

A
SYNOPSIS OF THE Ph.D. THESIS
ON
TEACHERS PREFERENCE FOR PRINT V/S ELECTRONICS RESOURCE
MEDIA: A STUDY OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN GUJARAT

SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN
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1. Introduction:

Information in the context of librarian means recorded knowledge which is preserved for use. The medium in which it is preserved is very important for libraries. The medium of recording has undergone many changes with the changing civilization.

Earlier human beings used to record information on clay tablets, papyrus rolls, palm leaves, bamboo etc. with invention of paper in 104 A.D. by china, the recording procedure became simple. Further with the invention of printing by John Gutenberg in 1439 A.D, the recording of information became more simple and fast. (Kumar2003, 3-4)¹.

After the World War II, numbers of documents started getting published in each and every field of knowledge. So, it was relatively easy job for libraries to organize the documents. Information are available in the form of research papers , conference , workshops, books , journals etc. then libraries found the difficulty to organize information and preserve it for use.

The second half of 20th century dominated information world wit electronic revolution. The main aims of libraries were shifted from storage to access. Electronic storage Medias were stated to be used for recording information. This media includes magnetic and optical storage. The trends of electronic information storage started with magnetic and optical storage, where magnetic tapes were used to store information. The invention CD-ROM was land mark in electronic storage media. This can be access by only computer devices. With the invention of telecommunication and its amalgamation with computer technology, the data transfer, communication etc. became very easy and quick (Deshpande 2004, 31-35)².

‘Society is in the process shifting away from formal communication style, which for centuries have been based almost on printed paper, to a communication system which will be largely paper less. I.e. Electronic.’(Dowin 1984, 13).³

2. Review of Literature:

Related literature helps to know how much work on the topic and related ones are carried out till date. Electronic resources are a much talked about topic among libraries. This topic is very essential for the study. So, lots of studies are being conducted on Print resources as well as Electronic resources.

Harter and Kim (1996)⁴ wrote an article in College & Research Libraries titled ‘Accessing Electronic Journals and other E-Publication: An Empirical study.’ This articles deals with the access problems and issues related to scholarly and peer-reviewed electronic journals currently found on the internet. The finding of this article illustrate the practical problem that can arise when users attempt to retrieve the text of electronic publications and reveals relatively poor accessibility and usability of the e-journals studied.

Sathe , Grady & Gisuse (2002)⁵ presented paper on ‘ Print versus Electronic Journals: A Preliminary Investigation into the Effect of Journal Format on Research Process ‘ this study is introductory of steps how electronic journals affect the printed journals. In the early stage journals was available in the print format only. Due to digital era, the journals are now available in the digital format. The result shows that categories of pattern of faculty member’s preference print journals over electronic journals whereas most residents & fellow prefers electronic journals.

Dubey (2003)⁶ wrote an article in Library Herald titled ‘New Challenges in Information Management and E-Learning in the age of globalization: Issues and Opportunities’. In this articles he gives the view of the library or virtual library. Moreover, the librarians would have to face more challenges and perform the function as knowledge managers and information analysts, unbounded by library walls. The articles shows electronic resources as a medium of managing information.

Liu (2004)⁷ Presented paper on ‘Print vs. electronic resource: A study of user perceptions, preferences & use’. This paper the digital libraries and physical libraries have

their own merit and demerits and this study examines the reading preferences about the Print Vs. Electronic access by the different types of student and Faculty members including distance users also .

The graduate students of metro city was accessing use of both the media. Due to the digital era was improving day by day the users are much more satisfied with the Electronic Resources media.

Ritchie & Genoni (2006)⁸ has discussed on ‘Print vs. electronic reference sources: implication of an Australian study’ that purpose is to explore the evolving balance between the use of print & electronic sources for answering the reference question. A case study of Northern library is undertaken by the investigator and found that print & electronic resources are both to the reference service at the Northern Territory Library. The gap between print and electronic sources of the users.

Trivedi & Joshi (2009)⁹ presented paper on ‘Usage of electronic journal (e-journal) versus print journals by healthcare professional in H M Patel Centre for Medical care and Education (HMPCMC). This paper described regarding the use of e-journals by the health care professional and also explain about the merit and demerits of Print / E-journals. The results shows that most of the respondents are preferring e-journals rather than print journals to access the information.

Sinha, M. K., Singha, G., & Sinha, B. (2011)¹⁰ analyzed the traditional functions of libraries had undergone various changes in the present century, and E-Resources have great significance in libraries and amongst the library users. This study has been undertaken with an attempt to evaluate the usage pattern of different Electronic resources access by the users of Assam University Library after the survey they suggested that orientation programmer for awareness, of electronic resources in the libraries, more computers are required as per user traffic and also improvement of the speed of the internet was found the necessary problems in the libraries. The well-structured questionnaire containing of 15 questions has been distributed amongst faculty members, research scholars and Under Graduate/Post Graduate Students selected randomly for the samples of the Assam university libraries ..

A Study conducted under the title of Use of E-Journals by Medical Professionals: A Study of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Libraries in Delhi by Singh, K. P., & Gill, M. S. (2012)¹¹. The study of ICMR Libraries, Delhi, due to the recent changes in ICT technologies most of the information / resources was available in the form of online.

This study includes the awareness of e-resources purpose, use of e-journals and how the articles can be download in different format through online and which problems are arising while accessing e-journals.

Bansode, S. Y. (2013)¹² carried out studies on Use and Impact of Electronic Journals on the Users of University of Pune reveal that Majority of the users prefer the electronic journals rather than the printed journals. They find some problems from uses regarding the bandwidth and search strategy. As far as the impact is concerned, e-journals are very helpful in finding out the appropriate references and satisfy users' needs within very short time against in print journals the users has spent maximum time for searching and it is the problem of library opening hours is major problem facing by the users.

Vasishta, S., & Dr. Navijyoti. (2015)¹³ carried out a case study on Trends in the Use of E-journals: A Case Study of PEC University of Technology, Chandigarh it is rendering library services to its users cleverly. This study indicates that the use of e-journals of library of Punjab Engineering College was in the beginning growth is slowly due to the lack of marketing techniques the users awareness about the database of the e-journals are available in the library collections. This study shows that the newly admitted users has conveniently adopted the electronic era, but the use of e-journals requires some basic knowledge of computers. Frequently provide the awareness workshop should be conduct for up gradation of the knowledge of the users and how to access the pin point resources. This studies also found the problems due to the infrasture requirements like latest computers, hardware and high bandwidth internet. So, the infrastrure facilities should be updated day by day.

3 Statement of the Problems:

- 1 Nowadays libraries and many institutions are providing information through print form and also in e-form due to its various significant characteristics. Therefore it will be

helpful if studies are conducting to find out more about the various trends and other facts of resources.

- 2 This study will also help in creating the awareness among the users about the information available in print and electronic form and also help to know the problem faced by the different users while retrieving or using print and e- resources.

4. Objectives of the study :

The objectives of the present study on “Teachers Preference for Print Media V/s Electronic Resource Media: A study of Engineering College in Gujarat State.” were to find out:--

- 1 To find out the Teachers’ preference about print media and electronic media.
- 2 To find out the differences among the Male and female Teachers’ preference for the Print media and Electronic media.
- 3 To find out the importance of information content in print media and electronic resources.
- 4 To find out the problem faced by the Teachers’ while accessing and using the print media and Electronic media.

5 Hypothesis:

- 1 There would be no significant difference between the Teachers’ preference for print media and electronic media.
- 2 There would be no significant difference between the Male and Female Teachers preference for print media and electronic media

6. Methodology and Techniques used in the study:

6.1 Scope of the study:

Only Teaching staff members (Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor are constitute target population for this study of engineering college of Gujarat. The study reveals the extents of use of Print / Electronic resources by faculty members and how they use these Print / Electronic resources in engineering college institute

6.2 Source of Data Collection:

The survey method has been employed and questionnaire tool was used to collect data, supplemented with the interview or Observation method was the primary source of data.

6.3 Methods and Techniques used for the study:

The technique of the survey method which was applied to collect data. The questionnaire can be mailed through e-mail to all the faculty members. The reason behind choosing the e-questionnaire technique was that the target population was educated and able to fill up the questionnaire on their own time and other techniques would have consumed more time.

6.4 Sample Size for the Study:

The collection of data was done from the engineering college faculty members of Gujarat. The investigator received response from 527 respondents.

6.5 Data Collection:

The questionnaire were given to the faculty members through email. The investigator has send the reminder mail and also remind to respondent by phone call or personal visit.

6.6 Limitation of the Study:

The major limitation of the study is that it is limited only to the engineering faculty member of Gujarat. Due to lack of time it was not possible to cover students of Engineering colleges and other state of faculty members and other stream..

7 Data Analysis and Findings:

Mean comparison of average mean score between Purposes of visit Library through different ten parameters across by Age wise , Gender wise , Status wise and Education wise.

- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of visit library through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different age group except in >50 Print Media was higher than Electronic Media.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of visit library through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were

comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different gender group and also same pattern was found.

- The proportion of respondent used for purpose of visit library through different parameter from Print Media and Electronic resource media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different Status group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of visit library through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different education group except in Post-Doctoral group equally access from Print Media and Electronic media by the respondents.

Mean comparison of average mean score between Accessibility of Library Resources of Library through different fourteen parameters across by Age wise , Gender wise , Status wise and Education wise.

- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of accessibility of library resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different age group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of accessibility of library resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different gender group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of accessibility of library resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different status group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of accessibility of library resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different Education group except in Post-Doctoral group Print Media was higher than Electronic Media.

Mean comparison of average mean score between suitability of Library resources of Library through different fourteen parameters across by Age wise , Gender wise , Status wise and Education wise.

- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of suitability of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different age group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of suitability of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different gender group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of suitability of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different status group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of suitability of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different Education group and also same pattern was found.

Mean comparison of average mean score easily accessible in your library between Library Resources of different four parameters across by Age wise , Gender wise , Status wise and Education wise.

- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of easily accessible through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different age group except >50 age group Print Media was higher than Electronic Media.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of easily accessible through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different gender group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of easily accessible through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within Assistant Professor group, Print Media was higher than Electronic Media in Professor group and equally access in Associate Professor group from Print Media and Electronic Media by the respondents.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of easily accessible through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were

comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Electronic Media within different Education group except in Doctoral and Post-Doctoral group Print Media was higher than Electronic Media.

Mean comparison of average mean score of viability of different six statement between your valuable opinions about use of Library Resources across by Age wise , Gender wise , Status wise and Education wise.

- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of viability of valuable opinion about use of Library Resources through different statement from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different age group except >50 age group Print Media was higher than Electronic Media.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of viability of valuable opinion about use of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different gender group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of viability of valuable opinion about use of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different status group and also same pattern was found.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of viability of valuable opinion about use of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within different Education group except in Post-Doctoral group Print Media was higher than Electronic Media.

Mean comparison of average mean score of feasibility of different five statement between your valuable opinions about use of Library Resources across by Age wise , Gender wise , Status wise and Education wise.

- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of feasibility of valuable opinion about use of Library Resources through different statement from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Print Media then Electronic Media within different age group except 21-30 age group Electronic Media was higher than Print Media.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of feasibility of valuable opinion about use of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic

Media then Print Media within Female group and Print Media was higher than Electronic Media in Male group.

- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of feasibility of valuable opinion about use of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media then Print Media within Assistant Professor group and equally access Print Media and Electronic Media from Professor and Associate Professor group of respondents in status group.
- The Proportion of respondent used for purpose of feasibility of valuable opinion about use of Library Resources through different parameters from Print Media and Electronic resource Media exclusive use were comparatively higher in Electronic Media than Print Media within Graduate and Post Graduate education group except in Doctoral and Post-Doctoral group Print Media was higher than Electronic Media.

8 Suggestions:

After the analysis of data it is concluded in the below point were identified by the researcher.

- 1 Teacher should be made aware about different types of Print Media and Electronic Media available and the information can be disseminate from different type of resources which can be available from the institute library.
- 2 Frequently organized orientation programmed to awareness about the collection of different types of Print/Electronic Resources to the teachers.
- 3 The main responsibility of disseminating information rest with library, moreover majority of teachers visit library. So, the libraries can be made a center of generating awareness about Print/Electronic resources among the teachers.
- 4 The Library should not only build up a big collection by increasing the resources of Print/Electronic in it , but staff should be familiar with various type of materials only then the problems of the users could be solved promptly.
- 5 The library staff has also provide the information to the teachers for new arrival of collection.

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