Use of Library and Web Resources by Faculty, Research Scholars and P.G. Students of Kannada Department in Bangalore University: A Study

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Abstract

Information and communication technology has transformed the traditional concept of libraries into digital forms. In today's world, the most popular source of information is the web resources. This study was conducted to investigate the availability and use of library and web resources by faculty members of the Kannada Department, research scholars, and postgraduate students of Bangalore University. The study was specifically undertaken to assess users' awareness and satisfaction with Kannada web resources.

1. Introduction

Kannada has traditionally been the predominant language of the Kannadigas. However, Thousands of non-Kannadigas can read and write, and Thousands more can understand and speak, whereas a few of them have made significant contributions to Kannada literature.

Over the past few decades, an increasing number of people have been browsing the Internet to gather data and retrieve information. The shift to digital libraries has significantly impacted the everyday use of physical libraries. These factors led to an increased availability of the Internet and web resources. Research scholars have become more accustomed to retrieving information from the Internet than from traditional libraries.

The Internet's growth and the development of web technologies have enabled the collection of large-scale language data. The reduced cost of computers and increased storage space have enabled web researchers to quickly collect the enormous online text of various types and sources, such as news articles, novels, and blogs. However, a large volume of Internet information is in English. Although data exists in other languages, the growth of information on the Internet in different languages, especially in Indian languages, is prolonged. Some of the popular web resources available in the Kannada language.

2. Objectives of the study

1. To find out the available e-resources in Kannada.
2. To examine how frequently libraries are used.
3. To know the frequency of time spent in the library
4. To identify the purpose of visiting the library.
5. To find out the awareness and use of Library and Web resources.
6. Explore preference for print and electronic resources.
7. To discover the satisfaction level of Users.

3. Scope of the study

The study focused on the use of library and Web resources by users of the Kannada department. The study was limited only to research scholars and

postgraduate students of Kannada department, Bangalore University

4. Methodology

The study employed a survey method using structured questionnaires designed and distributed to a population of 234 Research scholars and postgraduate students from the Kannada Department. Out of 234 respondents, 180 responses were received in time and Analysed according to the objectives of the study

5. Review of Literature

Several studies have been conducted on the use of the library and web resources.

Das and Basu (2009) conducted a study at Bidhan Chandra KrishiViswavidyalaya, West Bengal, aimed to understand the differential purposes of "Internet use by the students and researchers".The study also examined the students' learning mode of Internet use, perception regarding its benefits, impact and influence on performance, user satisfaction and first-hand problems faced by the students and researchers in the use of the Internet. Anil Kumar and Monika Parmar (2014). They made a study on use of Internet by the research scholars and faculty members. A well-structured questionnaire was distributed among the research scholars and teachers of ten departments. The findings of the survey reveal useful facts about the use of web resources by Benaguluru. 74.63% of the respondents always used the Internet daily, 4.87% used it sometimes. It was suggested that to improve the speed of the Internet, it should be increased so that respondents can access and download relevant materials quickly.

Vimala Devi (2016) she made a look at "Use of Internet by Faculty Members and Research Scholars in the 21st Century: A study of university libraries of Karnataka State, India". The internet is becoming increasingly used by educational establishments to support the teaching, learning, and research activities of college faculty and students. The survey revealed that the internet has become an essential tool for the coaching, study, and learning methods of these respondents. Kumbar. Lamani and Gourikeremath (2014). In their article "Utilisation of E-Resources by Research Scholars of Science Departments," they've assessed the distinct forms of digital resources used by research students, the functions and frequency of usage of digital sources, and the troubles confronted by scholars when accessing and using electronic

sources within the university. This paper concludes that digital sources have become an indispensable part of the factual desires of scholars at Karnatak University.

Bhat, M. I. (2018). This paper gives the findings of a survey on the familiarity and use of virtual and electronic sources by means of bed college students through CD-ROM databases, online databases, online journals and OPAC and so on., available in the College of Education Library, Srinagar. To examine the use of digital facts focusing on the net services by using post-graduate college students, research students, instructors and non-teaching staff members.

6. Data Analysis

The findings drawn from 180 responses of the Kannada Department, as per the following objectives, are analysed below.

Web resources available in Kannada

Panju: It is an online magazine. Started by NaSeeMa (Nataraaju SeegekoTe Mariyappa), a veterinary consultant, this is the 'kanasina koosu' of many young writers who write day in and day out for the betterment of this magazine and, hence, Kannada literature.

Nilume: This portal has excellent articles on current affairs, cinema and issues. This is what they want to say about themselves.

Avadhi: One of the best literature portals. Not just in Kannada, but probably one of the best among all Indian languages. This magazine is one of the best things that has happened to Kannada literature. G. N. Mohan, realising the need to go online for language development, took this initiative; now, it is a big success. You can read the columns from elite writers like Gopal Vajapeeyi, Sandhyaarani and etc. It's prestigious for a writer to get published in Avadhi.

Kannada Newspaper in Karnatka: Karnataka has an effervescent Kannada press. However, in Karnataka, the Kannada papers are published from far and widely distributed across the state. Some of the important newspapers available online are:

List of Some of the Important Newspapers Available Online

S.No	Name of the Newspaper	URL
1	Vijaya Karnataka	https://vijaykarnataka.com/
2	Udayvani	https://www.udayavani.com/
3	Prajavani	https://www.prajavani.net/
4	Kannadaprabha	https://www.kannadaprabha.com/
5	Vijayavani	https://www.vijayavani.net/
6	Hosadigantha	https://hosadigantha.com/

Table 6. 1: Distribution of Questionnaire

Sl No	Respondent	No. of Questionnaire Distributed	No of Responded
1	Faculty	12	10
2	Research Scholar	60	45
3	P.G. Students	162	125
		234	180

Table 1 shows the distribution of the questionnaire and its responses. A total of 234 questionnaires were distributed, and 180 questionnaires were received, resulting in a response rate of 76.92%. Out of 162 questionnaires, 125 responses were received from P.G. students, followed by 45 from research scholars.

Table 6.2: Gender wise Distribution

Gender	Faculty	Research Scholars	Students	Total
Male	6 (60%)	25 (55.55%)	67 (53.6%)	98 (54.44%)
Female	4 (40%)	20 (44.44%)	58 (46.4%)	82 (45.56%)
	10	45	125	180

Table 2 shows that gender wise distribution of Questionnaire, Male respondents are 98(54.44%), than female users, who are 82(45.56%)

Table 6.3: The frequency of use of the library

S.No	Frequency of library Visit	Faculty	Research Scholars	Students	Total
1	Everyday	1 (10%)	17 (37.78%)	32 (25.6%)	50 (27.78%)
2	Weekly	1 (10%)	8 (17.78%)	27 (21.6%)	36 (20%)
3	Fortnightly	3 (30%)	5 (11.11%)	20 (16%)	28 (15.56%)
4	Monthly	1 (10%)	7 (15.56%)	18 (14.4%)	26 (14.44%)
5	Rarely	4 (40%)	8 (17.78%)	28 (22.4%)	40 (22.22%)
	Total	10	45	125	180

Table 3 reveals the frequency of library use. The maximum number of respondents 50 (27.78%) use the library every day. while 40(22.22%) % use the library rarely and 36(20%) respondents visit the library weekly. 28(15.56%) respondents visit the library fortnightly and so on.

Table 6.4: Frequency of time spent on to use of Web resources:

Time	Category			Total
	Faculty Members	Research scholar	Students	
Less than one hour	5 (50%)	28 (62.22%)	95 (76%)	128 (71.11%)
More than one hour	3 (30%)	10 (22.22%)	17 (13.6%)	30 (20%)
More than two hours	2 (20%)	7 (15.56%)	13 (10.4%)	22 (12.22%)
	10	45	125	180

Table 4 reveals the frequency of time spent using the web resources. The maximum number of respondents 128(71.11%) use the library less than one hour. while 30(20%) use the library more than one hour and 22(12.22%) of the respondents use the web resources more than two hours.

Table 6.5: Purpose of using Library and Web resources

Purpose	No of Respondents			Total
	Faculty Members	Research scholar	Students	
To prepare Seminars	2 (20%)	15 (33.33%)	95 (76%)	112 (62.22%)

To prepare Notes	5 (50%)	3 (6.66%)	17 (13.6%)	25 (13.88%)
To update knowledge	8 (80%)	7 (15.56%)	13 (10.4%)	28 (15.55%)
To write a research paper	7 (70%)	34 (75.55%)	20 (16%)	61 (33.88%)
Entertainment	2 (20%)	11 (24.44%)	27 (21.6%)	40 (22.22%)

Table 5 indicates that a large number of respondents (112, 62.22%) use library resources for preparing Seminars. Whereas 61(33.88%) respondents use the resources to write a research paper. 40 (22.22%) respondents use the resources for entertainment. It was evident that the majority of respondents were utilising various library resources for diverse purposes.

Table 6.6: Awareness and use of Library and web resources by Kannada Department Users

Resources	No of Respondents			Total
	Faculty Members	Research scholar	Students	
Text Books	5 (50%)	28 (62.22%)	95 (76%)	128 (71.11%)
Reference Books	3 (30%)	10 (22.22%)	17 (13.6%)	30 (20%)
Print Journals	2 (20%)	7 (15.56%)	13 (10.4%)	22 (12.22%)
Electronic Journals	2 (20%)	17 (37.77%)	23 (18.4%)	42 (33.6%)
E-Electronic Books	6 (60%)	15 (33.33%)	25 (20%)	46 (36.8%)
Online database	4 (40%)	22 (48.88%)	17 (13.6%)	43 (34.4%)
E-News bulletins	1 (10%)	2 (4.44%)	7 (15.55%)	10 (8%)
E-Magazines	2 (20%)	5 (11.11%)	13 (10.4%)	20 (11.11%)

Table 6 describes the awareness and use of library resources. It shows that 128 (71.11%) respondents have awareness about textbooks. While 46 (36.8%) users use electronic Books and 42 (33.6%) users use Electronic Journals. Moreover, 43 (34.4%) respondents have good knowledge about online databases, and the study firmly shows that in the Kannada department, students give more importance to print resources than to e-resources because there is very little information available on the internet.

Table 6.7: Preference for Print and Electronic Information.

S.No.	Type of Source	Satisfaction As per No. of respondents (%)
1	Print Information	127 (70.56%)
2	Electronic Information	53 (29.44%)

Table 7 revealed the preference for Print and Electronic Information sources. This table clearly shows that users give more importance to Print resources, accounting for 127 (70.56%), followed by Electronic sources with 53 (29.44%).

Table 6.8: Satisfaction level of Library and Web resources

S.No	Academic Status	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Less satisfied	Not satisfied
1	Faculty	3 (30%)	4 (40%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)
2	Research Scholars	15 (33.33%)	25 (55.55%)	5 (11.11%)	0 (0%)
3	Students	50 (40%)	70 (56%)	3 (2.4%)	1 (0.8%)

Table 8 describes the satisfaction level of use of Library and Web resources. It shows that most of the respondents are satisfied with the use of Library and Web resources. And only a few respondents were not satisfied with the Library and Web resources.

7. Summary and Findings

Use of Library and Web Resources by Faculty, Research Scholars, and P.G. Students of Bangalore University in the Discipline of Kannada. Male respondents used more, that is, 98(54.44%), than female users, 82(45.56%).

The maximum number of 50 (27.78%) respondents were always using the Library and Web resources every day. while 40(22.22%)% use the Library rarely and 36(20%) respondent visit the library weekly. 28(15.56%) respondents visit the library fortnightly and so on.

Table 4 reveals that 128(71.11%) respondents used the library for less than one hour. Followed by 30(20%) who use the library more than one hour, and 22(12.22%) of the respondents use the web resources more than two hours.

Table 5 indicates that 112 (62.22%) respondents use the library resources for preparing Seminars. The second purpose of using library and web resources for preparing to write a research article was reported by 61 (33.88%) respondents. 40 (22.22%) respondents use the resources for entertainment.

Table 6 indicates that most respondents are aware of textbooks, with 128 (71.11%) followed by other sources, such as 46 (36.8%) users who use electronic Books, and 42 (33.6%) users who use Electronic Journals, among others.

Table 7 clearly shows that users give more importance to Print resources, accounting for 127(70.56%), and followed by electronic sources with 53(29.44%).

Table 8 shows that half of the respondents were satisfied with the use of Library and Web resources; furthermore, only a few respondents were not satisfied with these resources.

8. Conclusion

This paper examines the use of Library and Web resources by faculty members, Research scholars, and postgraduate students in the Kannada Department. This was evident in the study's results, where there are insufficient Kannada resources available online, and a shortage of knowledge among scholars about utilising web resources. To utilise the Kannada web resources to their maximum, it is necessary to build awareness among the research scholars and train them in browsing the internet as well as searching for information on the internet and using resources. This can be done by conducting a user orientation/ awareness program.

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