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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

COLLEGE LIBRARY WEBSITES AS A RESOURCES CENTRE: WITH RESPECT TO ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGES OF TAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT

This paper highlights the current status of digital library services provided by selected "websites as a resources centre: with respect to arts & science colleges of Tamilnadu**"**. The drift from traditional library to digital library architecture has set drastic changes in favors of adopting knowledge-gain mechanisms via the use of networked and digital environments. With diversity of functions, impact of ICT in libraries, Resource Sharing and Networking of College Libraries the most awaiting proxy in changing the information culture among academic users. This paper in general attempts to highlight the phenomena of using digital library websites as a resources centre in Tamilnadu. The focal of the discussion is on digital reference services of Resource sharing and Networking of College Libraries.

Keywords: *Digital library, Website, Electronic Resources, ATCTE, Resource Sharing and Networking*

1.INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can be seen in every area of the society as enormous changes are taking place in the society due to its applications. Now the terms like information society or network society are being used instead of using the term society. Application of ICT reins every sector, whether it is public administration, urban and rural development, transport sector, medical sector, environmental sector, agricultural sector, travel and tourism industry, e-commerce etc.

Education sector has also not remained untouched with the impact of ICT. It is arguably one major area in which ICT is playing a remarkable role. It helps in facilitating a better culture of learning. The "online learning system is another web based application that is revolutionalizing the learning platform of education. This system compliments the traditional face-to face teaching and learning format. Now in the online system, students can access class notes, submit assignments and also join a discussion group with other learners" (Oyedemi 2005).

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The education and library have been inseparables since dawn of civilization. Their co-existence has been attributed to many landmarks in knowledge creation and scholarship. There are number of instances where libraries of educational institutions were the predominantly learning centers and are being quoted in the historical texts and therefore have been one of the integral parts of all education and learning, more so in the institutions of higher learning.

IMPACT OF ICT IN LIBRARIES

Application of ICT in libraries and information centers has a positive impact in changing the library environment. With the application of ICT different services have been introduced by the libraries. E-mail, online retrieval, networking, multimedia and internet are important technologies which are being used for faster access to information (Jadhav2011). Internet has played an important role in this regard. Internet particularly 'World Wide Web' (WWW) with support of powerful hardware, software and networking technology has made the delivery of information very easy. Many publishers are taking advantage of WWW as a global route through which they offer large number of their publications to the scholarly community at world level. Internet or web is providing much of free resources like e-books, e-journals, and open source software etc. These developments have posed new challenges

before libraries to provide the greater information access and improved level of services by using suitable software applications as well as to keep pace with technological change and ever increasing budget pressure.

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

After the advent of Internet, e-resources have flourished in an unprecedented way and have become the focus of research and development institutions in recent years. It is well known that e-resources are the trend of the later part of the 20th century and came in the wake of advances in computer and communication technologies. Now, with the emergence of these resources the text and data is available online and is read on the end user's computer which is significantly different from publishing in print on the paper. It is in the digital form and does not require any intermediary medium. Information is directly accessed from the host computer. E-resources are such paperless resources which are also called skywriting, web resources and internet resources.

RESOURCE SHARING AND NETWORKING OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The tremendous advancement of information technology offers many alternative and opportunities for networking and resource sharing among the geographically dispersed or remotely located libraries. The advent of Internet has been a boost in resource sharing. The pressing need for resource sharing has prompted several national level projects of library networking. Efforts have been already made for networking of the libraries of all the universities and major research libraries of the country through the Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), program of the University Grant Commission (UGC). The Education and Research Network (ERNET) has been developed to link major academic institutions of the country. In addition to these, a number of other local, regional and national networking schemes in science, technology and other area are being developed.

E-JOURNALS

E-journals are important form among e-resources as these are very much useful in scholarly communication. E-journals can be accessed easily by multiple users at their desktops simultaneously with the support of required technology. Various researchers are getting more and more benefits by accessing required information from e-journals. Thus, e-journals have unsurprisingly proved a very beneficial and well liked tool for the scholarly community of every university for locating their desired information.

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION (AICTE)

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is the statutory body and a National-level council for technical education, under the department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development. Established in November, 1945 first as an advisory body and later on in 1987 it has given statutory status by an Act of Parliament. AICTE is responsible for proper planning and co-ordinate development of the technical education and management education system in India.

In 2009, the Union Minister of Education formally communicated his intentions of closing down AICTE and related body, in favors of a larger regulatory body (NBA). The AICTE will be superseded by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA). The NBA which currently operates under the wing of AICTE will be converted into an independent body. 1.8 ACCREDITATION – NBA. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) was constituted in 1994 as per the AICTE Act, 1987. The accreditation process is not meant for fault finding, but to reveal the areas of strengths and weaknesses, which eventually help the institutions in improving their academic efficiency. The criteria for accreditation were finalized after a series of workshops and meetings conducted all over the country. Criteria for accreditation.

- Mission and goals of the institution
- Course objectives
- Student details
- Alliance of the institution
- Industry - Institution interaction
- Evaluation of human resources

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF E-JOURNALS

The history of scientific journals starts from January, 1665, when the French journal named Journal des Sçavans came into existence slightly earlier to other English journal named Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London which was started in March 1665. These two journals served as model for all subsequent scientific journals (Nisonger 2004). By the end of the 18th century around 750 journals were being published in the field of Science and Technology including Medicine. Majority of these journals were from European countries. It was only towards the end of 18th century and early 1900s that USA gained momentum in publishing journals. The first Indian Journal Asiatic Researcher was started in 1788 by the Asiatic Society (Ratnakar 2007).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kaul Sangeeta (2010) observes a success story from India's Developing library network (DELNET) which provides resource sharing facilities both nationally and internationally. It is self sustaining financially which mean feat is given the lack of success generally in India with self sustaining networks. Its document supply service is particularly popular. The result of a survey of members is evaluated and the success of the network is recorded in the growth of membership – from start in 1992 to 1,674 in2009/2010 and still rapidly increasing.

Beth Posner, Simpson Evan (2011) states that resource sharing initiative's, strategies and activities to an international audience requires skilled librarians concerned with using best practices and technology to make library resource sharing more responsive to user needs. He explains how the activities of the resource sharing initiative contribute to improving the delivery of library information services. The article provides examples of innovative strategies, programs and activities designed to advocate for, inspire, and enable successful resource sharing. The information and communication

technology (ICT) has made profound influence on these resource sharing activities among libraries. Its impact can be seen in the methods of acquiring, documenting and delivering the documents.

Mahadevan.b and Dr.k.vijayakumar (2012). The evaluating and "A study on the use of ICT tools in pharmacy colleges libraries of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry". The data analyzed the use of ICT tools and electronic health services by the respondents. It is analyzed that ICT tools like multimedia projectors, Internet communication equipment, VCD were very low level usage where as CD-Rom, Overhead Projector, LCD, Laptop and digital Camera are most preferred ICT tools by the respondents. Towards the performance of library services rendered by the institutions were poor for information retrieval.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this study are:

- To examine the Zone Wise respondents, utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.
- To provide the Designation wise respondents, utilization of frequently used e-resources.
- To find out the Graduate Wise respondents, utilization of on frequently used e-resources.
- To find out the Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals.
- To identify the Designation wise used in Electronic Resources.

HYPOTHESES

The following are the hypotheses formulated in the present study:

- There is significance academic status of Zone Wise respondents, utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.
- There is significance academic status of Designation wise respondents, utilization of frequently used e-resources.
- There is significance academic status of Graduate Wise respondents, utilization of on frequently used e-resources.
- There is significance academic status of Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals
- There is significance academic status of respondents, designation wise used in Electronic Resources.

2.METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING

The whole area the study, Tamilnadu has been divided into four zones, namely north, east, west, south zones consisting 10 colleges. The researcher selected 110 respondents from each zones through mailed questionnaire survey. Totally 440 respondents were take into consideration and 40 of there were negligible due to non- response of the questionnaire. Thus totally 400 respondents are considered for the sample study. The sampling of study is based on purposive random sampling.

DATA COLLECTION

The researcher has employed a well structured questionnaire for collecting the data from the respondents. The researcher sent questionnaire from the college library website as a resources center: with respect to arts and Science College in tamilnadu selected in 40 colleges.

LIMITATION STUDY

The study mainly applicable for College library websites as a resources centre: with respect to arts & science colleges of Tamilnadu**.** Only 40 institutions are selected for this study studying of all institution would be not possible for an individual researcher, owing to constraints of money, time, energy and efforts.

3.DATA AND ANALYSIS

Table:1 Shows that out of400 respondents belonging to zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources by faculty100(25.0) highly same respondents in all zones, From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 100(25.0) E-BOOKS are respondents from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 72(18.0) E-JOURNAL/ MAGAZINES respondents Second Poisson from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 50(12.5) E-RESEARCH REPORTS respondents third Poisson from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 48(12.0) E-REFENCNCE SOURCES respondents fourth Poisson from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.42 (10.5) E-LEARING MATERIALS respondents fifth Poisson from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 38(9.5) E-THESIS & DISSERTATION respondents sixth Poisson from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 25(6.25) E-DATABASE, E-NEWSPAPER respondents last Poisson from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.

Table:2 shows that out of 400 respondents belonging to Designation wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.160(40.00) highly Asst professor are respondents, 140(35.0) Associate professor are respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 100(25.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 100(25.0) E-BOOKS are respondents from the Designation wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 80(20.0) E-JOURNAL/ MAGAZINES respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 45(11.25) E-RESEARCH REPORTS, E-REFENCNCE SOURCES respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 35(8.75) E-THESIS & DISSERTATION and E-NEWSPAPER respondents fourth Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 25(6.25) E-LEARING MATERIALS respondents fifth Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.

Table:3 shows that out of 400 respondents belonging to Graduate Wise respondents, utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.220(55.0) highly POST Graduate are respondents, 100(25.0) DOCTORATE are respondents Second Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents utilization of on frequently

Table 1 Zone Wise respondents, utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources by faculty

S.No	Types of resources	North zone	East zone	West zone	South zone	Total
1	E-Books	25(25.0)	25(25.0)	20(20.0)	30(30.0)	100(25.0)
2	E-Research Reports	15(30.0)	10(20.0)	15(30.0)	10(20.0)	50(12.5)
3	E-learing Materials	10(23.80)	10(23.80)	12(28.57)	10(23.80)	42(10.5)
4	E-Reference Sources	10(20.83)	10(20.83)	13(27.08)	15(31.25)	48(12.0)
5	E-Journal/ Magazines	20(27.77)	17(23.61)	20(27.77)	15(20.83)	72(18.0)
6	E-Thesis & Dissertation	10(26.31)	8(21.05)	10(26.31)	10(26.31)	38(9.5)
7	E-Database	5(20.0)	10(40.0)	5(20.0)	5(20.0)	25(6.25)
8	E-Newspaper	5(20.0)	10(40.0)	5(20.0)	5(20.0)	25(6.25)
	Total	100(25.0)	100(25.0)	100(25.0)	100(25.0)	400(100.0)

Table 2. Designation Wise respondents, utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources by faculty

S.No	Types of resources	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant Professor	Total
1	E-Books	25(25.0)	30(30.0)	45(45.0)	100(25.0)
2	E-Research Reports	10(22.22)	20(44.44)	15(33.33)	45(11.25)
3	E-Learing Materials	5(20.0)	10(40.0)	10(40.0)	25(6.25)
4	E-Reference Sources	15(33.33)	15(33.33)	15(33.33)	45(11.25)
5	E- / Journal Magazines	20(25.0)	30(37.5)	30(37.5)	80(20.0)
6	E-Thesis & Dissertation	10(28.57)	10(28.57)	15(42.85)	35(8.75)
7	E-Database	10(28.57)	10(28.57)	15(42.85)	35(8.75)
8	E-Newspaper	5(14.28)	15(42.85)	15(42.85)	35(8.75)
	Total	100(25.0)	140(35.0)	160(40.0)	400(100.0)

Table 3. Graduate Wise respondents, utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources by faculty

S.No	Types of resources	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant Professor	Total
1	E-Books	25(25.0)	30(30.0)	45(45.0)	100(25.0)
2	E-Research Reports	10(22.22)	20(44.44)	15(33.33)	45(11.25)
3	E-Learing Materials	5(20.0)	10(40.0)	10(40.0)	25(6.25)
4	E-Reference Sources	15(33.33)	15(33.33)	15(33.33)	45(11.25)
5	E- / Journal Magazines	20(25.0)	30(37.5)	30(37.5)	80(20.0)
6	E-Thesis & Dissertation	10(28.57)	10(28.57)	15(42.85)	35(8.75)
7	E-Database	10(28.57)	10(28.57)	15(42.85)	35(8.75)
8	E-Newspaper	5(14.28)	15(42.85)	15(42.85)	35(8.75)
	Total	100(25.0)	140(35.0)	160(40.0)	400(100.0)

used e-resources. 80(20.0) UNDER Graduate Respondents third Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 100(25.0) JOURNAL/ MAGAZINES are respondents from the Graduate Wise respondent's utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 90(22.5) E-BOOKS respondents Second Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents

utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 45(11.25) E-THESIS & DISSERTATION respondents third Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.40 (10.0) E-REFENCNCE SOURCES respondents fourth Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 35(8.75) E-DATABASE Respondents fifth Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 30(7.5)E-LEARING MATERIALS , E-RESEARCH REPORTS and E-NEWSPAPER Respondents sixth Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.

Table 4. Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals.

S. NO	Preference to access online journals	North zone	East zone	West zone	South zone	Total
1	Library Websites	20(23.53)	25(29.42)	20(23.53)	20(23.53)	85(21.25)
2	Publisher Websites	16(24.24)	15(22.73)	20(30.33)	15(22.73)	66(16.5)
3	Consortia Provider Websites	25(28.41)	18(20.45)	20(22.73)	25(28.41)	88(22.0)
4	Aggregator Vendor Sites	14(18.92)	22(29.73)	18(24.32)	20(27.2)	74(18.5)
5	Directories	25(28.75)	20(22.98)	22(25.28)	20(22.98)	87(21.27)
	Total	100(25.0)	100(25.0)	100(25.0)	100(25.0)	400(100.0)

Table 5. Designation Wise respondents, utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty

S.No	Frequency in accessing E-resources	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Total
1	Daily	35(22.58)	50(32.25)	70(45.16)	155(38.75)
2	Once in a week	25(25.0)	35(35.0)	40(40.0)	100(25.0)
3	Twice a week	22(25.28)	30(34.48)	35(40.23)	87(21.75)
4	Occasionally	18(31.03	15(25.86)	25(43.13)	58(14.5)
	Total	100(25.0)	130(32.5)	170(42.5)	400(100.0)

Table 4 shows that out of400 respondents belonging to zone wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals.100 (25.0) highly same respondents in all zones.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 88(22.0) CONSORTIA PROVIDER WEBSITES are respondents from the Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals. 87(21.27) DIRECTORIES respondents Second Poisson from the Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals. 85(21.25) LIBRARY WEBSITES respondents third Poisson from the Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals.74 (18.5) AGGREGATOR VENDOR SITES respondents fourth Poisson from the Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals.66 (16.5) PUBLISHER WEBSITES respondents fifth Poisson from the Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals.

Table 5 shows that out of 400 respondents belonging to Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty.170 (42.5) highly Asst professor are respondents, 130(32.5) Associate professor are respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty.100 (25.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty.

From the data collected it is observed that as highly as 155(38.75) DAILY are respondents from the Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty.100(25.0) ONCE IN A WEEK respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty. 87(21.75) TWICE A WEEK respondents third Poisson from Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty. 58(14.5) OCCASIONALLY respondents fourth Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty.

4.FINDINGS

- It is could be seen clearly from above discussion that as highly as 100(25.0) E-BOOKS are respondents from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 72(18.0) E-JOURNAL/ MAGAZINES respondents Second Poisson from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 50(12.5) E-RESEARCH REPORTS respondents third Poisson from the zone wise utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.
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- It is could be seen clearly from above discussion that as highly as 220(55.0) POST Graduate are respondents, 100(25.0) DOCTORATE are respondents Second Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources. 80(20.0) UNDER Graduate Respondents third Poisson from the Graduate Wise respondents utilization of distribution on frequently used e-resources.
- It is observed that as highly as 88(22.0)CONSORTIA PROVIDER WEBSITES are respondents from the Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals.87(21.27) DIRECTORIES respondents Second Poisson from the Zone Wise Respondents, utilization of Preference Website Used to Access Online Journals.

- It is could be seen clearly from above discussion that as highly as 170 (42.5) Asst professor are respondents, 130(32.5) Associate professor are respondents Second Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty.100 (25.0) Professor Respondents third Poisson from the Designation wise utilization of frequency in accessing E-resources of faculty.

5.CONCLUSION

This paper discussed the current trends in the recorded and College library websites as a resources centre: with respect to arts & science colleges of Tamilnadu, knowledge finding its way into our institutions and some of the proven methods of their efficient handling, impact of ICT in libraries, electronic resources, access and management. Any forward looking enterprise or institution of these days needs to be open to the changing information environment. Timely and strategically framed organizational transformation is a prerequisite for survival alone. For a learning organization in particular, scholarly information is the critical piece that transforms fact into knowledge. In the current practical institutional setting the recorded knowledge reaches our libraries by way of established scholarly publication types both in print as well as digital formats. There is an amazing penetration of website digital information through a variety of resource sharing and networking college libraries , e-journals, growth of development of e-journals, which pose a multiplicity of threats to the information professional who is supposed to be the custodian and service provider of these information products. From the user perspective, what is important is the seamless access and uninterrupted services offered by the information system, no matter what kind of format and platform in which these information rests, whether sourced from internal repositories or from outside.

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