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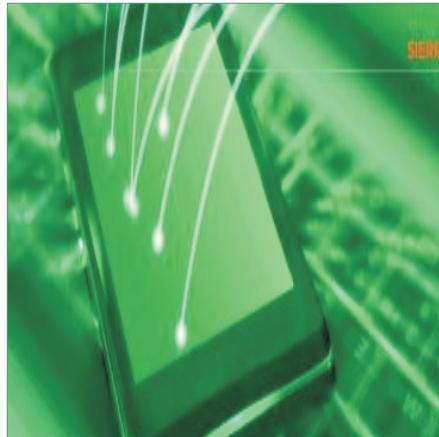


UTILIZATION OF E-RESOURCES BY THE SCIENCE RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY – A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

E-Resources available in Mysore university library (MUL), Mysore. The paper shows how many Research scholars using e-resources like e-books, full text e-journals, e-databases: Patents, technical report, e-newspapers, e-thesis and dissertation, open access



institutional repositories & directories and blogs: academic and scientific resources subscribed by the libraries on their own, A total number of 153 questionnaires were distributed among the science research scholar, out of 153 questionnaire 128 were collected by respondents. Majority of scholars access the

e-journals, e-books and online databases for retrieving information mainly research purposes, the study finalized that the majority of science research scholars are aware of the E-resources and various e-databases, E-journals etc. it suggest for the improvement in the access facilities and more particularly increases virtual resources to support their research activities.

KEYWORDS :E-Resources, Mysore University, Research scholars of science, Electronic services, Digital library, E-Databases.

INTRODUCTION

The electronic recourses are very essential in the modern era. We can access any where

through the internet, you can access information from e-journal, e-books, e-databases, e-thesis & dissertation, e-manuscript and e-newspaper etc. Now a days in the concept of Electronic resources contribute significantly to enlarge the service of the libraries, in university libraries was previously based upon the collection of physical library materials, it is now increasingly the case that university libraries are moving in to the virtual era, majority of research scholars predict that impact through surveys, transaction log analysis, and other research techniques.

Presently libraries are giving that E-resources access to a wide diversity of E- resources, with Internet/web resources, full-text articles and journal gateways etc. The accessibility of a multitude of e-resources has made a well challenge to the libraries to improve the users. Using advance technology and e-publishing access to information on a national and international basis, the Electronic information resources is stored electronically and accessible through electronic systems & computer networks, include Online Databases, CD-ROMs, OPAC and internet resources etc., library will offered both print and digital collection, E-resources are the most important sources of the all library users growth, Research scholars are mostly depending on library web sites for search various related study material and various E-Resources on net.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The literature review of the study shows that there are some studies have been done on the perception and use of e-resources by research scholars, Chandrashekaran & Annandale (2011) study impact of e-resources archives of major science institutions have to change radically changed the process of e-resources within the last decade. Shahapurmath (et... al.) (2015) the main objectives of this study are to know the usage of e-resources and services access to the research scholar. Saima khan (2015) study examines level of satisfaction, problems and training needed for accessing the E-resources and online databases and majority of the users access the online databases for retrieving information, for the purpose of research. Meera & sengar (2016) study is to identify the knowledge of use of e-resources, also to find the problems faced by users during accessing and using e-resources. Sivakumaren study found that the majority of research scholars have used to access e-resources in internet, electronic journals and online databases to collect information for their research.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To know the frequency and purpose of e-resources
- To point out the e-resources frequently consulted by the research scholar
- To investigate the awareness of e-resources and online databases
- To find out the most used, J-gateways and e-databases
- Determines the perceived impact of e-resources to their research efficiency
- To identify the importance of e-resources as well as traditional resources
- To find suggestion for development of library resources by the research scholar

METHODOLOGY:

The investigator used survey method and questionnaire tool to collect necessary primary data and distributed 153 total number of questionnaire to the users of Mysore university library, 128 filled questionnaires were received from the Research scholars. The data received has been tabulated and analyzed using frequency and percentage method.

DATA ANALYSIS

1. Gender VS Age Cross Tabulation

Table 1 shows age vs. Gender cross tabulation. The table that majority of respondents 71(55.46%) are female and rest of the respondents 57(44.53%) are male. And the table highest number of the male respondents (23) belonging to age group 23 – 28 years and the highest number of the female respondents (67) belong to age group of 23 – 28. Finally the table shows that the compare to the male and female majority of respondents are youngster.

Table 1 Age vs. Gender Cross Tabulation

Age Group	Gender		Responded	Percentage
	Male	Female		
23 – 28	23	34	67	52.34
28 - 32	18	23	41	32.03
32 & above	16	14	30	23.43
Total	57 (44.53%)	71 (55.46%)	128	100.00

2. Distribution of department wise

Table 2 shows that the number of science departments selected and distributed 153 questionnaires, among 153 questionnaires, 128 questionnaires received from research scholars, chemistry and Geography are 12, botany 11, computer science 10, Microbiology, Bio-Technology Food science, Physics, genetics are 9, Psychology, Zoology and Sericulture are 8, less number of response from geology and Bio-Chemistry.

Table 2 Distribution of department wise

Sl. No	Courses	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Received
1	Chemistry	13	12
2	Microbiology	12	9
3	Bio-Technology	12	9
4	Botany	12	11
5	Computer science	12	10
6	Food Science	10	9
7	Psychology	10	8
8	Geology	10	7
9	Geography (GIS)	12	12
10	Bio-Chemistry	10	7
11	Physics	10	9
12	Zoology	10	8
13	Genetics	10	9
14	Sericulture	10	8
15	Total	153	128

3. Use of Various E-Resources

The use of various e-resources by the respondents is shown in the table 3. It may be seen from the table that the majority of the respondents 102 (79.68%) prefer to use e-journals, second highest respondents preference is WWW 97 (73.78%) and use of E-thesis & Dissertation with 86 (67.18%), and

83(64.84%) respondents prefer to Instructional repository, followed by 84 (65.62%) respondents prefer to E-Databases, 68 (53.12%) preference to E-Books, and 56(43.75%) respondents prefer to E-Magazines and then 25 (19.53%) prefer to E-Manuscript.

Table 3 Use of Various E-Resources

E-Resources	Research scholars %
E-Databases	84 (65.62%)
E-Journal	102 (79.68%)
E-Books	68 (53.12%)
E-Manuscript	25 (19.53%)
E-Magazines	56 (43.75%)
WWW	97 (73.78%)
E-Thesis and Dissertation	86 (67.18%)
Institutional Repository	83 (64.84%)

4. Ease of Access to E-Resources

Table 4 shows that among the 128 respondents, 103(80.46%) of research scholars are able to access the e-resources easily, 25 (19.53%) of the research scholars are not able to using the e-resources easily. The table 4 result shows that there is a need to train research scholars in the use of e-resources.

Table 4 Ease of Access to E-Resources

Respondents	Total	Yes	No
Research Scholars	128	103 (80.46%)	25 (19.53%)

5. User-Friendly Interface to the Library Website

Table 5 reveals that the out of 128 respondents, 112 (87.5%) of the research scholar agree to the library website is user-friendly interface, rest of the 16 (12.5%) research scholars are not agree for Library Website is User-Friendly Interface.

Table 5 User-Friendly Interface to the Library Website

Respondents	Total	Yes	No
Research Scholars	128	112 (87.5%)	16 (12.5%)

6. Frequency of Using E-Resources

Table 6 shows that out of 128 respondents, 109 (85.15%) of research scholar usually use e-resources, whereas 13(10.15%) of researchers use e-resources, and 6 (12.50%) of researchers use e-resources rarely, finally the result shows that research scholars use library e-resources frequently.

Table 6 Frequency of Using E-Resources

Respondents	Total	Usually	Some times	Rarely
Research Scholars	128	109 (85.15%)	13 (10.15%)	6 (4.68%)

7. Where Do You Mostly Access Required Information?

Table 7 shows that highest number of respondents access e-journals to get required information. 92 (71.87%) of research scholars prefer to use e-journals, 65(50.78%) of research scholar

prefer to use online databases, 59 (43.75%) of research scholar prefer to use E-books, and 51(39.84%) of research scholars prefer to use e-news paper, the result of the table 7 shows that the research scholars are prefer to use multi e-recourses.

Table 7 Where Do You Mostly Access Required Information

E-Resources	Research Scholars
E-Books	59 (43.75%)
E-Journal	92 (71.87%)
Online databases	65 (50.78%)
E-News paper	51 (39.84%)

8. Reasons for Using E-Resources

Table 8 shows that majority of research scholar preferred to use e-resources in comparison to traditional resources 111(86.71%) of them consider as strongly e-resources as time saving, 96 (75%) considered it easy to use, 84(65.62%) considered it more informative, 72 (56.25%) considered it more expensive, 62 (48.43%) considered it more useful, and no respondents of less useful for e-resources, finally the result from table 7 shows that e-recourses were preferred by respondents because they were time saving, easy to use, more informative and more useful.

Table 8 Reasons for Using E-Resources

E-Resources	Research Scholars
Time saving	111 (86.71%)
Easy to use	96 (75.00%)
More informative	84 (65.62%)
More Expensive	72 (56.25%)
More Useful	62 (48.43%)
Less Useful	0

9. Do E-Resources Diminish the Importance of Traditional Resources?

Table 9 shows that the majority of the research scholars, 88 (68.75%) respondents do not agree e-resources diminish the importance of traditional resources, whereas 40 (15.62%) research scholars think that e-resources may be replace traditional sources of information. the result of table 9 reveals that in the science and information technology, a majority of the research scholar do not agree diminish the importance of traditional resources.

Table 9 Do E-Resources Diminish the Importance of Traditional Resources?

Respondent	Total	No	Yes
Research scholar	128	88 (68.75%)	40 (15.62%)

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The present study sough to examine the use of e-resources by the research scholar of MUL, Mysore. And the result shows that most of the objectives are met satisfactory. The study focus that most of the science research scholar in MUL are aware of e-journals and they access them, it has been found from the survey that maximum research scholars access e-resources from the Mysore university library and their departmental labs not only for study but also for updating knowledge and preparing

research papers, literature study, read E-news paper, e-books etc. the study also found that most of the research scholars read full text articles, e-databases, e-books on the screen and PDF is the most preferred format. This study shows that IT based library services are being more utilized by the researcher, however, a good percentage of respondents from science scholars are satisfied e-resources, based on the findings of the study some recommendations were made by the research scholars. The most of research scholars suggest speed of internet connection to be increasing for easy access to e-resources and high speed Wi-Fi need to be access e-resources within the campus,

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