USE OF E-RESOURCES BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF COLLEGES IN AIZAWL CITY

A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science.

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DECLARATION

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I, Lalremsiama hereby declare that the subject matter of this dissertation is the record of the work done by me, the contents of this dissertation did not form basis of the award of any previous degree to me, or to do the best of my knowledge to anybody else and that the dissertation has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other university/institute.

This is being submitted to the Mizoram University for the Degree of Master of Philosophy in the Department of Library and Information Science.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "**Use of E-Resources By Faculty Members of Colleges In Aizawl City**" submitted by Lalremsiama for the award of Master of Philosophy in Library and Information Science is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the students bona fide research and this has not been submitted for award of any degree in this or any other university or institute of learning.

Date: (Prof. Pravakar Rath)

Place: Professor & Supervisor

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Dated _____   (LALREMSIAMA)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation	Description
CAS	Current Awareness Service
DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification
DST	Department of Science and Technology
GIF	Graphic Interchange Format
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IE	Internet Explorer
INFLIBNET	Information Library Network
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	Information Technology
JSTOR	Journal Storage
MZU	Mizoram University
NAAC	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NEHU	North Eastern Hills University
N-LIST	National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content.
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalogue
PDF	Portable Document Format
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
UGC	University Grants Commission

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Introduction

We are living in the so called 'information society' or 'information age' where information is one of the important factor of life. Everyone needs information about everything even in his day-to-day life also. People need information right from the organizational level to the personal level, from the highly educated and experienced person to schoolchildren, from a very famous person to an ordinary person, for taking the right decision in every step of life. Modern society incessantly produces and uses information. Information diffuses through society in many ways. In this information age there is so much of information being generated that we are confronted with information explosion, information pollution and exponential growth of information. Due to this information explosion or information pollution the people are confuse about the information need, information access and information sources. (Mulimani, Mallikarjun N &Gudimani, Suresh, B, 2008)

The growth and popularity of the internet, digital library and e-resources have created a great impact on teaching, learning and research. There is a shift of teaching, learning from conventional system to web learning in order to`1 derive the maximum academic and research output. The faculty members need an adequate number of e-resources which are easily accessible and its availability in huge and variety of contents. E-Resources provide access to information that might be restricted for the user to access because of certain problems such as lack of finance or geographical location. Equally important is its cost effectiveness as compared to hard copy of journals and other research material.

Therefore e-resources play an important role for the academic and research development of the entire academic fraternity of which faculty members constitute an important component.

1.2   Significance and Scope of the Study

In today's e-environment e-resources play an important role in teaching, learning and research. Therefore, the faculty members can improve their academic and research activities through e-resources which is globally available and provide access to the academic world. It is in this context that the present research of topic assumes great significance to understand the availability and use of e-resources by the faculty members of the colleges situated in Aizawl City.

The scope of the present study is limited to the faculty members of 9 selected colleges situated in Aizawl city and moreover this study is limited to faculty members only. These colleges are only general academic colleges offering Undergraduate programs in Arts, Science and Commerce. The strength of the teachers in the selected colleges (as on Mizoram University Annual Report 2016-2017) is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Name of the Colleges with number of faculties.

Sl.no	Name of the College	No. of faculty members		Total no. of faculty members
		M	F	
1	Govt. Aizawl College	16	35	51
2	Govt J. Thankima College	13	17	30
3	Govt. Aizawl North College	21	15	36
4	Govt. T. Romana College	16	16	32
5	Pachhunga University College	66	37	107
6	Govt. Aizawl West College	21	21	42
7	Govt. Zirtiri Residential Science College	23	32	55
8	Govt. Hrangbana College	30	38	68
9	Govt. Johnson College	15	15	30

Source: Mizoram University Annual Report 2016-2017 pg. 647

1.3   Review of Literature

A considerable amount of literature was available in the present area of study. The scholar has taken a thorough review and an extensive survey of literature of published literature in the concerned area, in which some of them are included here.

Adhikari (2017) studied the usage of electronic resources by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) Institution in India and shows that the downloads of many research papers is related and directly proportional to the age and size of the institute, It also found that the NKRC (National Knowledge Resource Consortium) is playing an active role in facilitating

access to e-resources to DST institutes. The study also shows that Wiley holds the leading position in publisher wise downloads.

Sohail and Shakil (2017)examined the Use of electronic resources and services by faculty members and students of Fiji National University and found that only a small portion of the faculty visited the library daily. The majority of the faculties were aware of the e-library while all faculty members were aware of the Moodle online research tool and OPAC. The study also shows that the respondents were very satisfied with the Training Programme on information literacy and Electronic/Virtual reference service. It further shows that most of the faculty members use e-resources for research purposes and use it in finding significant information in the area of specialisation, while half of the faculty only uses it for keeping up-to-date in subject information. 86% of the faculty feels that e-resources are time saving and easy to use.

Thomasand Kabir(2017)on their study of use of e-resources by the postgraduate students in journalism and psychology departments of universities in Kerala, showed that Wikipedia is the most frequently used e-resource followed by the usage of Google by journalism postgraduate students, while Google is the most popular and frequently used e-resource among Psychology postgraduate students

Wijetunge (2017)studied that usage of electronic resources by librarians of Sri Lankan universities and found that Open Access Resources are the most frequently used electronic resource followed by Taylor and Francis and Emerald. The study also shows that electronic resources are mainly used for research purposes.

Borgohain and Barman (2016) examined the Knowledge and Use of E-Resources by Faculty and Research Students at the Dibrugarh University and found that the majority of the faculties are aware of the e-resources available in the university. It is further found that the faculty uses e-resources in their teaching process. E-journals and online databases are the most preferred type of e-resource among faculty members, and more than half of the faculty members use e-resources at least once a week.

Ghangare (2016)on his study of Electronic resources use by faculty members of engineering college libraries in RTM Nagpur University Area shows that IT is an effective method for teaching and the majority of the respondents agreed that computer literacy is an important tool for using e-resources. It further shows that the majority of the faculty feels that their

informative requirements can be fulfilled by using e-resources. More than half of the respondents access e-resource information from the libraries while only a few of the faculty access it from their homes. The study also shows that the majority of the respondents feel that electronic publishing and traditional publishing have the same equal value.

Joseph and Sornam (2016) studied the Use of e-resources by the faculty members of engineering colleges in Kerala on 15 different engineering colleges in Kerala. The study shows that majorities of the faculty are frequent users of e-resources and all faculty members make use of e-resources for teaching purposes while some faculty members also make use of e-resources for research purpose, general information and career advancement.

Lwoga and Sukums (2016) studied the Health sciences faculty usage behaviour of electronic resources and finds that nearly half of the faculty members had been using e-resources for two to five years.We can further see that most of the faculty use Google as their main search engine for getting e-resources. The study further indicates that most faculty member have enough confidence to convert their information needs into clear answerable questions and agreed that they will continue to access e-resources in the future. 40% of the faculty members acquired their information literacy skills through formal training offered by the University Library.

Singh (2016)on his study states that a majority of the students were using e-resources daily and are using the e-resources mainly from the college library, while a few of the students accessed e-resources from their hostels. It further shows that e-journals and e-newspapers are the most popular forms of the e-resources used by the students. While majorities of the students find e-resources valuable, more than half of the users are facing problems accessing e-resources due to slow internet connections, lack of adequate number of computers and frequent power cuts.

Subbulakshmi and Santhi (2016) conducted a study on the Use of electronic resources by research scholars and faculty members of women colleges affiliated to AlagappaUniversity and found that the majority of the respondents are aware of the e-resources on the N-List service and clearly shows that e-resources are mainly accessed through the N-List service. Among the available e-resources in the colleges the majority of the respondents stated that e-resources available through N-List are excellent for their needs. It can be further seen that the majority use e-resources for keeping updated to their subject knowledge while some are using e-resources for writing papers, articles, books and projects.

Tekale (2016)on his study of User Perception of Usability of Electronic resources among faculty members of colleges in Parbhani clearly shows that a large number of the faculty members are daily users of electronic resources and e-journals are mostly used by faculty members followed by the use of the world wide web when using e-resources. It shows that a large number of the users use e-resources but the purpose varies from one faculty member to the other, with the majority using it for means of communication with professions followed by the use of e-resources for Lesson Plans.

Borgohain (2015) examined the Usage of Electronic resources by Faculty members, Research Scholars and PG students of DhirubhaiAmbani Institute of Information & Communication Technology and found that all faculty members are aware of e-resources. It also shows that the majority of the faculties make use of e-resources for their thesis, dissertation and project work, while a few of the faculty make use of e-resources to gain current awareness and to study the course material. It further shows that the majority of the faculties make use of online database and e-journals frequently.

Harish and Nikam (2015) studied the use of e-resources by faculty members from different Indian institutions of technology and found that all IIT faculties access and use INDEST e-resources. It further shows that (1) 71% of the faculty access and use INDEST e-resources from their department. (2) 54.6% of the faculty members expressed that many important journals are still not available in the INDEST-AICTE consortia. (3) The majority of the faculty members 85.2% find it easier to use the PDF format to download option.

Islamandand Habiba (2015) conducted a study on Eastern University located in Bangladesh to find out the using pattern of the internet and e-resources by the students and faculty. This study shows that a large number of the faculties are daily users of the library and further notes that a majority of the users access internet from their homes and the library. It also shows that e-books and library catalogues are the most popular forms of e-resources. All users of e-resources agreed that computer literacy is important and satisfied with the e-resources provided by the library.

Kalbande and Chavan (2015) on their study Use of Digital Library Resources by the Faculty Members from 12 institutions found that less than half of the faculty members spend 1to 2 hours daily on the computer while the majority of the faculty is familiar with digital resources. It also states that 34.06% of the faculty members access digital resources from the computer laboratory and also that most of the faculty use it for the purpose of teaching.

Badhusha and Natarajan (2014) on the study of Use of electronic resources by the faculty members of engineering colleges affiliated to Anna University, Ramanathapuram District finds that the faculty members computer knowledge is related to their designations, it also impacts their habit of using e-resources and subscription pattern of e-resources differs from the faculty members designation. It further indicates that reading full text articles are still more popular than computer related online reading formats and also shows that even among faculty members; all faculty members search e-resources by the title of the document.

Bajpai (2014) studied the Use of e-resources by faculty members and research scholars in Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and found that most users know about e-resources through library websites or portals. The library websites and portals are the mostly used by the faculty to get e-resources followed by the faculty using OPAC. The digital age has changed the way we get information, the study clearly shows this as e-journals are the most popular as they are more up-to-date, full text databases are the second most popular e-resource followed by e-books. The study also shows that e-resources are mainly used for project works and assignments followed by keeping up-to-date information. From the study we can see that the problems faced by the users are (1) information is scattered into too many sources (2) limited access control in the campus and inadequate e-resources.

Kwafoa (2014) studied the Assessment of the electronic resources among administrators and faculty in the university of Cape Coast and reveals that all the faculty members had some level of knowledge and experience on the use of the internet and half of the faculty members use the internet for their academic work. Among the many databases that the faculty uses, Emerald is the most popular followed by Sage Journal and the last being BOONE. It further shows that the majority of the respondents always access the internet for their academic information which in turn means that the demand for online e-resources is very high among the faculty members.

Majumder and Majumdar (2014) on their study shows that only a small portion of teachers are using e-resources almost daily and further shows that the majority of e-resources access points are from the home of the respondents, followed by access of e-resources from departments. It further shows that the majority of the faculty members are using e-resources for teaching and counseling purposes, followed by using the e-resource for research purposes.

Selvaraj and Rathinsabapathy (2014) studied 16 self-financing engineering colleges in Tiruvallur District of Tamil Nadu and found that only a small portion of the faculty visit the

library daily while half of the faculty visited the library weekly.The majority of the faculty are accessing e-journals, which shows that the vast majority of faculty members of engineering colleges are well aware of e-journals. The study further reveals that the faculty prefer PDF format over other digital formats.

Kumar and Biradar(2013) on their study of Use of Electronic information resources by students and faculty members management studies in Karnataka state shows that the majority of the faculty uses electronic information resources as a means for management discipline, 75% of the faculty members make use of the internet facilities from their departments as most of the university libraries have extended internet facilities to the academic departments. Internet websites and search engines are used by the majority for electronic resources and the majority of the faculty members had necessary skills for utilizing electronic information resources through self study by trial and error method. It further shows that most of the faculty uses electronic databases and among them are Emerald, EBSCO and JSTOR databases were the most popular. Several difficulties were faced in the use of electronic resources such as lack of coverage of electronic information, lack of training programs and insufficient number of computers.

Mariraj and Srinivasaragavan(2013) on their study of the Use of electronic resources and electronic information access by the faculty and students of selected management schools of Tamil Nadu states that out of the faculty members Assistant and Associate Professors are experts when using the computer, while a good number of professors are having good computer skills nearly 60% of the professors are lack adequate computer skills. It is stated that the majority of the respondents get their knowledge on e-resources from co-workers while a small number of the respondents get their knowledge through trial and error method.

Pundalik and Chadha (2012) studied the Use of electronic resources by the students and faculty members in Goa universities and its affiliated colleges and found that 99% of the respondents were aware of the available e-resources in the library, a majority of the respondents use e-resources as a main purpose for their academic or research work and shows that less than half of the respondents are accessing e-resources through the department computer centers and that e-journals were mostly preferred over other electronic resources. The majority of the respondents learnt how to use and access e-resources through the help from their friends or colleagues. The major problem faced by the respondents is due to lack of system speed for accessing the e-resources in the libraries and the respondents claimed that

e-resources can be used as a substitute for conventional resources if the access speed is made faster.

Kumar and Sharma (2010)on their study showed that the majority of the respondents are aware that knowledge of computers is essential for using e-resources. The internet, online databases and online journals are the most commonly used electronic resources ay Punjab Agricultural University.

Natarajan (2010)this study shows that the majority of the faculty were aware of e-journals, e-newspapers and e-books and are frequent users of electronic resources while the lesser used electronic resources were e-dictionaries and e-encyclopedias. It further shows that the faculty members were mostly aware of electronic resources through their colleagues.

Walmiki (2010) on the study of the Awareness and Use of UGC-Infonet digital library consortium by the faculty members of Karnataka state Universities, it is found that the majorities of the faculty are aware and are daily users of the electronic resources. It further categorized into subject wise analysis and shows that science subject faculty is the most frequent users of electronic resources compared to other subject faculty members.

Jange and Lalitha (2004) conducted a study on twelve regional engineering colleges from the different corners of India. The study finds that the majority of the engineering scientists use computers in their daily activities and the internet and scientific journals are among the most popular information sources referred to. It shows that there has not been sufficient training in the use of internet and e-resources and the majority of the respondents feel that there is a need for formal training in this category. It has been noted that the internet will not be a replacement for traditional libraries; rather it will act as a supplement to building the image of a library and improving the services to its users.

1.4   Research Design

1.4.1   Statement of the Problem

The advancement in technology has made it possible for its users to get their desired resources at any given time, accurately and quickly. Although it may seem easy to get information from e-resources, the user must have some form of Information Literacy skill in order to make effective use of the available e-resources. Irrespective of faculty members at University or College level, everybody need e-resources for their academic and research

development. It is important to know the use of e-resources by faculty members in under graduate colleges more particularly in Aizawl city of Mizoram which is remotely located. This is the reason which has prompted and motivated me to take up this research problem.

1.4.2   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to:

1. Make an assessment of existing e-resources being used by college faculty members.

2. Suggest ways and means of procuring e-resources.

3. To conclude e-resources and its facilities are a boon to academic fraternity of a college

1.5   Research Methodology

1.5.1   Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation

The study is designed to determine the use of e-resources by faculty members of 9(nine) selected colleges in Aizawl city. Adopting Quota sampling technique a questionnaire was used to collect the data suitable for the present work. The questions were designed in such a way that the answers can be given by selecting one of the possible answers provided in the questionnaire and some questions by checking yes or no.

A total number of 90 questionnaires were distributed in which a questionnaire prepared for the faculty was distributed to 10 faculty members of each college. Out of the 90 questionnaires distributed, 77 faculties have responded making the total response rate of 85.56%.

1.6   Chapterization

The present study comprises the following tentative chapters:

Chapter – 1 describes a brief introduction with the different types of e-resources including the significance and scope of the study, review of literature, research design consisting of the statement of the problem, objectives of the study followed by the research methodology and data collection, analysis and interpretation.

Chapter – 2 entitled "Colleges in Aizawl City: An Overview" provides an overview of the all the colleges in Aizawl city about their history and strength in faculty members.

Chapter – 3 of the study consists of the use of e-resources by the faculty members by determining their frequency of visit to the library, their frequency of browsing the internet, whether their college has its own website that can provide e-resources through the college website, their awareness of N-List, how they access e-resources for teaching, learning and research, what common websites are used to access e-resources concerning their subject, the mode of technology commonly used to access e-resources, the problems and constraints faced while accessing e-resources, the measures to be taken by the college authorities to enhance e-resources for teaching, learning and research, conclusion and references.

Chapter – 4 of the study deals with the data analysis and findings.

Chapter – 5 of the study contains conclusion and suggestions.

All the above chapters are followed by a bibliography based on the 6th Ed. A.P.A style manual.

The following chapter deals with the higher education scenario in Mizoram with special emphasis on Colleges in Mizoram and Aizawl city.

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CHAPTER 2

COLLEGES IN AIZAWL CITY: AN OVERVIEW

2.1   Introduction

The Higher Education scenario in Mizoram comprises of Universities and Colleges. There are two Universities and 28 colleges in Mizoram which cater the educational and research needs of the potential students and researchers. In order to enhance the educational and research capability of the Universities and Colleges teachers, students and research scholars there are libraries attached to these institutions. In the changing information scenario, the colleges have started accessing and procuring e-resources by the faculty to promote their teaching, learning and research. It is in this context, it is important to know the colleges located in Aizawl City.

2.2   The Colleges in Mizoram

Presently Mizoram is having one Central University i.e. Mizoram University and one private University, ICFAI (Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India) University. There are 28 colleges in Mizoram as stated on the table along with the number of faculty in each college.

Table.2.2 Colleges in Mizoram.

Sl.No	Name of the College	Number of faculty	
		M	F
1	Govt. Aizawl College	16	35
2	Govt. Aizawl North College	21	15
3	Govt. Champhai College	28	57
4	Govt. Kamalanagar College	19	14
5	Govt. Khawzawl College	13	10
6	Govt. Saiha College	17	6
7	Govt. Zawlnuam College	14	4
8	Govt. Aizawl West College	21	21
9	Govt. Hrangbana College	30	38
10	Govt. T. Romana College	16	16
11	Higher and Technical Institute Mizoram (HATIM)	15	7
12	Govt. Hnahthial College	13	14
13	Institute of Advanced Study in Education	7	13

14	Govt. J. Buana College	19	14
15	Govt. J. Thankima College	13	17
16	Govt. Johnson College	15	15
17	Govt. Kolasib College	34	22
18	Govt. Lawngtlai College	26	13
19	Govt. Lunglei College	35	26
20	Govt. Mamit College	15	9
21	Govt. Mizoram Law College	3	10
22	Mizoram College of Nursing	7	24
23	Pachhunga University College	66	37
24	Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Science (RIPANS)	12	27
25	Govt. Saitual College	18	11
26	Govt. Serchhip College	33	14
27	Govt. Zirtiri Residential College.	23	32
28	NIELIT Centre, Aizawl	25	11

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3   The Colleges in Aizawl City

The colleges under study have been narrowed down to nine selected colleges which provide undergraduate education in Arts, Science and commerce which are situated in Aizawl city.

Table 2.3 Selected colleges in Aizawl City

Sl. No	Name of the College
1	Govt. Aizawl College
2	Govt J. Thankima College
3	Govt. Aizawl North College
4	Govt. T. Romana College
5	Pachhunga University College
6	Govt. Aizawl West College
7	Govt. Zirtiri Residential Science College
8	Govt. Hrangbana College
9	Govt. Johnson College

2.3.1 Pachhunga University College

2.3.1.1 About The College

Pachhunga University College is the Constituent College of Mizoram University. The college is accredited A+ (Cgpa-3.51) in 2016 and also selected as College with Potential for Excellence. The college caters Undergraduate degree course in Arts, Science and Commerce. The college also has 6 add-on courses and UGC-Community College- Diploma in Mushroom Cultivation.

The college was established on 15th August 1958 as "Aijal College" to become the first institution of higher education in Mizoram and was founded and managed by a group of Mizo elders among which Mr. Pachhunga. He was the major benefactor, and after his demise the college was renamed Pachhunga Memorial College.

The college was provincialized by the Assam Government in 1965 and the college became Pachhunga Memorial Government College (PMG). The college was renamed Pachhunga College in 1977. On April 19, 1979 the North Eastern Hill University (NEHU) adopted and upgraded it as its only constituent college to become a pace-setting institution. The college eventually received its fourth name Pachhunga University College (PUC). With the establishment of Mizoram University, the entire management was handed over to the new university on July, 2001.

The college caters undergraduate courses in 21 subject areas of Arts, Science and Commerce streams. The academic programme include, apart from effective class room teaching, internal semester test for semester system students (introduced in 2011-12 academic session) two terminal exams, periodic class tests, seminars, assignments, remedial courses, field studies etc. The college also promotes students exposure through study tours and excursion inside and outside the State. The college is also the leader among all college in terms of research activities and publications and is also selected under "Star college scheme" by the Department of Biotechnology in 2012. The college has completed one village adoption, Phulpui village and is currently adopting Lungleng Village from 2016.

Under the Arts stream there are a number of departments which are Economics, Education, English, Geography, History, Mizo, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, and Sociology. Several departments are under the Science stream which is Biotechnology, Botany, Chemistry, Environmental Science, Geology, Mathematics, Physics,

Statistics and Zoology. And the Bachelor of Commerce is under the Commerce stream. The college is currently a member of N-LIST.

(https://pucollege.edu.in/page/about-the-college)

Table.2.3.1. Number of faculty in Pachhunga University College.

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Pachhunga University College	66	37	103

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*

2.3.1.2 About The Library

Pachhunga University College started as a Private Night College in 1958 which is also the year of establishment of the library with Mr. Lalmakthanga as the Librarian. The first separate library building was set up in 1960 with a mere two cupboards of books which soon grew to be one of the best college libraries in the whole North-East Region. It was known for its collection which consists of rare books and a good reference section. Unfortunately in 1981 due to insurgency of the locals the library which was built up for more than twenty years with a collection of 25000 books was burnt down to ashes. The College Library then took its rebirth in 1984-85, since then the collection of books have been growing steadily along with its staff and building. Due to natural calamity and also with the need for extension, the library building was dismantled in 2010 and is rebuilt with a well planned architecture which is now occupied and is functioning in full swing since 12th July, 2013.

The new library is now equipped with new furniture worth Rs. 46,08,140/- (Rupees Forty Six Lakhs Eight Thousand One Hundred and Forty Only). It has become the centre of attraction for the students as well as teachers and it hopes to move forward in building a modern library which is well equipped, user friendly and resourceful such that researchers of different university can get maximum benefit from it.

The new library building was designed and planned based on the 11th Plan Fund allocation of Rs. 280 Lakhs. The works was awarded to NBCC Ltd. Govt. of India Enterprise under Ministry of Urban Development. The Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction of

Rs. 2,69,77,900/- based on Delhi Plinth Rate (DPAR 2007) which was accorded on 18th June, 2009.

(https://pucollege.edu.in/page/about-library)

2.3.2 Government Aizawl College

2.3.2.1 About The College

The college was established as "Aizawl College" in 1975 by a team of philanthropic citizens meeting at the Office chamber of the then Legislative Assembly Speaker, Dr. H.Thansanga, on 13th. January 1975. The college was later renamed to "Government Aizawl College" following its take-over by the State Government and was inaugurated by the first Chief Minister of Mizoram, Pu.CH. Chhunga. On 25.8.1975, 350 students started attending evening classes of Pre-University Class with six Lecturers. It was upgraded to Deficit Grant-in-aid status with effect from 1st November, 1984 and became Government on 1st January 1989. The College was included under section 2(f) of the UGC Act 1956[3] and section 12(B) of the UGC Act 1956 with effect from 17.3.1987. While affiliated to the NEHU, the college was one of the prominent members of the NEHU family.

The college has two streams which are Art and Commerce with eight different disciplines in Art stream offering both general and honours and is now affiliated to Mizoram University and is currently a member of N-LIST.

(https://www.gac.ac.in)

Table.2.3.2 Number of faculty in Government AizawlCollege .

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Government Aizawl College	16	35	51

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3.2.2 About The Library

The College Library currently has 13,276 books in its collection. The library has reading room with a seating capacity of 20 – 30 people and has 4 computers which are using SOUL 2.0. Dewey Decimal Classification 23rd edition is currently used for classification of the

library materials. The library also offers reprography services and currently has 3 staff members which are the Librarian and two library attendants.

(https://www.gac.ac.in/page/library)

2.3.3   Government Hrangbana College

2.3.3.1 About The College

Government Hrangbana College was named after the late Hrangbana, a philanthropist and a businessman who donate a sum of rs. 1 Lakh for starting the college. On 6th November 1980 the college was given government recognition as a private college and was later upgraded to Deficit Grant-in-Aid status on 1st September 1985. On 1st April 2003 it finally became a Government college and was affiliated to NEHU until 2002 and was one of the prominent members of the NEHU family and is currently a member of N-LIST.

The college offers streams in Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Commerce both General and Honours and was accredited "B++" in 2006 and later re-accredited to "A" in 2011 by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore.

(https://ghbc.edu.in/page/history)

Table.2.3.3 Number of faculty in Government Hrangbana College.

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Government Hrangbana College	30	38	68

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3.3.2 About The Library

The library has a separate space in the college building and has collection of 28,419 books. The seating capacity of the library is 70. The library has various collections of audio and video cassettes, CD's, Indian Journals and Foreign Journals which can be accessed through N-LIST. In 2005 the college library became fully automated by using SOUL 2.0 and in 2017 RFID technology was implemented in the library.

2.3.4   Government Aizawl West College

2.3.4.1 About The College

The Aizawl West College was founded on 2ndMay, 1990 with 7 teachers and 150 students with the primary objective of imparting college education in the evening hours for deserving students especially to the students who could not afford education in Day College. When the Government upgraded Aizawl College to the status of Government Aided College in 1989, it became a Day College and hence the need of another evening college. While there were colleges in the eastern, southern and northern part of Aizawl city, there was not a single college in the western part of Aizawl city.

Considering the need of the students pursuing their higher education, a new college was opened in the western part with land donated by the residents of the locality of DawrpuiVengthar, Aizawl. The college was first affiliated to the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU) for pre-university (Arts) on 9th March 1992 and Degree (Arts) on 9th June 1994. When Mizoram University was established in 2nd July 2002, the affiliation was transferred to the new university. The college currently has 700 students and 42 teachers with eight departments including department of English, Mizo, Public Administration, Psychology, History, Education, Political Science and Economics and is currently a member of N-LIST.

(https://gawc.mizoram.gov.in/page/history)

Table.2.3.4 Number of faculty in Government AizawlWest College.

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Government Aizawl West College	21	21	42

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3.4.2 About The Library

The college library was established in the year 1991 and was the State Government College Library. The college library is on the ground floor of the College building. Away from the city noise, the library provides an ideal atmosphere for reading. The library is open from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on all working days. The College library maintains the Readers Section with

a seating capacity of about 35 readers at a time and a Periodical Section which holds the journals, magazines and newspapers. The College library also maintains back volume journals, magazines, newspapers, question Papers in bound forms. The library is currently using SOUL 2.0 as the library automation system. A Documentation Section has been maintained in which important documents of the College like University Exam Results, College achievements, records of students union and other bodies are kept. Other documents like Right to Information Act (RTI), Statistical handbook, important government gazette notifications, census records etc. are also kept.

There is one qualified Librarian and one attendant in the College library and uses 19th Edition of Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme for classifying books. Books are kept according to subject, each in a separate shelf in an open access system.

A Library Committee was formed to enrich and develop the library. The Committee takes the responsibility of overseeing the requirement of the library as well as providing support to the librarian in implementing the rules. The library committee also performs other functions such as, providing suitable library furniture and equipment, laying down sound library rules, making provision for adequate services. It also made provision for suitable funds for procurement of documents, purchase of equipment, maintenance of building etc. The library committee holds regular monthly meeting.

(https://gawc.mizoram.gov.in/page/library)

2.3.5 Government Aizawl North College

2.3.5.1 About The College

Government Aizawl North College, established in 1988, is under the management of the Higher & Technical Education Department, Government of Mizoram and is permanently affiliated to Mizoram University and got Government Recognition up to Pre University level in 1988 and Degree level in 1990. It is a co-educational higher institution of learning designed for the training of youth in preparation for life and service. It seeks to produce men and women of refined character, fruitful to the society and the nation, educated in a truly educational setting. Students of all castes and creeds are welcome; but every student is expected to recognize and respect the administrative spirit of the college, live and work in consonance with its academic and intellectual ideals. The motto of the College is

Development through Education. The College is located at one of the choicest spots of Aizawl city, enjoying a temperate climate all the year round. Postal and transport facilities are available at just a stone's throw from the College.

The primary purpose of the College is to provide education and academic atmosphere conductive for the youths to grow in the knowledge of true learning. It stresses academic proficiency and endeavors towards the attainment of high moral and intellectual stability. It seeks to promote cosmopolitan outlook and attitude that are needed for integration, both for the nation and individual. Government Aizawl North College was established to give higher education to all the youths passing higher secondary schools without any discrimination.

The College received University (NEHU) Provisional Affiliation up to Pre University (Arts) level on 4th October 1989 and Degree level on. 17th February 1993. The College received permanent affiliation on 1st July 2006. The College received UGC Recognition under 2(f) and 12(b) on 27th September 2007 and was accredited B+ by NAAC in 2009 and is currently a member of N-LIST.

(https://ganc.mizoram.gov.in/)

Table.2.3.5 Number of faculty in Government AizawlNorth College.

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Government Aizawl North College	21	15	36

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3.5.2 About The Library

Government Aizawl North College Library was established in 1988. The college library is the main resource of information and knowledge for the students and teachers of the college The college currently has a collection of 11,500 books and has a reading room capacity of about 30 – 40 people. The library is currently using SOUL 2.0 for automation and is using barcode technology for annual stock verification and circulation work.

(https://ganc.mizoram.gov.in/page/non-teaching-staff.html)

2.3.6 Government T. Romana College

2.3.6.1 About The College

In 1992, many students who passed the Pre-University Examination in Mizoram could not pursue further studies because the existing colleges in Aizawl at that time were unable to accommodate them all. To solve this problem initiative was taken by the student body of the state and Mr. K. Biakthianghlima (currently associate professor, Dept. of Mizo) to establish a new college that will cater to the needs of these students. Mr. T.Romana was approached who generously donated a sum of one lakh rupees and permitted the use of his private building for the establishment of the new college. Hence, on June 3, 1992, a new private college was established and named 'T. ROMANA COLLEGE' after the name of its donor MrT.Romana.

Govt. T. Romana College was established in 1992 as a private institution, upgraded to grant-in-aid (deficit) status in 2003 and provincialised in 2008. With MrRemkunga as the first Principal, the College got the government permission to start the Pre University Course in 1993. In 1995, under DrJ.V.Hluna as the Principal the college got permission for Degree Courses in six subjects. Two more subjects - Public Administration and Sociology were introduced later in 1997.

The College is committed to the education of the individual giving special care to accommodate academically and economically disadvantaged students. Students are encouraged to seek knowledge and wisdom as lifelong learners, motivated to expand their human potential and develop competencies necessary to function in contemporary society. The College, therefore, has the distinction of being called 'the College of Grace' within which it has produced many meritorious students. The College is an approved study centre of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) under the Convergence Scheme for Open and Distance Learning and Conventional Systems, under which the students can pursue their Bachelor's Degree in subjects like Social Work, Human Rights and others.

Career Oriented Course Programme introduced by the University Grants Commission (UGC) has enabled the College to offer Certificate Courses in Computer Application and Mobile Phone Repairing. The Courses are designed to ensure that graduates who pass out after completing their conventional degree courses would have knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment in the wage sector in general and self-employment in particular.

The college was granted affiliation by North Eastern Hill University (NEHU) in 1995. The college is now affiliated to the Mizoram University which came into being in 2001. It came under grant-in-aid scheme from 2002. In 2007 the College was accredited C++ by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and in the same year it was granted permanent affiliation by the Mizoram University and recognized by UGC under 2(f) & 12(B) provisions of UGC Act and is currently a member of N-LIST.

(http://trcollege.edu.in/about-us/about-gtrc)

Table.2.3.6 Number of faculty in Government T. Romana College.

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Government T. Romana College	16	16	32

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3.6.2 About The Library

The College Library is located in the College building itself and is easily accessible. It remains open from 9:00 Am to 5:00 Pm on all working days round the year except on holidays. The Library has a large collection including books, periodicals, Journals references and other relevant materials. It also offers an ideal reading room for both the students and the faculty members. Only the staff and students of the College have access to the Library facilities. Exceptions are made for outsiders with special permission from the Principal. DDC scheme is used for classifying the documents of the library.

(http://trcollege.edu.in/about-us/about-gtrc)

2.3.7 Government Zirtiri Residential Science College

2.3.7.1 About The College

Govt. Zirtiri Residential Science College, Aizawl possesses the unique position of being the first and only science college in the State of Mizoram, NE India. It was established by an act of the State Assembly in 2000 with the primary vision of providing science education. Since then, the defined goal of the college is to ensure quality education for empowering the native people - who are educationally backward in science education - by enhancing the status of

science and technology. Since then, the college is now proudly marching towards its second decade of existence.

The College is affiliated to Mizoram University and offers 10 UG course, besides 1 certificate course as a value-added course. It is registered under 2(f) & 12-B of UGC Act under the nomenclature 'Govt. Zirtiri Women's College' in 1989, which was later re-named to its present form in 2000. Home Science, Biochemistry and Electronics are courses available in the college which are not offered anywhere else in the State. It is also the first college in Mizoram to start BCA programme. The college is currently located in the heart of Aizawl, the capital city on temporary buildings with inadequate space for Classrooms, Computer laboratories, Auditorium, Science laboratories and Library. The college offers education in the subjects of English, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Electronics, Home Science, Computer Science and Geology.

The College was accredited with Grade B by NAAC in 2009 and is currently a member of N-LIST. Re-collecting and reflecting on our quality status during these past years, and endeavouring to live true to the motto, 'Lighted to Lighten' the College has now volunteered for a second accreditation cycle.

(http://www.gzrsc.edu.in/index.php/about-us)

Table.2.3.7 Number of faculty in GovernmentZirtiri Residential Science College.

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Government Zirtiri Residential Science College	23	32	55

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3.7.2 About The Library

The college library has a large volume of collections of science related reading materials and is classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme. The library was partially automated in the year 2000. The library has a reading room with a seating capacity of 30 people. Barcode technology is implemented and used for stock verification and circulation. The library subscribes to a number of e-journals, e-documents and other sources of information that are useful for the users of the library. The library is a member of LIS

information network and connected by Internet for sharing information and resources among other college library in Aizawl City.

(https://gzrsc.edu.in/index.php/87-library)

2.3.8   Government J. Thankima College

2.3.8.1 About The College

Government J. Thankima College was established in 1992 by the residents of Bawngkawn, Aizawl and the people within the vicinity of the locality to meet the growing demand for quality education and learning. The initial campus was a generous endowment by a philanthropic businessman Mr. J. Thankima and the financial needs were met by contributions from the locality. Through the Policy of Rationalisation and Standardisation of Higher Education in Mizoram adopted by the state government, two private colleges, namely, J. Thankima College and Lalhmingthanga College were amalgamated and upgraded to the status of a deficit college on November 11, 2002, and given the name 'J. Thankima College.' The College was subsequently upgraded to a provincialised status by the Government of Mizoram in the year 2007. Consequent upon the up gradation to a provincialised status, the College was named "Government J. Thankima College".

The College is privileged with a permission to offer a six semester Under Graduate Arts course and is affiliated to Mizoram University in 2007. It was accredited by NAAC, Bangalore in 2007 with a 'C++' grade and in the 2nd Cycle Assessment and Accreditation it was awarded C grade with a CGPA of 1.78. It is registered under section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act on February 18, 2008.

The College has Central Campus at Brigade Area of Bawngkawn, South Campus at Bawngkawn and North Campus at Durtlang Mel 5. The College administration was shifted to the Central Campus on 26th January 2017 which housed the Administrative Building, classrooms and other buildings and offices. The College has five units of National Service Scheme units and a Red Ribbon Club which have made commendable contributions to the society by performing various extension services. Student Clubs such as Divination Youth Adventure Club, History Club, Cultural Club, etc., and the Students Evangelical Union have provided venues for the students to enhance their talents, creativity, and skills while enriching their personality.

Table.2.3.8 Number of faculty in Government J. Thankima College.

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Government J. Thankima College	13	17	30

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3.8.2 About The Library

The College Library was established since its inception of the college in the year 1992. The functions of the College Library lay in: Providing materials to the College community adequate for their various needs purposes. Making materials easily accessible physically through open shelves, orientation etc. By encouraging wide reading through easy accessibility of materials, reader's guidance and display.By enlisting the co-operation of the faculty in making the library a study centre. Another major service rendered by the college library is that to the alumni.

The college library currently has 7200 print documents and receives e-journals from INFLIBNET. The college has a reading room with a capacity of 20 people and is currently under the guidance of one Librarian. The college is open on all working days from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

(https://jtc.edu.in/library/)

2.3.9   Government Johnson College

2.3.9.1 About The College

Government Johnson College was established on 27th July 1993 by the community leaders of Khatla, Aizawl and was named Khatla Arts and Commerce College. The college was named after Mr. PP. John, an education-minded and a prominent resident of Khatla who donated a sum of rs.12 Lakhs. The college was later renamed to Johnson College and the commerce stream was dropped. There are six departments currently active which are the Department of

Mizo, Department of English, Department of History, Department of Education, Department of Political Science and Department of Economics.

It received provincial affiliation to NEHU on 17th Decemeber, 1996 was amalgamated with Bungkawn College on October 24th 2007. The college was provincialised by the Government of Mizoram on October 11th 2007. The college was granted university affiliation upto degree level on December 17th 1996 and received permanent affiliation on July 1st 2006. The college has been granted UGC recognition under 2(f) & 12(B) on 17th November 2006 and is currently not a member of N-LIST.

(https://johnsoncollege.mizoram.gov.in/page/profile.html)

Table.2.3.9 Number of faculty in Government Johnson College.

Name Of The College	Number Of Faculty		Total
	M	F	
Government Johnson College	15	15	30

(*Source: MZU Annual Report 2016-2017*)

2.3.9.2 About The Library

Government Johnson College Library was established in the year 1993 under the state government. The library has been automated by the use of SOUL 2.0 on 2013 along with the circulation system and the library offers CAS, SDI and Reprography Services. The library has a separate building with the seating capacity of 30 – 40 people and is open from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

(https://johnsoncollege.mizoram.gov.in/page/library.html)

The following chapter deals with the various e-resources being used by the faculty members of colleges located in Aizawl City for their teaching, learning and research.

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CHAPTER 3

E-RESOURCES AND ITS USE BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF COLLEGES IN AIZAWL CITY

3.1 Definition of E-Resources

The *Dictionary for Library and Information Science* defines e-resources as "materials consisting of data or computer programmes encoded for reading and manipulation by a computer by the use of a peripheral device directly connected to the computer, such as a CD-ROM drive."

It is a known fact that advances in ICT during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, stored, oraganized, accessed, retrieved and consumed. Computers have become a vital resource for information processing and have brought several products and services to the scenario. With the introduction of the Internet and the World Wide Web, we are constantly under the influence of the development of new modes of scholarly communication. This is a vital resource for Academic libraries since most of them call for more and more research work. E-resources should be implemented in more modern libraries before it provides quick and easy access to resources and are less expensive to maintain.

Information transfer and communication has witnessed a major leap in technological advancement and has brought a radical change in searching, utilizing and maintaining the information resources. Information technology influences information retrieval in every sector of human activities. With the application of information and communication technology particularly the internet, there has been a shift from traditional print journals to online journals.

3.2 Types of E-Resources

The emergence of a vast storehouse of information on the Internet poses a different kind of conundrum Librarians, the traditional gatekeepers of knowledge are in danger of being bypassed, their skills are ignored, their advice unsought. Search engines send user straight to the information they require – or so users may think – without any need for an intermediary to classify, catalogue, cross-reference, advice on sources.

The location and provision of information services has dramatically changed over the last ten years. There is no need to leave the home or office to locate and access information now readily available on-line via digital gateways furnished by a wide variety of information providers (e.g. libraries, electronic, publisher, businesses, organisations, individuals).

Information is electronically accessible from a wide variety of globally distributed information repositories.

Information is no longer simply text and pictures. It is electronically in a wide variety of formats, many of which are large, complex (i.e. video & audio) and often integrated (i.e. multimedia).

The different types of e-resources are as follows:

3.2.1   E-Book

The electronic counterpart of a printed book, which can be viewed on a desktop computer, laptop, smart phone, tablet or e-book reader (e-reader) a huge number of e-books can be stored in portable units, dramatically eliminating weight and volume compared to paper. Electronic bookmarks make referencing easier, and e-book readers may allow the user to annotate pages.

3.2.2   E-Journal

A periodical publication which is published in electronic format usually found on the internet is known as an electronic journal. Some journals are 'born digital' in that they are solely published on the web and in a digital format, but most electronic journals originated as print journals, which subsequently evolved to have an electronic version, while still maintaining a print component.

3.2.3   E-Newspaper

A newspaper which is available in digital format and can be found online is known as an e-newspaper it can be a stand-alone publication or an online version of a printed periodical. It is a self-contained, reusable and refreshable version of a traditional newspaper that acquires and holds information electronically.

3.2.4   E-Magazine

A magazine that is electronically published and available on the internet is known as an e-Magazine. It is distributed to users through email or the web. It is the counterpart to a print subscription.

3.2.5   Indexing and Abstract Database

Abstracting services provides abstracts of publications, often on subject or group related subjects on a subscription basis. Whereas indexing service is the service that assigns

descriptors and other kinds of access points to documents. Indexing and abstracting services can be simply defined as services that provide shortening or summarizing of documents.

3.2.6   Full text Database

It is a compilation of documents or other information in the form of a database in which the complete text of each referenced document is available online for viewing, printing or downloading.

3.2.7   Reference Database

Reference database are Dictionaries, Almanacs and Encyclopedias which are available online in electronic format.

3.2.8   Statistical Database

The databases which contain numerical data which can be useful for the community in mass are known as statistical databases.

3.2.9   Citation Database

A citation database contains a list of cited articles, each one followed by the citing articles. They are indexed in a way so that a user can search for specific articles by subject, author, journal and author address. ISI Citation Databases are multidisciplinary databases of bibliographic information gathered from thousands of scholarly journals.

3.2.10   Image Collection

A database which stores electronic images and catagorises the images on different sections for convenience of the users

3.2.11   Multimedia products

These databases store different kinds of multimedia electronic resources such as images, videos, audios and text.

3.2.12   E-Thesis

E-Thesis or electronic thesis is a thesis in digital form that can be accessed from the internet, it can be a counterpart of a print thesis. Open access repositories are mainly used for the access and storage of these kinds of thesis. E-thesis documents the author's years of academic commitment and also provides detail on why the work was done, how the research relates to

previous work as recored in the literature, research methods used, the results, interpretation and discussion of the resultys and a summary with conclusions.

3.2.13 E-Patent

E-patent is the exclusive right granted by the government to make use or sell an invention in a certain country for a specific period of time.

3.2.14 Electronic Preprints

The research articles that are made available for distribution through the network in electronic format before they go through the process of peer reviewing are known as Electronic preprints. In 1991 Ginsparg preprint archive was started and became a fundamental means of communication in the fields of physics, computer science and mathematics.

3.2.15 E-Prints

E-Prints are used to describe electronic copies of the final peer-reviewed versions of journal articles. The use of e-print is to provide access to collections of preprints. It comprises of scholarly communication developed in physical sciences to bypass the delays and high cost of commercial publishing.

3.2.16 Library Catalogues

Librarians started putting their contents on the web and started to build Meta resources for their home pages and also web-enabled their library catalogues. Most standard library software packages have web interfaces to their catalogues.

3.3 E-Resources used by the faculty members of Aizawl City Colleges

The method and ways in which the faculties search and retrieve e-resources differ from one college to the other. Electronic resources can be retrieved from different sites and formats which can be used for teaching and research.

3.3.1 Pachhunga University College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Pachhunga University College.The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.1 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Pachhunga University College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Wikipedia
2	Google
3	INFLIBNET
4	Jstor
5	Youtube
6	Yahoo
7	eGyanKosh
8	IGNOU
9	Historydiscussion
10	Reddit
11	Researchgate
12	Slideshare
13	Scribd
14	N-List

(Source: Survey Data)

3.3.2 Government Aizawl College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Government Aizawl College.The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.2 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Government Aizawl College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Google
2	Wikipedia
3	eGyanKosh
4	IGNOU
5	Election Commission of India

(Source: Survey Data)

3.3.3 Government Hrangbana College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Govt. Hrangbana College. The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.3 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Government Hrangbana College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Google
2	Wikipedia
3	Youtube
4	Yahoo
5	E-Pathshala
6	Britannica
7	Oxford Dictionary

(Source: Survey Data)

3.3.4 Government Aizawl West College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Government Aizawl West College. The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.4 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Government Aizawl West College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Google
2	INFLIBNET
3	Jstor
4	Sciencedirect
5	Shodhganga
6	Taylorandfrancis
7	PsycNET

(Source: Survey Data)

3.3.5 Government Aizawl North College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Government Aizawl North College. The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.5 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Government Aizawl North College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Google
2	Jstor
3	Wikipedia
4	Researchgate
5	Shodhganga
6	LinkedIn
7	Britannica
8	GKstudy

(Source: Survey Data)

3.3.6 Government T. Romana College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Government T. Romana College. The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.6 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Government T. Romana College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Google
2	Wikipedia
2	Economic and political weekly
3	Jstor
4	Yahoo

(Source: Survey Data)

3.3.7 Government Zirtiri Residential Science College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Government Zirtiri Residential Science College. The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.7 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Government Zirtiri Residential Science College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Google
2	Wikipedia
3	Sciencedirect
4	Researchgate

(Source: Survey Data)

3.3.8 Government J. Thankima College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Government J. Thankima College. The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.8 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Government J. Thankima College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Google
2	Shodhganga
3	Wikipedia
4	Youtube
5	National Digital Library of India
6	INFLIBNET
7	eGyanKosh
8	Goodreads

(Source: Survey Data)

3.3.9 Government Johnson College

The following table shows the electronic resources commonly used by the faculties of Government Johnson College. The data has been arranged from most used e-resources to least used e-resources.

Table 3.3.9 E-resources commonly used by faculties of Government Johnson College

Sl. No	E-resources commonly used
1	Google
2	Wikipedia
3	Jstor
4	Cliffnotes
5	Sparknotes

(Source: Survey Data)

The following chapter deals with data analysis and findings with regards to availability of e-resources and their use.

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CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1   Data Analysis and Findings

The purpose of the present study is to find the use of e-resources by faculty members of colleges in Aizawl City. A total of 90 questionnaires were distributed among the faculties of the 9(nine) selected colleges in which 77 questionnaires were answered After collecting the data from the respondents, the said data was analysed and presented in the form of table using MS-Excel.

4.2   Analysis by Response from Faculty Members

The following table shows the number of questionnaire circulated in each college with the total number of respondents.

Table 4.2 Response from faculty members

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Questionnaire circulated	Response	M	F
1	Govt. Aizawl West College	10	10	3	7
2	Govt. T. Romana College	10	5	3	2
3	Govt. Hrangbana College	10	10	6	4
4	Govt. Zirtiri Residential Science College	10	6	3	3
5	Pachhunga University College	10	10	6	4
6	Govt. Johnson College	10	6	3	3
7	Govt. Aizawl College	10	10	4	6
8	Govt. J. Thankima College	10	10	4	6
9	Govt. Aizawl North College	10	10	6	4
	Total	90	77	38	39

Source: Survey Data

The above table is further represented with the help of Fig 4.2 as shown below
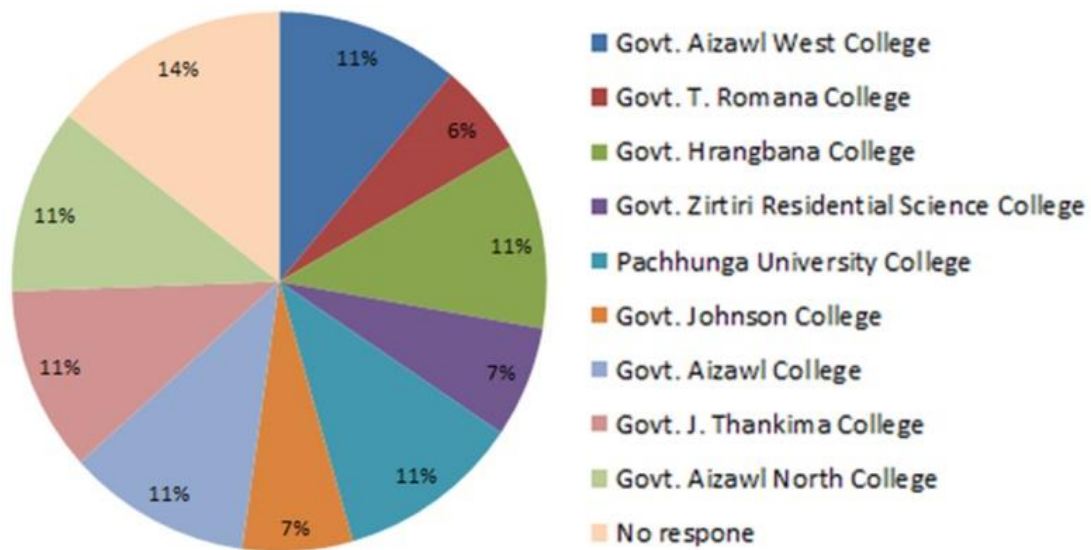
Fig 4.2 Response from faculty members

From the above table we can clearly see the total response rate of the faculty gender-wise. The figure clearly shows the percentage of respondents from each college.

4.3   Frequency of Library Visit

The following table shows the frequency of the visit to the library the faculty members from the selected colleges.

Table 4.3 Frequency of Library Visit

Sl. No.	Frequency of visit	Response
1	Everyday	4
2	2/3 times a week	24
3	2/3 times a month	44
4	Never/ Not at all	5

Source: Survey Data

The table showing the frequency of library visit by the faculty from the selected colleges is further represented in Fig 4.3

Fig 4.3 Frequency of Library Visit
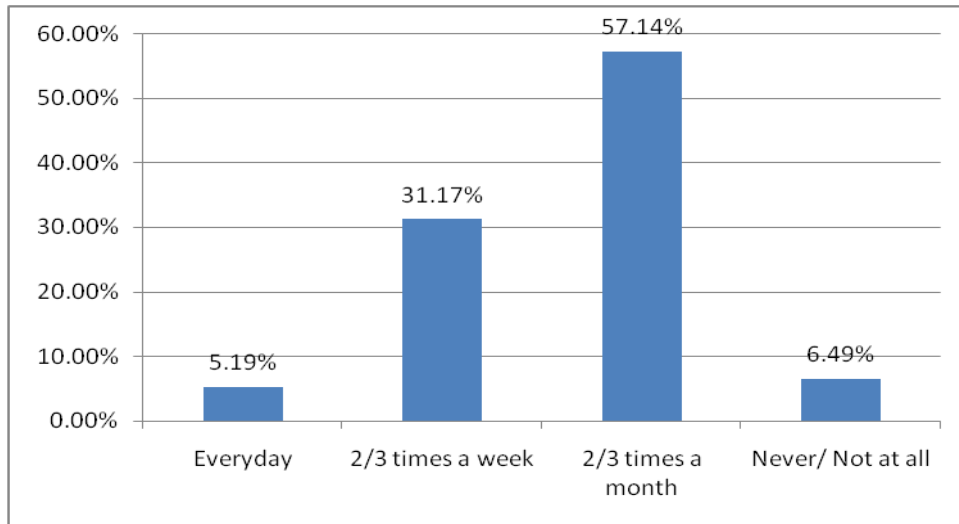
From the table we can see how frequent faculty members visit the library for teaching and learning. From the figure we can see that 5.19% of the faculty visit the library every day, 31.17% visit the library 2 to 3 times a week and 57.14% visit the library 2 to 3 times a month while 6.49% do not visit the library at all.

4.4 Faculty Members Browsing Internet

The following table shows the frequency of browsing the internet by the faculty members from the selected colleges.

Table 4.4 Faculty members browsing the internet

Sl. No.	Faculty members browsing the internet	Response
1	Everyday	54
2	2/3 times a week	13
3	2/3 times a month	9
4	Never/ Not at all	1

Source: Survey Data

The table showing the frequency of the faculty members browsing the internet from the selected colleges are further represented in Fig 4.4
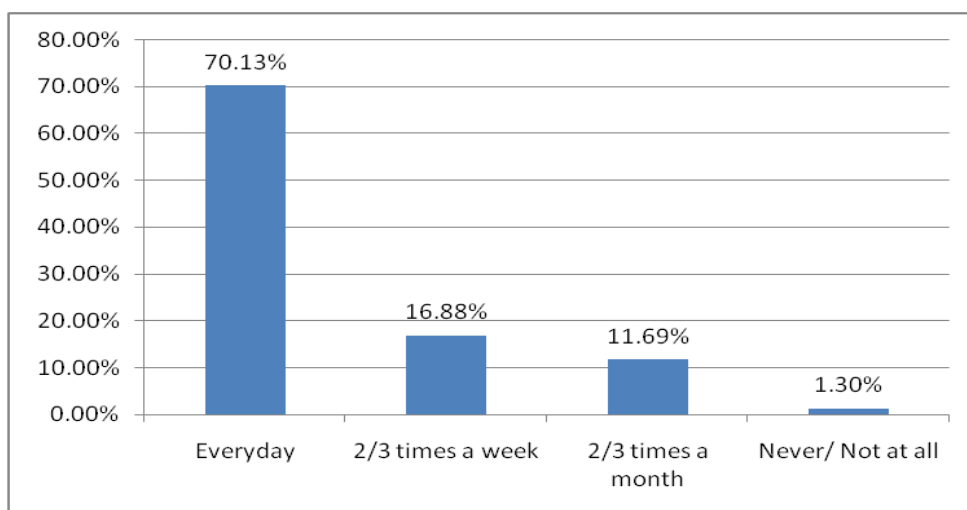
Fig 4.4 Faculty members browsing the internet

The table and figure clearly shows that a majority of the faculty members (70.13%) use the internet every day, 16.88% use the internet 2 to 3 times a week and 11.69% use the internet 2 to 3 times a month while 1.30% never use the internet.

4.5 Colleges Having Library Website and Provision of E-Resources

The following table shows the colleges having their own college website along with the institutions that provide electronic resources through their colleges' websites for easier retrieval for their students.

Fig 4.5 Colleges having library website and provision of e-resources

Sl.no	Name of the college	Having website	Providing E-Resource
1	Govt. Aizawl West College	Yes	Yes
2	Govt. T. Romana College	Yes	Yes
3	Govt. Hrangbana College	Yes	Yes
4	Govt. Zirtiri Residential Science College	Yes	Yes
5	Pachhunga University College	Yes	Yes
6	Govt. Johnson College	Yes	No
7	Govt. Aizawl College	Yes	Yes
8	Govt. J. Thankima College	Yes	Yes
9	Govt. Aizawl North College	Yes	Yes

Source: Survey Data

4.6   Awareness about E-Journal Consortia

The table shows the awareness of the faculty members about E-Journal Consortia.

Table 4.6 Awareness about e-journal consortia

Sl. No.	Awareness	Response
1	E-SodhSindhu (INFLIBNET)	11
2	N – List (INFLIBNET)	28
3	Both E-SodhSindhu and N-List	3
4	None of the above	35

Source: Survey Data

The table showing the awareness of the faculty members about e-journal consortia from the selected colleges are further represented in Fig 4.6
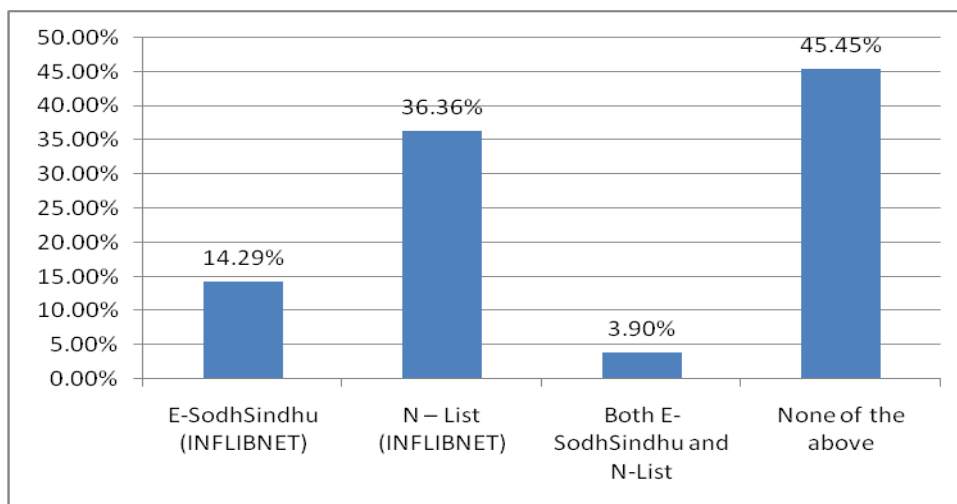
Fig 4.6 Awareness about e-journal consortia

The above table and figure clearly shows that the majority of the faculty 45.45% is not aware of both E-SodhSindhu and N-list. 36.36% are aware of N-List, 14.29% are aware of E-SodhSindhu and only a small percentage of the faculty 3.90% is aware of both E-SodhSindhu and N-List.

4.7   Accessing E-Resources

The table shows how faculties use to access e-resources for gathering information for teaching and learning.

Table 4.7 Accessing e-resources

Sl. No.	How faculties access e - resources	Response
1	Google	70
2	Yahoo	1
3	Both Google and Yahoo	4
4	Google and any other	1
5	Any other	1

Source: Survey Data

The table showing how faculties use to access e-resources for gathering information for teaching and learning from the selected colleges are further represented in Fig 4.7
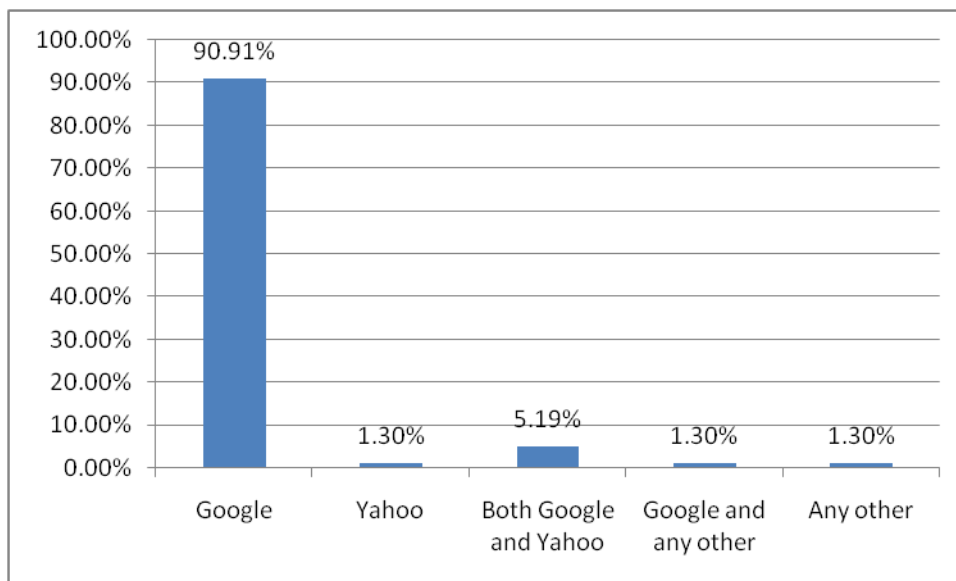

Fig 4.7 Accessing e-resources

The above table and figure shows that the majority of the faculty members 90.91% use Google as their main source of information for accessing e-resources. It also shows that 1.30% use Yahoo and 5.19% use both Google and Yahoo. While 1.30% uses Google and other sources and 1.30% do not use Google and Yahoo but other means to access e-resources.

4.8   Means of Accessing Internet and E-Resources

The table shows how the faculties use different means to access e-resources for teaching and learning.

Fig 4.8 Means of accessing internet and e-resources

Sl. No.	Mode of Access	Response
1	College Internet (cable)	3
2	College Wi-Fi	7
3	Personal Data Card	44
4	Both Data Card and Wi-Fi	23

Source: Survey Data

The collected data on the means of accessing internet and e-resources is further represented in Fig 4.8.
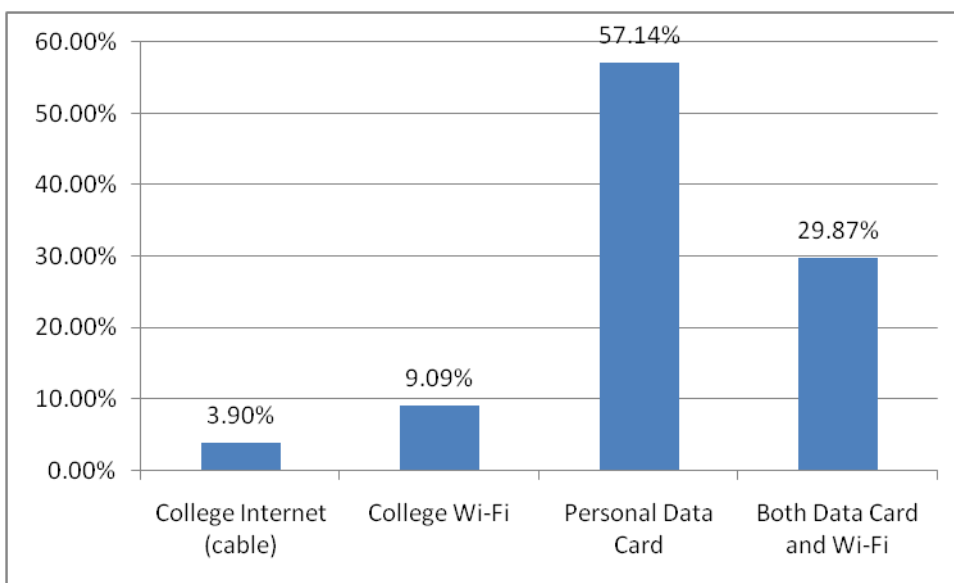

Fig 4.8 Means of accessing internet and e-resources

The above table and figure shows that the majority of the faculty 44% use personal data card for accessing e-resources followed by 23% of the faculty using both data card and Wi-Fi. The figure also shows that 9.09% use college Wi-Fi and 3.90% use college internet through cable.

4.9   The Most Common Websites Used To Access E-Resources

The following table shows the most common websites used by the faculty members for accessing e-resources.

Table 4.9 Common websites used by faculty members

Sl.No	Webistes	Sl.No	Websites
1	National Center for Biotechnology Information	19	Epathshala
2	Researchgate	20	Insightsonindia
3	Wikipedia	21	Economic and Political Weekly
4	Youtube	22	Yahoo
5	Cliffsnotes	23	Reddit
6	Jstor	24	Linkedin
7	Sparknotes	25	Scribd
8	Eci.nic.in	26	Slideshare
9	Taylorandfrancis	27	Historydiscussion
10	PsycNET	28	Egyankosh
11	Sciencedirect	29	N-List
12	Shodhganga	30	National Digital Library of India
13	Inflibnet	31	Study
14	Lit-net	32	Britannica
15	Google	33	Quora
16	Earth Science	34	GKToday
17	British Geological Survey	35	Archive
18	National Petroleum Authority	36	Goodreads

(Source: Survey Data)

The table shows that the faculties of the colleges in Aizawl city use e-resources from a wide range of websites. The websites used by the faculties differ from college to college and differs from subject to subject. E-resources have widely been used by faculties as it provides quick access to information that they can easily and quickly disseminate to their students and to show where the students can get their information readily available from the internet.

4.10   Problems / Constraints Faced In Accessing E-Resources

1. Faculty members find problem in accessing some e-resources because these websites are blocked by the administrator.

2. Due to insufficient space of the library building it is difficult to access e-resources in the library.

3. Faculty members find problem in accessing e-resources due to slow speed of the internet.

4. Insufficient amount of computer for accessing e-resources.

5. No awareness programs are conducted on the use of e-resources.

4.11   Suggestions to Enhance Accessing E-Resources

1. The colleges find lack of adequate funds for procuring e-resources.

2. Faculty members suggest more computers on desk to access e-resources

3. More awareness programs need to be conducted for the faculty members either by college authorities or INFLIBNET.

4. Colleges teachers suggested the facility to upload research articles in college website for the benefit of students.

5. Faculty members further suggested acquiring or procuring more number of peer reviewed and quality e-journals for academic and research purposes.

6. College authorities may provide Wi-Fi internet to all students and faculty members.

7. Regular electricity supply, better library faculty including provision for browsing the internet.

4.12   Findings

The study aims to provide a better understanding on how the faculties from the 9 selected colleges use and access e-resources. The important findings of the study are given below:

1. From the total respondents of 77, it is shown that the faculties of Pachhunga University College make use of e-resources the most to enhance their teaching and learning capability.

2. The majority of the faculties from the colleges (57%) visit the library 2/3 times a month, (31%) visit the library weekly while only (5%) of the faculties visit the library daily.

3. The majority of the faculties (70%) are using the internet to access e-resources daily followed by (16%) who use it 2/3 times a week and (11%) who use the internet 2/3 times a month.

4. From the selected 9 colleges only one college i.e. Govt. Johnson College does not provide e-resources through their college website.

5. The faculties from the selected 9 colleges all face the same problem of slow internet connection.

6. The internet access on some colleges are heavily moderated which blocks them from accessing important websites for their teaching and research.

7. Google is an important tool for accessing e-resources and is the most commonly used application among the faculties.

8. Personal data cards are often preferred over the college Wi-Fi.

9. All the colleges under the study face a common issue in which the administration does not provide sufficient funds to procure better e-resources.

10. The kind of e-resources used is different for each department. The younger generation of faculties tends to use more modern websites like reddit for accessing e-resources.

11. Insufficient amount of e-journal subscriptions is a common problem faced by the selected colleges.

The following chapter presented the conclusion of the present study with suggestions for optimal use of e-resources by the faculty members for their academic and research purposes.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1   Conclusion

The growth, development and popularity of e-resources over the period of time have gained momentum due to its advantages of access, content and cost. Academic fraternity can exploit the advanteages of these e-resources for their teaching, learning and research. The present study aims at investigating the use of e-resources by the faculty members of colleges located in Aizawl City. It is evident from the present study that these faculty members are very much aware of e-resources, regular use of Internet to locate e-resources from various websites, use of N-List e-resources provided by INFLIBNET and other sources from the web.

All these e-resources are helping them a lot in their academic and research pursuit. It is also understood from the present study that due to poor Internet speed, independent library websites are recognizing the importance of e-resources by college authorities, the use of these e-resources are constantly affected and the expected result is not able to be achieved.

Besides more awareness and training programmes need to be conducted for optimal use of e-resources by faculty members in Aizawl City.

5.2   Suggestions

1.   The college administration needs to provide adequate funds to develop e-resources to ensure that both faculties and students are able to access e-resources from their college campus.

2.   The colleges need to have independent leased line for internet connection with a high-speed bandwidth to Academic Institutions so that e-resources can be used effectively.

3.   The college authorities need to provide more computers with internet access to their libraries so that faculty members and students can have easy access to e-resources.

4.   E-resource awareness programs need to be conducted to spread the knowledge on the use and usefulness of e-resources and more specifically N-LIST e-resources.

5.   Colleges should organize Information/Digital literacy programmes to enhance in the information handling capacity of the library users.

6.   To provide sufficient space in the library building for faculties to access e-resources in the library.

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APPENDIX

<u>**QUESTIONNAIRE**</u>

USE OF E-RESOURCES BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF COLLEGES IN AIZAWL CITY

1. Name of the college   : _____

2. Name of the faculty member : _____ Sex: M/F

3. Name of the Department   : _____

4. How frequently do you visit the library:

☐ Every day.   ☐ 2/3 times a week.

☐ 2/3 times a month.   ☐ Not at all.

5. How frequently do you browse the internet:

☐ Every day.   ☐ 2/3 times a week.

☐ 2/3 times a month.   ☐ Not at all.

6. Whether your college has its own website:

Yes / No.

7. Whether your library provides e-resources through the college website:

Yes / No.

7

8. Are you aware of :

☐ E-SodhSindhu (INFLIBNET).   ☐ N-List (INFLIBNET).

☐ None of the above

9. How do you browse/access e-resources for your teaching, learning and research:

    (a) Google   (b) Yahoo   (c) Any other (please specify)

10. What are your common websites to access e-resources concerning your subject:

    1 _____   2 _____

    3 _____   4 _____

11. How do you access e-resources:

☐ College Internet (cable)   ☐ College Wi-Fi

☐ Personal Data Card   ☐ Any other (please specify)

12. What problems / constraints do you face while accessing e-resources.

13. Suggest some measures to be undertaken by the college authorities to enhance access to e-resources for teaching, learning and research.

1. Introduction

We are living in the so called 'information society' or 'information age' where information is one of the important factor of life. Everyone needs information about everything even in his day-to-day life also. People need information right from the organizational level to the personal level, from the highly educated and experienced person to schoolchildren, from a very famous person to an ordinary person, for taking the right decision in every step of life. Modern society incessantly produces and uses information. Information diffuses through society in many ways. In this information age there is so much of information being generated that we are confronted with information explosion, information pollution and exponential growth of information. Due to this information explosion or information pollution the people are confuse about the information need, information access and information sources. (Mulimani, Mallikarjun N &Gudimani, Suresh, B, 2008)

The growth and popularity of the internet, digital library and e-resources have created a great impact on teaching, learning and research. There is a shift of teaching, learning from conventional system to web learning in order to`1 derive the maximum academic and research output. The faculty members need an adequate number of e-resources which are easily accessible and its availability in huge and variety of contents. E-Resources provide access to information that might be restricted for the user to access because of certain problems such as lack of finance or geographical location. Equally important is its cost effectiveness as compared to hard copy of journals and other research material.

Therefore e-resources play an important role for the academic and research development of the entire academic fraternity of which faculty members constitute an important component.

2. Significance and Scope of the Study

In today's e-environment e-resources play an important role in teaching, learning and research. Therefore, the faculty members can improve their academic and research activities through e-resources which is globally available and provide access to the academic world. It is in this context that the present research of topic assumes great significance to understand the availability and use of e-resources by the faculty members of the colleges situated in Aizawl City.

The scope of the present study is limited to the faculty members of 9 selected colleges situated in Aizawl city and moreover this study is limited to faculty members only. These

colleges are only general academic colleges offering Undergraduate programs in Arts, Science and Commerce.

3.   Research Design

3.1   Statement of the Problem

The advancement in technology has made it possible for its users to get their desired resources at any given time, accurately and quickly. Although it may seem easy to get information from e-resources, the user must have some form of Information Literacy skill in order to make effective use of the available e-resources. Irrespective of faculty members at University or College level, everybody need e-resources for their academic and research development. It is important to know the use of e-resources by faculty members in under graduate colleges more particularly in Aizawl city of Mizoram which is remotely located. This is the reason which has prompted and motivated me to take up this research problem.

3.2   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to:

1. Make an assessment of existing e-resources being used by college faculty members.

2. Suggest ways and means of procuring e-resources.

3. To conclude e-resources and its facilities are a boon to academic fraternity of a college

4.   Research Methodology

The study is designed to determine the use of e-resources by faculty members of 9(nine) selected colleges in Aizawl city. Adopting Quota sampling technique a questionnaire was used to collect the data suitable for the present work. The questions were designed in such a way that the answers can be given by selecting one of the possible answers provided in the questionnaire and some questions by checking yes or no.

A total number of 90 questionnaires were distributed in which a questionnaire prepared for the faculty was distributed to 10 faculty members of each college. Out of the 90 questionnaires distributed, 77 faculties have responded making the total response rate of 85.56%.

5.   Chapterization

The present study comprises the following tentative chapters:

Chapter – 1 describes a brief introduction with the different types of e-resources including the significance and scope of the study, review of literature, research design consisting of the statement of the problem, objectives of the study followed by the research methodology and data collection, analysis and interpretation.

Chapter – 2 entitled "Colleges in Aizawl City: An Overview" provides an overview of the all the colleges in Aizawl city about their history and strength in faculty members.

Chapter – 3 of the study consists of the use of e-resources by the faculty members by determining their frequency of visit to the library, their frequency of browsing the internet, whether their college has its own website that can provide e-resources through the college website, their awareness of N-List, how they access e-resources for teaching, learning and research, what common websites are used to access e-resources concerning their subject, the mode of technology commonly used to access e-resources, the problems and constraints faced while accessing e-resources, the measures to be taken by the college authorities to enhance e-resources for teaching, learning and research, conclusion and references.

Chapter – 4 of the study deals with the data analysis and findings.

Chapter – 5 of the study contains conclusion and suggestions.

All the above chapters are followed by a bibliography based on the 6th Ed. A.P.A style manual.

6.   Findings

The study aims to provide a better understanding on how the faculties from the 9 selected colleges use and access e-resources. The important findings of the study are given below:

1. From the total respondents of 77, it is shown that the faculties of Pachhunga University College make use of e-resources the most to enhance their teaching and learning capability.
2. The majority of the faculties from the colleges (57%) visit the library 2/3 times a month, (31%) visit the library weekly while only (5%) of the faculties visit the library daily.

3. The majority of the faculties (70%) are using the internet to access e-resources daily followed by (16%) who use it 2/3 times a week and (11%) who use the internet 2/3 times a month.

4. From the selected 9 colleges only one college i.e. Govt. Johnson College does not provide e-resources through their college website.

5. The faculties from the selected 9 colleges all face the same problem of slow internet connection.

6. The internet access on some colleges are heavily moderated which blocks them from accessing important websites for their teaching and research.

7. Google is an important tool for accessing e-resources and is the most commonly used application among the faculties.

8. Personal data cards are often preferred over the college Wi-Fi.

9. All the colleges under the study face a common issue in which the administration does not provide sufficient funds to procure better e-resources.

10. The kind of e-resources used is different for each department. The younger generation of faculties tends to use more modern websites like reddit for accessing e-resources.

11. Insufficient amount of e-journal subscriptions is a common problem faced by the selected colleges.

7.   Conclusion

The growth, development and popularity of e-resources over the period of time have gained momentum due to its advantages of access, content and cost. Academic fraternity can exploit the advanteages of these e-resources for their teaching, learning and research. The present study aims at investigating the use of e-resources by the faculty members of colleges located in Aizawl City. It is evident from the present study that these faculty members are very much aware of e-resources, regular use of Internet to locate e-resources from various websites, use of N-List e-resources provided by INFLIBNET and other sources from the web.

All these e-resources are helping them a lot in their academic and research pursuit. It is also understood from the present study that due to poor Internet speed, independent library websites are recognizing the importance of e-resources by college authorities, the use of these e-resources are constantly affected and the expected result is not able to be achieved.