

USE OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES AMONG RESEARCH SCHOLARS IN ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI: A CASE STUDY

A. Lavanya
Ph.D Research Scholar,
Department of Library and Information Science,
Alagappa University
Karaikudi
Mail I.D: lavanyamphil92@gmail.com

&
Dr.A.Thirunavukkarasu
University Librarian
Alagappa University
Karaikudi

ABSTRACT

The Study analysed that use of Use of Electronic Information Resources among Research Scholars in Alagappa University. The data were collected with the help of a questionnaire designed for gathering the Research Scholars opinions about the electronic information resources. Sample survey was used as the study method. It is the most commonly used convenience random sampling method. 60.71% of the respondents belong to Female category, 28.57% of the respondents belong to the age group of 29-34, 61.90, of the respondents belong to the category of Ph.D., study 36.90% respondents belong to the using the e-resource daily, 25% respondents belong to the purpose of to get books issue/ return, study 23.80 % respondents belong to the using the e-resource E-books,25% respondents belong to the purpose of to get books issue/ return, 28.57% respondents belong to the access of Department, 42.86% respondents Using E-Resources of Course work,25% respondents Save Time, 42.86% respondents' use of E-Resources in Monthly, 46.43% respondents satisfied.

Keywords: Electronic resources, E-journal, E-books, E-image, CD-ROM Databases

INTRODUCTION

The digital generation students are well versed with technological aspects of 21 st century, but the vast information on the web and dynamic nature of the technology throws new challenges in understanding the form of information and utilizing it in effective way.

The impact of technologies like CD-ROMs, multimedia, computer networks, Internet, etc. have lead to a paperless society. Changes in technology in recent years have dramatically altered how information is accessed, stored and disseminated. Whereas information provision in academic libraries was previously based upon the collection of physical library materials, it is now increasingly the case that academic libraries are moving into the virtual arena. With

advances in technology and e-publishing access to data on a neighbourhood, regional, national and international basis, by overcoming the traditional barriers of time and space has become easy. The electronic resources square measure systems during which data is hold on electronically and created accessible through electronic systems and pc networks.

E-RESOURCES

Electronic resources represent Associate in Nursing more and more necessary part of the gathering building activities of libraries. “Electronic resources” check with those materials that need pc access, whether or not through a private pc, mainframe, or handled mobile device. They may either be accessed remotely via the web or regionally. Some of the most frequently encountered types are:

E-journal

E-books

Full-text

Indexing and abstracting databases

Reference databases

Numeric and statistical databases

E-image

E-audio/visual resources

TYPES OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES

1. CD ROM: may be a pre-pressed optical disk that contains information. The name is Associate in nursing word form that stands for "Compact Disc Read-Only Memory". Computers will browse CD-ROMs, but cannot write on the CD-ROM's which are not writable or erasable. Until the mid-2000s, CD-ROMs were popularly used to distribute software for computers and video game consoles. Some CDs, referred to as increased CDs, hold both computer data and audio with the latter capable of being played on a CD player, while data (such as software or digital video) is merely usable on a laptop (such as ISO 9660 format computer CD-ROMs).

2. Electronic Books: Libraries now provides access to a variety of electronic books, as well as the other printed works (such as essays, poems, or historical documents).Some of these electronic books and texts area unit a part of massive, searchable databases.

3. Electronic Journals: Most academic libraries now have an offline E-Journals Database to help you find journal materials that is useful to users and an online versions of e-journals which the library subscribe to have access to current journal publication.

4. Online Database: Is a web based filing system designed to store information. It is a information accessible from a network, including from the Internet. Most academic libraries now subscribe to online databases of books and journals that are relevant to the University curriculum which will help to facilitate teaching and learning in the University environment.

5. Online Sources: Online sources are materials that are available online. It will be a web newspaper, magazine or television website such as NBC or CNN. Peer-reviewed journals, Webpages, forums and blogs are also online sources. Some other names for on-line sources area unit 'electronic 'sources,' net 'sources and 'internet' sources. These are very useful electronic information resources which many libraries are now making available to satisfy the urgent needs of their user community.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ananda et,al (2017) the present research article emphasis the use and awareness of Electronic Information Resources among UG & PG students of T John College, the study identifies the awareness of e-information resources among students i.e. 81% opined that they are aware of Electronic Information Resources and 19% opined that they are not aware of Electronic information Resources. Students use E-resources for Project Work i.e.74.07%, followed by preparing class notes 64.19%. The students use EIR for Social Networking i.e. 56.79%, followed by 55.55% for preparing assignments and 43.02% for entertainment purpose. The present study was carried out by Questionnaire–Survey method for data collection. A structured questionnaire was prepared in view of objectives and 120 questionnaires were distributed among UG & PG students of T John College 100 i.e. 83.33% filled in questionnaire were received in response.

Das et al (2013) this paper is an attempt to study the issues of Electronic Information Resources access, awareness and use by science research scholars of Berhampur University, Berhampur, Odisha with a view to survey the exposure of research scholars to Electronic Information Resources. Also it aims to highlight the problems encountered by the users and suggests some remedial measures for its improvement. A structured questionnaire was distributed among Full time and part time science research scholars, out of which eleven Full Time and twelve Part time research scholars responded to this survey. The study confirmed that the science research scholars are aware of the e-resources and various types of e-

resources, e-databases and e-journals. It suggests for the improvement in the access facilities and most particularly increases the web resources to support their research activities. Survey method has been adopted to accomplish the study. In the present study the questionnaire method has been adopted to collect information from the both fulltime and part time research scholars working in various departments in science. The design of questionnaires concerned with the research scholars imitative and interest, research support facilities, library facilities and services, library tests and techniques etc.

Aina (2014) previous researches on the availability and utilization of Internet Resources for teaching and research by Academic Staff of Babcock University (BU) have found out that there was low pattern of usage of library electronic databases. This paper investigates the further factors of the awareness, accessibility and use of electronic resources among academic Staff of Babcock University Business School. This study was carried out among one hundred and eighteen academic staff in the Babcock Business School. The study was conducted among academic staff of Babcock Business School of Babcock University Ilishan-Remo Gun State Nigeria. It utilized the survey research design. The entire population of study is 116. Simple random technique was adopted. Questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. One hundred (100) copies of Questionnaire were administered among faculty members of BBS with 85% return rate. The data collected were analyzed by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) the data collected showed that there are more male respondents (54.1 %) than female respondents (45.9%). This implies that there is more male academic staff than female in Babcock University Business School.

Malarvizhi & Sarangapani (2016) have carried out a study with an aim to first evaluate the usage of electronic information resources by the faculty members of Karunya University, Coimbatore. The purpose of the study is to fulfil the academic needs of the faculty members and it covers the usage of electronic resources namely Internet, E-Journals, online resources, CD ROM and online resources. A well-structured questionnaire was distributed among faculty members to collect the necessary data. It described the problems faced by faculty while using the electronic resources and find out the level of satisfaction about the electronic information sources and services. The survey was conducted by means of a structured questionnaire circulated among hundred and fifty faculty members working in various departments and schools of Karunya University. Out of 150 questionnaires distributed, 135 were received back. Also among which ten questionnaires were not taken

into consideration as it was not completed fully. So, 125 questionnaires were taken into consideration and were analyzed for the purpose of this study.

Singh & Mahapatra (2017) in his study had tried to find out the students and faculty members in nursing institutions in India are not that much aware of making use of electronic sources of information. The present study is confined to four leading nursing colleges in Northern India. Findings show that 18.27% (n=36) of the respondents lack proper training on using online sources and that nearly 90% (n=175) of the respondents believe that their work will suffer without access to e-resources. In terms of satisfaction level towards e-resources usage, 11.40% (n=22) of the respondents were fully satisfied, 9.33% (n=18) dissatisfied, while the rest showed somewhat mixed levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. Home is one of the most preferred places by 53.89% (n=104) of the respondents to access e-resources as compared to 15.59% (n=29) who prefer to use the library.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the frequency of research scholars visit the library
2. To find the purpose of visit the library
3. To find out the frequency of access the E-Resources
4. To find the level of satisfaction
5. To identify the purpose of using E-Resources

METHODOLOGY

The researcher found the questionnaires method and convenience random sampling method for collecting data more suitable for this paper as the study focuses on gathering data from large number of respondents representing a specific population. So, the present study adopts these methods. The researcher prepared questionnaire with 12 questions to be answered by the respondents about the level and purpose of using social networking sites of the 100 questionnaires distributed 84 were taken for the analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table.1 Gender -wise Distribution of Respondents

S.No	Gender	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	33	39.29
2	Female	52	60.71
Total		84	100

Table: 1 shows the gender wise distribution of respondents. Table indicates that 60.71% of the respondents belong to Female category, and 39.29% belong to the male category. Majority of the respondents belong to the female category

Table. 2 Distribution of Respondents by Age-wise

S.No	Age	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	23-28	12	14.29
2	29-34	24	28.57
3	35-39	19	22.62
4	40-45	21	25
5	Above 46	8	9.52
Total		84	100

Table 2 reveal the distribution of respondents by age-wise. It is evident from table 2 that among the overall 84 respondents, 28.57% of the respondents belong to the age group of 29-34, 22.62% belong to 35-39, 25 % of the respondents belong to 40-45, 14.29% of the respondents belong to 23-28, 9.52 of the respondents belong to age group of above 46.

Table.3 Qualification –Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Status Level	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	M.Phil	32	38.10
2	Ph.D.	52	61.90
Total		84	100

Table 3 shows that 61.90, of the respondents belong to the category of Ph.D. Scholars followed by 38.10% belong to M.Phil scholars, 10.71% belong to M.Phil. Scholars, 42.86% and belong to Ph.D. Scholar 36.

Table .4 Visiting the library –Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Visiting the Library	No.of Respondents	Percentage
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1	Yes	68	80.95
2	No	16	19.04
Total		84	100

Table 4 shows that 61.90, of the respondents belong to the category of Ph.D. Scholars followed by 38.10% belong to M.Phil scholars, 10.71% belong to M.Phil. Scholars, 42.86% and belong to Ph.D. Scholar 36.

Table.5 Frequently use your library–Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Using the library	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	31	36.90
2	Twice in a week	22	26.19
3	Once in a week	16	19.05
4	Once in a month	9	10.71
5	Rarely	6	7.14
Total		84	100

Table 5 reveals the Frequency of usage Electronic Information resources distribution of Respondents. In This study 36.90% respondents belong to the using the e-resource daily, 26.19 % respondents using the usage electronic information resources Twice in a week, 19.05% respondents belong to the once in a month ,10.71 % respondents belong to electronic information resources in a once in a month, 7.14% respondents belong to used in rarely.

Table. 6 Types of Electronic Information Sources

S.No	Types	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	E-books	20	23.80
2	E-Magazine	18	21.42
3	Online library	12	14.28
4	E-Newspapers	10	11.90

5	CD-ROM Databases	13	15.47
6	E-Courseware	11	13.09
Total		84	100

Table 6. Reveals the Frequency of usage Electronic Information resources distribution of Respondents. In This study 23.80 % respondents belong to the using the e-resource E-books, 21.42 % respondents using the usage electronic information resources-Magazine, 15.47 % respondents belong to CD-ROM databases,14.28 % respondents belong to electronic information resources in a Online library, 13.09 % respondents belong to used in E-courseware,11.90% respondents belong to the used in E-Newspapers.

Table.7 Purpose of visiting the library–Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Purpose	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	To get books issue/ return	21	25
2	To consult research journals/ periodicals	14	16.67
3	To get photocopy/printout of reading material	11	13.10
4	To collect material for assignment	17	20.10
5	To collect material for research	14	16.67
6	To use Internet resources e-journal	7	8.33
Total		84	100

Table 7 reveals the Purpose of visiting the library–Wise distribution of Respondents. In This study 25% respondents belong to the purpose of to get books issue/ return, 20.10% To collect material for assignment, 16.67% respondents to consult research journals / periodicals,

16.67% respondents to collect material for research, 13.10% respondents To get photocopy/printout of reading material, 8.33% respondents To use Internet resources e-journal.

Table. 8 Location of access E-resources–Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Location	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Library	21	25
2	Computer Centre	19	22.62
3	Department	24	28.57
4	Hostel	12	14.29
5	Others	8	9.52
Total		84	100

Table 8 reveals the Location of access E-resources–Wise Distributions of Respondents. In this study 28.57% respondents belong to the access of Department, 25% respondents access of Library, 22.62% respondents access of Computer centre, 14.29% respondents access of hostel, 9.52% respondents access of others.

Table 9. Purpose of using E-Resources –Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Using E-Resources	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Course Work	36	42.86
2	Research Work	23	27.38
3	To get current information	16	19.05
4	Prepare assignment/ Notes	9	10.05
Total		84	100

Table 9 reveals the Purpose of using E-Resources –Wise Distributions of Respondents. In this study 42.86% respondents Using E-Resources of Course work, 27.38% respondents Using E-Resources of Research work, 19.05% respondents Using E-Resources

of to get current information, 10.05% respondents Using E-Resources of prepare assignment/ Notes.

Table.10 Benefits of E-Resources–Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Benefits	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to date information	20	23.81
2	Save Time	21	25
3	Faster access of information	13	15.48
4	Easy to read format	7	8.3
5	Links to other e-resources	18	21.43
6	Other	5	5.95
Total		84	100

Table 10 reveals the Benefits of E-Resources–Wise Distributions of Respondents. In this study 25% respondents Save Time, 23.81% respondents Up to date information, 21.43% respondents Links to other e-resources, 15.48% respondents faster access of information, 8.3% respondents Easy to read format, 5.95% respondents of others.

Table. 11 Frequently using E-Resources–Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Using E-Resources	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Monthly	36	42.86
2	Quarterly	16	19.05
3	Half Yearly	23	27.38
4	Once in a year	9	10.71
Total		84	100

Table 11 reveals frequently using E-Resources–Wise Distributions of Respondents. In this study 42.86% respondents use of E-Resources in Monthly, 27.38% respondents use of

E-Resources in Half Yearly, 19.05% respondents Use of E-Resources in Quarterly, 10.71% respondents Use of E-Resources in Once in a year.

Table.12 Satisfaction Level–Wise Distributions of Respondents

S.No	Benefits	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Satisfied	39	46.43
2	Partially Satisfied	25	29.76
3	Not Satisfied	20	23.81
Total		84	100

Table 12 reveals the Satisfaction Level–Wise Distributions of Respondents. In this study 46.43% respondents satisfied, 29.76% respondents Partially Satisfied, 23.81% respondents Not Satisfied.

CONCLUSION

Apart from usage, as way because the laptop – mediate resources are involved, simple use is equally necessary for victimisation associate degree EIR as has been declared by Mooer (1959), an info retrieval system can tend to not be used whenever it's additional painful associate degreed difficult for a client to own info than for him to not have it. Library ought to give access to each kind of resources i.e. General resources apart from the subject related materials. Library ought to organize coaching programme to beat the anxiety of users.

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