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User Perception to Analysis and Methods of Using Electronic Resources in Coimbatore District Engineering Colleges: A Study

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Abstract **- Academic libraries have for centuries played critically-important roles in supporting research in all subjects and disciplines within their host universities and colleges Rapid advances in technological innovations, affordable high bandwidth networks, explosive growth of web resources, sophisticated search engines, ever growing digital resources and changing information seeking behavior of users are greatly transforming the future of academic libraries. This study surveyed students' utilization of resources, services, and facilities of the academic libraries in colleges. The findings reveal that most of the respondents visited the library to accessing the e-resources. Google is the mostly preferred search engine for e-resource access. The majority of the respondents preferred the international journals for their studies.**
Keywords: Search Engine, E-Resources, Google, International Journal

I. INTRODUCTION

Academic libraries contribute in many significant ways to the missions of the colleges and universities. They are active partners in the teaching and research processes and support students and faculty through the provision of information resources and technology, spaces for individual and group work and study, programs and events, and assistance with finding, using, and evaluating information.

Wegner & Zemsky [1] Changes in technology and modes of academic work create new kinds of needs that libraries can help fulfill. In this sense the challenges libraries now face are the same ones that confront any contender in the expanding market for information: there is a continuing need to adapt to rapid change, to keep pace with new developments in technology and new competition in the industry.

Rani and Chinnasamy [2] investigated the influence of e-resources service and satisfaction about the usage of electronic resources by the students in self financing colleges affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. The study recommended that measures should be taken to increase the level of e-resources service among the students for increasing the usage of available electronic resources in the academic libraries.

Chandran [3] aims to explore the use and user perception of electronic resources in Siva Institute of Frontier Technology, India. A total number of 123 users were taken into account for the study through a questionnaire-based survey method. A well-structured questionnaire was designed and distributed to the selected 200 students and staff members. 123 copies of the questionnaires were returned dully filled in and the overall response rate was 61.50 percent. The questionnaire contained both open- and close-ended questions. The collected data were classified, analyzed, and tabulated by using simple statistical methods. This study covers the impact of electronic resources on students and faculty in their academic pursuit.

Sundareswari [4] Library functions a very important role in this fast changing go green of publishing. Their role includes identification of selection of information, its organization of management, storage retrieval and dissemination to right users at the right time at right place at right price and in right format. The goal of any academic libraries is to meet the teaching, research and other information needs of the user. Engineering colleges prove to be one of the major solutions to the existing problems of budget crunches among the libraries and information centers. The advent of E-publishing has brought a revolution in journal publication, subscription and access delivery mechanism.

Reed and Meinke [5] Suggested that academic librarians in the United States have provided instruction designed to help patrons effectively navigate and use the resources and services provided by the library. Today we refer to this type of learning experience in terms of "information literacy." As digitization has shaped the ways that we access and share information, so, too, has information literacy evolved to represent a more nuanced relationship between the people who create and consume information and the systems we use to communicate in a networked world. With its heavy focus on copyright and licensing, outreach and education about open educational resources (OER) provide a perfect opportunity to explore how concepts of information literacy can guide our work with faculty, staff, and administrators who are new to open education or who have fallen prey to misinformation about OER.

II. OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of the research study is to lay down the objectives precisely. It may be mentioned in the form of questions to be answered or it may be in the form of an explanation to a particular issue or phenomenon.

1. To analyze the awareness level of e-resources.
2. To analyze the access frequency of e-resources.
3. To identify the search engines used for e-learning.
4. To identify the type of journals preferred by the user.
5. To find the access location of e-resources utilization.

III. METHODOLOGY

The user study questionnaire includes the single choice, multiple choice and rating scales questions. Questionnaire is distributed to the students and faculty members of selected engineering colleges.

In Coimbatore District there are 62 Engineering colleges. Out of 62 E ngineering Colleges 38 s elf-financing Engineering Colleges only selected on the basis of convenient by sampling. The researcher has distributed 30 questionnaires to each institution and totally 1140 questionnaires are distributed among the selected Engineering colleges on random sampling and as per the requirement of the objectives of the present study. Out of 1140 questionnaires 1026 questionnaires are received from the respondents.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

The study deals with analysis and interpretation of "User's Perception to analysis and methods of using Electronic Resources in Coimbatore District Engineering Colleges". It includes the details about gender based response, aware of E-Resources, Access frequency, search engine used, Methods of browsing data and Access location of e-resources.

TABLE I GENDER-BASED PARTICIPANT RESPONSE

Gender	No of Responses	Percentage
Male	684	66.67
Female	342	33.33

Table I shows the gender-based participant response for the questionnaire. Out of the 1026 participants, 66.67% are male and 33.33% are female.

TABLE II NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF THE E-RESOURCES

Aware of E-Resources	No of Responses	Percentage
Yes	945	92.06
No	81	7.94

Table II depicts the number of people who are aware of the E-resources. 945 (92.06%) persons are aware of the E-resources and 81 (7.94%) persons are not aware of the E-resources.

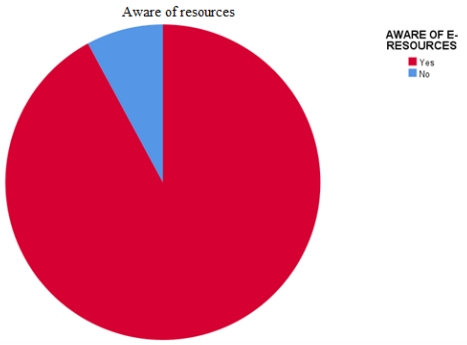

Fig. 1 Number of people who are aware of the E-resources

TABLE III ACCESS FREQUENCY OF THE E-RESOURCES

Access Frequency	No of Responses	Percentage
Daily	371	36.11
Once in Week	297	28.97
Twice in Week	195	19.05
Once in a Month	102	9.92
Rarely	61	5.95

Table III depicts the graph showing the access frequency of the E-resources. 371 (36.11%) people access the E-resources daily, 297 (28.97%) access them weekly once and 195 (19.05%) access the E-resources twice in a week. 102 (9.92%) people access the resources once in a month and 61 (5.95%) people use them rarely.

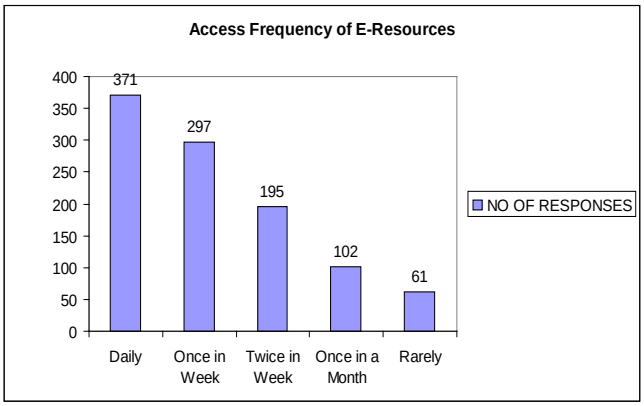

Fig. 3 Access frequency of the E-resources

Table IV shows the analysis result of the search engine used for the E-learning purpose. 240 (23.41%) persons use Google and Yahoo for E-learning, 627 (61.11%) persons use Google for E-learning, 57 (5.56%) persons use Bing for E-learning, 12 (1.19%) use Baidu, 37 (3.57%) use Yahoo and 53 (5.16%) use Ask.com.

TABLE IV ANALYSIS RESULT OF THE SEARCH ENGINE USED FOR THE E-LEARNING PURPOSE

Search Engine Types	No of Responses	Percentage
Google, Yahoo	240	23.41
Google	627	61.11
Bing	57	5.56
Baidu	12	1.19
Yahoo	37	3.57
Ask.com	53	5.16

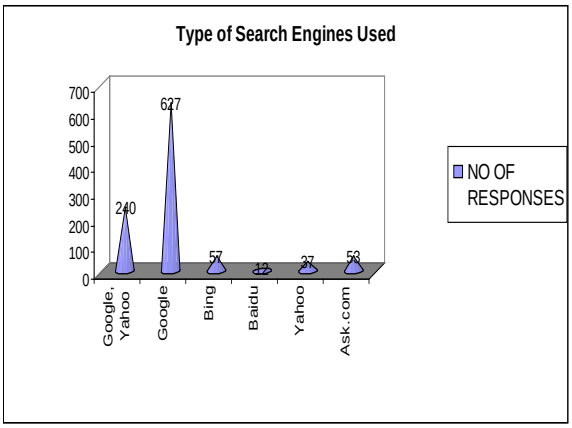

Fig. 4 Analysis result of the search engine used for the E-learning purpose

TABLE V TYPES OF METHODS USED FOR BROWSING THE E-LEARNING RESOURCES

Browsing Methods	No. of Responses	Percentage
Type the web address, Use search engines	179	17.46
Type the web address	419	40.87
Use search engines	415	40.48
Use subscription database	12	1.19

Table V shows the types of methods used for browsing the E-learning resources. 179 (17.46%) persons type the web address and use search engines. 419 (40.87%) persons type the web address for browsing the E-learning resources, 415 (40.48%) persons use search engines for browsing the E-learning resources and 12 (1.19%) use subscription database for browsing the E-learning resources.

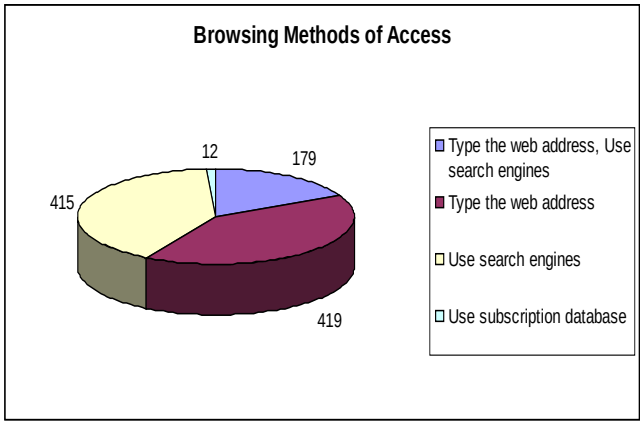

Fig. 5 Browsing methods of the E-learning resources

TABLE VI TYPE OF JOURNALS PREFERRED THROUGH THE ONLINE SEARCH

PREFERRED JOURNALS	NO OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
National Journals	309	30.16
International Journals	432	42.06
National & International Journals	285	27.78

Table VI shows the type of journals preferred through the online search. 309 (30.16%) persons prefer the National journals, 432 (42.06%) persons prefer the International Journals and 285 (27.78%) persons prefer the National and International Journals.

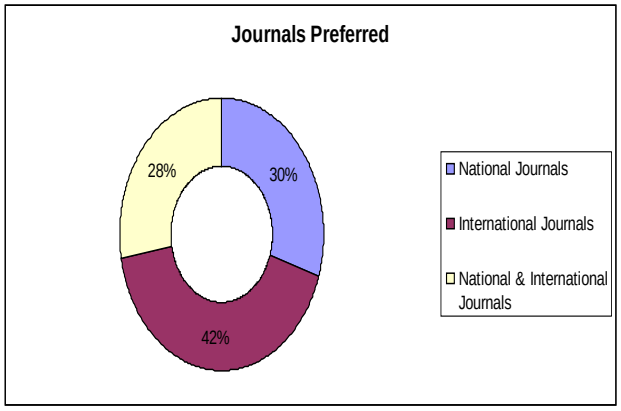

Fig. 6 Type of journals preferred through the online search

TABLE 7 ACCESS LOCATION OF THE E-RESOURCE

Parameters	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Library	586 (57.12%)	322 (31.34%)	81 (7.89%)	33 (3.22%)	4 (0.39%)	1026
Department	265 (25.83%)	521 (50.78%)	208 (20.27%)	20 (1.95%)	12 (1.17%)	1026
Internet Center	318 (30.99%)	366 (35.67%)	187 (18.23%)	114 (11.11)	41 (4.01%)	1026
Personal Computer	362 (35.28%)	432 (42.11%)	171 (16.67%)	41 (4.01%)	20 (1.95%)	1026
Mobile Phone	513 (50%)	334 (32.55%)	106 (10.33%)	49 (4.78%)	24 (2.34%)	1026

Table VII shows the access location of the E-resource. 586 (57.12%) persons strongly agree with the usage of library for accessing the E-resource. 265 (25.83%) persons strongly agree with the usage of department for accessing the E-resource, 318 (30.99%) persons strongly agree with the usage of Internet center for accessing the E-resource, 362 (30.28%) persons and 513 (50%) persons strongly agree with the usage of personal computer and mobile phone for accessing the E-resource.

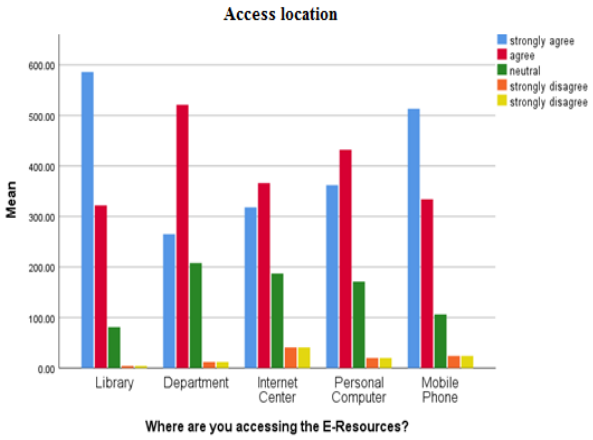

Fig. 7 Graph depicting the access location of the E-resource

V. FINDINGS

1. The digital resources available in a l ibrary play prominent role in facilitating access to the required information to the user are an expediency manner. The finding of the awareness of e-resources stated that 945 persons are aware of the E-resources and 81 persons are not aware of the E-resources.
2. The finding of the search engines used for e-learning is the maximum of 627 (61.11%) persons use Google search engine for E-learning. The findings of the browsing methods of e-learning resources depict that 419 (40.87%) users are type the relevant web address for browsing the E-learning resources.
3. The findings of the journals preferred through online search implies 432 (42.06%) persons prefer the International Journals.
4. The findings of the access location of e-resources stated that the maximum of 586 (57.12%) persons strongly agree with the usage of library for accessing the E-resource. 521 (50.78%) persons agree with the usage of department for accessing the E-resource, 366 (35.67%) persons also agree with the usage of Internet center for accessing the E-resource, 432 (42.11%) persons agree with the usage of personal computer and 513 (50%) persons strongly agree with the usage of mobile phone for accessing the E-resource.

VI. CONCLUSION

From the results of the survey, it can be concluded that the students rely more frequently to the Internet resources for their information and scholastic needs. The advent of technologies and the rapid development of new ones, especially the Internet have changed the learning and researching behavior of the students from the traditional library resources to digital or Internet resources. The findings of this study indicate that the perception in libraries needs to change, and some of these changes should be made already in the preparatory stages of the profession. Google is the mostly used search engine for e-learning purposes. International journals are mostly preferred online search resources. Library is the most preferred place for accessing the e-resources.

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