RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFILE AND LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF E-RESOURCE AMONG POST GRADUATE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out at B. A. College of Agriculture, Anand and sample of 60 PG students was selected randomly. Response of students was taken by personal interview schedule. The result revealed that 66.67 per cent students are above 23 years age, 58.33 per cent are M.Sc. students, 86.66 per cent students are first class and above (6.90 OGPA), 66.67 per cent students native is urban, 41.66 per cent of PG students have fathers education up to primary level, 53.33 per cent of students have family income of up to 1,00,000 rupees, 46.66 per cent have joint family, 58.33 per cent of the PG students have more than 6 members in their family, all PG students have knowledge of three language, 75.00 per cent of PG students to their habit of information collection is medium to high, 31.66 per cent PG students have experience of computer use for the last 2 years, 75 per cent of PG students possess their own computer, 63.37 per cent PG students have not received any training on computer application usage. The result revealed that majority (91.66 per cent) of respondent have got awareness about power point presentation. Relationship of the independent variables viz., education of father, family income, members in the family had negative and significant correlation with profile and level of awareness of e-resource and education, academic performance,knowledge of different languages, habit of information collection, frequency of computer use, possession of computer, training taken on computer application had positive and significant correlation with level of awareness of e-resources,while total experience of computer use in yearhad highly significant correlation with profile and level of awareness of e-resource.

Keywords **:** *awareness, e-resource, computer use, knowledge*

INTRODUCTION

The familiarity and use of electronic information resources in the libraries for rapid development is necessary and important. Recent advances in the field of information technology contribute significantly to improve the services of libraries. E-Resources usually consist of e-books, e-Journals, articles, newspaper, thesis, dissertation, databases and CD-ROMs, which are likely to be the alternative to the print media. Emerald, Ebsco, Scopus are some of the examples of online databases. All updated information is published in these e-resources. The electronic resources are systems in which information is stored electronically and made accessible through electronic systems and computer networks.These resources include CD-ROMs, Online-Databases, E-journals, E-books, Internet ressources etc. Multiple accenses speed, richer in content, reuse, timeliness, anywhere access is some of the features of e-resources.The aim of this study is to identify how electronic information resources are utilized by academic library users and specific trends that can be seen among faculties and students. Further the study also examines the use pattern, acceptance, perceived importance and satisfaction on electronic resources over print resources.

Now-a-days libraries are not only seen with printed document and non-print document but also with computers. In recent years, universities have started paying greater attention to research.Faculty members are also required to do research themselves, take on more postgraduate students, and are assessed based on the outputs of their research. This has led to researchers making greater demands for access to information and on the quality of information provided. Access to information through Internet has changed the role of libraries. Libraries now have both printed document as well as electronic information resources in their collection. The electronic documents can be stored, accessed, and delivered as and when required; therefore the services of libraries are not confined within the four walls but are integrated into local, regional, national, and international networks. It is common knowledge that virtually all scholarly and academic

journals, electronic databases, online library catalogues, grey literature and other relevant scholarly materials in all fields of knowledge are now accessible on the internet.

OBJECTIVES

(a) To study the profile of PG students

(b) To study the level of awareness of e-resource among PG students

(c) To study the relationship between profile and level of awareness of e-resource among PG students

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand, Gujarat. Total 60 post graduate students of BACA were selected as respondents by random sample method. The data was collected by personal interview. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. The data so collected were classified, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in order to make the findings meaningful. The statistical measures such as percentage, mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of correlation were used in the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The outcome of the study has been presented here after applying appropriate statistical analysis. The results have been described under the following sub heads in the light of the objectives of the study.

Profile of the respondents

The data regarding profile of respondents were analyzed and presented in the following table.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their Profile   n = 60

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
I	**Age**		
1	Up to 23 Years	20	33.33
2	Above 23 Years	40	66.67
II	**Education**		
1	M.Sc.	35	58.33
2	Ph.D.	25	41.67
III	**Academic Performance**		
1	First class & above (Above 6.90 OGPA)	52	86.66
2	Second class (6.00 to 6.89 OGPA)	08	13.67
3	Pass class (Below 6.00 OGPA)	00	00.00

IV	**Native**		
1	Urban	20	33.33
2	Rural	40	66.67
V	**Education of father**		
1	Illiterate	00	00.00
2	Up to Primary	25	41.66
3	Up to Secondary level	15	25.00
4	Up to HSC level	12	20.00
5	Graduate level	08	13.33
VI	**Family Income (₹)**		
1	Up to 1,00,000	32	53.33
2	1,00,001 to 2,00,000	08	13.33
3	2,00,000 to 3,00,000	07	11.66
4	3,00,000 to 4,00,000	05	03.33
5	4,00,000 to 5,00,000	04	06.66
6	Above 5,00,000	04	06.66
VII	**Type of Family**		
1	Nuclear	32	33.33
2	Joint	28	46.66
VIII	**Members of family**		
1	< 4	10	16.66
2	4 to 6	15	22.72
3	More than 6	35	58.33
IX	**Knowledge of different languages**		
1	One language	00	00.00
2	Two language	00	00.00
3	Three language	60	100.00
4	More than three language	00	00.00
X	**Habit of information collection (Score)**		
1	Very low (< 12)	01	01.66
2	Low (13 to 19)	06	10.00
3	Medium (20 to 26)	22	36.66
4	High(27 to 33)	23	38.33
5	Very high (>35)	08	13.33
XI	**Experience of computer use**		
1	No experience	00	00.00
2	Up to last 1 year	03	05.00
3	Last 2 year	19	31.66
4	Last 3 year	21	35.00
5	More than 3 year	17	28.33
XII	**Possession of computer use**		
1	Own computer	45	75.00
2	No own computer	15	25.00
XIII	**Training taken on computer application**		
1	Training taken	22	36.66
2	No training taken	38	63.37

It is clear from the data in the table 1 indicated that two-third (66.67 per cent) of the students were above 23 years age, followed by 33.33 per cent students are up to 23 years age. More than one-half (58.33 per cent) of the M.Sc. students and 41.67 per cent are Ph.D. students. Majority (86.66 per cent) of students were found in first class and above (6.90

OGPA), followed by 13.67 per cent of the students were found in second class. Two-third (66.67 per cent) of the students belonged to urban native and 33.33 per cent of the students belonged to rural native. 41.66 per cent of the students having father's education up to primary, followed by 25.00 per cent of up to secondary level, 20.00 per cent of up to HSC level and 13.33 per cent of students having fathers education of graduate level. Slightly more than one-half (53.33per cent) of the students had family income up to ₹ 1,00,000, followed by same as 06.66 per cent had ₹ 4,00,000 to 5,00,000 and above ₹ 5,00,000 and only 03.33 per cent of students had family income ₹ 3,00,000 to 4,00,000. Slightly less than one-half (46.66 per cent) of students had joint type of family and 33.33 per cent of students had nuclear type of family. 58.33 per cent of the students had their family member more than 6, followed by 22.72 per cent of the students of their family member 4 to 6. 100 per cent of students were knowledge of three languages. 75.00 per cent of students having their habit of information collection is medium to high. 35.00 per cent of the students had their experience of computer use in last 3 years, followed by 31.66 per cent of the students had their experience of computer use in last 2 years. Three-fourth (75.00 per cent) of students had their possession of computer is own and 25.00 per cent of the students had their possession of computer is not own. Less than two-third (63.37 per cent) of students had not training taken on computer applicationand 36.66 per cent of students had training taken on computer application.

Level of awareness of e-resource

Table 2: Distribution of the post graduate Students according to their Level of awareness of e-resource　　　　**n = 60**

Sr. No.	Statement	Yes		No	
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
1	Awareness about e-resources	52	86.66	10	16.66
2	Awareness about Websites	50	83.33	05	08.33
3	Awareness about e-journals	40	66.66	07	11.66
4	Awareness about e-books	42	70.00	08	13.33
5	Awareness about e-newspaper	38	63.33	04	06.66
6	Awareness about e-reprint	10	16.66	02	03.33
7	Awareness about ETD's	08	13.33	05	08.33
8	Awareness about e-patents	10	16.66	04	06.66
9	Awareness about e-magazines	45	75.00	05	08.33
10	Awareness about CD/DVD	25	41.66	04	06.66
11	Awareness about pen drive	35	58.33	03	05.00
12	Awareness about portable computer databases	45	75.00	02	03.33
13	Awareness about Offline references management	48	80.00	05	08.33
14	Awareness about power point presentation	55	91.66	08	13.33

Table 2 clearly indicates that majority (91.66 per cent) of the students have awareness about power point presentation, followed by 86.66, 83.33, 80.00, 75.00, 75.00, 70.00, 66.66, 63.33, 58.33, 41.66, 16.66, 16.66 and 13.33 per cent of the students have awareness about e-resources, Websites, Offline references management, portable computer databases, e-magazines, e-books, e-journals, e-newspaper, Pen drive, CD/DVD, e-patents, e-reprint and ETD's(electronic theses dissertation), respectively.

Relationshipbetween profile and level of awareness of e-resource among post graduate students

Table 3: Relationship between profile and level of awareness of e-resource   n=60

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Correlation coefficient ('r' value)
X_1	Age	0.204 NS
X_2	Education	0.259*
X_3	Academic performance	0.309*
X_4	Native	0.014 NS
X_5	Education of Father	-0.042 NS
X_6	Family income	-0.140 NS
X_7	Type of family	0.080 NS
X_8	Members of family	-0.017 NS
X_9	Knowledge of different languages	0.255*
X_{10}	Habit of information collection	0.256*
X_{11}	Total experience of computer use(in years)	0.454**
X_{12}	Frequency of computer use	0.299*
X_{13}	Possession of computer	0.299*
X_{14}	Training taken on computer applications	0.277*

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability
** Significant at 0.01 level of probability
NS= Non Significant

It is clear from the data in the table 3 indicated thateducation of father, family income, members in the family had negative and significant correlation with profile and level of awareness of e-resource, whereas age, education, native, knowledge of different languages, habit of information collection, total experience of computer use in year, frequency of computer use and possession of computer had positive and significant correlation with level of awareness of e-resources. Academic performance, type of family and member of family had negative and non-significant relationship with level of awareness of e-resources.

CONCLUSION

In the fast-emerging and ever-growing information explosion it is very difficult to retrieve particular information without wasting time.The present study was carried out to know the Level of Awareness of e - Resource and Extent of Utilization of e – Resource. The study revealed that the independent variables viz., education of father, family income, members in the family had negative and significant correlation with profile and level of awareness of e-resource, whereas age, education, native, knowledge of different languages, habit of information collection, total experience of computer use in year, frequency of computer use, possession of computer and training taken on computer applications had positive and significant correlation with level of awareness of e-resources.

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