
A Study on Usage and Impact of Electronic Information Services in Auxilium College, Vellore

A. Arogia Mary

Librarian, Auxilium College,
Gandhi Nagar, Vellore – 632 006,
Tamil Nadu, India

Email: arogiamaryalibrarian@auxiliumcollege.edu.in

Abstract

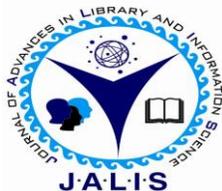
The Library and information centre is significant in any educational institution. The changing background of information delivery arrangement from print to electronic has played a phenomenal role in improving the usage of the Library. Therefore, the libraries are involved in subscribing to several online databases of electronic resources to generate various Electronic Information Services (EISs). The purpose of this study is to analyze users' frequency of visits to the Auxilium College library, the purpose of using electronic resources, information literacy, Respondents consultation for current Information, Information seeking behaviour of respondents and dependence on the Internet for writing thesis/research papers.

Keywords

Electronic Information; Auxilium College library;
Dependence on the Internet

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in



Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
ISSN: 2277-2219 Vol. 10. No.3. 2021. pp.139-146

1. Introduction:

The role of e-resources and services is circulating knowledge with a specific aim. They excel in delivering information of current value and interest to the user community. Today resources are considered the essential components in the information communication process. A robust e-book/ e-journal base satisfies the requirements of a maximum number of users. Efficiency in managing the e-resources and services unit is of paramount importance, without which utmost benefits cannot be achieved. Thus, the e-resources and services unit should be streamlined and managed more efficiently to improve the benefits accruing from journals and research papers. Electronic resources offer several advantages to libraries and users, authors, editors, publishers, and archivists. The advantages are

- Low cost of production compared to print documents.
- The cost of publication and distribution is less than the print versions.
- Laminates printing, binding and postage costs.
- Allow interactive facilities.
- Facilitate easy duplication into new media and distribution.
- Integration of different media (Image, Sound, Video, etc.)
- Saves library storage space.
- Provide hyperlinks to additional related resources

2. Profile of sample unit:

Auxilium College (Autonomous), founded by the Salesian Sisters of Don Bosco in 1954. It is situated on the river palar in North Tamilnadu, in a fast-developing town called Vellore. 'Auxilium' is proud to be the first women's college in the then 'North Arcot' District and has "Knowledge and Virtue" as its motto. It has been steadily progressing towards its goal, to create women of social transformation. The college is committed to serving the economically weak, socially backward and needy students. Auxilium college is a Grant-in-Aid Institution recognized by the UGC under sections 2f and 12B. The college was privileged to have been affiliated with the prestigious University of Madras and gradually came under the jurisdiction of Thiruvalluvar University after the bifurcation of colleges in October 2002. It acquired the status of Autonomy in the year 2007.

The Central Library of this college maintains the International Standards. The Library is computerized by Autolib software with RFID (Radio Frequency Identification), well-protected with fire alarms and an RFID security gate. Searching, issuing and returning of books are done via automation and online processing.

3. Review of Literature

Mary, A. Arogiya and Balasubramanian, P., (2019), Electronic resources have become very popular in the modern world. Today the academic libraries are procuring more and more e-resources for their libraries. This paper reviews the uses of e-resources by the users of university libraries in Tamil Nadu. The study's main objectives are: to know the type of electronic resources accessed by the users, study the awareness of E-resources by faculty and research scholars, and identify the problems faced while accessing electronic information services. Leo Appleton(2016) found that the e- resources are widely available to the industry, minimal qualitative investigation has been done to cast its impact upon teaching and learning and how it is viewed by those who have access to it. The findings of the research are entirely qualitative. They are reported through a sequence of annotated quotations, which reveal personal experiences and perceptions of using electronic library resources and the influence and impact they have had on teaching and learning activities. Manzuch (2011) stated and compared the collaborative networks of memory institutions, museums, archives and libraries. This study concluded that memory institutions are engaged in establishing resource sharing networks with the same type of institutions. Onoriode et al. (2012) highlighted the issues in ICT planning and implementation in academic libraries in Nigeria. They studied ICT policy guidance for academic libraries and the training for personnel among academic libraries in Nigeria. This study concluded that academic libraries should take initiatives to implement ICT applications and the library administrators in Nigeria have to bridge the gap between developed countries and themselves.

4. Statement of Problem

Information technology has thrown a new experiment to the libraries. The technology has exposed a significant impact on the services of the libraries. Access to Information through the Internet has changed the role of libraries. Libraries now have both

printed documents and electronic documents that can be stored, accessed and delivered as and when required; therefore, the services of the libraries are not confined within the four walls but one integrated into local, regional, national and international networks. The present study is how respondents depend on the Library for their information needs.

5. Objectives of the study

- To study the purpose and frequency of using the electronic resources available in the Auxilium Collelibrary
- To analyze the impact of electronic resources and services on the academic work of the users
- To Provide suitable suggestions to improve the e-resources and e-services for the benefit of users

6. Hypotheses

H₀: There is no significant association between the Profile of respondents and Dependence on the Internet for writing this is / Research papers

H₁: There is a significant association between the Profile of respondents and Dependence on the Internet for writing this is / Research papers.

7. Scope of the study

Any information source available in an electronic format that can be used to meet users' information requirements is termed an e-resource. Under this study, the researcher analyses purpose of using library resources, respondents' consultation for the current information, method of information seeking, frequency in the use of the Internet, method of information handling and their awareness about copyright act.

8. Methodology

This study is based on the survey method. A structured questionnaire was designed to collect data from the users of Auxilium College Library, Vellore, keeping in mind the study's primary objectives. The researcher randomly distributed 100 questionnaires to the users of Auxilium College Library and received only 82 fully completed questionnaires. So the researcher further executed further analysis based on the 82 respondents only.

9. Limitations of the study

- ✓ The sample size is minimal. Only 82 respondents are selected for the study.
- ✓ The primary data collected for the present study is between February' to March 2020.
- ✓ The validity and dependability of the data depends on the openness of the responses from the respondents

It is evident from Table 2 that, maximum of 31 (37.80%) belong to the age group of 36 – 45 years, 27 (32.93%) of them fall under the age group between 25 - 35 years, 16 (19.51%) of them belong to the age group of below 25 years, and 8 (9.76%) of them are above 45 years.

10. Analysis and interpretation of data

Table 1: Status of Users

Sl. No	Status of Users	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	M.Phil. Scholars	13	15.85
2.	Ph.D. Scholars	7	8.54
3.	Assistant Professors	58	70.73
4.	Associate professors	4	4.88
Total		82	100

From table 1, it is found that the majority of the respondents (70.73 per cent) were belonged to the category of Assistant Professors followed by M.Phil. Scholars, Ph.D. Scholars and Associate professors constitute 15.85 per cent, 8.54 per cent and 4.88 per cent, respectively.

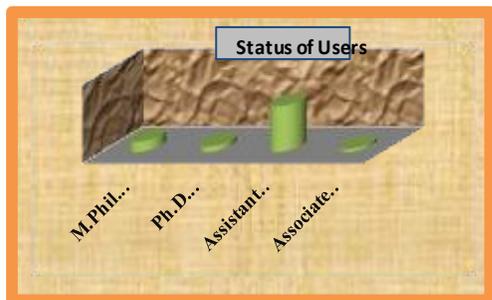


Fig. 1: Status of Users

Table 2: Age of Respondents

Sl.No	Age of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 25 years	16	19.51
2.	Between 25-35 years	27	32.93
3.	Between 36-45 years	31	37.80
4.	Above 45 years	8	9.76
Total		82	100

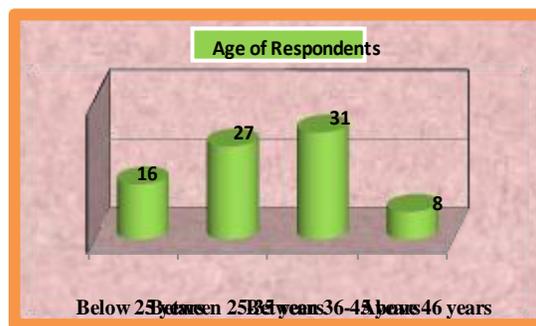


Fig. 2: Age of Respondents

Table 3: Frequency of visit

Sl.No	Frequency of visit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	1	1.22
2.	Weekly	35	42.68
3.	Monthly	34	41.46
4.	Occasionally	12	14.63
Total		82	100

It is seen from the Table3, maximum of 35 respondents (42.48 per cent) or visits the college library weekly, followed by 34 (41.46 per cent) go to the Library monthly, 12 (14.63 per cent) occasionally and only a meagre number of respondents (1.22 per cent) daily go to the Library.

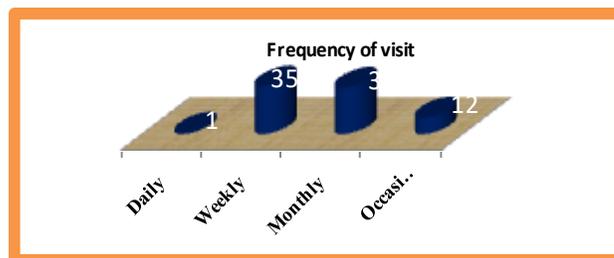


Fig. 3: Frequency of visit

Table 4: Purpose of Using Library Resources

Sl. No	Purpose of Using Library Resources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Preparing Note	46	56.10
2.	Writing Research Paper	19	23.17
3.	Preparing a Bibliography	1	1.22
4.	For a Project Work	11	13.41
5	Other (Assignment)	5	6.10
Total		82	100

Table 4 depicts that 46 (56.10 per cent) of them opined that they use the academic Library for preparing notes followed by writing research paper, preparing a bibliography, for project work, and assignment purpose, which constitutes 23.17 per cent, 1.22 per cent, 13.41 per cent and 6.10 per cent respectively. It is concluded from the above table that most of the respondents use the Library to prepare notes.

Table 5: Respondents' consultation for current information

Sl.No	Respondents consultation for current information	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Book	16	19.51
2.	Journal	53	64.63
3.	Encyclopedia	9	10.98
4.	Bibliography	4	4.88
Total		82	100

It is understood from Table 5 that a maximum of 53 respondents (64.63 per cent) consult journals for current information, followed by books, Encyclopedia and Bibliography, which constitute 19.51 per cent, 10.98 per cent and 4.88 per cent, respectively. It is concluded that most of the respondents preferably consult journals for current information.

Table 6: Familiar with information literacy

Sl.No	Familiar with information literacy	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	68	82.93
2.	No	14	17.07

Total	82	100
-------	-----------	------------

It is found that 82.93 per cent of the respondents are well aware of information literacy, and 17.07 per cent are not familiar with information literacy.

Table 7: Method of Information seeking

Sl.No	Method of Information seeking	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Library Catalogue	14	17.07
2.	Bibliography from the article	30	36.59
3.	Search the database	28	34.15
4.	Other issue / Volume of Journal	10	12.20
Total		82	100

It is established that 36.59 per cent of the respondents refer to Bibliography from the article while information seeking followed by search the database, library catalogue and other issue/volume of the journal which constitute 34.15 per cent, 17.07 per cent and 12.20 respectively.

Table 8: Frequency in use of the Internet

Sl.No	Frequency in use of the Internet	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Always Online	6	7.32
2.	Every Day	70	85.37
3.	Few times a week	5	6.10
4.	Once a month	1	1.22
Total		82	100

It is interesting to know that 70 respondents (85.37 per cent) use the Internet everyday followed by always online, few times a week and once a month, which constitute 7.32 per cent, 6.10 per cent and 1.22 per cent respectively.

Table 9: Type of Internet Connection

Sl.No	Type of Internet Connection	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Lan connection	1	1.22
2.	Wi-Fi Connectivity	10	12.20
3.	Data Card	2	2.44
4.	Mobile Data	69	84.15

Total	82	100		drive			
Table 9 portrays that a maximum of 69 respondents (84.18 per cent) use mobile data for internet connection followed by Wi-Fi connectivity, data card and lan connection, which constitute 12.20 per cent, 2.44 per cent and 1.22 respectively.				2.	Save it on the computer in the forms of files and folder	68	82.93
				Total		82	100

Table 10:Searching Information with the Internet

Sl.No	Searching Information on the Internet	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Search Engine	37	45.12
2.	Open Access Journal directions	9	10.98
3.	Websites	30	36.59
4.	Data Bases (e-Shodhsindhu)	3	3.66
5.	Publisher	3	3.66
Total		82	100

It is known from Table 10 that, maximum of 37 respondents (45.12 per cent) use search engines for seeking information from the Internet followed by websites, open-access journal directions, databases and publishers, which constitute 36.59 per cent, 10.98 per cent, 3.66 and 3.66 per cent respectively.

Table 11:Type of Search engine used for information seeking

Sl.No	The search engine used for information seeking	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Google	81	98.78
2.	Alta Vista	0	0
3.	Bing	0	0
4.	Ask.com	0	0
5.	Wolfram Alpha	0	0
6.	Duck Duck Go	0	0
7.	Yahoo	1	1.22
Total		82	100

It is known that most of the respondents (98.78 per cent) use the google search engine, and very few use Yahoo.

Table 12:Methods of Information handling

Sl.No	Methods of Information handling	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Save it in a pen	14	17.07

It is understood that 82.93 per cent of respondents save the downloaded information in the forms of files and folders on a computer, and the rest save it in a pen drive.

Table 13:Respondents awareness about Copy right

Sl.No	Respondents awareness about Copy right	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	At the responding to the questionnaire	8	9.76
2.	One year back	14	17.07
3.	One to three years back	15	18.29
4.	Three to five years back	11	13.41
5.	More than five years	34	41.46
Total		82	100

It is established that a maximum of 34 respondents (41.46 per cent) know the copyright act for more than five years. It is followed by one to three years back, oneyear before, three to five years back, and responding to the questionnaire, which constitutes 18.29 per cent, 17.07 per cent, 13.41 per cent, and 9.36 per cent, respectively.

Table 14:Dependence on the Internet for writing thesis/research papers

Sl.No	Dependence on the Internet for writing thesis/research papers	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Highly dependent	28	34.15
2.	Frequently dependent	32	39.02
3.	Somewhat dependent	11	13.41
3.	Occasionally dependent	5	6.09
5.	Rarely dependent	6	7.32
Total		82	100

It is inferred from table 14 that, maximum of 32 respondents (39.02 per cent) frequently depend on the Internet for writing thesis or research papers, followed by highly dependent, occasionally

dependent and rarely dependent, which constitute 34.15 per cent 19.51 per cent and 7.32 per cent respectively.

Table 15: Respondents opinion regarding "Plagiarism."

Sl.No	Respondents opinion regarding "Plagiarism."	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Strongly agree	44	53.66
2.	Agree	20	24.39
3.	Undecided	6	7.32
4.	Disagree	9	10.98
5.	Strongly Disagree	3	3.66
Total		82	100

It is known that a maximum of 44 respondents (53.66 per cent) strongly agree with Plagiarism, 24.39 percent agree with and 7.32 percent are undecided. It is further inferred that 10.98 percent disagree and 3.66 percent strongly disagree with Plagiarism.

Table 16: Awareness about the intellectual property rights in writing article and thesis

Sl.No	Intellectual property rights in writing article and thesis	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Seek information from copy right holder	52	63.41
2.	Make fair use of information	29	35.37
3.	Copy the whole text without informing the copy right holder	1	1.22
Total		82	100

It is known that the majority of respondents (63.41 per cent) seek information from the copyright holder, 29 per cent make fair use of information, and only a meagre amount of respondents copy the whole text without informing the copyright holder.

Table 17: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Dependence on the Internet for writing thesis / Research papers					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	56.241	10	5.624	33.957	.000

Intercept	105.615	1	105.615	637.684	.000
Purpose	10.627	4	2.657	16.040	.000
Current info	12.016	3	2.339	12.045	.005
Error	11.759	71	.166		
Total	396.000	82			
Corrected Total	68.000	81			

a. R Squared = .827 (Adjusted R Squared = .803)

Table 17 reveals two-way Anova between the dependent variable dependence on the Internet for writing thesis/research papers and independent variables purpose of internet users and consultation for current information. R Squared = 0.827 indicates multiple correlations between the dependent and independent variables selected for the study. Moreover, the dependent variable "purpose of internet used" "F" value 16.040, significance value 0.000 and consultation for current information "F" value 12.045, significance value 0.005, in both cases, the significance value at 95 per cent confidence level is less than 0.05. Hence it is concluded that there is a significant association between Dependent Variable Dependence on Internet for writing thesis / Research papers and independent variables purpose of internet users and consultation for current information is accepted.

Table 18: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
1	.946	.895	.890	.47234		
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	-.378	.317	-1.192	.237	
	Method of information seeking	.067	.169	.243	3.396	.003
	Frequency in use of Internet	-.690	.165	-.209	-4.174	.000
	Type of Internet connection	.863	.112	.444	7.733	.000

Searching method for seeking information in Internet	.960	.118	.770	8.107	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Respondents Awareness about copy right					

Table 18 indicates multiple regression between the dependent variable: Respondents awareness about copyright and independent variables method of information seeking, frequency in use of the Internet, type of internet connection and searching process for seeking information on the Internet. R = 0.946, which indicate the multiple correlations between the dependent and independent variables.

Table 18a: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	146.540	4	36.635	164.204	.000 ^b
	Residual	17.179	77	.223		
	Total	163.720	81			
a. Dependent Variable: Respondents Awareness about copyright						

"F" value is 164.204 with the significance value of 0.000 at a 95 per cent confidence level. Which indicate the association between the dependent variable: Respondents awareness about copyright and Predictors: (Constant), the searching method for seeking Information on the Internet, type of internet connection, frequency in use of the Internet, method of information seeking is accepted.

11. Findings of the study

The researcher found that 70.73 per cent of respondents are assistant professors, 15.85 per cent M.Phil., scholars, 8.54 per cent Ph.D., scholar and 4.88 per cent associate professors. Further found that 37.80 respondents in the age group of 36-45 years. Apart from these, 42.48 per cent of respondents visit the college library weekly, 14.63 per cent monthly, and only 1.22 per cent daily go to the Library. It is established that 56.10 per cent of the respondents use the Library for preparing notes, followed by writing a research paper and preparing a Bibliography. Moreover, 82.93 per cent of the respondents are well aware of information literacy and 17.07 per cent not familiar with information literacy.

In addition, the researcher identified that 85.37 percent of respondents use the Internet everyday, 41.46 per cent of respondents know the copyright act for more than five years, 39.02 per cent of respondents are frequently dependent on the Internet for writing thesis or research papers. Further, the researcher established a significant association between conditional variable dependence on the Internet for writing thesis / Research papers and independent variables purpose of internet users and consultation for current information is accepted. Moreover, the study reveals that association between Dependent Variable: Respondents awareness about copyright and predictors: (Constant), the searching method for seeking Information on the Internet, type of internet connection, frequency in use of the Internet, method of information seeking is accepted.

12. Suggestions

The researcher suggested that most of the respondents depend on e-resources, so the Library must create awareness regarding access and handling e-resources. The Library should make awareness about the copyright act and intellectual property rights showtousers. The internet speed must be increased to access the e-resources easily. The academic Library should educate users about Plagiarism. The e-resources of the institution must be adequate to the needs of the users.

13. Conclusion:

The rapid growths of information and communication technologies have given rise to the evolution of several new jargons like paperless society, electronic resources, portal/gateway and global digital Library. In the day context, all types of libraries viz: academic, public and unique are not only providing printed resources to their library users instead, but they also provide published, electronic well as other Internet resources like e-books and databases for fulfilling the day to day academic and research requirements of the library users. The present society's challenge in the 21st century is keeping pace with the rapid developments in Information and communication technology, and one needs to upgrade their knowledge and skills continuously. It is understood that we live in a prosperous information society where the amount of information and expertise in the present world is increasing at a tremendous pace. Information literacy is the ability to evaluate information across the range of information needed, locate, synthesize and use the data

effectively, using technology, communication networks and electronic resources. Information literacy includes the full range of experience, and the user needs to use information literacy.

References:

- [1.] Agboola, IdayatOdunola.(2010). Use of print and electronic resources by agricultural science students in Nigerian universities." *Library & Information Science Research* 32.1, 62-65.
- [2.] Leo Appleton, (2016). Perceptions of electronic library resources in further education; *The Electronic Library*, 24 (5) 619 – 634.
- [3.] Manzuch, Zinaida (2011). Collaborative Networks of Memory Institutions in Digitization Initiatives, *Electronic Library*, 29 (3)m 320-343.
- [4.] Mary, A. Arogiya & Balasubramanian,. P.(2019), A Study on Determining the Effectiveness of the Electronic Information Sources and Services by the Users' of University Libraries in Tamil Nadu, India" (2019). *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal). 2863.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2863>.
- [5.] Onoriode, Oghenovo Kelvin et al. (2012). A Review of Issues in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Planning and Implementation in Academic Libraries in Nigeria, *Library Hi Tech News*, 29 (8).