

Information Access Pattern by Faculty Members And Students In Electronic Environment: A Study on Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Constituent College, Sathankulam

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Abstract--- *This paper discuss on information access pattern by faculty members and Students in Electronic Environment: A Study on Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Constituent College, Sathankulam. Totally 1231 respondents were participated in the present study, amongst male respondents are 423, female respondents are 808, moreover Assistant Professor are participated 45, Undergraduate Students are participated 98, and Postgraduate Students are participated 1088 respondents. The present study reveals that amongst 1231 respondents, 39.2 per cent are visited library daily, 27.7 per cent respondents are visited Once a week, 18.4 per cent respondents are visited Occasionally, 8.9 per cent respondents are visited monthly once, 5.8 per cent respondents are visited fortnightly once. Respondents access internet indicates that, 62.7 per cent of respondents are access internet at Institution and Home, followed by access at Institution, Home and Cyber café, Cyber cafe and Home, Institutions only, 4.5 per cent are access at Institution and Cyber café. Respondents' preferences to access electronic resources, amongst 291 respondents are preferences E-newspapers, followed by E-journals, Audio video materials, E-books, E-thesis and dissertations. The Satisfaction level of access e-resources by the respondents, among the respondents 17.6 percent of them fully satisfied with access e-resources, followed by 43.3 percent are Satisfied, and 39.1 percent of them are Dissatisfied with access e-resources.*

Keywords--- *Library services, e-resources, Search methods, Internet, Electronic Environment.*

I INTRODUCTION

The evolutional changes in computer and communication technology have drastically increased the information generation and utilization of digital content. The gap between the information generation and its utilization has been reduced. Present libraries are more used behind their walls. Digital resources have reached the fingertips of users in their convenient places (Manjula, and Padmamma 2016). The widespread use of information and communication technologies, especially the internet and web, has brought significant changes in the way information is generated, stored and accessed. With the rapid development and use of the internet and web-based technologies, publishing and distribution of information resources in digital format has become widespread (Ahmed, 2013). In recent years,

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internet and e-resources has emerged as a powerful educational information tools that has been spread technological literacy and given people all over the world fast access to vast resources (Maidul Islam and Umme Habiba, 2015). The library as an organization is a collection of information resources with the specific purpose of obtaining, preserving and making available recorded knowledge and sharing this knowledge to the user community. The efficiency and effectiveness of the library as a tool of research and learning is determined by the success of providing patrons with relevant and timely information (Ayiah and Kumah, 2011).

Okiki and Asiru, (2011) defined electronic resources as information stored and transmitted in digital, electronic or computerized formats such as diskettes, CD-ROM databases, DVDs, online public access catalogues (OPAC), bibliographic and full-text databases, electronic journals, scholarly databases, information gateways, e-books, the Internet and electronic mails. The rapid changes that took place in the information and communication technology have stretched too far into all walks of life. Library and information centres are no exception to this. There is a noticeable change in the management libraries, which also bring the user to adopt new methods and techniques. All these compel to switch over to different modern techniques in the area of information storage retrieval and dissemination (Ghosh, T.B., 2002). Due to information explosion people are moving towards the online resources or e-resources to gather their relevant information for different purposes (Swaminathan et al 2017).

II METHODOLOGY

Population and Sample

The population for the study is from the fulltime faculty member, Undergraduate and Postgraduate students. The samples are *Manonmaniam Sundaranar University* constituent college, Satankulam, totally the 1231 respondents were taken for the present study, 88.4 percent respondents are Undergraduate Students, 8.0 percent of respondents are Postgraduate Students, and moreover 3.7 percent of respondents are faculty members (Assistant Professor).

Data analysis

The data collected were from well structured questionnaire and to analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 20th version Published by IBM. Descriptive statistics including simple percentage and frequency count were performed. The qualitative data collected were analyzed and variables are focused in each of the research question.

Objectives

The following objectives are framed, in according the questionnaire:

- To identify frequency of use electronic resource by the respondents
- To find out respondents access the electronic resource location
- To know length of using Internet by respondents
- To find purpose of using electronic resources
- To find out preferences to access electronic resources

Limitation of the present Study

This study is made *Manonmaniam Sundaranar University* constituent college, Sathankulam, the respondents are only; full time faculty members, Undergraduate (U. G.) and Postgraduate (P. G.) students. The data were collected from the Academic year 2018 to 2019.

III ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Table 1 Status Vs Gender wise respondents

Sl. No.	Status	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Assistant Professor	25 (55.6)	20 (44.4)	45 (100.0)
2	P.G. Students	20 (20.4)	78 (79.6)	98 (100.0)
3	U.G. Students	378 (34.7)	710 (65.3)	1088 (100.0)
	Total	423 (34.4)	808 (65.6)	1231 (100.0)

Table 1 shows that, status vs gender wise respondents, among the 1231 respondents Assistant Professor are 45, Postgraduate (P.G.) Students are 98, and Undergraduate (U.G.) Students are 1088, amongst 1231 respondents 34.4 per cent are male respondents, 65.6 per cent are female respondents.

Table 2 Status wise respondents' frequency of library visit

Sl. No.	Status	Frequently					Total
		Daily	Once a week	Fortnightly once	Monthly once	Occasionally	
1	Assistant Professor	14	15	7	6	3	45
		31.1	33.3	15.6	13.3	6.7	100.0
2	P.G Students	38	21	8	13	18	98
		38.8	21.4	8.2	13.3	18.4	100.0
3	U.G. Students	431	305	56	91	205	1088
		39.6	28.0	5.1	8.4	18.8	100.0
	Total	483	341	71	110	226	1231
		39.2	27.7	5.8	8.9	18.4	100.0

Table 2 shows that, status wise respondents' frequency of library visit, amongst 1231 respondents 39.2 per cent are visited library daily, 27.7 per cent respondents are visited Once a week, followed by 18.4 per cent respondents are visited Occasionally, 8.9 per cent respondents are visited monthly once, 5.8 per cent respondents are visited fortnightly once.

Table 3 Status wise respondents' Internet access location

Sl. No.	Status	Internet Access Locations					Total
		Institution Home and Cyber café	Institution and Cyber cafe	Institution and Home	Cyber cafe and Home	Institution	
1	Assistant Professor	8	0	34	3	0	45
		17.8	0.0	75.6	6.7	0.0	100.0
2	P.G Students	19	7	44	17	11	98
		19.4	7.1	44.9	17.3	11.2	100.0
3	U.G. Students	162	49	694	132	51	1088
		14.9	4.5	63.8	12.1	4.7	100.0
	Total	189	56	772	152	62	1231
		15.4	4.5	62.7	12.3	5.0	100.0

Table 3 shows that status wise respondent Internet access locations, totally 1231 respondents, Majority of the respondents 62.7 per cent are access internet at Institution and Home, 15.4 per cent respondents are access at Institution, Home and Cyber café, 12.3 per cent respondents are access at Cyber cafe and Home, 5.0 per cent of respondents are access at Institutions only, 4.5 per cent are access at Institution and Cyber café.

Table 3 Status wise respondents' Internet using experience

Sl. No.	Status	long				Total
		Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3 and above years	
1	Assistant Professor	0	6	24	15	45
		0.0	13.3	53.3	33.3	100.0
2	P.G Students	18	54	26	0	98
		18.4	55.1	26.5	0.0	100.0
3	U.G. Students	169	613	300	6	1088
		15.5	56.3	27.6	0.6	100.0
	Total	187	673	350	21	1231
		15.2	54.7	28.4	1.7	100.0

Table 3 shows that status wise respondents' Internet using experience, 1-2 years internet using experience gets 54.7 per cent of respondents, followed by 2-3 years experience gets 28.4 per cent of respondents, Less than a year experience gets 15.2 per cent of respondents and only 1.7 per cent of respondent get 3 and above years Internet using experience.

Table 5 status wise respondents learn to use Internet

Sl.No.	Status	Know						Total
		Professional Colleagues	Guidance from friends	Self-study	Training session	Print documentations	trial and error method	
1	U.G. Students	9	4	5	12	11	4	45
		20.0	8.9	11.1	26.7	24.4	8.9	100.0
2	P.G Students	0	9	49	5	3	32	98
		0.0	9.2	50.0	5.1	3.1	32.7	100.0
3	Assistant Professor	0	66	590	99	85	240	1080
		0.0	6.1	54.6	9.2	7.9	22.2	100.0
	Total	9	79	644	116	99	276	1223
		0.7	6.5	52.7	9.5	8.1	22.6	100.0

Table 5 indicates the status wise respondents' sources of learned to use Internet. It could be noted that 52.7 per cent of the respondents have learned to use Internet through Self-study, and 22.6 per cent has know to use through trial and error method, 9.5 per cent has know to use Internet through Training session, 8.1 percent of them know through print documentations, 6.5 per cent has know to use Internet through Guidance from friends. Only 0.7 per cent of the respondents has knows through the professional colleagues.

Table 6 status wise respondents' preferences to access electronic resources

Sl. No.	Electronic resources	Status			Total
		Assistant Professor	P.G Students	U.G. Students	
1	e-books	7	15	110	132
		5.3	11.4	83.3	100.0
2	e-journals	18	19	195	232
		7.8	8.2	84.1	100.0
3	e-newspapers	10	20	261	291
		3.4	6.9	89.7	100.0
4	e-magazines	1	9	87	97
		1.0	9.3	89.7	100.0
5	e-thesis and dissertations	1	7	121	129
		0.8	5.4	93.8	100.0
6	e-conference proceedings	3	3	85	91
		3.3	3.3	93.4	100.0
7	e-standards	0	9	63	72
		0.0	12.5	87.5	100.0
8	Audio video materials	1	15	151	167
		0.6	9.0	90.4	100.0
9	CD ROM databases	4	1	15	20
		20.0	5.0	75.0	100.0
	Total	45	98	1088	1231
		3.7	8.0	88.4	100.0

Table 6 indicates that status wise respondents' preferences to access electronic resources, amongst 291 respondents are preferences E-newspapers, followed by 232 respondents preference to E-journals, 167 respondents are preferences Audio video materials, 132 respondents are access E-books, 129 respondents are preferences E-thesis and dissertations, 97 respondents are preferences E-magazines, 91 respondents are preferences E-conference

proceedings, 72 respondents are preferences E-standards, and 20 respondents are preferences to access CD-ROM databases for the academic related activities.

Table 7 status wise respondents' preferences to Search methods

Sl. No.	Status	Search methods					Total
		Basic Search	Advanced Search Method	Expert Search Method	Keyword search	Citation Locator/Cited Reference Search Method	
1	U.G. Students	559	229	116	80	104	1088
		51.4	21.0	10.7	7.4	9.6	100.0
2	P.G Students	55	15	12	8	8	98
		56.1	15.3	12.2	8.2	8.2	100.0
3	Assistant Professor	18	12	11	4	0	45
		40.0	26.7	24.4	8.9	0.0	100.0
	Total	632	256	139	92	112	1231
		51.3	20.8	11.3	7.5	9.1	100.0

Table 7 shows that status wise respondent preferences to Search methods, amongst 51.3 per cent of the respondents search with Basic Search, 20.8 per cent respondents are search with Advanced Search Method, 11.3 per cent respondents are search with Expert Search Method, 9.1 per cent respondents search with Citation Locator/Cited Reference Search, and only 7.5 per cent respondents are search with Keyword search to retrieve to the Search methods.

Table 8 status wise respondent's purpose using electronic resources

Sl. No.	Status	E- resources Using purpose					Total
		Research/ Project Work	Teaching / Learning	Updating current Information	Writing and publishing articles	Professional development	
1	U.G. Students	0	687	185	146	70	1088
		0.0	63.1	17.0	13.4	6.4	100.0
2	P.G Students	8	51	20	16	3	98
		8.2	52.0	20.4	16.3	3.1	100.0
3	Assistant Professor	7	7	11	17	3	45
		15.6	15.6	24.4	37.8	6.7	100.0
	Total	15	745	216	179	76	1231
		1.2	60.5	17.5	14.5	6.2	100.0

Table 8 shows that status wise respondents purpose using electronic resources, amongst 60.5 percent of respondents using to Teaching / Learning purpose, followed by 17.5 percent are using to Updating current Information, 14.5 percent of respondents using to writing assignment / publishing articles, 6.2 percent of respondents using to Knowledge Updating / Professional development, only 1.2 percent of respondents are using to Research/ Project Work to access E- resources.

Table 9 Satisfaction level of access e-resources by the respondents

Sl. No.	Status	Satisfaction level			Total
		Fully satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	
1	U.G. Students	175	472	441	1088
		16.1	43.4	40.5	100.0
2	P.G Students	25	44	29	98
		25.5	44.9	29.6	100.0
3	Assistant Professor	17	17	11	45
		37.8	37.8	24.4	100.0
	Total	217	533	481	1231
		17.6	43.3	39.1	100.0

Table 9 shows that, Satisfaction level of access e-resources by the respondents, among the respondents 17.6 percent of them fully satisfied with access e-resources, followed by 43.3 percent are Satisfied, and 39.1 percent of them are Dissatisfied with access e-resources.

IV CONCLUSION

Concluded from the present study, amongst 1231 respondents, 39.2 per cent are respondents are visited library daily, followed by 27.7 per cent respondents are visited Once a week, 18.4 per cent respondents are visited occasionally. Amongst the 1231 respondents, Majority of the respondents are preferences E-newspapers, followed by E-journals, Audio video materials, E-books, E-thesis and dissertations, E-magazines, E-conference proceedings, E-standards, and CD-ROM databases for the academic related activities. The study reveals that, Search methods on the amongst 51.3 per cent of the respondents search with Basic Search, 20.8 per cent respondents are search with advanced search method, and so on expert search method, Citation Locator/Cited Reference Search, and only 7.5 per cent respondents are search with Keyword search. The Digital resources are growing day by day. Users are also adapting information in digital form, because of their qualities like, easy to access, download, retrospective or current information access, transfer, etc. The electronic information resources also provide a means for measuring resource usage that was not as readily available in the print environment. Effective exploitation of electronic information resources go hand in hand with computer competency skills.

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