STUDY OF AWARENESS AND USE OF WEB RESOURCES BY THE RESEARCHERS OF INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IVRI), IZZATNAGAR, BAREILLY

Divya Pandey

Assistant Professor

Department of Library and Information Science

Sahu Ram Swaroop Mahila Mahavidyalaya Bareilly (U.P), India

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 08 December 2020

Final Accepted: 22 January 2021

Published: 10 February 2021

Online Published: March 2021

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.35337/EIJLITR.2021.1301>

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Abstract

The primary motive of the present paper is to explain the level of awareness and use of Web Resources by the researchers of Indian Veterinary Research Institute (I.V.R.I), Izzatnagar, Bareilly, (U.P), India. Further the main purpose of this study is to focus the problem faced by the researchers of I.V.R.I, while retrieving the Web Resources. The data required for the study was collected through a well structured questionnaire. A total no. of 50 filled questionnaires was return back from the researches. Current study displays that the Web Resources were very useful for the researchers of I.V.R.I for their regular research work or any other purpose and Google is the widely used search engine in the I.V.R.I. Popular publishers E-Journal database consulted by the researchers were PUB-MED and Science Direct. Further the study also examines the use, importance, reliability and satisfaction on Web Resources over Print Resources.

Key Words - Awareness, Use, Web Resources, Researchers, IVRI, E-books, E-journals, Websites, Problem, Questionnaire.

I. INTRODUCTION

Modern era is the era of Information Technology, where Information is the most important commodity for the development of any country or society. If it is said that at present man is becoming completely dependent on Technology, then there will be no exaggeration. Because at present technology is being used in all fields of life like Business, Industry, Engineering, Office, Education etc. And no field of life is now untouched by technology. Even a person used technology to carry out their daily activities.

Today Information is delivered digitally via Internet or World Wide Web (WWW). It is necessary to understand Information Technology before understanding Web Resources, because Web Resources are the part of Information Technology. As its name implies, web resources are the resources that can be

obtained via website or internet. Web Resources are also known as Electronic Information Resources and Digital Resources. We use different types of web resources such as E-books, E-journals, E-newspapers, E-magazines, Website, Search Engines etc in our study, teaching, research and any other works.

Objectives of the study

The present study has been done with some objectives in mind, which are as follow-

- Finding the way for searching and obtaining the Web Resources.
- Identify the influence of Web Resources on the efficiency of researchers.
- To recognize the mode of searching adopted by the researchers to locate the Web Resources.
- To recognize the particular Web Resources (E-references, E-journals, Search engines, Websites, E-books etc.) consulted by the researchers.
- Determining how much researchers are satisfied with the use of Web Resources.
- Finding the problem faced by the researchers while using the Web Resources.

Scope of the study

This study focuses on the reliability and uses of Web Resources by the researchers of various departments of I.V.R.I, Izzatnagar, Bareilly, U.P, India. It is also highlights the present scenario in web resources or electronic information resources supporting the research programmes in Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

Research Methodology

Survey methodology is used by the researcher to collect the data in the present study. Questionnaire was used by the researcher for collecting data from the researchers of various departments of I.V.R.I. All 50 filled questionnaires were return back from the researchers of IVRI, Izzatnagar, Bareilly. The data received through questionnaire is presented in the form of tables and figures.

TABLE 1

WEB RESOURCES AWARENESS

Awareness	No. of responses	Percentage
Yes	50	100%
No	–	–

The data presents in table 1 shows that responses on awareness of web resources revealed that 50 (100%) of the researchers of I.V.R.I. are aware of web resources and are using them.

The data presented in table number 1 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 1

FIGURE 1

WEB RESOURCES AWARENESS

TABLE 2
USAGE OF WEB RESOURCES

Use	No. of responses	percentage
Yes	50	100%
No	-	-

The data presented in table 2. Shows that responses on using of web resources revealed that 50(100%) of the researchers of I.V.R.I are using the web resources.

The data presented in table number 2 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 2

FIGURE 2
USAGE OF WEB RESOURCE

TABLE 3
PURPOSE OF USING WEB RESOURCE

Purpose	No. of respondents	Percentage
Study and Research	48	96 %
Improving Knowledge	23	46 %
Career development	15	30 %
Any other	4	8 %

Table no. 3 reveals that plurality of the total researchers i.e. 48 (96%) use web resources for study and research, 23(46%) users use the web resources for improving knowledge, while 15(30%) of the users use it for career development and the only 4(8%) of the researchers use web resources for any other work. The data presented in table number 3 may be graphically represented as given in figure 3

FIGURE 3
PURPOSE OF USING WEB RESOURCE

TABLE 4
FREQUENCY OF USING WEB RESOURCES

Frequency	No. of respondents	Percentage
Daily	49	98%
Weekly	-	-
Monthly	-	-
Occasionally	1	2%

It is observed from the table number 4 that a majority of the total respondents i.e. 49(98%) are using the web resources daily and the only few 1(2%) of the researchers using the web resources occasionally.

The data presented in table number 4 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 4

FIGURE 4
FREQUENCY OF USING WEB RESOURCES

TABLE 5
PLACE OF ACCESSING OF WEB RESOURCES

Place of access	No. of Responses	Percentage
Central Library	26	52%
Department Lab	38	76%
Computer Centre	3	6%
Cyber Café	-	-
Any Other	14	28%

It is cleared from table number 5 that the majority of the researchers 38(76%) access Web resources in Department Lab, 26(52%) researchers use it from the Central Library, 14(28%) of the researchers using the Web resources from Any other source and only 3 (6%) of the researchers using the Web resources from Computer centre. It is noteworthy that none of the respondent uses Cyber Café for accessing Web resources.

The data presented in table number 5 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 5

FIGURE 5
PLACE OF ACCESSING WEB RESOURCES

TABLE 6
RELIABILITY OF WEB RESOURCES

Reliability	No. of responses	Percentage
Reliable	41	82%
Unreliable	-	-
Not sure	9	18%

The table number 6 shows that 41(82%) of the researchers found the Web resources reliable while 9(18%) researchers are not sure of the reliability of Web resources.

The data presented in table number 6 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 6

FIGURE 6
RELIABILITY OF WEB RESOURCE

TABLE 7
MODE OF ACCESSING OF WEB RESOURCES

Mode of access	No. of responses	Percentage
Links through Library Websites	6	12%
Links through Publisher Website	7	14%
Links through On line journals Website	21	42%
Links through Search Engine	33	66%
Any Other	4	8%

The table number 7 clearly depicts that 33 (66%) of the respondents accessing the Web resources through Search engine, 21 (42%) researchers search and access the Web resources by links through on line journals Web site, 7 (14%) researchers used links through Publisher website, 6(12%) used links through Library website, while 4(8%) of the researchers search and access the Web resources by any other mode.

The data presented in Table number 3 may be graphically represented as given in figure 7

FIGURE 7
MODE OF ACCESSING OF WEB RESOURCES

TABLE 8
SATISFACTION LEVEL WITH THE USE OF WEB RESOURCES

Satisfaction Level	No. of Responses	Percentage
Partially Satisfied	9	18%
Fully Satisfied	8	16%
Satisfied	34	68%
Dissatisfied	-	-

The analysis of Table 8 clearly shows that majority of researchers 34(68%) are satisfied with the use of Web resources, while 9(18%) of them are partially satisfied, another 8(16%) are fully satisfied with the use of Web resources.

The data presented in table number 9 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 8

FIGURE 8
SATISFACTION LEVEL WITH THE USE OF WEB RESOURCE

TABLE 9
BARRIERS WHILE USING WEB RESOURCE

Barriers	No. of Responses	Percentage
Too much information retrieved	20	40%
Time consuming/ Slow speed	16	32%
Lack of IT(information technology) knowledge	6	12%
Limited access to computer terminals	1	2%

Table 9 shows that 20(40%) researchers find that due to information explosion too much information is available on each topic, and it is very difficult to retrieve the required information from this ocean of information, while 16(32%) researchers face slow speed as barrier for using Web resources, 6(12%) researchers has lack of IT (Information Technology) knowledge and 1(2%) researchers find limited access to computer terminals.

The data presented in table 10 may be graphically represented as given in figure no.9

FIGURE 9
BARRIERS WHILE USING WEB RESOURCES

TABLE10
PREFERENCE OF USING WEB RESOURCES

Search Engines	No. of Responses	Percentage
Google	50	100%
Alta Vista	-	-
Yahoo	2	4%
Any Other	-	-

Table number 10 shows that 50(100%) researchers confirms that they prefer to use Google as a search engine and 2(4%) researchers prefer to use Yahoo and no one researcher prefer to use Alta Vista and any other Search Engine.

The data presented in table 4 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 10

FIGURE 10
PREFERENCE OF USING WEB RESOURCES

TABLE 11
E-JOURNAL DATABASE CONSULTED BY RESEARCHERS

E-journals publishers	No. of Responses	Percentage
Pub-Med	38	76%
Science Direct	25	50%
J-Gate	6	12%
Any Other	-	-

Table number 11 presents that 38(76%) researchers consulted Pub-Med E-journal database, 25(50%) researchers use Science Direct and 6(12%) researchers consulted J-Gate E-journal database.

The data presented in table 13 may be graphically represented given as figure no. 11.

Figure 11
E-journal databases consulted by researchers

TABLE 12
MODE OF SEARCHING OF WEB RESOURCES

Mode of searching	No. of Responses	Percentage
Keyword	40	80%
Boolean Logic	-	-
Field Search	13	26%
Phrase Search	6	12%

Table number 12 shows that 40(80%) researchers search their retrieved information through keyword searching, 13(26%) researchers retrieved the information through field search, while 6(12%) of the researchers retrieved the information through phrase search.

The data presented in table 12 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 12

FIGURE 12
MODE OF SEARCHING OF WEB RESOURCES

TABLE 13
E-BOOKS USED BY THE RESEARCHERS

E-books usage	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	24	48%
No	-	-

Table number 13 shows that 24(48%) researchers consulted the E-books for their research work.

The data presented in table 16 may be graphically represented as given in figure no. 13

FIGURE 13
E-BOOKS USED BY RESEARCHERS

Suggestions

- Time to time institute should organise workshops related to the effectual use of Web Resources.
- Researcher should be provided with 24x7 high speed internet connectivity for efficient and favourable utilization of web resource.
- For I.V.R.I researchers, the highest speed internet facility should be provided in the Institute itself, so that they do not face any problem in the use of Web Resources.
- Suggestions from the various departments of I.V.R.I should be taken time to time for improvement in web resources services.
- Library staff should also be fully aware of the use of Web Resources, so that they can cooperate fully to help researchers in case of any kind of problem.
- Library should increase the number of Web Resources in different subjects.
- 7-Search tool mostly used by the researchers for searching are search engine so search engines and on-line facilities must be provided to them in the institute.

II. CONCLUSION

After studying the entire paper, it finally concludes that at the present time Web Resources are very important because now a days almost everything is available on the web.

Web resources are an essential part of the research work in I.V.R.I and majority of the researchers were using the web resources for their study and research, Web Resources are also known as Digital Resources and Electronic Information Resources. E-journals, E-books, E-newspapers, On-line courses, On-line database, Chat, Mailing list, Web links, On-line book shop, Sound etc. These web resources are very essential for the researchers for their research work, study and upgrading their knowledge.

This study suggest that the high speed internet facility should be provided to the researchers with 24*7 in the institute, because without internet facility researchers can not access the web resources such as E-journals, E-newspaper, E-references, Search engines, Websites etc.

At the last we can say that the present study will be useful for future researchers for their research field and any other purpose.

About the author

The author is presently working as an Assistant Professor in the department of Library and Information Science in Sahu Ram Swaroop Mahila Mahavidyalaya Bareilly. She did B.com, B.lib.ISc. From Bareilly college Bareilly and also obtained her master degree in Library and Information Science from the same college. She has also qualified UGC NET in 2018.

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