

## Usage Of N-List E-Resources Of Arts And Science Colleges In Pudukkottai District: A Study

Dr. A. Veni Krishna Bharathi<sup>1</sup>, Dr. T.R. Deivanai<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Librarian, Tamilavel Umamaheswaranar Karanthai Arts College (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli., Thanjavur.

<sup>2</sup>Librarian, Ganesar College of Arts and Science (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli), Melasivapuri – 622 403.

---

**Abstract** The study presents the usage of N-LIST e-Resources by the faculty members and research scholars various arts and science colleges in Pudukkottai Region. The main aim of this study is to know the usage of N-LIST e-Resources by faculty members and research scholars who have registered through the recognized Research Centers of Pudukkottai District, Tamilnadu.. As a tool the survey method of questionnaire was distributed among the respondents of various departments. Out of 800 questionnaires, 715 questionnaires were received from the respondents and 89% of respondents have replied to the quires. It is observed that majority of senior level teachers and research scholars access the N-LIST e-Resources for the research work rather than teaching. The study revealed that, 94% of the users are depending on N- LIST e-Resources which are more relevant for their study rather than print resources.

### INTRODUCTION

Today we are living in a place where the technology has dominated and it could be possible for libraries to adopt such changes. Libraries have incorporated all the new techniques that are suitable and useful for them by improving their quality services meaningful to its users. In recent years the Internet and Web has become more popular and necessary tool for every individual due to its affordable cost with maximum benefits. In this research work is taken to study the impact of the N-LIST E-Resources. For the study we have selected twenty four Arts and Science Colleges and they have classified in three categories namely Government arts and Science Colleges, Aided colleges and Management Colleges. Though there are many types of users in Arts and Science Colleges who are using N-LIST resources, but for the feasibility of the study we have selected the research scholars of these Arts and Science Colleges as they are the major users. In total the scope of the study is analysing the usage pattern of N-LIST facilities by twenty four selected Arts and Science Colleges of Pudukkottai .

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyse the usage and impact of N-list for accessing E-resources for the research activities of the scholars of selected arts and Science Colleges in Pudukkottai .

- To find out the selected respondents status of awareness about usage of N-List for accessing E-Resources
- To find out the frequency of accessing E-Resources in selected institution libraries among sample research scholars in Pudukkottai .
- To find out most preferred place for accessing N-List among the research scholars in the selected Arts and Science Colleges of Pudukkottai .
- To study the purpose of the using N-List among selected Arts and Science Colleges research scholars.
- To find out the level of satisfaction with the availability of E-resources in N-List among sample respondents.

## **PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

This study is to identify the information use by higher education students from books, journal e-resources and students support to the services.

## **HYPOTHESIS**

- Male scholars are using library more for the collection of information's than female scholars.
- There is no significant difference in their status of awareness about usage of N-List for research activities among selected Pudukkottai Arts and Science Colleges research scholars respect to gender wise.
- There is no significant difference in the frequency of accessing N-List among selected Pudukkottai Arts and Science Colleges research scholars with respect to gender wise.
- There is no significant difference in their preferred place for accessing N-List among selected Arts and Science Colleges in Pudukkottai research scholars with respect to gender wise.
- There is no significant difference in the purpose of using N-List among Arts and Science Colleges research scholars of select Arts and Science Colleges in Pudukkottai with respect to gender wise.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The selected Arts and Science Colleges were categorized according to subscribing level of databases at Government arts and Science Colleges, Aided colleges and Management Colleges. The researcher also classified the Arts and Science Colleges at the same manner for further analysis. The study has been carried out by survey strategy using separate questionnaires for research scholars. Based on this the researcher has framed a structured questionnaire for getting data from the selected respondents. Only 800 Questionnaire were distributed among Research Scholars in selected State Arts and Science Colleges of Pudukkottai region. Out of the total respondents only 760 were returned the questionnaire. Few questionnaires were incomplete and which were supplemented by personal interview respondents a few were half done finally 715 questionnaires were used for analysis. The findings of the present study are thus based purely on the responses made in the questionnaire returned by the respondents and the interviews conducted informally.

## **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

Though the access to e-resources through the N-List resources has been provided to the Arts and Science Colleges throughout India, the present study is confined to the use and impact of N-List digital library consortium by the users of Research Scholars in twenty four government arts and science colleges, management and aided colleges which are having access to N-List resources. In spite of the follow up, out of

800 questionnaires distributed the investigator could collect only 715 filled up questionnaires from the respondents. Rest of them have not shown interest to fill and return the same. The required information for the study has been collected from primary data.

**TABLE I** Statistics For Distribution Of Questionnaires

S.No	Description	No. of Respondents				Total	%
		Male	%	Female	%		
1	No. of Questionnaire Received	334	41.75	381	47.625	<b>715</b>	<b>89.375</b>
2	No. of Questionnaire not replied	42	5.25	43	5.375	<b>85</b>	<b>10.625</b>
	Questionnaires Distributed	<b>376</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 1 shows that the distribution of questionnaires to the use and impact of access to N-list E-resources by the faculty members and research scholars of arts and Science Colleges in Pudukkottai region. Out of 800 questionnaires distributed, 715 respondents have responded with response rate of 334 (41.75%) for male and rest of them were female i.e.381 (47.625%).

**TABLE II** Categories And Analysis Of Gender Wise Respondents From Selected Universities

Categories	Male	Female	Totals
Government arts and Science colleges	110 (15.38)	128 (17.90)	<b>238</b> <b>(33.29)</b>
Aided colleges	108 (15.10)	121 (16.92)	<b>229</b> <b>(32.02)</b>
Management Colleges	116 (16.22)	132 (18.46)	<b>248</b> <b>(34.69)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b> <b>(46.71)</b>	<b>381</b> <b>(53.29)</b>	<b>715</b> <b>(100)</b>

Table 2 shows that the gender wise distribution of respondents. Among the overall 238 respondents for Government arts and science college's, 110 (15.38%) respondents are male, whereas 128 (17.90%) respondents are female, overall 229 respondents for Aided college's 108(15.10%) respondents are male and 121(16.92%) respondents are female and 248 respondents for Management College's, 116(16.22%) respondents are male and 132(18.46%) respondents are female.

**TABLE III** Categories And Age Group Wise Respondents From Selected Universities

Age Group	Categories			
	Govt.	Aided	Management	Total
<25	57(7.97)	50(6.99)	55(7.69)	<b>162(22.66)</b>
26-30	69(9.65)	61(8.53)	63(8.81)	<b>193(26.99)</b>
31-35	62(8.67)	58(8.11)	65(9.09)	<b>185(25.87)</b>
>36	50(6.99)	60(8.39)	65(9.09)	<b>175(24.48)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>238 (33.29)</b>	<b>229 (32.03)</b>	<b>248 (34.69)</b>	<b>715(100)</b>

Table shows that the categories and Age group wise respondents from selected universities. The table shows that the majority of the users were in the age group of 26-30 with 193 (26.99), in the age group of 31-35 with 185 (25.87), above 36 of the age group were with 175 (24.48) and below 25 of the age group were 162 (22.66).

**TABLE IV** Hypothesis 1: Chi-Square Test With AgeGroup Wise Respondents From Selected Universities

<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>O - E</b>	<b>(O-E)<sup>2</sup>/E</b>
57	54	3.00	0.17
50	52	2.00	0.08
55	56	1.00	0.02
69	64	5.00	0.39
61	62	1.00	0.02
63	67	4.00	0.24
62	62	0.00	0.00
58	59	1.00	0.02
65	64	1.00	0.02
50	58	8.00	1.10
60	56	4.00	0.29
65	61	4.00	0.26
<b>715</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>χ<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2.59</b>

Test the hypothesis that the population are homogenous with respect to the types of colleges they preferred (table value of  $X^2$  at 5% level for 4 degrees of freedom is 9.488). The calculated value of  $X^2$  is lower than this table value and hence the Null hypothesis is accepted and hence alternative hypothesis is rejected. There is no significance different between the observed frequency and expected frequency, (there is no relation between age group and the categories of colleges). It is concluded that there is no association between the male and female respondents and their frequency of accessing E- resources.

**TABLE V** Distributions Of Respondents Based ByThe Nativity

<b>Urban</b>	115	90	130	<b>335</b>
<b>Total</b>	238	229	248	<b>715</b>

Table 5 shows that the distributions of respondents are based by the nativity into two areas. One is Rural among overall 380 respondents are classified into 123 respondents in Government college's, 139 respondents in Aided college's and 118 respondents in Management colleges. Another one is Urban area among overall 335 respondents are classified into 115 respondents in Government College's, 90 respondents in Aided College's and 130 respondents in Management College's.

**TABLE VI** Distributions Of Respondents Analysis Of Awareness About N-List E- Resources

<b>Level of Awareness</b>	<b>Categories</b>			
	<b>Govt.</b>	<b>Aided</b>	<b>Management</b>	<b>Total</b>
Fully aware	72 (10.07)	63 (8.81)	81 (11.33)	<b>216</b> <b>(30.21)</b>
Moderately aware	95 (13.29)	98 (13.71)	82 (11.47)	<b>275</b> <b>(38.46)</b>
Somewhat aware	71 (9.93)	68 (9.51)	85 (11.89)	224 (31.32)
<b>\Total</b>	<b>238</b> <b>(33.29)</b>	<b>229</b> <b>(32.02)</b>	<b>248</b> <b>(34.69)</b>	<b>715</b> <b>(100)</b>

Table 6 shows that the distributions of respondent's analysis of awareness about N-list E-resources are classified into fully aware, moderately aware and somewhat aware respondents. The majority of 38.46% (275) respondents are moderately aware, 31.32 percents (224) respondents are Somewhat aware and 30.21 percents (216) respondents are fully aware. It is included from the above analysis that majority of respondents

who are fully aware about N-List E- resources are between the Aided colleges. Majority of them have mentioned moderately fully aware about the N-List service facilities.

**TABLE VII** Hypotheses 2: Anova: Two Factors Without Replications

Nativity	Categories			
	Govt.	Aided	Management	Total
<b>Rural</b>	123	139	118	<b>380</b>
<b>Rows</b>				
<b>Residual</b>	411.13	4	102.78	
	<b>1154.22</b>	<b>8</b>		

Source of variations	Sum of square	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F
<b>Between Column</b>	60.21	2	30.11	F=11.34
<b>Between</b>	682.88	2	341.44	F=3.41

The F value is greater than the tabulated value at row wise, so there is significant difference between the Phase wise Arts and Science Colleges status of awareness about e-resources. The F value is less than the tabulated value of columns wise. So there is no significances difference between the levels of awareness about N-list E-resources consortium.

**TABLE VIII** Distributions Of The Respondents By Frequency Of E-Resources Visit

Frequency of Library Visit	Categories			
	Govt.	Aided	Management	Total
Daily	70	43	53	<b>166</b>
Once in two days	40	56	65	<b>161</b>
Twice in a week	42	48	56	146
Once in a week	38	42	57	137
Once in two weeks	48	40	17	105
Totals	<b>238</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>715</b>

Table 9 shows that the respondents based on purpose of bibliographical databases, 90 respondents are Maths Sci Net database, whereas 81 respondents are JET databases, 73 respondents are J-Gate Custom Content for Consortia (JCCC) bibliographical databases, 71 respondents are INSPEC on EI Village database, 52 respondents are COMPENDEX on EI Village bibliographical databases and 50 respondents are used in Sci Finder Scholar and Web of Science.

4	Math Sci Net	90	45	135
5	Sci Finder Scholar	50	20	70
6	Web of Science	50	28	78
7	J-Gate Custom Content for Consortia (JCCC)	73	30	103
	<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>715</b>

**TABLE X** Distributions Of Respondents By Printed Journals In Electronic Journals

S. No	Print edE- Journal s	Total No. of Respond ents	percenta ge
1.	Yes	512	71.61
2.	No	203	28.39
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 8 shows that the user frequency of N-list visit, 166 respondents are visiting the N-List resources daily, 161 respondents are visiting E-resources once in two days, 146 respondents are visiting in twice in a week, 137 respondents are once in a week, and 105 respondents are once in two weeks. Thus, nearly one fifth of respondents go daily in a month.

**TABLE IX** Distributions Of The Respondents Based On Purpose Of Bibliographical Databases

Sl.no	Name of E-	Yes	No	Tota l



	<b>Resourc es</b>			
1	COMPEND EX on EI Village	52	35	87
2	INSPEC on EI Village	71	40	117
3	JET	81	50	131

The above table shows that the printed journals in addition to electronic journals used by the respondents. 71.61% (512) need or used the electronic journals where as 28.39% (203) do not require or used in printed in electronic journals.

## CONCLUSION

The present study was undertaken to assess the material available in well established in use and impact of access to N-list E-resources by the faculty members and research scholars of arts and Science Colleges in Pudukkottai region. The emergence of electronic information sources has provided to the student community particularly for professional students with wide opportunities to satisfy their information needs. Electronic sources have become an alternative tool to print media. The educational Arts and Science Colleges should be equipped with required e-resources so as to enable its students to fulfil their academic endeavours. It is suggested that the opinion of research scholars also should be taken into account while selecting e-resources for subscription. This would add the relevant and value of the source, make the users more responsible for the money spent on resources and in turn promote the usage of e-publications to a large extent. It is revealed that most of the college libraries are yet to be equipped the special section which is meant for research scholars and also adequate training should be given for efficient use of technology.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Jeyaraj W. J. (2017). Job Satisfaction Level of Teacher Librarians of National Schools in the Batticaloa District of Sri Lanka. *Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science*. 5(6). 34–41.
- [2] Krishnamurthy, V., & Balasubramani, R. (2012). Awareness of Knowledge Management among Librarians of Engineering Colleges Affiliated to Anna University of Technology, Coimbatore: A Study. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 1(2), 84-87.
- [3] Moonasar, Anushiel and Underwood, Peter G. (2018). Continuing Professional Development

- opportunities in Information and Communication Technology for academic librarians at the Durban University of Technology. *South African Journal of Libraries & Information Science*. 2018, Vol. 84 Issue 1, p47-55. 9p.
- [4] Makori, Elisha Ondieki, Odini, Cephas and Ojiambo, Joseph Bernard (2013). Use of information communication technologies in education and training of undergraduate library and information science students in two selected Kenyan universities. *Library Review*. 2013, Vol. 62 Issue 8/9, p585-601. 17p.
- [5] Pratheepan, T., Jeyaraj, W. J., & Vantharumoolai, C. (2012). Applications and impacts of emerging technologies in academic libraries: a perspective approach. In *NILIS Symposium 2012* (p.210).
- [6] Navalur, S. A., Balasubramani, R., & Kumar, P. A. (2012). Usage of e-resources by faculty, research scholars and PG students of Bharathidasan University: A study. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 1(4), 165-172.
- [7] Balasubramani, R., & Abu, K. S. (2015). Electronic theses and dissertation repository of Bharathidasan University: Content development process. *Science*, 4(2), 165-171.
- [8] Kumar, A. P., Balasubramani, R., & Amsaveni, N. (2013). Use and impact of UGC-InfoNet consortium resources by the science scholars of Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli: A survey. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 2(3), 138-141.
- [9] Arumugam, J., & Balasubramani, R. (2019). Impact of social media tools in promoting the library services in Engineering Colleges in Tamilnadu. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-8.
- [10] Gunasekera, C., & Balasubramani, R. (2019). Electronic Information Seeking behavior of Education Postgraduates: A Case Study at University of Peradeniya Sri Lanka. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, 56(4), 206-210.
- [11] Gunasekera, C., & Balasubramani, R. (2020). Library usage pattern of school teachers in Sri Lanka: problems and issues. *Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka*, 23(1), 19-36.
- [12] Abu, K. S., & Balasubramani, R. (2019). assessing the effectiveness of library instruction among the post graduate students in bharathidasan university. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-19.
- [13] Arumugam, J., Balasubramani, R., & Pratheepan, T. (2019). User's Satisfaction with Library Resources and Services in Polytechnic College Libraries in Coimbatore District. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2580>.
- [14] Abu, K. S., & Balasubramani, R. (2019). Developing a web-based e-learning model for Library and Information Science Candidates in India. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-15.