

A Study On E-Resource Report Adoption And Approach Decorated Of The Exercisers In Villupuram Engineering College Libraries

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is lights on the e-resource information use and access pattern of the users of engineering college libraries in Villupuram District. A survey was conducted among total estimated sample size is 800 in total in which the UG and P.G students taken for analysis are 218 and U.G Students are 582. To find out e-resource information use and access pattern of the users. This study focuses on respondents according to the college of study, basis of gender and departments, frequency of visiting college libraries, quantum of time spent in libraries every day and ICT facilities and services in college library for academic purposes.

KEY WORDS: E-Resource, Access Pattern, Gender, Frequency, Quantum, Time spent, ICT.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to WYSOKI, information access pattern is concerned with studying information processing activities of the users. One of the main goals of any information system is to provide pin-pointed, in-depth and expeditious information service to users. In order to achieve this goal, various pieces of recorded information are gathered in information centre and from qualified personnel who are recruited to establish purposive contact between the users and the information embodied in variety of documents. User study means a systematic examination of characteristics and behavior of the users of the information system. It directly linked with effectiveness of library and information services as they aim at satisfaction of user needs. The term user study “Mainly focuses on user to measure their information access pattern”.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In every research the review of literature is an important aspect that throws light on the glimpses of research in a particular arena of research. Moreover it also guides the researcher to proceed further in his area of interest. And also the review gives the ideas about the methodology adopted by the earlier research and that would be the base to design a methodology for his research. The western countries far as LIS research is concerned much works had carried but as out, and the Indian output in the field is very less. The most suitable research works related to this study have been reviewed here under.

MAHAWAR (2016) in his paper explains the utilization of the library services, frequency and purpose of the internet use, awareness and time spent on the search engines and web sites, overall rating of the library/ documentation/ information/internet services, opinion for improvement of the library services/ functions of the users of research and academic institution libraries at Luck now.

BELWAL, MAHESH CHANDRA B AND SADIK BATCHA M (2016) conducted a study under title “Use of ICT Technologies and its Dependency Level among P.G. Students and Faculty Members of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology” to examine the scale of dependency of using different ICT technologies by the respondents. The study brings out the findings that the users highly use ICT technologies for their academic purposes and in result it has made high impact on the use pattern and information seeking approaches.

BELWAL, MAHESH CHANDRA B AND SADIK BATCHA M (2016) conducted a study under title “Information Access Pattern of P.G. Students and Faculty Members of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology: A Study” To find out the ICT facilities provided and the satisfaction level of users, quantum of time spent in libraries and the habit of visiting other libraries by the respondents. The inferences brought out are that the users highly use Computer software, Visiting other libraries and make use of library at a maximum level for their academic purposes.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analysis of respondents according to the College of study.
2. To study of respondents on the Basis of Gender and departments.
3. To analysis of the frequency of Visiting College Libraries by the Respondents.
4. Analysis on Quantum of time spent in Libraries everyday by the respondents
5. Analysis of Respondents using ICT facilities and Services in College Library for Academic Purposes

4. METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it one can study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying the research problem along with the logic behind them. The data were collected by using questionnaire as an instrument. The data collected through such filled-in questionnaires have been used for further analysis. Total estimated sample size is 800 in total. Among them the P.G students taken for analysis are 218 and U.G Students are 582. The sampling technique used for the study is stratified random sampling.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE COLLEGE OF STUDY

SL. NO	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGES
1.	E.S College of Engineering	126	15.75
2.	I.F.E.T College of Engineering	127	15.88
3.	Mailam Engineering College	112	14.00
4.	Surya College of Engineering and Technology	70	08.75
5.	V.R.S College of Engineering and Technology	108	13.50

6.	Idhaya Engineering College for Women	74	09.25
7.	Dr.Pauls Engineering College	92	11.50
8.	University College of Engineering- Tindivanam	91	11.37
Total		800	100

The table shows that the distribution of respondents according to the departments where they study or work. There have been 8 Engineering colleges selected for the study from Villupuram District. Among eight colleges the majority of respondents have been selected from I.F.E.T College of Engineering. The highest number of 127 respondents is taken from this college. It reflects 15.88 percentages of total data. The next highest number of participation is noted from E.S College of Engineering from which 126(15.75 %) respondents have been taken for analysis. The respondents from Mailam Engineering College take the next place of participation with the total count of 112 reflecting 14.00percentage. V.R.S College of Engineering and Technology has recorded 108 respondents and their percentage observed is 13.50. Dr. Pauls Engineering College has presented 92 numbers of respondents with a per cent of 11.50 and equally University College of Engineering- Tindivanam has given its participation as 91 in numbers. The other two colleges have shown less than 10.00 percentages of respondent's participation.

TABLE 2
ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF GENDER AND DEPARTMENTS

CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS	GENDER	MECHANICAL	MANAGEMENT	ECE	CIVIL	E & I	COMPUTER SCIENCE	EEE	TOTAL
UG 582	Male	113 (26.78)	00	65 (15.41)	49 (11.61)	34 (8.05)	92 (21.80)	69 (16.35)	422 (52.75)
	Female	26 (16.25)	00	23 (14.38)	20 (12.50)	16 (10.00)	53 (33.11)	22 (13.75)	160 (20.00)
PG 218	Male	30 (16.85)	17 (9.55)	22 (12.36)	22 (12.36)	18 (10.11)	35 (19.66)	34 (19.10)	178 (22.25)
	Female	5 (12.50)	6 (15.00)	6 (15.00)	5 (12.50)	6 (15.00)	7 (17.50)	5 (12.50)	40 (5.00)
Total Male		143 (23.83)	17 (8.67)	87 (14.50)	71 (11.83)	52 (8.67)	127 (21.17)	103 (17.17)	600 (75.00)
Total Female		31 (15.50)	06 (13.00)	29 (14.00)	25 (12.50)	22 (11.00)	60 (30.00)	27 (13.50)	200 (25.00)
Grand Total		174 (21.75)	23 (9.75)	116 (14.50)	96 (12.00)	74 (9.25)	187 (23.38)	130 (16.25)	800

ANOVA

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	Df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	10995.43	3	3665.143	37.99013	5.39E-08	3.159908
Columns	1654.857	6	275.8095	2.858835	0.038974	2.661305
Error	1736.571	18	96.47619			
Total	14386.86	27				

The table shows that the respondent's category on the basis of gender and their department of study or work. In the U. G. Students' category there have been 422 (52.75%) male and 160 (20.00%) female participants noted. The majority of 113 (26.78%) male respondents are observed from the Department of Mechanical Engineering followed by Computer Science (21.80%) and Electrical and Electronics Communication (16.35 %). The minimum number of male (8.05%) U.G. student's participation is noted from the Department of Electronics and Instrumentation and Civil (11.61%). The highest female respondents in this category is noted from the Department of Computer Science (33.11%) followed by Department of ECE (16.25%). The less female participation is found in the department of Electronics and Instrumentation (10.00%). While analysing the other category of P.G Students, the highest total of male population 35 (19.66 %) is found in the department of Computer Science followed by EEE with a count of 34 (19.10%) and Mechanical with a count of 30(16.85%). The less number of participation is noted in Departments of Management (9.55%) and E & I. Whereas the total female participation is concerned, there is an equal preference shown and in every department the female strength is observed almost equal with single digit.

TABLE 3
ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER AND THEIR RESIDENTIAL BACKGROUND

CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS	GENDE R	RESIDENTIAL BACKGROUND			TOTAL	CHI-SQUARE	DF	L.S
		RURAL	SEMI URBAN	URBAN				
UG Students 582	Male	276 (57.74)	84 (47.73)	62 (42.47)	422 (52.75)	93.36	3	0.001 Significant
	Female	87 (18.20)	38 (21.59)	35 (23.97)	160 (20.00)			
PG Students 218	Male	98 (20.50)	42 (23.86)	38 (26.03)	178 (22.25)			
	Female	17 (3.56)	12 (06.82)	11 (07.53)	40 (5.00)			
Total		478 (59.75)	176 (22.00)	146 (18.25)	800			

The table shows that the distribution of respondents according to their gender and residential background. There have been 800 respondents studied for the purpose. The respondents include both U. G. and P.G students studying in engineering colleges in Villupuram District. The total number of U.G. students taken for analysis is 582 in numbers. They reflect the major population showing 72.75 percentages of data. Among them the male respondents found are 422 reflecting 52.75 percentages of total data. The female respondents noted in the U.G. student's categories are about 160 which is calculated to be 20.00 percentages. While analysing other category of P.G students, the total number in this category is noted to be 218 in number. It is about 27.25 percentages of total population of data. Among them the males are

found 178 reflecting 22.25 percentages and females are 40 in numbers showing 5.00 percentages. Further the table explains the residential background of the respondents. The majority of the respondents are observed from the rural background. They are totally found about 478 reflecting 59.75 percentages. The next higher percentages are shown by the respondents from semi urban area which is calculated to 176 in numbers showing 22.00 percentages. Very fewer percentages of respondents are noted from urban residential background. It is calculated to 146 in numbers which reflects 18.25 parentages.

TABLE 4
ANALYSIS OF THE FREQUENCY OF VISITING COLLEGE LIBRARIES BY THE RESPONDENTS

CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS	GENDER OF RESPONDENTS	EVERY DAY	ONCE IN A WEEK	ONCE IN A FORTNIGHT	ONCE IN A MONTH	VERY RARELY	TOTAL
UG Students	Male	297	68	52	03	02	422
	Female	108	37	08	06	01	160
	Total	405 (69.59)	105 (18.04)	60 (10.31)	09 (1.55)	03 (0.52)	582
PG Students	Male	102	46	21	07	02	178
	Female	28	08	02	01	01	40
	Total	130 (59.63)	54 (24.77)	23 (10.55)	08 (3.67)	03 (1.38)	218
Total	Overall	535 (66.88)	159 (19.86)	83 (10.36)	17 (2.13)	06 (0.75)	800

Chi-square	Df	P Value
54.5	6	0.001 Significant

The above table reveals that the frequency of visiting College or department libraries by the respondents. The frequencies taken for analysis are every day, once in a week, once in a fortnight, once in a month, and very rarely. The respondents are analysed according to their gender and categories. The data in the above table clearly show that all the respondent have the habit of visiting libraries every day. The majority of respondents of U.G student's category are observed that they visit the libraries every day. It is about 69.59 percentages of respondents. Only a fewer percentages of 18.04 of U.G. students visit their libraries once in a week. The other frequencies are found gradually less. Both Male and Female genders of U.G Students have shown the same trend of frequency. While analysis the P.G Students about 59.63 percentages of respondents visit the college libraries every day. But it is comparatively less than the percentages shown by U.G. students. The next higher frequency noted among them is once in a week resulting 24.77 percentages. The remaining frequencies are gradually decreasing in percentages. The overall data also support the same fact. The calculated chi-square value represent that the P Value is < 0.001 which is found significant. So it is clearly understood that the formulated null hypothesis of "There is an association between the category of respondents and the frequencies of visit to College or department libraries" is statistically proved and so it is accepted.

TABLE 5
ANALYSIS ON QUANTUM OF TIME SPENT IN LIBRARIES EVERYDAY BY THE RESPONDENTS

CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS	GENDER OF RESPONDENTS	BELOW 1 HOUR	1 TO 2 HOURS	ABOVE 2 TO 4 HOURS	ABOVE 4 TO 6 HOURS	NEVER VISITED LIBRARY	TOTAL
UG Students	Male	204 (48.34)	109 (25.84)	69 (16.35)	34 (8.05)	06 (1.42)	422
	Female	57 (35.63)	69 (43.13)	21 (13.12)	10 (6.25)	03 (1.87)	160
	Total	261 (44.85)	178 (30.58)	90 (15.46)	44 (7.56)	09 (1.54)	582
PG Students	Male	91 (51.12)	36 (20.22)	27 (15.16)	18 (10.11)	06 (3.37)	178
	Female	18 (45.00)	12 (30.00)	06 (15.00)	04 (10.00)	0	40
	Total	109 (50.00)	48 (22.01)	33 (15.14)	22 (10.09)	06 (2.75)	218
Total	Overall	366 (45.75)	226 (28.25)	123 (15.38)	66 (8.25)	15 (1.87)	800

CHI-SQUARE	DF	P VALUE
41.89	12	0.001 Significant

ANOVA

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	88071.77	6	14678.63	6.15718	0.000514	2.508189
Columns	101723.1	4	25430.79	10.66734	4.11E-05	2.776289
Error	57215.66	24	2383.986			
Total	247010.6	34				

The study also concentrates on the time spent by the respondents for collecting information in the College and Department libraries for their academic purposes. The voracious readers in the category of U.G. Students observed in total are 44. They spend up to 6 hours in libraries every day. The next major group of 90 respondents spends up to 4 hours in libraries. The other timings of up to 2 hours consists 178 respondents and in up to one hour falls 261 respondents of U.G. Students at a major level. The gender wise data also supports the same fact. While analysing the category of P.G Students, the voracious readers of the library are about 22 who spend up to 6 hours in libraries every day. It is followed by 33 in numbers who spend up to 4 hours in collecting their information from library. The maximum number of 109 respondents falls in the timing of up to 1 hour. It is deduced that about 06 from this category and 09 from U.G. Students do not visit any time to library for any purpose. The data in the above table lights on the fact that the number of users decreases while analysing the increased time of using the library. The chi square analysis results the P value

is < 0.001 which is found significant. It is less than the table value. So the formulated null hypothesis of “There is an association between the categories of respondents and the quantum of time spent in libraries” is statistically proved and hence it is accepted.

The above fact is also supported by Anova that the P values derived in both categories (columns) and time spent (Rows) are less than 0.05 of table value. It is also support in accepting the above stated hypothesis. They need to be attracted towards library.

TABLE - 6
ANALYSIS OF RESPONDENTS USING ICT FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN
ENGINEERING COLLEGE
LIBRARY FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS	GENDER OF RESPONDENTS	USED		NOT USED		TOTAL	
		RESPONDENTS	%	RESPONDENTS	%	RESPONDENTS	%
UG Students	Male	222	49.33	200	57.14	422	52.75
	Female	118	26.22	42	12.00	160	20.00
	Total	340	58.41	242	41.49	582	72.75
PG Students	Male	80	17.78	98	28.00	178	22.25
	Female	30	6.67	10	2.86	40	5.00
	Total	110	50.46	108	49.54	218	27.25
Grand Total		450	56.25	350	43.75	800	100

ANOVA

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	38484	3	12828	17.16503	0.021562	9.276628
Columns	1250	1	1250	1.672614	0.286492	10.12796
Error	2242	3	747.3333			
Total	41976	7				

The table shows that analyses how many respondents get use of ICT facilities and services in Engineering College Libraries for their academic purposes. The data in the table explains that out of 582 U.G students, 340 Respondents get use of ICT facilities and services in engineering college Libraries in Villupuram District. It is calculated 58.41 percentages. Yet 242 respondents found not using ICT facilities in libraries, explains the percentage of 41.49. The gender wise data of U.G students further explains 222 male and 118 female populations who actively use ICT facilities and services. The P.G Students who get use of ICT facilities and services are 110 (50.46%) and 108 (49.54%) P.G students do not use ICT facilities and services in College libraries or its department libraries. The overall data in the table explains out of total respondents 450 (56.25%) of them make use of ICT facilities and services in libraries at the fullest extent. The calculated Anova value explains that P Value of category of respondents (Rows) is $P < 0.05$ and it is significant yet the P value of usage among them is $P > 0.05$ which is not significant. Hence the formulated hypothesis of “There is no association between the categories of respondents and their use of ICT facilities and services in libraries” is statistically not proved in case of category of respondents and so it is not accepted.

5. CONCLUSION

It is important to every library to understand their user needs, so as to have efficient and effective collection developments and services. The findings of the present study will certainly be helpful to the authorities to refine their collection development activities and redefining their existing library Service pattern. It also lights on the services to be improved. It is high time that the library authorities should provide the real needs of the users and e-resources in particular.

6. REFERENCES

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