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Awareness on E-Resources Facilities Available in Library among the Research Scholars of Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu: An Analysis

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Abstract - **This article describes awareness among the research scholars ICT facility available at Bharathiar University Library. Every research should aware the information and handling of information could speed their research. The Bharathiar University research productivity is growing up every day. It is possible only the faculty and researcher doing continue research and publish their article international level. The library subscribes various ICT resources to the scholars. Hence attempt is made to find the awareness about ICT facility among the research scholars at Bharathiar University and give suitable direction to improve the ICT facility and usage of ICT at most at the researcher level.**
Keywords: **ICT Facility, ICT Skills, ICT Awareness, Bharathiar University Library**

I. INTRODUCTION

The revolution of information and communication technology is spread across the world and it has even caught up with developing countries like India. We are living in a digital world. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is vital in an ever increasing speed and precision in different economic and social tasks in our world. ICT is the integration of computer and communication technology used to process, store and disseminate information. ICT is used to help for handling, processing, managing and retrieving the information. It easily solves many problems related to information orientated organizations, and it also provides powerful tools in doing so. The ICT has nowadays become an important technology in academic institutions as it plays a very important role in getting information needs of the researchers and institution as a whole. It is difficult to think of any event in our daily life without using information and communication technology. Nowadays, educational organizations as well as other organizations have substantially diverged from traditional goals and methods.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Dey, Mithu, *et al.,* (2017) in the study entitled "Usage of ICT Products and Services by the Research Scholars: A Case Study of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak" This research paper is an attempt to focuses on the use of ICT products and services by the research scholars. The study put light on the overall proficiency in managing various e-resources and stresses its impact on research work. Further, the study identifies drawbacks due to lack of training and technical knowledge to use of ICT as major hindrances faced by the research scholars in MDU.
2. Gandhimathi, S (2017) in the study entitled on "ICT Skills among the Research Scholars of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University – A Survey" This study aims to investigate the awareness, usage of information and communication technologies (ICTs) among the research scholars in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. The study shows that most of the research scholars have inadequate knowledge about the tools of MS Office (Excel & Word), which is more essential and useful. The study focused to identify the problems faced by the respondents on information communication technologies and online searching techniques. Recommendations were given for maximum utilization of ICT enabled infrastructure by research students.
3. Iqbal, Jafar (2016) in the study entitled on "ICT Applications and User Satisfaction in Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh: A Survey". This study aims to investigate the researcher's awareness and use of ICT based library services provided by Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. The study shows that majority of respondents (46.87%) visit the library daily, 38.12% respondents are frequently using online Journal lab, 86.87% respondents are using online journal lab for research purpose, a very high percentage of respondents (93.12%) claim that they are aware about ICT based services provided by Maulana Azad Library. 50% respondents believe that the application of ICTs based library operations and services have raised the usage level of library's resources, 64% respondents rated ICT based library operations and services as very good, 61.25% respondents claimed that MA Library.
4. Verhoeven, Jef C. *et al.,* (2016) in the study entitled on "ICT learning experience and research orientation as predictors of ICT skills and the ICT use of university students" two basic hypotheses were formulated. The first suggests that positive ICT learning experiences at home, in school, and with peers could contribute to

mastering a higher level of ICT skills and more frequent use of ICT among bachelor's students, a hypothesis that aligns with Dewey's learning theory. The second hypothesis suggests that there is a similarity between the characteristics of information systems and scientific research, and that students who identify more with scientific research would be more likely to have greater ICT skills and a higher frequency of ICT use. Both hypotheses are tested among bachelor's students, using some important contextual variables (gender, domain of study, ICT course in secondary school or at university, and education level of parents). It is concluded that there is a relationship between the ICT learning experience and the research-oriented identity commitment of bachelor's students on the one hand, and their command of ICT skills and the frequency of use of computers, ICT instruments, and ICT programs on the other.

5. Kaur, Kulvir (2015) in the study entitled on "Use of ICT products and services by the social science research scholars: a case study of Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar" The study shows that the research scholars use a variety of ICT products and services for their research work. The study also shows the overall expertise in handling various types of ICTs and highlights its impact on research work. Further, the study identifies the lack of training and lack of technical knowledge to use ICTs as major hindrances faced by the research scholars in GNDU.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study

1. To identify the purpose of visiting the library by the researchers in Bharathiar University.
2. To find out the frequency of using ICT facility in library.
3. To find out the awareness of various E- Resources available in library

III. METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire method is used for this study Simple stratified sampling techniques followed to collect the data. Data are presented with simple percentage methods. 350 questionnaires were distributed, out of, 335 filled questionnaires 326 questionnaires were taken for analysis and interpretation.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

TABLE I GENDER OF RESPONDENTS

S. No.	Gender	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Male	194	59.5
2	Female	132	40.5
	Total	326	100

The above table I show 194(59.5%) male and 132(40.5%) female respondents responded.

TABLE II DISCIPLINE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Gender	No. of respondents	Percentage
Arts	118	36.2%
Science	208	63.8%
Total	326	100

Data presented in table II indicates that out of 326 respondents, 118 (36.2 %) are from Arts and 208(63.8%) are Science. Hence Science department respondents are the major group of the sample.

TABLE III YEAR OF THE RESPONDENTS

Year	No. of respondents	Percentage
I year	118	36.2%
II year	90	27.6%
III year and above	118	36.2%
Total	326	100

Data presented in table III Indicates that 118 respondents (36.2%) from I year, 90 (27.6%) respondents from II year, 118 (36.2%) respondents from III year.

TABLE IV FREQUENCY OF VISIT THE LIBRARY BY THE RESPONDENTS

Frequency	No. of respondents	Percentage
Daily	48	14.7
2-3 times a Week	62	19.6
Once a week	102	31.3
2-3 time a month	64	19.6
occasionally	50	15.3
Total	326	100

Data presented in table IV indicates that 31.3 per cent are using ICT in daily, 14.7 respondents using ICT facility by once a week. 19.6 per cent of the respondents are coming library in 2-3 times a month, 19.6 per cent of the respondents are coming library in 2-3 times a week, 15.3 per cent are using ICT by occasionally, and. From the above interpretation most of the respondents are using ICT facility by once a week.

TABLE V PURPOSE TO VISIT TO THE LIBRARY

Purpose	No. of respondents	Percentage
General Reading	15	4.6%
Specific Reading	20	6.2%
Borrow or Return books	28	8.6%
Reference searching	43	13.1%
Project work	64	20.5%
Skill Development	24	7.4%
To update knowledge	10	3.1%
Preparing Articles, proposals	64	19.6%
Seminar presentation	35	10.7%
Competitive Exam preparation	20	6.2%
Total	326	100

Data presented in table V indicates that 20.5 per cent of the respondents are visiting the library for project work, 19.6 per cent of the respondents are visiting the library Preparing articles, proposals, 13.1 per cent of the respondents are visiting the library for Reference Searching, 10.7 per cent of the respondents are visiting the library for Seminar presentation, less than 10 per cent of the respondents are visiting the library for Borrow or Return Books, Skill development, Specific Reading, General Reading, Competitive exam preparation, to update knowledge. The most of the respondents are visiting the library for their project work, preparing articles and proposals.

TABLE VI TYPE OF LITERATURE CONSULTS BY THE RESPONDENTS

Particulars	Text book	Reference books	Newspaper	Journals	Thesis/Dissertation
Very high	30 9.2%	78 23.9%	24 7.4%	218 66.9%	240 73.6%
High	42 12.9%	44 13.5%	30 9.2%	60 18.4%	42 12.9%
Medium	18 5.5%	186 57.1%	14 4.3%	8 2.5%	4 1.2%
Low	14 4.3%	2 0.6%	12 3.7%	2 0.6%	6 1.8%
Very low	222 68.1%	16 4.9%	246 75.5%	38 11.7%	34 10.4%
Total No. of respondents and percentage	326 100	326 100	326 100	326 100	326 100

Data presented in table VI indicates that 68.1 per cent of the respondents are very low level in text book consulting, 57.1 per cent of the respondents are medium level to use reference books, 75.5 per cent are very low to consult the newspaper, 66.9 per cent of the respondents are consult very high level in journals consulting, 73.6 per cent of the respondents are consult the thesis/dissertation for their research purpose, From the above interpretation most of the respondents are consult thesis/dissertation and journals among compare to other literature.

TABLE VII PURPOSE OF USING ICT PRODUCTS AND SERVICES BY THE RESPONDENTS

Service Name	No. of respondents	Percentage
E- Mail and document exchange	214	69.7%
E Journals access	280	85.9%
E – Books	242	74.2%
E – Thesis	260	84.7%
Online databases	178	54.6%
Internet access	230	70.6%
Open access resources	200	65.2%
OPAC	164	50.3%
Consortium Resources(INFLIBNET	264	86%
Note: Multiple options allowed		

Data presented in table VII indicates that purpose of using ICT products and services by the respondents, 86 per cent of the respondents are using Consortium resources (INFLIBNET), 85.9 per cent of the respondents are used E-Journals, 84.7 per cent of the respondents are used E – Thesis, 74.2 per cent of the respondents are used E-Books, 71.8 per cent of the respondents used for articles preparation, 70.6 percent respondents are used internet access, 68.1 per cent of the respondents are used to update their knowledge, 65.6 per cent of the respondents are used for E-Mail and document exchange,54.6 per cent are used for access online database, 52.8 per cent of the respondents are used for their skill development. It is also clear that less than 50% of the respondents use the ICT products and services for OPAC, class room presentation ,create own blog, discussion forums, online competitive exam and social network. So that major of the respondents accessing ICT Services for the consortium resources (INFLIBNET), E-Journals and E-Thesis.

To observe the level of ICT skills through standard deviation, It shown in the below table VIII Score

TABLE VIII TO OBSERVE THE LEVEL OF ICT SKILLS THROUGH STANDARD DEVIATION

Score	Category	No. of respondents	Percentage
≤18	Low	68	20.9%
18 to 26	Medium	196	60.1%
≥26	High	62	19.0%
Total		326	100

It is observed from the table VIII that 196(60.1%) of respondents are medium level ICT skills, 68(20.9%) of respondents are low level ICT skills and the remaining 62 (19.0%) of respondents are high level ICT skills.

Table IX shows that 3 per cent of respondents disagreed that due to more computers are available in library, so that ICT facility is good, 38.7 per cent of respondents are agreed that ICT problems is high among scholars because lack of training and strongly agreed for lack of co-operation of library staff, 33.1 per cent of the respondents are strongly agreed for lack of guidance, 27.0 per cent of respondents strongly agreed because of lack of time to use ICT in

library, 38 per cent of respondents disagreed that due to no hardware failure while using ICT, 30.7 per cent of respondents disagreed that due to no network problem while using ICT, 31.9 per cent respondents strongly disagreed because high speed of internet,.33.1 per cent of respondents disagreed that due to knowledge to use in ICT library is good, 36.2 per cent of respondents disagreed about Overload information in ICT library.

TABLE IX PROBLEMS FACED WHILE USING ICT

Particulars	SA	A	DK	DA	SDA	No. of Respondents and Percentage
Less Computers	75 23.0%	86 27.0%	12 3.7%	106 32.5%	47 14.4%	326 100
Lack of Training	36 11.0%	126 38.7%	18 5.5%	96 29.4%	50 15.3%	326 100
Hardware Failure	36 11.0%	68 20.9%	32 9.8%	124 38.0%	66 20.2%	326 100
Network Problem	44 13.5%	90 27.6%	24 7.4%	100 30.7%	68 20.8%	326 100
Slow speed Internet	64 19.6%	54 16.6%	12 3.7%	92 28.2%	104 31.9%	326 100
Lack of Time	88 27.0%	86 26.4%	14 4.3%	86 26.4%	52 16.0%	326 100
Lack of Knowledge to use	54 16.6%	108 33.1%	2 0.6%	78 23.9%	84 25.8%	326 100
Overload Information	38 11.7%	52 16.0%	12 3.7%	122 37.4%	102 31.3%	326 100
Lack of Co-operation of Library Staff	126 38.7%	96 29.4%	18 5.5%	50 15.3%	36 11.0%	326 100
Lack of Guidance	108 33.1%	78 23.9%	2 0.6%	54 16.6%	84 25.8%	326 100

From the above table IX it shows that the major of the respondent's problems faced while using ICT'S are lack of training, lack of co-operation of library staff, lack of guidance and lack of knowledge to use ICT.

TABLE X ICT LEARNED THROUGH

Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage
Trial basis	202	62.0%
Guidance from library staff	102	31.3%
Guidance from fellow scholar	196	60.1%
Formal training	70	21.5%
Certificate in ICT	36	11.0%
Total	326	100

Table X shows that 62.0 per cent of the respondents are learned ICT through trial basis, 60.1 per cent are learned from the guidance of the fellow scholar, 31.3 are learned ICT from the guidance of the library staff, 20.9 per cent are have formal training for ICT and 11.0 per cent are having certificate in ICT. So that most of the research scholars are learned ICT in trial basis.

V. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

On the basis of analysis in this survey, the following findings were arrived.

1. The maximum of the respondents are visiting the library for their project work.
2. The maximum per cent of the respondents are having awareness about E- Journals.
3. The ICT skill level of respondents is medium.
4. Problems faced while using ICT'S are lack of training, lack of co-operation of library staff, lack of guidance and lack of knowledge to use ICT.
5. Most of the respondents are consult thesis/dissertation and journals among compare to other literature.
6. The respondents are using ICT facility by once in a week.
7. Major of the respondents accessing ICT Services for the consortium resources (INFLIBNET), E-Journals and E-Thesis.
8. The most of the research scholars are learned ICT in trial basis
9. The awareness about E-Journals is very high compare to other E-Resources are available in library.
10. The awareness of Shodhaganga – E- Thesis is high compare to other ICT facility available in library.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

1. ICT Workshops/training programmes should be organized at regular interval to educate the users
2. Periodical training may be provided to access and retrieve the database from the ICT Library.

VII. CONCLUSION

The study also reveals that the major problems faced by the research scholars are lack of training, lack of co-operation of library staff, lack of guidance and lack of knowledge to

use ICT. Therefore, it is suggested that the library should arrange and organize programme related to ICT products and services.

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