

Use and User Perception of Ayurvedic Electronic Resources by Faculty Members : An Analytical Study

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Abstract

Electronic resources are the new form of storing and disseminating information whenever need. In those days' electronic publishing and electronic resources are so much popular among academic users and researchers. Health Science Electronic resources are available in strong quality and quantity. The present paper is based on analytical study of use and user perception of Ayurvedic electronic resources among faculty members of Ayurved College.

Keywords: *Electronic Resources, Ayurvedic Electronic Resources, User Perception of Ayurvedic Electronic Resources*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Information is needed in all aspects of society and in all disciplines. Users demand information up-to-date and quickly. The demands of information users and researchers are increasing day-by-day. Information has become as an important element for human being as like food and shelter. Innovative introduction of information and communication technology boosted research activities in every subject areas all over the world. Old technologies of information exchange are being replaced by new technologies and methods. Electronic information has changed modes of communication. Over the last several years a significant transformation has been noticed in the collection development policies and practices of academic and research libraries. Most of printed resources are giving up before electronic resources and so that today electronic resources are taking place of traditional resources. Most of the users are welcoming these changes all over. In fact new generation is demanding for these electronic resources.

The electronic resources have brought up lot of popularity among the researchers. It is only because most of the relevant electronic resources are now available through the web. Anyone can have access anywhere and from any corner of the world by round the clock i.e.

24x7. May be that is the reason, various government and non government consortiums come in the market in the last decade. Today research libraries and academic libraries are spending lot of money on these electronic resources. Various consortiums are in the market having thousands of online journals and databases, providing services round the clock only for users. All these journals have million, billion and many more than that articles.

2. E-Resources:

Electronic resources are those resources which need computer access or any sort of electronic product that deliver a collection of data. It may be text referring to full text databases, electronic journals, image collections and other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time bound. These may be delivered on CD-ROM on tape via internet and so on. A number of techniques and related standard have been deployed, which allow document to be created and distributed in electronic form by over past some years in order to fulfill the users demand and provide better facilities. The electronic resources have a vast input on the collection of the libraries and these are more useful due to their inherit capabilities for manipulation and searching; provide information access in cheaper to acquiring information resources, saving in storage and maintenance. E- Resources refer to any work encoded and made available for access through the use of computer. It includes both online and electronic data in physical format. The data may be stored at a remote server in electronic form and could be accessed electronically using internet. This policy covers both free internet resources and electronic resources purchased or licensed by the libraries from a commercial source, professional organization, non profit organization or any external institution.

Electronic resources represent an increasingly important component of the collection building activities of libraries. Electronic resources refer to those materials that require computer access, whether through a personal computer, mainframe, or handheld mobile device. They may either be accessed remotely via the Internet or locally.

3. SRC Ayurved College:

Sunil Ramsingh Chunawale Ayurved Mahavidyalaya is affiliated with Maharashtra Health Science University, Nashik (M.S.). It is situated in one of the district of Maharashtra at Chikhli. Established in the year of 2000, providing Ayurved education and ayurved medicine facilities in the area.

4. Previous Studies

There are a number of studies related to the use and user perception of e-resources by the users of various institutions and universities. There are many factors which affect the use of e-resources. The related studies discuss some of these issues. The present study is conducted in the light of the previous studies.

Ibrahim A. M. (2004)¹ reported findings from a survey conducted to measure the use and perception of the United Arab Emirates University (UAEU) faculty members of electronic resources. Questionnaires were sent to a sample of 140 faculty members. Responses were received from 125 (89%) faculty members. Analysis confirmed frequency of use of electronic resources was low. Reasons cited were lack of time because of the time needed to focus on teaching; lack of awareness to electronic resources provided by the library; ineffective communication channels, and language barrier. Haridasan and Khan (2009)² in their study, 'impact and use of e-resources by social scientists in NASSDOC, India', have identified the acceptance of e-resources in the National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) library in New Delhi, and determined their usage, performance, degree of user satisfaction, and barriers faced in the access of e-resources. Researcher (2009)³ School children and college students find it more convenient to use cybercafé as it is the cheapest source for accessing and also providing them more privacy. On the other hand, home and office have gained popularity amongst young and older men and working women as they find these access points more convenient and cost-effective over others. The content they seek also involves e-commerce applications which need a secure network. This acts as a limiting factor for them than cybercafé as point of access. Lubans (2009)⁴ Broadband penetration is estimated to be at 3 per cent in India; the country added only 750,000 broadband connections between October 2006 and September 2007. By February 2008, India had only 3.47 million broadband subscribers, far short of the targeted 9 million by 2007 set by the broadband policy. However, neighbouring countries like China, South Korea, and Malaysia are far ahead of India in the broadband penetration. India has 0.3 broadband connections per 100 persons, whereas South Korea and China have much better penetration with 29.9 and 5.0 person per hundred, respectively. Swain and Niragappa, et.al.(2010)⁵ tried to study development in information and communication Technology (ICT) and their impact on the users community in engineering and other technological libraries with special reference to the R.V. Engineering College, Bangalore.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

- To examine the attitude of the faculty members towards use of e-resources.
- To know the awareness of faculty members towards Ayurvedic electronic resources.
- To assess the use of electronic information resources by the faculty members.
- To find out the main reason(s) behind the usage of Ayurvedic electronic resources by them.
- To identify and analyze the specific factors that promotes or hinders the use of Ayurvedic Electronic Resources.
- To identify the problem which, faculty members are facing to use Ayurvedic electronic resources.

6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present study is faculty members of Sunil Ramsingh Chunawale Ayurved College, Chikhli Dist. Buldana (M.S.). There are 34 faculties were working in the college.

7. METHODOLOGY

This study is based on survey method. A structured questionnaire was designed to collect data from the faculty members of SRC Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Chikhli keeping in mind the basic objectives of the study. The data was personally collected from the faculty members. Besides, personal interviews were also conducted to assess the problems relating to use of e-resources by the faculty members.

8. ANALYSIS OF DATA

Out of 34 questionnaire only 30 (88.24 %) responded with the filled in questionnaire. The questionnaires were edited where necessary. Thus in all the cases the total number of respondents was 30. The data collected through the questionnaires was scrutinised, classified, and tabulated for better understanding and clarity. Certain factors like whether the data collected are correct or incorrect, statistically true or not, etc. judged using some statistical methods.

8.1 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population.

Table No. 1- Classification of Faculty Member as per Gender

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Responded</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	Male	21	70.00
2	Female	9	30.00

It is confirmed that the present study have out of 30 respondents 21 (70%) were Male and 9 (30%) were female.

8.2 Academic Title and Experience

Academic title shows the designation and experience of the faculty staff.

Table No. 2- Classification of Faculty Member as their Academic Title

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Academic Title</i>	<i>Responded</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	Lecturer	14	46.67
2	Reader	9	30.00
3	Professor	7	23.33

Table No. 3- Classification of Faculty Member as their Professional Experiences

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Professional Experiences</i>	<i>Responded</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	Less than 5	12	40.00
2	5 – 10	9	30.00
3	11 – 15	7	23.33
4	16 – 20	1	3.33
5	20+	1	3.33

Table no. 2 confirmed that among all responded faculty member 14 (46.67%) were lecturers and Table no. 3 among them maximum faculty members 12 (40%) have less than 5 years experience, and 9(30%) have 5 to 10 years experience. It shows that maximum faculty members are young.

8.3 Awareness of Ayurvedic Electronic Resources

Table No. 4- Classification of Faculty Member as Awareness of Ayurvedic E-Resources

Sr No	Do you know E-Resources of Ayurveda?	Poor		Fair		Average		Good		Excellent	
		Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc
1	AYUSH	0	0.00	4	13.33	8	26.67	14	46.67	4	13.33
2	DHARA	0	0.00	10	33.33	7	23.33	11	36.67	2	6.67
3	TKDL	0	0.00	3	10.00	5	16.67	16	53.33	6	20.00
4	NLAM	6	20.00	4	13.33	9	30.00	8	26.67	3	10.00
5	ARDB	0	0.00	4	13.33	14	46.67	10	33.33	2	6.67
6	SRA	0	0.00	12	40.00	8	26.67	9	30.00	1	3.33
7	ABIM	2	6.67	14	46.67	4	13.33	9	30.00	1	3.33

Table no. 4 highlights the classification of faculty members as per their awareness of Ayurvedic Electronic Resources 16 (53.33%) faculty members are good aware with TKDL, 14 (46.67%) with AYUSH, followed with 11 (36.67%) and 10 (33.33%) faculty members are serially aware with DHARA and ARDB.

8.4 Use of Ayurvedic Electronic Resources

Table No. 5- Classification of faculty members as per Use of Ayurvedic E-Resources

Sr No	Do you use any one of the bellow?	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Frequently		Always	
		Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc
1	AYUSH	0	0.00	7	23.33	5	16.67	11	36.67	7	23.33
2	DHARA	0	0.00	7	23.33	10	33.33	10	33.33	3	10.00
3	TKDL	0	0.00	7	23.33	7	23.33	11	36.67	5	16.67
4	NLAM	4	13.33	8	26.67	7	23.33	6	20.00	5	16.67
5	ARDB	1	3.33	12	40.00	7	23.33	6	20.00	4	13.33
6	SRA	3	10.00	14	46.67	5	16.67	6	20.00	2	6.67
7	ABIM	2	6.67	14	46.67	4	13.33	6	20.00	4	13.33

Table no. 5 highlights that the faculty members of Sunil Ramsingh Chunawale Ayurved College, Chikhli almost all the members are frequently using Ayurvedic Electronic Resources. 11 (36.67%) are used or using AYUSH and TKDL and 10 (33.33) using DHARA resources frequently. SRA, ABIM were rarely using by 14 (46.67%).

8.5 Purpose of Using Ayurvedic E- Resources

Table No. 6- Classification of as per purpose of using Ayurvedic E-Resources

Sr No	Purpose to search above Ayurvedic E-resources?	1-5%		6-25%		26-50%		51-75%		76<	
		Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc
1	Teaching	1	3.33	2	6.67	7	23.33	17	56.67	3	10.00
2	Research	2	6.67	6	20.00	8	26.67	11	36.67	3	10.00
3	Publication	5	16.67	11	36.67	12	40.00	1	3.33	1	3.33
4	Self improvement	0	0.00	6	20.00	6	20.00	12	40.00	6	20.00
5	Seminar	5	16.67	15	50.00	6	20.00	2	6.67	2	6.67

Everyone has his/her own purpose to use Ayurvedic Electronic resources. In the table no. 6 it is cleared that 17 (56.67%) faculty has teaching is the main purpose to use Ayurvedic electronic resources. 12(40%) are using for self improvement and 15 (50%) are using for seminars and presentation purpose.

8.6 Satisfaction

Table No. 7- Classification of faculty members as per Satisfaction

Sr No	How much you are satisfied with Ayurvedic Electronic Resources?	Res	Perc
1	Very Dissatisfied	0	0.00
2	Dissatisfied	0	0.00
3	Somewhat Satisfied	8	26.67
4	Satisfied	18	60.00
5	Very Satisfied	4	13.33

Satisfy the customer or user is the main goal of any service. Providing Ayurvedic Electronic Resources is also a service. Table no. 7 shows that 4 (13.33%) faculty members are very satisfied with these resources. 18 (60%) are satisfied with them and 8 (26.67%) were somewhat satisfied by using Ayurvedic Electronic Resources.

8.7 Satisfaction with resources

Table No. 8- Classification as per how much Satisfaction with resources

Sr no	How much you are satisfied with following Ayurvedic Electronic Resources?	Very Dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Somewhat Satisfied		Satisfied		Very Satisfied	
		Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc
1	AYUSH	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	30.00	18	60.00	3	10.00
2	DHARA	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	33.33	16	53.33	4	13.33
3	TKDL	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	40.00	14	46.67	4	13.33
4	NLAM	0	0.00	1	3.33	12	40.00	13	43.33	4	13.33
5	ARDB	0	0.00	2	6.67	14	46.67	11	36.67	3	10.00
6	SRA	2	6.67	4	13.33	11	36.67	12	40.00	1	3.33
7	ABIM	0	0.00	5	16.67	14	46.67	10	33.33	1	3.33

Here in table no 8 it get cleared that the faculty members give near about same response to satisfied and somewhat satisfied, with Ayurvedic Electronic resources. 18(60%) were with AYUSH, 16 (53.33%) were with DHARA, 14 (46.67%) were with TKDL, 13(43.33) were with NLAM are satisfied with these resources. 9 (30%) AYUSH, 10 (33.33%) DHARA, 12 (40%) TKDL, NLAM, 14(46.67%) ARDB, ABIM, 11 (36.67%) somewhat satisfy the faculty members.

8.8 Important

Table No. 9- Classification of faculty members as per important

Sr no	Ayurvedic E-Resources important	Not So Important		Not Important		Somewhat Important		Important		Very Important	
		Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc
1	AYUSH	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	10.00	19	63.33	8	26.67
2	DHARA	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	13.33	17	56.67	9	30.00
3	TKDL	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	20.00	15	50.00	9	30.00
4	NLAM	0	0.00	1	3.33	7	23.33	12	40.00	10	33.33
5	ARDB	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	36.67	10	33.33	9	30.00
6	SRA	2	6.67	2	6.67	11	36.67	13	43.33	2	6.67
7	ABIM	2	6.67	1	3.33	13	43.33	11	36.67	3	10.00

Without the importance no one will use the resources. Here the analysis of table no. 9 shows the classification of faculty members as per their opinion for they think how important the

Ayurvedic Electronic resources are. 19 (63.33%) faculty members think that AYUSH is an important electronic resource for Ayurvedic study. Followed by 17 (56.67%) think DHARA is important, 15 (50%) think TKDL is important, 12 (40%) think NLAM is important. 13(43.33%) think that ABIM is somewhat important.

8.9 Quality

Table No. 10- Classification as per quality of Ayurvedic E-resources

<i>Sr No</i>	<i>Quality Ayurvedic E-Resources?</i>	<i>Res</i>	<i>Perc</i>
1	Very poor quality	0	0.00
2	Poor quality	0	0.00
3	Somewhat high quality	8	26.67
4	High quality	16	53.33
5	Very high quality	6	20.00

The electronic resources should have some quality, which satisfy the need of the user. The analysis of table no. 10 clears that 16(53.33%) faculty members responded that the Ayurvedic Electronic resources are having high quality, followed by 8 (26.67%) responded these resources are having somewhat quality. 6 (20%) faculty members think that these are having very high quality.

8.10 Content Using Technique

Table No. 11- Classification as per type of using content

<i>Sr no</i>	<i>How do you use the content of E-resources?</i>	<i>Never</i>		<i>Rarely</i>		<i>Sometimes</i>		<i>Frequently</i>		<i>Always</i>	
		<i>Res</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Res</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Res</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Res</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Res</i>	<i>Perc</i>
1	Read only	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.33	4	13.33	25	83.33
2	Download	0	0.00	2	6.67	10	33.33	10	33.33	8	26.67
3	Take print	0	0.00	9	30.00	3	10.00	11	36.67	7	23.33

Today there are various types using which users can access the electronic information. Here in the table no. 10 it get clear that 25(83.33%) were responded they always only read the resources, following them 10 (33.33%) were download frequently and 11(36.67%) frequently takes the print out of the Ayurvedic Electronic Resources.

8.11 Advantages of Ayurvedic E-resources

Table No. 12- Classification as per advantages

Sr no	What are the advantages you find in accessing above Ayurvedic E-resources?	1-5%		6-25%		26-50%		51-75%		76<	
		Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc
1	Less time in searching	0	0.00	1	3.33	6	20.00	14	46.67	9	30.00
2	Availability of the journal much Before the printed copy	0	0.00	1	3.33	9	30.00	12	40.00	8	26.67
3	Simultaneous usage	1	3.33	2	6.67	11	36.67	11	36.67	5	16.67
4	Easy accessibility	3	10.00	2	6.67	8	26.67	14	46.67	3	10.00
5	Downloading facility	3	10.00	5	16.67	3	10.00	14	46.67	5	16.67
6	Author can be contacted Directly through E-mail	3	10.00	3	10.00	9	30.00	6	20.00	9	30.00
7	Archival facility	2	6.67	2	6.67	4	13.33	18	60.00	4	13.33

Analysis of table no. 12 shows the faculty member responded that the Ayurvedic Electronic Resources has more that 50% advantages. Here 18 (60%) responded that the Ayurvedic Electronic has advantage of archival facility, following 14(46.67%) responded these resources are easy accessible, need less time in searching and these resources can download. 9 (30%) faculty member responded that user can make contact to the original author throw email. But 12 (40%) were happy with printing advantage facility.

8.12 Problem in using Ayurvedic Electronic Resources

Table No. 13- Classification as per experience of problem in using

Sr no	What problems do you experience when you access Ayur. E-resources?	Not at All		Not Really		Undecided		Somewhat		Very Much	
		Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc
1	Inadequate infrastructure facilities	1	3.33	0	0.00	17	56.67	7	23.33	5	16.67
2	Very short time to access	2	6.67	9	30.00	9	30.00	10	33.33	0	0.00
3	Power failure	8	26.67	11	36.67	9	30.00	2	6.67	0	0.00
4	Low speed of Internet	5	16.67	3	10.00	9	30.00	10	33.33	3	10.00
5	Poor personal assistance	2	6.67	7	23.33	15	50.00	2	6.67	4	13.33

After analysing the table no. 13 it is cleared with the response of faculty member 17(56.67%) were undecided that whether they are experiencing the inadequate infrastructure facility problem and 15 (50%) were responded that they were undecided with poor personal assistance in using Ayurvedic electronic Resources. 11 (36.67%) were no really facing power failure problem.

8.13 Problems in accessing Ayurvedic Electronic Resources

Table No. 14- Classification as per accessing problem Ayurvedic Electronic Resources

Sr no	Which Problem you have faces for accessing E-Resources?	Not at All		Not Really		Undecided		Somewhat		Very Much	
		Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc	Res	Perc
1	Connectivity of Internet	0	0.00	8	26.67	7	23.33	12	40.00	3	10.00
2	Costly	0	0.00	4	13.33	6	20.00	13	43.33	7	23.33
3	Poor Read Ability	0	0.00	17	56.67	11	36.67	2	6.67	0	0.00
4	Unwanted Information's	0	0.00	4	13.33	11	36.67	9	30.00	6	20.00

In the table No. 14 faculty members show their response for the problems which they are facing in accessing the Ayurvedic Electronic Resources. 17 (56.67%) were facing the problem of poor read ability, following them 13 (43.33%) were facing problem of cost and 12 (40%) were facing the problem with connectivity of Internet.

8.14 Future of Electronic Resources

Table No. 15- Classification as per future of Electronic Resources

Sr No	Do you think that Electronic Resources will overcome traditional printed resources?	Res	Perc
1	Strongly Disagree	3	10.00
2	Disagree	5	16.67
3	Neutral	6	20.00
4	Agree	14	46.67
5	Strongly Agree	2	6.67

In the table no. 15 the faculty member expressed their opinion on will the electronic resources overcome on traditional printed resources. 14(46.67%) were agree that the electronic resources will overcome on traditional resources.

9. MAJOR FINDINGS:

- ✚ All the faculty members are aware with Ayurvedic Electronic Resources and they are frequently using them.
- ✚ Teaching, Research and self improvement are the main purpose behind using these Ayurvedic Electronic resources.
- ✚ 60% faculty member responded that they were satisfied with these resources.
- ✚ Faculty members are very much interested in using electronic resources.
- ✚ Majority of faculty member responded that these resources are important.
- ✚ 53.33% were responded that Ayurvedic Resources are having High quality.
- ✚ All of the faculty members were using electronic resource at their residence.
- ✚ Faculty members were using the content by reading them.

SUGGESTION:

- ✚ Still most of the faculty members need personal assistance for using resources.
- ✚ Library should have to increase their infrastructure regarding Ayurvedic Electronic Resource uses in the library.
- ✚ Central Library has to create more awareness on e-resources.
- ✚ Library needs to arrange various orientation and training programs for faculty members for the optimum use of available e-resources.

7. CONCLUSION

The present study reveals that the faculty members of Sunil Ramsingh Chunawale Ayurved Mahavidyalay, Chikhli are using Ayurvedic electronic resources and they were satisfied with them. Lack of Personal assistance in using the electronic is a problem before them so the central library should organise the orientation program for the faculty member. Faculty member feels different advantages in using Ayurvedic electronic resources.

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