A Study on College Library Websites as Resource Centre with Reference to Arts and Science Colleges in Tamil Nadu.

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Abstract

This paper investigates the availability of college websites, library websites and availability of online resources in library sites. The study is confined to link college library websites and e-resources of Arts and Science College libraries in Tamilnadu. This study is limited to 297 colleges from 32 districts, which has been taken by the investigator for this study. The analysis of 260 colleges revealed 174 colleges are holding library webpage and rest 86 colleges does not hold webpage for their library. The researcher observed that there is a significant difference exist between the provision of college websites and library websites among Government and self-financing colleges, the awareness library facilities by self-financing college students are better than Government college students, this could be due to lack of promotional activity, which need to be concentrated.

Keywords

Internet , Resources, Library webpage
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1. Introduction

Libraries form a vital part of the world's system of education and information storage and retrieval process. As the World Wide Web becomes a global tool of resources, while libraries have a great role in contributing much valuable information through their websites. Since libraries are shifting their role from custodians of traditional information resources to providers of access-based digital information resources, the library websites have assumed importance. Computer literacy has increased the significance of e-learning. This has a significant impact on resource sharing and access to information. The Arts and science colleges are enhancing the research and qualities of digital presence through dynamic websites and online systems, including e-resources. The college website and college library web page are also gradually and using the web technologies. However the use and relevance of library websites, the e-resources and web enabled information services need to be examined, for its impact among the user community. This paper pulls out the issue and provided the solution for the same.

2. Review of Literature

Sara and Adriano (2011) analysed the popularization of the Web which has given rise to new services every day, demanding mechanisms to ensure the credibility of these services. The obtained results were very good, showing representative gains, when compared to a baseline and also to a known state-of-the-art approach. The results show that the credibility framework can be used to enforce trust to users of services on the Web.Kannappanavar and Biradar (2011) analysed the various aspects of the credibility of Dental College websites in Karnataka. It is found that results from previous study were correlated in this study. The result represents the extent and the level of credibility possessed by the Dental College websites in Karnataka.

An analysis of the credibility of Engineering College Web sites affiliated to Anna University, Tirunelveli was reported by Jeyshankar, Ramesh Babu and Nageswara Rao (2010). The authors analysed the various aspects of the credibility of Engineering Colleges' web sites in Tamil Nadu. A total of 52 Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu. The analysis of the data represents the extent and the level of credibility possessed by the university web sites in Tamil Nadu. An analysis of the credibility of university web sites in Tamil Nadu was reported by

Ramesh Babu, Narendra Kumar and Gopalakrishnan (2009). The authors analysed the various aspects of the credibility of university web sites in Tamil Nadu. A total of 43 universities in Tamil Nadu were considered which includes 17 affiliating, 21 private and 5 unitary universities. The analysis of the data represents the extent and the level of credibility possessed by the university web sites in Tamil Nadu.Nageswara Rao, Narendra Kumar and Ramesh Babu (2009) analysed various credibility factors of 72 autonomous college web sites in Tamil Nadu. Narendra Kumar, Nageswara Rao and Ramesh Babu[10] examined the credibility factors of thirty state owned Agricultural University web sites in India. The analysis of the data reveals the extent of credibility of state Agricultural University web sites in India.

3. Methodology

Research methodology is defined as 'a planned sequence of the entire process involved in conducting a research'. Based on the mentioned statement this chapter presents the objectives, hypotheses, methodology, and source of data collection, statement of the problem, sample size, sample of colleges taken for the study, data collection, frame work of analysis, statistical tools used and limitations of the study.

4. Sources of Data Collection

The Data collection has been done by the researcher by visiting web pages of the colleges taken for the study and collected data about library web pages and web Link to the e-resources. The sample of the colleges are selected by adopting random sampling method. Researcher has also collected the sample from district wise Colleges, which are grouped under four types of Colleges namely, Government Colleges, Private Colleges, Self-Finance Colleges and Aided Colleges. Researcher has also collected the list of E-Resources and links available in the library websites, which will be the by-product of the study. The samples of the colleges are selected by adopting random sampling method; such selected samples of 297 colleges are listed below:

Table 1: District wise Colleges taken for study

S.No	Districts	No. of Colleges
1	Ariyalur	5
2	Chennai	10
3	Coimbatore	10
4	Cuddalore	10
5	Dharmapuri	10
6	Dindigul	10
7	Erode	10
8	Kanchipuram	10
9	Kanyakumari	10
10	Karur	10
11	Krishnagiri	7
12	Madurai	10
13	Nagappattinam	10
14	Namakkal	10
15	Nilgiris	4
16	Perambalur	6
17	Pudukkottai	10
18	Ramanathapuram	10
19	Salem	10
20	Sivagangai	10
21	Thanjavur	10
22	Theni	7
23	Tiruvallur	10
24	Tiruvannamalai	10
25	Thiruvarur	8
26	Thoothukudi	10
27	Tiruchirappalli	10
28	Thirunelveli	10
29	Tiruppur	10
30	Vellore	10
31	Viluppuram	10
32	Virudhunagar	10
Total		297

4.1 Sample of Colleges District wise Representation

The above map shows the 32 districts of Tamilnadu. The samples of colleges were selected by adopting random sampling method. The numbers of colleges selected for the study in each district have been indicated in the map. There are around 600 Arts and Science colleges in Tamilnadu, the researcher has taken the sample of 10 colleges per dist, wherever the number of colleges are less than 10 all colleges of the district, have been taken as a sample for study that is which are 297 colleges spread all over in Tamilnadu.

5. Data Collection

The Data collection has been done by the researcher by visiting web pages of the colleges taken for the and web Link to the e-resources. The samples of the colleges are selected by adopting random sampling method.The Statistical tools were used to analyses the data in SPSS, which was used to derive by bar diagrams, and pie charts. Hypothesis of the study were validated using chi-square. The study is confined to link college library websites and e-resources of Arts and Science College libraries in Tamilnadu.This study is limited to 297 colleges from 32 districts, which has been taken by the investigator for this study. Among the 32 districts colleges study and the data collected about library web pages

6. Analysis and Interpretation

The analysis of data to make inferences and interpretations in a scientific manner by applying appropriate tools to help the researcher to derive findings and conclusions of the study made. This involves the, analyzes of the primary data collected through selected parameters that enable to tabulate the data and thus interpretations are inferred.

6.1 Analysis of Types of Libraries taken for Study

Table 2: Type of Colleges District wise taken for Study

S.No	Name of the District	Government	Aided	Self Finance	Autonomous	Total
1	Ariyalur	1	0	4	0	5
2	Chennai	2	0	3	5	10
3	Coimbatore	1	5	4	0	10
4	Cuddalore	2	1	7	0	10
5	Dharmapuri	1	0	9	0	10
6	Dindigul	1	2	7	0	10
7	Erode	0	3	7	0	10
8	Kanchipuram	0	3	7	0	10
9	Kanyakumari	0	3	5	2	10
10	Karur	2	0	8	0	10
11	Krishnagiri	2	0	5	0	7
12	Madurai	2	3	5	0	10
13	Nagappattinam	1	3	6	0	10
14	Namakkal	3	2	5	0	10
15	The Nilgiris	1	2	1	0	4
16	Perambalur	0	0	6	0	6
17	Pudukkottai	2	1	7	0	10
18	Ramanathapuram	3	1	6	0	10
19	Salem	3	2	5	0	10
20	Sivagangai	3	3	4	0	10
21	Thanjavur	2	2	6	0	10
22	Theni	0	3	4	0	7
23	Tiruvallur	2	1	7	0	10
24	Tiruvannamalai	2	0	8	0	10
25	Thiruvarur	2	0	6	0	8
26	Thoothukudi	0	5	5	0	10
27	Tiruchirappalli	2	3	5	0	10
28	Thirunelveli	1	4	5	0	10
29	Tiruppur	2	1	7	0	10
30	Vellore	1	3	6	0	10
31	Viluppuram	2	1	7	0	10
32	Virudhunagar	0	3	3	4	10
Total		46	60	180	11	297

Among the 297 colleges in 32 districts of Tamilnadu, the data has been taken from 46 Government colleges, 60 Aided colleges, 180 Self finance colleges and 11 Autonomous colleges. In between the categories, there are 26 districts having 10 colleges, one district having 8 colleges, two districts having each seven colleges, remaining three districts having each six, five and four colleges.

6.2 Analysis of College Websites

Table 3: College Websites District wise taken for Study

No	Name of the District	College Websites			
		Yes	Percent	No	Percent
1	Ariyalur	4	1.34	1	0.34
2	Chennai	10	3.36	0	0.0
3	Coimbatore	10	3.36	0	0.0
4	Cuddalore	7	2.35	3	1.01
5	Dharmapuri	9	3.03	1	0.34
6	Dindigul	8	2.69	2	0.67
7	Erode	9	3.03	1	0.0
8	Kanchipuram	9	3.03	1	0.34
9	Kanyakumari	9	3.03	1	0.34
10	Karur	6	2.02	4	1.35
11	Krishnagiri	5	1.68	2	0.67
12	Madurai	9	3.03	1	0.34
13	Nagappattinam	8	2.69	2	0.67
14	Namakkal	10	3.36	0	0.0
15	Nilgiris	4	1.35	0	0.0
16	Perambalur	6	2.02	0	0.0
17	Pudukkottai	9	3.03	1	0.34
18	Ramanathapuram	5	1.68	5	1.68
19	Salem	8	2.69	2	0.67
20	Sivagangai	9	3.03	1	0.34
21	Thanjavur	10	3.36	0	0.0
22	Theni	7	2.35	0	0.0
23	Tiruvallur	9	3.03	1	0.34
24	Tiruvannamalai	9	3.03	1	0.34
25	Thiruvarur	4	1.35	4	1.35
26	Thoothukudi	10	3.36	0	0.0
27	Tiruchirappalli	10	3.36	0	0.0
28	Thirunelveli	8	2.69	2	0.67
29	Tiruppur	10	3.36	0	0.0
30	Vellore	10	3.36	0	0.0
31	Viluppuram	9	3.03	1	0.34
32	Virudhunagar	10	3.36	0	0.0
	Total	260	87.44	37	12.14

The above table reveals that the collection of college websites, there are 260 (87.44%) of colleges are having websites, remaining 37 (12.14%) of colleges are not having their own websites. In between the categories there are 13 district colleges which are having 100% of their own websites. Ramanathapuram and Thiruvarur colleges are having fifty percent of their own websites and remaining fifty percent of the colleges are not having their own websites.

6.3 Analysis of Library Webpage

Table 3: Library Webpage

Library Webpage	Frequency
Yes	174
No	86
Total	260

The above table reveals that study indicates that out of 260 colleges 174 colleges are having separate Library Webpage and 86 colleges are not having their own Library Webpage. The analysis has been done using Chi-Square test, to prove the difference between availability of Library web pages, the result and interpretation has been given below.

Table 4: Difference between availability of Library WebPages

Test	Value	Df	Sig
Chi-square	29.785	1	< 0.001**

Ho: All the colleges do not include Library webpage in their WebPages.
H1: All the colleges provide separate webpage in their WebPages.

Since the chi-square value is 29.785 and the significant value is 0.001 which is less than 0.05 we reject the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis has been proved correct.

6.4 Analysis of Library Webpage Links

Table 5: Library Webpage Links

Library Webpage Links	Frequency
Yes	174
No	86
Total	260

Though 174 colleges having webpage links, the researcher had found there is no uniformity in fixing the links, some colleges listed library under departments, some under infrastructure, some under facilities, some under Science and Humanities, etc., Hence there is no uniformity in fixing the link for library webpage in the college websites. To prove the same researcher, had done Chi-square test on the data and provided the result, that Null Hypothesis has been proved.

Table 6: Difference among uniformity in providing the links to Library web pages

Test	Value	Df	Sig
Chi-square	21.062	1	< 0.001**

H_0: There is no uniformity in providing the links to Library web pages in the college websites
H_1: There is uniformity in providing the links to Library web pages in the college websites.

Since the chi-square value is 21.062 and in significant value is 0.001, which is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis has been proved correct and the alternative hypothesis has been rejected.

7. Findings and Suggestions of the Study

The study revealed that out of 297 colleges take for study 37 colleges have not even having their own website. Among the 297 colleges in 32 districts of Tamilnadu, the data has been taken from 46 Government colleges, 60 Aided colleges, 180 Self finance colleges and 11 Autonomous colleges. In between the categories, there are 26 districts having 10 colleges, one district having 8 colleges, two districts having each seven colleges, remaining three districts having each six, five and four colleges. The analysis of 260 colleges hold their own library websites revealed, that 174 colleges are having library webpage and 86 colleges does not have library webpage. The researcher observed that there is a significant difference exist between the provision of college websites and library websites among Government and self-financing colleges, the awareness library facilities by self-financing college students are better than Government college students, this could be due to lack of promotional activity, which need to be concentrated.

E-Resources, has become predominant in educational development, which forces all the educational institution to use internet extensively, same can be implemented, by way of user education and making the library webpage with the e-resources linked to common platform. It is recommended that the implementation should be mandatorily taken by management of Arts and Science colleges in Tamilnadu. The researcher had found inconsistency in the links provided for the library webpage, ie., some college library web pages are linked under infrastructure, some are under science and humanities, some are under departmental list, some are under facilities, etc. The researcher suggests to, fix the link to library webpage under facilities by way of promoting the information through library professionals.

8. CONCLUSION

Web based resources access and information services among the Tamilnadu colleges are encouraging at optimum use. The researcher observed that there is a significant difference exist between the provision of college websites and library websites among Government and self-financing colleges, the awareness library facilities by self-financing college students are better than Government college students, this could be due to lack of promotional activity, which need to be concentrated.

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