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# USE OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES BY POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF JSS AHER CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

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## ABSTRACT

*The present work explains the E-resources utility by 200 students of JSS AHER constituent colleges and departments. A data's were collected through a standard questionnaire. The study explores the level of understanding and usefulness of e-resources. It was identified from the study that the electronic resources are slowly replacing with print media. A sample of 200 students from the various colleges & departments of JSS AHER was evaluated and the response rate was found to be 80per cent. The aim of this study was to assess the level of information accessed by the students. The data was collected through structured questionnaires and analysed with Microsoft excel sheet with a simple percentage technique. The results revealed that, approximately 51% student's visit library regularly on daily basis for using library resources; 94% students use the e- resources for study purpose; while 85% students prefer for use e- resources through Google search engine. while 96% students likely access e journals, while 85% students satisfied use e- resources through OPAC search, while 96% students rated satisfied library environment in library facilities, Approximately 50% students finding difficulty in using the library catalogue so these population requires proper orientation for library resources.*

**Keywords:** E-resources, search tools, search skills, JSS AHER.

## **INTRODUCTION**

A library is a place where (collections of) documents are kept for use. It provides physical and electronic information services and facilities. Nowadays, information and communication technology (ICT) brought several changes in the field library and information centres. At the same time, users got influence from ICT. ICT brought tremendous changes in providing information through its applications. Libraries have seen many developments in its collections and its service and facilities.

The ICT has enabled students to create knowledge and share the information flare-up worldwide in electronic formats. Among them E-resources plays an integral part in libraries in assisting its users for teaching, learning and research. Therefore, the library responsibility is to keep pace with recent technical progress and tolerate the user expectations for e resources. The resources available as printed versions with accessibility provided and huge volume of e resources through subscribing our libraries.

## **JSS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH LIBRARY**

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER), formerly known as JSS University, is a Deemed to be University located in Mysuru, Karnataka. It was established in 2008 under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956 and is part of JSS Mahavidyapeetha, which runs a variety of educational institutions. JSS AHER has a sharp focus on attracting the best researchers and research scholars by providing them with comprehensive support and motivation. Internationally renowned academicians, management experts, corporate consultants and entrepreneurs have always been associated with us helping us make great strides in research as well as enhancing the employability of our students. The resources available in library were in printed forms and an electronic resource was provided to the exceptional number of through on-line. The ICT has enabled users in medical sciences to apportion the knowledge explosion ecumenical in electronic formats. This manner is associated as an integral part in library ensuring its users in learning. The users use databases, e-journals, in addition alternative e-resources and utilize the most recent data associated with their various fields and connected ones.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY**

The aim of present study was to investigate awareness among the usage of e-resources and search strategies adopted by the users of JSS AHER constituent colleges at Mysuru and Ooty.

1. To know the purpose of utilizing e-resources among different professionals

2. To explore the e-resources required in support research work
3. To validate the satisfaction level of library services
4. To know the satisfaction level of library facilities

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **Kumar<sup>1</sup>, S. K. (2015).**described e-resources utilization by 47 students of Bangalore university constituent colleges through a survey. The results suggested that 68.08% of students visit the library for reading purpose; 87.23% students visiting library for utilizing reprographic service; while 65.95% of students visiting library for using internet; 51.06% students are using library catalog (online public access catalogue) and 61.7% requires assistance from the teacher in utilizing the library; whereas 25.53% students expressed that the reading area was very good.
2. **Kumar, S<sup>2</sup>., & Singh, M. (2011).**explained the usefulness of e-resources by the scientists at National Physical Laboratory, Delhi, India, in utilizing various search methods and techniques to access resources. They have investigated the quality of satisfaction with the information accessed by scientists in their respective field and the challenges faced by them. A structured questionnaire was distributed to 75 scientists from different fields of physical sciences, with a replication rate of about 80 percentages. These findings reveal that access and utilization of e-information is a paramount component of research activities.
3. **Thanuskodi<sup>3</sup>, S. (2013).** Explained the use of ICT in Indian higher education system. They have described on the ICT assist libraries in offering efficient and current information services. ICT usage will facilitate the staff and students in implementing the teaching and learning process thereby reducing the information gap. They investigated the use of ICT by rural students in Tamil Nadu. The results indicated that more that 50% acquired internet skills at college level. The results suggested that the 56.53% students uses internet weekly. Among the students 73.91% user utilizes the internet for literature search.
4. **Angello, C<sup>4</sup>. (2010).** Explained this paper is the result of a study that was conducted to investigate the accessibility and use of electronic information resources by the livestock researchers in Tanzania. One of the main objectives of the study was to assess the information literacy skills of livestock researchers. The study was conducted in three livestock research institutes in Tanzania with an overall sample size of fifty respondents consisting of livestock researchers and information professionals. Detailed

questionnaires, interviews and observations were the methods used for data collection while data was analysed by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and content analysis. One of the findings of the study was the lack of information literacy skills among most of the researchers and this was found to be limiting their access and use of e-resources. This paper discusses the level of information literacy that livestock researchers possess and its impact on these researchers' awareness and use of e-resources.

5. **Ani, O. E<sup>5</sup>, & Ahiauzu, B. (2008).** Described the development of electronic information resources in libraries in Nigerian university. They have concluded that 89.5% of the survey was adopted through internet access such as electronic databases and online databases, while 57.9 % used CD-ROM facility and 52.6% utilised electronic journals: 52.6% used digital library materials. Further, they have concluded that the mass computerisation and digitalisation of library materials should be encouraged.

## **METHODOLOGY**

As part of this study, a well-structured questionnaire was prepared to elicit data from the JSS AHER constituent Colleges. 250 questionnaires were distributed to the PG respondents who were the library users in different colleges & departments with different cadres at JSS AHER and 200 questionnaires were received back.

## **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

### **1. Population Study**

**TABLE-1 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	105	52.5
Female	95	47.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

Table: 1. indicates that 47.5% of the respondents belong to female category, and 52.5% belong to the male category. Majority of the respondents belong to the male category.

**TABLE-2 AGE WISE RESPONDENTS**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
20 to 25 years	93	46.5
26 to 30 years	78	39

31 to 35 years	29	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table it was observed that, 93(46.5%) of the respondents are at the age in the range of 20-25, 78(39%) of the library users in the age range of 26-30, while 29(14.5%) of the respondents belong to the category of age 31-35.

**Fig-1: COLLEGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS**

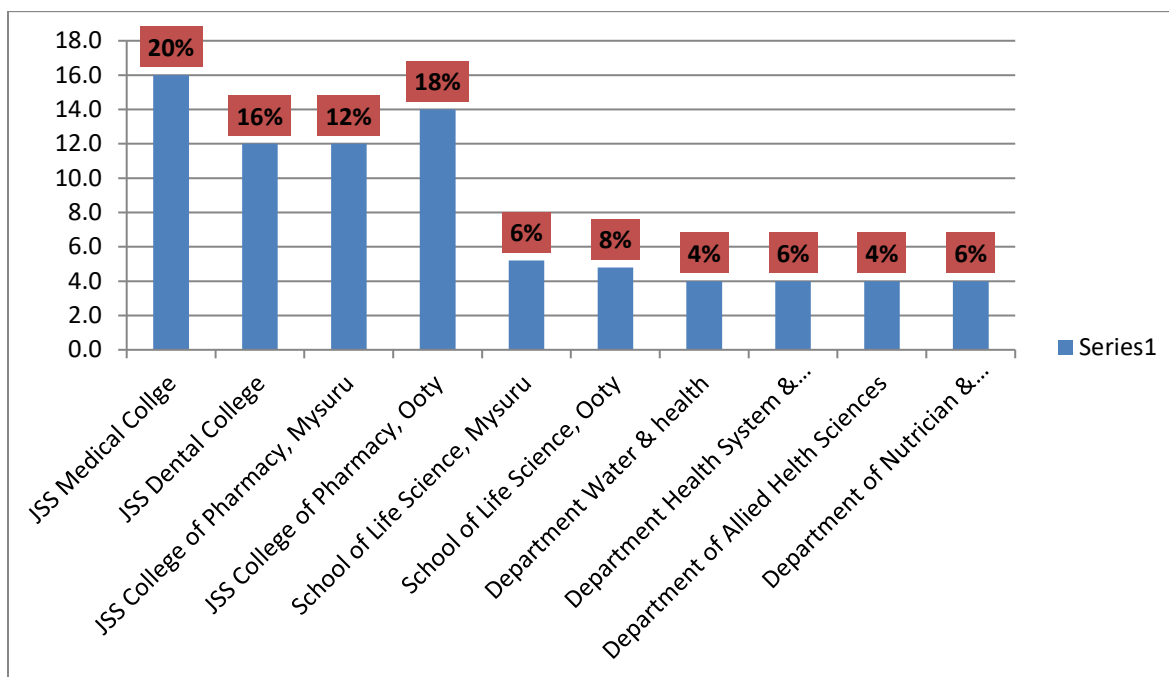


Fig-1 indicates the JSS AHER Constituent Colleges & Departments wise accessing and using the required e-information. It is shown that 20 % of the users are in the JSS Medical College, Mysuru, 16% in JSS Dental College, 12% in JSS College of Mysuru, JSS College of Pharmacy, Ooty 18%, 6% School of Life Science, Mysuru 8% in School of Life Science, Ooty, 6% of the users are in Dept. of Water & Health, Department Health System & Management studies is 6%, Department of Allied Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition & Dietetics 6%.

**Fig.-2: FREQUENCY OF LIBRARY VISIT**

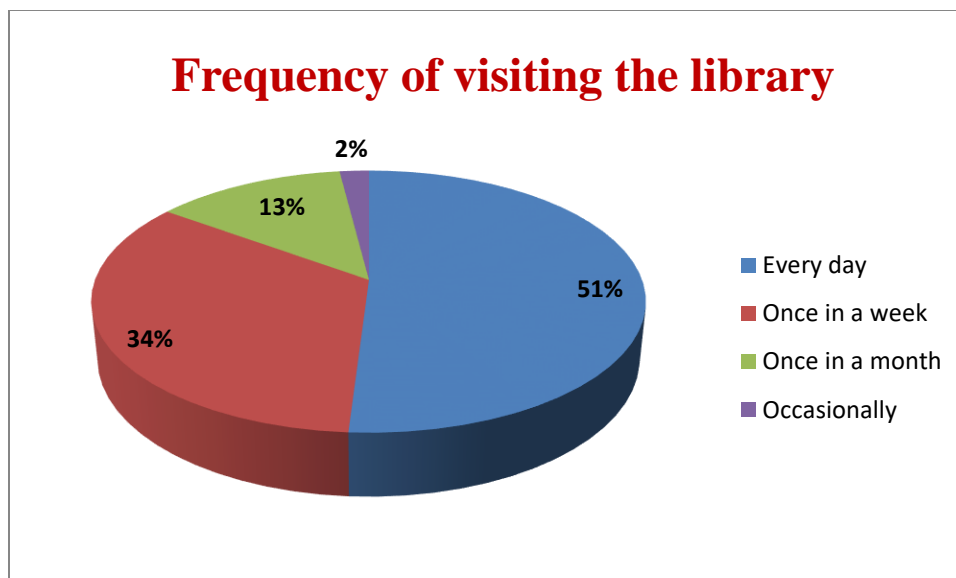


Fig.-2 shows the utility of respondents using digital library resources

**Fig.-3: PURPOSE TO USE ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES**

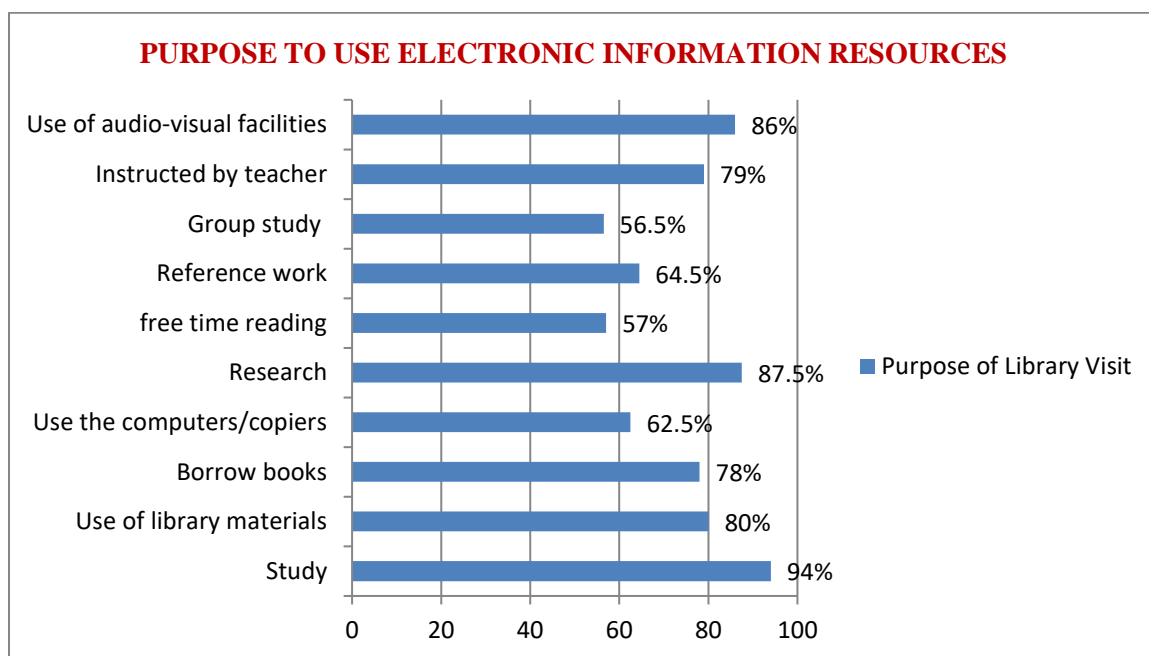


Fig-3 shows that most of the respondents i.e., 94% of Students visited the library for study, followed by 80% to using relevant information in related fields, followed by 78% using for Borrowing Books. Further, 62.5% respectively visited the library for taking Xerox/ using computers. It was also noted that the use of research purpose is the 87.5% also 57% is least preferred free time reading for a library visit, and also 56.5% group study, followed by 79% instructed teacher finally 86% of the user use of audio- Visual Facilities for visiting library.

**TABLE 3: MOST PREFERABLE OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION RESOURCES**

Services	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Partially satisfied	Partially Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
Search engines (e.g., Google, Yahoo, etc.)	170	25	5	0	0
Social Networking Sites (Face-book, Twitter, etc.)	140	40	15	5	0
Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)	150	30	15	5	0
Databases E –Resources	130	25	20	15	10
DELNET Database	120	30	20	20	10

From the table-3, it is clear that most of the respondent's given preference for search information in Google search engine, while 70% of the user prefers search information through Social networking. 75% of respondents highly prefer search information in OPAC service. 75 % of respondents prefer to Databases E –Resources and 60% of users prefer search information through DELNET Database.

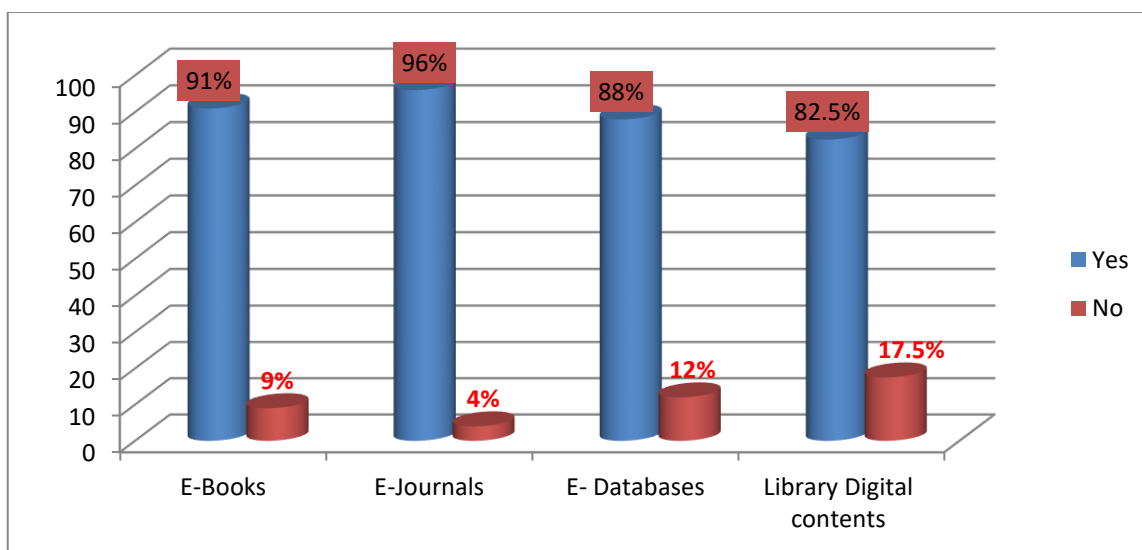
**Fig-4: ACCESS OF LIBRARY E- RESOURCES OF RESPONDENTS**

Fig-4 indicates the 91 % of use of Library electronic resources of E- Books, followed by 96% of using of e-Journals and 88% of user access E- Databases in order Library resources finally 82 % of user using in Library Digital contents.

**TABLE 4: SATISFACTION LEVEL OF LIBRARY SERVICES**

Library Service Attributes	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Partially satisfied	Partially Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
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Circulation Service	130	30	28	10	2
Reference Service	120	60	15	3	2
Inter library loan service	160	30	6	3	1
Bibliographical service	115	45	20	15	5
News paper clipping	122	32	22	16	8
OPAC service	135	24	32	6	3

Table-4 shows that most of the users are highly satisfied in circulation service, followed by 60% of respondents were highly satisfied in Reference Service, 80% of the respondents highly satisfied in Inter library loan service, 57.5% of respondents highly satisfied in Bibliographical service and 61 % of respondents were highly satisfied newspaper clipping, finally 67% of user in respondents were highly satisfied OPAC Services.

**TABLE 5: SATISFACTION LEVEL OF LIBRARY FACILITIES**

Library Service Attributes	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Partially satisfied	Partially Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
Library Environment	192	6	2	0	0
Library collection	168	15	14	2	1
Library timings	143	33	18	2	4
Library staff	163	28	8	1	0
Reading space & furniture	180	18	2	0	0

Table-5 most of the users 96% were highly satisfied in Library Environment, followed by 84% of respondents were highly satisfied in Library collection, 71.5% of the respondents highly satisfied in Library timings, 81.5% of respondents highly satisfied in Library staff and finally 90% of respondents were highly satisfied reading space & furniture.

## **FINDINGS**

1. Majority of the respondents are male (52.5%) category in this survey.
2. The survey was we found the majority of respondent's ages between 20 to 25 years.
3. Majority of the Students are interested to visit library every day (51%).
4. It was clear from the analysis that e-resources access purpose of study (94%) and shows a direct impact on research activities.
5. Majority (70%) of users were searching e-Resources through Google search engine for relevant information in related fields.

6. Majority of Students were satisfied with library services like 80% of the respondents highly satisfied in Inter library loan service
7. Most of the users (96%) were highly satisfied in Library Environment
8. Approximately 50% of the students facing the problem while using the library catalogue, hence they require proper orientation program.

## CONCLUSION

This study explained that use of digital library resources among the post Graduate students in JSS AHER, Mysuru. Majority of the students (94%) are using digital resources for writing articles/ research for their Academic purpose. It was a great opportunity and resources for the students in preparing their exams and the research projects. It is time saving. Also we found that, 50% of the student population finds difficult in using library catalogue so librarians should offer proper orientation regarding the utility of library resources.

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