
Utilization of E- Resources by the users of Government Colleges in Tiruchirapalli: A Study

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Abstract

This paper explains Experience in using E-resources, Adequacy of using e-resources, Preferred Search engine, Possible reasons for using E-resources and Satisfaction level of using e-resources by the teachers of Government Colleges in Tiruchirapalli. It finds About 484(42.20%) Male and 207(39.81%) Female respondents fulfilled between 51-75 percent of their information needs and 85(7.41%) Male and 28(5.38%) Female respondents fulfilled less than 10.00 percent of their information needs through Electronic Information Resources

Keywords

Electronic Resources, Utilization, Government College.

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in



Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
ISSN: 2277-2219 Vol. 3. No.1. 2014. pp. 57-60

INTRODUCTION

Technology has been an important driving force for change. The wholesale integration of information technology into main stream organizational routines has affected everyone. Many organizations are moving strategically towards a more digital culture. At one extreme is the computing industry where a combination of flexible working routines, advanced telecommunications and high and office technology is seen as an important investment in developing a more customer centered approach. This is resulting in a growing community of remote, distributed and mobile workers with an increasing infrastructure.

E-resources provide the student for an authentic engagement with tasks using variety of tools and assessment technologies. E-resource provide a rich collaborative enabling the learners to consider diverse and multiple perspective to address issues and vast knowledge, solve complex problems and represent their knowledge with text, images, graphics and video etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ajayi. & Adetaya (2005) recommended in their research paper, "Library environment should be made more pleasant and comfortable, since readers have made library their friend. More copies of recommended textbooks should be made available on the shelves for readers. And the role of librarian should not be limited to one of technician, as is often stated now that learning alone is no longer sufficient is no longer sufficient justification to play the role of intermediary between the readers and collection¹". Simon (2001) find in his study "e-books to gain widespread acceptance as an educational tool, they must reproduce the many easy-to-use feature of a printed book. A majority of students used the glossary lookup (65%) and bookmarking (55%) features, while exactly half used highlighting and less than half (40%) annotated content²".

Troll (2002) "in his study focused the status of the new technologies adopted in the libraries. Online reference and instruction, desktop document delivery, self-checkout, and user initiated library loan and direct borrowing. Librarians disagree about whether the shift to user- initiated services is a needed simplification of library operations or a cheapening of devaluing of library services analogous to fast food³". Dhanavandan (2012%) describes the Use of Digital Library Resources by the engineering professionals in the engineering colleges at

Cuddalore District, and investigates the current state-of-the-art information through the digital library resources. The 33.7% of users feel that lack of information is the problems with access of digital library resources. The findings of this study would assist the internet browsers to improve their level.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are:

- To find out the Experience in using e-resources
- To know the adequacy of using e-resources
- To identify the possible reasons for using e-resources
- To determine the frequently using search engine
- To study the information needs fulfilled through e-resources
- To study the satisfaction level of using e-resources

METHODOLOGY

This study attempts to examine the use of e-resources of Arts and Science College Faculty members by making an experiment on Government Colleges in Tiruchirappalli. In order to study usage of e-resources of faculty members in Government Colleges, author has chosen ten Government Arts and Science Colleges.

The relevant data are collected from the faculty members of the concerned colleges by employing mailed questionnaire method. The collected data were classified and tabulated according to the

objectives stated, for this simple percentage analysis have been used in this study

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

S.No.	Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	1147	68.81
2	Female	520	31.19
Total		1667	100.00

The Gender wise distribution of faculty members under the study is shown in Table 1 the table shows that of the 1667 total faculty members, 1147 (68.81) are Male and the remaining 520 (31.19%) are Female.

Table 2: Experience of Use of E-Resources

Gender	< 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3Years
Male	92(8.02)	215(18.74)	424(36.97)	416(36.27)
Female	34(6.54)	96(18.46)	228(43.85)	162(14.12)
Total	126(7.56)	311(18.66)	652(39.11)	578(34.67)

The experience of use of Electronic Information Resources by the faculty members of Government Colleges has been summarized in the Table 2. It is observed from the Table 2 that 652 (39.11%) respondents have 2-3 years of experience in using Electronic Information Resources followed by 578 (34.67%) respondents have more than 3 years of experience, 311 (18.66%) respondents between 1-2 years of experience and 126(7.56%) respondents have experience of 'Less than one year' experience in using Electronic Information Resources

Table 3: Adequacy of Using Electronic Information Resources

Adequacy	No. of Respondents				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Always	678	69.75	294	30.25	972	58.31
Some Time	424	67.52	204	32.48	628	37.67
Never	45	67.16	22	32.84	67	4.02
Total	1147		520		1667	

Table 3 indicates the distribution of respondents adequacy of using Electronic Information Resources. About 972(58.31%) respondents always using Electronic Information Resources, followed by 628(37.67%) respondents sometime using and 67(4.02%) respondents never using Electronic Information Resources. The table 3 also depicts gender wise breakup of faculty members is concerned with the adequacy of using Electronic

Information Resources. About 678(69.75%) Male and 294 (30.25%) Female respondents always using Electronic Information Resources, 424(67.52%) Male and 204(32.48%) Female respondents some time using and 45(67.16%) Male and 22(32.84%) Female respondents never using Electronic Information Resources.

Table 4: Possible Reasons for Usage of Electronic Information Resources

Reasons	No. of Respondents				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Accessibility	198	17.26	62	11.92	260	15.60
Appropriateness	102	8.89	86	16.54	188	11.28
Easy to Use	378	32.96	152	29.23	530	31.79
Accuracy	204	11.79	60	11.54	264	15.84
Currency	200	17.44	112	21.54	312	18.72
Completeness	65	5.67	48	9.23	113	6.78
Total	1147		520		1667	

Table 4 exhibits the distribution of respondents possible reasons for usage of Electronic Information Resource. About 530(31.79%) respondents have used Electronic Information Resources for its easy to use followed by 312(18.72%) respondents have used for its currency, 264 (15.84%) respondents have used for its accuracy, 260(15.60%) respondents have used for its accessibility, 188(11.28%) respondents have

used for its appropriateness and 113(6.78%) respondents have used for its completeness.

As far as the gender wise break up of faculty members is concerned with the possible reasons for usage of Electronic Information Resources. About 378(32.96%) Male and 152(29.23%) Female respondents have used Electronic Information Resources for its easy to use.

Table 5: Preferred Search Engines

Search Engines	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Alta vista	310	72.09	120	27.91	430	25.79
Bing	352	71.40	141	28.60	493	29.57
Excite	251	71.92	98	28.08	349	20.94
Google	1041	72.54	394	27.46	1435	86.08
Infoseek	210	64.02	118	35.98	328	19.68
Lycos	307	74.70	104	25.30	411	24.66
Yahoo	928	70.89	381	29.11	1309	78.52
MSN	304	70.37	128	29.63	432	25.91
HotBot	208	72.73	78	27.27	286	17.16
Galaxy	191	69.45	84	30.55	275	16.50
Others	215	71.19	87	28.81	302	18.12

Note: The percentage is exceeded to more than 100% because of multiple choice options.

The table 5 depicts that 1435(86.08%) respondents prefer Google search engine for accessing Electronic Information Resources followed by 1309(78.52%) respondents prefer Yahoo, 493(29.57%) respondents prefer Bing, 432(25.91%) respondents prefer MSN, 430(25.79%) respondents prefer Alta vista,

411(24.66%) respondents prefer Lycos, 349(20.94%) respondents prefer Excite, 328(19.68%) respondents prefer Infoseek, 286(17.16%) respondents prefer HotBot, 275(16.50%) respondents prefer Galaxy and 302(18.12%) respondents prefer other search engine

Table 6: Information Needs Fulfilled through Electronic Information Resources

Gender	Less than 10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	More than 75%	Total
Male	85(7.41)	115(10.03)	205(17.87)	484(42.20)	258(22.49)	1147
Female	28(5.38)	67(12.88)	127(24.42)	207(39.81)	91(17.50)	520
Total	113(6.78)	182(10.92)	332(19.92)	691(41.45)	349(20.94)	1667

Table 6 indicates the distribution of respondents information needs fulfilled through Electronic Information Resources. About 691(41.45%)

respondents fulfilled between 51-75 percent of their information needs through Electronic Information Resources, followed by 349(20.94%) respondents

fulfilled more than 75 percent of their information needs, 332(19.92%) respondents fulfilled between 26-50 percent of their information needs, 182(10.92%) respondents fulfilled between 11-25 percent of their information needs and 113(6.78%) respondents fulfilled less than 10.00 percent of their information needs through Electronic Information Resources.

The above table 6 also depicts gender wise break up of faculty members towards information needs fulfilled through Electronic Information Resources. About 484(42.20%) Male and 207(39.81%) Female respondents fulfilled between 51-75 percent of their information needs and 85(7.41%) Male and 28(5.38%) Female respondents fulfilled less than 10.00 percent of their information needs through Electronic Information Resources

Table 7: Degree of Satisfaction on Usage of E-Resources

Degree of Satisfaction on Usage of EIR	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Extremely Satisfied	64	55.65	51	44.35	115	6.90
Satisfied	636	73.19	233	26.81	869	52.07
Moderately Satisfied	328	65.60	172	34.40	500	29.99
Slightly Satisfied	104	66.67	52	33.33	156	9.36
Not at all Satisfied	15	55.56	12	44.44	27	16.20
Total	1147		520		1667	

The above table 7 depicts that 869(52.07%) respondents are 'Satisfied' with the usage of Electronic Information Resources followed by 500(29.99%) respondents are 'Moderately Satisfied', 115(6.90%) respondents are 'Extremely Satisfied', 156(9.36%) respondents are 'Slightly Satisfied' and 27(16.20%) respondents are 'Not at all satisfied' with the usage of Electronic Information Resources. The above table 7 also depicts gender wise break up of faculty members towards the degree of satisfaction obtained from using Electronic Information Resources. About 636(73.19%) Male and 233(26.81%) Female respondents are satisfied with the usage of Electronic Information Resources.

FINDINGS

1. It is absorbed from the table that 652(39.11%) respondents have 2-3 years of experience in using e-resources. It is deduced from the discussion that 972(58.31%) respondents always using e-resources.
2. About 530(31.79%) respondents have used e-resources for its easy to use.
3. It is absorbed from the discussion that 1435(86.08%) respondents prefer Google search engine.
4. About 869(52.07%) respondents are satisfied with the usage of e-resources.
5. It is deduced from the discussion that 691(41.45%) respondents fulfilled between 51-75 percent of their information needs through e-resources.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, this study throws light on the various aspects of e-resources usage among college teachers in the ten Government Colleges in Tiruchirappalli. Most of the users using Google search engine and more than 75% of the users information needs fulfilled through e-resources.

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