

An Analytical Study on the Use of Electronic Resources by the Students and Research Scholars of Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract - This paper deals with E-resources such as E-book, E-journals, E-papers. Most of the students and scholars using the E-resources. E-resources plays an important role in the library and information science. Opinions regarding Frequency of library visit of the users, E-resources usage were gathered from 250 users out of which 200 valid questionnaire received from the scholars.

Keywords: E-resources, E-books, E-papers, E-encyclopedia, E-theses etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Development in Electronic publishing can be used efficiently and effectively to provide information to users pin-pointedly, exhaustively and in time. Today libraries are surrounded by networked data that is connected to vast ocean of internet based services.

Electronic information resources (or) simply electronic resources (E-resources) are information stored in electronic format in computer (or) computer related facilities (CD-ROMs, flash drives, digital libraries (or) the internet). Thus, Haridasan and Khan had defined electronic information resources as resources in which information is stored electrically and which are accessible through electronic system and networks.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Okonoko Vera Ngozi, *et.al* (2015) investigated the information seeking behavior of faculty members of the Federal University of petrol resources (FUPRE), The population of the study was the full time faculty members in FUPRE, The research finding shows that the respondents use books (print& online) as their preferred source of informations.

Mostofa, S.K Mamum, (2013) focused on how electronic information resources influence the information seeking process in the different faculty members of Darullshan University.

Khan and Dominic (2012) the use of the internet is vital in research in every university, they conducted a survey to

assess the extent of internet use by academic staff in Engineering Colleges of Moradabad.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study is the following Objectives

1. To identify frequency in the use of e-resources
2. To know the level of satisfaction among the students and scholars
3. To identify various format usage in e-resources
4. To find out the respondents using different type of e-resources
5. To examine the problem in access and utilization of e-resources.

IV.SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

Annamalai University has 49 departments and 10 faculties out of which 10 departments have been selected for the purpose of present study viz Arts and Science, Education and Indian Languages only.

V.DATA COLLECTION

The researcher has employed a well structured questionnaire for collecting the data from the 10 departments selected from the study. For each department, questionnaires given to selected twenty five students and scholars. In total out of 250, 200 respondents selected under simple random sampling.

VI.ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

Category	Questionnaire distributed	%	Questionnaire received	%
P.G Students	120	48.00	100	50.00
M.Phil. Scholars	80	32.00	60	30.00
Ph.D. Scholars	50	20.00	40	20.00
Total	250	100.00	200	100.00

Table 1 presents the distribution of the sample respondents. It shows the percentage of P.G Students, M.Phil. Scholars and Ph.D. Scholars of Annamalai University, Chidambaram, who participated in the study. Questionnaire were distributed to 250 users and 200 (80.00%) responded to the survey.

TABLE 2 GENDER WISE RESPONDENTS

Category	Male	%	Female	%
P.G Students	80	51.28	20	45.45
M.Phil. Scholars	42	26.93	18	40.91
Ph.D. Scholars	34	21.79	6	13.64
Total	156	100.00	44	100

Table 2 reveals the gender wise response of P.G Students and Scholars of Annamalai University. Among 80 (51.28%) P.G Student respondents, 20 (45.45%) are female, which is very less comparatively. 42 (26.93) M.Phil. Scholars were participated in the study, in which 18 (40.91) are female. Ph.D. scholar respondents are 34 (21.79) and about 6 (13.64) are female.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion, majority of the respondents are males.

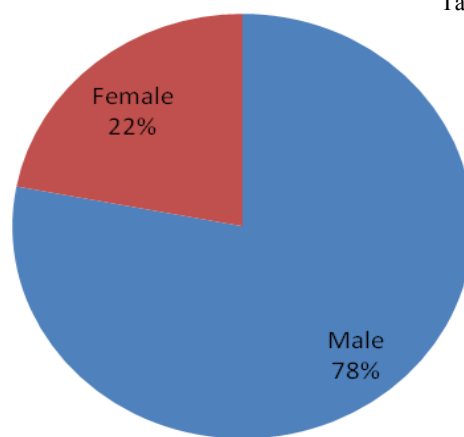


Fig.1 Gender wise Respondents

TABLE 3 BASED ON AWARENESS ABOUT E-RESOURCES

Category	No. of respondents	%
Yes	170	85.00
No	30	15.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 3 shows that more than 85% of respondents are having knowledge in e-resources and there is 15.00% of the respondents do not use the usage of e-resources.

TABLE 4 FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO THE LIBRARY

Frequency	P.G Students	%	M.Phil. Scholars	%	Ph.D Scholars	%
Daily	65	65.00	40	66.67	24	60.00
Twice a day	15	15.00	05	8.33	06	15.00
Weekly	06	06.00	03	5.00	04	10.00
Monthly	10	10.00	07	11.67	02	05.00
Occasionally	04	04.00	05	8.33	04	10.00
Total	100	100.00	60	100.00	40	100.00

Table 4 reveals the frequency of visit to the library. 66.67% M.Phil. Scholars visit the university library daily, while 65% of P.G Students and 60% of the Ph.D. Scholars also

uses Annamalai University library daily. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that at least 60% the P.G Students and Scholars use the library daily.

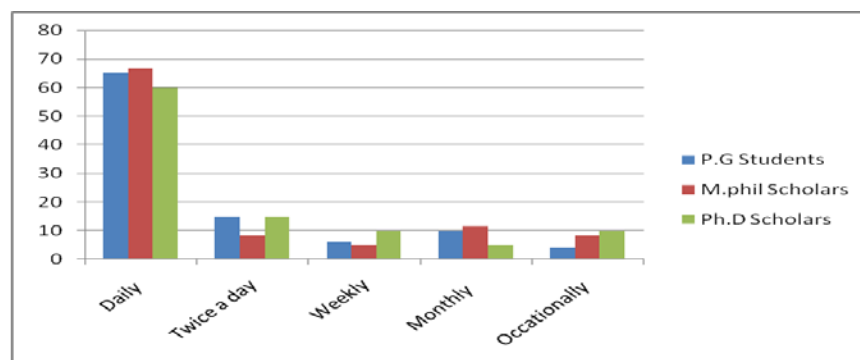


Fig. 2 Frequency of visit to the library

TABLE 5 TYPES OF E-RESOURCES

Frequency	P.G Students	%	M.Phil. Scholars	%	Ph.D Scholars	%	Total
E-journals	60	60.00	29	48.33	25	62.50	114
E-books	19	19.00	10	16.67	5	12.50	34
E-theses	10	10.00	11	18.33	8	20.00	29
E- magazines	6	6.00	8	13.33	-	-	14
E-encyclopedias	5	5.00	2	3.34	2	5.00	9
Total	100	100.00	60	100.00	40	100	200

Table 5 exhibits the type of e-resources used by the respondents. Among the P.G Student respondents 60.00% of them uses E-journals, 19.00% of them uses E-books, 10% uses E-theses, 06% E- magazines and 5% E-encyclopedias as preferred E-resources. Among the M.Phil. Scholars 29 out of 60 uses E-journals, 10 out of 60 of them uses E-books, 11 out of 60 uses E-theses, 8 out of 60

E- magazines and 2 out of 60 E-encyclopedias as preferred E-resources. While among the 40 majority Ph.D Scholars 25 uses E-journals, 5 uses E-books, 8 uses E-theses and only 2 uses E-encyclopedias as preferred E-resources. None of the Ph.D. scholar uses E- magazines. It is inferred from the above table that maximum of P.G Students, M.Phil. Scholars and Ph.D. Scholars use E-Journals.

TABLE 6 REASONS USING THE E-RESOURCES

Option	P.G Students	%	M.Phil. Scholars	%	Ph.D Scholars	%	Total	%
Subject related	75	71.42	40	38.09	30	28.57	105	52.50
My research work	15		10		5		30	15.00

Data in table 6 reveals reasons for using e-resources. Out of 200 respondents, majority of the P.G Students, M.Phil. Scholars and Ph.D. Scholars opines for using the e-resources to subject related (71.42%, 38.09% and 28.57 %) and followed by career development and article publication respectively.

VII.FINDINGS

1. Most of the respondents are male.
2. Most of the respondents (85%) have knowledge about e-resources.
3. It is found that most of the respondents visits the library daily for gathering recent information.
4. Most of the respondents (Students and Scholars) were satisfied with the usage of e-journals collection in the university library.
5. Most of respondents are aware of subject related information.

VIII.CONCLUSION

The survey provides knowledge about the respondents and usage of e-resources in the university library. This is quite natural in the present environment, Most of them uses of e-journals irrespective of their category. Some of the e-resources such as e-theses, e-magazines and e-encyclopedias are less used. It is concluded that, the users access behaviour and their utilization of e-resources provides a motivation for younger generation for improving the printed sources to electronic sources.

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