Impact of e-Resources in LIS and Users Access Pattern of Aalim Muhammed Salegh Group of Institutions, Chennai (INDIA): A Study

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ABSTRACT:

The electronic resources available in a library play a vital role in facilitating access to required information to the users in an easy and expeditious manner. The resources namely CD-ROD, online Journals, Online books, OPAC and the internet are slowly replacing the importance and usage of print media. This chapter we will describes and investigate the Impact of e-resources on users – study habits in e-resources in Aalim Muhammed Salegh Group of Institutions. This study evaluate the users access and searching e-resources by the users.   Preference of using search engines, purpose of using e-resources and satisfaction level of using e-resources. This study reveals that the accuser to spent more than one hours for searching e-resources.   Access e-resources for preparing the papers for seminars and conferences, at the same time Google is the most widely used search engine and they are very much satisfied with the use of e-resources.

KEYWORDS: e-resources, e-documents, user access expectation, e-book, e-journal.

INTRODUCTION:

The great impact about technology requires individuals to be more creative rather than

accepting all conditions without questioning. Because contributes an individual to search lonely in order to get information in a stable and comfortable way. In addition to this, students get various capacities and properties while they are engaged in learning. In that sense, technology makes people to have self-differentiated properties in order to get wide range of knowledge and about all issues and everyone has the same opportunities for gathering this knowledge. Technology has an impact on education which agrees with today's contemporary term as Educational Technology. Within this perspective; computers and Internet are the parts of the educational technology not replacing all technological developments but it is part of the common term of concern. Electronic resources are invaluable research tools, which complement print based resources in any rational library. E-resources are now as important as print sources. The meaning of library changes from day by day. They offer totally new environment, new resources and new services to the users.

E-RESOURCES:

Information technology has changed the world and has become the important tool for retrieving information Now a days, library collection are not limited to printed documents only but also electronic resources. The value of information resources increases by their use and therefore it is important to know the utilization of the library resources.

The electronic resources available in a library play a prominent role in facilitating access to required information to the users in an easy and expeditious manner. The e-resources, like CD-ROM databases, online Journals, online books, OPAC, and the internet are slowly replacing the importance and usage of print media. It is an indication that one should be familiar with the use and exploitation of e-resources for their quick and effective usage for promotion of academic excellence and research.

COMPONENTS OF E-RESOURCES:

E-Documents: The term e-document or e-text is a broader term that includes the document in ASCII text format. It may be content from a website, blog, wiki, discussion forum, discussion group, online journal and so on.

The salient features of electronic documents are:
- They can be delivered to the desktop (although the desktop needs a computer)
- They can be read by more than one person at a time.
- The text can be searched.
- They can include multimedia and graphics, in color, at marginal cost.
- They can be published more quickly than paper publications.
- They can be interactive; that is, they can foster an online exchange of ideas by e-mail.
- Articles can be retrieved directly through links from abstracting and indexing databases.

- The content can be reproduced, forwarded, modified leading to possible problems with copyright protection and preserving authenticity.

E-Journals: e-journals have now become a major source of information delivery for scholars and researchers. Their timely production, delivery, incorporation of multimedia, hyper linking and searching facility has attached the interest of people. E-Journals facilitate documentation in many ways. There are many Open Sources e-Journals are available through Internet. Some Library and Information Science Open Source E-Journals and their URLs.

E-Books: electronic book includes the hardware, a suitable device to read electronic media, perhaps better called 'e-book reader'. The hardware is important as it provides what readers many need to exploit with the software available and link this to specific requirements. E-books help the readers by giving more possibility of access and media of learning. They can be accessed from anywhere at anytime and are free from time lag. The books need not go out-of-print. They can also create a personal book library from the collections they hold. The content, however, needs to be compatible to all hardware devices. They need to support any formats to make it easy to transfer and read. The features of e-Book include; Their portability gives a new chance of learning, e.g., Distance learning, can be carried and transferred anywhere, their feature like changeable font size makes it easy for use and Searchable and navigable through links are provided.

E-Newspapers: Electronic News resources like Lexis Nexis and Factiva, and links to local, national, and international newspapers.

E-Databases: Electronic Databases include periodical indexes and abstracts e.g., Library and information Science abstract (LISA), WIPS (Worldwide Intellectual Property Search) , METADOX (Metal Abstracts), SCOPUS (Abstracting, Indexing and Citation Data in Science, Engineering and Technology, EMEROLDS, EBSCO, are some of the examples of online databases.

E-Thesis: Electronic theses creation, use, dissemination, and preservation of dissertations we support electronic publishing and open access to scholarship in order to enhance the sharing of knowledge worldwide. E.g. Network Digital Library of Thesis and Dissertation, Vidyanidhi Digital Library and e-Scholarship portal.

E-Mail: Email is shorthand term meaning Electronic-mail. Email much the same as a letter, only that it is exchanged in a different way.

TYPES OF E-RESOURCE:

Broadly three types of e-resources are available to cater scholarly information needs of the users.

Bibliographical Resources: These are the resources provide bibliographical information only like Title, Author, Name of the Journal, Volume and issue number, Publication date, Publisher and most importantly an abstract of the entry. Bibliographic e-resources are mainly containing information on single subject.

Full-text e-Resources: These e-resources provide full-text of the document apart from its bibliographical information.

Portals products: Portals provide a single interface to search various database, e.g. Under UGC-info net: e-Journals Consortium Indian Universities are accessing more than 2-+ different database or products. User has to search individually for a single term if wants to search in all the provided products then this exercise needs much time to cover all 20+ products. Here portals can help a user; portals will search the needed term in all the products from single interface.

FUNCTION OF E-RESOURCES LIBRARIES:

e-Resource library, because of its superior technology can make information available to its users in an effective form. Developed countries are developing e-resource libraries to reap the benefits of new technology to expand their sphere of information horizon.

Educational activities: e-Resource libraries may act as an institution for spread of adult education and also provide for continuous life long education. So e-resource libraries are able to update latest knowledge while working on World wide Web (www).

Intercultural activities: When e-resource libraries browsed on internet beyond for walls of traditional libraries may function as quick fix against of cultural exchange. Thereby helping people to understand different cultures and so improve quality of life and artistic appreciations of various cultures.

Recreational activities: The e-resources library services to provide for a wide range of recreational interest to enhance a balanced and meaningful life.

USE OF E-RESOURCES IN LIBRARIES:

The electronic resources are becoming more and more available in the libraries. The print media is now being digitalized, which increases the availability of books and Journals in the electronic formal. The electronic books are helpful because of their portability and its feature of incorporating more than one book in a single hand held device. The Published material is also available on open access. This helps the poorer people also to get the information required free of caus. They need not worry for licensing and usage of the information.

To Solve space problem: e-Resources shall solve the problems of libraries as far as paucity of working space in libraries. In fact that the requirement of space in an e-resource library will be reduced several times.

To Information retrieval: Information stored on optical discs (ODs) can be easily and quickly retrieved by e-resource technique such as cataloguing and classification will be negligible in e-resource libraries.

To Fulfills information requirements: Use of e-resources networking ODs and other information technologies are essential for meeting ever growing requirements of users to get latest information. It is therefore essential to fulfill ever growing requirements of present day users because of financial and other constraints.

To Ease in maintenance and management: Maintenance and management of e-resources is easy in comparison of money spent on care, repair and arrangement of

books and catalogue etc. A single optical disc (OD) can accommodate hundreds of printed documents in a very short time. E-resource library in electronic form can accommodation lacks of books on a few ODs with ease of maintenance and management.

USER ACCESS PATTERN OF E-RESOURCES:
AALIM MUHAMMED SALEGH GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS:
Aalim Muhammed Salegh Group of Institutions, Chennai, Ranks among the best educational groups of the state with innumerable students studying in our different colleges that lay a strong foundation for learning and strength of character. Our Students obtain good grooming that fasters exemplary knowledge, leadership skills and sound values. Our endeavour to dvelop an equitable society sans discrimination of any kind is strenghthened by our efforts to provide quality education with the aid of good infrastructure and eminent faculty.

* 1993 Aalim Muhammed Salegh Industrial Training Centre
* 1996 Aalim Muhammed Salegh Polytechnic College
* 1997 Aalim Muhammed Salegh College of Paramedical Science
* 2000 Aalim Muhammed Salegh College of Engineering
* 2011 Aalim Muhammed Salegh Academic of Architecture

OBJECTIVES:
* To analyses the respondents duration and quantum of time utilization in search of information through e-resources.
* To identify the respondents frequency and relevance of using e-resources.
* To find out the respondents purpose of using electronic resources.
* To analyses the respondents extent of satisfaction with respect to utilization of electronic resources.
* To indentify the most commonly used browser and search engine by the students.

METHODOLOGY:
The author has employed a well structured questionnaire for collecting the data from the respondents of Aalim Muhammed Salegh Group of Institutions. The collected data are classified and tabulated according to the objectives and hypotheses stated. First the data are recorded on data sheets and then fed into the computer personally. The identified facts are cross-tabulated with the status of users; students, research scholars and faculty and thus it gives an analytical orientation to this study.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS:

Table 1 – Purpose of using e-resources:

Level	Study Purpose	Conference & Seminars Purpose	Research Purpose	Total
Students	107	116	27	250
Faculty	26	28	9	63
Scholars	9	6	17	32
Total	142	150	53	345
% of	41.16%	43.48%	15.36%	100%

The table 1 shows that purpose of using e-resources by the respondents. It is identified from the table that the 53 (15.36%) respondents have given top priority for the use of e-resources for research purpose; 142 (41.16%) respondents used for study purpose, 150 (43.48%) used for complication of assessments of conference and seminar Purposing.

Table 2 – Using search engine for accessing e-resources:

Level	Google	Yahoo	msn	Ask.com	Alta vista	Total
Students	97	71	56	11	15	250
Faculty	21	19	13	4	6	63
Scholars	10	7	8	3	4	32
Total	128	97	77	18	25	345
% of	37.10%	28.12%	22.32%	5.22%	7.25%	100%

The respondents are asked regarding which search (accessing) engines they prefers to search e-resources. The Information collected has been presented in the form of table.   Table 2 depicts that 128 (37.57%) respondents are using Google search engine and 97 (28.12%) respondents are using Yahoo; 77 (22.32%) respondents are using msn; 18 (5.22%) respondents are using Ask.com; remaining 25 (7.25%) respondents are using AltaVista search engines for accessing information through internet.

Table 3 – Time spent for accessing e-resources:

Level	Less than One Hour	One Hour	More than One Hour	Total
Students	51	92	107	250
Faculty	15	20	28	63
Scholars	7	11	14	32
Total	73	123	149	345
% of	21.16%	35.65%	43.19%	100%

The table 3 levels that respondents Time spent for accessing e-resources. It could be noted that out of the total 345 respondents 123 (35.65%) respondents are spent One hour per day; 149 (43.19%) respondents are spent more than One hour per day; and 73 (21.16%) respondents are spent less than one hour per day for accessing information.

Table 4 – Satisfaction level of accessing e-resources:

Level	Very Good	Good	Bade	Total
Students	132	102	16	250
Faculty	35	17	11	63
Scholars	17	10	5	32
Total	184	129	32	345
% of	53.33%	37.39%	9.28%	100%

Table 4 shows that satisfaction level of using electronic resources. It could be noted that out of 345 total respondents 184 (53.33%) respondents satisfied Level is very good with the e-resources. About 129 (37.39%) respondents satisfied Level is Good.   32 (9.28%) respondents satisfied Level is Bade (Not Satisfied) with e-resources. Hence the study indicates that majority of the Littered community are very Good satisfied with the e-resources.

FINDINGS:

- The finding of the status wise distribution of the respondent's purpose of using e-resources and services reveal the fact that the majority of the respondents have used electronic based resources and services for conference and seminars (43.48%).
- The findings of the status wise distribution of the respondent's frequently used search engine for accessing electronics based resources and services reveals the fact that the majority of respondents are using Google (37.10%).
- The findings of the status wise distribution of the respondents time spent form accessing electronic based resources and services reveals the fact that the majority of the respondents spent more than one hour (43.19%).
- The finally we find respondents satisfaction level of using electronics based resources and services reveal the fact that the majority of respondent are Very Good satisfied (53.33%) in using the electronic resources.

CONCLUSION:

This study we concluded that, the young and energetic youth; particularly those who research work, exploits or utilize electronic resources up to the maximum level. There is significance in educational status of the respondents and its usage. This also

reveals that they are familiar with the electronic resources and thereby their productivity increases within a shortest duration. Hence a large number of research outcomes have been published in National and International Journals. It is also observed from this study that the majority of the respondents are very good satisfied in using e-resources. Users of Aalim Muhammed Salegh Group of Institutions have a positive attitude towards the use of accessing e-resources. They spent more time in searching relevant information from the available e-resources. They use Google and Yahoo widely to search e-resources and they are very much satisfied in the use of e-resources for their academic process.

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