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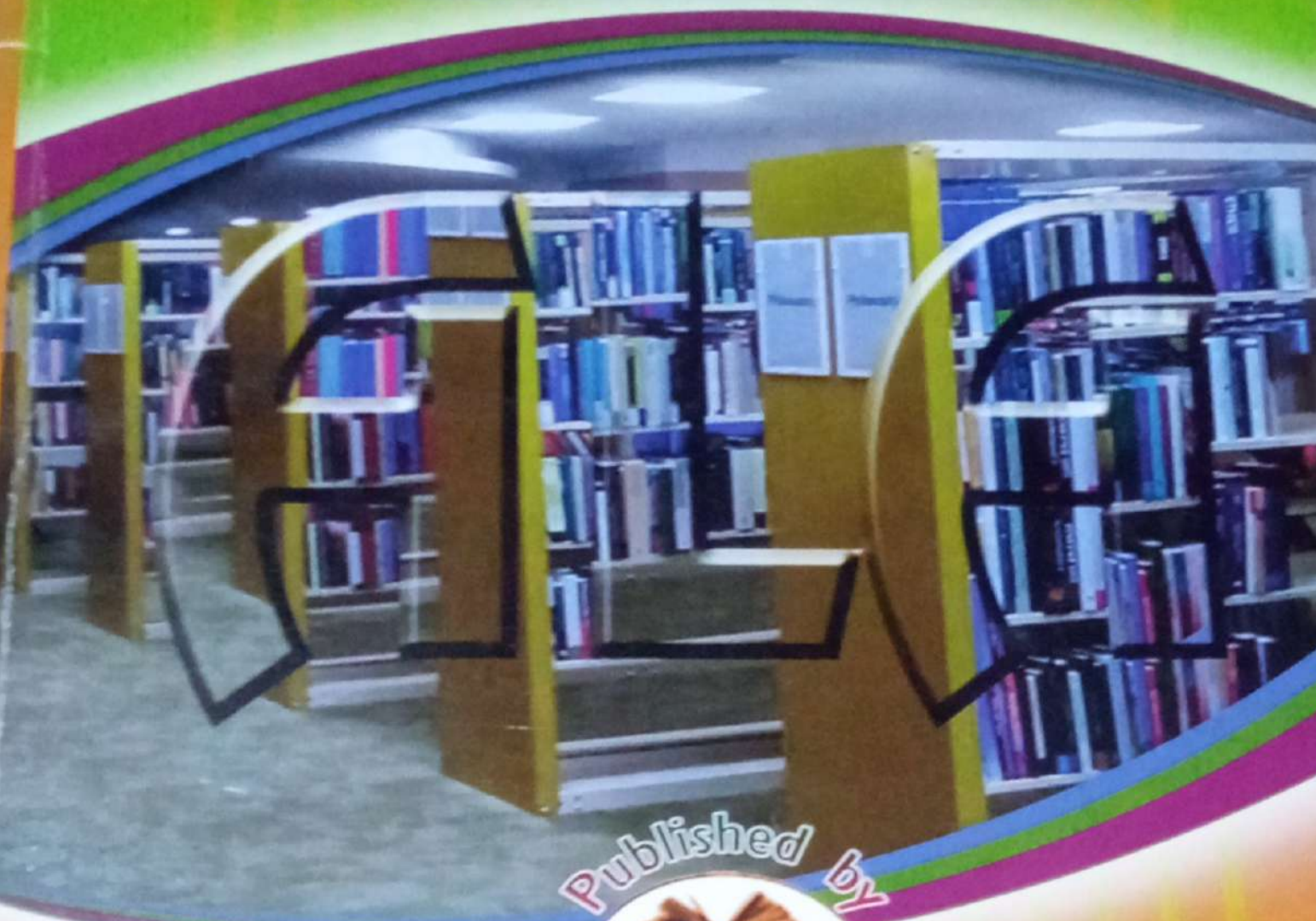
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**Table. 2**  
**Garrett Ranking Table Shows the Purposes of using ICT products**

SL. No.	ICT PRODUCTS	GARRETT SCORE	MEAN SCORE	RANK
1	For accessing E - Resources	43170	83.34	1
2	Communication (E-Mail)	40176	77.56	4
3	To locate, collect data using internet	29930	57.78	7
4	Preparing Presentations, preparing manuscripts and proposals	36928	71.29	6
5	To update knowledge	42134	81.34	2
6	Social media	41046	79.24	3
7	Discussion forums	38306	73.95	5

Source: Primary Data

It could be observed that the respondents who are using ICT resources for the purpose of "Accessing E-resources" with Garrett score of 43170 points were recorded for first rank. It is followed by the second and third rank occupied by the purpose "to update knowledge" and "using social media" with Garrett scored as 42134 and 41046 points. The fourth and fifth purposes

are "communication (E-mail)" and "participate in discussion forum" with Garrett scored as 40176 and 38306 points. The sixth and seventh purposes are "Preparing Presentations, preparing manuscripts and proposals" and "To locate, collect data using internet" with Garrett scored as 36928 and 29930 points.

**TABLE. 3.**  
**Cross Table between Frequency Levels of using E - Resources and Their Pursuing Degree Wise Classification**

SL. No.	E - RESOURCES	UG		PG		LECTURERS/ SCHOLARS	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1	E - Journals (Both free and Payment)	2.75	1.02	3.69	0.81	4.01	0.71
2	E - Books	3.76	1.03	3.81	0.91	4.19	0.61
3	Online and Offline databases	3.01	1.30	3.28	0.82	3.33	0.96
4	Technical Reports	1.98	0.98	3.71	0.93	4.38	0.75
5	E-Conference Proceedings	2.19	1.24	3.66	0.94	3.91	0.99
6	E - Theses	1.97	0.97	3.84	0.95	4.63	0.67
7	E - Newspaper	3.21	1.01	3.88	0.75	3.76	1.02
8	E - Research Reports	2.10	1.08	4.11	0.68	4.58	0.83
9	E -Bibliographic Database	1.32	1.41	3.90	0.95	4.26	0.64

Source: Primary Data

The table gives information about the frequency level of use of the e-sources by the UG students and PG and lecturers/scholars. The frequency level of use has been given a mean value as mentioned above.

The mean value of use of e-journals by the UG students is 2.75. This suggests that they do not use the e-journals often. The PG and Lecturers /scholars use the e-journals, with the mean value of 3.69 and 4.01 which means that the PG scholars use it sometimes and the LECTURERS scholars use it often.

With regard to e-books, the UG students and the PG scholars range, by and large, equally with the mean value of 3.76 and 3.81 which means that both of them use it more than sometimes if not often. The Lecturers/ scholars use e-books, with the mean value of 4.19, more than often if not very often.

The UG students' use/access of technical reports gets the mean value 1.98 which means that they do not use or depend on this source if not never. On the other hand, the PG, with the mean value 3.71, and the Lecturers/scholars, with the mean value 4.38, scholars use or access the technical reports more than sometimes and more than often respectively.

UG students show their poor interest towards the use e-thesis with the mean value of 1.97. This shows that they do not use it at all. On the other hand, the PG and the Lecturers/ scholars' use of e-thesis suggest

that they use it more than sometimes and more than often with the mean value of 3.84 and 4.63 respectively.

The UG students rarely use the e-research reports with the mean value of 2.10. However, the PG and the Lecturers/ scholars, with the mean value of 4.11 and 4.58, use it more than often if not very often.

E-bibliographic database is not at all used by the UG students whose mean value is 1.32. However, the PG and the Lecturers/ scholars depend on the E -bibliographic database more than sometimes with the mean value of 3.90 and more than often with the mean value 4.26 if not very often.

**Suggestions and Conclusion:**

Most of the scholars and students, as per our study, are not familiar with statistical software's or any other research software's such as SPSS, AMOS and "R" programming. With regard to the unfamiliarity here, the ball is in the library's court. The libraries, either department libraries or individual / private libraries, can pave the way for the students to learn about all these by conducting workshops and seminars frequently. This may help students acquire the necessary skill to enhance the use of scholarly e-resources.

All said and done, the research scholars and the students, both PG and Lecturers/scholars, are quite aware of the fact that ICT products and its use are important. This has been known through their (the students) response. With ICT products have become an important ones,



## Using E-Resources Offered By Library of Arts and Science Colleges in Tirunelveli District

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Research Scholar,  
M.S.University, Tirunelveli.

### Abstract

The electronic resources are defined as "systems in which information is stored electronically and made accessible through electronic systems and computer networks. Electronic resources are the electronic representation of information. These are available in various forms like e-books, digital libraries, on line journal magazine, e-learning tutors and on line test. Because of the effective presentation with multimedia tools, these e-resources have become the source of information. Electronic resources delivers the collection of information as full text databases, e-journals, image collections, multimedia in the form of CD, tape, internet, web technology and so on. The research scholars and the students, both PG and Lecturers/scholars, are quite aware of the fact that ICT products and its use are important. This has been known through their (the students) response.

**Keywords:** E-resources, User studies, ICT

### Introduction

The electronic resources are defined as "systems in which information is stored electronically and made accessible through electronic systems and computer networks. Electronic resources are the electronic representation of information. These are available in various forms like e-books, digital libraries, on line journal magazine, e-learning tutors and on line test. Because of the effective presentation with multimedia tools, these e-resources have become the source of information. Electronic resources delivers the collection of information as full text databases, e-journals, image collections, multimedia in the form of CD, tape, internet, web technology etc. E-resources may include e-journals, e-discussions, e-news,

(e.g.: USE NET), data archives, e-mail, on line chatting, etc can be called as an e-resources.

### Review of Literature:

Masoumeh (2011) this study was to determine users dependency on electronic and print journals by the most frequently users of journals-research scholars and faculty in Iran. A total of 118 faculty members and research scholars were selected. The results showed that the majority of users had high dependency on electronic journals.

Omotayo (2011) finds that majority of respondents prefer electronic journals than print journals. All respondents were of

the opinion that use will continue to increase. It showed that only 35% of the respondents had published in electronic journals.

Mishra and Reshmi Rekha (2010) in their study reveal that the use of e-resources among the students of the library under study is primarily to update knowledge. The teachers of the university under study use UGC-Infonet and INDEST Consortium to find the latest information in their own subject and constitute the highest percentage for using the e-journals. It is also surprising to note that a good number of respondents are not used to e-resources of the library due to the lack of their awareness.

Chandra, et al. (2014). Surveyed the A Study on Use Pattern E-Resources among Faculty Members in Arts and Science Colleges in Chennai. The study is an attempt to investigate the awareness of e-resources, experience level in using e-resources, time spent on using e-resources, purpose of using e-resources, use of various online sources and the most preferred place for accessing e-resources by the Associate Professors and Assistant Professors of Arts and Science Colleges in Chennai. The result of this study has revealed that most of the respondents are aware of e-resources available in their college library. They have accessed e-resources for their study and research purpose. Majority of the respondents opine that e-resources are useful.

### Objectives:

To find out the users' level of familiarity on E-resources in Arts and

Science Colleges in Tirunelveli District, the following objectives are set forth.

- To know the users' purpose of using E-Resources
- To analyse the frequency of using E-Resources
- To study the use of various online sources
- To determined the usefulness of e-resources

### Research Design

The researcher has applied the non-probability sampling method to collect the primary data. Consequently, he has applied the convenience sampling method to obtain the responses from students and scholars. A sample size of 550 respondents was selected on the convenience sampling method. Out of 550 respondents chosen for the study, 518 of them were found usable. The samples of this study encompass all types of students/lecturers and it works out to 518. The study has been done on the basis of both primary as well as secondary sources of data. The data collected among the employees through survey constitute primary and information gathered through books, journals, magazines, reports, dailies, consisting of secondary data. The data collected from both the sources were scrutinized, edited and tabulated. Further the processed data were analysed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS 20.) and other computer packages.



Data Analysis and Findings:

Table-1  
Cross Table between Familiarity of ICT Products and Locality Wise Classification

Familiarity of ICT products Vs locality	Rural		Urban		Semi Urban	
	Familiar	Unfamiliar	Familiar	Unfamiliar	Familiar	Unfamiliar
1 Computer / laptop	417 (80.50)	101 (19.50)	497 (95.95)	21 (4.05)	466 (89.96)	52 (10.04)
2 Internet	392 (75.68)	126 (24.32)	441 (85.14)	77 (14.86)	452 (87.26)	66 (12.74)
3 E - Resources	369 (71.24)	149 (28.76)	428 (82.63)	90 (17.37)	419 (80.89)	99 (19.11)
4 Word	487 (94.02)	31 (5.98)	518 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	518 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
5 PowerPoint	312 (60.23)	206 (39.77)	483 (93.24)	35 (6.76)	432 (83.40)	86 (16.60)
6 Excel	301 (58.11)	217 (41.89)	438 (84.56)	80 (15.44)	407 (78.57)	111 (21.43)
7 SPSS / Similar	98 (18.92)	420 (81.08)	157 (30.31)	361 (69.69)	136 (26.25)	382 (73.75)
8 Scanner	289 (55.79)	229 (44.21)	472 (91.12)	46 (8.88)	433 (83.59)	85 (16.41)
9 Printer	329 (63.51)	189 (36.49)	511 (98.65)	7 (1.35)	498 (96.14)	20 (3.86)
10 DVD / CD / Pen drive	466 (89.96)	52 (10.04)	518 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	518 (100.00)	0 (0.00)

Source: Primary Data (Inside the parentheses are percentages of respondents.)

This table is about the familiarity of ICT products among the rural, urban and semi-urban areas. To our surprise, 80% of rural people have responded that they are familiar with ICT's computer and laptops while 19.50% of people have said that they are unfamiliar with the above-mentioned product. The case is much better with the

people belongs to urban and semi-urban areas. While 95.95% of urban are familiar, 89.96% of semi-urban have responded that they are familiar with the ICT product. Only 4.05% and 10.04% have said that they are unfamiliar about the ICT products.

With regard to the familiarity of the internet, 75.68% of rural people have responded positively while 24.32% of rural people have said that they are unfamiliar with ICT products. The case is by and large similar with regard to the familiarity of internet by the urban and the semi-urban people and their percentage of familiarity is 85.14% and 87.26% respectively. 14.86% of urban and 12.74% of semi-urban have responded negatively towards the familiarity of internet.

E-resources are familiar to 71.24% of rural people and unfamiliar to 28.76% while 82.63% of urban and 80.89% of semi-urban are familiar with e-resources. 17.37% urban and 19.11% of semi-urban are unfamiliar with the above-mentioned product. 94.02% of rural, 100% of urban and semi-urban people are familiar with Word while only 5.98% of the lone rural are unfamiliar with Word.

The familiarity of PowerPoint has caught the 60.23% of rural people while 39.77% of them are unfamiliar with it. A huge 93.24% of urban are familiar with PowerPoint; a meagre 6.76% are unfamiliar with it. Semi-urban area has 83.40% of familiar and 16.60% of unfamiliar people towards PowerPoint.

Excel sees 58.11% of rural people familiar with it and 41.89% unfamiliar with it. Urban people are 84.56% in percentage in familiarity side while 15.44% are unfamiliar

with it. 78.57% of semi-urban take side with familiarity of Excel and 21.43% are with unfamiliarity category.

The familiarity with SPSS/Similar has meagre respondents in all three areas i.e. rural, urban and semi-urban. With 18.92% of rural, 30.31% of urban and 26.25% of semi-urban are familiar, a huge turn of people i.e. 81.08% of rural, 69.69% of urban and 73.75% of semi-urban are unfamiliar with it.

A balanced 55.79% of rural people are familiar with Scanner as against the 44.21% of people who are unfamiliar with it. 91.12%, a good turnaround, of urban are familiar with Scanner and a scanty 8.88% are unfamiliar with it. The semi-urban has 83.59% of people who are familiar with Scanner and 16.41% are unfamiliar with it.

A near balanced percentage of 63.51% of rural people are familiar with Printer as against the 36.49% of unfamiliar people towards Printer. The urban people's familiarity percentage of Printer is 98.65% and at least 1.35% is unfamiliar with it. Likewise, the semi-urban has 96.14% who are familiar with Printer and 3.86% is unfamiliar with it.

The familiarity of DVD/CD/Pen drive is evident that 89.96% of rural and 100% of urban and semi-urban people. Only 10.04% of rural people are unfamiliar with DVD/CD/Pen drive.



the colleges may concentrate more on expanding the infrastructure in all the departments including the library. It goes without saying, this would benefit the student community, and the students, in turn, bear the fruit of such benefits.

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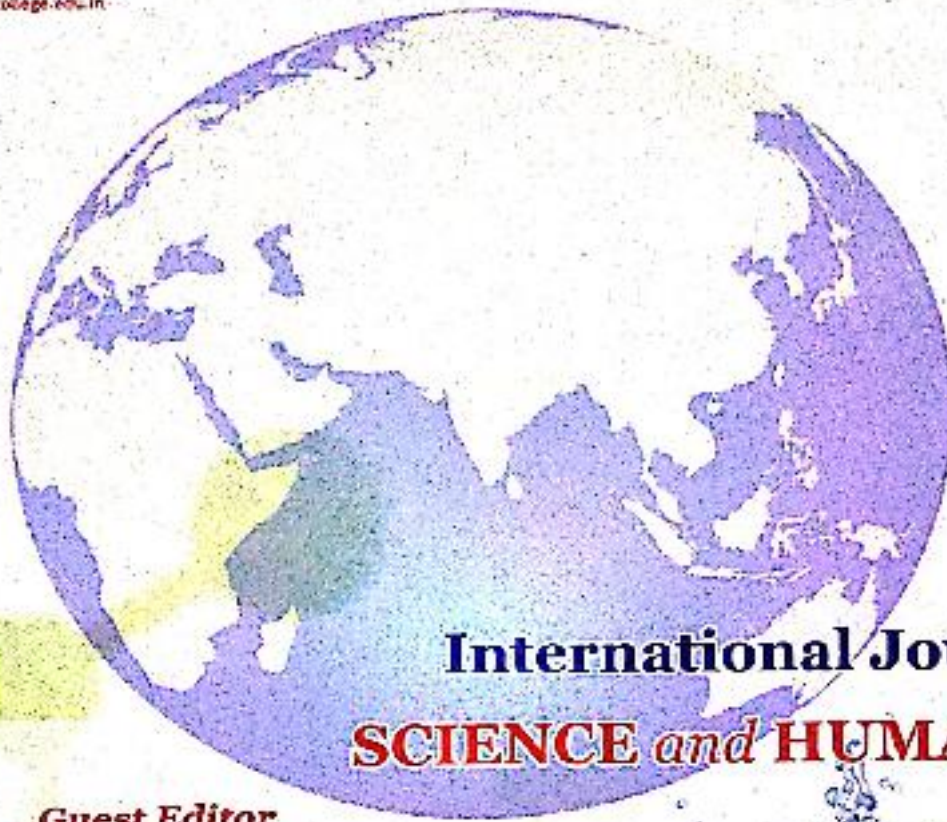


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## Utilization of Periodicals in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University: A study

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### Abstract

The paper deals with the utilization of periodicals in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. Survey research is used for this study. The data was analysis by using SPSS for percentage calculation. It was found that majority of the respondents are using library daily. 63(42%) respondents are using both print and electronic format. 50 (33.33%) respondents are strongly agree that the purpose of using periodicals to develop knowledge and update information. there is no major difference between the respondents have the opinion as moderate and good about the facility providing to access the periodicals. 55 (36.67%) respondents felt that lack of training is the major hindrance and 70 (46.67%) respondents are satisfied with the periodical collections.

**Keywords:**Periodicals, Utilization, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli

### Introduction

A periodical is a type of serial, defined as a Publication with its own distinctive title, containing a mix of articles by more than one contributor, issued at regular stated intervals of less than a year, without prior decision as to when the final issue will appear. This includes magazines and journals, but not proceedings. Magazines, Periodicals or serials are publications, generally published on a regular schedule, containing a variety of articles, generally financed by advertising, by a purchase price or both. Magazines are also published on the internet. Many magazines are available both on the internet and in hard copy, usually in different versions, though some are only available in hard copy or only via the internet.

Periodicals fall in to two broad categories. Consumer periodicals and business periodicals. In practice, magazines are a subset of periodicals, distinct from those periodicals produced by scientific, artistic, academic or special interest publishers which



are subscription-only, more expensive, narrowly limited in circulation, and often have little or no advertising.

E-journals on CD-ROM are like having printed journals in the library, it of course requires hardware and software to search and read. It provides full text of individual or collected journals of various subjects. When a library subscribes e-journals in CD-ROM some, they can preserve it for a long time like bound volumes and we can use them whenever we want. On the other hand online journals on the net can be accessed at anytime from anywhere. Online journals can be searched using number of online hosts like Dialog, search engines and known URL.

## **Review of Literature**

Asundi, A.Y. (2000) studied that the advances in computer and communications technologies have improved the facilities of information access in house and or remote. The paper has made a comparative study of both print and electronic form of the Encyclopedia from the usage point of view and has concluded their mutual benefits.

Lutishoor Salisbury (2003) studied that the greater use is being made of the mathematics reading room and the virtual periodicals room than Mullins library periodicals room. Faculty and graduate students are beginning to accept the use of electronic journals. The majority of faculty and graduate students agree that electronic journals access is indeed a viable alternative to the physical mathematics reading room.

Kumbar, B.D. (2007) studied that periodicals are the most vital source to disseminate nascent information as the latest developments, achievements and advancements in any field are first reported in journals, reports, etc. The paper examines the extent of use of periodical sby the agricultural scientists working in the University of Agricultural Sciences.

Mindy M. Copper (2007) studied that a discussion of library literature that focuses on the practice and reasoning behind tracking usage of print and electronic journals will help librarians understand the complexities of use studies. The author examines both qualitative and quantitative studies by academic librarians to compare the usage of electronic versus print journals and the strengths and weaknesses inherent in the methods used.

## **Objectives of Study**

- To analysis to find out the purpose of using Periodicals.



- To identify the level of utility of periodicals.
- To analysis the mode of access periodicals.
- To point out the hindrance while searching information of periodicals.
- To point out whether they are providing enough facility to access the periodicals.
- To know the extent of satisfaction of users in periodical collections in the library.

## Methodology

The study was conducted users such as students and faculty members of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University located in Tirunelveli. A Structured questionnaire was used to collect the data from the respondents. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed and 150 questionnaires were received after filling the data and response rate is 75%. The data collected were converted into SPSS for data analysis.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

### Category-wise Distribution of the Respondents

S. No	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1.	Students	103	68.7	45	30.00	58	38.60
2.	Faculty Members	47	31.3	21	14.00	26	17.40
	Total	150	100.00	63	44.00	87	56.00

Table 1: Sex and Category-wise Distribution of the Respondents  
Source: Primary Data

Table 1 shows the sex and category-wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 150, 103 (69%) respondents are students and 47 (31%) respondents are faculty members. This table also shows the sex-wise distribution of the respondents. 45 (30%) and 21 (14%) respondents are male in both categories and 58 (38.6%) and 26 (17.4%) respondents are female in both categories.

Hence it concluded that majority of the respondents are female and belongs to the category of students.



### Frequency-wise Distribution of Respondents

S. No	Frequency	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	72	48.00
2.	Twice in a Week	40	26.60
3.	Three times in a Week	25	16.70
4.	Less than Once in a Week	13	8.70
	Total	150	100.00

Table 2: Frequency of Using Library

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 shows the frequency of using library by the respondents. Out of 150 72 (48%) respondents are using library daily, followed by 40 (26.6%) respondents are using library twice in a week, 25 (16.7%) respondents are using library three times in a week and 13 (8.7%) respondent using library less than once in a week.

Hence it stated that majority of the respondents are using library daily.

### Mode of access to Periodicals-wise Distribution of Respondents

S. No	Format	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Print	41	27.30
2.	Electronic	46	30.70
3.	Both	63	42.00
	Total	150	100.00

Table 3: Mode of access to Periodicals

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 shows the mode of access to periodicals of the respondents. Out of 150, 63(42%) respondents are using both print and electronic format of periodical followed by 46(30.7%) respondents are using electronic format whereas 41(27.3%) respondents are using print format.

It is concluded that majority of the respondents are using both print and electronic format of periodical to access information.

### Purpose of Using Periodicals-wise Distribution of Respondents

The study is analyzed to find out the various purposes of using periodicals in the university library on Likert's five point scale such as Strongly disagree, Disagree, Undecided, Agree and Strongly Agree.



Sl. No	Description	SD	DA	UD	A	SA
1.	To support research work and teaching in the university	12 (8.00)	20 (16.67)	25 (20.00)	38 (25.33)	45 (30.00)
2.	To develop knowledge and update information	8 (5.33)	10 (6.67)	45 (30.00)	37 (24.67)	50 (33.33)
3.	To prepare articles and paper presentation	10 (6.67)	13 (8.67)	37 (24.67)	60 (40.00)	30 (20.00)
4.	To learn examine oriented	2 (1.33)	5 (3.33)	49 (32.67)	56 (37.33)	38 (25.33)
5.	To spent leisure time	22 (14.67)	28 (18.67)	40 (26.67)	35 (23.33)	25 (16.67)

Table 4: Purpose of Using Periodicals

Source: Primary Data      Percentage denoted in Parenthesis  
(SD - Strongly Disagree; DA-Disagree; UD-Undecided;  
A-Agree; SA-Strongly Agree.)

Table 4 reveals that the purpose of using periodicals. Out of 150 respondents 50 (33.33%) respondents are strongly agree that the purpose of using periodicals to develop knowledge and update information, followed by 45 (30.00%) respondents are strongly agree that the purpose of using periodicals to support research work and teaching in the university, 38(25.33%) respondents are strongly agree that the purpose of using periodicals to learn examine oriented whereas 30 (20.00%) respondents are strongly agree that the purpose of using periodicals to prepare articles and paper presentation and 40 (26.67%) respondents are undecided about the statement that the purpose of using periodicals to spent leisure time.

#### Opinion of facility-wise Distribution of Respondents

S. No	Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Good	68	45.33
2.	Moderate	72	48.00
3.	Poor	10	6.67
	Total	150	100.00

Table 5: Opinion of facility providing to access the periodicals  
Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows the opinion of facility providing to access the periodicals. Out of 150, 72 (48.00%) respondents have the opinion as moderate, followed by 68(45.33%) respondents have the opinion as good and 10 (6.67%) respondents have the opinion as poor.



Hence its concluded that there is no major difference between the respondents have the opinion as moderate and good about the facility providing to access the periodicals.

#### Hindrance-wise Distribution of Respondents

S. No	Hindrance	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Materials not updated and available	22	14.67
2.	Lack of Training	55	36.67
3.	Lack of Time	33	22.00
4.	Physical Hindrance	20	13.33
5.	Library Staff Non-cooperation	7	4.67
6.	Lack of funds	10	6.67
7.	Others	3	2.00
	Total	150	100.00

Table 6: Hindrance while searching information of periodicals  
Source: Primary Data

Table 6 explains the hindrance face by the respondents while searching information of periodicals. Out of 150, 55 (36.67%) respondents felt that lack of training is the major hindrance, followed by 33 (22.00%) respondents felt that lack of timing as hindrance, 22 (14.67%) respondents have the hindrance as materials not updated and available, 20 (13.33%) respondents have physical hindrance whereas 10 (6.67%) respondents felt that lack of funds as hindrance. 7 (4.67%) respondents facing hindrance as library staff non-cooperation and 3 (2.00%) respondents have other hindrance than mention above.

#### Satisfaction-wise Distribution of Respondents

S. No	Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	VDS	3	2.00
2.	DS	5	3.33
3.	N	42	28.00
4.	S	70	46.67
5.	VS	30	20.00
	Total	150	100.00

Table 7: Satisfaction of Periodical Collections in the Library  
Source: Primary Data

(VS - Very much Satisfied; S-Satisfied; N-Neutral; DS - Dissatisfied; VDS -Very much Dissatisfied)

Table 7 shows the satisfaction of periodical collections in the library. Out of 150, 70 (46.67%) respondents are satisfied with the periodical collections, followed by 42 (28.00%) respondents are neutral with the opinion about the satisfaction of periodical



collections whereas 30 (20.00%) respondents are very much satisfied, 5 (3.33%) and 3 (2.00%) respondents are dissatisfied and very much dissatisfied with the collection of periodicals in the library.

## **Findings**

The study was conducted users such as students and faculty members of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University located in Tirunelveli. A Structured questionnaire was used to collect the data from the respondents. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed and 150 questionnaires were received after filling the data. 103 (69%) respondents are students and 47 (31%) respondents are faculty members. majority of the respondents are female and belongs to the category of students. 72 (48%) respondents are using library daily. 63(42%) respondents are using both print and electronic format of periodical followed by 46(30.7%) respondents are using electronic format. 50 (33.33%) respondents are strongly agree that the purpose of using periodicals to develop knowledge and update information. 72 (48.00%) respondents have the opinion as moderate. 55 (36.67%) respondents felt that lack of training is the major hindrance. 70 (46.67%) respondents are satisfied with the periodical collections, followed by 42 (28.00%) respondents are neutral with the opinion about the satisfaction of periodical collections.

## **Conclusions**

The study reveals the utilization of periodicals on Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. Majority of the respondents are actively participated in the study. The study denotes that utilization of periodicals is essential for both faculty members and students. The periodicals give the information about the current trends in the field. In order utilize periodicals the respondents are visiting university library daily. There are utilizing the periodicals daily. Both print and electronic format of periodicals are using by the respondents in major level. The respondents are strongly agree that they are utilizing periodicals to develop knowledge and update information. the respondents have the opinion as moderate and good about the facility providing to access the periodicals. lack of training is the major hindrance while searching information of periodicals and the respondents are satisfied with the periodical collections in the university.

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**Users' Satisfaction Level on Library Services of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science Kayalpatnam, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu: A Study**

**M. Fathima Beevi<sup>1</sup>, Dr. C. Martin Arockiasamy<sup>2</sup> and Dr. K. Kannan<sup>3</sup>**

**Abstract**

This study was conducted to find out user satisfaction with services and resources at Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts And Science, Thoothukudi. A descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. The questions were both open- closed ended. The target population was all undergraduate students of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts And Science, Thoothukudi. In the entire total, sample for the study was 310. Thus availability sampling technique was adopted for the study which means that users who were available at the time the research was carried out were asked to respond to the questionnaire after explaining to them the purpose for the study. There was a high response rate because they were retrieved right on the spot. Data was analysed into t test tables and ANOVA. Results of the study revealed that though students were satisfied with the present services, there is more room for improvement as far as the services and resources of the library are concerned. The study also provides evidence for Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts And Science management to allocate sufficient and regular funds for items for library are more often ignored or glossed over. In addition, the findings of this study would enable the management of the College, in collaboration with the library management, to focus their attention on the library. Recommendations made included extending opening hours of the library and enhancing photocopying and printing facilities.

**Keywords:** Satisfaction, Users, Wavoo Wajeeha Womens College, Kayalpatnam.

**Introduction**

Education is the key factor in the development and advancement of a society. Each individual in a country should be considered as an asset because it is due to the overall contribution of human resources that a nation can progress and advance. To integrate each individual in the process of development and advancement of the nation, suitable education and training is very important. Since education and training of an individual is a lifelong

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process every nation must be aware of this fact, if proper directions are to be given to its people.

To ensure that people get lifelong education, libraries should be made accessible and library services should be made available at all places, to all sections of the society. The human need for information is unlimited. People seek information from different sources and formats for undertaking a variety of jobs and tasks. They use information for decision making, discovering new phenomena, developing new techniques and technologies, and improving existing knowledge and theories. Information also plays a vital role in shaping human thinking and character building, communication, and the teaching process. Tremendous growth in knowledge, technological advancements and rapid changes in the modern world has led to an increased awareness of the importance of information in all aspects of life. Academic institutions play a key role in society by preparing future generations to use the acquired knowledge to fulfill their responsibilities more effectively. The libraries of these institutions serve a variety of users such as students, faculty, administrators and staff with diverse information needs. These libraries collect a variety of information sources and offer various services for supporting instructional, research and learning activities. Hence, the importance of libraries in academic institutions is considerable and they are often viewed as a nucleus of academic activity.

Today's library is powerhouse where information is stored, generated and transferred to fulfill the users' need. For the optimum use of this library its users should also have knowledge to access its resources to their full benefit making every search effective. But still the information searching strategies shows that the user's searching behavior is being subject-specific and most users pick what they perceive as important word in an assigned topic and they use it to search for the needed information.

#### About the College and Library

Wavoo Wajeelha Women's College of Arts & Science is run by Wavoo SAR Educational Trust. The trust was founded in the year 2005. It is a registered body. It has a rare distinction of having been able to manage several developmental activities through meticulous planning and effective execution. It has a Board of Trustees headed by Alhaj. Wavoo S. Seyed Abdur Rahman. Wavoo Wajeelha Women's College came into existence in the year 2006-07 with a noble mission of offering quality education to rural women, particularly to Muslim women in the locality. It offers nine programs of study at the graduation level and three at the post-graduation level. The college has been showing its mark of excellence in various fields of academics and social activities, and has earned an enviable reputation of offering quality education. The college owes its origin to the renowned philanthropist Alhaj. Wavoo S. Seyed Abdur Rahman. Through his tireless efforts and consistent hard work, he has given shape to the college. With his vast experience, keen insight and deep thinking he has been able to gauge the need of the people for a college that can offer quality education equitably. The college which was started with a meager strength of 124 students and a total of 12 staff members in 2006 has grown steadily by leaps and bounds and at present it has an impressive student's strength of over 1491, enrolled in various disciplines of Arts and Science, both at

undergraduate and postgraduate levels. There are more than 65 teachers and above 44 members of non-teaching and supporting staff in the college now. Wavoo Wajeelha Women's College is dedicated to the development of women in rural area and more specifically of the Muslim women.

The College Library offers a rich source of information which is expected to quench the thirst of knowledge of the students and staff. It is located in a spacious hall. Magazines, periodicals, dailies and journals are subscribed to. The ambience created in the reading room inspires the students and staff to spend their quality time in updating their knowledge, refreshing their memory and contributing to the culture of quality. The books which number around 8147 are culled from wide-ranging subjects of academic interests. The students and staff enjoy the benefits of having access to digital library too, which offers free access to the world of knowledge and information to satisfy their academic demands and needs. The college has got registered under NLIST (National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content) which grants access unlimited to e-resources.

#### Review of Literature

**Olufunmilola and Oluebube (2012)** on user satisfaction with Library resources and services in Nigerian Agricultural Research Institutes found that users were dissatisfied with the electronic resources and availability of materials in the Libraries.

**Hart (2010)** clearly identified the challenges faced by library leadership and librarians in the long run such as personal development and growth, shortage of staff, promotion and recognition from management. The study found a "love-hate" relationship between respondents and their efforts. Findings showed dissatisfaction of respondents in the context of frustration with insufficient resources and meagre payment.

**Modepalli Doraswamy (2010)** carried out a study with the title "Information Use Patterns of Postgraduate Students: A Case Study of P. B. Siddhartha College of Arts and Sciences, India". This study investigates information use patterns of postgraduate students at Siddhartha College of Arts and Sciences, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India. It focuses on the kinds of academic information needed by postgraduate students, such as what information resources they need, their methods for locating information, and their level of satisfaction of the library collection, services, and facilities. A descriptive survey method was used, and the data was gathered via a questionnaire completed by 140 post-graduate students. Respondents were also asked for their opinions and suggestions during the data collection process.

**Khasiah (2009)** conducted a study on user satisfaction and that study proved that provision of services like providing latest collection and extending opening hours would lead to user satisfaction.

#### Statement of the Problems

The college library has a very vital role to play in meeting the multidimensional demands for information and knowledge of students, teachers and research scholars. College



library invests huge amount of money every year on the purchase, process and storage of information resources to serve its user. Horowitz (1990) had mentioned that visitors/users who have experienced poor services will reveal their experiences to other people and therefore this is likely to lead a reduction in potential visitors/users. So measuring users' satisfaction level is critical for a library.

#### Objectives of the Study

- To identify the library services provided in Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts And Science, Thoothukudi.
- To assess the satisfaction level of the users towards the library staff services and physical facilities.
- To find out the problems encountered by the users when using the library.

#### Methodology

The present study is mainly based on the primary data collected from the users of different departments of Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts And Science, Thoothukudi. In addition, the secondary data have been collected from the sources available from the internet, books and college magazines. For the purpose of this study, to evaluate the user's satisfaction and opinion of college library services, a total of 350 users have been selected in the present study. 350 questionnaires are distributed and from that 310 complete usable questionnaires were used for data analysis. The users have been selected in random from the user's records maintained by the library. The collected data were classified, analyzed, and tabulated by using statistical methods.

#### Data Analysis and Discussion

##### Null Hypothesis

H<sub>01</sub>: "There is no mean differences between the designation of respondents and their level of satisfaction towards Library".

To test the null hypothesis, The T test is applied and the results are shown in the following table:

Table 1: Mean Differences between the Designation of Respondents and their Level of Satisfaction Towards Library

Satisfaction	STAFF		STUDENTS		t	SIG
	MEAN	S.D	MEAN	S.D		
Staff services satisfaction	3.71	0.95	3.64	0.99	.637 <sup>NS</sup>	.525
Physical facility satisfaction	2.40	0.87	2.43	0.91	.418 <sup>NS</sup>	.676

Source: Computed Data

Note: <sup>NS</sup> denotes not significant

It is evident from the table, <sup>NS</sup> since p value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level with regard to level of satisfaction towards library. Hence there is no significant mean difference between designation of the respondents with regard to level of satisfaction towards Library such as "Both staff services & physical facility". These all variables' mean scores of student's respondents and staff respondents are relatively same. Hence it can be concluded that both Staff and Student respondents are having same level of staff services and physical facility satisfactions towards library.

#### One Way Anova

The ANOVA is used to assess the presence of mean variations among different groups. Normally, this test is applied to know the existence of the differences between various groups' mean variation (more than two groups).

##### Null Hypothesis

H<sub>02</sub>: "There is no mean differences between the locality of respondents and their level of satisfaction towards Library".

To test the null hypothesis, the f test is applied and the results are shown in the following table:

Table 2: Mean Differences between the Locality of Respondents and their Level of Satisfaction towards Library

Satisfaction	Rural	Urban	Semi Urban	F	SIG.
Staff services satisfaction	3.098	4.060	3.952	68.321*	.000
Physical facility satisfaction	3.133	1.802	2.254	188.267*	.000

Source: Computed Data

Note: \* denotes significant level at 5%

It is evident from the table, \* since p value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level with regard to level of satisfaction towards library. Hence there is a significant mean difference between locality of the respondents with regard to level of satisfaction towards library such as "both staff services & physical facility satisfaction". Hence there is significant differences among the mean value of respondents.

Based on Duncan multiple range test (DMRT), the three categories of locality of respondents are classified into two subsets, Subset 1 is "rural". Subset 2 is "urban and semi-urban". Hence it can be concluded that rural respondents are having low staff service satisfaction and physical facility satisfaction than urban and semi-urban respondents.



## Findings

- The Frequency table displays that 66.8% of the Students use the library as against the 33.2% of staff. Students are far ahead in using library in rural, urban and semi-urban areas. In rural areas, 69.5% of students use the library while 73.3 % from urban areas utilize the library. From semi-urban, 52.8 % use the library regularly. The case is otherwise with regard to staff users of library. In rural areas, only 30.5% of staff uses the library while 26.7% uses the library from urban areas. The percentage of staff that uses the library goes slightly up only in semi-urban areas with 47.2%. It is almost 50% less with 33.2% for the staff users of library than the student's users of library who are with 66.8% altogether.
- From the t table, since p value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted at 5% level with regard to level of satisfaction towards library. Hence there is no significant mean difference between designation of the respondents with regard to level of satisfaction towards Library such as "Both staff services & physical facility". These all variables' mean scores of student's respondents and staff respondents are relatively same. Hence it can be concluded that both Staff and Students respondents are having same level of staff services and physical facility satisfactions towards library.
- Based on Duncan multiple range test (DMRT), the three categories of locality of respondents are classified into two subsets, subset 1 is "rural", subset 2 is "urban and semi-urban". Hence it can be concluded that rural respondents are having low staff service satisfaction and physical facility satisfaction than urban and semi-urban respondents.

## Suggestions

After this users study about their satisfaction on the library, it was mandatory to act upon their suggestions which were realistic. During and after the study some suggestions can be implemented as a result of fulfilling infrastructural facility as visualized by the library users. Some of the suggestions that can be given are as follows.

**Infrastructure Development:** Infrastructure is an important aspect covered under environment service quality aspect. The library should give much importance to infrastructure which includes exclusive calm, quiet and well furnished study area, comfortable seating arrangement, proper lighting and ventilation, photo copier and print out facilities, studios atmosphere etc.

**Guidance for library staff services:** Guidance for the maximum use of library resources is part of librarian's job. Hence self explanatory boards, labels, display of new documents added and personal help would enable the user to locate the documents and facilitate utilization of available resources.

## Conclusion

To know user's expectations, it is necessary to establish a communication channel and to have a regular discussion with the users. Involvement of users in the development plan of library Infrastructure and services would certainly improve the utilization of the library resources. The librarians are concerned with evaluating the effectiveness of the service quality in the competitive world and society's investment in them. For the effective service delivery, it is important to know the expectations of the users from the library. For last few decades technological advancements have provided the libraries capacity not only to meet but also to exceed the user's expectations. The technological applications in library, automation of the library functions, and invention of new technology-based services offer some benefits to library users.

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## USER'S SATISFACTION LEVEL OF LIBRARY SOURCES AND SERVICES IN SADAKATHULLAH APPA COLLEGE TIRUNELVELI, TAMIL NADU: A STUDY

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**USER'S SATISFACTION LEVEL OF LIBRARY SOURCES AND SERVICES IN  
SADAKATHULLAH APPA COLLEGE TIRUNELVELI, TAMIL NADU: A STUDY**

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**Abstract**

*The study examines the user's satisfaction level of library sources and services in Sadakathullah Appa College Library (SACLIB), Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. Questionnaire was the instrument for collecting data. 130 copies of questionnaires were distributed, 100 were received. The present study focuses on users regarding library resources, services, physical facilities, internet, etc.*

**Keywords:** User Satisfaction, Library Services, Resources, Physical Facilities, SACLIB.

**Introduction:**

The laws of Library Science put forth by Dr.S.R.Ranganathan, Indian Father of Library science, emphasize the importance of books and the significance of readers. The second, third and the fourth laws respectively are 'Every reader his/her book', 'Every book its reader' and 'Save the



time of the reader'. Readers are users of the library. Due to information explosion in the modern world, people are craving for knowledge and the libraries around the world are facing a tough challenge to meet their needs. The library, as an organization, is undergoing a multi-dimensional change. Only by satisfying the needs of its users, a library can justify its existence. All the services provided by the library are intended for the benefit of the users. The past trend of book oriented concept has been changed into the user oriented. User is one of the most important components of information system which is intended to satisfy the information needs. However, numbers of studies were conducted to know the exact needs of the readers. Studying the user is a continuous effort and process in the field of information science. This is due to the user nature and dynamic quality of the users. This study will help library authorities to know the satisfaction of users with the existing library services and facilities. The term user study is a complicated area of knowledge to define. A user study may be defined as a systematic study of information requirements of users in order to facilitate Meaningful exchanges between information systems and users. According to weskit, user study could be concerned with studying information processing activities of users. In the light of above definition, a study which is focused on users to understand directly or indirectly their information need, use behavior and use pattern is usually called user study.

### **Profile of the College and Library:**

Ever since the British period the twin towns of Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai, intersected by the Perennial River Thamirabarani, have been great centres of learning. The Tirunelveli district has a sizeable Muslim population which necessitated the need for an institution of higher education. Due to the dedicated and sincere efforts of the Muslim elite, a College of Arts and Sciences, named after the renowned Arabic scholar Sadakathullah Appa, was started in 1971. The motto of the College is "My Lord, Vouchsafe Me Wisdom". The College is located on a 40 acre sprawling campus and is run by Sadakathullah Appa Educational Society. Sadakathullah App College has been serving as a beacon light spreading the light of knowledge by education to the students form the backward areas of southern districts. The college which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in the year 1999, is proud to possess a diligent and seasoned team of staff who have out it one the springboards of progress and success. The college is reaccredited with 'A' grade by NAAC with



3.40 score in the III Cycle and ISO 9001:2008 certified institution, affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. There are 8 UG and 2 PG courses offered in the Aided session and in Un-aided session 11 UG and 6 PG with M.Phil, Ph.D and also Diploma, Certificate courses. The College is now introducing new, learner-centered syllabi for all the courses to implement Choice Based Credit System which is a salient feature of Autonomous Colleges. We hope the institution would blossom soon as Sadakathullah Appa University.

The Sadakathullah Appa College Library has emerged as a Knowledge Resource Centre, catering mainly to the information needs of the Faculty, Research Scholars and students. The Library is functioning since its inception from the year 1971. It is shelved as an independent department on the campus with a floor area of nearly 3,600 sq.ft. Now, a new building is being constructed with a ground floor area of 6000 sq.ft and 6000sq.ft as its first floor. Automation of this library consisting of over fifty one thousand books and documents has been completed and is put to use. Library users have always cherished memories of availing of the services of this treasure-house of documents since the past decades. The collections in the library include Books, National and International Journals, standard newspapers and magazines and online e-resources. The Library is equipped with all modern facilities on par with International standards. It gives training to students to get access to books and journals using standard websites like NPTEL. We are also a member in INFLIBNET-NLIST & DELNET for accessing their databases. We receive a lot of e-resources (i.e e-books, e-journals) from these databases. The library provides Information Services, Reference Services, Bibliographic Services and Reprographic Services. On a whole, it is a great pride to say that SAC Library acts as “*The Ocean of Knowledge*” which quenches the thirst of the library users. The library is providing a happy, user friendly atmosphere for learning and distribution of knowledge and information.

### **Library Sections**

- Acquisition Section
- Stack Section
- Back volume Section
- Technical Section
- Circulation Section
- Reference Section
- Newspaper Section



- Magazines / Journal Section
- Theses Section
- Reprographic & Printing Section
- Internet Lab Section
- E-Library Section

### **Library Services**

- Circulation Service (Book Issue & Return)
- OPAC Service (On-line Public Access Catalogue)
- Information Alert Service
- Current Awareness Service (CAS)
- Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
- Reference Service (Short Range & Long Range)
- User Orientation / Information Literacy
- Book Bank Facility
- Referral Service
- Photocopying/Scanning/ Printing/CD burning Services
- Literature Search
- E-mail / SMS Alert Service
- Plagiarism Checker Service
- ISBN No. issuing Service
- Academic and Research Connect Platforms Services
- Access to E-Resources (Through INFLIBNET-NLIST, DELNET)

### **Facilitating to the Users**

- User Orientation
- Initiation to freshmen
- Training Programmes
- FDP / SDP [Faculty Development Programme, Student Development Programme]
- Guest Lectures
- Book Fair
- Workshop
- Seminars and Conferences
- Library Events
- Awareness Programme for Access to E-Resources
- Modal Exam for Various Competitive Examination Aspirants



**Library Blog:** <http://saclib2011.blogspot.com/>



**Library Details:**

Total No.of Books	52456
Total No.of National Journal	29
Total No.of International Journal	13
Total No.of Magazines	40
Total No.of Newspapers	9
Total No.of CDS/DVDS	531
Total No.of Projects/Thesis	1036
Total No.of Back volumes	683
Total No.of our College Publications	76
Total No.of Library Staff	05
Total No.of Students Working in Earn While You Learn (EWYL)	04
E-Books & E-Journals [Access through N-LIST & DELNET Databases]	

**Source:** SAC Library Data Accessed 24<sup>th</sup> December 2018



**Library Statistics:****2018 -2019 ODD SEMESTER**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Total No. of Library Users</b>	<b>Total Book Issue</b>	<b>Total Book Return</b>	<b>Total No. of Reference Section Usage</b>
June-2018	471	24	350	333
July-2018	3618	784	485	2847
August-2018	3139	753	753	2488
September-2018	3575	806	682	2424
October-2018	5902	1093	985	2707
November -2018	649	212	199	284
<b>Total</b>	<b>17354</b>	<b>3672</b>	<b>3454</b>	<b>11083</b>

The Average number of Walk-ins (per day)	193
The Average number of Books issued (per day)	41
The Average number of Internet Lab Usage (per day)	4
The Ratio of the Books to students enrolled	17
The Average number of Books added (per year)	1116
The Average number of Log-in to OPAC (per day)	15
The Average number of Log-in to E-Resources (per day)	12
The Average number of E-Resources downloaded (per day)	5

**Source: SAC Library Statistical Report File**



## **Review of Literature:**

**Ogbonyomi** (2008) wrote on the significant of serial collections to post graduate students, that serial collections are one of the major media through which research findings are published for the use of other researchers in their studies, he went further to say that journals help in communicating research findings to immediate and the outside world.

**Mohamed Haneefa** (2007) carried out a study on use of Information Communication Technology based resources and services in special libraries in Kerala and found that from all the categories of organizations good number of the library users were either scientists or persons having similar designation. Majority of the library users were male. The electronic resources used by the largest percentage of users were the E-mail. The next most widely used resources were WWW, which was being used by nearly 60 per cent of the users. Majority of the users agreed that there was a need for workshops/orientation programs on the use of ICT based resources and services. The analysis indicated that formal training and user orientation programs are the crucial steps that can facilitate effective use of ICT based resources and services in libraries. The findings of this study have provided useful insights for special libraries in Kerala to take up appropriate strategies in a rational and systematic manner to increase the use of ICT based resources and services.

**Senthurvelmurugan** (2013) has studied the information requirements, usefulness of library resources and services, and problems encountered by faculty members of two government aided arts and science colleges namely V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar Senthikumara Nadar College Virudhunagar. The findings of the study revealed that most faculties were lectures. Most of the faculty members visited the library daily of twice a week and use of text books and reference books. They generally visited the library to prepare for class work and update their knowledge. It was also found that the library catalogue is not a satisfactory means of information retrieval for most faculty members.

**Dorairajan, Abul Hussain** (2016) carried out a study on brings out the details about the user perception on Library Resources and Services in the Muslim Arts and Science Colleges of Tamil Nadu. It also highlights the important aspects in which the college libraries can improve its services and especially in the areas of digital library initiatives.



**Objectives of the Study:**

- To find out the purpose of visit to the library
- To know about satisfaction levels of library services and physical facilities
- To find out various barriers of users
- To know about the use of information sources
- To recommend some of the measures to improve the services and facilities in the library

**Methodology:****i) Research Design:**

The present study adopts descriptive research design. The purpose of descriptive research is to describe the existing or past state of affairs.

**ii) Sample Design:**

Random Sampling Method is used for selection of sample.

**iii) Sources of Data:**

Both primary & secondary data are used for the study. Secondary data is gathered from books, journals, search engines, etc. Primary data's have collected from the library users.

**iv) Tools for Data Collection:**

Structured questionnaire can be use for collection of data with both open ended and close ended questions.

**v) Sample Size:**

The sample size for the study is 100

**vi) Hypotheses:**

1. There is a significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library.
2. There is a significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of library service.



3. There is a significant difference between the frequency of visit to library and satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library.
4. There is a significant difference between the frequency of visit to library and satisfaction level of library service.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

The collected data was analyzed and interpreted by using statistical tools like Percentage, Chi-square, ANOVA with the help of SPSS software 17 version.

**Table 1: Gender wise Distribution of the Respondents**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1.	Male	57	57.00
2.	Female	43	43.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 1 shows the gender wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 100 respondents, 57% of the respondents were male and 43% of the respondents were female.

**Table 2: Area of the Respondents**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1.	Rural	45	45.00
2.	Urban	55	55.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 2 indicates the area of the respondents. 55% of the respondents are belongs to urban area and 45% of the respondents belong to rural area. Hence, it can be stated that majority of the respondents have urban area.



**Table 3: Frequency of Visit to the Library**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1.	Occasionally	8	8.00
2.	Monthly Once	3	3.00
3.	Once in a week	3	3.00
4.	Once in two days	35	35.00
5.	Everyday	51	51.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The above table states that the frequency of visit to library. Out of 100 respondents, 51% of the respondents are visiting the library everyday followed by 35% of the respondents who are visiting the library once in two days, 8% are occasionally visited whereas 3% of the respondents are visiting the library once in a week as well as monthly once.

Hence, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are visiting the library everyday and very few of them are visiting the library once in a week and monthly once.

**Table 4: Purpose of Visit to the Library**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1.	Entertainment	4	4.00
2.	Competitive exam preparations	21	21.00
3.	Newspaper reading	7	7.00
4.	Browse Internet Resources	11	11.00
5.	Refer Books and Periodicals	30	30.00
6.	Borrow Books	27	27.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 4 denotes the purpose of visit to library. Majority of the respondents (30%) are visiting the library for the purpose of referring books and periodicals followed by 27% of them who are visiting the library for borrowing books, 21% of the respondents are visiting the library to

prepare for competitive exams, 7% of the respondents are visiting the library to read newspapers whereas 4% of them are visiting the library for entertainment.

Hence, it states that majority of the respondents are visiting the library to refer books and periodicals and very few of them are visiting the library for entertainment.

**Table 5: Use of Information Sources**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Information Sources</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1.	E-resources	12	12.00
2.	CD/DVD	3	3.00
3.	Year Books	6	6.00
4.	Dictionary	7	7.00
5.	Periodicals	31	31.00
6.	Books	41	41.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 5 shows the distribution of the respondents based on their usage of information sources in the library. 41% of the respondents use books which is the most used information sources followed by 31% of periodicals 12% are using e-resources 7% are using dictionary as the information sources 6% of the respondents are using year books where as 3% of the respondents are using CD/DVD as lowest usage of information sources.

It is concluded that highest using information sources among respondents are books and the lowest using information sources are CD/DVD.

**Table 6: Getting Information Their Needs**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Source Consulted</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1.	Browsing	10	10.00
2.	Friends	28	28.00
3.	Teachers	24	24.00
4.	Library Staff	38	38.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>



Table 6 reveals getting information their needs. Most of the respondents are getting information from the library staff (38%) followed by 28% of the respondents through friends, 24% from teachers whereas 10% of the respondents through browsing as the getting information to their needs.

Hence it states that most of the respondents are receiving from the library staff for their needs of information. Whereas very few of the respondents through browsing as the source consulted to locate information needed.

**Table 7: Barriers in Using Library Resources**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Barriers</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1.	Internet connection	10	10.00
2.	Resources	41	41.00
3.	Staff support	26	26.00
4.	Library Timings	23	23.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 7 shows the barriers in using library resources. Most of the respondents are felt that inadequate resources (41%) is the highest barrier in using library resources followed by 26% are felt that lack of staff support 23% of the respondents are felt that library timings whereas 10% of the respondents are felt that slow internet connectivity is the lowest barrier in using library resources.

It's states that most of the respondents are felt that inadequate resources is the highest barrier in using library resources.

**Table 8: Opinion of Usefulness of Periodicals, Projects and Back Volumes of the Respondents**

Sl. No	Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1.	Fair	15	15.00
2.	Good	43	43.00
3.	Very Good	42	42.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 8 denotes the opinion of usefulness of periodicals, projects and back volumes of the respondents. 42% of the respondents are have good opinion about the usefulness of periodicals, projects and back volumes followed by 42% are have very good opinion whereas 15% of the respondents are have fair opinion.

Its states that majority of the respondents are have good opinion about the usefulness of periodicals, projects and back volumes.

**Testing of Hypotheses:**

- 1. There is a significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library.**

**Table 9: Gender vs Satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library**

Sl. No	Satisfaction Level of Physical Facilities	M -Mean	M- Standard Deviation	F- Mean	F- Standard Deviation	t	P Value
1.	Maintenance	4.00	.77	4.46	.50	df (98) -3.41	.001
2.	Ventilation	4.05	.76	4.46	.54	df (98) -2.99	.003
3.	Furniture	4.31	.71	4.34	.57	df (98) -2.50	.803
4.	Lighting	4.17	.68	4.44	.50	df (98) -2.15	.034
5.	Reading Room	2.77	.62	3.18	.39	df (95.161) -4.04	.000

M- Male

F- Female

df: Degrees of freedom

Level of Significant: .05



Table 9 shows that there is a significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of physical facilities like maintenance, ventilation, lighting and reading rooms and there is no significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of physical facilities like furniture.

**2. There is a significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of library service.**

**Table 10: Gender vs Satisfaction level of library services**

Sl. No	Satisfaction Level of Library Services	M -Mean	M- Standard Deviation	F- Mean	F- Standard Deviation	t	P Value
1.	Reference service	2.78	.67	3.14	.83	Df (79.254) -2.25	.027
2.	CAS/SDI	4.57	.49	4.58	.49	df (98) -.024	.981
3.	Reprographic service	4.45	.50	4.62	.48	df (98) -1.712	.090
4.	Internet service	4.73	.44	4.65	.48	df (98) -920	.360
5.	CD-Rom search	2.12	.70	2.25	.44	df (94.929) -1.151	.282
6.	Bulletin Board Service	3.66	.58	3.57	.50	df (98) 3.13	.002
7.	Circulation services	2.52	.50	2.51	.50	df (98) .144	.886
8.	Newspaper clipping services	4.66	.47	4.51	.50	Df (87.514) 1.557	.123
9.	Inter Library Loan	2.45	.50	2.97	.15	df (69.134) ) -7.38	.000
10.	Library Orientation Program	4.47	.50	4.41	.49	df (98) .543	.588

M- Male

F- Female

df: Degrees of freedom

Level of Significant: .05

Table 10 reveals that there is a significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of library services like reference services, bulletin board services and inter library loan and there is no significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of library services like CAS/SDI, reprographic services, internet services, CD Rom search, circulation services, newspaper clipping services and library orientation program.

**3. There is a significant difference between the frequency of visit to library and satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library.**

**Table 11: Frequency of visit to the library Vs Satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library**

Sl. No	Satisfaction Level of Physical Facilities	Df	F	Sig.
1.	Maintenance of Library	4,95	1.219	.308
2.	Ventilation of the Library	4,95	.974	.426
3.	Furniture	4,95	.408	.802
4.	Lighting Facility	4,95	.568	.686
5.	Reading Room Facility	4,95	.948	.440

**df: Degrees of freedom**

**Level of Significant : .05**

Table 11 denotes that there is no significant difference between frequency of visit to library and all five variables satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library. Hence it concluded that null hypotheses rejected for the all five variables and alternative hypotheses accepted.



4. There is a significant difference between the frequency of visit to library and satisfaction level of library service.

**Table 12: Frequency of visit to the library vs Satisfaction level of library service**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Satisfaction Level of Library Services</b>	<b>Df</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
1.	Reference service	4,95	.287	.886
2.	CAS/SDI	4,95	1.092	.365
3.	Reprographic service	4,95	.320	.864
4.	Internet service	4,95	1.351	.257
5.	CD-Rom search	4,95	2.138	.082
6.	Bulletin Board Service	4,95	1.475	.216
7.	Circulation services	4,95	.814	.519
8.	Newspaper clipping services	4,95	.974	.426
9.	Inter Library Loan	4,95	.468	.759
10.	Library Orientation Program	4,95	4.133	.004

**df: Degrees of freedom**

**Level of Significant : .05**

Table 12 denotes that there is no significant difference between frequency of visit to library and nine variables satisfaction level of library services and there is a significant difference between frequency of visit to the library and library orientation program satisfaction level. Hence it concluded that null hypotheses rejected for the nine variables and accepted for one variable.

## **Findings and Conclusion**

The present study reveals that the User's satisfaction level of library sources and services in Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli. The main objectives of the study to know about the satisfaction level of library physical facilities and services among the students. For this study eight questions and four hypotheses was framed to fulfill the objectives. These are as follows

- 57% of the respondents were male and 43% of the respondents were female.
- 55% of the respondents are belongs to urban area.
- Majority of the respondents are visiting to the library everyday and very few of them are visiting to the library once in a week or monthly once.
- Majority of the respondents are visiting to the library to refer books and periodicals and very few of them are visiting to the library for entertainment.
- Highest using information sources are books by the respondents and the lowest using information sources are CD/DVD.
- Most of the respondents are using Information sources through library staff
- Most of the respondents are felt that inadequate resources are the highest barrier of using library resources.
- Majority of the respondents are have good opinion about the usefulness of periodicals, projects and back volumes.
- There is a significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of physical facilities like maintenance, ventilation, lighting and reading rooms and there is no significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of physical facilities like furniture.



- There is a significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of library services like reference services, bulletin board services and inter library loan and there is no significant difference between the gender and satisfaction level of library services like CAS/SDI, reprographic services, internet services, CD Rom search, circulation services, newspaper clipping services and library orientation program.
- There is no significant difference between frequency of visit to library and all five variables satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library. Hence it concluded that null hypotheses rejected for the all five variables and alternative hypotheses accepted.
- There is no significant difference between frequency of visit to library and nine variables satisfaction level of library services and there is a significant difference between frequency of visit to library and library orientation program satisfaction level. Hence it concluded that null hypotheses rejected for the nine variables and accepted for one variable

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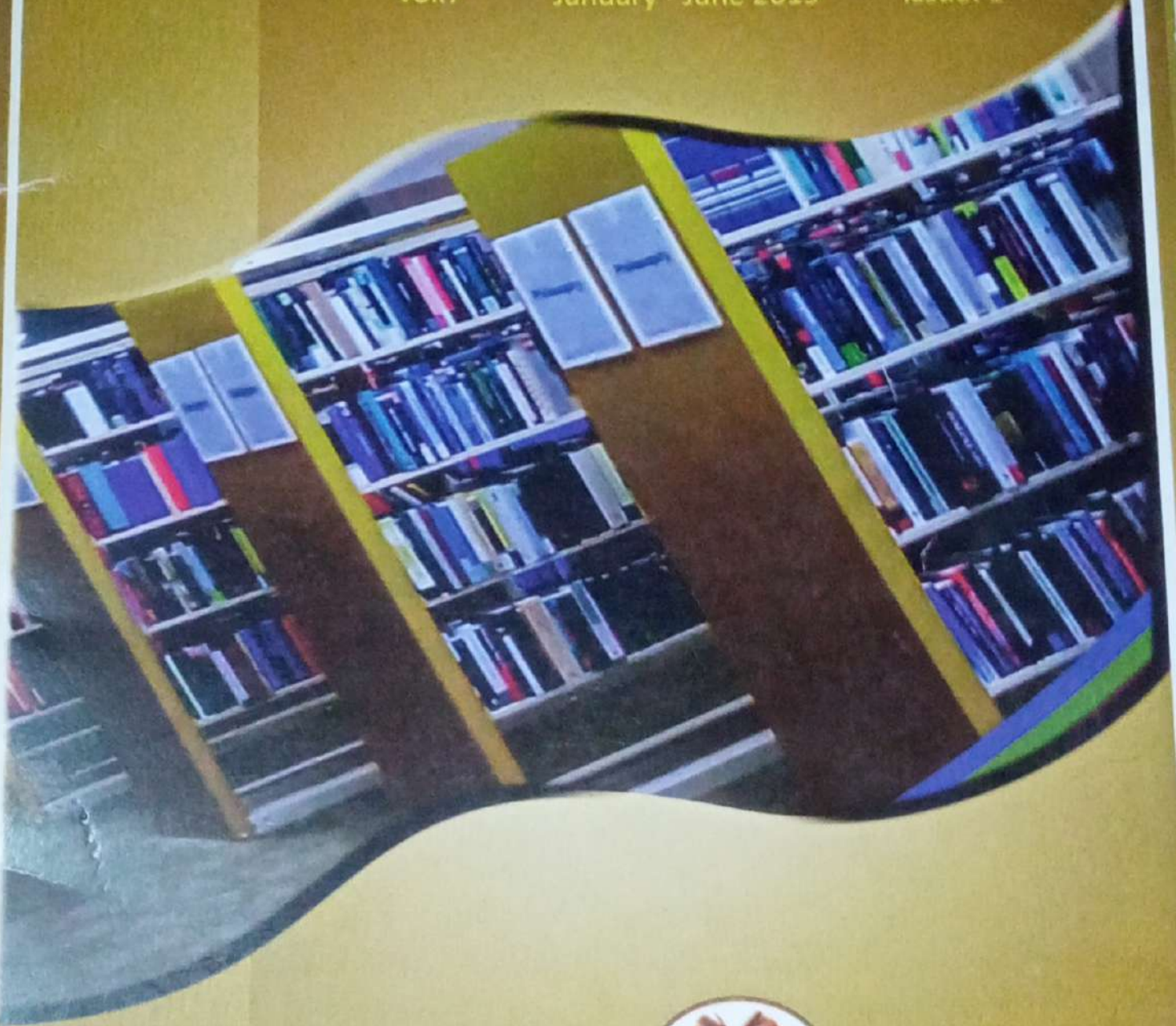
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# Changes the Role of Library Professionals in the Digital Era

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## Abstract

In the technological Era, every academic system is digitalized for its development. In the academic system library is the information centre to collect, organize and disseminate the information to its users, and the digital environment changes the librarian's role from the custodian of the books to the information officer. This paper discusses how every aspects of the digital environment changes the role of a library professional from the ancient one to Digital one.

**Keywords:** Electronic Environment, changes of library professionals, information officer.

## Introduction:

The past human history represented different revolutions in various sectors like, agriculture, economics, medicine, industrial and information. In our terms the library professionals have also passed through different changes brought out by human beings due to these different revolutions in our society. The change of electronic environment gives electronic surroundings of the particular field. On the basis, the library professionals are expected to adapt and observe the environment for their survival in the library field.

## Traditional to Digital not only for Libraries for Librarians too:

- The changing environment is not only for the libraries but also it is for librarians, because without updating the knowledge of the library electronic environment, the particular professionals can't survive in the library information science society. So, they have to learn the things which are related to the digital environment.
- The Library professionals are adapting the electronic atmosphere by the knowledge of computers and Internet.
- They can contribute their knowledge to the World Wide Web. Because of the information explosion, there is a lot of data available in the internet. So he/she would obtain the knowledge by selecting the piece of information or the required information to disseminate.
- It is a fact that digital library provides the exact information as a librarian does.
- It is difficult to find an exact information from the whole data. Now it becomes responsibility of the librarian to filter the information.

## Difference between the Traditional Library and the Digital Library:

Traditional Library	Digital Library
He/She should have the knowledge of books and other reading materials.	Here they should have the knowledge of Electronic sources and institutional repositories.
The Traditional Librarian basically writes and records the data either manually or through the computer. (documentation)	A digital Librarian should have the knowledge of database management and knowledge of system oriented documentation.
The Librarian should be a physical operator.	Here he may go through online and e-access.
Dealing with the user in a face to face method.	Have both face to face as well as online mode.
He/She might be a book reader and news collector to upgrade the information.	He/she might be an online data base performer and a good learner from the internet of innovative things.
On the presence of the librarian can only disseminate the information.	Without the presence He /She may disseminate the information through digital source.

## Changes of Professional Role: An Overview

- Basically librarians are the custodian of the building which contains books and other reading materials. The digital environment is a thing that totally

changes the role from the custodian to information officer and it gives a unique image.



- In the current scenario librarians are the associate persons and advisory assistants to the research scholars. They are providing lot of information's and guidelines to the research scholars to fulfill their research works. Librarians are guiders not only for the research scholar the students who are doing UG and P.G for doing their paper presentations etc.

- These are the things that represent the librarians as the teachers and guides to initiate, perform and fulfill.

- Event managers, now a days are the Librarians who are organizing scholarly skills programs to the students, research scholars and faculty members. It helps the librarian to a step in their profession forward. (EX: Seminars, workshops, conference skill development programs etc.).

**Conclusion:**

“Time and tide wait for none” The rapid growth of Technology and development compels the library information science professionals to learn and adapt all knowledge which is required to the field. As well as the digital and virtual environment should automatically change the libraries roles by its facts and characteristics. The change of the role gives a good image and it also brings a rapid growth in the life of the library information science professionals. It is a good thing to discuss, at the same time to learn the things in order to obtain the good image.

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## A Bird's Eye View on Google Scholar Profile with Special Reference to the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli: A Study

M. Mani<sup>1</sup>, Dr. A. Thirumaga<sup>2</sup> and Dr. R. R. Saravanakumar<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

*Google Scholar [GS] search service will benefit the academic community in bringing to their attention content more relevant to their needs. The Google Scholar service has the prospective to grow if it develops close contacts with both provider and users of academic information. Use of Google Scholar will benefit the authors and managers of open access content, but there are opportunities for all types of academic content providers in the way Google Scholar is set up. Google Scholar will face competition and have to keep pace with user expectations and technological developments. This article provides an overview and impact of Google scholar and selected faculty members profile overview with special reference to the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University [MSU] and its affiliated colleges in Tirunelveli District.*

**Keywords:** Google Scholar, Google, Search User Community, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Academic Information.

### Introduction

Google Scholar [GS] is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text or metadata of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines. Google Scholar index includes most peer-reviewed online academic journals and books, conference papers, theses and dissertations, preprints, abstracts, technical reports, and other scholarly literature, including court opinions and patents. Google Scholar released in November 2004, allows many users to evaluate and analyze its usefulness and potential value as an addition to current resources. [1] Google Scholar's coverage is unfamiliar as Google is reluctant to classify key aspects such as which publishers' articles are indexed, how scholarly information is identified, and how often its index is updated.

"Google Scholar enables you to search specifically for scholarly literature, including peer reviewed papers, theses, books, preprints, abstracts and technical reports from all broad areas of research. Use Google Scholar to find articles from a wide variety of academic publishers, professional societies, preprint repositories and universities, as well as scholarly Articles available across the web." [2]

While we are fortunate to have full access to all scholarly articles available on the web while on the Hopkins wireless network, this feature is not automatically available off network. This configuration on Google Scholar will allow you to gain access to all full-text journal articles in PDF format anywhere with an internet connection. Google Scholar can also help you quickly search for and cite your articles of interest [3]

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Google Scholar covers to the subjects of biology, life sciences, and environmental science; medicine, pharmacology, and veterinary science; business administration, finance, economics; physics, astronomy, planetary science; chemistry, materials science; social sciences, arts, humanities; engineering, computer science, and mathematics. One of many subject areas may be selected. Among the strengths of the Google Scholar database is that its basic search interface is user-friendly and familiar to Google users. Google Scholar also provides direct links to full text in library holdings, casts a very broad net in number of sources searched, includes phrase searching, and contains a unique feature, related articles search. Chief among its weaknesses is Google Scholar's total lack of citation analysis tools, which are widely available in other citation databases. Also, there is no author information provided, and searchers cannot save searches or export citations.

We index research articles and abstracts from most academic publishers and repositories worldwide, including both free and subscription sources. To check current coverage of a specific source in Google Scholar, search for a sample of their article titles in quotes. While we try to be comprehensive, it isn't possible to guarantee uninterrupted coverage of any particular source. We index articles from sources all over the web and link to those websites in our search results. If one of these websites becomes unavailable to our search robots or to a large number of web users, we have to remove it from Google Scholar until it becomes available again.

#### **Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (MSU)**

Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (MSU) is a dynamic institution of higher learning, set in a rural milieu of southern Tamil Nadu, with a campus spread of 550 acres. The University was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a teaching-cum-affiliating University on 7th September, 1990 to cater to the long-felt needs of the people of the three southern most districts of Tamil Nadu viz., Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, and Kanyakumari. It is named after the renowned Tamil Poet scholar, Professor P. Sundaram Pillai (1855-1897), the author of the famous verse drama Manonmaniam. It is his poem that has become "Tamil Thalai Vaazhthru" the official invocation song sung in all functions in Tamilnadu. The motto of the University is "Reaching the Unreached". Around 2400 students are studying in this institution directly. The University has under its jurisdiction 77 affiliated Colleges, 6 University Colleges and 4 Constituent Colleges, about 1,20,000 students in regular mode and 40,000 students in distance mode. These colleges, amongst which three are over 100 years old viz., St. John's College, M.D.T. Hindu College, and Sarah Tucker College, Sarah Tucker College is the oldest women's college in the state, have contributed decisively to the cause of higher education of this region. The main focus of the university is to produce individuals who have the expertise and intellectual curiosity to make a difference in their profession and the society and in conducting the research needed to meet the challenges facing the contemporary world. Majority of the students of this University belong to rural and economically weaker sections of the society. Hence, this University imparts education at nominal and affordable cost. The curricula of the courses offered by this University are periodically updated and the University has resourceful teachers to deliver the same (4).

**Features of Google Scholar [5]**

- Search all scholarly literature from one convenient place
- Searches many document formats and different types of sources
- User-friendly and familiar user interface
- Unknown number of journals indexed or coverage dates
- Explore related works, citations, authors, and publications
- Locate the complete document through on web
- Keep up with recent developments in any area of research
- Check who's citing our publications, create a public author profile.

**Advantages of Google Scholar [6]**

- Eminent and quite simple to use.
- It allows to users for search find a large variety of materials including articles, books, like conference proceedings on a vast number of topics.
- To see articles related to the one that might interest us, how many times an article has been cited and by whom, and provides citations for articles in a number of styles.
- To save both citations and articles to read later.

**Disadvantages of Google Scholar:**

- Coverage is wide-ranging but not comprehensive. It can be a research source, but should not be the only source we use.
- Google Scholar does not provide the criteria for what makes its results "scholarly". Results are often varying in quality and it is up to the researcher to conclude which of the results are suitable for their purposes.
- Google Scholar does not allow users to limit results to either peer reviewed full text materials or by discipline.
- Google Scholar does not provide notice of when its materials are updated.
- Google Scholar's citation tracker can be difficult to use and inaccurate.

**Google Scholar [GS] Database Coverage, Search and Citation Table**

Database	Google Scholar
Data of inception	November - 2004
No. of journals included	No data provided.
Other sources	No data provided.
Coverage period	No data provided.
Database included	No data provided.
Subject areas	Life Sciences, Health Sciences, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Arts & Humanities



Subject strength	No data provided.
Types of publications	Journals, Theses, Books, Conference Proceedings, and Patents and from Professional Societies, Online Repositories Universities and other Web sites.
Strengths	Basic search interface is simple. Casts a very broad net in number of sources searched.
Weaknesses	No citation analysis, no author information cannot save searches or export citations.
Update frequency	No update information provided
Linking to full text	Yes
Search types and features	Basic search and advanced search. Search by text, title, author, publication, date, and patent. Additional limits to subject areas, legal opinions, and specific state.
Unique author search	Not provided
Unique features	Use same simple and easy Google search interface.
Linking to citing references	Yes
How results analyzed	No citation analysis available.
Citation report options	No citation report available.

#### Google Scholar as Meta data Search Engine

Google scholar is a search engine that indexes scholarly materials that are available through the World Wide Web, as well as library holdings from World Cat, and citations from other materials. Some of the full text items that Google Scholar points to available free of charges. In particular, many publishers who put their article issues up on the web have submitted their sites to Google Scholar, so that pages pointing to online journal articles are retrieved, but a subscription to the electronic journal or a one-time payment is necessary to access the article itself. In libraries are subscribed to the electronic journal and using Google Scholar from on campus, we may actually be able to get into the full text of the article. [7]

#### Search Technique

We can search Google Scholar just as to would search regular Google, but we may find simple keyword searches to be insufficient for quest to find articles that fit our topic, thesis, or research question. Google Scholar allows for Phrase search, Title Search, Author search and Advanced Search.

#### **Add Actions Menu**

To select the "Add" option from the action menu, search for articles using titles, keywords, or name. To add one article at a time, click "Search articles" and then "Add article" next to the article wish to add. If our search doesn't find the right article, click "Add article manually". Then, type in the title, the authors, etc., then click save. To add a group of related articles, click "Search article groups" and then "Add all articles" next to the group wish to add.

#### **Export**

To export all articles from profile, choose the "Export" option from the actions menu. To export specific articles, select the desired articles and then choose the "Export" option. It can pick the format for the exported articles using the menu on the export page.

#### **Merge**

It is possible that the articles have edited was already in the profile as a separate record. To merge the duplicate records click the "Title/Author" column header to sort articles by title, select the checkboxes next to the duplicate entries, which should now be adjacent, and then select the "Merge" option from the action menu.

#### **Delete**

To select the articles would like to remove. Then, choose the "Delete" option from the actions menu.

#### **View trash**

The deleted articles are moved to the Trash. To view articles in the Trash, select the "View Trash" option from the actions menu. To restore article from the Trash, select the article and click the "Restore" button.

#### **Profile Updates**

To select the "Profile updates" choice from the actions menu, the automatic updates setting and click "Updating settings". The profile will be automatically updated when Google Scholar is updated.

#### **Creation of Google Scholar Profile**

- Sign up for a Google Scholar Citations profile.
- Create a regular Google account or sign in to the one you already have.
- Once you've signed in to your Google account, the Citations sign up form will ask you to confirm your name, and to enter your affiliation, research interests, etc.
- On the next page, you'll see groups of articles written by people with names similar to yours. Click "Add all articles" next to each article group that is yours, or "See all articles" to add specific articles from that group. If you don't see your articles in these groups, click "Search articles" to do a regular Google Scholar search, and then add your articles one at a time.
- Once you're done with adding articles, it will ask you what to do when the article data changes in Google Scholar. You can either have the updates applied to your profile



automatically, or you can choose to review them beforehand. In either case, you can always go to your profile and make changes by hand.

- Finally, you will see your profile. You can upload your professional looking photo, visit your email inbox and click on the verification link, double check the list of articles, and, once you're completely satisfied, make your profile public.



Figure 1: Google Scholar Home Page

#### Profile of Dr.M.Mohamed Sathik



Figure 2: Screen shot for Dr.M.Mohamed Sathik Google Scholar Page

Professor Dr.M.Mohamed Sathik has published many research articles among them 141 research articles can be accessed in Google scholar. Dr.M.Mohamed Sathik has an h-index of 14 and i10-index is 20. The citation counts must be calculated according to the cited articles and the reference taken by others. The total citations count is 779. The second column has the "recent" version 555 new citations in the last 5 years to all publications. The citation graph will be automatically updated whenever Google Scholar is updated. Digital Image Processing and Data Mining are the areas of interest to Professor Dr.M.Mohamed Sathik.

Profile of Dr. K. Senthamarai Kannan



Figure 3: Screen shot for Dr.K.Senthamarai Kannan Google Scholar Page

In this profile, Professor Dr. K.Senthamarai Kannan has published 145 research articles in Google scholar. The professor has an h-index of 12 and i10-index is 18. The citation counts must be calculated according to the cited articles and the reference taken by others. The total number of citations to all publications is 613. The areas of interest of the professor Dr.K.Senthamarai Kannan are Data Mining, Image Processing, Bio-Informatics and Time Series Analysis.

Profile of Dr. A. Suruliandi

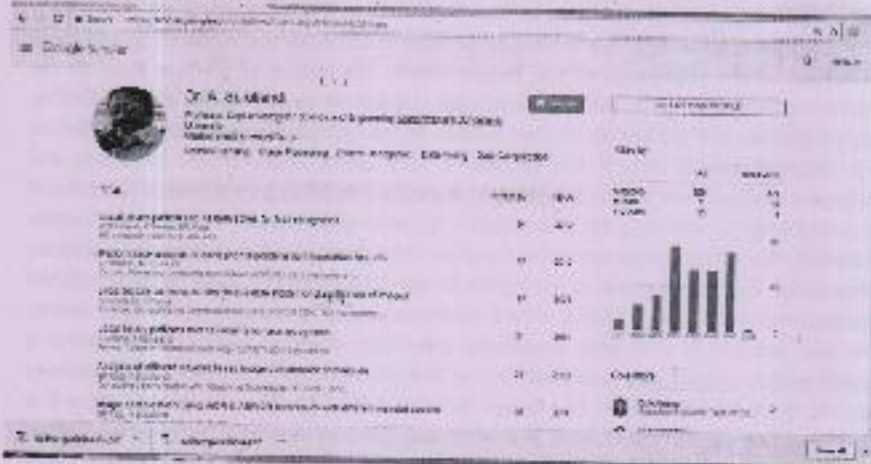


Figure 4: Screen shot for Dr.A.Suruliandi Google Scholar Page

In this profile Professor Dr.A.Suruliandi has published 69 research articles. The professor has an h-index 11 and i10-index 13. The total number of citations to all publications is 366. The citation graph will be automatically updated whenever Google Scholar is updated. The area of interest of the professor is Remote Sensing, Image Processing, and Pattern Recognition.



### Profile of Dr.T.Citarasu



Figure 5: Screen shot for Dr.T.Citarasu Google Scholar Page

In this profile, the authors find the citation and h-index. Professor Dr.T.Citarasu has published 86 research articles and those are added in Google scholar. Professor Dr.T.Citarasu has an h-index of 18 and i10-index is 24. The total citations count is 1614. The second column has the "recent" version with 1161 new citations in the last 5 years to all publications. The citation graph will be automatically updated whenever Google Scholar is updated. The areas of interest are Marine Biotechnology, Marine Microbiology and Vaccines.

### Conclusion

Google scholar interface is familiar to many in the academic community and takes advantage of the popularity of the Google brand. The extent of GS is a good fit for interdisciplinary research, and Google Scholar is good for specific tasks, such as finding known articles and delivering citation counts. Google scholar appears to be the fastest and simplest search tool. It has become a very useful resource for academia and facilitates access to our library's resources. It can be helpful as a supplement to retrieval in abstracting and indexing databases mainly because of its coverage of freely accessible materials. Use of the Google scholar is common place amongst all sectors of the academic community. The development of the expert Google Scholar search service will benefit the academic community in bringing to their attention content more relevant to their needs. The vast number of Web sites containing potentially relevant information requires a search engine ranging over many millions of Web sites but with the ability to target very specific types of information. The Google Scholar service has the potential to grow if it develops close contacts with both providers and users of academic information. Use of Google Scholar will benefit the authors and managers of open access content, but there are opportunities for all types of academic content providers in the way Google Scholar is set up. Google Scholar will face competition and have to keep pace with user expectations and technological developments. The distance reduced through these connecting platforms. It has global benefit. So that academicians and researchers can raise and share their research ability. Thus, this paper concludes by encouraging all academicians and researchers to get benefit by joining in these scholarly communication platforms.

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## Information Literacy Skills among Job Seekers – A Study

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### Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the information literacy skills among job seekers in Chennai city. The purpose of the study is to know the job sectors of job seekers, to know the information literacy skills among job seekers. To analyze the methods to increase information literacy skills among job seekers and to find the problems facing while accessing information among job seekers. Survey research method is used for the study. The study collected data from the job seekers in various forms of libraries especially District Central Library, State Central Library, and Chief Officers. A well structured questionnaire was distributed to the job seekers. Out of 100, the questionnaire was received and considered for the study. The finding states that majority of the job seekers are searching jobs in central, state government and banking sectors etc.

**Keywords:** Information Literacy, Job Seekers, Public Libraries, Skills and Career

### Introduction

Information Literacy skills is the essential for the human communities in the developing countries. The term information literacy is discussed among the job seekers. It is essential to know about the awareness of information literacy in which level the respondents are access their information need. The competency skills are required to access, locate, and evaluate the right information sources, identify information need, to locate right information sources, to choose the search strategies. The job seekers have the knowledge to access, locate, store, retrieve and evaluate the relevant information sources and finally the job seekers to know about the legal and ethical skills like copyright, plagiarism

etc are main skills are required for information literacy.

The development of information, communication technology. Information access becomes very easy. The internet and web create a change in the new society. The people can access, share, locate, store and retrieve information from anywhere from the globe. Information becomes product, wealth and commodity. It plays a vital role in the day today life. In 21<sup>st</sup> century information industry is become a wealth creating industry in the world because information need is essential to upgrade human knowledge. It is a lifelong learning process among the human beings.



### Review of Literature

Zurkowski (1974) According to Zurkowski, "People trained in the application of information resources to their work can be called information literates. They have learned techniques and skills for utilizing the wide range of information tools as well as primary sources in modeling information solutions to their problems".

### Objectives

1. To know the Job sectors of job seekers.
2. To study the information literacy skills among job seekers.
3. To find the problems facing while accessing information among job seekers.
4. To analyze the methods to increase information literacy skills among job seekers.

### Hypothesis

H1 : There is no significant difference between the job seekers and information literacy skills.

H2 : There is no significant difference between the job seekers and problems facing while accessing information.

H3 : There is no significant difference between the job seekers and methods to increase information literacy skills.

### Methodology

The main purpose of the study is to find the information literacy skill, problems facing while accessing information and various methods to increase information literacy skills among job seekers. A Stratified random sample method is used for the study.

A total of 200 questionnaires distributed to the public libraries (District central library, State Central Library, Child Library) in Chennai city. The questionnaires include information need skills, information source skills, information access skills, information evaluation skills and legal and ethical skills are mention in the questionnaire. Nearly 196 questionnaires was returned with filled data for questionnaire was irrelevant for the study. The overall response rate is 98% the collected data was analysis and interpreted by using SPSS software.

### Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Job Sector wise distribution of Respondents

Sl. No	Job Sector	No of Respondents	%
1	Central, State Government and Banking	135	68.35
2	Private jobs	61	31.12
3	Total	196	100.00

Table 1 shows the the job sector wise distribution of the respondents. Out of 196, 135 (68.35%) respondents are searching jobs in central, state government and banking sectors and 61(31.12%) respondents are searching private companies' jobs. Hence concluded that most of the respondents are searching jobs in central, state government and banking sectors.

Table 2 : Information Literacy Skills among Job Seekers

Job Seekers	N	Statistical Inferences
Central, State Government and Banking Jobs	135	r = -1.35, df=2 p = 0.235 p > 0.05
Government and Banking Jobs	145	
Private jobs		



Table 2 reveals that there is a significant difference between the job seekers and information literacy skills.

**Table 2: Problems facing while accessing information among Job Seekers**

Job Seekers	N	Statistical Inferences
Central, State Government and Banking jobs	135	T = 1.472 df = 3 p=0.950 p>0.05
Private jobs	61	-

Table 3 explains that there is a significant differences between the job seekers and problems facing while accessing information.

**Table 4: Methods to increase information literacy skills**

Job Seekers	N	Statistical Inferences
Central, State Government and Banking jobs	135	T = 1.753 df = 5 p = 0.0550 p>0.05
Private jobs	61	-

Table 4 indicates that there is a significant difference between the job seekers and methods to increase information literacy skills.

#### Findings and Conclusions

Majority of the job seekers are searching jobs in central, state government and banking sectors. Their level awareness about the information literacy is moderate.

Job seekers are facing problems like lack of training, lack of knowledge about library sources and services, lack of internet search skill etc.

The methods to increase the information literacy skills are user orientation, teach about search techniques, create awareness about library sources and services and how to locate useful information.

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## Use of Online Public Access Catalogue [OPAC] at Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu: A Study

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**Use of Online Public Access Catalogue [OPAC] at Sadakathullah Appa College,  
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**ABSTRACT**

*OPAC is an imperative device in the libraries to offer a moral support of the clients. Electronic Information access and recovery in numerous ways should be possible utilizing the OPAC administrations. The present study explores the Use of Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) at Sadakathullah Appa College (SAC) Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. This paper discusses various aspects of OPAC use such as frequency use, and satisfaction regarding use of OPAC etc.,*

**KEYWORDS:** Electronic Information Access, OPAC, Online Public Access Catalogue, Internet Resources, Library Services, User Satisfaction.

**INTRODUCTION**

OPAC is an acronym for “Online Public Access Catalogue”. It is an access tool and guide to the collection of resources in the library or libraries which provides bibliographic data in machine readable form and can be searched on a computer terminal by users. The OPAC is a systematic record of the holdings of a collection in the particular library. Its purpose is to enable a user of the collection to find out the physical location of the information in the collection. Libraries assume a significant part in the advancement of college training around the world. College

library being the core of the college framework, gives reasonable materials helpful to promote of educating, teaching learning and research purposes and in this way supplement classroom showing work alongside arrangement of information required to accomplish scholarly interests. With a specific end goal to accomplish this objective, most libraries have set up sufficient assets to help instructing and look into, prepared qualified custodians fit for arranging the data substance in the most logical and supportive request, who come to utilize the library and its assets and in addition a library inventory which is utilized to encourage simple recovery of instructive assets in the library. The contents of OPAC are not restricted to the holdings of particular library rather it can include the holdings of a number of libraries; and OPAC may also provide information on the following the holdings of contents of periodicals; A variety of databases, including full text files; Integration of acquisition and circulation; Instructions to use of the OPAC; and Information about the library events. Library OPACs first emerged in the late 1970s and early 1980s and have gone through several cycles of change and development. The basic purpose of the OPAC is to create a database of library holdings which provides an online catalogue to help users to identify and find resources easily. In fact the OPAC was probably the inspiration for many of the cutting edge services we find on the web today.

Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is an electronic catalogue which contains complete bibliographic and holding information of all resources in the library. The OPAC is the gateway to library's collection. Sabine defines, an OPAC as an electronic database that contains the same information: that is; author, title, and subject information about the materials that a library owns. Some universities or colleges are using OPACs have created union catalogues meaning that several libraries share the same database. OPAC stages are regularly portrayed as far as 'ages'. The first age of OPAC showed up in the mid 1980s as unrefined discovering records, regularly in light of course framework records or in view of straightforward MARC (Machine Readable Catalogue) records, maybe with a course, serials, or securing module. In light of card inventory and early on the web data recovery framework, their seeking abilities were constrained to the creator and title seekers, utilizing just left tied down looking (i.e., all ventures must be founded on the primary word or expressions of a specific content string beginning at the left; for instance, in left tied down looking through the title "association of data" must be sought beginning with "association" and can't be found under "data"). The interface was menu based and genuinely crude. These early frameworks had no subject get to and no reference



structures. First generation OPACs were primarily book finding lists and worked best for known-item searching. Second generation of OPACs, the characteristics distinguishing and each generation are fairly clear. Beyond the second generation, however, there are differences in how the profession refers to the more recent developments in OPACs. Some consider the systems that are currently in use (Web OPACs with GUI interfaces, Z39.50 compliant system, etc.) to be third-generation OPACs. They move beyond simple matching and Boolean Operations towards more sophisticated search and matching techniques. It incorporates a number of techniques to improve subject access. Partial matching, stemming of keywords, ranking of retrieved output, coordination level matching, automatic mapping and relevance feedback are techniques developed through two decades of research on OPACs and these carry great implications to the third generation OPACs.

### **PROFILE OF SADAKATHULLAH APPA COLLEGE**

Ever since the British period the twin towns of Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai, intersected by the Perennial River Thamirabarani, have been great centres of learning. The Tirunelveli district has a sizeable Muslim population which necessitated the need for an institution of higher education. Due to the dedicated and sincere efforts of the Muslim elite, a College of Arts and Sciences, named after the renowned Arabic scholar Sadakathullah Appa, was started in 1971. The motto of the College is "My Lord, Vouchsafe Me Wisdom". The College is located on a 40 acre sprawling campus and is run by Sadakathullah Appa Educational Society. Sadakathullah Appa College has been serving as a beacon light spreading the light of knowledge by education to the students from the backward areas of southern districts. The college which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in the year 1999, is proud to possess a diligent and seasoned team of staff who have out it one the springboards of progress and success. The college is reaccredited with 'A' grade by NAAC with 3.40 score in the III Cycle and ISO 9001:2008 certified institution, affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. There are 8 UG and 2 PG courses offered in the Aided session and in Un-aided session 11 UG and 6 PG with M.Phil, Ph.D and also Diploma, Certificate courses. The College is now introducing new, learner-centered syllabi for all the courses to implement Choice Based Credit System which is a salient feature of Autonomous Colleges. We hope the institution would blossom soon as Sadakathullah Appa University.

## **ABOUT THE SADAKATHULLAH APPA COLLEGE LIBRARY**

The Sadakathullah Appa College Library has emerged as a Knowledge Resource Centre, catering mainly to the information needs of the Faculty, Research Scholars and students. The Library is functioning since its inception from the year 1971. It is shelved as an independent department on the campus with a floor area of nearly 3,600 sq.ft. Now, a new building is being constructed with a ground floor area of 6000 sq.ft and 6000sq.ft as its first floor. Automation of this library consisting of over fifty one thousand books and documents has been completed and is put to use. Library users have always cherished memories of availing of the services of this treasure-house of documents since the past decades. The collections in the library include Books, National and International Journals, standard newspapers and magazines and online e-resources. The Library is equipped with all modern facilities on par with International standards. It gives training to students to get access to books and journals using standard websites like NPTEL. We are also a member in INFLIBNET-NLIST & DELNET for accessing their databases. We receive a lot of e-resources (i.e e-books, e-journals) from these databases. The library provides Information Services, Reference Services, Bibliographic Services and Reprographic Services. On a whole, it is a great pride to say that SAC Library acts as “*The Ocean of Knowledge*” which quenches the thirst of the library users. The library is providing a happy, user friendly atmosphere for learning and distribution of knowledge and information.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Peter A. Burton, Andrew M. Hawkins (1993)** in their study of the "Attitudes to an Online Public Access Catalogue in an Academic Library" Describes an investigation of attitudes to the LION (Library Integrated Online Network) online public access catalogue at Liverpool Polytechnic Library (now Liverpool John Moores University) using observation and a questionnaire survey of 55 library users. Suggests that the reaction to the automation of the library catalogue was positive and it appears to have improved service to users, but more user education and guidance would result in a further improvement.

**Luis Ville´n-Rueda, Jose A. Senso and Fe´lix de Moya-Anego (2007)** the analysis of user searches in catalogues has been the topic of research for over four decades, involving numerous studies and diverse methodologies. The present study looks at how different types of users effect



queries in the catalog of a university library. For this purpose, we analyzed log files to determine which was the most frequent type of search conducted among different user types. Results show that searches by browsing are similar in frequency to the analytical queries, and that only 14 percent of queries actually specify the subject heading. It has also been seen that the users with better preparation, more knowledge of the information sought, and a greater familiarity with the OPAC will make their queries from the analytical search option in a greater proportion. This is the case of the Professors, with high utilization from their offices. Evident conclusion that the interface of the OPAC of the University of Granada was not optimal for serving user needs, with apparent limitations in its design, a lack of screens for assistance, a deficient system of searching by subject heading, and very limited search options. Precisely, studies like this one should serve as grounds for decisions to change the Integrated System of Library Management to offer another system contemplating all these possibilities in its query interface.

**Thanuskodi, S. (2012)** this paper examines Online Public Access Catalogue usage by the students, research scholars and faculty of Annamalai University Library. A questionnaire-based survey on use of OPAC was conducted for Annamalai University Library on various categories of users such as faculty members, research scholars and postgraduate students, covering different disciplines such as Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture sciences. The paper discusses various aspects of OPAC such as frequency of use, purpose, satisfaction level, etc. The results of the study show that only one third of the respondents used OPAC frequently. The study also found that majority of users consulted OPAC to know the availability and location of the requisite documents. 31.35% respondents frequently used the OPAC, 95% respondents expressed lack of knowledge for using OPAC. It depicts that 74.03% of users consulted OPAC to know the availability of the requisite document in the library. Overall satisfaction level of users in using OPAC. It highlights that out of 208 users around one fifth of the users 20.19% were fully satisfied with OPAC use, almost half of the respondents were satisfied and one-third moderately satisfied with OPAC use.

**Anjan Gohain and Mukesh Saikia (2013)** this study is to investigate the use and user satisfaction on Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) services at Tezpur University. This study attempted to investigate the frequency, purpose of use and to find out the problems faced by the B.Tech students while using OPAC. Attempt also made to investigate user's awareness

about the benefit of OPAC service. The final result revealed that 51.03 % ( 199) respondents used OPAC everyday to locate document on shelves. Lack of skills to use OPAC independently, lack of awareness about OPAC and lack of proper guidance to use OPAC were the major problem faced by the users while using OPAC. It is observed that of 76.67 % ( 299) respondents were aware that OPAC help borrowers to locate document by author, title or by subject on the shelves. It is also observed that 72.05 % ( 281) respondents aware that it help easy search different categories of documents such as book, thesis, report, back vol. etc. by changing the types of document categories. Finding revealed that satisfaction level of B.Tech students of school of engineering were quite encouraging and they were very much satisfied with the performance and quality of OPAC services.

**Veena G, Mallaiah, T.Y, and Pushpalatha, K. (2015).** This study is to investigate awareness and use of Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) by users of SVS College Library, Bantwala. The study adopted a questionnaire-based survey research design, 120 questionnaires were distributed to the students, out of which 116 filled questionnaires were received after duly filled for analysis. The present study examines various aspects of OPAC such as frequency of use, purpose, benefits of use, etc. The result of the revealed that 66 (56.89%) of respondents used OPAC facility daily, 40(34.48%) stated that they aware how to use the OPAC from shelf/friends/colleagues, 43(37.07%) of the respondents used OPAC search by author. The results of the study indicated that a majority of users search information concerning the library resources through OPAC.

**Nelson Msagati (2016).** the study expects to examine the utilization of Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) among separate students of the Open University of Tanzania. A spellbinding examination configuration has been embraced in the investigation. Stratified arbitrary examining strategy was utilized to choose arbitrarily 300 separation students. An organized poll was produced and appropriated haphazardly to 300 separation students including undergrad and postgraduate understudies. An aggregate of 230 (76.67percent) finished filled in polls were returned once again from the separation students for examination. Regardless of OPAC being the best data recovery instrument and of specific perfect for remove students, discoveries of this examination uncovered low level of mindfulness (24.78 percent) and utilize (22.61 percent) of OPAC among them. The discovery of this examination has additionally uncovered that greater part of respondents (85.65 percent) recovered instructive assets from the library accumulation utilizing peruse through racks system. Predetermined number of PCs with web gets to,



insufficient looking abilities, low transfer speed and intermittent power blackouts were shown as a portion of the obstructions that militate against viable utilization of OPAC. The examination prescribes, among others, occasional data education preparing for remove students amid introduction and up close and personal sessions, presentation of data proficiency necessary course over the educational programs, arrangement of more PCs on grounds, change of transmission capacity, arrangement of standby generator in the PC labs and work of proactive promoting systems.

**Sonia Bansal and Sanjeev kumar (2017)** carried out a study to examine throw light on use of OPAC by the students of Grur Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana. A questionnaire based survey on use of OPAC was conducted. The paper discusses various aspects of OPAC use such as frequency of use, ease of use, satisfaction regarding use of OPAC etc. Most of the respondents use OPAC to find journals 61(69.31%) and more than half of the users 48(54.55%) searched using title of the required document, 70(79.55%) are fully satisfied with use of OPAC. Majority of the users 48(54.54%) were in favour of demonstration method for promoting the use of OPAC.

**Ponnudurai, R and Saravanan, T. (2017)** conducted a study on Awareness on OPAC by the Undergraduate Students Majority of the users were not aware of OPAC system.43% of the Mathematics branch users were aware of OPAC. Less than 35% of the users from both the age groups were only aware of OPAC. Users' OPAC awareness levels are not in satisfactory level.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To provide Gender-wise, Area-wise, Qualification wise distribution of the respondents
- To assess frequency of using OPAC by the users.
- To find out the purpose of use of OPAC.
- To examine the students' awareness about OPAC services
- To elicit the suggestions of the respondents for improving the library services
- To find out the ssatisfaction level in Use of OPAC.

## SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope of the study encompasses the Use of Online Public Access Catalogue [OPAC] at Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu only.

## METHODOLOGY

This study of the research used questionnaire-based survey method. A detailed and well structured questionnaire was designed and distributed to all the type of students in Sadakathullah Appa College. Out of 175 respondents, 150 Questionnaires were received dully filled by the respondents. The data collected through the questionnaires was entered in MS Excel 2007 application. MS Excel 2007 was used to calculate the total and percentages needed for various tables. Needed tables were prepared using MS Word 2007 application.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table No.1**

**Demographic profile of the Respondents**

Sl.No	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<i>Gender</i>			
1	Male	88	58.7
2	Female	62	41.3
<i>Area</i>			
1	Rural	65	43.3
2	Urban	85	56.7
<i>Category of Qualification</i>			
1	UG	106	70.7
2	PG	35	23.3
3	M.Phil	5	3.3
4	Ph.D	4	2.7

**Source: Primary Data**

A total of 150 valid respondents were obtained, 58.7 percent of the respondents are male and remaining 41.3 percent are female. Across the different region of the people, 43.3 percent of the students were from rural area and remaining 56.7 percent of the respondents were from urban



area. As regards educational qualification of the respondents, 70.7 percent of them are under graduate students, 23.3 percent of the respondents are postgraduates, 3.3 percent of the respondents are Master of Philosophy and remaining 2.7 percent of the respondents are the doctors of Philosophy.

**Table No.2**  
**Usage of OPAC**

Sl.No	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<i>Frequency use of OPAC</i>			
1	Daily	17	11.3
2	Once in a Week	11	7.3
3	Twice in a week	9	6
4	Once in a Month	13	8.7
5	Twice in a Month	5	3.3
6	Occasionally	25	16.7
7	Rarely	12	8
8	Never	58	38.7
<i>OPAC Learning Methods</i>			
1	Library Staffs	20	13.3
2	Friends	72	48
3	Library Orientation Programme	5	3.3
4	Yourself	23	15.3
5	Any others (Calendar, Notice Board, etc.,)	30	20
<i>Purpose of Using OPAC</i>			
1	To find books	98	65.3
2	To find Journals	33	22
3	To find bibliographical detail	8	5.3
4	To check borrowers information	1	0.7
5	Any other	10	6.7
<i>Use of Search Strategies for accessing information</i>			
1	Title Search	62	41.3
2	Author Search	35	23.3
3	Subject Search	41	27.3
4	Keyword Search	8	5.3
5	ISBN Search	4	2.7

**Source: Primary Data**

It is important to know how frequently use of OPAC by the users to locate their required documents. The above table depicts that out of total 150 respondents only 11.3 percent used daily, 7.3 percent of respondents used once in a week, 6 percent are used twice in a week, 8.7 percent used once in a month, 3.3 percent used twice in a month, 16.7 percent of the respondents

used occasionally, 8 percentage are used rarely and 38.7 percent of the respondents have never used OPAC.

At present in the above table, 13.3 percent of the students are learning the OPAC from library staffs, 48 percent of the respondents are learning through their friends network, 3.3 percent of the respondents are learning OPAC through library orientation programme, 15.3 percent of the respondents are learning by their own interest and remaining 20 percentage of the respondents are learning OPAC through some other medium.

Above table shows the purpose of using OPAC is indicated. It depicts that 65.3 percentages of respondents using OPAC to find books, 22 percent are using to find journals, 5.3 percent of the respondents are using to find bibliographical details, 0.7 percent are used to check borrowers' information and remaining 6.7 percent of the respondent are using OPAC for some other purposes

With respect to searching strategies of OPAC, 41.3 percent users are searching by key words, 23.3 percents are searching by the name of author, 27.3 percentages are using subject wise searching, 5.3 percentages are searching through the keywords and remaining 2.7 percent of the respondents are searching through ISBN.

**Table No.3**

**Opinion about OPAC**

Sl.No	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<i>Training /Orientation required to use of OPAC</i>			
1	Yes	66	44
2	No	84	56
<i>Satisfaction Level in Use of OPAC</i>			
1	Fully Satisfied	48	32
2	Partially Satisfied	71	47.3
3	Dissatisfied	15	10
4	Very Dissatisfied	16	10.7
<i>Programs helpful to promote the use of OPAC</i>			
1	Training / Orientation	39	26
2	Lecture	27	18
3	Demonstrations	28	18.7
4	Any other	56	37.3

**Source: Primary Data**



The respondents have asked whether any training required for them to use OPAC, 56 percentages of the respondents had revealed that they don't require any training and 44 percentage of the respondents required training for using OPAC.

Table-3 exhibits overall satisfaction level of users in using OPAC. It highlights that out of 150 respondents around one third of respondents 32 percents were fully satisfied with OPAC, almost half of the respondents (47.3%) were satisfied with the use of OPAC. 10 percent are dissatisfied and 10.7 percent are very dissatisfied with OPAC.

With regard to the promotion of OPAC system, 26 percent of the respondents have revealed that the best method is training and orientation, 18 percent of the respondents revealed lecture method would be best, 18.7 percent of the respondents revealed demonstration is the best method and remaining 37.3 percent states that any other method would helpful to promote the use of OPAC

## **CONCLUSION**

The present study aimed at examining the level of awareness and use of OPAC by the students of Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. Presently multi day's quick improvement in data and correspondence innovation has risen as most ground-breaking medium for capacity and recovery of data. Online Public Access Catalogue is an exceptionally fundamental data recovery instrument of libraries and data focuses. Today it considered as a portal to library assets which ever library clients must know about and utilize it to look through their required report and to satisfy their data prerequisites. Basing on the discoveries of this examination, the library should assist its clients with adopting and absorb OPAC since its powerful utilizes significantly affects the instructing, learning and research exercises. OPAC is one of these administrations which help library clients to find and access its assets effectively. We can expect the better use of accessible library assets if clients can make completely mindful about OPAC and utilize it.

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## **A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS OF READING HABITS IN BOOK FESTIVAL AT TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**

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The study investigates the reading habit among the public in a book festival at Tirunelveli District. The study is conducted on a sample of 200 respondents who came for the book festival held in Tirunelveli. The purpose of this study is to know about the different aspects of reading habits of people through a book fair and their opinions about the book fair at Tirunelveli. The results of the study include: 34% respondents came to know about the book fair through newspapers only, majority of the respondents (74%) felt the accessibility of the book fair venue as convenient, 44% stated that the collection of books in the book fair was very good. Majority of the respondents chose to read subject books.

**Keywords:** Reading Habits, Book Fair, User Study, Book Festival

### **INTRODUCTION**

Book festival plays a vital role in promoting reading habits among the people. It is very essential in creating a better society. It improves the behavior of a person and helps them to develop an ideal way of thought. Reading was a vital practice of the greatest personalities of all times. Humans have been gaining knowledge and wisdom through reading. The reading habit helps in the encouragement of one's personal maturity in particular and social progress in general.

Reading kindles the imagination of a person. It also increases the wisdom of the mind. It can keep a person busy when he has nothing else to do. A valuable book is always better than depending on electronic devices. The knowledge or wisdom imbibed through reading is an imperishable property that one can have. It is indeed a pleasant and profitable pastime that one should acquire. In fact, the habit of reading should be acquired very early in our lives, right from our childhood. The best way is to read with a passion. As Viscount Grey (1919) rightly says, "Books are the greatest and the most satisfactory of recreations. Without books, without having acquired the power of reading for pleasure, none of us can be independent". The most important step is to choose a good book. A good book is not just a collection of pages containing printed content. You have to choose a book whose author has put his heart and soul in his writings. The author's aim is to lift us out of our earthly life and carry us to

a life of spiritual enlightenment. Read a book that really interests you, Francis Bacon says, some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed, and some others to be chewed and digested. But this kind of choice making doesn't come all at once. The wisest thing is to start with a book one likes as Nicolson says, Read only what you honestly enjoy.

### **BOOK FESTIVAL AT TIRUNELVELI**

To fulfill the needs and desires of the people in Tirunelveli and to improve the reading habits among the student community, the National Trust of India, the Tirunelveli District Administration and the Tamil Growth and Development Center together had organized a book festival named "Nellai Book Festival" on 03.02.2018 at VOC Ground, Palayamkottai. The festival was held for 9 days. After noticing a decline in the reading habits among the people, this festival has been organized to help them enter into the reading world by installing 110 book stalls for the visitors. In addition to that, many art and cultural programs like debates, dramas, dancing and singing events etc., were conducted as a part of the book festival. More than that, several exhibitions and seminars were also conducted. The price of the books started from Rs. 10 and various discount coupons have been given to those who purchased books for more than Rs.300, in order to encourage visitors and students to increase their reading habit.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Senthilkumar et al. (2008) have studied about the Reading Habits among the School Children in the Northern Districts of Tamil Nadu, India. The authors pointed out that almost more than half of the students from each school present books to their friends on special occasions to promote reading habits. Shabani, Naderikharaji and Reza (2011) conducted a survey on Reading behavior in digital environments among higher education students in Iran. The authors examined the readers' mentality in computerized reading condition based on statistic factors including staff, education and gender orientation with advanced teaching undergraduates of Isfahan University.

Owusu-Acheaw, Micheal (2014) conducted a study

on analyzing the reading habits among the students and their effects on their academic performance. The study was conducted in Koforidua Polytechnic college situated in the Eastern Region of Ghana. A questionnaire was used for the data collection. The study confirmed that reading habit has had a huge influence on academic performance. The reading creates an easy way to score in academics. The author recommended that lecturers should be advised to stop providing handouts to the students but rather encourage them to use the library for research. The current system of assessing students should be given a second thought with respect to the formulae of assessment.

Sivakumar and Tamilselvan (2015) explored the use of newspapers among the students at Kalaignar Karunanidhi Institute of Technology Library, Coimbatore. It is found from the study that majority of the respondents read newspapers every day. Favorite newspapers among the students are English and Tamil language. Findings also showed that the students spent one or two hours every day in reading newspapers. Davidovitch et al. (2016) found that it is not the medium of education that affects learning but rather the efficient management of the learning. The authors found through survey that there is an improvement in the reading skills as a result of academic studies.

Swaminathan and Raja (2017) discussed the various methods and benefits in improving the reading habits through book fair. Majority of the students visited the book fair. The authors found that subject books and competitive exam books are highly purchased by the visitors, convenience of book fair venue is comfortable and food court and beverages stall facilities is good and satisfied. Transport facilities to the book fair venue were also good. Arali and Krishnamurthy (2018) conducted a study on Review of Literature on Reading Habits and use of Public Library Resources by Urban Women. It is found from the study that public libraries have to re-conceptualize their functions as an answer to the strategies of urban rejuvenation. The authors also recommend that public libraries should facilitate women reading clubs and community services. Kumara and Sampath Kumar (2019) carried out a study on the Impact of Reading Habits on the Academic



Achievements. The study found that the reading habit has made an impact on the academic achievements of the respondents. Further, it is found that reading habit has been acting as a channel for gaining real world knowledge. It also improved mental capacity and enhanced the reading skills in everyday life.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the demographic profile of the readers in Tirunelveli district
2. To analyze the time spent for reading a book based on their profession
3. To find out the preference of the readers with regard to books
4. To know the opinion about the collection of books in the book festival
5. To motivate the public to make use of book fairs and festivals

### METHODOLOGY

The present study is conducted on a sample of 200 respondents who came for the book festival that was held in Tirunelveli. Since population was unknown, Non Probability Sampling Technique was adopted and then Convenience Sampling Technique was employed to pick the samples. The authors visited the book festival and distributed the questionnaires among the visitors of the festival. The filled in questionnaires were collected back for data analysis. The data collected in the questionnaires were organized and tabulated. The data shown clearly through tables and percentages and a relation was found out by applying the standard deviation and correlation. The collected data were also analysed using percentage analysis. Statistical methods like Frequency distribution, weighted average method and ranking method have also been applied.

### SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The present research study is limited to the respondents who came over to the book festival held in Tirunelveli. The Scope of this study does not encompass how they are reading and what method they have been using for reading.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table 1: Gender Wise Classification of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Male	122	61
2	Female	75	37
3	Transgender	3	02
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

The table 1 shows the distribution of the respondents by their gender. It is inferred from the study that majority (61%) of the respondents were male, 37 percent of the respondents were female and remaining 2 percent of the respondents were transgender

**Table 2: Educational Qualification of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Below 10 <sup>th</sup>	41	21
2	Undergraduate	58	29
3	Post Graduation	63	31
4	Pursuing M.Phil & Ph.D	35	17
5	None	3	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

The table shows that the majority (31%) of the respondents were post-graduates, 29 percent of the respondents were under-graduates, 21 percentage of the respondents were SSLC students, 17 percent of the respondents were doing research studies i.e. M.Phil. and

Ph.D. and remaining 2 percent of the respondents were not having any qualifications.

**Table 3: Age wise distribution of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Below 20	21	11
2	21 - 30	46	23
3	31 - 40	61	30
4	41 - 50	20	10
5	More than 50	52	26
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

The table 3 provides the age wise distribution of the respondents. It is inferred from the table that majority (30%) of the respondents belonged to 31 - 40 years of old. Around 26 percent of the respondents were 50 years old, 23 percent of the respondents were having an age between 21 to 30 years, 11 percent of the respondents were below 20 years and remaining 10 percent of the respondents were having more than 50 years of age.

**Table 4: Mode of Awareness about Book Fair**

Sl. No.	Media Type	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Radio/FM	22	11
2	Newspaper	68	34
3	Notice	14	7
4	Television	36	18
5	Friends Circle	18	9
7	Social Networks	42	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

The table 4 reveals the media through which

awareness for the book festival has been created. Majority of 34% respondents came to know about the book fair through newspapers, followed by 21% respondents through Social Networks, 18% respondents through television, 11% respondents were aware of the book fair by Radio / FM, 9% respondents got through the friends circle and remaining 7% respondents came through notice boards in the institutions.

**Table 5: Convenience of Book Fair Venue**

Sl. No.	Convenience of Book Fair Venue	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	148	74
2	No	24	12
3	May be	28	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

If the book fair venue is comfortable and easily reachable it will attract more number of visitors. 74% felt the accessibility of the book fair venue was convenient and 14% of respondents felt the accessibility of the book fair venue convenience might still be better and remaining 12% respondents felt that the venue was non-convenient.

**Table 6: Assessment about the Collection of Books**

SL. No.	Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Very Good	88	44
2	Good	60	30
3	Neutral	34	17
4	Bad	18	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

The table 6 which shows the opinions about the



collection of books in the book fair. Majority of the respondents, i.e 44% stated that the book collections were very good, 30% of respondents rated it as good, and 17% of respondents' opinions were neutral and the remaining 9% respondents' opinions about the collection of books were bad.

**Table 7: Time Spent for Reading Books**

Sl. No.	Reading Time	Students	Employees	Job Seekers	Retired Persons	Business	House wives
1	Below 2 hours	42 (44%)	58 (63%)	5 (64%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
2	2-4 Hours	28 (29%)	24 (26%)	1 (12%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
3	4-6 hours	17 (18%)	7 (8%)	1 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
4	More than 6 Hours	8 (9%)	3 (3%)	1 (12%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Total</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

It is understood from the table 7, on time spent in reading books. Among the Students, majority (44%) of them spent less than 2 hours for reading, 29 % of the students spent 2-4 hours , 18% of the respondents spent 4-6 hours and remaining 9 % of the respondents spent more than 6 hours for reading books. Among the employees 63% of the respondents spent less than 2 hours for reading, around 26% spent 2-4 hours, 8% of the respondents spent 4-6 hours and remaining 3% of

the respondents spent more than 6 hours for reading books. Among the Job seekers 64% of the respondents spent less than 2 hours for reading, a round 12% spent 2-4 hours, 12 % of the respondents spent 4-6 hours and remaining 1 % of the respondents spent more than 6 hours for reading books. All the retired persons spent more than 6 hours for reading; Business people spent 2-4 hours for reading and housewives spent only 2 hours for reading.

**Table 8: Types of the books preferred by the respondents**

Sl. No.	Types of Books		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total	WAM	Rank
1	General Books	N	89	47	31	4	29	200	3.68	8
		%	44.5	23.5	15.5	2	14.5	100		

2	Subject Books	N	95	15	40	5	45	200	4.55	1
		%	47.5	7.5	20	2.5	22.5	100		
3	Story Books	N	112	56	9	10	13	200	3.70	4
		%	56	28	4.5	5	6.5	100		
4	Competitive exam books	N	111	75	5	5	4	200	4.07	3
		%	55.5	37.5	2.5	2.5	2	100		
5	Religious Books	N	79	65	45	5	6	200	4.22	2
		%	39.5	32.5	22.5	2.5	3	100		
6	Other Books	N	25	45	55	40	35	200	3.57	6
		%	12.5	22.5	27.5	20	17.5	100		

The table 8 shows the types of books preferred to be read by the respondents. It is noticed that most of the respondents chosen to read subject books (WAM-4.55), Religious books (WAM-4.22) and Competitive exam books (WAM-4.07). More number of respondents preferred to read story books (WAM-3.70), General Books (WAM-3.68) and other books (WAM-3.57).

**Table 9: Opinion about the Transport facility in the book fair**

Sl. No.	Opinion	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Very Good	138	69
2	Good	34	17
3	Neutral	10	5
4	Bad	12	6
5	Very Bad	6	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

The table 9 shows the respondents' opinion about the transport facility. 69% respondents felt that the transport facility was very good, 17% respondents' opinion were good, followed by 5% respondents felt neutral and 6% respondents' opinion about the transport facility in the book fair was bad and remaining 3% respondents felt very bad about the transport facilities.

## CONCLUSION

Reading is a good habit which not only helps the people in making good use of their spare times but also enlightens the busy times with stable ideas. Reading changes the lifestyle where the machines and technologies are controlling the human mind. Reading is a peaceful and healthy pastime that one can acquire. There is no such thing as good books and bad books; it is in the taste of our reading. When our taste is wise, then we read the wise books and so our life will also become wise. We can safely say that reading is an anti virus application to protect our lives from harmful viral thinking. The study reveals that in order to improve the reading habits among the people, it is necessary to organise more book fairs and festivals. One of the major findings of the present study is that except the students and regular employees, the others like retired persons, house wise, don't spend much time on reading. Therefore it is necessary to create awareness among the others too in order to create a reading public. The authors conclude that reading habits shall be improved by conducting awareness programme not only in educational institutions but in public places where people gather together.

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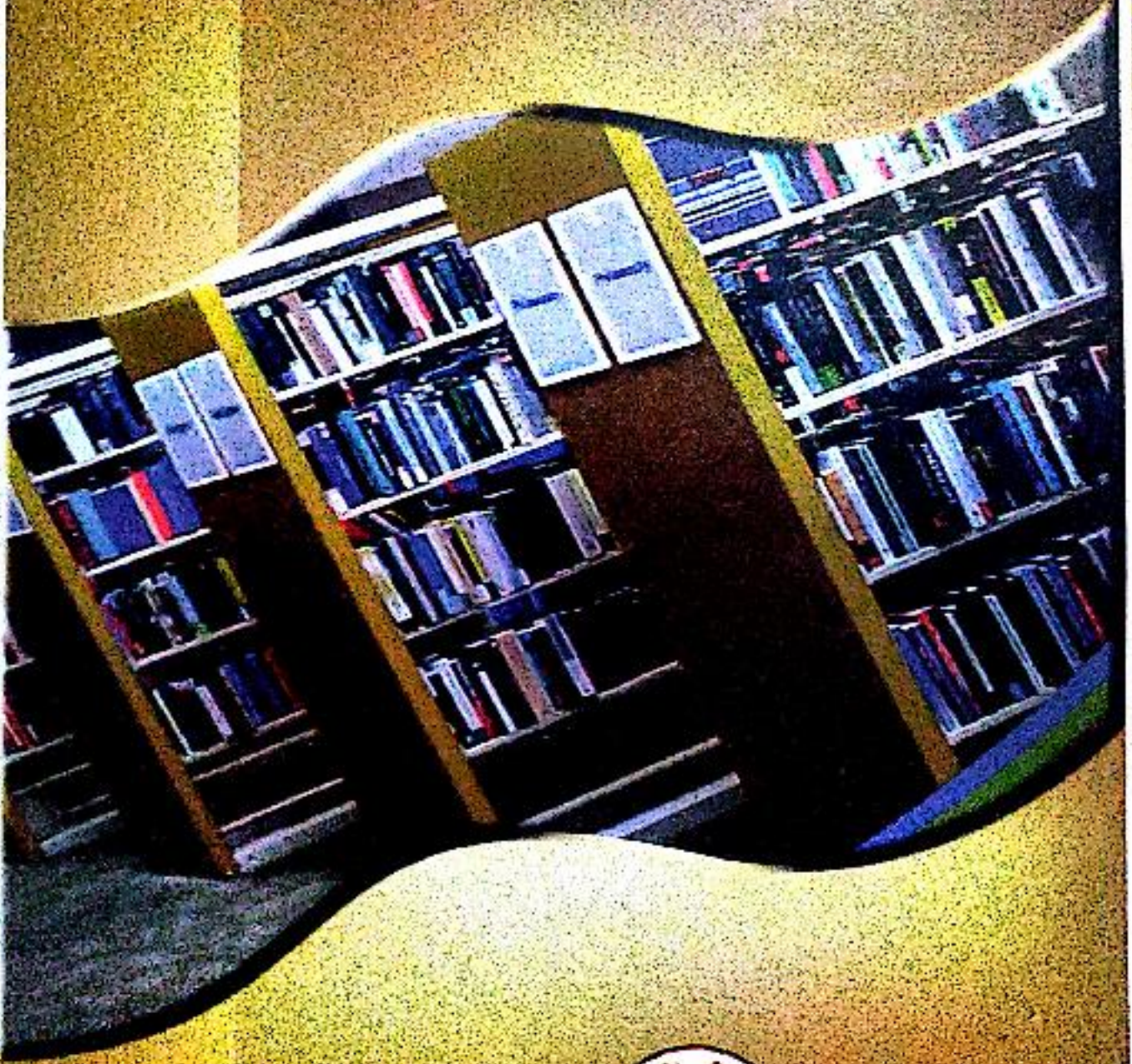
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# Student's Perception about the Competencies and Skills of Librarian – A study

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## Abstract

This paper discusses the student's perception about the competencies and skills of librarian in collection development of sources and rendering services to the student's community. Further it deliberates the level of perception and expectation about the competencies and skills of librarian to enhancing dissemination of information to the end users. The findings of the study showed that managing collection development, existing resources and services obtained the highest mean score and the lowest mean score obtained by marketing library products based on perception of students about the competencies of the librarian. The perception mean score of librarian's skills have the highest mean score of 4.86 for collection development and management and the lowest mean score of 3.54 for marketing skills and the hypothesis statement proved that the students satisfied with the competencies ( $p=0.62$ ) and skills ( $p=0.36$ ) of the librarian.

**Keywords:** Competencies, Skills, Librarian, Perception, Expectation.

## Introduction

In the present era, library professionals have met many challenges and issues to deliver the information sources and services to the user community in an effective way. With the transformation in the role of librarians and information professionals for changed attitude and ideas in an innovative way to use the sources and services. They should accept the changes happening in the library and information science environment. Due to development of information and communication technology, the librarians and libraries have assumed a new shape and way collecting, storing, disseminating and retrieving the sources with the help of the latest technology adopted services. In order to accept this change, the library and information science professionals have required special skills and competencies apart from the regular skills and practices. Library and information science professionals have to learn some skills for the timely dissemination of the required information to the users as early as possible. For that purpose library and information science professionals must have competencies and skills to serve the users in an efficient way. According to Smythe (1999), library and information science professionals must meet rapidly changing environments that must diverse skills new thinking and broader perspectives and must be ready to develop innovative ideas for the capture, process and sharing of knowledge and show good management practices if they want to remain relevant in the emerging knowledge age.

Hence, library and information professionals must have different types of skills and competency to give right

information to right users at right time, apart from their regular skills set. This paper will elaborate the student perceptions about the competencies and skills of librarian.

## Competencies and Skills

Competencies defined as the descriptions of skills, know-how, abilities and personal qualities acquired through deliberate, systematic and sustained efforts to smoothly and adaptive do a particular role and carry out complex activities or job functions successfully (Todd and Southon, 2001). The librarians educational qualification is not enough which was adequate earlier. In order to do multi dimensional work like technical work, administrative work and to give user oriented services they need competencies and special skills. It helps in the daily routine works in an effective way. The competencies and skills are useful to the librarians to do their core aims. Marshall et al. (2003) define competencies as the interplay of knowledge, understanding, skills and attitudes required to do a job effectively for both the performer and observer (p.1). Canadian Association of Research Libraries (2010) revealed seven areas of competencies designed specially for academic librarians. They are foundational knowledge, interpersonal skills, leadership and management, collection development, information literacy, research and contributions to the profession and information technology skills.

## Review of Literature

Different studies done on the perception, assessment and feedback of the library and information science professionals competencies and skills. Sujata Santhosh (2017) has analysed the awareness, use and attitude of library professional towards web 2.0 applications in central university libraries in India. The study reveals that there is a fair level of awareness and familiarity with the web 2.0 tools and technologies among the library professional. Shankar Reddy Kollu and Parmeshwar (2014) had discussed the competencies and soft skills for library professionals in information era. The result of the study shows that the professional skills and soft skills are very essential to the library professional be effective in rendering services to the user community. Okoye (2013) had conducted a study about the assessment of competencies of professional librarians in Nigeria. The findings of the study denotes that there is a positive correlation between acquired and applied knowledge and there is no correlation between acquired and applied skills from library school and place of work.

## Objectives

1. To find perception of students about the competencies of librarian.
2. To know perception of students about the skills of librarian.



### Hypothesis

H0: Student's satisfied with the competencies and skills of librarian.

H1: Student's dissatisfied with the competencies and skills of librarian.

### Methodology

Survey method used to study perception of students about the competencies and skills of the librarian. A well-structured questionnaire used for the study. Data collected from a purposive sample of three arts and science college libraries in Chennai city. The survey questionnaire had questions on demography as well as the perception about competencies and skills of the librarian. The sample selected according to the gate attendance of the library. According to the gate attendance the questionnaire distributed to the student. Total of 50 questionnaires distributed to the respondents in each college. Out of 150, 132 filled in questionnaires received and considered for the study. The response rate was 88% (Male - 68(51%) Female - 65 (49%). The collected data coded, analysed and interpreted using SOFA software.

### Limitations

The study mainly focussed and was limited to students in the arts and science colleges. Others were not considered for this study.

### Data analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Perception mean score about the competencies of librarian

SL No	Competencies	Mean	Standard Deviation
1.	Managing collection development, existing resources and services	4.71	0.56
2.	Technical aspects of acquisition, serials classification, and cataloguing	4.55	0.54
3.	Knowledge of using information and communication technology	4.48	0.51
4.	Information literacy	4.17	0.41
5.	Copyright and ethics	4.12	0.35
6.	Marketing library products	3.81	0.29

Table 3: Perception and Expectation gap scores (P-E) of the Respondent's Gender (n = 132)

Variables		Expectation mean score	Perception mean score	Gap score (P-E)	P value
Gender * Competencies	Male	4.95	4.27	-0.68	
	Female	4.90	4.17	-0.73	0.62
Gender * Skills	Male	4.80	4.35	-0.45	0.36
	Female	4.78	4.28	-0.50	

The findings in table 3 shows the perception and expectation gap scores of the respondent's gender. From the values, statement of hypothesis concluded that the students satisfied with the competencies (p=0.62) and skills(p=0.36) of the librarian.

Table 1 shows the perception mean score given for the librarian's competencies. The highest mean score of 4.71 has been given for managing collection development, existing resources and services followed by technical aspects of acquisition, serials, classification, and cataloguing (4.55), knowledge of using information and communication technology (4.48), information literacy (4.17), copyright and ethics (4.12) where the lowest mean score of 3.81 was given for marketing library products.

Hence, it can concluded that managing collection development, existing resources and services obtained the highest mean score and the lowest mean score obtained was given to marketing library products.

Table 2: Perception mean score about the skills of librarian

SL No	Skills	Mean	Standard Deviation
1.	Collection development and management	4.86	1.09
2.	Interpersonal skills	4.40	0.51
3.	Information and communication technology skills	4.82	1.07
4.	Leadership and management skills	4.71	0.71
5.	Marketing skills	3.54	0.39
6.	Users orientation skills	4.62	0.57

Table 2 reveals the perception mean score given for the librarian's skills. The highest mean score of 4.86 was given for collection development and management followed by information and communication technology skills (4.82), leadership and management skills (4.71), users orientation skills (4.62), interpersonal skills (4.40) where the lowest mean score of 3.54 was given for marketing skills.

Hence, it's concluded that collection development and management obtained the highest mean score and the lowest mean score obtained for marketing skills.



### Findings and Conclusion

The findings of the study showed that managing collection development, existing resources and services obtained the highest mean score and the lowest mean score obtained by marketing library products based on perception of students about the competencies of the librarian. The perception mean score of librarian's skills have the highest mean score of 4.86 for collection development and management and the lowest mean score of 3.54 for marketing skills and the hypothesis statement proved that the students satisfied with the competencies ( $p=0.62$ ) and skills ( $p=0.36$ ) of the librarian.

It concluded that the librarians need some competencies and skills to enhance their marketing knowledge to use the resources and services for providing to students.

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Bi-annual

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## Distribution of Citations from Electronic Resources – A Study

Manthiramoorthi, M.,<sup>1</sup> Dr. Saravanakumar, R.R.,<sup>2</sup> and Dr. Thirumagal, A.<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

The study deals with the distribution of citations from electronic resources uploaded by the Library and Information Science Department, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. The analysis show that out of 64 theses, 6 theses were related to the study. The percentage of contribution of the topic in the uploaded thesis is only 9%. Out of the 6 doctoral theses, 33.33% (2) of the theses was submitted in the year 2013 and 2016. An average number of citations from Journals, Magazines, Conferences, Proceedings and Research Papers per thesis is 2013.94 (78.95%). 122 (13.68%) e-resources and websites were cited.

**Keywords:** Citations Analysis, Electronic Resources, Doctoral Theses. Bibliometrics, References.

### Introduction:

Citation analysis is a method for measuring the relative significance or effect of a writer, an article or a distribution by checking the quantity of times that writer, article, or production have been referred to by different works. It uses the example of references, joins starting with one archive then onto the next record, to uncover properties of the reports. An average point is to distinguish the most imperative archives in an accumulation. An exemplary case is that of the references between academic articles, books and e-resources.

Records can be related with numerous different components notwithstanding references, for example, books, journals, reports, conference proceeding, e-resources and websites in addition to their information sources. The general examination of accumulations of citations is known as bibliometrics and reference investigation is a key piece of that field. For example, bibliographic coupling and co-citation are affiliation measures in view of reference examination (shared references or shared references). The references in a gathering of archives can likewise be spoken to in structures, for example, a citation diagram, as pointed out by Derek J. de Solla Price in his 1965 article "Systems of Scientific Papers". This implies that reference examination draws on angles of social organize analysis and network science.

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NFLIBNET Center made a site to evaluate all Indian University Theses and Dissertations in electronic set-up which is named as Shodhganga. It is a computerized archive. Dspace created by MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Innovation) in organization between Hewlett-Packard (HP) an open source computerized store programming is utilized in Shodhganga site. The source of the word Shodh got from Sanskrit stands for research and disclosure. The oldest, biggest and longest waterway in the Indian subcontinent is Ganga. It is the image of Indian legacy, culture and human progress. So it is added to the name after the word Shodh. As indicated by the UGC Notification (Minimum Models and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D Degree, Regulation, 2009) dated first of June, 2009 orders accommodation of electronic rendition of postulations and theses by the scientists in colleges. According to the Control, the duty of facilitating, keeping up and making the advanced storehouse of Indian Electronic Theses Dissertation available to all organizations and colleges, is allotted to the NFLIBNET Center.

#### Review of Literature:

Thamaraiselvi, M., Manthiramoorthi, M. and Manikandan, S. (2016) revealed that the Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses of Library and Information Science had been submitted to the Alagappa University with Special References to Shodhganga Website. The study revealed that 79.91% of the total citations were cited from the journals followed by websites with 6.39% citations. The Electronic Library journal has been ranked first with 74 citations with 13.83% of total citations and 5.98% of citations of Annals of Library and Information Studies was ranked second. Authorship pattern shows that most of the contributors are single authors with 51.17% of total citations followed by two authors with 28.43% of citations and three authors with 12.71% of citations and more than three authors with 7.69% of citations.

Shi-Jian Gao, [et al] think about managing the reference examination of 56 PhD proposals submitted at Wuhan University in China amid 2005. The creators broke down, and thought about the attributes of the writing referred to in the four orders, the controls of Library and Data Science, Biology, Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, and Stomatology. The outcomes uncovered that out of 10,222 aggregate references. Biology and Stomatology referred to writing for the most part in English dialect production while in the field of Library and Information Science, the referred to writing came principally from Chinese sources. In Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, references were uniformly part among English and Chinese sources".



**Objectives of the Study:**

- To find the most cited sources of information in the references
- To find the number of citations per thesis
- To know the number of thesis uploaded in Shodhganga websites related to electronic resources topics

**Hypothesis:**

- There is no significant difference between the year and cited sources in the Ph.d thesis.
- There is no significant difference between the number of theses and the number of citations per theses.

**Methodology:**

The present study deals with the distribution of citations from electronic resources uploaded by Department of Library and Information Science, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University in Shodhganga Websites. 64 Ph.D. theses were uploaded of which, 6 theses were related to the study. The percentage of contribution of the topic in the uploaded thesis is only 9%. The references are collected from the appendix of the thesis. The collected data was analyzed, tabulated and calculated by using SPSS.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation:****Table 1: Distribution of theses According to Year-wise**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Theses	Percentage
1	2009	1	16.67
2	2010	1	16.67
3	2013	2	33.33
4	2016	2	33.33
Total		6	100

Table 1 shows the year-wise distribution of the theses. Out of the 6 doctoral theses, 33.33% (2) of the theses were submitted in the years between 2013 and 2016 and 16.67% (1) of theses between 2009 and 2010. It was observed that maximum number of Ph.D. theses submitted in the year 2016 were related to the topic electronic resources.



Table 2: Year-wise Distribution of the Average Number of Citations per Thesis

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Citations	Average number of Citations per thesis
1	2009	83	9.44
2	2010	120	13.65
3	2013	355	40.39
4	2016	321	36.52
<b>Total</b>		<b>879</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2 reveals that the year-wise distribution of the average number of citations per thesis. Out of 879 citations, the average number of citations per thesis in 2013 is 355 (40.39%), 321 (36.52%) in 2016, 120(13.65%) in 2010.

Table 3: Distribution of Cited Sources According to the Citation Analysis

Sl. No.	Sources	Total No. of Citations	Cumulative Citations	Percentage of Citations	Cumulative Percentage
1	Books	57	57	6.48	6.48
2	Journals/ Magazines/ Conference Proceedings/Research Papers	694	751	78.95	85.44
3	E-Resources / Websites	122	873	13.68	99.32
4	Others	6	879	0.68	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>879</b>		<b>100</b>	

Table 3 states that the distribution of the cited sources according to the citation analysis. Out of 879 cited sources, 694 citations (78.95%) were from Journals, Magazines, Conference Proceedings, 122 (13.68%) e-resources and websites were cited. 57 (6.48%) books were cited and 6 (0.68%) of other sources were cited.

#### Hypothesis 1:

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between the year and cited sources in the Ph.d thesis.

The chi-square analysis was used to test the significant difference between the year and sources cited. The significant level is 0.05 with degrees of freedom is 15. The calculated value (164) is greater than that of table value (25). Hence, it is concluded that null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted.



**Hypothesis 2:**

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between number of citations per thesis.

The chi square analysis is used to test the significant difference between the number of citations per thesis. The level of significance is 0.05 with degrees of freedom is 9. The calculated value (106) is greater than that of table value (16.92). Hence, it is concluded that null hypothesis rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted.

**Findings and Conclusion:**

Citation analysis plays a vital role in the development of sources, whether it may be the type of sources such as books, Journals, magazines, electronic resources, websites etc. The study revealed distribution of citations from electronic resources in Ph.D. theses uploaded by the Library and Information Science Department, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Out of the theses, 64 only 6 Ph.D. theses were related to the topic. Year-wise distribution of theses is 33.33% Out of 879 cited sources, the average number of citations per thesis in 2013 is 355 (40.39%). Out of 879 cited sources, 694 (78.95%) of sources were from Journals, Magazines, Conference Proceedings and Research Paper. 122 (13.68%) of e-resources and websites were cited, 57 (6.48%) of books were cited and 6 (0.68%) of other sources were cited. There is a significant difference between the year and the cited sources in the Ph.D. theses. This kind of study is useful to know the topic-wise distribution of theses and citations. It is concluded that most of the theses were cited from print resources than electronic resources. Proper training and guidance is needed to the research scholars to use electronic resources.

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## Information Use Patterns of Job Seekers in the Public Libraries in the Chennai City - An Analytical Study

Manthiramoorthi, M.<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Saravanakumar, R.R.<sup>2</sup>, and Jaya Suriya Dheva, R.S.<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

The present study was carried out to identify the information use patterns of job seekers at public libraries in the Chennai City. The aim of the study is to identify the information needs, levels of information literacy skill, use pattern of information sources, barriers faced and the overall satisfaction over the facilities available in public libraries. A well structured questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. The data was analysed and the results are presented in tables using SPSS software. The findings of the study shows that 30.99 % of the respondents need information about the notification and the advertisements of jobs. 35.91 % of job seekers are moderately skilled to find, evaluate, store and access to their needed information. The books on competitive examinations serve (3.44 %) as an important information source and is ranked first in the use patterns of information sources. 43.19 % of the problems faced by the respondents are due to lack of skills and a majority of the respondents are moderately satisfied with the working hours, services, collection, staff approach and infrastructure and less satisfied with the ICT facilities.

**Keywords:** Information, Public Libraries, Information Literacy Skill, Sources, Chennai

### Introduction:

Job seeking is the most crucial phase in the life of the youth. The lives of the people are confronted by many problems and challenges. Nowadays, it is not an easy task for anyone to get the right job according to their educational qualifications. The job seekers are facing so many problems while searching for suitable jobs. The unemployment crisis creates more problems in society and for individuals. Every year the unemployment ratio is increasing gradually because educational institutions produce thousands of educated youth every year.

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Most of the educated youths are not employed immediately after their studies. They have to study other courses which may be related, or not related to their basic degree to get a profitable job.

Job seekers are unemployed persons who are trying to get a good job. The word 'unemployment' is one of the words in economic and sociological terminology which can be better understood than defined. Pigou (1985) considered unemployment in its etymological sense to be a phenomenon of involuntary idleness and says, "A man is only unemployed when he is both not employed and also desired to be employed."

The paper deals with the information use patterns of job seekers at public libraries in Chennai City. The objective of the study is to identify their information need, information use patterns and the levels of satisfaction derived from the information sources and services available in the public libraries.

#### **Review of Literature:**

Thamaraiselvi and Manthira Moorthi (2018)<sup>1</sup> analysed the information needs and use patterns of job seekers in the public libraries in the Chennai City. A total of 200 well structured questionnaires were distributed. The collected data was analysed and was interpreted according to the nature of job, demographic details and sector-wise distribution like central, state government, banking and others. The result shows that there is no significant difference between job seekers and their information needs. There is a significant difference between job seekers and information sources used and the barriers faced.

Garvita Jhamb and Arun Ruhela (2018)<sup>2</sup> carried out a case study of user satisfaction level in Delhi Public Library. The purpose of the study was to identify the level of satisfaction among the users towards its services, collection, staff, building and environment. Survey method was used in which a structured questionnaire was distributed randomly among the select users. The findings of the study revealed that a majority of the users were visiting the library daily to prepare for competitive examinations and use to use books on competitive examinations books in order to fulfil their information needs. Mostly the users search for their required sources of information relating to their subjects. The major problem faced by the users are inadequate library collection and services. As far as the level of satisfaction towards services, resources, staff, building, physical and social environment in Delhi Public Library was concerned, the users were satisfied.



**Objectives:**

1. To identify the information needs of the job seekers.
2. To identify the levels of information literacy skills among the job seekers.
3. To identify the use patterns of information sources among the job seekers.
4. To find out the barriers faced by the job seekers while accessing to informations.
5. To find out the overall satisfaction over the facilities available in the public libraries.

**Hypotheses**

1. There are significant differences between the job seekers and their levels of information literacy skills.
2. There are no significant differences between the job seekers and their use patterns of information sources.

**Methodology:**

For the present study, the data was collected from the primary source which is the questionnaire. Initially the data was collected through secondary sources like books, journals, magazines, newspapers and websites. Both primary and secondary sources were used in the study to gather the needed informations. To identify the samples from the population, public libraries like Circle Library, District Central Library, Connemara Public Library and Anna Centenary Library in the Chennai City were considered as the places where sample can be drawn. The samples could be constitute those who have been using these libraries for job seeking purpose.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

**Table 1: Major Information Needs**

Sl. No.	Needs	CL (N=135)	DCL (N=93)	CPL (N=98)	ACL (N=100)	Total (N=426)
1	Notification and Advertisements for jobs	55 (40.74)	22 (23.66)	30 (30.61)	25 (25.00)	132 (30.99)
2	Knowledge Updation	15(11.11)	8 (8.60)	18 (18.37)	18 (18.00)	59 (13.85)



Sl. No.	Needs	CL (N=135)	DCL (N=93)	CPL (N=98)	ACL (N=100)	Total (N=426)
3	To know about the latest trends in job seeking	25 (18.52)	30 (32.26)	15 (15.31)	22 (22.00)	90 (21.13)
4	General information	10 (7.41)	15 (16.13)	7 (7.14)	5 (5.00)	37 (8.69)
5	Study materials and useful websites	30 (22.22)	18 (19.35)	28 (28.57)	30 (30.00)	108 (25.35)

(Figures in the Parentheses Denote Percentages)

Table 1 reveals that a majority of the respondents of Circle Libraries need Information about notification and advertisement for jobs. In the District Central Library 32.26 % of the respondents seek information to know the latest trends in job seeking followed by Connemara Public Library where the majority of the respondents (30.61 %) need information related to job notification and advertisements whereas 30 % of the respondents who are using Anna Centenary Library seek information about the study materials and useful websites to get suitable jobs.

**Table 2: Level of Information Literacy Skill**

Sl. No.	Level	CL (N=135)	DCL (N=93)	CPL (N=98)	ACL (N=100)	Total (N=426)
1	Highly skilled	40 (29.63)	21 (22.58)	32 (32.65)	48 (48.00)	141 (33.09)
2	Moderately skilled	55 (40.74)	30 (32.25)	35 (35.71)	33 (33.00)	153 (35.91)
3	Neither skilled nor unskilled	13 (9.62)	12 (12.90)	10 (10.20)	5 (5.00)	40 (9.38)
4	Less skilled	25 (18.51)	26 (27.95)	20 (20.40)	12 (12.00)	83 (19.48)
5	Unskilled	2 (1.48)	4 (4.30)	1 (1.02)	2 (2.00)	9 (2.11)

(Figures in Parentheses Denote Percentages)



The above table indicates that 33.09% of the respondents are highly skilled followed by 35.91% of them who are moderately skilled, 19.48% are less skilled, 9.38% are neither skilled nor unskilled, whereas 2.11 % are unskilled. Hence, it can be concluded that a majority of the respondents are moderately skilled and very few of them are unskilled.

**Hypothesis 1:**

There are no significant differences between job seekers and their levels of information literacy skills.

Calculated Value	Degrees of Freedom	Table Value	Significant / Not Significant
24.5	12	21.03	Significant

Level of Significance = 0.05

It is found that the observed value (24.5) is much greater than the table value (21.03) at 12 degrees of freedom and so it is understood that there are significant differences between the job seekers and their levels of information literacy skills in locating the right resources. Alternative hypothesis is accepted for this statement.

**Table 3: Use Pattern of Information Sources**

Sl. No.	Information Sources	CL (N=135)		DCL (N=93)		CPL (N=98)		ACL (N=100)		Total (N=426)	
		WM	R	WM	R	WM	R	WM	R	WM	R
1	Textbooks	4.06	2	4.14	1	3.95	2	4.05	2	3.31	2
2	General Books	3.44	5	3.53	5	3.35	6	3.74	6	2.92	6
3	Competitive Examination Books	4.28	1	4.09	2	4.13	1	4.12	1	3.44	1
4	Reference Sources	3.73	3	3.34	6	3.19	7	3.85	5	2.98	4
5	Journals	3.20	7	3.27	7	3.51	4	3.60	7	2.82	7
6	Magazines	3.32	6	3.56	4	3.38	5	3.92	4	2.94	5
7	Newspapers	3.71	4	3.67	3	3.76	3	4.02	3	3.09	3

Much Higher = 5, Higher = 4, Moderate = 3, Lower = 2 and Much Lower = 1. Weighted Mean = WM Rank = R



Table 3 shows that the competitive examination books (3.44 %) serve as an important information source and is ranked first followed by textbooks (3.31 %) which are ranked second, newspapers (3.09 %) which are ranked third, references sources (2.98 %) which are ranked fourth, magazines (2.94 %) which are ranked fifth, general books (2.92 %) which are ranked sixth whereas, journals (2.82 %) which are ranked seventh. Hence, it can be stated that the use patterns of information sources in the public libraries among job seekers range from lower to moderate level.

#### Hypothesis 2:

There are significant differences between job seekers and their use patterns of information sources.

Calculated Value	Degrees of Freedom	Table Value	Significant / Not Significant
20.8	12	21.03	Significant

Level of Significance = 0.05

It is found that the observed value (20.8) is lesser than the table value (21.03) at 12 degrees of freedom and so it is understood that there are significant differences between the job seekers and their use patterns of information resources. The null hypothesis is accepted for this statement.

**Table 4: Barriers Faced While Seeking Information**

Sl. No.	Mode	CL (N=135)	DCL (N=93)	CPL (N=98)	ACL (N=100)	Total (N=426)
1	Lack of skills	52 (38.52)	38 (40.86)	37 (37.76)	57 (57.00)	184 (43.19)
2	Lack of time	10 (7.41)	8 (8.60)	7 (7.14)	6 (6.00)	31 (7.28)
3	Lack of updated collection	32 (23.70)	23 (24.73)	26 (26.53)	10 (10.00)	91 (21.36)
4	Inadequate library facilities	30 (22.22)	18 (19.35)	17 (17.35)	16 (16.00)	81 (19.01)
5	Lack of funds	9 (6.67)	5 (5.38)	10 (10.20)	10 (10.00)	34 (7.98)
6	Lack of knowledge with latest technologies	2 (1.48)	1 (1.08)	1 (1.02)	1 (1.00)	5 (1.17)

(Figures in Parentheses Denote Percentages)



It is clear from the above table that 43.19 % of the problems faced by the respondents are due to the lack of skills followed by 21.36 % of the respondents who felt that lack of updated collection, 19.01 % face the problem of inadequate library facilities, 7.98 % felt that lack of funds, 7.28 % of the respondents are facing the problem of lack of time whereas, 1.17% lack knowledge with the latest technologies. Hence, it concluded that a majority of the respondents need training to enrich skills to access to the needed sources of information.

**Table 5: Overall Satisfaction about the Library Facilities**

Sl. No.	Category	CL (N=135)		DCL (N=93)		CPL (N=98)		ACL (N=100)		Total (N=426)	
		WM	R	WM	R	WM	R	WM	R	WM	R
1	Collections	2.76	4	3.42	3	3.92	1	4.27	3	3.24	3
2	Services	2.96	3	3.28	5	3.85	3	4.25	4	3.35	2
3	Working hours	3.56	2	4.00	1	3.55	5	4.56	1	4.02	1
4	Staff's approach	3.74	1	3.34	4	3.88	2	3.95	5	3.21	4
5	Infrastructure	2.62	5	3.52	2	3.62	4	4.28	2	3.10	5
6	ICT facilities	2.00	6	2.11	6	1.82	6	3.74	6	2.86	6

Satisfied = 5, Moderately satisfied = 4, Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied = 3, Less satisfied = 2 and Dissatisfied = 1.

Table 5 reveals the overall satisfaction regarding the library facilities: The respondents are moderately satisfied with the working hours (4.02 %) and it is ranked first, followed by services (3.35 %) ranked second, collection (3.24 %) ranked third, staff's approach (3.21 %) ranked fourth, infrastructure (3.10 %) ranked fifth whereas ICT facilities (2.86 %) ranked sixth. Hence, it can be stated that a majority of the respondents are moderately satisfied with the working hours, services, collections, staff's approach and infrastructure and are less satisfied with the ICT facilities.

**Findings and Conclusion:**

The study deals with the information use patterns of job seekers in the public libraries in the Chennai City. The objectives of the study are to identify their information needs, levels of information literacy skills, use patterns of information sources, barriers faced and to find out the overall satisfaction relating to the facilities in the libraries. The important needs of the job



seekers are to know about the notifications and job advertisements. The levels of information skills among the job seekers are moderate. The use patterns of information sources are between low and moderate levels. A majority of the job seekers need training to enhance skills to use the sources effectively. The job seekers are moderately satisfied with the facilities provided by the libraries.

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## User's Satisfaction Level of Library Sources and Services in Pushpalata Vidya Mandir CBSE School, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu: A Study

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**User's Satisfaction Level of Library Sources and Services in Pushpalata  
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Abstract

*The objective of present study is to examine the user's satisfaction level of library sources and services in Pushpalata Vidya Mandir CBSE School, Tirunelveli. 100 questionnaires were distributed among the students to collect relevant data out of which, 95 questionnaires were received back. The findings of the study shows that 51 (53.68%) of the respondents were male. Majority of the respondents (48.42%) were visit to the library everyday.(47.37%) of the respondents were use the library to borrow books.41.05% of the respondents were mostly prefer books as the needed information sources followed by periodicals (29.47%) and e-resources (12.63%). (38.95%) were felt that inadequate resources as the barriers in using library resources. (37.89%) were use library staff as the source consulted to locate information needed. Respondents are satisfied with the physical facilities of the library such as furniture and ranked*



*as first. Level of satisfaction of library services stated that majority of the respondents are highly satisfied with the reprographic service. The study recommended that the librarian should concrete in creating awareness, reading habits and the utility of library sources and services through user education at regular intervals.*

**Keywords:** *Users Satisfaction, Library, Services, Pushpalata Vidya Mandir, CBSE School.*

## **Introduction**

An effective school library enhances student learning outcomes by providing a range of programs, services and resources which support teaching and learning. It also supports and encourages to the students' for reading experiences. School library offer various programs that support the curriculum, help to the teachers integrate information literacy skills into learning activities, promote information literacy by helping students develop skills to find, evaluate, use, create and share information and knowledge, enrich student reading experiences and develop independent reading skills, support teaching and learning strategies, provide teachers with professional support, source and deliver suitable and current resources in multiple formats, maintain collections that meet the needs of the school community, use current technologies to provide easy access to information, adopt flexible design principles, offer stimulating teaching and learning environments, reflect and support the social and cultural profile of the school community and operate efficient library systems. The school library provides information and ideas that are fundamental to functioning successfully in today's information and knowledge-based society. The school library equips students with life-long learning skills and develops the imagination, enabling them to live as responsible citizens.

## **About Pushpalata Vidya Mandir (PVM)**

Pushpalata Vidya Mandir (PVM) is a proud member of Pushpalata Institutions, founded by the eminent lawyer, Mr. PalaiShanmugam and his better-half, Dr. Mrs. Maragathavalli, in the year 1986. Pushpalata Vidya Mandir came into existence in the year 2008 with a meager strength of 240 children. It has made great strides in the past 8 years since its inception. Mrs. PushpalataPooranan, the correspondent and founder, has led the institution to march forth with strength of 2124 at present, with the motto "**WE CARE**". In such a short span of time, the school has developed into a Senior Secondary School, having sent out 3 successful batches of senior

secondary students. Pushpalata Vidya Mandir follows the CBSE curriculum from classes I to XII. Kids at kindergarten and primary classes enjoy Montessori and play way methods that enhance the sensory learning and learning by doing. The school caters to every category of students and encompasses a curriculum that is driven and differentiated to meet the diverse and varied needs and learning styles of our students. It offers varied opportunities for students to be challenged and developed personally and academically as they actively participate and contribute to the life of the school. Students learn to set goals. The school fosters motivation, effective time management, personal responsibility and independent learning to equip children with the skills necessary to ensure life-long success and thus make a difference in their community.

The school has an excellent infrastructure-well-equipped classrooms with the latest technical study supports, well-designed science and computer laboratories, an auditorium, a library where children can find books of their choice, a Montessori lab that caters to the sensory learning of the kids, kindergarten that helps buds to bloom into confident individuals, a toddlers play space, a sprawling play ground where the children can play foot-ball, volley-ball, throw-ball and cricket, a basket-ball court, a tennis court and a swimming pool. The school collaborates with The Book Lovers' Programme for Schools, Edu-Sports, Chinmaya Vision Programme and HeyMath to help children learn with fun and ease. The school also provides foundation courses for classes IX and X and intense coaching for IIT competitive examinations with the help of expertise. Through the robotics techno-lab, children also get hands-on experience on mechanism and technology. The all-round development of the students, as stipulated by the CBSE, is strictly looked into, by providing the children the opportunity to be exposed to a variety of co-curricular activities such as karate, taekwondo, miruthangam, key-board, western dance, folk dance, bharathanatyam, carnatic music, school band, chess, painting, skating and photography. Such activities cater to the child's intellectual, sensory, aesthetic and physical needs. Our school aims to prepare children for a rapidly changing world by equipping them with critical thinking skills, global perspective and respect for core values of honesty, loyalty and compassion. Developing these skills, the students will have success for today and be prepared for tomorrow. Our mission is to impart a high standard of education for creative minds with a sense of understanding and compassion for others, inculcating discipline, leadership qualities, religious tolerance and patriotism. The school also makes it a point to enable and encourage the children to participate in every assignment dictated by the CBSE such as Swachhata Campaign, Expression Series,



Aavishkar Quiz, Republic Day Celebration, Ganit Week, Road Safety Week, First Constitution Day, Child Labour Project, School Bank Champ Project, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas, Vigilance Awareness Week, National Education Day, World Food Day, Group Mathematical Olympiad, Birth Anniversary of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, Painting Competition On Energy Conservation, IGNITE, World No Tobacco Day, Universal Postal Union Letter Writing Competition For Students, Heritage India Quiz, International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, Inspire Awards, Teri Green Olympiad, and the like. The school also takes great interest in the students' spiritual and moral self through regular yoga classes and Chinmaya Vision Programmes. The children are thus exposed to a number of activities that help the children know their role in the school, in their families, in their society and to mould them as responsible citizens of this nation. The mission of Pushpalata Vidya Mandir is to reach the stars. Thereby, with strong academic base and all-round development, we build the future pillars of the nation and help them blossom into confident individuals. In the words of Nelson Mandela, Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world and PVM heralds this loud and clear.

### **Pushpalata Educational Centre**

Pushpalata Educational Centre runs Pushpalata Matric Hr.Sec.School, Pushpalata Nursery & Primary School, Pushpalata Vidya Mandir Senior Secondary School, Pushpalata British International School and MITRA - Centre for Autism Children through the non-profitable educational trust committed for children with the assurance of "We Care". We stand true to Sri Ravi Shankarji's words "Life is Sacred, Celebrate Life. Care for others and share whatever you have with those less fortunate than you. Broaden your vision for the whole world belongs to you".

### **PVM LIBRARY**

"A room without books is like a body without a soul", quoted a famous philosopher. Marcus Tullius Cicero. Books are of course the greatest way to gain knowledge all the time. Library is temple of learning and the journey of learning never ceases. So books are a man's greatest companions ever. In Pushpalata Vidya Mandir, a place for the growing young minds, the

vast library houses more than 11,000 books, e-books, and other periodicals to nurture the bright younger generation. The school has a tie-up with Book Lovers Programme for Schools (BLPS) which is aiming to promote the habit of reading among the children of this generation. The reading room of BLPS is partially automated and it has more than 5000 books which are apt for the children of age group 5-13 years. Two staff is engaged in inculcating reading habit in the children by narrating stories, giving book reviews and conducting many activities. Library also has a wide variety of books for reference and preparation for the various competitive examinations that the children are to appear after their class XII. The library has innumerable books for JEE Main & Advanced, NEET, CAT, CPT, CLAT and NTSE preparation. The school assures a wholesome education for the child by getting all the latest editions on the racks. Moreover to inculcate in the budding kids, the habit of reading make them love it, story books, novels, autobiographies and biographies of famous people are also available. The KG section of our school has its own class room library where the children can read book and expand their knowledge. The NIE (Newspaper in Education) programme is being held in our school once a month and helps students to apply skimming and scanning skills. Further in tie-up with Scholastic Publishers, the library conducts book fairs and book clubs twice a year. The students are very enthusiastic about this. The Reading week at the month of November is celebrated. Various competitions have conducted by the library. All students from KG to the senior secondary along with the staff pick up their favorite book and read daily during the week. The whole school is seen as a library during this reading hour at every day during this week. We went to an educational trip on to the M.S University Library. The one day spent there was a wonderful experience. The students learn a lot during the trip. In addition to this we collect various question banks in the board point of view for the aid of students; we also put up bulletins in our school regarding the career information which is very useful to the senior secondary students for applying for various exams and pursue their career. The library also has its own blog containing various information. PVM library is automated with AUTOLIB Library software. The students are allowed to access the library to get answers for their burning questions and also to borrow books for their reference. In addition to this they are provided library hours to have leisure time indulging in reading books other than their academic textbooks. Every break , the library is seen with enthusiastic children reading books and enjoying their heart out. Thus, the library is of course a blessing for the children for years to come.



## **Review of Literature**

**Nath et al (2012).** Suggested that reader's survey should be conducted quite often to improve the library services as well as to know their taste and interest in literature. On the whole, it is the team work of librarians, teachers, parents, publishers, authors and book exhibitions that help to develop and promote reading habits in the student's community.

**Afolabi (2017).** This study attempted reviewing the roles of school libraries in learning activities of senior secondary school students in Ondo State. Ondo State is divided into three senatorial districts where two Local Governments were selected from each of the senatorial district and two secondary schools taken from each of the selected Local Government. Descriptive survey was adopted to carry out the research and a structured questionnaire was administered to collect data from the respondents while a high response rate of 100% was obtained. The validity of the research was determined by ensuring that the questionnaire reflects basic topics in the curriculum of the library and information studies and the reliability of the instrument was determined by subjecting it to Cronbach Alpha Reliability test. The result revealed that students use school library majorly to do their assignments, to prepare for class tests, and to prepare for examinations. All these play significant roles in learning activities of senior secondary school students. Based on the result, it was concluded that the quality and variety of the collection available in the school libraries is a significant factor in students learning activities, therefore, adequate funding needs to be available to procure current resources that are curriculum related and of general interest to students' learning activities. Also, efforts should be made by school management and government to up-grade the school library with information and Communication Technology (ICT).

**Krishna Gopal (2017).** The result of survey tells that maximum no. of users are very much aware about the library services of their respective schools. Every school has the automated library and providing different facilities to its students. This survey speaks that some services are to be upgraded and have to be modernized. It has been noticed that the users of most of the schools are feeling comfortable with the services provided to them especially the users of Kendriya Vidyalaya where 92% of the users are comfortable and happy with the services

whereas the users of Delhi Public School want extra facilities such as recreational rooms and rest rooms.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- To identify the frequency of visit to the library by the respondents.
- To assess the purpose of visit to the library by the respondents.
- To examine the use of information sources among the respondents.
- To know the barriers in using library resources.
- To identify the source consulted to locate their information needed.
- To determine the level of satisfaction of facilities available in the library and library services.

### **Hypotheses:**

1. There will be a significant difference between the frequency of visit to the library and the respondents belonging to various standards.
2. There will be a significant difference between the purpose of visit to the library and the respondents belonging to various standards.
3. There will be a significant difference between the use of information sources and the respondents belonging to various standards.
4. There will be a significant difference between the barriers in using library resources and the respondents belonging to various standards.
5. There will be a significant difference between the sources consulted to locate their information needed and the respondents belonging to various standards.

### **Methodology**

To accomplish the above objectives of the study, a survey method was conducted using a well structured questionnaire. In a total of 100 questionnaires were distributed to the students those who are studying in class 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standards in a stratified sampling manner. Out of which, 95 filled questionnaires were received back. The collected data was analyzed and



tabulated by statistical methods in ANOVA, Mean, and Standard Deviation etc. The present study limited only the higher secondary students in Pushpalata Vidya Mandir CBSE School, Tirunelveli.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

### Demographic Analysis

Table 1 show that the male respondents are 53.68% and the females are 46.32%. In the class wise distribution of respondents 18.95% of the respondents are belonging to 9<sup>th</sup> standard followed by 15.79% are 10<sup>th</sup>, 29.47% are 11<sup>th</sup> and 35.79% are 12<sup>th</sup> standard. Hence it concluded that the most of the respondents are belonging to 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard.

*Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Respondents in Various Categories*

Type	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	51	53.68
	Female	44	46.32
Class	9 <sup>th</sup>	18	18.95
	10 <sup>th</sup>	15	15.79
	11 <sup>th</sup>	28	29.47
	12 <sup>th</sup>	34	35.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>

**Hypothesis 1:**

There will be a significant difference between the frequency of visit to the library and the respondents belonging to various classes.

**Table 2: ANOVA for significant difference in frequency of visit to the library among the respondents belonging to various classes.**

Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
9 <sup>th</sup> Std.	18	3.6	3.97	0.736	.5455
10 <sup>th</sup> Std.	15	3	3.08		
11 <sup>th</sup> Std.	28	5.6	5.02		
12 <sup>th</sup> Std.	34	6.8	5.80		

A one way ANOVA was conducted to examine the significant difference between the frequency of visit to the library and the respondents belonging to various standard. Since the P value is more than 0.05. There is no significant difference among the respondents belonging to various classes. Hence the hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significant with respect to various classes.

**Hypothesis 2:**

There will be a significant difference between the purpose of visit to the library and the respondents belonging to various standards.

**Table 3: ANOVA for significant difference the purpose of visit to the library among the respondents belonging to various standards**

Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
9 <sup>th</sup> Std.	18	3.6	3.64	0.797	.5129
10 <sup>th</sup> Std.	15	3	2.44		
11 <sup>th</sup> Std.	28	5.6	5.17		
12 <sup>th</sup> Std.	34	6.8	5.63		



Table 3 reveals the significant difference between the purposes of visit to the library among the respondents belonging to various standards. The mean of 12<sup>th</sup> standard was high (6.8) when we compared to the mean of 9<sup>th</sup> (3.6), 10<sup>th</sup> (3), 11<sup>th</sup> (5.6) standard. Since the P value is more than 0.05. There is no significant difference among the respondents belonging to various standards. Hence the hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significant with respect to various standards.

**Hypothesis 3:**

There will be a significant difference between the use of information sources and the respondents belonging to various standard.

**Table 4: ANOVA for significant difference the use of information sources among the respondents belonging to various standard**

Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
9 <sup>th</sup> Std.	18	3	3.16	0.783	.5172
10 <sup>th</sup> Std.	15	2.5	2.34		
11 <sup>th</sup> Std.	28	4.6	5.81		
12 <sup>th</sup> Std.	34	5.6	4.08		

Table 4 indicates the significant difference between the use of information sources among the respondents belonging to various standard. As per the P value is more than 0.05. there is no significant difference among the respondents belonging to various standard. Hence the hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significant with respect to various standard.

**Hypothesis 4:**

There will be a significant difference between the barriers in using library resources and the respondents belonging to various standards.

**Table 5: ANOVA for significant difference the barriers in using library resources among the respondents belonging to various standard**

Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
9 <sup>th</sup> Std.	18	3.6	3.91	1.012	.4129
10 <sup>th</sup> Std.	15	3	3.08		
11 <sup>th</sup> Std.	28	5.6	4.33		
12 <sup>th</sup> Std.	34	6.8	4.20		

Table 5 shows the significant difference between the barriers in using library resources among the respondents belonging to various standards. As per the above table the P value (.4129) is more than 0.05. Hence it concluded that there is no significant difference among the respondents belonging to various standards.

**Hypothesis 5:**

There will be a significant difference between the sources consulted to locate their information needed and the respondents belonging to various standards.

**Table 6: ANOVA for significant difference the sources consulted to locate their information needed among the respondents belonging to various standards**

Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
9 <sup>th</sup> Std.	18	3.6	2.40	1.285	.3134
10 <sup>th</sup> Std.	15	3	1.41		
11 <sup>th</sup> Std.	28	5.6	4.61		
12 <sup>th</sup> Std.	34	6.8	4.38		

From the above table indicates the significant difference between the sources consulted to locate their information needed among the respondents belonging to various standards. Since the P value is more than 0.05 at 5% level of significant. Hence it concluded that there is no significant difference among the respondents belonging to various standards.



**Table 7: Satisfaction Level of Physical Facilities of the Library**

<b>Description</b>	<b>WAM</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Furniture	27.46	1
Lighting facility	27.06	2
Ventilation in the library	26.93	3
Maintenance of library	26.46	4
Reading room facility	18.86	5
Drinking water facility	18.60	6

Table 7 shows the satisfaction level of physical facilities of the library. Furniture facility (27.46) was ranked as first of the respondents belonging to various standard followed by lighting facility (27.06) as second, ventilation in the library (26.93) as third, maintenance of library (26.46) as four, reading room facility (18.86) as five and drinking water facility (18.60) was ranked as six. Hence it concluded that majority of the respondents belonging to various standard felt that furniture facility was satisfied.

**Table 8: Satisfaction Level of Library Services**

<b>Description</b>	<b>WAM</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Reprographic service	29.66	1
Library orientation program	29.40	2
Reference service	29.20	3
Circulation service	29.13	4
CAS/SDI	28.66	5
Inter library loan	28.06	6
CD Rom service	23.40	7
Newspaper clipping service	17.06	8
Bulletin board service	15.93	9
Internet service	14.00	10

Among the respondents belonging to various standard. Reprographic service (29.66) was ranked as first followed by library orientation programme (29.40) as second, reference service (29.20) as third, circulation service (29.13) as four, CAS/SDI (28.66) was ranked as five, inter library loan (28.06) as six, CD Rom service (23.40) as seven, Newspaper clipping service (17.06) as eight, bulletin board service (15.93) as nine and internet service and tenth rank (14.00).

## **Findings**

- Out of 95 respondents, 51 (53.68%) of the respondents were male, 44 (46.32%) were female respondents.
- Majority of the respondents (48.42%) were visited to the library at everyday and very few of the respondents (3.16%) were visited to the library monthly once.
- It was found that majority of the respondents (47.37%) were use the library to borrow books and very few of the respondents (5.26%) were use the library for entertainment.
- About 41.05% of the respondents were mostly prefer books as the needed information sources followed by periodicals (29.47%) and e-resources (12.63%).
- Majority of the respondents (38.95%) were felt that inadequate resources as the barriers in using library resources and very few of the respondents (10.53%) were agree that slow internet connection as the barriers.
- It was concluded that majority of the respondents (37.89%) were consulted through library staff for sources to locate information needed.
- Majority of the respondents are satisfied with the facilities at the library such as furniture and ranked as first and very few of the respondents are dissatisfied with the drinking water facility and ranked as six.
- The level of satisfaction of library services stated that majority of the respondents are highly satisfied with the reprographic service, library orientation program and reference service.

## **Conclusion**

The study was done to analyse the user's satisfaction of library sources and services in Pushpalata Vidya Mandir CBSE School at Tirunelveli. It was found out the most of the students are using the library regularly to update their knowledge through borrowing books, using



internet, reference services etc. They are consulting library staff, teachers and friends to locate their needed information sources in an effective manner. The study also highlighted the level of satisfaction of physical facilities and library services. The study recommended that the librarian should concrete in creating awareness, reading habits and the utility of library sources and services through user education at regular intervals.

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## Application of Lotka's Law to the Research Publications of Alagappa and Bharathidasan Universities: A Comparative Study

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**APPLICATION OF LOTKA'S LAW TO THE RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS OF  
ALAGAPPA AND BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITIES: A COMPARATIVE  
STUDY**

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***Abstract***

*This paper deals with the comparative study of author productivity based on Lotka's law to the research publications of Alagappa and Bharathidasan Universities. The data for the study collected from Web of Science (WOS) database during the period of 2009 to 2018. Straight counting method applied to author productivity for both universities. A total of 1726 research publications from Alagappa University similarly 2778 research publications from Bharathidasan University contributed during the span of study period. Majority of the author productivity tested using Lotka's law by applying Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) goodness-of-fit test. The result shows the author productivity of Lotka's law was convinced the data set with maximum difference (D) value 0.044 for Alagappa University and 0.148 for Bharathidasan University less than that of critical value.*

**Keywords:** Lotka's Law, Alagappa University, Bharathidasan, University, Research Publication,

*Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) Goodness- of-fit test.*



## **Introduction**

In the year 1969 Bibliometrics and Scientometrics have been introduced. Bibliometrics used to deal with more general information where as scientometrics used to measure scholarly communication. Bibliometrics is a quantitative technique which used to evaluate the research publications of the literature. Bibliometric analysis is an innovation of national system which to find the knowledge output of science and technology.<sup>1</sup> It helps to know about the growth of literature, country, language, authorship pattern, collaboration, and core journal etc. Individual characteristics such as, age, gender, educational qualification, funding, institution, organization are the large number of factors which influenced scientific productivity of the research publications.<sup>2</sup>

The bibliometric analysis would be helpful to understand about the publications of research carried out by the faculties of Alagappa and Bharathidasan Universities. The study aims to identify the growth of research publications in Alagappa and Bharathidasan Universities which in South Tamilnadu, India taken in to consideration for the present study to analysis the research output of publications. The research outputs analysed the year wise distribution of authorship pattern. Lotka's laws have also been tested.

## **Review of Literature**

Manthiramoorthi, Saravanakumar and Thirumagal (2019)<sup>3</sup> conducted a study about Lotka's law and pattern of author productivity of information literacy research output. The data extracted from Web of Science (WOS) database from 2008 -2017. The objectives of the study is to identify Lotka's law using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (K-S) goodness of fit test. The result shows that the data set of information literacy research output fit to the Lotka's law.

Khanna, et.al. (2017)<sup>4</sup> analysed the research output of physics and astronomy of Guru Nanak Dev University during 2006 – 2015. The data extracted from Scopus database. The study reveals the year wise research productivity, collaboration, collaborating institutions, most prolific authors, preferred journals and number of citation received by the university during the study period. The result of the analyses denoted that 652 papers published in physics and astronomy. 7.01% is the average

impact per paper of the university publications. 27.45% of publications were collaborative with international collaboration where as 68.71% publications were collaborative with national collaboration.

Navaneethakrishnan (2014)<sup>8</sup> explained about the authorship patterns and degree of collaboration of SriLankan scientific publications in social sciences and humanities. The dataset downloaded from SCOPUS during the period of 1960 – 2012. A total of 1795 records of publications authored by 3521 authors. The result shows that majority of the publication contributed by multiple authors and there is an increasing trend in the degrees of collaboration over the study span.

Tamilselvan, Sivakumar and Sevukan (2013)<sup>5</sup> investigated a study to test the validity of Lotka's law to the literature published by faculties of National Institute of Technology in India. In order to verify the observed distribution of author productivity Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) goodness of fit test applied to know the estimated distribution. The findings of the study shows that the value of maximum difference (D) value 0.015 is less than the critical value 0.24 which resulted that the data of the literature produced by NIT faculties fit to the Lotka's law.

## **Objectives**

The main objectives of this study are to:

1. Analyse the year-wise distribution of authorship pattern of Alagappa and Bharathidasan Universities publications.
2. To determine the degree of collaboration of the research publications.
3. To test the Lotka's law of author productivity.

## **Methodology**

The present study focussed to test the Lotka's law of author productivity to the research publications of Alagappa and Bharathidasan Universities during 2009 – 2018. The data for this study collected from Web of Science (WOS) database (updated in 15.09.2019). Search term “Alagappa University” and “Bharathidasan University” used to search in the address field. The downloaded data which include 1726 research publications appeared in Alagappa University and 2278 research



publications in Bharathidasan University. To test the author productivity of Lotka's law by using Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) goodness-of-fit test. The data analysed by using the softwares such as SOFA, Bibexcel and MS excel.

## **Analysis and Interpretation**

### **Degree of Collaboration**

The degree of collaboration is defined as the ratio of the number of collaborative research papers to the total number of research papers in the discipline during a certain period of time. The formula suggested by Subramanyam<sup>7</sup> is used to analysed the degree of collaboration of this study. It is expressed as;

$$C = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

$N_m$  = Number of multi-authored research papers in the discipline published during a year.

$N_s$  = Number of single authored research papers in the discipline published during a year.

### **Authorship Pattern of Alagappa University**

It could be noted that more than five authors contributed 428 (24.78%) of publications ranked as first followed by three authors published 341 (19.75%) publications ranked as second, 329 (19.06%) publications contributed by four authors ranked as third. Five authors contributed 312 (18.07%) and 306 (17.72%) by two authors ranked as fourth and fifth. Majority of the publications contributed by multiple authored (99.42%) and (0.58%) contributed by single authored.

Table 1 reveals that the value of the degree of collaboration 0.95 in the year 2009 and 1.00 in the year 2018. The overall value of degree of collaboration 0.99. It was observed that there is an increasing trend over the year and the highest was recorded as 1.00 in the year 2012, 2014, 2016 to 2018 and lowest was recorded as 0.95 in 2009.

**Table 1: Year wise Distribution of Authorship Pattern of Alagappa University**

Year	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	> Five	Total	DC	%
2009	3	9	16	13	9	12	62	0.95	3.59
2010	2	24	15	16	17	25	99	0.98	5.74
2011	2	22	40	34	19	34	151	0.99	8.75
2012	0	27	37	26	40	21	151	1	8.75
2013	1	35	48	44	27	22	177	0.99	10.25
2014	0	40	44	37	27	28	176	1	10.2
2015	1	36	41	49	36	31	194	0.99	11.24
2016	0	43	34	43	46	52	218	1	12.63
2017	0	40	31	35	42	79	227	1	13.15
2018	1	30	35	32	49	124	271	1	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note. DC = Degree of Collaboration                      % = Percentage**

#### **Authorship Pattern of Bharathidasan University**

From the below table, it could be stated that more than five authors contributed 753 (27.10%) of publications ranked as first followed by three authors published 565 (20.33%) publications ranked as second, 536 (19.29%) publications contributed by four authors ranked as third. Five authors contributed 456 (16.14%) and 435 (15.65%) by two authors ranked as fourth and fifth. Majority of the publications contributed by multiple authored (98.81%) and (0.19%) contributed by single authored.

Table 2 indicates that the value of the degree of collaboration 0.96 in the year 2009 and 0.99 in the year 2018. The overall value of degree of collaboration 0.99. It was observed that there are some fluctuations over the study period and the highest was recorded as 0.99 in most of the years except 2010 and 2012 and lowest was recorded as 0.96 in 2009.



**Table 2: Year wise Distribution of Authorship Pattern of Bharathidasan University**

Year	Single	Two	Three	Four	Five	> Five	Total	DC	%
2009	8	43	46	33	21	37	188	0.96	6.77
2010	3	46	44	35	33	37	198	0.98	7.13
2011	2	45	58	63	63	59	290	0.99	10.44
2012	4	45	60	49	40	63	261	0.98	9.4
2013	3	55	61	45	31	84	279	0.99	10.04
2014	3	59	49	67	50	91	319	0.99	11.48
2015	2	45	67	63	46	92	315	0.99	11.34
2016	4	34	74	61	45	98	316	0.99	11.38
2017	2	31	54	59	61	86	293	0.99	10.55
2018	2	32	52	61	66	106	319	0.99	11.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2778</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note. DC = Degree of Collaboration                      % = Percentage**

### **Productivity of Authors Based on Lotka's Law**

In 1926, Alfred J. Lotka derived a formula to calculate the frequency distribution of scientific productivity of authors. It is mathematically represented as  $y = CXx^n$ . Pao (1985) suggested the non parametric Kolmogorov Smirnov (K-S) goodness of fit test to find out the critical value. From the above mentioned formula the value of n, c, c.v and D calculated.<sup>6</sup>

**Table 3: Distribution of Author Productivity Based on Lotka's Law of Alagappa University**

x	y	X	Y	X <sup>2</sup>	XY	yx / $\sum y x$	$\sum(y x / \sum y x)$	1/x <sup>n</sup>	f = C( $\sum 1/x^n$ )	$\Sigma$	D
1	22	0	1.342	0	0	0.138	0.138	1	0.22	0.22	-0.083
2	18	0.301	1.255	0.091	0.378	0.113	0.25	0.633	0.139	0.359	-0.109
3	15	0.477	1.176	0.228	0.561	0.094	0.344	0.485	0.107	0.466	-0.122
3	14	0.477	1.146	0.228	0.547	0.088	0.431	0.485	0.107	0.573	-0.141
2	13	0.301	1.114	0.091	0.335	0.081	0.513	0.633	0.139	0.712	-0.199
4	12	0.602	1.079	0.362	0.65	0.075	0.588	0.401	0.088	0.8	-0.213
14	11	1.146	1.041	1.314	1.194	0.069	0.656	0.176	0.039	0.839	-0.183
13	10	1.114	1	1.241	1.114	0.063	0.719	0.184	0.041	0.879	-0.161
53	9	1.724	0.954	2.973	1.645	0.056	0.775	0.073	0.016	0.896	-0.121
48	8	1.681	0.903	2.827	1.518	0.05	0.825	0.078	0.017	0.913	-0.088
109	7	2.037	0.845	4.151	1.722	0.044	0.869	0.045	0.01	0.923	-0.054
176	6	2.246	0.778	5.042	1.747	0.038	0.906	0.033	0.007	0.93	-0.024
311	5	2.493	0.699	6.214	1.742	0.031	0.938	0.023	0.005	0.935	0.003
329	4	2.517	0.602	6.336	1.516	0.025	0.963	0.022	0.005	0.94	0.023
341	3	2.533	0.477	6.415	1.208	0.019	0.981	0.021	0.005	0.945	0.037
307	2	2.487	0.301	6.186	0.749	0.013	0.994	0.023	0.005	0.95	<b>0.044</b>
10	1	1	0	1	0	0.006	1	0.219	0.048	0.998	0.002
<b>1726</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>23.14</b>	<b>14.71</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.89</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13.28</b>	

**Note. n= 0.66; c = 0.22; c.v. = 0.286; D = 0.44**

To validate the Lotka's law, above mentioned calculation done to find the value of n, c, c.v and D to test whether the dataset fits to the Lotka's law. Table 3 shows the author productivity distribution of Alagappa University. The calculated values of n=0.66 and c=0.22. The critical value is 0.286 and the value of maximum difference (D) between the observed and expected frequency is 0.44. Therefore it is clear that D value is less than that of critical value which resulted in convincing the author productivity of Lotka's law to the research publications of Alagappa University.



**Table 4: Distribution of Author Productivity Based on Lotka's Law of Bharathidasan University**

x	y	X	Y	X <sup>2</sup>	XY	yx / $\sum y x$	$\sum(y x / \sum y x)$	1/ x <sup>n</sup>	f = C( $\sum 1/ x^n$ )	$\Sigma$	D
1	99	0	1.996	0	0	0.174	0.174	1	0.087	0.087	0.086
1	81	0	1.908	0	0	0.142	0.316	1	0.087	0.174	0.142
1	53	0	1.724	0	0	0.093	0.409	1	0.087	0.261	<b>0.148</b>
1	37	0	1.568	0	0	0.065	0.474	1	0.087	0.348	0.125
1	29	0	1.462	0	0	0.051	0.525	1	0.087	0.435	0.089
1	27	0	1.431	0	0	0.047	0.572	1	0.087	0.522	0.05
1	25	0	1.398	0	0	0.044	0.616	1	0.087	0.609	0.007
1	24	0	1.38	0	0	0.042	0.658	1	0.087	0.696	-0.038
2	21	0.301	1.322	0.091	0.398	0.037	0.695	0.448	0.039	0.735	-0.04
1	20	0	1.301	0	0	0.035	0.73	1	0.087	0.822	-0.092
1	18	0	1.255	0	0	0.032	0.761	1	0.087	0.909	-0.148
3	16	0.477	1.204	0.228	0.575	0.028	0.789	0.28	0.024	0.934	-0.144
3	15	0.477	1.176	0.228	0.561	0.026	0.816	0.28	0.024	0.958	-0.142
5	14	0.699	1.146	0.489	0.801	0.025	0.84	0.155	0.013	0.971	-0.131
5	13	0.699	1.114	0.489	0.779	0.023	0.863	0.155	0.013	0.985	-0.122
12	12	1.079	1.079	1.165	1.165	0.021	0.884	0.056	0.005	0.99	-0.105
22	11	1.342	1.041	1.802	1.398	0.019	0.904	0.028	0.002	0.992	-0.089
30	10	1.477	1	2.182	1.477	0.018	0.921	0.019	0.002	0.994	-0.073
61	9	1.785	0.954	3.187	1.704	0.016	0.937	0.008	0.001	0.994	-0.058
117	8	2.068	0.903	4.277	1.868	0.014	0.951	0.004	0	0.995	-0.044
199	7	2.299	0.845	5.285	1.943	0.012	0.963	0.002	0	0.995	-0.032
284	6	2.453	0.778	6.019	1.909	0.011	0.974	0.001	0	0.995	-0.021
456	5	2.659	0.699	7.07	1.859	0.009	0.982	0.001	0	0.995	-0.013
536	4	2.729	0.602	7.448	1.643	0.007	0.989	0.001	0	0.995	-0.006
564	3	2.751	0.477	7.57	1.313	0.005	0.995	0.001	0	0.995	-0.001
436	2	2.639	0.301	6.967	0.795	0.004	0.998	0.001	0	0.995	0.003
33	1	1.519	0	2.306	0	0.002	1	0.017	0.002	0.997	0.003
<b>2778</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>27.46</b>	<b>30.07</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>20.19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.74</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21.38</b>	

**Note. n= 1.66; c = 0.087; c.v. = 0.23; D = 0.148**

According to the research publications of Bharathidasan University, Table 4 indicates the author productivity based on Lotka's law. The calculated values of n=1.66 and c=0.087 respectively. The critical value is 0.23 and the value of maximum difference (D) between the observed and expected frequency is 0.148. Therefore it is clear that D value is less than that of critical value which resulted in convincing the author productivity of Lotka's law to the research publications of Bharathidasan University.

Hence, it concluded that both universities research publications convincing the author productivity of Lotka's law.

## Conclusion

This study has explored the comparative study of research publications of Alagappa and Bharathidasan Universities. The study indicates that the total of 1726 research publications from Alagappa and 2778 research publications from Bharathidasan Universities published during the span of 10 years from 2009 to 2018. Authorship pattern of Alagappa University shows that majority of the publications contributed by multiple authored (99.42%) and (0.58%) contributed by single authored. The degree of collaboration 0.95 in the year 2009 and 1.00 in the year 2018. The overall value of degree of collaboration 0.99. It was observed that there are some fluctuations over the year and the highest was recorded as 1.00 in the year 2012, 2014, 2016 to 2018 and lowest was recorded as 0.95 in 2009. Bharathidasan University authorship pattern of the publications indicates that the majority of the publications contributed by multiple authored (98.81%) and (0.19%) contributed by single authored. The value of the degree of collaboration 0.96 in the year 2009 and 0.99 in the year 2018. The overall value of degree of collaboration 0.99. It was observed that there are some fluctuations over the study period and the highest was recorded as 0.99 in most of the years except 2010 and 2012 and lowest was recorded as 0.96 in 2009. The Straight counting method used to test the Lotka's law. Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) goodness-of-fit test applied in both datasets. The author productivity based on Lotka's law of Alagappa University shows the calculated values of  $n=0.66$  and  $c=0.22$  respectively. The critical value is 0.286 and the value of maximum difference (D) between the observed and expected frequency is 0.44. Therefore, it is clear that D value is less than that of critical value which resulted in convincing the author productivity of Lotka's law to the research publications of Alagappa University. According to the author productivity of Lotka's law of Bharathidasan University



revealed that the calculated values of  $n=1.66$  and  $c=0.087$  respectively. The critical value is 0.23 and the value of maximum difference (D) between the observed and expected frequency is 0.148. Hence, it is concluded that D value is less than that of critical value which resulted in convincing the author productivity of Lotka's law to the research publications of Bharathidasan University.

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**ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION SOURCES AND SERVICES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE  
COLLEGES KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT**

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**Abstract**

The library become a place of attraction for all lovers of knowledge and academics, thus attracting all types of patron to the library. Libraries, many of their resources and services and the inforamtion experts who work in the libraries appear to be increasingly less visible in a universe of abundant information .Information sources consist of both printed and non-printed materials. The arts and science college libraries have different information sources such as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, research reports, maps, atlases, and bound volume of printed documents, bound volume of previous question papers, computers, e-resources, internet, library network, library automation, storage devices and peripherals. They reveal the availability or non-availability of information sources and modern technology. The lack of information sources affects the information services and information use pattern in the study area. Hence, an attempt is made in the study to find out the views of librarians and the utility of e-resources by arts and science college teachers in kanyakumari district. It is seen that these information sources are not available in all arts and science college libraries in the study area. So, the librarians of such colleges have different opinions about information sources.

Key Words: Library, e-Resources, Technology, Information

**1. Introduction**

The arts and science college libraries have different forms of information sources to meet the varied information requirements of users in arts, science, commerce and management studies and researches. The success of information services and academic progress mainly depend upon the information sources. In fact, information sources are the most important determinants of



library services and quality of higher education. This is an information world, in which the nature, tastes and preferences of information sources differ from users to users, course to course and even time to time. It is seen that the present generation prefer non-printed materials to printed one due to technological development and modernization of information system. In other words, the present users prefer modern technology and non-printed sources to meet their information requirements.

## 2. Review of Literature

A study by West (2002) who maintains the librarian net wet logon librarian ship reveals that there does exit a difference between info-desk and providing pointers to existing materials at the info desk one is often assembling information in order to create new reference material.

A questionnaire survey was conducted by John Luban (2002) among students in American Institute to study the effect of having internet as part of the library. Some of the result showed that majority of students felt the internet provides access to information otherwise unavailable and hence is essential. The electronic form of information acquisition adds to the merits of library internet.

The study carried out Email and Uma (2003) use pattern of information sources by undergraduate students of Engineering faculty in Annamalai University. From the study it was observed that the under-graduate students are highly depend on books, class notes, Popular magazines, newspapers and notes of Seniors.

Email and Uma (2003) conducted a study on information access pattern of teaching staff and research Scholars of Natural science in Annamalai University. The main aim of the study is to measure the success and failure of the working system of university library and reading habits and viraity of interest of the teaching staff and research scholars in their field and also it will be a guidance to the librarians to acquire the required documents according to the need and interest of the users.

Barbara Elam (2007) studies the “Readiness or A voidance E-resources and the art historian” in which the study Emphasis the impact of electronic resources and digital image databases on the research methodologies adopted by the art historians today.

Chinnasamy *et al.*,(2008) made a survey on the usage of electronic resource by management students of Jansons school of Business, Coimbatore. They also Studied the impact of electronic resources for academic and the frequency of use was very high.

Singh (2009) stated that power point presentations were use in a demonstration to explain how to use various types of e-resources and databases, both subscribed and in the public domain. Basedon the feedback analysis ,it was found that instruction materials was usefulness (94.90%) 88.47% respondents are now better prepared to use e-resources.

Kumar and Dominic (2012) Most of the Engineering colleges in Coimbatore, Tamilnadu have implemented ICT facilities to their libraries. The availability of right information at the right time form is most importance to user for their knowledge and development activities. Some measures have also be suggested for the improvement of existing ICT based resources and services

Sivaraman and paramansivam (2012). This article deals with the study about the information use pattern of faculty members of arts and science college in dindugal district, Tamilnadu .The study covers method adopted by faculty members utilized for their nesseisty in academic educations.

### **3. RESEARCH DESIGN**

#### **3.1 Need for the study**

This study is confined to the library utilization behavior pattern among the teachers of arts and science colleges in Kanyakumari district. The main aim of this study is to measure the upliftment of academic through the utilizations of library resources.

#### **3.2 Objective of the study**

The following are the major objective study.

1. To find out the facilities of library in Arts and Science College of Kanyakumari district
2. To check the information services in Arts and Science college libraries of Kanyakumari district
3. To know the development activities of arts and science college libraries
4. To evaluate the information sources utilized by the teachers of arts and science college.

#### **3.3 Hypothesis of the study**

##### **Hypothesis-1**

There is no significance difference in lack of facilities in Arts and Science college libraries

##### **Hypothesis-2**

There is no significance difference in Arts and Science Colleges which have poor information communication technology.



**Hypothesis-3**

There is no significance difference in the developmental activities of arts and science college libraries

**Hypothesis-4**

There is no significance difference in the utilization of teachers in arts and science college

**3.4 Methodology used for data Collection**

Descriptive research design has been followed to conduct the research study.

**3.5 Sources of Data Collection**

Both primary and Secondary data collection have been used for this research study.

**3.6 Primary Data**

The primary data was collected from the respondents by using questionnaires schedule. The schedule consisted of both formal and informal questions printed in definite order. The researcher explained the questions to the respond and recorded replies.

**3.7 Secondary data**

Secondary data means the data that are exit already. There are the data which has already be collected and stored. The researcher collected the secondary source of data from various books, journals, websites, previous research records and institutional manuals.

**3.8 Tool of Data Collection**

The questionnaire method was adopted by the researcher to collect the data.

**3.9 Sampling**

The researcher collected 15 samples out of 26 colleges

**4.RESULTS****4.1. COMPUTER**

This is the most revolutionaries invention in the scientific world. It has brought about rapid changes in all aspects of human life. Library is not exempted from this phenomenon. In fact, this is an automated world in which everything gets automated with modern mechanism. Computer plays a vital role in disseminating information and saves times and energy of the users to a great extent. The views of respondents about the computer facilities available in the select college libraries are shown...

According to the study, out of 22 colleges 18.18 percent college libraries have good collection of server machines where as 27.28 percent have poor collection in this category. The

study also reveals that 31.83 percent are good 13.63 percent are satisfactory and 54.54 percent are poor in the collection of client workstations. Moreover, it is discerned from the study that, out of 22 colleges 9.09 percent colleges are good, 22.73 percent colleges are satisfactory and 68.18 percent are poor in laptops collection. It is observed that majority of libraries in the arts and science colleges do not have sufficient collection of computers. This is due to financial constraints, lack of trained staff and ignorance of the importance of ICT in the field of library science.

#### 4.2. E-RESOURCES

The role of electronic devices in information service is felt necessary in recent times. This is because it is easily accessible compared to other devices. As the cost of e-resources is lower than that of other printed materials, college libraries make use of various e-resources in the information services. However, such facilities are not available in all arts and science college libraries. Hence an attempt is made to find out the availability of the e-resources and the number of college libraries is displayed in Table ...

Sl.No	E-resource	Available	Non-available	Total
1.	e-books	13(59.10)	9(40.90)	22(100)
2.	e-journals	10(45.46)	12(54.54)	22(100)
3.	Online databases	8(36.37)	14(63.63)	22(100)
4.	CD-ROM databases	12(54.54)	10(45.46)	22(100)
5.	Audio cassettes	15(68.18)	7(31.82)	22(100)
6.	Video cassettes	15(68.18)	7(31.82)	22(100)

Table displays the availability of e-resources in the arts and science college libraries in the study area. It is seen that out of 22 college libraries, 59.10 percent college libraries have e-books collection, 45.46 percent have e-journals, 36.37 percent have online databases, 54.54 percent have CD-ROM databases, 68.18 percent have audio cassettes and 68.18 percent have video cassettes collection. It is found that 40.90 percent college libraries do not have the collection of e-books, 54.54 percent CD-ROM databases, 31.82 percent audio cassettes and 31.82 percent video cassettes in the study area.

It is observed from the study that majority of the college libraries have the collection in e-books (59.10%), CD-ROM databases(54.54%),audio cassettes (68.18%) and video cassettes



(68.18%). The collection of e-journals (45.46%) and online database (36.37%) are available in a limited number of college libraries. It is important to note that the libraries in the study area, which have the internet facilities, retain the e-journals and online databases.

### 4.3. INTERNET

Internet is the network of millions of computer all over the world. It helps to transmit information quickly so that the users can get it at global level. In other words, internet is the network of networks that connects millions of computers around the world. Browsing websites, searching and downloading, e-mail, chatting, newsgroup discussions are the important services of internet. Now a day various library resources are available in non-printed form. Internet is not a substitute for the library, but a tool to be used in addition to traditional sources for more and current information. The availability of internet facility in the select arts and science college libraries are shown in Table...

Sl.No	Internet service provider	Available	Non-available	Total
1.	ASIANET	-	22(100)	22(100)
2.	BSNL	10(45.45)	12(54.55)	22(100)
3.	ERNET	1(4.55)	21(95.45)	22(100)
4.	NICNET	-	22(100)	22(100)
5.	VSNL	-	22(100)	22(100)

Table shows the details of internet availability in the study area. It is seen that out of 22 college libraries, 45.45 percent libraries have BSNL as internet service provider and 4.55 percent have ERNET. It is seen that out of 22 college libraries, none of them adopt ASIANET, NICNET and VSNL as their internet service provider. It is observed that 11 college libraries in the study area have internet facility. Among them, 10 colleges have BSNL and only one college has ERNRT as their internet service provider. The study concludes that about 50 percent of the arts and science college libraries lack internet connectivity. This is due to lack of library fund, trained staff, space, infrastructure and ignorance of the management.

### 4.4. LIBRARY NETWORKS

Library network is a computer-communication which links libraries and information centers in universities, colleges, institutions of national importance and research and development institutions. It facilities pooling, sharing and dissemination of scarce library resources in the country. The cost of information resources reduces the buying power of libraries.

As a result, resource sharing and co-operative functioning through network have become inevitable. It is noted that most of the college libraries lack network facilities. So, the preset study examines the availability of library network in the study area. The various library networks and the number of colleges are depicted in Table...

Sl.No	Networks	Available	Non-available	Total
1.	INFLIBNET	8(36.36)	14(63.64)	22(100)
2.	DELNET	3(13.64)	19(86.36)	22(100)
3.	CALIBNET	-	22(100)	22(100)
4.	MALIBNET	-	22(100)	22(100)
5.	MYLIBNET	-	22(100)	22(100)

Table exhibits the availability of library networks in the study area. It is found that out of 22 colleges in the study area, 36.36 percent college libraries have INFLIBNET facility, and 13.64 percent have both DELNET&INFLIBNET facility.

It is observed from the study that only eight college libraries have INFLIBNET facility and three have both INFLIBNET and DELNET in the study area. It is also seen that eleven colleges have internet facility whereas only eight colleges have the facility of networks. It shows the weakness of network services in the study area. This is due to the financial constraints, inadequate staff, lack of space, non-availability of internet facility and ignorance of the importance of library networks.

#### 4.5. LIBRARY AUTOMATION

Library automation refers to use of computer with network assistance for the library function and other activities like house-keeping operation such as acquisition, serial cataloguing and classification etc., and use of CD-ROM, internet, intranet and other advanced information technology system. It improves control over vast collection of library, resource sharing among the libraries, library house-keeping operations and relieves the library staff from many clerical and administrative jobs in the library. The availability and non-availability of automation facility in the arts and science college libraries are depicted in table...

Sl.No	Software Package	Available	Non -available	Total
1.	AUTOLIB	4(18.18)	18(81.82)	22(100)
2.	BOOK SEEKER	1(4.54)	21(95.46)	22(100)

3.	INFOMIRROR	1(4.54)	21(95.46)	22(100)
4.	LIBNEWS	1(4.54)	21(95.46)	22(100)
5.	SALT	1(4.54)	21(95.46)	22(100)
6.	IN-HOUSE	4(18.18)	18(81.82)	22(100)

Table shows the college libraries automated with different software packages. It is seen that 18.18 percent college libraries are automated with AUTOLIB software package, 4.54 percent with BOOK SEEKER, 4.54 percent with INFOMIRROR, 4.54 percent with LIBNEWS, 4.54 percent with SALT, 18.18 percent with IN-HOUSE software packages. Moreover, it is discerned from the study that out of 22 colleges in the study area, 10 college libraries do not have automation facility.

Hence, it is observed that about 50 percent of the college libraries in the study area have the automation facility. It swifts the library house-keeping activities, speedy retrieval of information resources, speed up the library services and save the time of the user. Ten college libraries in the study area have no automation facility. This is due to the financial constraints, non-availability of computers, lack of adequate space and trained staff, lack of sufficient space and the ignorance of the importance of library automation.

#### 4.6. STORAGE DEVICES

A computer can function with only processing, memory, input and output devices. However, a computer also needs a place to keep program files and related data, when they are not in use. The purpose of storage is to hold data permanently, even when the computer is turned off. Storage devices occupy a vital role in the information world. Information resources are permanently stored in the storage devices. Users can view the stored data at anywhere with the help of computers. The storage devices available in the select college libraries are given in Table...

Sl.No	Storage device	Available	Non -available	Total
1.	DAT	5(22.72)	17(77.28)	22(100)
2.	DVD	16(72.72)	6(27.28)	22(100)
3.	CD	17(77.28)	5(22.72)	22(100)
4.	Floppy Disk	3(13.64)	19(86.36)	22(100)



5.	Micro Films	2(9.10)	20(90.90)	22(100)
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Table displays the availability of storage devices in the arts and science college libraries in the study area. It is evident that out of 22 college libraries, 22.72 percent libraries have DAT, 72.72 percent have DVD, 77.28 percent have CD, 13.64 percent have floppy disk and 9.10 percent have microfilms. It is seen that out of 22 college libraries, 77.28 percent libraries do not have DAT, 27.28 percent do not have DVD, 22.72 percent do not have CD, 86.36 do not have floppy disk and 90.90 percent do not have microfilm. Thus, the study observes that most of the college libraries are found poor in DAT, floppy disk and microfilm. This is because of the emergence of advanced storage devices such as CD, DVDs and thumb drives.

#### 4.7. PERIPHERALS

A Peripheral device is an external object that provides input and output for the computer. These devices are very useful for the uninterrupted dissemination of information sources. It saves the energy and time of the user community. The peripheral devices available in the select college libraries in the study area are presented in Table...

Sl.No	Peripheral	Available	Non- available	Total
1.	Printer	8(36.36)	14(63.64)	22(100)
2.	Scanner	6(27.27)	16(72.73)	22(100)
3.	Web camera	3(13.63)	19(86.37)	22(100)
4.	LCD projector	3(13.63)	19(86.37)	22(100)
5.	UPS	7(31.82)	15(68.18)	22(100)
6.	Photo copying machine	5(22.73)	17(77.27)	22(100)

It is found that out of 22 colleges, 36.36 percent libraries have printer, 27.27 percent have scanner, 13.63 percent have web camera, 13.63 percent have LCD projector, 31.82 percent have UPS and 22.73 percent have photocopying machine. It is seen that out of 22 colleges in the study area, 63.64 percent libraries do not have printer, 72.73 percent do not have scanner, 86.37 percent do not have web camera, 86.37 percent do not have LCD PROJECTER, 68.18 do not have UPS, and 77.27 do not have photocopying machine.

Thus, this study found that most of the libraries do not have sufficient peripheral devices. This is due to financial constraints. Lack of accommodation, and requirement of additional library staff. But, it is felt that this device is essential for effective dissemination service.

#### **4.8 INFORMATION SERVICES**

The time of information preservation has gone and the time of information retrieval and use has come in the information world. It links information sources with information services. It has created a new epoch in the information utilization pattern and service. As a result, information service differ from library to library, studies to studies, and even from nature of material to material. Every library renders a lot of services to satisfy the requirements of the users. However, the success of a library depends on information service. The select college libraries offer various services such as circulation of general text and reference books, journals, research reports, new arrivals display, current awareness, selective dissemination of information, newspaper clipping, reprographic, translation, reservation of books, book bank, inter-library loan, indexing and abstracting, bibliographical, multimedia, internet, network and OPAC. It is seen that these services are not available in all arts and science college libraries. Some are good whereas others are satisfactory or poor. So, this study is undertaken to analyse the ideas of respondents about the information services available in the arts and science college libraries of Kanyakumari District.

#### **4.9. CIRCULATION SERVICE**

Circulation is the most important service in any type of library. It refers to the retrieval of study materials to the users on demand. It includes the supply of printed and non-printed materials. Circulation service refers to the circulation of documents such as text and general books. There are four types of users in arts and science college libraries. They have different views about the circulation service.

#### **4.10. General books**

General books circulation is one of the important information services in the higher educational libraries. The strength and weakness of general book collections determine the success or failure of information service. The users are satisfied when the library retrieve information based on their circulation service as poor or leave the library with no idea. In fact, the general books not only help the users to spend the leisure usefully but also to develop reading habits and morality. So, most of the users use the service of general book circulation and develop

their knowledge and skill. But the present college libraries do not discharge this service to the requirements of its users. Consequently, the users have different views about the general circulation service of select college libraries. It can be seen in

#### **4.11 Text books**

The text book circulation service depends on the strength of the library collection. The users retrieve text books to meet their educational needs, especially for their academic achievements. It is seen that some libraries are good in text book collection whereas others are satisfactory or poor level. So, the text book circulation service could not meet the information requirements of all users. In fact, they have different views about the text book circulation service. The different views of graduates, post graduates, researchers and faculties about the text book circulation service are shown in

#### **4.12. INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING SERVICE**

As Index is a systematically arranged list of documents and published it periodically with appropriate reference number, which gives enough information about each item. Abstract are the summary of a publication or article followed by an adequate bibliographical description. This service helps the users to acquire information without spending time, energy and money. In fact, the users may spend an hour or less than an hour in library per day to collect information. So, it is not feasible for him to peruse the whole documents. In this situation, indexing and abstracting service is essential in the limited time to obtain maximum information. But, the indexing and abstracting service is neglected in most of the arts and science libraries in the study area. Consequently, there are different views about such service.

#### **4.13 BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICE**

Bibliography is considered as the technique of systematically producing descriptive list of written or published records. It assists the users for the identification of books or any other documents. Bibliography act as a tool for book selection, avoids duplication of research work and find out what has been already written on the particular subject. But, this service is found poor in arts and science college libraries. However, the users are questioned to express their views about the bibliographic service.

#### **4.14 LITERATURE SEARCH SERVICE**

Literature search means searching of information through various information sources such as bibliographies, indexing and abstracting periodicals, books, catalogues, databases, CD-



ROMs or contacting other organization to locate materials on a particular subject area. It is considered as an extension of reference service. Literature search service is generally provided to the scientists and researchers because they need in-depth information. Most of the researchers need literature search before the start of the project. But, the literature search service is neglected in most of the arts and science libraries in the study area. Consequently, there are different views about such service.

#### **4.15. MULTIMEDIA SERVICE**

The place of multimedia is important in the information service system especially in the computer world. Multimedia is the combination of various media like text, images, audio, video and animation. Multimedia products are used by the users in several ways. In fact, multimedia facility serve as information source containing movies, encyclopedias, speeches, lectures, dramas, games and various entertainments. The respondents, who have modern devices borrow multimedia from the library and utilise them for intellectual development and utilise their leisure in gaining knowledge, improving soft skills and experiences. In the study area, the users use the multimedia at their graduate, post-graduate and research levels. Faculties also utilise the multimedia service for preparing the study materials. The investigator came across the fact that the users are not satisfied with the multimedia lending services in the select college libraries.

#### **4.16. INTERNET SERVICES**

Library is not a store house of documents, but it is an information centre, which renders many services in order to meet various information requirements of the users. In this aspect, internet service is one of most important services, which speed up the information dissemination and save the time and energy of both users and library staff. It is seen that the art and science college libraries lack internet services. Consequently, the respondents needs are not met satisfactory level. So, an attempt is made to find out the different views of respondents about internet service available in the select college libraries.

#### **4.17. NETWORK SERVICE**

This is an information world. Its fast process and transformation of information is possible through various network services. In fact, library makes use of the network services to meet the information requirements of the users. So, its place is important in arts and science college libraries. The network service includes INFLIBNET, DELNET, CALIBNET, MALIBNET and MYLIBNET. It offers e-resources such as e-books, e-journals to the

subscribers. The students, scholars, researchers and faculties use these network services for higher education, research and project. But, the network service is not available in all arts and science college libraries in the study area. So, the study finds out the views of respondents about network service in the select libraries in the study area.

#### **4.18. ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOGUE (OPAC) SERVICE**

The Online Public Access Catalogue service is found in all automated college libraries. Such service is also provided in arts and college libraries. It helps the users to locate the required information without wasting time and energy. In fact, the users can search the information using author, subject, title, call number and rack number. Thus, it serves as a guide for the easy location of required information among the mass collections. It is seen that some college libraries have such service facilities, while others do not have so. Hence, the study analyses the views of respondents about OPAC service in the study area.

#### **4.19. HYPOTHESES TESTING**

This study has been carried out with certain hypotheses. The acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses depends on testing.

##### **Hypothesis – 1**

There is a lack of facilities in Arts and Science college libraries. There is a lack of library facilities in Arts and Science colleges in Kanyakumari District. Out of the twenty two Arts and Science college libraries, 36.36 percent lack in separate building, 68.18 percent in separate reading room, 72.73 percent in reference section, 86.36 percent in periodical section, 50 percent in vacation services, 72.27 percent in photocopying facility, 81.82 percent in inter-library loan, 54.55 percent in library orientation, 59.09 percent in infrastructures, 68.18 percent in property counter, 54.55 percent in notice board, 68.18 percent in suggestion box, 77.27 percent in drinking water, 95.45 percent in library toilet. Thus, the second hypothesis is accepted in the study because most of the arts and science college libraries do not have proper library facilities.

##### **Hypothesis-2**

Arts and Science Colleges have poor information communication technology.

Among the twenty two libraries, 45.45 percent do not have library automation, 50 percent have no internet connections, 63.64 percent do not have network facility, 72.73 percent lack in digital library, 81.82 percent do not have institutional repository and 86.36 percent lack in

security system. It shows that more than sixty percent of arts and science libraries lack in information communication technology. Hence, this hypothesis is accepted in the study.

### **Hypothesis -3**

Information sources are not satisfactory in many colleges.

The study proves that information sources not satisfactory in arts and science college libraries. It is seen that among the libraries, 40.90 percent are poor in reference book collection, 59.09 percent in international journals and magazines, 54.54 percent in dissertation/ theses, 54.54 percent in climate map, 50 percent in resource map, 45.45 in road atlases, 72.73 percent in bound volume of news papers, 68.18 percent in laptop, 54.54 percent in server machine and client work stations, 54.54 percent in e-journals, 63.63 percent in online databases, 50 percent in internet connection, 63.64 percent in network link, 54.55 percent in library automation, 63.64 percent in printer, 72.73 percent in scanner, 86.37 percent in web camera, 86.37 percent in LCD Projector, 68.18 percent UPS 77.27 percent in photocopying machines. The overall study reveals that about 64 percent arts and science college libraries have poor information sources in all aspects in the study area. Therefore, this hypothesis is proved and accepted in the study area. Therefore, this hypothesis is proved and accepted in the study.

### **Hypothesis-4**

Information services are not satisfactory in the study area.

According to the study, among the arts and science college libraries in the study area, 37.50 percent are poor in general book circulation, 43 percent in text book circulation 58.25 percent in reference book collection, 53.75 percent in international journals, 61.25 percent in research reports, 56.75 percent in new arrivals display, 78.75 percent in current awareness service, 88.50 percent in SDI service, 55.25 percent in reprographic service, 88 percent in translation service, 55 percent in reservation service, 59.25 percent in book bank service, 92.50 percent in inter-library loan service, 95 percent in indexing and abstracting service, 92.75 percent in bibliographic service, 96 percent in literature search, 57 percent in network service and 59.50 percent in OPAC service in the study area.

It is accepted that about 72 percent of the information services are poor in the arts and science college libraries. Consequently, this hypothesis is accepted in the study.



## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Information sources consist of both printed and non-printed materials. The arts and science college libraries have different information sources such as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, research reports, maps, atlases, bound volume of printed documents, bound volume of previous question papers, computers, e-resources, internet, library network, library automation, storage devices and peripherals. It is seen that these information sources are not available in all arts and science college libraries in the study area. So, the librarians of such colleges have different opinions about information sources. In fact, some librarians found the library resources good and satisfactory, whereas others found it poor. Moreover, they reveal the availability or non-availability of information sources and modern technology. The lack of information sources affects the information services and information use pattern in the study area. Hence, an attempt is made in the study to find out the views of librarians about information sources and identify the number of arts and science college which do not have information sources and modern technology.

The library become a place of attraction for all lovers of knowledge and academics, thus attracting all types of patron to the library. Government will be more interested and willing to invest more resources in the development of libraries. Students having mastered the study skills will be able to continue in personal self development long after graduating from school. The students are better equipped to maximize the use of library resources and access relevant information more effectively. It also protects students from, undue exposure to the ugly challenges brought about by underachievement such as inferiority complex, feeling of a failure and inadequacy, lack of confidence among other things.

Libraries, many of their resources and services and the information experts who work in the libraries appear to be increasingly less visible in a universe of abundant information but without data we could not say with any certainty how extensive this apparent shift has become.

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