



UTILIZATION OF E-RESOURCES SERVICES IN NURSING COLLEGES LIBRARY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MADURAI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT :

The present study made an attempt to know the utilization of e-resources services in nursing college's library with special reference to Madurai district. The e-resources on magnetic and optical media have a vast impact on the collections of libraries. The researcher selected 692 samples randomly in various colleges. Standard questionnaires are used to collect the primary data. The statistical test used are Chi square and TWO WAY ANOVA. Result shows that there is a significant difference in motivating factors to use of internet in the library. Analysis also proved that most of them Google search engines preferred. Further result concluded that there is a significant difference in preferred search engines. Most of them preferred Google followed by Yahoo. Hence it is noted that irrespective of academic status all of them used mostly Google search engines. Also it is concluded that among the various factors, respondents were influenced by easy to use and popularity of search engine.



KEY WORDS: Awareness, E-resources, Search engines.

I. INTRODUCTION

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which require 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. 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, librarians are shifting towards new media, namely electronic resources for their collection developments that the documents of users are better fulfilled. The e-Resources are occupying a significant portion of the global literature. They refer to information sources in electronic form. The different types of e-resources are, E-books, E-journals, Databases, CDs/DVDs, E-conference proceedings, E-Reports, E-Maps, E-Pictures/Photographs, E-Manuscripts, E-Theses, E-Newspaper, Internet/Websites - Listservs, Newsgroups, Subject Gateways, USENET, FAQs etc.

NEED OF E-RESOURCES

E-Resources enable the librarian to provide better service to the user community. The few considerable points are mentioned bellow;

- ✓ To get access to an information source by the more than one users.

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- ✓ E-Resources can be searched quickly.
 - ✓ These can be found easily by the user.
 - ✓ These resources can be stored in huge amount.
 - ✓ Amount of time spent on the E-Resources use.
 - ✓ Analyses the purpose of using e-resources by respondent
 - ✓ Know different types of e-resources commonly used by respondents
 - ✓ To collect, store, organize information in digital form.
 - ✓ To promote efficient delivery of information economically to all the users.
 - ✓ To encourage co-operative efforts to save and share the investments in research resources, computing and communication network.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Shashi P Singh (2009) 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.

Anand Y. Kenchakkanavar (2014) describes a study on types of e-resources and its utilities in library. Digital technology has made it more easy, speedy and comfortable to apply the stored intellect. This collected information through the ages has to be used for further research; betterment and overall development of the society. Electronic resources are easily accessible in remote areas. Electronic resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information. Print sources are being digitized. Electronic information sources are becoming more and more important for the academic community. The advent of technology has made the libraries to add new things to its collection. The more prominent among them is the e-resources. The researcher an overview of these resources, describes a few advantages and disadvantages, and gives addresses of few web sites.

The electronic resources are getting popular day by day due to their features and convinces. The libraries are subscribing electronic resources for their users and expending huge. It is necessary to evaluate the perception of users toward the e-resources. This study concluded that the awareness of e-resources, user frequency to access e-resources, user perception towards use of print/ electronic or both formats, purpose of users to use it, problem faced by user in accessing e-resources, its importance in study and research etc.

III. OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are formulated based on the above problem.

- ❖ To find out the respondent's place of access to internet based on their demographic variables.
- ❖ To find out the purpose of using internet based on demographic variables.
- ❖ To identify the motivating factors to use of internet in the library.
- ❖ To know the respondent's preference related to search engines.
- ❖ To examine the factors that influence in the use of search engines.

IV. HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses are formulated based on the above objectives. They are:

- ✓ There is no significant difference between place of using internet and their demographic variables.

- ✓ There is no significant difference between purpose of using internet and their demographic variables.
- ✓ There is no significant difference in respondent's motivating factors to use of internet in the library.
- ✓ There is no significant difference in respondent's preference related to search engines.
- ✓ There is no significant difference in respondent's opinion on factors that influence in the use of search engines.

V. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is restricted to only the students and faculty members of nursing colleges library in Madurai district. Though the research has been properly planned and well executed, there are certain limitations, which are inherent in nature and are out of the researcher's control. The responses from the respondents could be casual in nature. This may be due to lack of interest or time on their part. The correctness of e-resources services provided by the respondents in the personal data could not be established. Some of the e-resources services provided by the respondents might not be correct.

VI. METHODOLOGY

Usually the survey method in all social science and behavioral science rely on both questionnaire and interview methods. J.B. Wills, ensures the statement in his survey of user needs as the most reliable way to obtain information about user needs is to conduct a survey by distributing a questionnaire.

Sampling plan

Sampling plan is to be decided about the sampling unit, sample size, sampling Method.

Sampling method

For this study the samples were drawn using random sample method.

Sample size

Sample sizes of the study that are selected form the sampling unit. Total estimated sample size is 692.

Statistical tools Used

In order to test the stated hypotheses the following statistical tools are used. They are:

- ✓ Chi square test
- ✓ TWO WAY ANOVA

VII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1
Place of access to internet based on demographic Variables

S.No.	Demographic Variables	Sub Samples	Access Internet			
			Cyber café	Department	Home	College Library
1.	Academic Status	UG Students	242 (60.65%)	349 (87.46%)	330 (82.70%)	354 (88.72%)
		PG Students	149 (92.54%)	160 (99.37%)	140 (86.95%)	150 (93.16%)
		Faculty Member	125 (94.69%)	132 (100.00%)	126 (95.45%)	129 (97.72%)
		Total	516 (74.56%)	641 (92.63%)	596 (86.12%)	633 (91.47%)

2.	Background	Urban	262 (80.36%)	318 (97.54%)	321 (98.46%)	310 (95.09%)
		Semi Urban	164 (77.75%)	204 (96.68%)	166 (78.67%)	189 (89.57%)
		Rural	90 (58.06%)	119 (76.77%)	109 (70.32%)	134 (86.45%)
		Total	516 (74.56%)	641 (92.63%)	596 (86.12%)	633 (91.47%)

TWO WAYS ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	161198.3	5	32239.67	76.95247	3.75E-10	2.901295
Columns	6528.667	3	2176.222	5.194399	0.011663	3.287382
Error	6284.333	15	418.9556			
Total	174011.3	23				

Table 1 reveals that demographic variables and places of access to internet. Regarding to academic status of the respondents. Out of 399 UG students the highest 88.72% of them used internet in college library whereas out of 161 PG students, the highest 99.37% of them used internet in department library, but 100% of the faculty member used internet in department library. Further, in background variables, out of 326 urban respondents, the highest 98.46% used internet at home, whereas out of 211 semi urban and 155 rural respondents, 96.68% of them used internet at their department and 86.45% of them at their college library respectively. It is also found that out of 692 total respondents the highest 92.63% of them used internet at their department and it is followed by 91.47% at their college library. It could be seen from the above discussion that majority of the respondents accessing internet at department as well as at college library.

It is inferred from the ANOVA table that the calculated P-value is significant. $P < 0.01$. So the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is concluded that there is a significant difference in place of accessing internet based on demographic variables

Table 2
Purpose of using internet based on demographic Variables

S.No.	Demographic Variables	Sub Samples	Purpose of using internet						
			E-mail	Entertainment	General information	Research	Access E-resources	Teaching	Browse E-journal
1.	Academic Status	UG Students	391 (97.99%)	282 (70.67%)	223 (55.88%)	51 (12.78%)	175 (43.85%)	55 (13.78%)	192 (48.12%)
		PG Students	159(98.75%)	149 (92.54%)	139 (86.33%)	40 (24.84%)	150 (93.16%)	34 (21.11%)	131 (81.36%)
		Faculty Member	128 (96.96%)	131 (99.24%)	130 (98.48%)	37 (28.03%)	127 (96.21%)	41 (31.06%)	119 (90.15%)
		Total	678 (97.97%)	562 (81.21%)	492 (71.09%)	128 (18.49%)	452 (65.31%)	130 (18.78%)	442 (63.87%)
2.	Background	Urban	326 (100.0%)	296 (90.79%)	255 (78.22%)	79 (24.23%)	256 (78.52%)	85 (26.07%)	245 (75.15%)
		Semi Urban	206 (97.63%)	143 (67.77%)	150 (71.09%)	30 (14.21%)	116 (54.97%)	30 (14.21%)	127 (60.18%)
		Rural	146 (94.19%)	123 (79.35%)	87 (56.12%)	19 (12.25%)	80 (51.61%)	15 (9.67%)	70 (45.16%)
		Total	678 (97.97%)	562 (81.21%)	492 (71.09%)	128 (18.5%)	452 (65.31%)	130 (18.78%)	442 (63.87%)

TWO WAYS ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	113563.6	5	22712.73	17.48664	4.21E-08	2.533555
Columns	174007.6	6	29001.26	22.32821	8.05E-10	2.420523
Error	38965.86	30	1298.862			
Total	326537.1	41				

Table 2 shows that demographic variables and purpose of using internet. Regarding to academic status of the respondents, out of 399 UG students and 161 PG students the highest 97.99% of them and 98.75% of them used internet for sending and receiving E-mail. Out of 132 faculty members the highest 99.24% of them used internet for entertainment. Further, in background variables, out of 326 urban respondents, 100% of them used internet for E-mail, whereas out of 211 semi urban and 155 rural respondents, more than 90 percent of them used internet for E-mail purpose. It is also noted that out of 692 total respondents the highest 97.97% of them used internet for E-mail purpose and it is followed by 81.21% for their entertainment.

It is inferred from the ANOVA table that the calculated P-value is significant. $P < 0.01$. So the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is concluded that there is a significant difference in purpose of using internet wise classification based on demographic Variables.

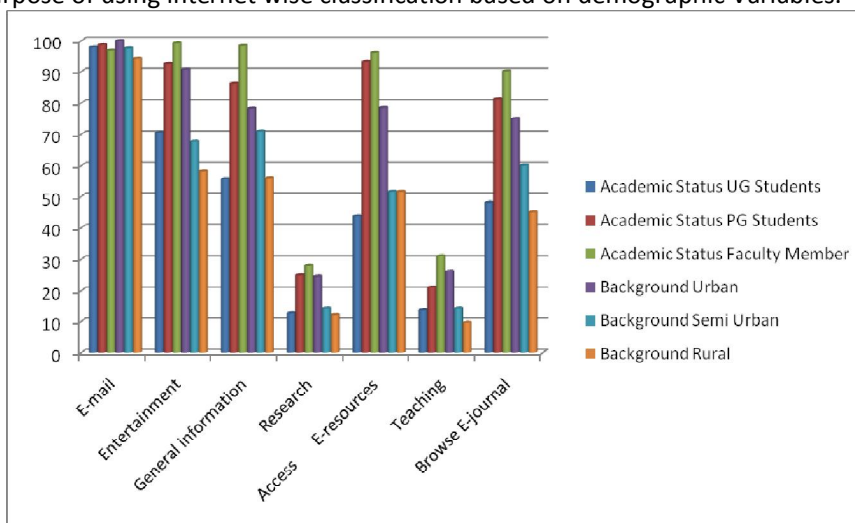


Figure:1 Place of access to internet based on demographic Variables

Table 3
Motivating factors to use internet

S.No.	Factors	Full Extent	Some Extent	Uncertain	Very Limited	No Influence	Total
1.	To keep abreast with area of research interest/ course work	302 (43.64%)	103 (14.88%)	160 (23.12%)	83 (11.99%)	44 (6.36%)	692 (100.0%)
2.	Internet provides faster & valuable information	243 (35.11%)	197 (28.46%)	113 (16.32%)	90 (13.00%)	49 (7.08%)	692 (100.0%)
3.	Search engines provides user friendly interface	186 (26.87%)	193 (27.89%)	121 (17.48%)	104 (15.02%)	88 (12.71%)	692 (100.0%)
4.	User get most updated information	165 (23.84%)	154 (22.25%)	112 (16.18%)	176 (25.43%)	85 (12.28%)	692 (100.0%)
5.	Involvement on paper submission in journals	234 (33.81%)	182 (26.30%)	119 (17.19%)	93 (13.43%)	64 (9.24%)	692 (100.0%)

	participating in conferences/ seminars						
6.	Assistance by library staff	193 (27.89%)	147 (21.24%)	132 (19.07%)	96 (13.87%)	124 (17.91%)	692 (100.0%)
7.	Wide range of online database/ e-journals being provided by UGC-Infonet at college libraries	192 (27.74%)	171 (24.71%)	134 (19.36%)	143 (20.66%)	52 (7.51%)	692 (100.0%)

Calculated Chi-square value	Degrees of freedom	Probability Value
243.5	24	0.001

Table 3 shows that motivating factors to use internet in the library. Out of 692 total respondents, the majority 43.64% of them said "to keep abreast with area of research interest/ course work" in full extent, 35.11% of them "stated Internet provides faster & valuable information" in full extent, 27.89% of them stated "search engines provides user friendly interface" in some extent, 25.43% of them pointed out "user get most updated information" in very limited, 33.81% of them said "involvement on paper submission in journals participating in conferences/ seminars" in full extent, 27.89% percent of them said "Assistance by library staff" in full extent and 27.74% percent of the respondents said "Wide range of online database/ e-journals being provided by UGC-Infonet at college libraries" in full extent.

It is inferred from the above chi-square test the calculated P-value is significant. $P < 0.001$. So the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is a significant difference in motivating factors to use of internet in the library.

Table 4
Preferred search engines

S.No.	Search engines	Most frequently	Frequently	Uncertain	Less Frequently	Do not use	Total
1.	Alta Vista	153 (22.10%)	128 (18.49%)	110 (15.89%)	158 (22.83%)	143 (20.66%)	692 (100.0%)
2.	Google	608 (87.86%)	30 (4.33%)	24 (3.46%)	17 (2.45%)	13 (1.87%)	692 (100.0%)
3.	Lycos	151 (21.82%)	117 (16.90%)	122 (17.63%)	139 (20.08%)	163 (23.55%)	692 (100.0%)
4.	MSN search	127 (18.35%)	151 (21.82%)	120 (17.34%)	128 (18.49%)	166 (23.98%)	692 (100.0%)
5.	Yahoo	252 (36.41%)	137 (19.79%)	122 (17.63%)	98 (14.16%)	83 (11.99%)	692 (100.0%)

Calculated Chi-square value	Degrees of freedom	Probability Value
10.461	16	0.001

Table 4 reveals that preferred search engines. Out of 692 total respondents, the majority 87.86% of them used Google search engines "most frequently" and it is followed by 36.41% of them used Yahoo most frequently.

It is observed from the above chi-square test the calculated P-value is significant. $P < 0.001$. So the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. So it is concluded that there is a significant difference among the respondent's preference of search engines.

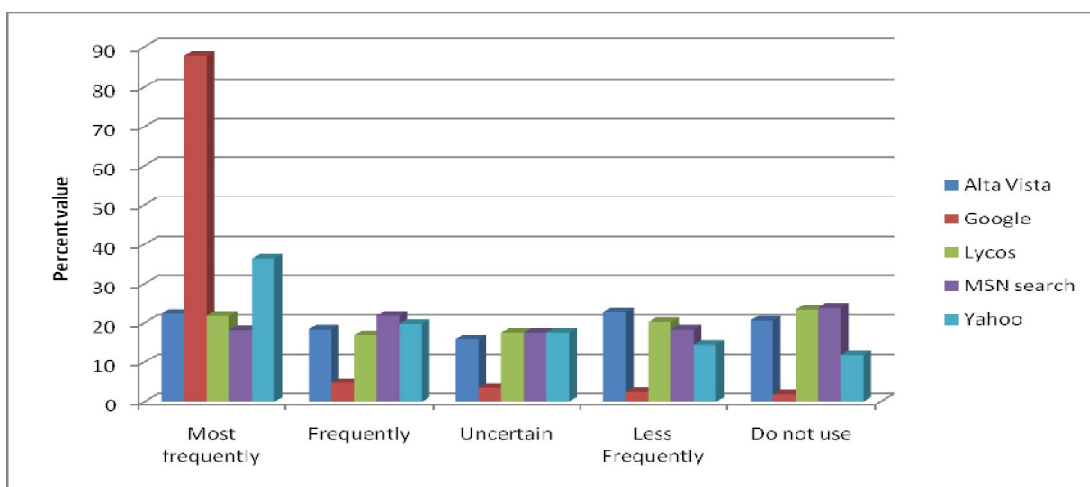


Figure:2 Preferred search engines

Table 5
Factors influence to use of search engines

S.No.	Factors	Full Extent	Some Extent	Uncertain	Very Limited Extent	No Influence	Total
1.	Easy to browse the internet source	198 (28.61%)	139 (20.08%)	103 (14.88%)	114 (16.4%)	138 (19.94%)	692 (100.0%)
2.	User friendly features	166 (23.98%)	129 (18.64%)	139 (20.08%)	160 (23.12%)	98 (14.16%)	692 (100.0%)
3.	I know the search strategy of the search engine	167 (24.13%)	148 (21.38%)	107 (15.46%)	122 (17.63%)	148 (21.38%)	692 (100.0%)
4.	Search engine is most popular	250 (36.12%)	117 (16.90%)	106 (15.31%)	143 (20.66%)	76 (10.98%)	692 (100.0%)
5.	Recommendation by library staff/ colleagues	146 (21.09%)	139 (20.08%)	190 (27.45%)	138 (19.94%)	83 (11.99%)	692 (100.0%)
6.	More information can be retrieved	178 (25.72%)	116 (16.76%)	109 (15.75%)	178 (25.72%)	111 (16.04%)	692 (100.0%)
7.	Advanced search features help in achieving relevant output	192 (27.74%)	182 (26.30%)	102 (14.73%)	146 (21.09%)	70 (10.11%)	692 (100.0%)

Calculated Chi-square value	Degrees of freedom	Probability Value
183.2	24	0.001

Table 5 shows that factors influence to search engine. Out of 692 total respondents, majority 36.12% of them preferred full extent due to “search engine is most popular”. The next 28.61% of the respondents use search engine full extent due to the factor “easy to browse the internet sources”. Further nearly 27.74%

of the respondents also pointed out “advance search feature help in achieving relevant output” as a reason for using search engine in full extent.

The statistical result shows that the above chi-square test the calculated P-value is significant. $P < 0.001$. So the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that there is a significant difference in factors influence to use of search engines.

VIII. FINDINGS

Some of the findings are arrived based on the statistical analysis. They are:

- ✓ Result shows that there is a significant difference in motivating factors to use of internet in the library
- ✓ Survey exhibits that there is a significant difference in preference of search engines based on academic status. Hence it is noted that irrespective of academic status all of them used mostly Google search engines.
- ✓ Analysis proved that there is a significant difference in factors influence the use of search engines. Among the various factors, respondents influenced by “easy to use” and “popularity of search engine”.

IX. CONCLUSION

Today is a digital era and everything is in electronic form. In higher education, e-resources and services play a vital role in providing recent and advanced information to the faculty members, and students to fulfill their academic needs. In order to know the utilization of e-resources in Para medical field, the present study made an attempt and selected few nursing colleges in Madurai district, Tamilnadu. 692 samples were selected randomly and questionnaire method was used to collect the data. Statistical analyses were worked out. Analyses concluded that respondents significantly differ in their utilization for their academic and research purpose. They all preferred Google search engine for collecting e-resources. Popularity of search engine and easy to use are the main factors that motivate the users to utilize e-resources in academic libraries.

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