the availability of digital information resources.

2.9. Problem faced while searching information

The responses according to the problems faced while searching information is shown in table 5.

Figure-5: Problem faced while searching information

problems	Response	Percentage (%)
In complete information in sources	16	13.02
Information scattered in too many sources	23	18.69
Do not know to use electronic resources	06	04.88
Information overload on internet	10	08.13
Lack of information skills to search	18	14.63
Low internet speed	50	40.65

Note: Respondents are permitted to multiple responses

From the above table 6 shows that majority of the respondents (40.65%) are stated that low internet speed, followed by 18.69% is information scattered in too many sources, 14.63% are lack of information skills to

Hence it may be concluded that majority of the respondents stated that low internet speed while searching information.

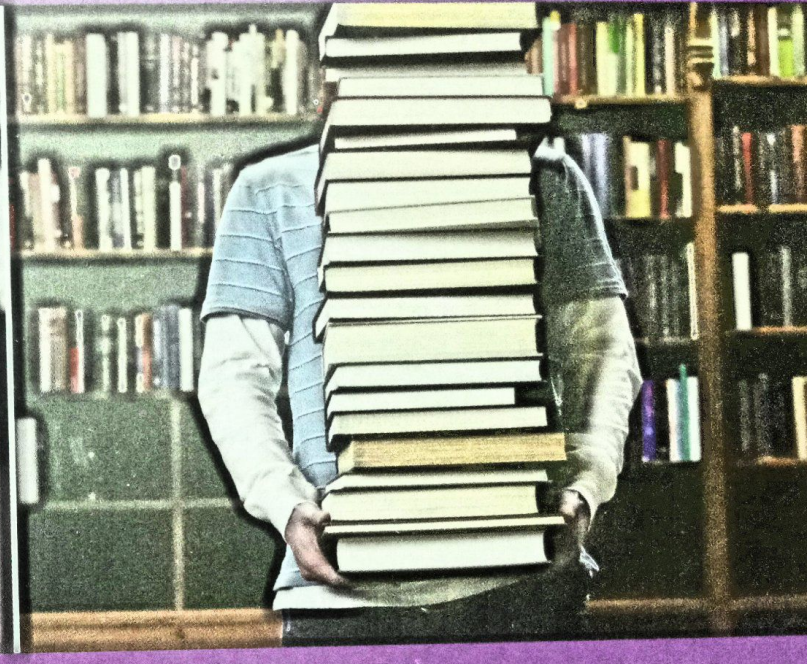
Conclusion:

The study revealed that the information seeking behavior of research scholars in Sri Venkateswara University. Presently, electronic information sources and the Internet are considered extremely important tools for effective teaching, learning and research. The research scholars were well aware regarding digital information sources and use of digital information sources.

Reference:

1. Anil Kumar, Nasima Salmani and Sukhleen Baweja "Information Seeking Behaviour by the Research Scholars & Faculty Members: A Survey Study of Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra in the Disciplines of Life Science", *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)* 19 (Jun. 2014): 119-138.
2. Jayadev H. Kadli and Veeresh B. Hanchinal " Information Seeking Behaviour of Law Students in the Changing Digital ", *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 35, (2015): 61-68.
3. David Nicholas and Paul Huntington "Student digital information-seeking behaviour in context", *Journal of Documentation* 65 (2009): 106-132.
4. David Nicholas, Paul Huntington Hamid R. Jamali, Anthony Watkinson "The information seeking behaviour of the users of digital scholarly journals" www.elsevier.com/locate/infoproman.

Contemporary Trends in Librarianship



Editor-in-Chief
Prof. I. Chandraiah

Editors

Dr. D. Ravinder
Dr. K. Ramasubbaiah

Dr. M. Doraswamy
Dr. G. Gangadharaiah

Dr. P. Balakrishna

Associate Editors
Dr. K. Devendra Reddy
Dr. P. Suresh

Department of Library & Information Science
Sri Krishnadevaraya University
Anantapuramu – 515003, Andhra Pradesh

Contemporary Trends in Librarianship

Editor-in-Chief
Prof. I. Chandraiah

Editors

Dr. D. Ravinder	Dr. M. Doraswamy
Dr. K. Ramasubbaiah	Dr. G. Gangadharaiah
Dr. P. Balakrishna	

Associate Editors

Dr. K. Devendra Reddy
Dr. P. Suresh

Department of Library & Information Science

Sri Krishnadevaraya University

Anantapuramu – 515003, Andhra Pradesh

Published by:

SBW Publishers
4831/24, Prahlad Gali, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj
New Delhi-110002 (INDIA)
E-mail: sbwpublishers@gmail.com
website: www.sbwpublishers.com

Distributor by:

Sree Book Enterprises
3-4-759/3/2, Ground Floor,
Suryodaya, Opp.Trafic Signal,
Bakatpura
Hyderabad - 500 027
Ph. & Fax. 040-27566407

CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN LIBRARIANSHIP

© Department of Library & Information Science, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapuramu,
Andhra Pradesh, 2015

All rights reserved with the publisher, including the right to translate or reproduce this book or parts there or except for brief quotations in critical articles or reviews.

The opinions expressed in the articles by the authors and contributors are their own and the Editors and Organising Secretary assume no responsibility for the same.

Declaration: Editors, Authors of the respective manuscript are fully responsible for its content and images, or any irrelevant issues including 'Conflict of Interest' in authorship of the manuscript.

ISBN : 978-81-85708-68-3

Published by: SBW Publishers.

Printed at: Thomson Press, Delhi-110 092.

Lasertypset by Gaurav Graphics & Design.

91. Significance of User Education Programmes in Library and Information Centres in ICT Era: An Overview <i>T. Raghunadha Reddy & P. Kavitha</i>	589
92. Self-Assessment Among the Library Professionals in Engineering Colleges in Guntur District: A Study <i>B. Dhanalakshmi</i>	595
93. Social Networking Technologies (SNTs) in Digital Library Environment: An Overview <i>P.V. Krishna Rao, Z. Edukondalu & G. Venkata Subbaiah</i>	607
94. Satisfaction Levels Among Degree College Faculty vis-a-vis Information Sources in Andhra Pradesh: A Survey <i>Dr. R. Rajasekhar</i>	612
95. Soft Skills for Academic Library Professionals in the Modern Era: A New Approach <i>Ch. N. Bhavani</i>	620
96. Use of E-Journals in the Areas of Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics at Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ananthapuramu: A Study <i>K. Ramachandrappa & Dr. D. Ravinder</i>	628
97. User Services in Electronic Environment in Academic Libraries: A Brief Study <i>M. Lalithamma</i>	633
98. Utilization of Electronic Information Resources by the Users of Santhiram Medical College Library, Nandyal: A Study <i>M. Padmaja & Dr. Avineni Kishore</i>	636
99. Use of Electronic Resources in Digital Libraries: A Case Study <i>O.P. Papaiah & E. Kiran Kumar</i>	643
100. Use and Impact of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: Advantages and Disadvantages <i>S.V.R. Prabhakar</i>	647
101. Usage of Electronic Resources by the Faculty and Students of Mamata Dental College, Khammam: A Case Study <i>A. Venkatanarayana & M. Janaki Ramaiah</i>	653
102. User Care in Academic Libraries: A Special Reference to the Central Library, JNTU: A College of Engineering, Pulivendula <i>Dr. N. Zafrunnisha & B. Sunil</i>	660
103. Use of Social Networking Sites by M.Tech Students in VVIT: A Case Study <i>Ch. Madhavi</i>	664
104. User Attitude Towards Electronic Resources and Services: A Survey of S K University Central Library, Anantapur, A.P <i>Dr. Y. Ch. Venkateswarlu</i>	669
105. Use of Print and Electronic Media by the Clientele of English Medium School Library in Kolkata: A Case Study <i>Dr. Lopita Mukherjee</i>	677

Use of Electronic Resources in Digital Libraries: A Case Study

O.P. Papaiah* & E. Kiran Kumar**

INTRODUCTION

The world has been witnessing a knowledge and information explosion during the past few decades. Access to information holds the key to development. Libraries which are then house of knowledge and information form two important components of present day society. Libraries have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals and magazines have changed into e-books, journals and e-zines. Electronic resources are easily accessible in the remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information.

Digital library is an organized and focused collection of digital objects including text, image, video and audio with the methods of access, retrieval and for the selection, creation, organization, maintenance and sharing of collection. Digital libraries are a set of Electronic resources with associated technical capabilities of creating, researching and using information. The content of digital libraries includes data, Metadata that consist of links or relationship to other data or meta data whether internal or external to the digital library.

MEANING OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCE

An electronic resource is defined as any resource which requires computer to access. Any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text reoffering to full text bases, electronic journals, image collection, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercial available title that has been published with aims to being marked.

MEANING OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Electronic Information service is defined as one where maximum use is made of electronically held information. Establishing an electronic information service from scratch may be easier than converting from a traditional paper based service

* Library Assistant, V.S.U.P.G. Centre, Kavali, SPSR Nellore Dist, A.P., E-mail: opapaiah@gmail.com
 ** Librarian, SKR Govt. Degree College, Gudur. SPSR Nellore Dist, A.P. E-mail: kiranlib@gmail.com

FEATURES OF E-RESOURCES

1. E-Resources are reliable, comprehensive, and current as well as retrospective
2. The e-resources are more convenient
3. E-resource also facilitate to view cited documents which saves users's time through advanced searching browsing and accessibility

AVAILABILITY OF E-RESOURCES

Information that is widely available on the internet can be broadly categorized as

- A. E-Books, E-Journals, E -Thesis & Dissertations – E-news paper & E-Magazines
- B. E-Articles, E-Teaching material, Subject gateways
- C. Usenet News Blogs/Bookmarks
- D. E-Mail based information services
- E. WWW/Internet Public Library
- F. UGC-INFONET Digital Library consortium

NEED TO DIGITALIZE

The growing impact of information and communication technologies, web technologies and database technologies have compelled the libraries to use the technologies effectively to render services. With the growing number of e-resources, the dissemination of information to user is becoming complete and there is a need for the information professionals to upgrading themselves and also redefine their role while rendering the services to the user.

There is a need to explore the advantages of the digital library which enables guide access of the information to multiple users. There are lot of challenges involved in the process of digitization of information and building the digital collection.

COMPONENTS OF DIGITAL LIBRARIES

Digital Libraries are collection of distinct system's and resources that are not available off-shelf as packaged solution. The following are the major components of a digital library.

1. Collection Infrastructure
2. Digital Knowledge Organization
3. Access infrastructure
4. Computer and network Infrastructure
5. Digital Library Services

ADVANTAGES OF E-RESOURCES

1. Provide wider access to information either directly from stand alone computer system of the users or through networks or internet
2. Extend simultaneous access by multiple users for the same resources.
3. Require less shelf-space to store or preserve

4. Support preservation for posterity or for longer time
5. Help the users to refer the document immediately
6. Updating of the information quite conveniently
7. Publishing of information conveniently by using web technologies
8. Help for convenient packaging and replacing of the contents of the resources

ELECTRONICS RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (ERM)

Electronic Resource Management denotes the computerized management of all the activities involved with the access, storage retrieval and dissemination or transfer of the e-resources/ e-content Wikipedia defines ERM as " the practices and software systems used by libraries to keep track of important information about electronic, information resources, especially internet-based resources such as electronic journals, databases, and electronic books.

CHALLENGES OF MANAGING E-RESOURCES

The following are the major issues need to be managed appropriately in providing better needs of access to the e-resources by the LICs

- A. Obtaining pass words/URIs/ULLs
- B. Discovering of suitable e-resources
- C. Digital Rights Management
- D. Logging problems with resources and resource providers/vendors
- E. Bibliographic Management
- F. Selection and Evolution process
- G. Copyright issues
- H. Troubleshooting

CONCLUSION

The landscape of the 21st century library and Information Centers across the globe has been tremendously impacted by the computers, internet ,WWW and E-Resources. The Electronic Information resources, though began publishing since the last quarter of the 20th century, they have become in the present century, an essential component in the collection/resource of LICs. It is not an exaggeration that some of the LICs are spending largest portion of their budget on procuring licenses to the E-Resources of variant forms E-journals, E-books, E-Zines, online and offline databases, Bibliographic and full text databases, journals aggregations , Consortia based resources, open access and proprietary resources, wikis,blags,etc are the e-resources that the libraries have to explore and manage in delivering information services to the library patrons. Electronic information resources through the outcomes of the ICTs and surfaced since 1980s, have now become an important resources in almost all kinds of libraries in the digital electronic form.

REFERENCES

- Electronic resource management <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic-resource-managment> Retrieved
- Bauer, kathlene Electronic Resource Management
- Nisonger, Thomas E (2003) Evolution of Library collection, access and electronic resources Westport:
Libraries unlimited
- www.ais.up.ac.za.com
- <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>
- Jordan ; (2010) Next Space,ohio, OCLC