Use of E-Resources by the P.G. Students and Researcher Scholars of Arts Faculty, Rani Durgavati vishwavidyalaya Jabalpur, M.P.: A study

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Abstract: - The aim of the study is to explore the use of e-resources by P.G. Students and research scholars M.Phil and Ph.D. (Male/Female) in the Faculty of Arts at RDVV University Jabalpur. A total of 150 questionnaires were distributed among the respondents of the departments, of which 136 were returned. The results showed that 90.66% of the respondents used the Internet for educational and research purposes, and Google was the most preferred search engine for most of the respondents. The study showed that Internet resources were used most frequently among arts faculty respondent's e-resources. The analysis also reveals that most of the departments are not providing adequate facilities for the use of e-resources.

Key Words: — *E-Resources, Search Engines, Faculty of Arts, RDVV, Jabalpur.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Electronic information is the most powerful. It is a very important source for human beings to live a wealthy life on earth. It conveys messages from place to place. The requirements for electronic information may be different. The purpose of electronic information may also be varied, such as gaining knowledge by reading new areas of study, preparing for exams, taking notes, etc. Electronic information seeking behavior starts in one's mind for the needs of some electronic information that they do not know. Also, when it will be available and who you should contact to obtain electronic information. It all varies from person to person, but in general, first look for help from friends and then official sources like the Electronic Information Desk, Electronic Resources of the Library, etc. One can find electronic information from electronic resources, such as a library, in the case of research scholars and faculty.

Electronic information seeking is one of the important activities among research scholars and faculty members for not only pieces of electronic information but also textbooks, reference books, audio, video, etc. from anywhere in the world. It also enables scholars and academic institutions to disseminate information to a wider audience around the globe through having websites and a way to search for them and organize the output. Today, electronic resources have become an invaluable tool for teaching, learning, and research. Electronic resources provide a wide variety of services that can help researchers in their quest for knowledge. Research is a very socially-oriented activity, and IT improves the way in which research is conducted. While the internet was largely developed by and for the research community, researchers have enthusiastically used its basic capabilities to provide electronic resources for researchers. The present study is also focused on the use of electronic resources by the research scholars at Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

By Ganesh P (2021) "Use of Electronic Resources by Research Scholars and PG Students of SRMIST-Chennai" This paper seeks to investigate topics such as the usage of electronic resources, their awareness among users, and the places where users access these e-resources and issues while

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using them. In the 2019-20 academic years at SRMIST, Chennai, a survey was conducted. A total of 150 users were chosen from research scholars and PG students, and their responses were collected using a questionnaire. The findings show that users were aware of the available e-resource, and the awareness about e-resources encourages users to use such resources to the maximum. The users are using e-resources at Library, department, Lab, and hostels to access the information. They were satisfied with the e-resources available at SRMIST.

Sethuramasamy and Sivakami (2018) examined the present status of knowledge about the available electronic resources and use of digital resources at engineering colleges in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin districts. It was observed that the usage level is still inadequate among the U.G. students and that a lack of funds and I.C.T. infrastructure are the barriers.

Sohail and Andleeb Alvi (2014) conducted a web resources study at Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.Data obtained by the questionnaire method. The findings show that 100 % of the students were aware of web resources and mostly used them. Most medical students use web resources to develop knowledge and collect information. Students consider web resources to be accurate. It was reported that the medical students of about 63.04 percent take assistance from friends for accessing electronic resources.

Khayyum Baba et al. (2014) analyzed the use of e-resources at Maulana Azad National Urdu University, India. The findings show that significant numbers of respondents are using electronic resources for research. The majority of the respondents use e-journals, and few users aware of Techfoucz CD/DVD services. They suggest that Techfocuz CD/DVD mirror server must be initiated and given assistance to the users. It was also recommended that the library provide orientation workshops and ongoing seminars for staff and students to train them in using electronic resources to obtain value from these resources.

Madhusudan (2010) in his article titled "Use of electronic resources by Research scholars of Kurukshetra University" concluded that electronic resources had become an integral part of information needs of research scholars there. Further, he found that e-resources can be good substitute for conventional resources, if the access is fast, and more computer terminals are installed to provide fast access to e-resources.

Kumar and Shukla (2009) in their study titled "Use of Internet

among the research scholars of the faculty of science, University of Allahabad: A case study" it shows that a majority of the research scholars mainly use the Internet for research purpose and the least number of research scholars use the Internet for entertainment purposes. E-journals are the most preferred resources used by all the research scholars. It is followed by the use of e-articles. All the research scholars browse the desired information from the Internet by using the search engine and Google is the most favorite search engine. It has been showed that only 38.33% respondents fully satisfied with the Internet services, 31.67% partially satisfied and 30% least satisfied.

III. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are to analyses the use of e-resources by the P.G. student's and research scholars of RDVV, Jabalpur.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To find out the use and awareness of e-resources among the P.G. students and research scholars.
- To study the level of satisfaction and availability of e-resources.
- To find out a suitable place for access to e-resources.
- To determine the most preferred e-resources among the P.G. students and research scholars for research work.
- To know the purpose of using the e-resources.
- To find out the barriers and problems faced by the users while accessing e-resources.
- To suggest suitable recommendations to improve facilities and services related to the use of e-resources.

3.1 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is very limited in which the Faculty of Arts of the University. The P.G. students are research scholars of M.Phil. and Ph.D. and are selected from Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur, to learn about the use of e-resources in their research work. With 48 P.G. students, the total number of research scholars is 68 (M.Phil.) and 20 (Ph.D.). Thus, a total of 136 have been objectively selected as a sample for the study.

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3.2 Research Methodology

A survey method has been adopted for this study. A well-structured questionnaire was designed and used to collect primary data. Therefore, a suitable sampling method has been used. 150 questionnaires were disseminated in the Faculty of Arts at Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur. 136 questionnaires were returned and based on the returned questionnaire inputs for this study, the data in an excel sheet was then analysed according to different approaches and presented in tabular form as well as described.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected was analyzed, interpreted, and the same is presented in the following tables:

Table.1. No of Respondents Response rate

S.no	Respondents	Response rate	%
1.	P.G. students	48	35.29%
2.	M.phil	68	50%
3.	Ph.D.	20	14.70%
Total		136	100%

The study shows the response rate of P.G. students and research scholars. Based on 136 respondents out of 150 distributed questionnaires, the highest 50% was obtained from MPhil students, 35.29% from P.G. students, and the lowest, 14.70%, from Ph.D. scholars.

Table.2. Category-wise Response

S.no.	P.G. students		M.phil		Ph.D.	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Male	10	7.35%	43	31.61%	11	8.08%
Female	38	27.94%	25	18.38%	9	6.61%
Total	48		68		20	

The personal details section of the questionnaire (136) provides information about the gender and other details of the questionnaire.

Table 1 shows that among those who have access to e-resources available through a library for various purposes, the highest number of e-resources was used by M.Phil scholars (male) at 31.61 percent, and P.G. students' attendance was 27.94 percent by women, and P.G. students (male) made up 7.35% of the population, out of which 18.38% of M.Phil was female. 8.08% of Ph.D. males and 6.61% of female researchers were present.

Table.3. Department-wise Distribution of Respondents

Department	P.G. students				M.phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
History	4	2.94%	9	6.61%	13	9.55%	6	4.41%	5	3.67%	2	1.47%
Political science	-	-	5	3.67%	10	7.35%	2	1.47%	1	0.73	-	
Geography	-	-	7	5.14%	-	-	5	3.67%	3	2.20%	-	-
Economics	3	2.20	5	3.67%	8	5.88%	4	2.94%	2	1.47%	-	-
Sociology	3	2.20	12	8.82%	12	8.87%	8				7	5.14%
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

Based on the study, 136 respondents were obtained using the questionnaire system from the Department of Arts, department-wise study history, postgraduate male students 4 (2.94%), female students 9 (6.61%), and research student MPhil males 13 (9.55%) and the same female scholars, 6 (4.41%). Ph.D. male research students were 5 (3.61%) and female research scholars were 2 (1.47%). In political science, as in other subjects also, PG male students are not, while female students are 5. (3.67%), male research scholars are MPhil (10.73%), and female scholars are 2 (1.47%). Ph.D. male research scholars are 1 (0.73%). In Geography, postgraduate female students scored 7 (5.14%), research scholar MPhil female scholars.

accounted for 5 (3.67%), and Ph.D. research scholar males scored 3 (2.2%). In economics, postgraduate male students accounted for 3 (2.20%), female students accounted for 5. (3.67%), MPhil male research students accounted for 8 (5.88%), female scholars for 4 (2.94%), and Ph.D. research students for 2 (1.47%). In Sociology, PG students were 3 (2.20%), female students were 12 (8.82%), research student MPhil students were 12 (8.8%), and female scholars were 8 (5.88%). The number of Ph.D. female researchers is 7(5.14%).

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Table.4. Computer literacy is important to use electronic resources

Options	P.G. students				M.phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%								
Disagree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strongly agree	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
Strongly Disagree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

From the above table, it is inferred that a maximum of 100% of the respondents strongly agree with this P.G. Students (male/female) obtained a full mark, M.Phil. (male/female) obtained a full mark, and Ph.D. (male/female) got full marks. Computer literacy is the key to the effective use of electronic resources.

Table.5. web search engine does you use

Options	P.G. students				M.phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Google	10	100%	35	92%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
Google scholar	-	-	3	7.89%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yahoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ask	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

It is known from the above table that P.G. students and M.phil/Ph.D. research scholars, male and female, use 100% of the Google search engine. 92% of P.G. women preferred Google search engines, while 7.89% preferred Google Scholar. P.G. students and researchers in the Faculty of Arts prefer Google as their preferred search engine.

Table.6. Purpose for using/browsing internet websites

Options	PG students				M.phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Study purpose	6	60%	21	55.26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Networking	2	20%	5	13.15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
updating subject knowledge	-	-	9	21.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research work	2	20%	3	34.21%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
Email finding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

Use of e-resources Respondents use the internet as an e-resource for regular study and getting information in their field, with 60% of men and 55.26% of women postgraduates using it for study purposes. Among the remaining PG students, social networking is used by 20% of males and 13.15% of females. 20% of males and 34.21% of P.G. e-resources are used in women's research work. The same scholars have done M.Phil and Ph.D. (male and female) Internet browsing. 100% of the Internet is used in research work.

Table.7. access the electronic resource

Options	P.G. students				M.phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Central library	6	60%	28	73%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
Department	4	40%	4	10.52%								
At home			6	15.78%								
browsing center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

In the above table, most of the respondents use electronic resources in their university to access those e-resources on which they have P.G. Male students' use of 60% (percentage) and females' 73% use of the central library, 40% of P.G. students, and 10.52% of women use it in the department. The remaining 15% of P.G. women access e-resources from home. And M.Phil and Ph.D. 100% of the e-resources used by male and female scholars are from the Central Library.

Table.8. Type of e-resources used

Options	P.G. students				M.phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
E-Books	3	30%			4	9.30%						
E- Journals	7	70%	31	81.57%	20	46.51%	16	64%	5	45.45%	2	22.2%
E-Thesis/ Dissertation					19	44.18%	9	36%	6	54.54%	7	77.7%
Online Database			7	18.42%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

Studies show that 30% of P.G. students use e-resources for e-books. 70% use e-magazines and 81.57% of women access e-resources for e-magazines, of which only 18.42% use online databases.

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None of them like to use e-thesis or e-essay. In terms of M.Phil.

male respondents, e-books made up of 9.30%, e-journals (46.51%), and e-thesis/dissertation (44.18%) preferred to use e-resources. 64% of them prefer to use e-resources for female e-journals. 36% of female respondents prefer to use e-thesis or dissertation e-resources. Ph.D. In the case of male respondents, 45.45% of the respondents use e-journals. 54.54% prefer to use e-thesis/dissertation and 22.22% of female respondents use e-journals. 77.77% prefer to use an e-thesis or dissertation.

Table.9. E-resources accessed by users

Options	P.G. students				M. Phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Full text	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
Abstract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bibliography	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full text	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

The table shows that 100% of the respondents use full-text e-resources as accessed by P.G. students (male and female) and M.Phil/Ph.D. scholars (male and female).

Table.10. Use of internet/website /electronic resources you prefer to

Options	P.G. students				M. Phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Download in storage device	6	60%			43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
On computer screen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reading	4	40%	38	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Takes print out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

Respondents were asked to describe how they used the e-resource material. According to the analysis, P.G. male students 60% of the downloads in the storage device, while P.G. female students Reading 100%.

The remaining 40% of P.G. male student's use reading and 100% download of the e-resources storage device is used by M.Phil/Ph.D. (male or female) scholars.

Table.11. Access of information through Network/ Consortia

Options	P.G. students				M. Phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
UGC-INFONET	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
UGC-DAE-Consortium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIBNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

Opinions were also sought from the respondents regarding access to information through networks and consortia by P.G. (male/female) students and researchers (male/female). The questionnaire mentions RDVV University, Jabalpur library network. It is found from table no. 11 that the respondents mostly used 100% UGC-INFLIBNET.

Table.12. you use E-Resources/Digital Library Consortium within your University library

Options	P.G. students				M. Phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Daily	10	100%	28	73.68%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
Weekly			10	26.31%								
Bi-weekly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

The feedback given in the above table shows that the maximum number of respondents using daily e-resources Postgraduate male students responded 100% to daily access to e-resources, 73.68% of P.G. female students responded, the remaining 26.31% of female students responded weekly, and M.Phil/Ph.D. (male and female) scholars responded 100% to daily use.

Table.13. Time spend to E- Resources/Digital Library Consortium in your University library

Options	P.G. students				M. Phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
1 hour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1-6 hours	10	100%	38	100%	37	86%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
7-12 hours					6	13.95%						
13-18 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

The analysis given in the table shows that the total PG (male and female) students and scholars with M.Phil or Ph.D. Nearly half (100%) of the (male and female) population have been using the e-resource library consortium for 1-6 hours. 7–12 hours using scholars, and 13.95% M. Phil (male).

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Table.14. E-resources have an impact on current research studies

Options	P.G. students				M. Phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%								
Disagree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strongly agree	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%
Strongly Disagree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

The above table shows the level of e-resources has an impact on current research studies. P.G. students (male/female) and M. Phil /Ph.D. research scholars (male/female) strongly agree with current research.

Table.15. Problems Regarded to e-resources for Research Work

Options	P.G. students				M. Phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Technical	3	30%	13	34.21%	13	30.23%	10	40%	4	36.36%		
Language	1	10%	4	10.52%	8	18.60%						
Network	6	60%	20	52.63%	22	51.16%	15	60%	7	63.63%	9	100%
All the above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None of these	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

The table shows that out of 136 respondents, P.G. students (male) appeared in 30% of technical, 10% of language, and 60% of network-related problems, followed by P.G. students (female) in 34.21% of technical, 10.52% in language, and 52.63% in network-related problems. The Research Scholar M. Phil/Ph.D. (male/female) was seen as the biggest problem in the network.

Table.16. Suggestion for the improvement of E-Resources/ Digital Library Consortium in your University Library

Options	P.G. students				M. Phil				Ph.D.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%	Resp.	%
Develop adequate e-journal Collection	1	10%	9	23.68%	17	36.17%	9	36%	5	45.45%	6	66.66%
E-resources Training Program	3	30%	5	13.15%	9	19.14%	7	28%	4	36.36%	3	33.33%
Training Program for relevant information/ website	2	20%	11	28.94%	8	17.00%	3	12%	3	27.27%	-	-
More No. of Internet Terminal in library	2	20%	10	26.31%	3	6.38%	6	24%	-	-	-	-
User Education Program	2	20%	-	-	6	12.76%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100%	38	100%	43	100%	25	100%	11	100%	9	100%

After a thorough analysis of access and use of e-resources, improving e-resource infrastructure, promoting library resources, and developing an adequate e-journal collection, P.G. Students 10% male 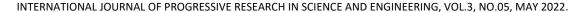and 23.68% female and 36.17 male, 36 M. phil female, Ph.D. 45.45% of men and 66.66% of women gave their suggestions for improving the e-resource infrastructure. PG E-resource training programmed for students 30% male and 13.15% female, M. Phil, 19.14% male, 28% female, Ph.D. Relevant information/website training programmed for 36.36% male and 33.30% female, P.G. The students suggest 20% male and 28.94% female, and for M. Phil, 17.00% male and 12% female. There are more Internet terminals in the library for P.G. students than 20% are male and 26.31% female. M. Phil 6.38 00% male, 24% female, User Education Program P.G. Students 20% male, M. Phil 12.76% male, gave their suggestions for improving the e-resource infrastructure.

V. CONCLUSION

In this information age, Rani Durgavati University uses electronic information resources and service tools in day-to-day library operations to effectively serve the patrons of the library. The present study was conducted by students and researchers from the Faculty of Arts, Rani Durgavati University, to assess the impact of access to well-established, useful materials and e-resources. Hence, it is necessary for Rani Durgavati University to start regular training programmes and seminars at fixed intervals. The emergence of electronic information sources has provided vast opportunities for researchers and students to meet their information needs. Electronic sources have become an alternative tool to print media. Educational institutions should be equipped with the necessary e-resources so that their users can carry out their educational endeavors. It is suggested that the University Library be an integral part of the skill development of research scholars and students in the Faculty of Arts. Research students and professionals alike will need information to upgrade their skills and knowledge, and this will require virtually immutable e-resources in the library. These recommendations are meant to enable sustainable growth and development in the coming decades.

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