A Study on Utilisation of Print and E-Resources by Library Users: A Case Study in Madura College, Tamil Nadu

Gunasingh N.
Anuradha Publications, T.Nagar,
Chennai – 600 017, Tamil Nadu, INDIA
E-mail: balaphd2008@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In the present era of information technology more and more publications are becoming Electronic-concerned. Most of the libraries have changed the contemporary outlook towards functions and services. The environment is rapidly changing to an electronic one. People collect information very quickly by using E-resources. Hence, it is right time to study the behaviour pattern of students extensively to assess how far the print sources and E-resources facilities are being used by them. This paper discusses the use of print and E-resources by the students of Madura college, Madurai. The objectives of the study include, the behaviour of the students regarding the use of college library information sources and services, the availability, accessibility and utilization of print and E-resources by students. The study also includes the purpose of using E-resoruces, the attitude and behaviour of the respondents regarding the use of UGC-infonet journals/N – List, to study the perception about the use of E-resources by the students. The respondents of the study are 150 studetns of Madura College, Madurai covering 83 males and 67 female students. For the study, survey method of research has been followed. Through Random sampling method of respondents were selected. The students were stratified into under graduates, post-graduates, males and females. They were further stratified into urban and rural on the basis of their residents. The data collected was tabulated on the basis of different objectives of the study. Simple statistical tools such as averages, percentages, chi-square test and Likert's five point scale are used for analysis and interpretation of the data collected. The study revealed that 55.33% of the males used the print and E-resources. About 79.33% of the students are satisfied with using print resources and using internet in college libraries.

Keywords: use of print sources, use of e-resources, use of internet

INTRODUCTION

Today it is the era of Information technology, people acquire any information immediately using Internet. Without using Electronic resources no one can fulfil their academic achievements. That is why academicians wish to collect the information using electronic oriented sources like CD-ROM or Internet sources. But before the advent of Information technology people spent a lot of time to collect their information sources by using print media. Before the advent of print media people found it difficult to acquire and store their information. There were lot of ways through which they acquired and

stored their information in stones, metals and farm leafs. Later on the advent of print media became obsolete. Even after the advent of computers still most of the people use the print sources. Print sources and E-resources are two eyes of the people, they cannot avoid both sources.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Aforo etal (2015) examine the information needs and the information seeking behaviour of law lecturers in Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana. Study disclosed 68.8% of lecturers sought for information daily. The lecturers have diverse information needs for which they rely heavily on law reports, law journals and textbooks. Study found a positive correlation between adequacy of library resources and frequency of lecturers visit to library.

Thanuskodi (2011) made an attempt to examine the usage of electronic resources at Dr. T.P.M. Library, Madurai Kamaraj University. Information technology (IT) has thrown a new challenge to the libraries. The technology has shown a great impact on the services of the libraries. Libraries use IT for better services and satisfying diverse user needs. Libraries have transformed into digital and virtual libraries where books, journals, and magazines have changed into e-books, e-journals, and e-zines. This has increased the global dissemination of information. Electronic resources (e-resources) are easily accessible in the remote areas. The e-resources solve storage problems and control the flood of information. Print sources are being digitized. There is a great need to study the use of e-resources and investigate the factors that are a hindrance to their use. Study revealed that M.Phil student respondents took the first position in their overall methods of searching e-resources, postgraduate student respondents the second position, Ph.D Scholar respondents the last position. The study confirmed that respondents were aware of the e-resources and various types of e-resources, e-database, and e-journals. The study recommended the improvement in the access facilities with high internet speed and subscription to more e-resources at Dr T.P.M. Library, Madurai Kamaraj University.

Venkatesuku, Tulasi Ram and Sreenivasulu (2014) conducted a survey on the use of e-resources in universities of Tirupati. Data was collected through structured questionnaire. The study found that majority of the respondents (93.24%) use e-resources for preparation of class notes and followed by one going studies (63.99%), project works (49.37%), and seminars (28.93%). It revealed that respondents access required information through e-journals (78.14%), search engines (66.98%), e-books (43.87%) and online databases (25.16%). The study suggested that all university libraries to form consortia to meet the needs of the users.

Pareek etal (2013) explored the information seeking behaviour and library use pattern of researchers in the Banasthali university. Open and close ended questionnaire was used to know opinion of researchers. Study brought forward that researchers visit library frequently for accomplishing research, to study and borrow reading material. The research guides, central library and the internet were found to be the most reliable sources for seeking information. Study concluded with the need for a plan to promote effective utilization of library sources and services.

Bindu Sharma, and Sangita Gupta (2012) made a survey to explore the information seeking behaviour of the faculty members at Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science and Technology, Jammu. Data was collected by using questionnaire from 83 faculty members. Findings reveal that internet was used daily (90.90%) by most of the faculty. Google (86.36%) and Yahoo (47.72%) were the most often used search engines by the faculty. The problem faced by them was slow speed of internet access.

Maheshwarappa and Ebnazer (2011) reports the results of an exploratory study on the use of Internet resources and services in Gulbarga city based on the data collected from 123 users of Internet in private and public sectors covering 47 from cybercafés and 76 users from the university and college environment. Most frequently used resources and tools of the Internet were E-mail, web browsers and search engines. Most frequently used search engines were Yahoo, Rediff, MSN search and Lycos. Seventy Per cent have not received any instructions in the use of Internet and felt the need for training.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the major objectives framed for the present study:
1. To study the demographic characteristics of library users of Madura College, Madurai.
2. To know the various sources of information needed for research work by the students of Madrua College.
3. To study the satisfaction level of users who seek information from Print resources.
4. To study about the various types of E-resources and preferred web-Browser in internet.
5. To study the use of UGC – INFONET, benefits and problems in using internet as a comparison with print sources.
6. To assess the level of satisfaction of using college internet by both male and female students.

METHODOLOGY

For the present study, survey method of research has been followed. The population consisted of 11 under-graduate and 13 post graduate classes runs into thorusands. The characteristics of the population is also hetrogenous. Hence, for the puspose of sampling they are stratified on the basis of age group, gender-wise, residence-wise, educational standard –wise and marital status wise. Hence, stratified, random sampling technique was followed for the selection of samples, so that it would serve as a representative sample. For the present study both primary and secondary data were collected. For the collection of primary data a structured, close-ended questionnaire was used. Through a pilot study, the validity of the questionnaire was tested and was finalised. In addition, interview technique was followed with library professionals and informal talk with knowledgable persons were also made for the collection of first hand information. Secondary data were collected from books, journals, magazines, News papers and records of the college library, MaduraCollege, Madurai.

Gunasingh N.

PROFILE OF THE MADURA COLLEGE, MADURAI

The Madura College (an autonomous institution affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai,Tamilnadu) is an academic institution that stands like a towering titan between centuries. A distinguished institution with a hoary past spanning a century, today it strides into a new millennium with the same dynamism and intellectual verve that it has always been known for. The College offers 13 Post-Graduate Courses and 11 Under-Graduate Courses. Five departments are recognized as Centers of Research. A look into its history reads like a tale of romance.

TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS

For analysis and interpretation of the data collectd, simple statistical tools such as averages, percentages, tables and diagrams are used. In addition, hypotheses are framed and tested with the help of chi-square test, analysis were made under four point scale to ascertain the satisfaction level of the respondents.

DATA ANLYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Gender and age- wise distribution of respondents

Particulars		No. of Respondents	Percentage
Gender	Male	83	55.33
	Female	67	44.67
Total		150	100.00
Age	Below 20	59	39.33
	20-25	48	32.00
	26 & above	43	28.67
Total		150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 1 reveals the gender and age-wise distribution of respondents. In this study, 55.33% of the respondents are males whereas 44.67% of the respondents are females. Hence, most of the respondents belong to the category of male.

Among the overall 150 respondents, 39.33% of the respondents belong to the category of age below 20, 32% of the respondents belong to the category of age 20-25, 28.67% of the respondents belong to 26 & above. Hence most of the respondents belong to the age category of below 20 years.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status – wise

S. No	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Married	33	22
2.	Unmarried	117	78
Total		150	100

Source: Primary data

Data presented in the table 2 discloses the Marital Status-wise distribution of respondents. Among 150 Students, 33 respondents (22%) are married whereas 117 respondents (78%) are unmarried. Hence majority of the students of Madura college belong to the category of unmarried who use print and E-resources.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by residing sector-wise

S. No	Residing Sector	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Urban	54	36
2.	Rural	96	64
Total		150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 3 indicates that 54 respondents (36%) belong to urban area. This is followed by, 96 respondents (64%) who belong to rural areas. That is, most of the respondents belong to rural who use the print and e-resources in Madura college, Madurai

Table 4: Visit to the library

S. No	Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	150	100
2.	No	-	-
Total		150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 4 presents the visit to the college library by the students. In this study, all the 150 respondents (100%) visit the college library. This shows the role of libraries in academic development. Nobody can achieve anything without using libraries. Hence, the authority of colleges, university and UGC should provide more financial assistance to the library and appoint more number of library professionals for the development of libraries.

Table 5: *Sources of Information needed for research work*

S. No	Sources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Books/Monographs	41	27.34
2.	Journals/Periodicals	24	16.00
3.	Reference sources	53	35.33
4.	Workshops materials	11	7.33
5.	Review articles/ thesis	14	9.33
6.	Conference proceedings	7	4.67
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 5 shows the sources of Information need for research work. In this study, 41 respondents (27.34%) need Books/Monographs for their research work, whereas 24 respondents (16%) need journals/ periodicals for their research work. This is followed by, 53 respondents (35.33%) need reference sources for their research work whereas 11 (7.33%) respondents need workshop, materials. Fourteen respondents (9.33%) need review articles/thesis whereas 4.67% of the respondents need conference proceedings for their research work. Hence, majority of the respondents use reference sources for their research work. This finding shows the importance of the reference books among the students. Hence the library authority should purchase more number of new editions of reference sources such as dictionary, encyclopaedia, yearbooks, handbooks, geographical sources and biographical sources for the students' academic and research work.

Table 6: Satisfaction level of seeking information from print
Journals/Magazines/Periodicals

S. No	Level of satisfaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Highly Satisfied	52	34.67
2.	Satisfied	61	40.67
3.	Dissatisfied	8	5.33
4.	No comments	29	19.33
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 6 reveals that among the overall 150 respondents, 52 respondents (34.67%) are highly satisfied with the using information through journals/ magazine/periodicals, 61 respondents (40.67%) are satisfied and 8 respondents (5.33%) are dissatisfied respectively. 29 respondents (19.33%) do not express any comments. Therefore most of the students (40.67%) are satisfied with the use of information through print journals/ magazines/ periodicals.

Table 7: Level of satisfaction of seeking information from print resources

S. No	Level of satisfaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Highly Satisfied	41	27.33
2.	Satisfied	78	52.00
3.	Dissatisfied	9	6.00
4.	No comments	22	14.67
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 7 indicates the level of satisfaction while seeking information from print resources. Among the overall respondents, 41 respondents (27.33%) are highly satisfied with using print resources. This is followed by, 78 respondents (52%) are satisfied with using print resources. In this study, 9 respondents (6%) are dissatisfied whereas 22 respondents (14.67%) have not reported any comments. Hence it is inferred that most of the respondents (79.33%) are satisfied with using print resources.

Table 8: Use of various types of E-resources

S. No	E-sources	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	E- Books	31	20.67
2.	E-Magazines	19	12.67
3.	Internet Sources	56	37.33
4.	E-Journals	34	22.67
5.	Others	10	06.66
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 8 elicits the use of various types of E-resources by the students. In this study 31 respondents (20.67%) use E-books, 12.67% use E-Magazines, 37.33% use Internet Sources and 22.67% use E-Journals respectively. Therefore majority of the respondents use Internet sources and the second rank goes to e-journals. It suggests that the authority of the college should provide more effective internet facilities to the students and also subscribe more E-journals/online journals. It will attract the students to use the E-resources effectively for their academic purpose.

Gunasingh N.

Table 9: Preferred Web Browser in Internet

S. No	Web Browser	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Internet Explorer	26	17.33
2.	Opera	31	20.67
3.	Google chrome	42	28.00
4.	Mozila firefox	37	24.67
5.	Netscape Navigator	5	3.33
6.	Others	9	6.00
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary data

It is observed from the table 9 that 26 respondents (17.33%) use Internet Explorer for accessing information from Internet. Thirty one respondents (20.67%) use Opera browser, 42 respondents (28%) use Google Chrome web browser, 37 respondents (24.67%) use Mozila Firefox browser and 5 respondents (3.33%) use Netscape navigator browser respectively. Therefore majority of the respondents use Google chrome web browser for accessing information from Internet.

Table 10: Use of UGC-INFONET Journals / N-LIST

S. No	Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	150	100
2.	No	-	-
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 10 shows that the UGC Infonet consortium is India's pride in the field of research which dedicates a bouquet of E-journals to the nation. It is one of the programmes launched by INFLIBNET, India for free flow of scholarly information among the Indian Universities. It is a new phase for the higher educational system of the country in which peer reviewed literature from all across the world is being given to the academic and research community. Now this consortium provides the E-resources to the colleges through N-LIST. Above table shows that 100% of the respondents are aware about the UGC-Infonet consortium.

Page | 36

Table 11: Benefits of UGC-Infonet E-Journals

S. No	Benefits	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Accessible 24 hours a day	50	33.33
2.	No need to go to the library	35	23.33
3.	Quick access to back issues	22	14.67
4.	E-journals provide hyperlinks to outside content	20	13.33
5.	Articles in e-format are available sooner than in printed format	10	06.67
6.	No need to photo copy	06	04.00
7.	Search more journals when compared to printed media	07	04.67
	Total (N=150)	150	100.00

Source: Primary data

Table 11 brings out the benefit of Infonet journals usage. In this study, 50 respondents (33.33%) opt for the e-journals as they are accessible throughout the day, 35 respondents (23.33%) felt that it was no need to go to the library. Twenty two respondents (14.67%) found it quicker to access to the back issues and 20 respondents (13.33%) used the e-journals as they provided hyperlinks to outside content. Ten respondents (6.67%) found that the articles in e-format are available sooner than in printed format and 06 respondents (04.00%) felt that there was no need to photocopy. Seven respondents (04.67%) were able to search more journals when compared to printed media. Hence, most of the respondents opt for the Infonet journals as they are accessible 24 hours a day and their second rank goes to quick access to back issues.

Table 12: Problems in using Internet

S. No	Problems	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Slow access speed	44	29.33
2.	Difficulty in finding relevant Information	17	11.33
3.	Overload of information on the Internet	22	14.67
4.	It takes long time to view/download pages	31	20.67
5.	Privacy problem	19	12.67
6.	Lack of IT knowledge	17	11.33
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 12 reveals the problems to be faced while using Internet. In this study, 44 respondents (29.33%) report that slow access speed is the prime problem while using Internet. Seventeen respondents (11.33%) report difficulty in finding relevant information. Twenty two respondents (14.67%) report the overload of Information on the Internet. Thirty one respondents (20.67%) report that it takes long time to view/download Web pages. 19 respondents (12.67%) report that privacy problem. Seventeen respondents (11.33%) report that lack of knowledge in Information Technology. Therefore, majority of the respondents report that slow access speed is the prime problem while using Internet. It suggests that the authority should increase the access speed of the computer and internet.

Table 13: Comparison of Print sources and E-resources

S. No	Sources	Comparison			
		Ease Of Use	Authenticity	Timeliness	Quality
1.	Print sources	63 (42%)	81 (54%)	54 (36%)	83 (55.33%)
2.	E-resources	87 (58%)	69 (46%)	96 (64%)	67 (44.67%)
	Total	150 (100%)	150 (100%)	150 (100%)	150 (100%)

Source: Primary data

Table 13 shows the comparison of print sources and E-resources. In this study, 42% of the students report that print sources are easy to use whereas 58% report that E-resource is ease of use. This is followed by, 54% of the students report that print sources have authenticity whereas 46% report that E-resources have authenticity. In this study, 36% of the students report that print sources are timeliness whereas 64% report that E-resources are timeliness. In this study, 55.33% of the students report that print sources have quality whereas 44.67% report that E-resources have quality. Thus the bulk of the students report that Print resources have authenticity and quality, whereas most of the students report that E-resources are ease of use and timeliness.

Table 14: Level of satisfaction of using college Internet services

S. No	Level of satisfaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Highly satisfied	50	33.33
2.	Satisfied	64	42.67
3.	Dissatisfied	21	14.00
4.	No Comments	15	10.00
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary data

Table 14 indicates the level of satisfaction while using college Internet service. Among the 150 respondents, 50 (33.33%) are highly satisfied with use of Internet. This is followed by 64 respondents (42.67%) are satisfied and 21 respondents (14%) are dissatisfied respectively. Fifteen respondents (10%) have not reported any comments. Hence 79.33% of the respondents are satisfied with using Internet in college sources.

Table 15: Level of satisfaction of using college Internet services by Male and Female students

Gender	Level of satisfaction (%)				
	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No comments	Total N
Male	32(38.55)	35(42.17)	7(8.43)	9(10.84)	83
Female	18(26.87)	29(43.28)	14(20.90)	6(8.96)	67
Total	50	64	21	15	150

Source: Primary data   Chi square value 11.95   df=3

Table 15 discloses the level of satisfaction of using college Internet services by male and female students. Among the male students, 38.55% of them are highly satisfied with using college Internet services, 42.17% are satisfied and 8.43% are dissatisfied respectively. Nine students (10.84%) do not express any comments. Among the female students, 26.87% of them are highly satisfied with using college Internet services, 43.28% are satisfied and 20.90% are dissatisfied respectively. Six students (8.96%) do not express any comments.

FINDINGS

- ➢ All the 150 students (100%) visit to the college libraries.
- ➢ One third of the students use reference sources for their research work.
- ➢ 40.67% of the students are satisfied with use of information through print journals/ magazines/ periodicals.
- ➢ 79.33% of the students are satisfied with using print resources.
- ➢ Majority of the students first use Internet sources and second rank goes to e-journals.
- ➢ 100% of the students are aware about the UGC-Infonet journals/N-LIST.
- ➢ 38% of the students opt for the Infonet journals as they are accessible 24 hours a day and their second rank goes to quick access to back issues.
- ➢ 29.33 of the students report that slow access speed is the prime problem while using Internet.
- ➢ Most of the students report that Print resources have authenticity and quality, whereas most of the students report that E-resources are ease of use and timeliness.
- ➢ 79.33% of the students are satisfied with using Internet in college sources.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENTATIONS

Information seeking behaviour of students has also transformed to a great extent. Earlier, students and faculty members used to spend a lot of time in libraries, looking for books, journals, magazines and other print media to support their teaching and research. But, in the recent years, the focus has shifted from print media to E- resources. Internet has revolutionized the way of getting information around the world. They now spend time on the internet looking for e-books, e-journals and other relevant information sources. At the same time no one should avoid the print sources. If anyone wants to get the current information they use the internet sources or the print sources. Hence, both electronic and print sources are treated as two eyes of the man.

REFERENCES

Aforo, A.A. and Lamptey, R.B. 2015. Information needs and the information seeking behaviour of law lecturers in Kwame Nkrumah University of science and technology, Kumasi, Ghana. *International Research Journal of Arts and Sciences* 1.4 2015: 75-80.

Bindu Sharma and Sangita Gupta. 2012. Information seeking behaviour of the faculty members at Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture Science and Technology, Jammu, India in Internet Era: A survey. IASLIC Bulletin 57.1: 23-33.

Maheswarappa,B.S and Ebnazer,E.C. 2011. Use of Internet resources and services in Gulbarga City: an exploratory study. *SRELS Journal of Information Management* 40.4: 409-420.

Pareek, A.K. and Rana, M.S. 2013. Study of information seeking behaviour and library use pattern of researchers in the Banasthali University. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 887.

Thanuskodi, S. 2011. Usage of Electronic Resources at Dr. T.P.M. Library, Madurai Kamaraj University: A Case Study. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology* 31.6: 437-445.

Venkatesuku, et al. 2014. Use of E-Resources in Universities of Tirupati: A survey. Information products and services in the E-environment. Hyderabad: Paramount Publishing House.