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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PRINT VS ELECTRONIC RESOURCES: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF LIBRARY SERVICES OF CRSU JIND HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

Today it has been seen that most of the libraries related with higher education activities have both the type of information resources i.e. electronic resources as well as print resources. Due to many causes the proper utilization of e-resources remains always a field for study/research. In this paper I try to investigate the uses pattern and availability of electronically published information resources, databases and other materials in university library of Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University, Jind, Haryana State. In this study importance and utilization of e-resources as well as print resources studying on preferences level.

INTRODUCTION

University is the main institution to provide higher education in different field of knowledge in any country. In the beginning library was a storehouse of books and other reading materials and learning resources and the librarian was a custodian only of these information resources. The application of ICT in information processing has brought many products and services. As we know that new transmission media are come in existence with the advancement in internet and web technology. There are no geographical barriers left in the process of transmission of information as they were associated with print media.

Review of Literature

Devi, Suleta and Devi, Sangeeta (2006), Libraries these days have remarkable presence of e-resources on a widespread level. But their optimum utilization is a matter to ponder over. Libraries in the last few decades have been the spectator of a great transformation both in their collection development and in their service composition. Collection development policies and practices have been subject of drastic changes in the past few years. The e-resources and scope of e-resources has been elaborated in this article deeply. The paper highlights types of e-resources. Doraswamy (2007), gives the status of use of e-resources in his paper. He observed that the use of e – resources is still inadequate among the engineering faculty of developing countries universities. Arora, Truna and Gurdev Singh (2010), describe the use of electronic resources by the students and teachers of various libraries of Delhi.

The survey was particularly conducted to know the use of e – resources and awareness of electronic resources in various college libraries of Delhi. The analysis of the data collected covers various types of e – resources, purpose of use of e – resources, problems faced by the users in using the e-resources, satisfaction level of users can finally it highlights the suggestions made by the users for further improvement of use of e – resources in various college libraries in Delhi. Authors say that the librarians are forced to develop library portal and motivate the user community to move from print to electronic version which leads quick access to required information and to provide services. Sinha, Manoj Kumar (2011), suggested that in his article “*Status of E – Resources Consortium Initiative in Academic and Technical Libraries in India: An Overview*” electronic information services are attracting reader’s attention in today’s networked environment. This changing scenario in library environment has arisen because of the need and use of e – resources along with print version. E – Resources bring new challenges before the library and information professionals to give full text access to scholarly publications both in print and e – print version to its end users. The aim of this paper was to identify various issues relating to access of e –resources, access management problems, policy issues and development of e – journal consortium approach to subscribe scholarly peer reviewed journals for their library users in networked environment.

Dhanavandan, (2012), authors find that in the case of e-books long hours institutions take first place with 10(55.56%) and second in medium hours libraries i.e. 35.71%. Maximum numbers of libraries having e-resources and less numbers of libraries have online database and CD ROM collection. All libraries have the internet facilities in their premises and majority of libraries have OPAC.

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Objective of the study

The main objectives of the present case study such as

- To know the current situation of e-resources in Indira Gandhi university library of Rewari, Haryana.
- To know about selection policy and evaluation of e-resources.
- To know the quality, changing attitude, and services efficiency of Indira Gandhi University library in the context of electronic resources.
- To know the weaknesses of the university library and to suggest the ways to improve the lacunas.

Scope of the study

There are 36 university libraries in Haryana State. Some of these serving in urban and rural areas and some are few old and big universities which have great collection of print resources and adopted a policy to replace the print resources by e-resources within a long span of time. Such universities have also adopted a policy of user awareness towards e-resources. Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University conducting UG, PG and Research coerces.



Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University
 Established by Govt. of Haryana Legislature Act No.28 of 2014
 (Recognized Under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956)



Fig. 1. Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University Library

The University Library well equipped with approx 30000 books. The library has subscribed for 15 newspapers. It is well equipped with the modern technology and infrastructure.

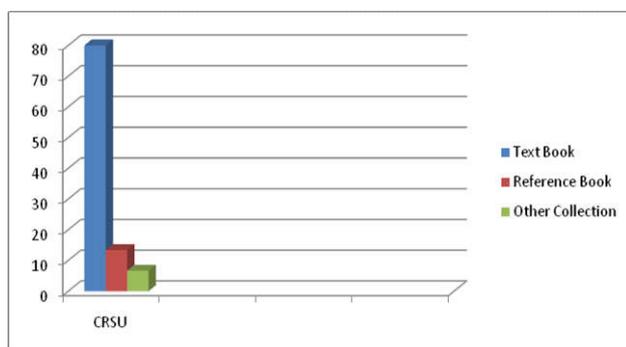


Fig.1. Lib. Collection of Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University Library

It has ten computers for the use of the students. Kiosk system has also been installed for the convenience of the students as well as faculty members.

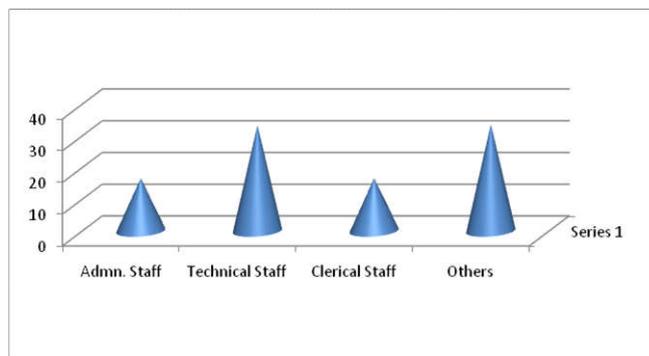


Fig. 2. Staff in Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University Library

The Library, at present not only allows the members to borrow books or other resources, but also provides reading rooms where the readers can study peacefully. The library timings are from 9.00A.M. To 5.00 P.M.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

A questionnaire has been prepared, distributed to the respondents keeping in view of various issue and queries related with both the types of information resources and their uses. In this study I adopted a survey method of research in which sample survey has been adopted. Out of 36 universities I have selected one state university which adopted a policy of selecting the e-resources in place of print resources step by step. Due to wide area and constraint of time, 80 questionnaires were distributed in the library. The all types of respondents included in this study like students, researchers staff members. Data collected on the basis of the questionnaires and a statistical analysis was made on the applications of various statistical techniques i.e. Tables, Charts, diagrams etc.

Data analysis and interpretation

A survey was conducted through a structured questionnaires circulated personally in university library and questionnaires were personally collected from the offices of the concern librarian/authorized person and from other users, eliciting a response rate of 100 percent. The responses to all questions were analyzed as follows: The above table shows that the university library have only 1 administrative staff which is unsatisfactory but a library has up to 33.35% technical staff which is satisfactory.

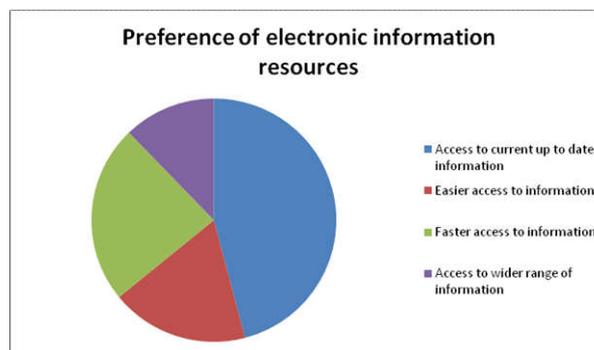


Fig. 3. Preference of e-information resources

Above table shows that 45.9% user prefer current information while 23.7% users prefer faster access to information only 12.2% users access to information at their convenience and

Table 1. Status of Library Collection

University Library	Total Collection	Text books		Reference books		Other Collection (Thesis, Reports)		Percentage (Total)
			%		%		%	
Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University, Jind, Haryana	15000	12000	80.00	2000	13.33	1000	6.67	100%

Table 2. Staff in University Library

University Library	Admn. Staff (%)	Technical Staff (%)	Clerical Staff (%)	Other (%)	Total
Chaudhary Ranbir Singh University, Jind, Haryana	(1) 16.65	(2) 33.35	(1) 16.65	(2) 33.35	6 100%

easy going studies. The above table shows that 25% users avail e-resource facilities for their research work and 35% users avail e-resources facilities for collecting relevant information

about subject, 25% users use for academic assignments while 12% users avail e-resource facilities for cited article and 3% for other purpose.

Table 3. Preference of electronic information resources

S. No.	Response	Percentage
1	Access to current up to date information	45.9%
2	Easier access to information	18.2%
3	Faster access to information	23.7%
4	Access to wider range of information	12.2%
		100%

Table 4. Barriers in accessing e-resources

Barriers	%		Total
	Yes	No barriers	
1. Lack of Infra structure	60%	40%	100%
2. Unorganized information	55%	45%	100%
3. Difficult to read from Screen	65%	35%	100%
4. Lack of training	75%	25%	100%
5. Preference to print resources	80%	20%	100%

Conclusion

As a result the current study shows that the use of e-resources is in demand and the collection of information resources in print form is sufficient in the university library but the number of e – resources are very less. However the managerial and technical staff is not as per requirement of the library although other staff is in sufficient number. The majority of users used the information resources for updating the information related with their subject and for research purpose, they using e-resources as their availability in the library.

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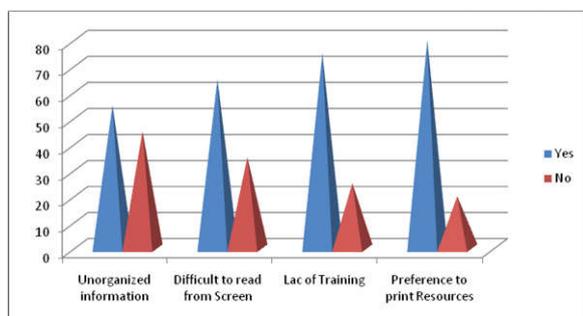


Fig. 4. Barriers in accessing e-resources

Table 5. Purpose of using e-resources by users in university library

Uni. Libraries	Research	To collect relevant information	Academic assignments	For cited article	Other	Total
CRSU	25%	35%	25%	12%	3%	100%

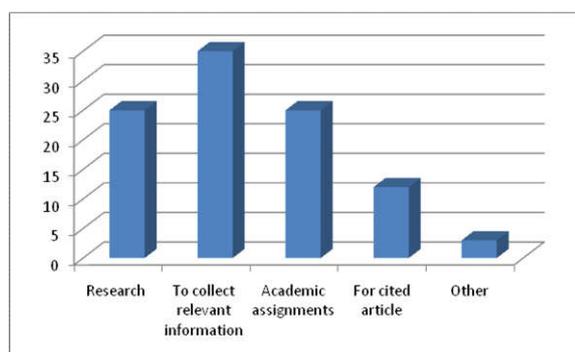


Fig. 5. Using e-resources by users

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