

**Post graduate students' Attitude and Approaches towards E-resources in the Academic
Library of Mother Theresa Women's University, Kodaikanal**

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Abstract:

Electronic information sources are often quicker than consulting print indexes, especially when searching retrospectively, and they are more straight forward when wishing to use combinations of keywords. They open up the possibility of searching multiple files at one time, a feat accomplished more easily than when using printed equivalents. Electronic resources can be printed and searches saved to be repeated at a later date; they are updated more often than printed tools. One main advantage, especially to distant learners or those with limited time to access the library, is their availability from outside the library by dial-up access.

Key Words: Post graduate students, Attitude and approaches, E-resources & Academic Library

1. Introduction

Electronic information sources offer today's users different opportunities from their predecessors. E-resource is an electronic information resource that can access on the web, on or off campus. Material (data and/or program(s) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g. CDROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g. Internet). E-resource is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full text bases,

electronic journals, image collections, other multimedia products and numerical, graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed.¹ These may be delivered on CD-ROM, on tape, via internet and so on.

Over the past few years, a numbers of techniques and related standards have been developed which allow documents to be created and distributed in electronic form. Hence to cope with the present situation, libraries are shifting towards new media, namely electronic resources for their collection developments that the demands of users are better fulfilled. E-resources on magnetic and optical media have a vast impact on the collections of university libraries. These are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, savings in storage and maintenance etc. and sometimes the electronic form is the only alternative.

2. Profile of sample unit

Mother Teresa women's University Library was started in 1984. The university library is virtually a "Mecca" for researchers in Women's Studies. Its unique and rare collection of books. Reports, and journals on women, makes the library for excellence and competence in Women's Studies. The university Library maintains a comprehensive collection of volumes numbering 60,000 and 45,000 volumes of complementary books from various sources. The Thrust area of library is Women's Studies pertaining to various discipline. Membership is open to students, scholars, university, faculties and registered full time scholars. The library is being equipped with INFLIBNET and INTERNET for wide reference and information. Documentation work has been carried out on women related issues

Library has started the automation work under INFLIBNET programme. The Library has developed following electronic sources namely 1.UGC INFONET. 2.SHODH GANGA 3. A-VIEW and 4. Institutional repositories. Theses and dissertations of the university have been computerized library has signed MOU with INFLIBNET for Library automation. The users are able to utilize services offered at INFLIBNET. Library Working Hours: 9.45 am to 6.00 pm

¹ Adikata, Adnan Ali; and Anwar, Mumtaz A. (2006), "Student Library Use: A Study of Faculty Perceptions in a Malaysian University", *Library Review*, Vol. 55, No. 2, PP. 106-119. Available from [http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00242530610649602\(20-02-09\)](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/10.1108/00242530610649602(20-02-09)).

3. Review of Literature

Mahesh, G et al. (2009)² have identified the modes of digital content creation for digital libraries and discuss the associated copyright issues with the types of digital content. Prevalent copyright laws in India in the context of digital content have been studied and issues related to specific types of digital content have been discussed. In addition to two known types of digital content, namely born digital and turned digital, a third type, gained digital has been delineated. It is found that extant copyright laws, particularly in India, allow scope for forming opinions with regard to digital content thereby giving room for insecurity for digital content creators. Copyright laws in the context of World Intellectual Property Organization and India only have been discussed. The paper will be useful to digital content creators and digital library managers/administrators to understand copyright issues relevant to the digital library. The classification of digital libraries based on content as has been delineated in this paper is an original work and has reported for the first time. The linking of digital content with the copyright issues makes it useful.

Shashi P Singh (2009)³ stated that power point presentations were used in a demonstration to explain how to use various types of e-resources and databases, both subscribed and in the public domain. Based on the feedback analysis, it was found that instruction materials was useful (94.90%), 88.47% respondents are now better prepared to use e-resources and WWW services and 92.80% of respondents agreed that the programs were suitable for their information needs. Regarding the post-program awareness of e-sources, 94.01% of respondents agree that they are now more aware. An information literacy skills demonstration package was prepared for regular use with faculty members, research scholars and post graduate students to make them competent to find access and use information more efficiently. This would fulfill the aim of developing individuals' intellectual capabilities of independent and lifelong learning.

² Mahesh, G.; Mittal, Rekha, "Digital content creation and copyright issues": *The Electronic Library*, Volume 27, Number 4, 2009, pp. 676-683(8).

³ Shashi P Singh, "Catalytic role of information literacy in educational change: a case study of University of Delhi"; *Library Management*; Volume 30; Issue 3; 2009

Sudha, S.T and Harinarayanan N.S (2009)⁴ Use of e-resources by professional and nonprofessional College students and its optimum utilization level of satisfaction derived and the problems encountered while browsing information and felt fairly better satisfaction by using E-Resources to support their academic and research activities.

Tahir, Mohammed, et al. (2010)⁵ have assessed the use of electronic information resources and facilities by humanities scholars at the universities of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan. The humanities still stick to the printed information sources but they pay good attention to electronic sources. Most of them have access to computer and internet at office and home. Keeping in view the positive trend of the humanities towards modern technology, universities and libraries should give more funding to provide electronic resources and facilities in the arts and humanities disciplines. Special training programme for faculty of humanities should be organized. This is the first study on this topic in Pakistan. The results can be useful to design services and facilities in humanities and libraries and information centers in Pakistan and other developing countries.

4. Statement of Problem

Internet and World Wide Web (WWW) have a biggest source of information with widest coverage and the fastest access. It is the most powerful tool for global communication and exchange of information. The advantages of e-resources for the user, the information needed can be delivered from the most appropriate source to the user. Today availability of e-resources in an academic library is very common but their proper and maximum use is a matter for discussion. The present study to find out the users' attitudes and approaches towards e-resources and services in the academic library of Mother Theresa University.

5. Objectives of the study

→ To find out the Post graduate students' attitudes and approaches towards e-resources and services in the academic library of Mother Theresa University

⁴ Sudha S T and HariNarayanan N S (2009), "Use of E-Resources in Academic Environment by College Students: A Study, "International Conference on Knowledge Networking in ICT Era", BSAR Crescent Engineering College, Chennai, v2, , p598-605

⁵ Tahir, Mohammed, Mahmood Khalid, Shafique Farzana, "Use of electronic information resources and facilities by humanities scholars at the universities of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan"; *The Electronic Library*; vol 28; No 1, 2010;122-136.

→ To analyse satisfaction level of respondents regarding e-resources and services of the library.

6. Null and Alternative Hypotheses

H₀: Post graduate students' attitudes and approaches towards e-resources and services of academic Library is not Influence their satisfaction level.

H₁ Post graduate students' attitudes and approaches towards e-resources and services academic Library is Influence their satisfaction level.

7. Scope of the study

The present study is to focus on the P.G students' attitude and approach towards the e-resources available and measure their satisfaction level on the various services provided by the academic library.

8. Methodology

A sample consisting of **150** respondents using academic Library of Mother Theresa Women's University was selected by adopting simple random sampling technique. Visitors register and membership register provided the frame work of the respondents to be covered. The researcher mailed questionnaire to all the selected 150 respondents and responses received from 132 respondents only. The response rate is 88 per cent. Secondary data relating to the study was gathered through newspapers, magazines, internet and records maintained by the library

9. Limitations

- ⇒ The researcher used the simple random sampling technique for selecting the respondents and the sample size is limited one.
- ⇒ Empirical study depends on the responses of respondents.

10. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1
Respondents access the internet in the library

Sl.No	Time spent in the library	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	29	21.97
2.	Thrice in a week	38	28.79
3.	Twice in a week	42	31.82
4.	One in a week	23	17.42
	Total	132	100

Source: Primary Data

From the above table shows that maximum of 42 respondents (31.82 per cent) twice in a week accessed the internet in the university library followed by thrice in a week, daily and once in a week which constitute 28.79 per cent, 21.97 per cent and 17.42 per cent respectively.

Fig 1

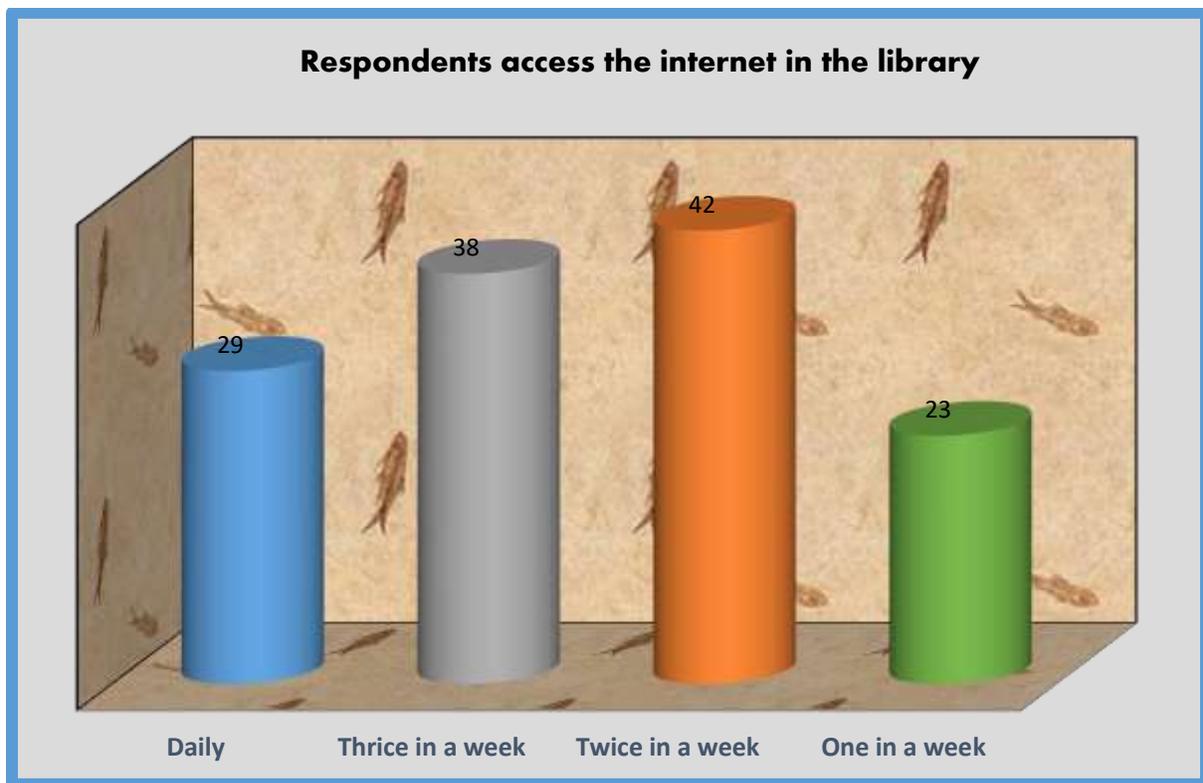


Table 2
Type of database used

Sl.No	Type of database used	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Online	83	62.88
2.	Offline	49	37.12
	Total	132	100

Source: Primary Data

It is found that 62.88 percent of the respondents used online database and 21.2 percent of the respondents are used offline database. So most of the respondents are used online database.

Fig 2

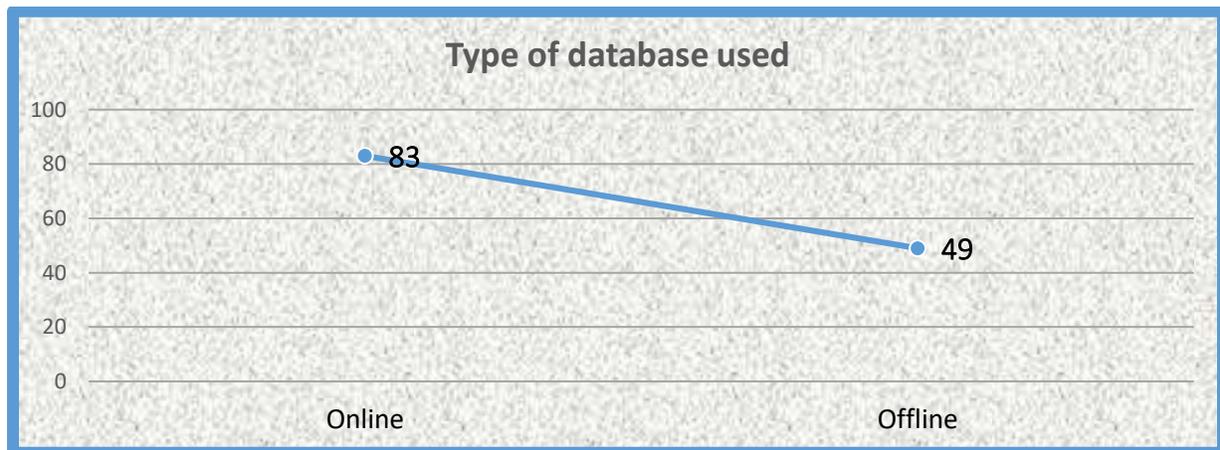


Table 3
Search Engine Preferred

Sl.No	Time spent in the library	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Goole.com	74	56.06
2.	yahoo.com	32	24.24
3.	Other/	26	19.70
	Total	132	100

Source: Primary Data

It is understood from table 3 that 56.06 per cent of respondents prefer goole.com, 24.24 percent of the them like yahoo.com and 19.70 percent of the respondents choose bing.com.

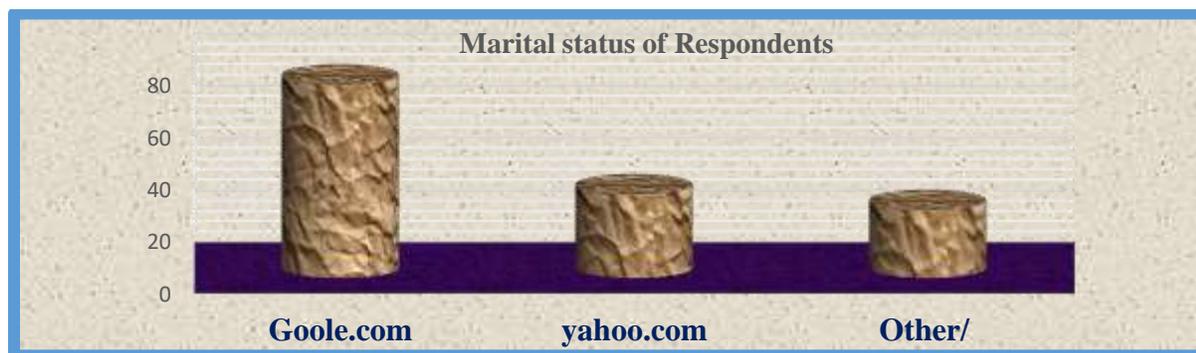
Fig 3

Table 4
Post graduate students' attitude and approaches towards E-resources

Sl.No	Variables	Mean	S.D	C.V	"t" value	Rank
1	Electronic books	4.311	0.901	20.894	54.988	I
2	Electronic journal	3.644	0.783	21.481	53.485	II
3	Online journal	3.636	1.128	31.007	37.053	VI
4	Offline Journal/ Periodical	3.515	0.887	25.221	45.552	IV
5	Electronic Database	3.599	0.855	23.754	48.366	III
6	Newspaper clippings	3.318	0.850	25.615	44.853	V
7	Adequate number of system	3.227	1.023	31.708	36.233	VII
8	Internet speed	2.879	1.146	39.810	28.860	XI
9	Images/Photographs	3.333	1.163	34.905	32.916	VIII
10	Books/Book chapters	3.242	1.106	34.110	33.682	X
11	Approaches of the library staffs	3.462	1.101	31.803	36.126	IX

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 reveals Post graduate students' attitude and approaches towards E-resources resources in the academic Library of Mother Theresa Women's University. The first rank given to the variable "Electronic books" with mean score of 4.311, S.D 0.901, C.V 20.894 and "t" value 54.988, second rank allotted to the variable Electronic journal with the "t" value of 53.485 followed by "Electronic Database", "Online journal" and Newspaper clippings got the third, fourth and fifth rank respectively.

Table 5

		Frequencies				
		Satisfaction level of Respondents regarding the services of Library.				
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Electronic books	> Median	0	1	0	0	0
	<= Median	3	8	70	15	19
Electronic journal	> Median	0	1	30	7	10
	<= Median	3	8	40	8	9
Offline Journal/ Periodical	> Median	0	3	18	2	8
	<= Median	3	6	52	13	11

Table 6

Test Statistics			
	Electronic books	Electronic journal	Offline Journal/
N	116	116	116
Median	5.0000	3.0000	3.0000
Chi-Square	11.992 ^b	6.745 ^d	5.000 ^e
df	4	4	4
Asymp. Sig.	.007	.150	.287

Monte Carlo Sig.	Sig.		.009 ^c	.151 ^c	.289 ^c
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.101	.141	.278
		Upper Bound	.117	.160	.301

Table 7

Jonckheere-Terpstra Test					
		Electronic books	Electronic journal	Offline Journal/	
Satisfaction level of Respondents regarding the services of Library.		5	5	5	
N		116	116	116	
Observed J-T Statistic		1312.000	2296.500	2006.000	
Mean J-T Statistic		1970.000	1970.000	1970.000	
Std. Deviation of J-T Statistic		165.246	160.304	152.866	
Std. J-T Statistic		-3.982	2.037	.236	
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.042	.814	
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.		.000^b	.042^b	.819^b
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.000	.037	.809
		Upper Bound	.000	.047	.829
Monte Carlo Sig. (1-tailed)	Sig.		.000 ^b	.021 ^b	.404 ^b
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.000	.017	.391
		Upper Bound	.000	.024	.416
a. Grouping Variable: Satisfaction level of Respondents regarding the services of Library.					
b. Based on 10000 sampled tables with starting seed 221623949.					

Table 5 reveals the median value between the dependent variable Satisfaction level of Respondents regarding the services of Library and independent variables respondents' attitude

towards Electronic books available, Electronic journal and Offline Journal/ periodicals. Table 6 discloses the Test Statistics of the analysis. Table 7 indicates Jonckheere-Terpstra Test between the Satisfaction level of Respondents regarding the services of Library and respondents' attitude towards Electronic books available, Electronic journal and Offline Journal/ periodicals. The chi-square value for variables are 11.992, 6.745 and 5.000 respectively for the variables selected for the study. Significance value for the variable Electronic books is less than the 0.05 at 95 per cent level and remaining two variables Electronic journal and Offline Journal/the significance value is more than 0.05. Hence it is concluded that independent variables respondents' attitude towards Electronic books available is significantly influences the Satisfaction level of Respondents regarding the services of Library.

11. Findings

- It is found that maximum of 42 respondents (31.82 per cent) twice in a week accessed the internet in the university library
- The study revealed that 56.06 per cent of respondents prefer goole.com for searching in the internet.
- It is understood that 62.88 percent of the respondents used online database and 21.2 percent of the respondents are used offline database.
- The researcher found that that independent variables respondents' attitude towards Electronic books available is significantly influences the Satisfaction level of Respondents regarding the services of Library.

12. Suggestions

- Internet speed available in the university library must be improved.
- The library management should enhance the Books/Book chapters in quality and quantity.
- The library staffs must guide P.G students to enhance their literacy rate.
- The library must increase the number of computers to provide better services to the students.

13. Conclusion

Information plays a very important role in every aspect of human life. It is especially true in the context of fast pace of today's life. The internet provides a cheap and efficient means of communication. It is a boon to students where they can access to information available throughout the universe with the help of online search with the advent of digital revolution, communication became easier and faster and decisions are made instantaneously. The value of information is a crucial factor in the social and economic development and progress of a nation is increasing recognized. The user community in an academic library system constitutes the faculty, students, from the view of point of the user whether she is the student, she needs variety of information.

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