Utilization of Library Resources for Publication Purpose by the Faculty of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore - A Study

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Abstract – **This paper investigates the use of resources by the faculty for publication purpose by conducting a survey at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. The finding of the investigation reveals that most of the respondents are satisfied with the library resources.**

Keywords : **Use of resources, Publishing Habits**

I. Introduction

Academic system largely relies on teaching, learning and research. Eternally, education depends on library resources and services. The pursuit of print and electronic resources by libraries is driven by the core values of library and information science. It is possible to recognize in Dr. S.R. Ranganathan's five laws of library science, the motivation that drives libraries to incorporate print and e-resources in to services and collections. In the modern information society, the faculty members and research scholars have been demanding, pinpointed, exhaustive and expeditious information. To cater to the information needs of the users, libraries require accessibility to a variety of information sources.

Journals in a library play vital role in distributing nascent facts and primary information to users. They publish articles and papers on recent research and development, particularly in the ever changing fields of management, science and technology. Advent of electronic journals during recent years has given librarians a powerful new resource to support learning and research. Lot of journals, in all fields, both printed as well as electronic are availability ranges from table of contents to the full text. Some journals only exist in their online format and others have both printed as well as electronic versions.

II. Review of Literature

The study "Publishing Habits of Computer Science Faculties in Arts and Science Self Financing College in Coimbatore City – An Analysis" by Moorthy (2006) focused that two authors' research were predominant in computer research. Computer Science faculty communicates their research findings mainly through journals and conference proceedings. Most of the contributions have appeared in the Indian publication.

The study "Information Communication Technology Application in the University Libraries of Uttar Pradesh: An Analysis by Salmakhan, Research Scholar Department of Library and Information Science, Karunya University, Coimbatore focused that these libraries subscribe E- resources; through consortium library achieve better resource sharing. Majority of the libraries subscribe e-resources, through consortium cost of E-resources is reduced. This condition may be due to the limited budgets of libraries or lack of awareness and knowledge of library Staff and users about the potential use of online Journals.

The study "Impact of information and communication technology (ICT) on library staff training: A comparative study" by Talab, Seyed Mohammad Ghaemi and Tajafari, Masoumeh published by NISCAIR-CSIR, India (Mar 2012), Page no. 7-15, focused that through a questionnaire survey,

the study identifies and compares the impact of ICT on training of library human resources in two university libraries each of India and Iran. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse data. The findings show that though both Indian and Iranian library staff believe that introduction of ICT in libraries has created a need for training. Library staff from Iran have perceived the effect of ICT on their training needs more than their Indian counterparts. The article concludes that university libraries in both countries have to get their library staff trained in ICT.

III. Objectives

The following are main objectives of this study.

1. To study which form of literature helps for writing articles by the faculty member;

2. To study the purpose of favorite search engine that faculty members use for writing articles;

3. To study the purpose of internet use for writing publications;

4. To study the purpose of browsing e-resources.

IV. Methodology

The questionnaire survey method has been used to collect the data from faculty and the format has been used in the questionnaire. The researchers have distributed 125 questionnaires to the faculty members of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. However, the investigator received responses from the 84 faculty members only. All the collected data were used for analysis and interpretation and presented in the following paragraphs.

V. Data Analysis and Interpretation

TABLE I Department-Wise Distribution of Faculty Members

DEPARTMENT	PROFESSOR	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	TOTAL	%
Biochemistry	1	-	1	2	2.38
Plant Biochemistry	2	1	3	6	7.14
Agricultural Microbiology	2	1	2	5	5.95
Environmental Science	2	-	2	4	4.76
Nano Science and Technology	1	1	3	5	5.95
Remote Sensing	1	1	1	3	3.57
Soil Science	3	2	3	8	9.52
Agronomy	4	2	3	9	10.71
Agricultural Entomology	6	2	2	10	11.90
Plant Pathology	3	2	2	7	8.33
Nematology	2	1	1	4	4.76
Crop Physiology	1	1	1	3	3.57
Agricultural Economics	-	1	1	2	2.38
Agriculture and Rural Management	1	1	1	3	3.57
Plant Genetics	5	3	5	13	15.47
	34	19	31	84	

The table I describes the distribution of faculty members based on various departments. The Plant Genetics Department faculty (15.47%) forms the large part of this study. This study has involved more from the Professors (40.47%). The lowest representation is from the Department of Agricultural Economics and Biochemistry faculty members. From this table, it is clear that the Plant Genetics faculty represents more in this study.

TABLE II FORM OF LITERATURE HELPS FOR WRITING ARTICLES

RESPONDENTS	Journals	Research Reports	Dissertation/ Thesis	Books	Electronic Resources	Conference proceedings	Total
PROFESSOR	10	2	-	2	11	9	34
ASSOCIATE PROF.	4	4	1	3	3	4	19
ASST. PROF	11	1	1	3	8	7	31
Total	25 29.76%	7 8.33%	2 2.38%	8 9.52	22 26.19%	20 23.80%	84

Table II shows that the majority of the faculty members (29.76%) prefer to use Journals. Second highest preference is Electronic resources (26.19%). 20 (23.80%) of faculty members make use of Conference proceedings. The rest use the form of literatures i.e. Books, Research Reports and Dissertation are comparatively less used.

The respondents are asked regarding which search engine they prefer to search electronic information resources. The data collected has been presented in the form of table.

Table III depicts that 34 (40.48%) respondents are using Google search engine and 20 (23.80 %) respondents are using Yahoo; 14 (16.66%) respondents are using rediff; 9 (10.71%) respondents are using Alta Vista. The rest of the search engines are comparatively less used by the faculty members.

TABLE III PREFERENCE OF USING SEARCH ENGINE FOR ACCESSING E-RESOURCES

Respondents	Google	Alta Vista	Yahoo	Hot bot	Lycos	Khoj	Rediff	Any other	Total
Professor	15	4	8	-	1	-	5	1	34
Associate Prof.	8	2	3	-	1	1	3	1	19
Asst. Prof.	11	3	9	1	1	-	6	-	31
Total %	34 40.48	9 10.71	20 23.80	1 1.19	3 3.57	1 1.19	14 16.66	2 2.38	84 99.98

TABLE IV RANK THE PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE FOR WRITING PUBLICATIONS

Rank	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Type	Browse	FTP	List Serv/ Discussion Group	Bulletin Board Services	E-mail	Remote Login	FAQ	Chatting

The table IV shows that the ranking of purpose of the internet use for writing publications by the faculty members is browsing, FTP, List Serv, BBS, E-mail, Remote Login , FAQ and Chatting are ranked next in the hierarchy.

The study shows that nearly 42% of faculty members prefer the factor "search engine" as most essential in browsing e-resources and 38% of faculty members use subscription database for publication purpose.

TABLE V TYPE OF METHOD TO BROWSE E-RESOURCES FROM THE INTERNET

Type of Browse	Total No. of Faculty Members	%
Use Search Engines	35	41.67
Use Subscription Database	32	38.09
Web address directly	11	13.09
Any other	6	7.14

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VI. Findings and Conclusion

1. Most of the faculty members use the Journals and Electronic Resources for their own publication purpose.

2. The findings of the survey-wise distribution of the respondents are using search engine frequently for accessing publication based resources and services reveal the fact that the majority of respondents are using Google (40.48 %).

3. Most of the faculty members use the internet for Browsing purpose.

4. Majority of the faculty members use search engines to browse electronic information from the internet.

5. Internet is highly preferred source for any e-materials.

6. The researcher finds that the user's expectations are changed to a higher level. They expect more Peer Reviewed Journals and e-resources with effortless access facility. Library denotes as a well organized information system, which enables the faculty members to find out the required information in minimum time with the help of modern technologies.

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