

Utilization of online resources by A Deemed University Research Scholars Chennai: An Analysis

by

Mr. J. Jaganbabu,

Research Scholar, Hindustan institute of technology and science , Chennai

Mr. T.Jothi,

Research Scholar, Hindustan institute of technology and science , Chennai

Mrs. C. Indraj

Research Scholar, Hindustan institute of technology and science , Chennai

and

Dr.J.Dominic

Supervisor, Professor

Department of Library and Information Science

Hindustan institute of technology and science , Chennai, Tamilnadu

Abstract

The study looked at how Hindustan University research scholars used online resources. 150 questionnaires were sent to Hindustan University's research scholars for this purpose. Every questionnaire has been gathered. To assess the data gathered, a basic percentage and frequency count were employed. The study discovered that the majority of respondents use Gmail accounts, the majority of respondents use Google as their search engine, and scholars access online resources through libraries. It also discovered that most respondents prefer the advanced search option and that keyword/subject search is the most popular search method. The survey also showed that the majority of students experience regular signal loss and malware issues.

Keywords: Online resources, attitude of scholar, Online resources.

Introduction

The internet has a variety of effects on our daily life. Both the way people used computers and how computers operated were altered by this technology. It has had a positive effect on many aspects of life, particularly working, learning, living, and communicating. It has gotten to the point that no one is immune to the impact of modern technology. It is impossible to overstate how much e-resources have changed libraries as they have completely changed the way that libraries are thought of. Libraries now have access to digital resources in addition to printed items. In recent times, university libraries have undergone significant changes to their service organization and collection development. Technology is currently being used by university libraries to enhance the administration of scholarly material in order to strengthen and expedite access to scholarly information that is not stored locally, such as the library consortium. The digital information environment has led to advancements in hardware and software, making electronic publication and online resources a viable option for scholarly communication. A wide range of electronic resources are developing as a result of these technologies' quick development. With the aid of contemporary technologies, libraries and information centers are able to collect, process, and manage a wide range of electronic resources that are made available to their patrons. These resources include online and offline databases, e-journals, e-books, e-papers, seminar papers, project reports, reading lists, examination question papers, lecture materials, theses, dissertations, reading materials, web pages, etc. that are available in digital format. Different kinds of libraries use a lot more additional resources in addition to these to meet the needs of their users.

Review of Related Literature

In 2015, Bijan Kumar Roy, Subal Chandra Biswas, and Parthasarathi Mukhopadhyay Trends and advancements of the Open Access Repository Movement in Europe was the title of the article. The study's goal is to take a broad look at how IRs are currently being deployed in various European nations and investigate how national policies and

strategies are influencing this deployment. The second goal is to provide a set of evaluation criteria for IRs while keeping in mind best practice guidelines and global recommendations. Thirdly, using predetermined parameters or criteria, a comparative analysis of a subset of IRs has been carried out. The researcher's discussion included an overview of institutional repositories in Europe, a breakdown of the number of repositories by country, a ranking of the best repositories, an analytical analysis of IRs, and a conclusion with the findings.

Amol Dewaji Khobragade and Shalini R. Lihitkar (2015) The paper highlights IIM India's virtual reference services. 140 institutional users received questionnaires from the researcher for this purpose. The researcher discovered that the majority of users use the internet for research, education, and communication. Additionally, 35% of users strongly agree that computer literacy is important for using electronic resources. The study also showed that the majority of users are aware of the websites of their respective institutions' libraries. Lastly, the study concluded that 37% of users are satisfied with the virtual reference service offered by the library.

Kalbande D.T and Chavan S P (2015) The authors conducted a study titled "Faculty Members' Use of Digital Library Resources." The researcher looked on how professors at University of Pune-affiliated engineering colleges used the internet, email, CD-ROMs, and other resources. The researcher visited twelve engineering colleges in order to do this. A total of 655 questionnaires were given to us. 93.23% of faculty members are aware of digital resources, 60.48% of respondents use the college library to access digital resources, 47.81% of respondents use the internet to gather information on a subject, 47.17% use it to improve their knowledge, 41.92% use it for research, and 19.86% use it to further their careers.

Senthur Velmurugan (2014) The survey was conducted under the heading "Use of ICT-based resources and services among the users of science and arts colleges in the district of Virudhunagar."

12 arts and scientific institutions in the Virudhunagar district were chosen for this using a straightforward random sampling technique. A total of 1200 user responses are chosen from the 12 institutions, with 100 users selected from each college. The study's conclusion was that 58.59% of the respondents regularly use online resources. 49.58% of users use Google as their search engine, followed by 35% who use Yahoo. 37.58% of users use online resources for research purposes. 35% of users obtain online resources from departments.

Tamilzhchelvan M and Dhanavandan S (2014) Under the title "A study on open access journals from South Asian countries registered in DOAJ," the research was conducted. According to the survey, 124 countries are listed in DOAJ. The frequency of registration, subject, language, and licensing categories of journals in this research are all based on data that was gathered from DOAJ. Ultimately, the investigation revealed that open access journals had been registered with DOAJ by the following South Asian nations: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. As of October 5, 2013, 838 open access journals were registered. 652 of the 838 were from India. The majority of open access journals—more than 985—are published in English. In over half of the open access journals, processing fees are gathered.

Saiat Adetoro Salau (2014) The study was conducted under the heading An evaluation of e-book use by students. A 500-item questionnaire was given to Federal University of Technology, Minna undergraduate students for this study. According to the report, the majority of Federal University of Technology undergraduates are aware of e-books and prefer them over paper books. In addition, the students used Google eBooks rather than the University Library's electronic books.

Research Objective

1. To investigate how often people use the internet
2. To understand the function and application of online resources
3. To ascertain the scholar's favored search engine
4. To ascertain the favored email service utilized
5. To determine the most popular search strategy.
6. To determine the issues that scholars have when using online resources

Methodology

The study employed the survey method. The survey method is used by the researcher to choose a group. 150 online students from Hindustan University studying in various departments made up the sample for this study. Research scholars of both genders were represented in the sample. By responding to the survey regarding their internet access, use of web resources, problem-solving strategies, satisfaction with web content, and other topics, The data are gathered by the researcher doing a direct visit to Hindustan University, meeting with the respondent in person to administer the questionnaire, providing a thorough explanation of the study's purpose, and then gathering data. As a result, scored data are gathered and put through statistical techniques using PSPP package

Distribution of Respondents Gender-wise

Table-1: Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

Sl. No.	Gender	No. of. Respondents	Percentage (N)
1	Male	100	66.67%
2	Female	50	33.33%

Table-1 shows that 66.67 % of the respondents are from male respondents and the remaining 33.33% are female respondents. The above table-1 represents the number of male respondents is more than the number of female respondents

Figure – 1.1 Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

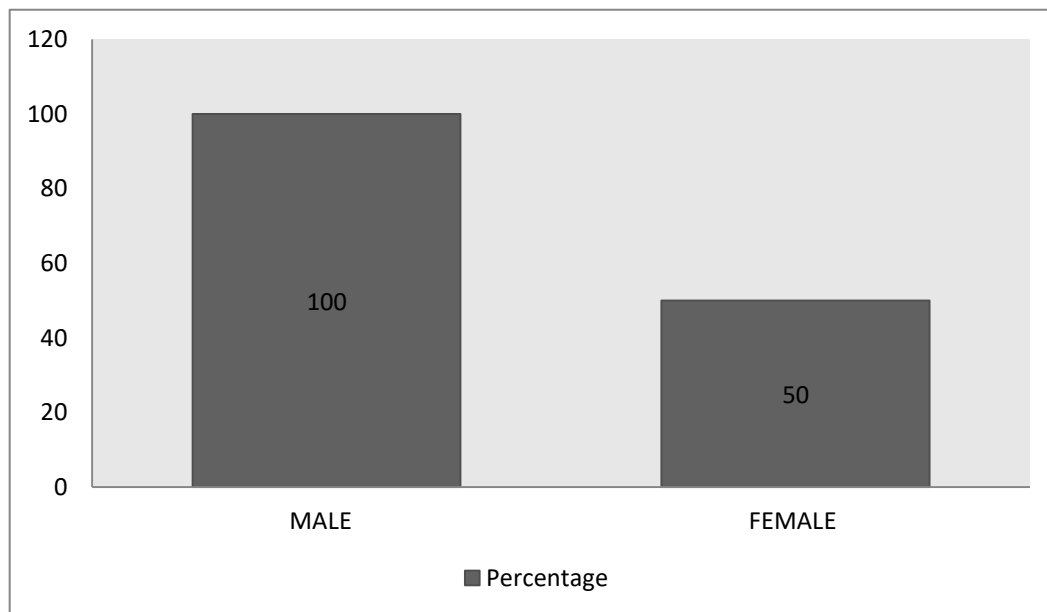


Table-2: Application of using E – Resources

Application	No. of Respondents	Percentage (N)
For Study and research	75	50%
Improve communication	25	16.66%
Update knowledge	20	13.33%
Carrer prespective	20	13.33%
Entertainment	10	6.66%

Based on Table 2, fifty percent of the users access online resources for research and study purposes, while sixteen percent use them to improve communication, thirteen percent use them to expand their knowledge, thirteen percent use them for career advancement, and six percent use them for entertainment.

Figure - 2 : Application of using E – Resources

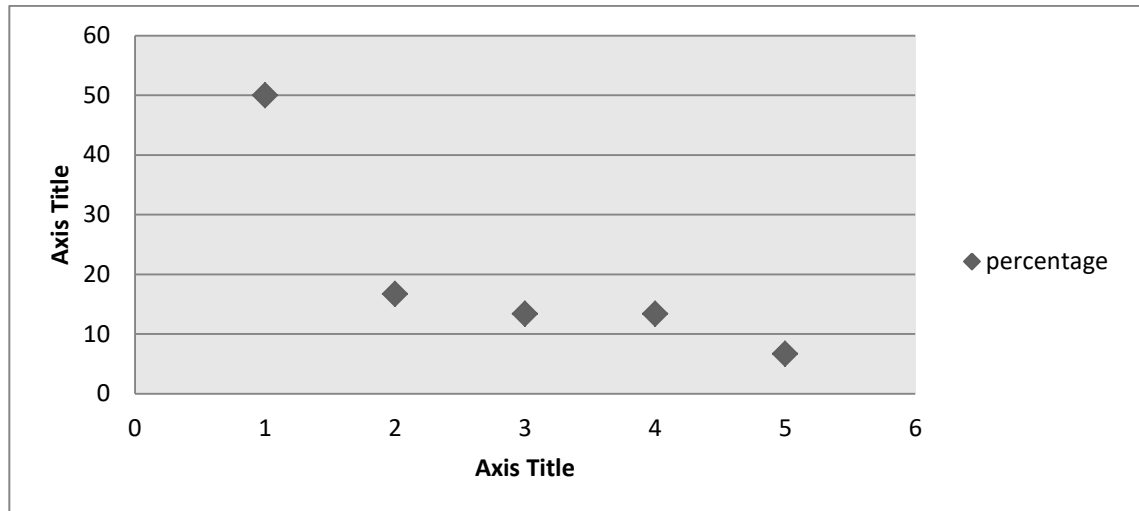


Table-3: Use of a search engine

Search engine	No. of Respondents	Percentage (N)
Google	80	53.34%
Yahoo	10	6.67%
Google scholar	30	20%
Ref Seek	05	3.34%
Base	05	3.34%
Core	03	2%
Science.gov	07	4.67%
Sematic scholar	10	6.67%

Based on Table - 3, 53.34% of users use google as their search engine, 20% use google scholar, 6.67% use yahoo, 6.67% use semantic scholar, 4.67% use science.gov, 3.34% use base, 3.34% use ref seek, 2% use core as their search engine.

Figure -3 Use of a search engine

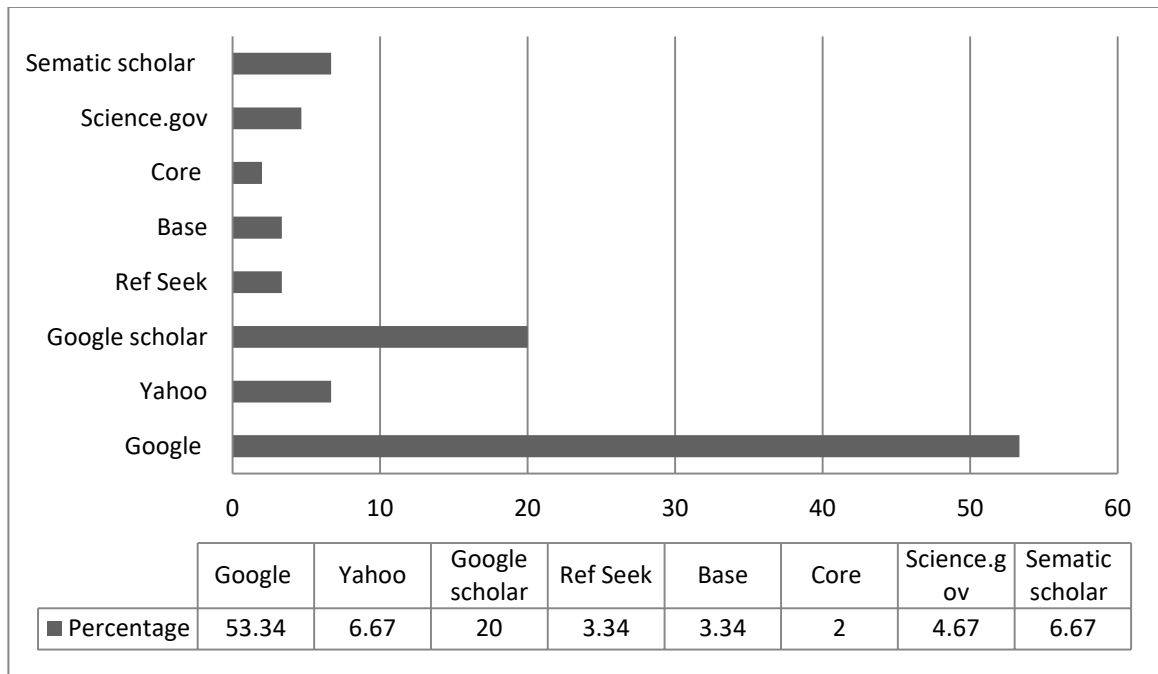


Table-4 : E-mail service

E-mail	No. of Respondents	Percentage (N)
G- mail	75	50%
Yahoo mail	25	16.66%
Outlook	20	13.33%
Aol mail	05	3.34%
Zoho mail	05	3.34%
Proton mail	10	6.67%
I cloud mail	05	3.34%
GMX	05	3.34%

From table 4, users highly prefer G- mail as there option with 50%, 16.66% use yahoo mail , 13.33% use outlook , 3.34% use AOL mail , 3.34% use Zoho mail , 6.67% use proton mail, 3.34% use i cloud mail , 3.34% use GMX

Figure – 4 E-mail service

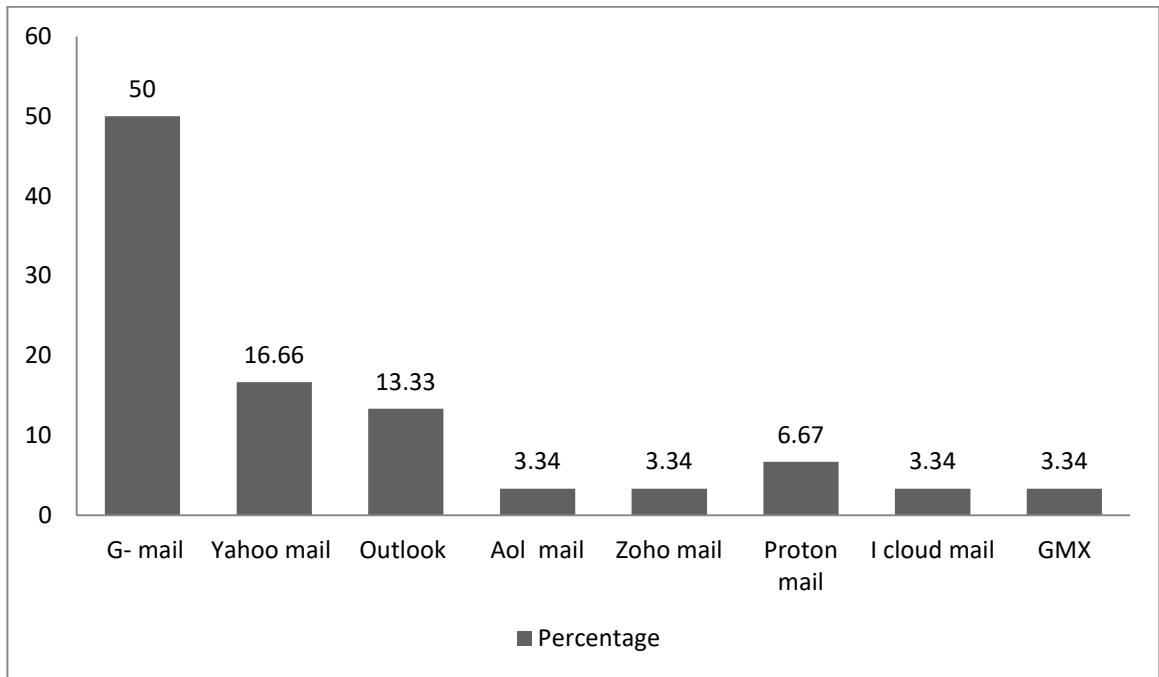


Table-5: Searching strategy

Searching startegy	No. of Respondents	Percentage (N)
Subject search	50	33.34%
Author search	40	26.67%
Pharse search	10	6.67%
Title search	35	23.34%
Publisher search	15	10%

Table 5 shows that 33.34% of searches are conducted by the subject, 26.67% by the author, 23.34% by the title, 10% by the publisher, and 6.67% by the phrase search.

Figure -5 Searching strategies

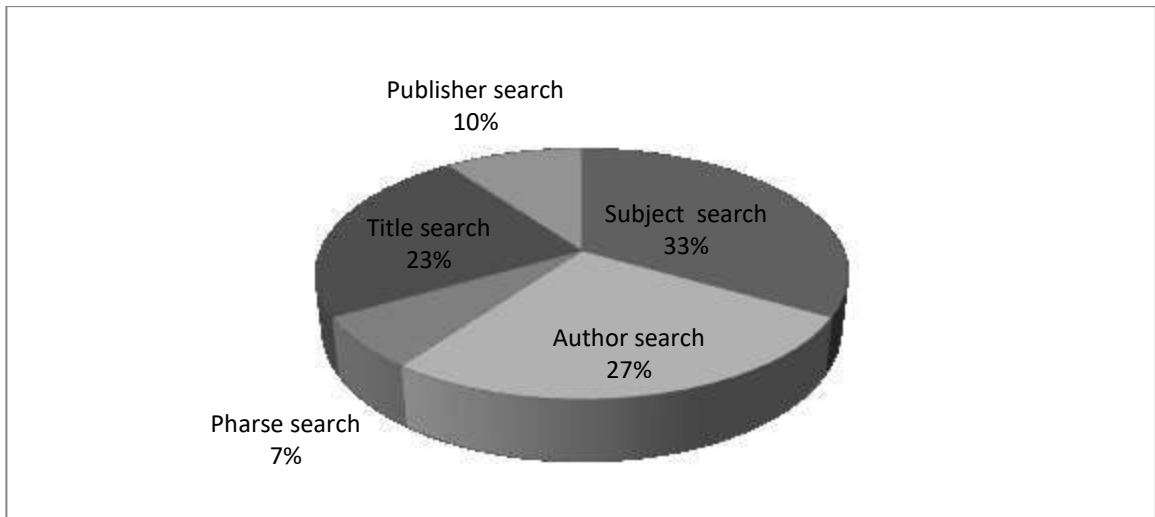
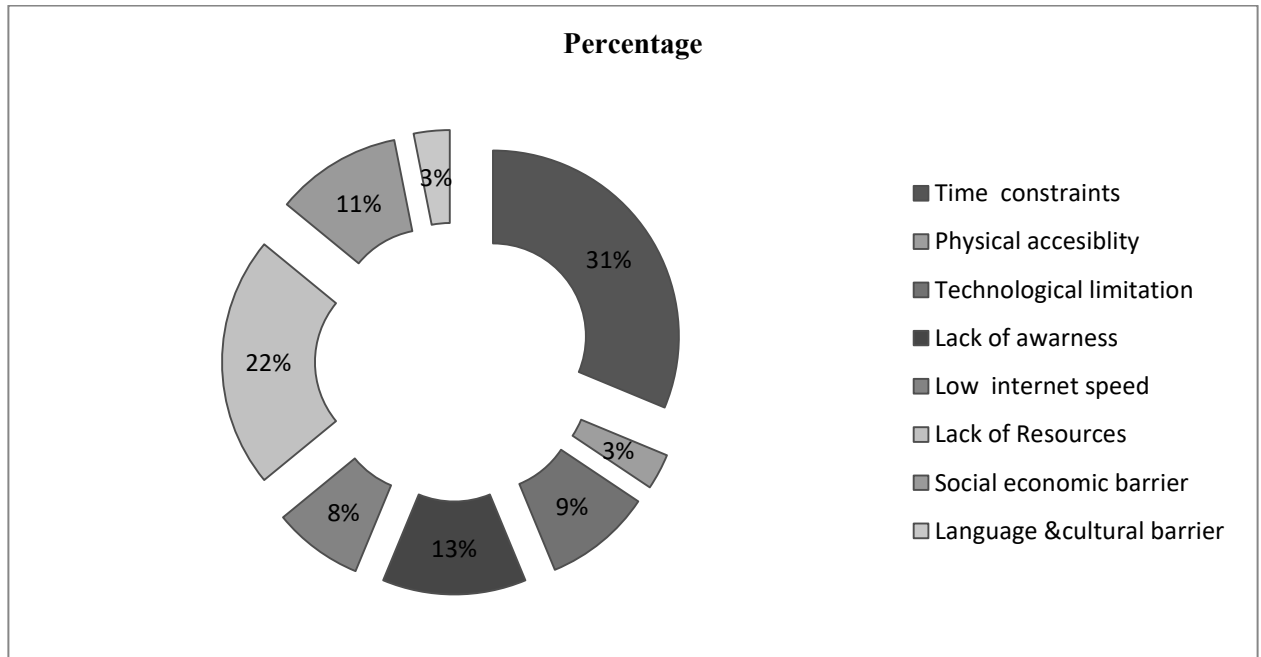


Table- 6 : Challenges while accessing online resources

Challenges	No. of Respondents	Percentage (N)
Slow downloading speed	40	26.67%
Limited access	20	13.33%
Lack of ICT skills	10	6.67%
Virus	20	13.33%
Poor infrastructure	10	6.67%
Security problem	15	10%
Power issue	30	20%
An abundance of knowledge sources available on the Internet	05	3.34%

The majority of users report that: 26.67% experience slow downloading speeds; 13.33% report having limited access; 13.33% report having computer viruses; 20% report power outages; 10% report security issues; 6.67% report inadequate infrastructure; and 3.34% report having too much data stored online.

Figure -6 Challenges while accessing online resources



Major finding of the study

1. Majority of respondents (50%) utilize online resources for their study and research purpose.
2. Majority of respondents (53.34%), use Google as their search engine.
3. Majority of respondents (50%) use G-mail
4. Majority of respondents (33.34%) use searching strategy as subject .
5. Majority of students (26.67%) mention that one of the biggest challenges in accessing online resources is the internet speed is low.

Conclusion

The expansion and advancement of education across the country is greatly aided by university libraries. In the current trend of education, web resources are the most crucial. Not many academics are fully aware of these online resources. The institution must provide frequent user training and orientation programs in addition to effective user education to improve the utilization of web resources. In particular, the students receive training in the areas of open access resources and consortiums. Higher education institutions offer a greater quantity of computers with fast internet. A library ought to periodically ask for input and administer user surveys to find out what its patrons need. Additionally, it is often necessary to conduct information literacy programs to raise knowledge and facilitate efficient use of online resources.

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