

Usage Of Subject Gateways On E- Resources Among Research Scholars In Tamilnadu Physical Education And Sports University, Chennai-A Study

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Abstract:-

Almost user has quick and specific information to their researches for studies. For this purposes subject wise gateways role is very important. It is also used to library professionals. This paper aims at the usage of subject gateways on E- resources among research scholars in Tamilnadu Physical Education and Sports University, Chennai for explore knowledge to researchers, users, etc. it's available E- recourses are life science world, TNPESU gateway, Academic info, Intute, About Dmoz, Infomine, Librarian Internet Index, Scout Report, Virtual Library and other Archives. This paper compare several differences with other subject information gateway systems, such as embody scope, resource types, organization system, resource description, retrieval function, appreciation service, renewal and maintenance, cooperation model ,amount of data etc. For the more, the paper put forward some good ideas of developing Subject Gateway system.

Introduction

Internet and its most used component WWW has turned into a biggest source of information with widest coverage and the fastest access. It is the most powerful tool for global communication and exchange of information.

Koch, Golub and Ardo (2006) in their study explore the navigation behavior of all users of a large E- service, Renardus, using E- log analysis. Renardus provides integrated searching and browsing access to quality-controlled E- resources from major individual subject gateway services. The main navigation feature is subject browsing through the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) based on mapping of classes of resources from the distributed gateways to the DDC structure.

Resource Developments at Tamilnadu Physical Education and Sports University

The University Central Library occupies an indispensable place in the Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University, which enhances Research & Development activities. It is the liveliest placed department in the campus providing resources to enable learning and advancement of knowledge and whereby discovering new insights in all the academic programmes offered in this University. The University Central Library has a rich source of information resources ranging from Text Books, Reference Books, Journals/Magazines, Theses/Dissertations, Journals Back Volumes, Reports, Standards, CD-ROMs, etc. At present

this library holds nearly 4600 books which fulfill the day to day information requirements of Faculties, Research Scholars, and Students.

The Library is considered as the backbone of teaching and research activities carried out in this University. The Periodical section has 34 periodicals (22 National & International Journals +12 National Magazines). These primary resources provide rich source of information to carry out research activities. The University Library is automated with a Library Automation Software. All the resources are available in the Library database members can access the Library resources through this software. Reference services namely guiding the members in locating the specific documents and instructing them in accessing the electronic resources through Internet are practiced in the University Library.

Objectives

This paper is to explore the usage of subject gateways on E- resources among research scholars in Tamilnadu Physical Education and Sports University, Chennai

- ✓ To identify awareness of the web and E- resources
- ✓ Usage of subject gateways on E- resources by the research scholars
- ✓ To find out Purposes for using E- resources
- ✓ To discover problems faced by the researchers
- ✓ To find user satisfaction on E- resources
- ✓ To suggest ways to improve the E- resources on subject gateways

Review of Literature

Zeeman and Turner (2006) in their paper has discussed that Library and Archives Canada (LAC) has capitalized on the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) potential for organizing E- resources in two projects. Since 1995, LAC has been providing a service that offers links to authoritative E- resources about Canada categorized according to the DDC via its E- site. More recently, LAC has partnered with the federal government Department of Canadian Heritage to manage E- content related to Canadian culture in a DDC-based subject tree. Although the DDC works well to organize a broadly-based collection, challenges have been encountered in adapting it for a specific subject domain

Schreoder (2001) in her article have talked about Dewey Decimal Classification-22nd edition and described various DDC E- resources

Sauperl (2010) in the article has mentioned that social tagging systems, known as "folksonomies," represent an important part of E- resource discovery as they enable free and unrestricted browsing through information space. Folksonomies consisting of subject designators (tags) assigned by users, however, have one important drawback: they do not express semantic relationships, either hierarchical or associative, between tags. As a consequence, the use of tags to browse information resources requires moving from one resource to another, based on coincidence and not on the pre-established meaningful or

logical connections that may exist between related resources. We suggest that the semantic structure of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) may be used in complementing and supporting tag-based browsing. In this work, two specific questions were investigated: 1) Are terms used as tags in folksonomies included in the UDC ; and, 2) Which facets of UDC match the characteristics of documents or information objects that are tagged in folksonomies. A collection of the most popular tags from Amazon, LibraryThing, Delicious, and 43Things was investigated. The universal nature of UDC was examined through the universality of topics and facets covering diverse human interests which are at the same time interconnected and form a rich and intricate semantic structure. The results suggest that UDC-supported folksonomies could be implemented in resource discovery, in particular in library portals and catalogues

Methodology

Data was collected using a questionnaire method. The collection covers only research scholars. There are several departments in the University, of which questionnaires were distributed to departments of Physical Education, Yoga, Exercise Physiology and Bio Mechanics, Sports Management and Sports Psychology and Sociology and Dept of Advanced Sports training and Technology.

A total of 160 questionnaires were distributed in meeting point. A total of 150 valid questionnaires were collected from research scholars. The response rate was 94%.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

Experience & Frequency

The results in table show that research scholar's knowledge in E- resources

Table: 1 Awareness of E- resources

Academic Status	Frequency	Yes	No	Total
Research Scholar's	150	150	0	150
%	100	100	0	100

The majority of respondents had 2-4 years experience of accessing the E- resources and basic known

Table: 2 Research Scholar's Experience:-

Academic Status	Below 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	Above 4 years	Total
Research Scholar's	28	24	32	66	150
%	18.67	16	21.33	44	100

Table 3: Research scholar's Access Frequency of E-Resources:-

To access frequency of use, respondents were asked to indicate any of Daily, 2-3 times per week, once a week, fortnightly and Monthly wise.

Academic Status	Daily	2-3 times per week	Once a week	Fortnightly	Monthly	Total
Research Scholar's	25	26	22	50	27	150
%	16.67	17.33	14.67	33.33	18	100

Table 4: E- Resources Purpose & Methods

More than research scholar's using E- resources purpose an almost equal number for education, communicating with others, publishing journal related and other entertainment.

Academic Status	Research	Communication	Journals	Entertainment	Total
Research Scholar's	62	29	22	37	150
%	41.33	19.33	14.67	24.67	100

Table 5: Usage of Resources:-

More than research scholar's respondents use the E- resources for searching, e-journals, E-Books, Database, Reports, ETDs, Reference and proceedings to TNPESU library E- site. In compare several differences with other subject information gateway systems, such as embody scope, resource types, organization system, resource description, retrieval function , appreciation service, renewal and maintenance, cooperation model ,amount of data etc. For the more, the paper put forward some good ideas of developing Subject Gateway system.

Academic Status	E-Resources	TNPESU Subject Gateways	Generals	Others	Total
Research Scholar's	66	45	25	14	150
%	44	30	16.67	9.33	100

Table 6: Usage of E-Resources:-

More than research scholar's using methods in search engines, direct E- address typing Internet gateways, TNPESU Library E- site and other database

Academic Status	Search Engines	Direct E- URL	Internet Gateways	Library E- site	Total
Research Scholar's	57	26	22	45	150
%	38	17.33	14.67	30	100

Table 7: Usage of Subject Gateways:-

Subject gateways may be identified in the usual ways in which any Internet resource may be found by use of a search engine or general directory, such as Google, from printed listings. With the increase in the number and value of these tools, specific listings of subject gateways are now being created: some libraries and information centers, which are initially attempted to list useful Internet resources, have now moved to simply listing subject gateways. The TNPESU library E- page <http://library.tnpesu.org/> has been assigned subject gateways on E- resources. The following category was analyzed in the form of subject gateways.

TNPESU Subject Gateways

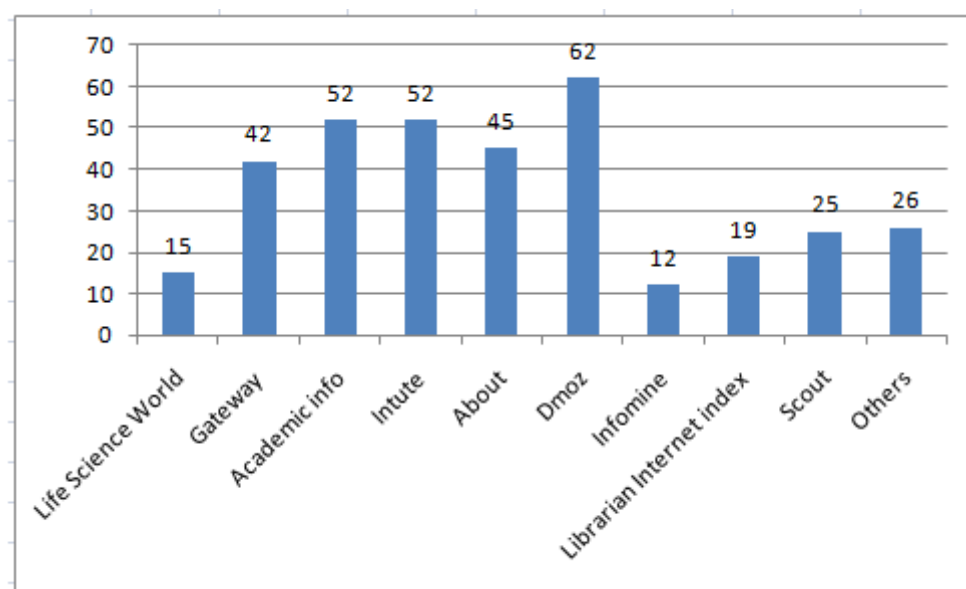
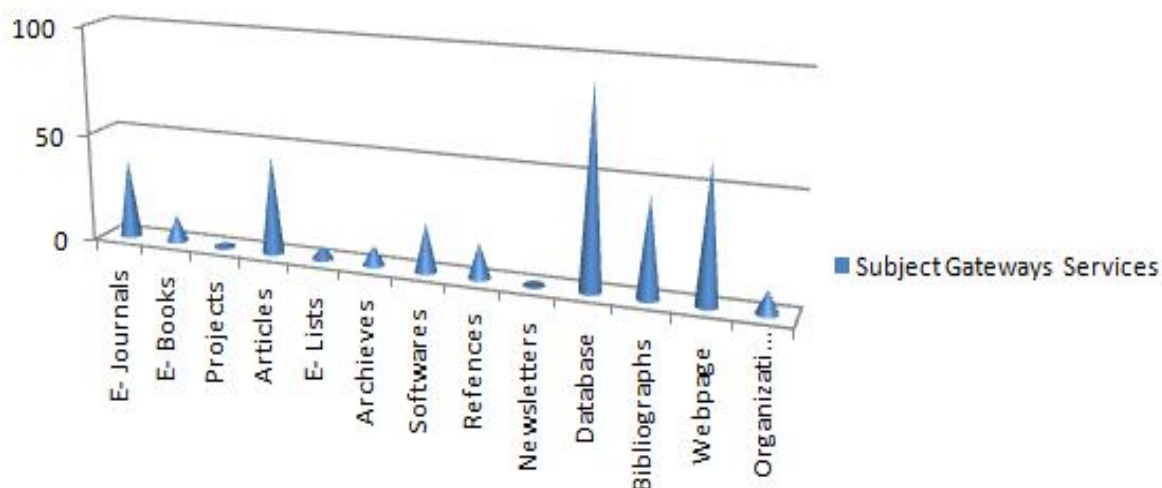


Table 8: Subject Gateways Services:-

There is no precise definition of a subject gateway. They share several characteristics for research scholars. They are, necessarily, subject specific, including resources pertaining to some restricted topic, and type of user. Unlike search engines, whose indexes are automatically constructed by software agents following automated identification of resources, gateway resources are selected intellectually by human experts. Explicit, and often strict, criteria are applied in the selection of resources, and the resources thus chosen are described and classified and/or indexed by the same human experts. Resources are selected on two general counts: appropriateness of subject content, and quality of the information resource. Appropriateness of subject coverage, or 'scope' of resource, is usually regarded as easier to assess than quality. The following services going in the form of TNPESU Library E- site for average E- resources to users satisfaction 49% of the research scholar's are fully satisfied with E- resources and 77% of the user partially satisfied.

Subject Gateways Services



Academic Status	Fully	Partially	Minimum Satisfied	No Comment	Total
Research Scholar's	32	37	44	37	150
%	21.33	24.67	29.33	24.67	100

Finding & Conclusion

1. Research Scholar's have huge experience using E- resources
2. Wi-Fi Campus and free internet access is provided by the TNPESU University
3. TNPESU Digital Library is the most comfortable place for accessing E- resources
4. Many E- resources available in University Library
5. Subject Gateways Awareness need to research scholars
6. Search engines are the most common way of E- resources
7. Downloading problems, advt., overload information, E – Waste management are the major problems faced by research scholars

The usage of E- resources is a major source of communication and information in present world. Libraries in India are fast transforming into digital libraries and virtual learning resource centers. It is important that TNPESU maintain the library E- page with all necessary technology for the effective use of information in higher education and research. A large portion of user is aware about subject gateways, but they do not know all its techniques and applications. Further a few scholars at the university still have no knowledge about the subject gateways and E- resources. The Librarian needs to develop the awareness of E resources and knowledge of the users.

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