

USE AND IMPACT OF E-RESOURCES AT INDIRA GANDHI KRISHI VISHWAVIDYALAYA RAIPUR: A STUDY

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Abstract *The present paper highlights of use and impact of electronic resources in the constituent agricultural colleges of IGKV. The paper explores different aspects of electronic resources of UG Students in terms of awareness and uses, frequency of use, How you are aware regarding electronic resources, types of e-resources used by the students, the problem faced while using electronic resources and discuss suggest ways to improve electronic resources by the students.*

Keywords: *Use and Impact, Electronic Resources, Under Graduate Students, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Library Resources*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information and communication technology (ICT) has transformed information environments and provided a variety of options to easily manage different sources of information. As a result, e-resources have become the most popular modern libraries to meet the diverse needs of students, teachers and researchers with little effort and time. Information technology has transformed the world and has become one of the most important tools for obtaining Information the most powerful electronic information systems in library collection. The value and use of information resources, especially electronic media, has increased over time. The growth of knowledge in electronic format forces students to learn to access, select and use a variety of resources.

The current study focuses on providing an overview of user awareness, value, purpose and satisfaction of using electronic resources research on various aspects of electronic resources and issues related to the use of electronic resources by agricultural students especially Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Saklani Kumar (2021), described modernizing libraries. Educational libraries are advancing in the use of resources where e-journals are not the best. The required information can also be used immediately using the e-resources. Digital

data sources are created by making digital print sources digital. Computers and the Internet played a vital role in the development of the library. Users are subscribed to e-resources by a tertiary institution to provide current information within a set period of time. The use of electronic resources in subject libraries is constantly increasing due to readability, accessibility, and accessibility.

Saravana and Anjaiah (2015), reported that the E-journals 127 (85%) are ranked 1st and the preferred majority of respondents are followed by internet 107 (71%) take 2nd, e-books 96 (64%) 3rd place, Technical Reports 76 (51%) as 4th location and followed by e-database, CD / DVD, OPAC and Institutional Repository. The majority of respondents (28%) feel that download speed is a major problem for accessing electronic services. Technological change has had a profound and profound effect on libraries. It is noteworthy that the majority of 99 users (70%) feel that e-journals end up with the latest information. The practical use of electronics is very important in research engineering colleges.

Mostofa (2013), noted that Study the purpose and timing of the use of electronic resources and services available in the library. Learn the impact of electronic resources on the educational work of teachers and research professionals. Identify the obstacles that students face when accessing and using electronic devices. The Internet can be used to retrieve and meet information needs. This is especially important in university libraries as most of them want to increase research work. Get to know the different types of electronic resources and services available at your private university library.

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Habiba and Chowdhury (2012), reported in 'Use of Electronic Resources and its Impact' that the library and information library is part of any educational institution. According to respondents, 52.0 percent of the users received free internet access. DUL users were asked what aspects of electronic resources they considered to be most important in the effectiveness of their research. An attempt has been made to show the current state of electronic resources at Dhaka University Library. Online journals are linked to the DUL website and provide a very simple interface for its users. The findings revealed that, 31.0 percent of users thought that they would not be able to use the electronic resources, so they used their standard as low.

Egberongbe (2011), studied the "use and impact of electronic resources at the University of Lagos. The purpose of study is to investigate the impact of use of electronic resources on academic productivity of lecturers and research scholars. Students and research assistants use electronic resources more than Lecturers, the former do not get adequate encouragement from the University Management to participate in training programmes. The study was limited to the teachers and student of University of Lagos, Nigeria. It was revealed that practical uses of e-resources are not up to the worth in comparison to investments made in acquiring these resources. Infrastructure and training, programmes are essential for better use of electronic resources campus-wide."

Sharma (2009), reported that "E-resources are found to be less expensive and more useful for easy access. Study shows the use of e-resources is very common among the teachers and research scholars of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University. Most of respondents access e-journals and search engines to get required information at GGSIPU. 68% of the respondents feel that the use of the UGC-Infonet e-journals has created high dependency value on their research work. Second highest preference is WWW and use of e-mail with 30 and 41 among teachers. Also it turns out that 33 teachers and 26 research scholars usually use e-resources."

About Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur: A Profile

Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, has a long history. At the British state center the agricultural research station "Labhandi farm" was established in 1903 which has grown today as Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur. College of Agriculture, Raipur was established in 1961. The centre was later recognized and established as the Rice Research Station and converted to the Madhya Pradesh Rice Research Institute in 1974. In 1979 the centre was upgraded to a Zonal Agricultural Research Station. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya was established in 1987 after the existence of a division from Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi

Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur. Before that it was the College of Agriculture, Raipur. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya has 31 constituent colleges and 15 private affiliated colleges, Research Stations and Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVKs).

Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya is an independent, non-profit, research and educational organization that works to improve the lives of farmers. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya has constituent and affiliated colleges that offer UG, PG and Ph.D. in various fields related to agriculture, horticulture, agricultural engineering and allied science. Education, research and extension are major integrated fields of agriculture, horticulture and agricultural engineering skills and students.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This study was carried out in the Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur and its main objectives were thus to find out the following:

- The use and awareness about library electronic resources by the users;
- The frequency of use of e-resources;
- The impact of e-resources on usage;
- To find out the problem faced by the students during access e-resources; and
- To suggest ways and means for the effective use of e-resources.

Scope and Methodology of the Study

In this study, an effort is being made to evaluate the utilization of e-resources especially available under the constituent college libraries of Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya. The present study is restricted to the B.Sc. Agriculture students of Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya. The survey method was selected, as this is the most appropriate design tool to obtain a large sample. It relies on a questionnaire instrument, which is the most common method used in social science research, including library and information science. Data collection was made through online mode via Google forms questionnaires to undergraduate students in the selected constituent colleges in order to know from them to which extent they are using their libraries' electronic library resources .

This study is limited to selected Constituent colleges of Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur. The total population of the survey was 426, which includes only 3rd year and 4th year B.Sc. Agriculture students of IGKV. Totally, 426 questionnaires were collected questionnaires through Google forms. Overall, the response rate was encouraging. The analysis and interpretation of the data gathered through

questionnaires distributed to target users is presented in the following sections.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Class Wise Distribution

Class	No. of Students	Percentage
B.Sc. (Agriculture) 4 th year	278	65.26%
B.Sc. (Agriculture) 3 rd year	148	34.74%
Total	426	100%

Table 1 shows that the class-wise distribution that used electronic resources. It is found that out of 426 students 278 (65.26%) are B.Sc. 4th year students and 148 (34.74%) are B.Sc. 3rd year students who are using electronic resources for their purposes.

Table 2: Gender Wise Distribution

Gender	No. of Students	Percentage
Male	299	70.19%
Female	127	29.81%
Total	426	100%

Table 2 shows the gender wise distribution of the students which shows that 299 nos. (70.19%) are male students and 127 nos. (29.81%) are female students, who were found using electronic resources.

Table 3: Awareness and Use of Electronic Resources

Awareness and Use	No. of Students	Percentage
Yes	426	100%
No	00	00%
Total	426	100%

Table 3 shows the awareness and use of electronic resources which shows that all the students 426 nos. (100%) are aware and use electronic resources.

Table 4: Frequency of Use of Electronic Resource

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Daily	171	40.14
2-3 times in a week	98	23.00

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Once in a week	43	10.09
2-3 times in a month	32	7.52
Once in a month	62	14.55
Occasionally	20	4.69
Total	426	100%

Table 4 shows that the respondents were asked to mention how often they used the electronic resources. The results revealed that frequency of use of electronic resources was good enough among students as 171 (40.14%) students used it daily basis, 98 (23%) students are used in 2-3 times in a week, 43 (10.09%) students are used in once in a week, 32 (7.52%) students are used in 2-3 times in a month, 62 (14.55%) students are used in once in a month and 20 (4.69%) students used electronic resources occasionally.

Table 5: How You Aware Regarding Electronic Resources

Aware Regarding E-Resources	No. of Students	Percentage
Referred by the Librarian	166	38.97
By serendipity, by browsing or looking for materials	55	12.91
Announcements in Journals	3	0.70
Bibliographical Database Searching (Indexing and Abstracting Databases)	9	2.11
By personal communication with friends, subject experts and resource persons	168	39.44
Cited in report/journals/conference papers	7	1.64
E-mail alerts form publishers/distributors etc.	18	4.23
Total	426	100%

Table 5 shows that the respondents were asked to mention how you aware regarding electronic resources. The results revealed that 166 (38.97%) students are aware about electronic resources from referred by the librarian, 55 (12.91%) students are aware of by serendipity, by browsing or looking for materials, 168 (39.44%) students are aware from by personal communication with friends, subject experts and resource persons, rest of the students are aware from 3 (0.7%) students from announcements in Journals, 9 (2.11%) students from bibliographical Database Searching (Indexing and Abstracting Databases), 7 (1.64%) students from cited in report/journals/conference papers, 18 (4.23%) students from e-mail alerts from publishers/distributors etc.

Table 6: Types of E-Resource Used by the Students

Types of E-Resource	No. of Students	Percentage
e-books	129	30.28
e-journals	122	28.63
e-krishipathsala	426	100
e-krishishiksha	258	60.56
e-tutorials	107	25.11
Other	21	4.92

Table 6 shows that the various types of electronic resources used by the students. It indicates that 426 (100%) students are mostly used e-krishipathsala, it is followed by use of other types of e-resources such as e-books 129 (30.28%), e-journals 122 (28.63%), e-Krishishiksha 258 (60.56%), e-tutorials 107 (25.11%) and other resources 21 (4.92%).

Table 7: Purpose for using Electronic Resources

Types of E-Resource	No. of Students	Percentage
Preparing/accessing reading materials	426	100
Writing Assignments, projects	320	75.11
To access audio/visual materials	184	43.19
For basic scientific and technical information	289	67.84
For collecting general information	314	73.70

The purpose of using e-resources varies from person to person. The analysis of data of Table 7 reveals that 426 (100%) students are opined that the basic purpose of e-resources that preparing/accessing reading materials. It is followed by responses on other purposes such as writing assignments, projects 320 (75.11%), access audio/visual materials 184 (43.19%), basic scientific and technical information 289 (67.84%) and general information 314 (73.70%).

Table 8: Problem Faced during Accessing Electronic Resources

Problem Faced	No. of Students	Percentage
Yes	264	61.97
No	162	38.03
Total	426	100%

Most of the 264 (61.97%) students are facing problem to access electronic resources and 162 (38.03%) students are familiar with electronic resources and easily access the information.

Table 9: Problems of Accessing Electronic Resources

Problem	No. of Students	Percentage
Lack of IT knowledge to effectively utilize the service/e-resources	88	20.65
Retrieval of irrelevant/ junk information	94	22.06
Server problems, low bandwidth	336	78.87
Lack of assistance from library staff	106	24.88
Unorganized information content	79	18.54
Others	149	34.97

The respondents were asked about their problem while accessing electronic resources. Table 9 shows that the types of problems are listed in the questionnaire and this questionnaire choose the problems accordingly. Most of the students 336 (78.87%) are facing server problem and low bandwidth internet services, 88 (20.65%) students are not familiar with IT knowledge to effectively utilize the service/e-resources, 94 (22.06%) students are facing problem of retrieval of irrelevant/ junk information, 106 (24.88%) students indicate a lack of assistance from library staff, 79 (18.54%) students are facing Unorganized information content, and 149 (34.97%) students indicate other problems they faced.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

On the basis of data analysis and interpretation with responses received for the study. The major findings of the study can be summarized as below:

- Awareness and use of electronic resources all the students are aware and use electronic resources.
- The frequency of use of electronic resources was good enough among students as 171 (40.14%) students used it daily basis.
- 168 students are aware of personal communication with friends, subject matter experts and resource persons, and 166 students are aware of electronic resources referenced by librarians, in the sense that librarian awareness programs will require more effort.
- The types of electronic resources used by the students. It indicates that 426 (100%) students are mostly used e-krishipathsala. It is a IGKV developed course materials and a video lecture.
- 426 (100%) students are opined that the basic purpose of e-resources that preparing/accessing reading materials.
- 264 (61.97%) students are facing problem to access electronic resources and 162 (38.03%) students are

familiar with electronic resources and easily access the information.

- Most of the students 336 (78.87%) are facing server problem and low bandwidth internet services,

SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

The electronic resources have become most popular resources for the education, research and extension purpose. E-resources are gaining popularity day by day among UG Students they are becoming more comfortable in using e-resource. The present study has presented an analysis of the student's electronic resources. Students use the electronic resources for their academic purpose, prefer the reason they give for their preferences are common across all electronic resources. Some suggested way to improve e-resources utilization like Workshops/seminars/training programs on library electronic resources should be organized from time to time; Student computer skills should be developed, Literacy skills should be included in the education system, In the first year, students should be made aware of the electronic resources available in the library, Professors/ Scientists should insist on students for using e-resources. There is a need to increase the facility of computer systems and Internet services in the library.

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