

Research Article

Access Pattern Of Scholarly Information By Research Scholars Of Vels Univerity

Ms.P. Priyanka¹, Dr.S. Jayakani²

ABSTRACT

Information is crucial in satisfying the user community's information needs. Information has its own worth and is necessary for society's survival and advancement. Information that was once kept under lock and key is now shared, transferred, and disseminated among users. Because information is such an important component of educational institutions, libraries must encourage the academic and research communities to use the resources that are available, especially since large sums of money are spent on acquiring them. Information is vital to the development of both the individual and the nation. Information has multiplied as a result of advances in Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The main causes of information explosion include the ease with which information may be published on the internet, interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research, specialisation, and the user community's changing information needs.

KEYWORDS: Information, Research Scholars, Library, Vels university.

INTRODUCTION

The library is seen as the heart of any institution, acquiring, organising, preserving, and disseminating information to the appropriate user at the appropriate time and in the appropriate context.

Impact of Information Technology on libraries

Libraries face a number of issues as a result of information technology (IT), which has had a significant impact on library services. The role of libraries and librarians has altered as a result of internet access to information. Today's librarians and libraries must cope with both written and electronic material. When compared to printed resources, electronic resources are more versatile because they may be accessed at any time from many locations by multiple people. Local, regional, national, and worldwide electronic resources can be made available within the library. As a result, libraries must now deal with both printed and electronic materials, a practise known as hybrid library (Kaur & Verama, 2009). RFID reduces the need for LIS specialists to intervene, allowing them to focus on other tasks. A library is a place where different types of resources that are beneficial to the user community must be managed. Any library's ultimate goal is to acquire materials, organise them, preserve them for future use, and communicate knowledge to users based on their interests.

¹Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Commerce ,VISTAS, Pallavaram,

²Associate professor, Department o commerce, VISTAS, Pallavaram, 7448810960, dxjkpn@gmail.com

ACCESS PATTERN OF SCHOLARLY INFORMATION BY RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF VELS UNIVERSITY

User satisfaction with the library's resources, services, and infrastructure facilities should be assessed on a regular basis among students, research researchers, and faculty members to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the library's resources, services, and infrastructure facilities. The librarians and administrators will be able to provide a better solution by identifying the weaknesses in the region. In this regard, the researcher was interested in learning more about how research scholars used electronic resources, and the results are presented in the corresponding chapter.

Need for electronic resources

Electronic resources should not be overlooked for a variety of reasons. Information is exploding for a variety of reasons, including the ease with which electronic resources can be published on the web, the increased usage of interdisciplinary, transdisciplinary, and cross-disciplinary research, and the expanding needs of the user community. The other reason is that electronic resources have a lot of potential because they incorporate multiple types of multimedia and digital content that can be read on any computer or mobile device.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Akussah(2015), et al. did a study. The survey method was used, with 260 questionnaires distributed, of which 152 were returned, giving a response rate of 58.5 percent. The study's findings suggested that the influence of electronic resources had a favourable association with user usage. According to the findings, the institution should implement a dynamic marketing plan to raise awareness and encourage the utilisation of current resources.

Lkahtani did a study on "The Attitudes of Princess Nora University Students Towards Using Electronic Information Resources of the Library" (2016). The study's main goals were to investigate students' attitudes toward electronic resources available in the library as well as their motivation for using them. The study's findings revealed that students' use of electronic information resources was moderate at best, and at worst, low. The study also found that students had a positive attitude regarding EIR. According to the findings, PNUL management should examine the findings and work to close the gap between student attitudes and usage.

Binu and Baskaran conducted a survey in (2017). Kerala is one of India's states with a large number of universities. Only six universities were chosen by the researcher for this study. The researcher employed the questionnaire method to obtain data from the respondents. Students, research scholars, and faculty members received 421 questionnaires. Electronic resources were employed by the respondents for a variety of objectives, including projects, assignments, and so on.

Objectives of the study

- To determine how the university library is used by the university's research scholars.
- To determine the academic and research output of the university's research researchers, a survey was conducted.
- To determine the level of awareness, preference, and use of various electronic resources among the university's research researchers, a survey was conducted.

Scope of the study

The researcher wished to learn more about the scholarly materials used by Vels University's research scholars and faculty members. This extensive case study assisted research academics in determining the amount of resource utilisation, preferences, satisfaction with electronic resources, services, and infrastructural facilities, as well as the challenges faced by respondents in the surveyed university.

Analysis and interpretation

Comparison between the respondents category with level of use of electronic resources

Table no.1

Variables	Gender	No. of Cases	Mean	DF	T stat	P value	Critical Value
Identifying the needed information	Male	200	3.565	386	0.728056	0.23351	1.648811
	Female	190	3.468421				
Use of identified information for academic and research purpose	Male	200	3.36	384	0.198125	0.421526	1.648831
	Female	190	3.336842				
Ethical use of electronic information	Male	200	3.425	388	-0.10854	0.456813	1.64879
	Female	190	3.436842				
Communication of located information	Male	200	3.68	381	-0.49594	0.310111	1.648863
	Female	190	3.736842				
Preservation of information for future use	Male	200	3.69	388	0.239012	0.405611	1.64879
	Female	190	3.663158				
Search skills	Male	200	3.475	388	-1.90904	0.028497	1.64879
	Female	190	3.678947				
Determining the quality and reliability of information	Male	200	3.31	386	-0.71276	0.238213	1.648811
	Female	190	3.378947				
Evaluating the web site information	Male	200	3.325	388	-1.43094	0.076627	1.64879
	Female	190	3.463158		0.728056		

The estimated "p" value for the respondents gender with information search abilities was less than the accepted significant level of 0.05, indicating that there is a significant difference between the respondents gender and information search skills. In contrast, no significant differences in information search capabilities such as identifying needed information, using identified information for academic and research purposes, and ethical usage of electronic

**ACCESS PATTERN OF SCHOLARLY INFORMATION BY RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF VELLS
UNIVERSITY**

information were detected between respondent genders. Identifying and communicating identified information, preserving identified information for future use, determining the quality and relevance of information, and reviewing web site information are all tasks that must be completed.

Comparison between the respondents research experience with satisfaction on information services

Table No.2

Contents		df	MS	F	P.Value	F Crit
E.Journals	1.57468	3	0.524893	1.829875	0.141172	2.631028
	110.7228	386	0.286847			
	1121974	389				
E.Databases	1.713873	3	0.571291	2.160326	0.062348	2.631028
	89.62972	386	0.232201			
	91.34359	389				
E.Research Reports	0.750495	3	0.250165	0.640993	389031	11.63028
	150.6469	386	0.390277			
	151.3974	389				
E.Maps	516617	3	0.172206	0.464423	0.70728	2.63028
	103.127	386	0.370795			
	143.6436	389				
E.Books	0.112512	3	0.0475	0.207587	291132	2.631028
	88.33185	386	0.231839			
	88.47436	389				
E-Magazine	3.134912	3	1.044971	138879	0.068478	2.63028
	1682548	386	0.437448			
	171.9897	389				
E These/ ' Dissertations	11.8399	3	3.946632	11.1013	5.E-07	2.63028
	136.7345	386	0.35123			
	1483744	389				
E Newspapers	6.989546	3	2.329849	8.257634	2.E-05	2.631028
	108.9079	386	0.282145			
	1152974	389				
Subject Gateways	2229925	3	0.943308	4.966564	2153	2.628028
	73.31366	386	0.189932			
	76.14399	389				
Library Portals	1.316915	3	0.438972	1.496596	0.215014	2.628028
	113.219	386	0.293313			
	1143359	389				
CD.ROM Databases	1.751424	3	0.583808	4.01364	0.007834	2.63028
	56.14601	386	0.145456			
	57.89744	389				
IR	0.925607	3	0.308536	1.724405	0.16144-	21, _3028
	69.06414	386	0.178923			

	69.98974	389				
Library	0.125369	3	0.04179	0.161362	0.9223(13)	263028
Website	99.96694	386	0.258982			
Resources	1010923	389				

From the aforementioned analysis, it is observed that the 'p' values identified for the respondents research experience with satisfaction on information sources such as E-Theses/Dissertations, e-Newspapers, Subject Gateways and CD-ROM databases. The established null hypothesis is rejected since the estimated 'p' values were less than the allowed level of 0.05. Alternate hypotheses are accepted based on rejection. As a result, there is a considerable disparity between the respondents' research experience and satisfaction with the sources mentioned above. However, because the calculated 'p' values are more than 0.05 between the respondents research experience with satisfaction on information sources such as e-Journals, e-Databases, e-Research Reports, e-Maps, e-Books, e-Magazines, Library Portals, IRs, and Library Web site Resources.

Conclusion

Academic libraries are a vital aspect of any university, and they play an important role in acquiring, organising, processing, and disseminating knowledge to the public. As a result, several academic libraries have built libraries that use information and communication technology to maximise resource utilisation. The Vels University Library also contributes significantly to the development of digital technologies for simple access, preservation, and sharing of resources across the academic and research community. According to the findings, the majority of research scholars visit the central library daily or twice a week, indicating that the library is being used.

REFERENCES

1. Akussah, Maxwell, Asante, Edward & Adu-Sarkodee, Rosemary. (2015). Impact of Electronic Resources and Usage in Academic Libraries in Ghana: Evidence from Koforidua Polytechnic & All Nations University College, Ghana. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6 (33), pp33-38.
2. Alkahtani, Latifah. (2016). The attitudes of Princess Nora University Students towards using Electronic Information Resources of the library. *Proceedings from the Document Academy*, 3 (2). Retrieved from <http://ideaexchange.uakron.edu/docam/vo-13/iss-2/8>.
3. Binu, P., & Baskaran, C. (2017). Electronic Resources and Services in Kerala State University Libraries: a study of users satisfaction. *International Journal of Library Science and Information Management*, 3 (3). pp350-354.