

# Useage Of E.Resources Under Ugc-Infonet Consortia By The Students And Research Scholars: A Case Study Of Gulbarga University

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to look at the prolific growth of electronic journals predominance technology to access by during the last decade. It is attempted to explain research scholars and students visit the library for accessing e-journals, to study the information usage pattern and needs of the respective users a survey was conducted among research scholars and students in Gulbarga University. It is observed this research scholars are access to e-journals at almost daily 30 (41.66%).students 28 (48.57%) they visit to access the e-journals at every alternate day, (41.66%). research scholars 25 (34.72%) and students 28(48.57%) keenly gain current information through e-journals, research scholars and students 16(22.22%) and 12(17.39%) using the e-journals to know forth coming conference/seminar/workshop etc and research scholars who responded the study, 49 (68.05%) learned through guidance from their library staff/computer staff, students obtained the guidance for accessing e-journals through library staff/ computer staff 52 (75.36%).

**Keywords:** UGC-Infonet, E-journals, Online Resources, Databases, User Study.

## **1. Introduction:**

The terms information sources and information resources are used interchangeably. But it is to be noted that an information source only provides information but a resource is one which like capital or labour gives rise to something new. However resources in electronic format i.e. e-resources have become more popular these days because of their distinct advantages. It is a group of libraries that agree to pool their resource by allowing the users of each institution some type of access to resources of all other institutions, either through inter-library loan or borrowing privileges (MURTHY, 2002).

Institutions of advanced education and research, through their libraries, invest substantially in licensed online resources. Only authorized users of an institution are entitled to access licensed online resources. Seamless on-campus access to licensed

resources happens mostly through Internet Protocol (IP) address authentication. Increasingly, licensed online resources are accessed by authorized users from off-campus locations as well. Libraries will, therefore, need to ensure seamless off-campus access to authorized users.

This case study reports the Evaluation of electronic reference services (ERS) for online resources. It tries to find out librarians' approach of electronic reference services for online resources. It tries to find out the challenges faced by librarians while providing reference services for online help. This research study concentrates on the Evaluation of the electronic reference services of NMIMS University. It also tries to determine the adequacy of the reference services provided in the NMIMS libraries. Providing electronic reference services is the best practice of libraries, and this best practice should evaluate with user's feedback which helps librarians improve their services. This study helps to understand the importance of the evaluation of reference services (Kamble, S., & Trivedi, M. 2021.).

Gulbarga University was established the developing region of Hyderabad Karnataka in the year 1980 by an Act of Karnataka State, Gulbarga University is recognized by the University Grade Commission (UGC) of India. University has a significant history of imparting quality education to the students. Through its 305 affiliated colleges, leading faculty members and a wide range of courses offered in the field of arts, commerce, fine arts, music, social sciences, science, technology, education and law.5 study centres. The library a knowledge center for accessibility developed on modern lines as a prominent Learning Resource Center on sprawling Campus, ideally situated and easily accessible by all the departments and students housing. The the university Library, makes sincere efforts to provide user focused services having over 2,27,831 books subscribes 654 scientific journals,16 CD-ROM databases (Current Archival), 5800 dissertation/theses and technical reports, microfilm, microfiche, conference papers and rare books. The Library is at the core of research and learning at the university and automated its in-house activates and services using KOHA- an integrated open source software using cloud technology. Virtual Learning Resource Center and Digital Library (VLRC&DL), with 150 computer systems and three main servers, a giant leap into information age is to the heart of the University Learning experience supporting e-LTR (e-Learning Teaching and Research), provides access to UGC INFONET e-resources (12,000 e-journals+ & databases), OCLC-USA, Institutional Repository, Career Planning and User Sensitization programs are a few unique services rendered to promote the optimum use of library resources. Wi-fi (Wireless Fidelity) access is available across the library.

An attempt has been made to study the usage of online resources by students and scholars of Gulbarga University.

## **2. Library consortia in India**

In India many consortia have been developed such as Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDEST), Forum for Resource sharing in Astronomy and Astrophysics (FORSA) Health Sciences Library and Information Network (HELINET), CSIR , ICARNET and UGC-INFONET e-journals Consortia etc., This consortium was formally launched in 2011. It is a national initiative for providing access to scholarly e-resources and peer reviewed full-text journals and bibliographic databases in all subject disciplines from different publishers for the benefit of academic community of selected universities in India.

Based on the recommendation of an Expert Committee, the Ministry of HRD (now renamed as Ministry of Education) has formed e-ShodhSindhu merging three consortia initiatives, namely UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, NLIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium. The e-ShodhSindhu will continue to provide current as well as archival access to more than 10,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and a number of bibliographic, citation and factual databases in different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators to its member institutions including centrally-funded technical institutions, universities and colleges that are covered under 12(B) and 2(f) Sections of the UGC Act.

## **3. Objective of the study:**

The objectives of the study are

1. identify the user pattern on age, department and gender impact
2. observe the awareness of UGC-Infonet to access the e-journals
3. measure the users often visit to access e-journals and
4. observe the guidance need for access the e-journal

## **4. Methodology:**

The basic methodology of this study was based on questionnaire based survey for collecting the data from research scholars and students in Gulbarga University. Questionnaire has been prepared in such a way that the respondents could easily understand the questions. The data from collected the respondent's then feedback of the respondents have tabulated and analyzed 141 questionnaires have collected from the respondents from 9 departments in Gulbarga University. A total of 141 out of 165 returned their questionnaires giving a response rate of 85.45%.

## **5. Analysis and discussion data**

Table-A: Department wise respondents

S.No	Department	No of respondents	%
1.	Botany	15	10.63%
2.	Chemistry	16	11.34%
3.	Education	14	09.92%
4.	English	11	07.80%
5.	Mathematics	15	10.63%
6.	MCOM	20	14.18%
7.	MBA	24	17.02%
8.	MCA	16	11.34%
9.	Physics	14	09.92%
	Total	141	100%

The response received from the research scholars and students from 9 departments in Gulbarga University. Table-A indicates those 141 questionnaires were collected from 9 departments from the research scholars. Out of 141 respondents research scholars 72 (51.06%) and students 69 (48.94%) were selected as sample. It is evidently that department wise data shows in table-A. There are 9 departments have chosen, the questionnaire distributed to 165 respondents among 141 reported.

Table-B: Age wise respondents

S.No	Age wise respondents	No of respondents	%
1	20-30	52	36.87%
2	31-40	41	29.07%
3	41-45	30	21.27%
4	Above 46	18	12.76%
	Total	141	100%

Table-B shown, there are four age group have been categorized in to 20-30 age group is occupied predominant 52 (36.87%) and it followed by 31-40 age group shows 41 (29.07%), 41-45 age group 30 (21.27%).The small part of the respondents in the age group 46 and above 18 (12.76%).

Table-C: Gender wise respondents

S.No	Gender wise respondents	No of respondents	%
1	Male	101	71.%
2	Female	44	29.%
	Total	141	100%

The male respondents are predominantly use of e-resources when compare to female respondents 101 (71%), it is show that female respondents is taking part 44 (29%). Probably the female respondents do not have spare time to visit the library and use the e-resources, also table-c reveals that male respondents are interesting visit the library and do access of e-resources.

Table-D: Purpose of using UGC-infonet e-journals

S.No	Purpose of using UGC-infonet e-journals	Research Scholars (n=72)	Students (n=69)
1	To gain current information	25 (34.72%)	28(48.57%)
2	To collect the information for study /research	19 (26.38%)	18(26.08%)
3	For related activities	12(16.66%)	11(15.94%)
4	To know forth coming conference/seminar/workshop etc	16(22.22%)	12(17.39%)

Table –D shows that purpose of accessing of e-journals among the research scholars and students in Gulbarga University. It is observed this table more research scholars 25 (34.72%) and students 28(48.57%) keenly gain current information through e-journals. However, it followed by the respondents are using e-journals for the purpose of collect the information for study shows the research scholars 19 (26.38%) and students 18(26.08%) . finally, a small number of research scholars and students 12(16.66%) and 11(15.94%) using the e-journals for related activates. It is also reveals that number of research scholars and students 16(22.22%) and 12(17.39%) using the e-journals to know forth coming conference/seminar/workshop etc.

Table-D: Frequency of visit the library for access e-journals

S.No	: Frequency of visit	Research Scholars (n=72)	Students (n=69)
1	Almost Daily	30 (41.66%)	24 (34.78%)
2	Every alternate day	19 (26.38%)	28(48.57%)
3	Once in a weekly	14 (19.44%)	11(15.94%)
4	Occasionally	09 (1.25%)	06 (08.69%)

Table-D reveals that most of research scholars are access to e-journals at almost daily 30 (41.66%). It followed by the research scholars are visit to access e- journals at every alternate day 19 (26.38%), 14 (19.44%) they visit to access the e-journals at once in a weekly, 09 (01.25%) they visit to access the e-journals at occasionally. Whereas more number of students 28 (48.57%) they visit to access the e-journals at every alternate day. It followed by there are 24 (34.78%) students access the e-journals in almost daily,

11(15.94%) they visit to access the e-journals at once in a weekly, 06 (08.69%) students access the e-journals at occasionally.

Table-E: In which locations do you access e-journals

S.No	Location	Research Scholars (n=72)	Students (n=69)
1	Library	31(43.05%)	32 (46.37%)
2	Department	14 (19.44%)	10 (14.49%)
3	At Home	15 (20.83%)	12 (17.39%)
4	Cyber Cafe	09 (01.25%)	15 (21.73%)

Table-E shows that most of research scholars are access to e-journals at library 31(43.05%). It followed by the research scholars are access the e-journals at 14 (19.44%), 15 (20.83%) of research scholars are access the e-journals at home, 14 (19.44%) of research scholars access the e-journals and 09 (01.25%). Whereas more number of students 32 (46.37%) they visit to access the e-journals at library. It followed by there are 15 (21.73%) students access the e-journals in cyber café, 12 (17.39%) of students access the e-journals at home and 10 (14.49%) of students access the e-journals in department.

Table-F: Guidance in using e-journals

S.No	Guidance in using e-journals	Research Scholars (n=72)	Students (n=69)
1	Library staff/Computer staff	49 (68.05%)	52 (75.36%)
2	Teachers/Guide	18(25%)	11(15.94%)
3	Friends	05(06.94%)	06 (08.69%)

As indicated in table-F, it is clearly note that the research scholars who responded the study, 49 (68.05%) learned through guidance from their library staff/computer staff. Similarly the students obtained the guidance for accessing e-journals through library staff/ computer staff 52 (75.36%). it followed by the research scholars 23(31.94%) and students 17(24.63%) who have got guidance from the Teachers/Guide.

## 6. Conclusion:

This paper is discussed above on a survey taken the research scholars and students at Gulbarga University, as to their access of electronic journals. It has been analyzed that is significant role of e-journals by the university academicians and users in the present environment to acquire knowledge in field of universe. This study reveals that research scholars and students has obtained guidance from library staff/computer staff the more no of research scholars' use their university library for accessing the e-journals while students were accessing their e-journals in their university library/computer staff. It is observed the

table more research scholars are mostly interested to gain current information through e-journals.

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