



Awareness and utilization of google scholar among researchscholars in Periyar University, Salem

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Abstract

One of the metadata for scholarly literature is Google Scholar. For academics who gain from their research, it is helpful. The purpose of this article was to examine Google Scholar usage and awareness among research researchers at Periyar University. The necessary information was received from the research scholar, and a total of 120 questionnaires were issued. Of them, 110 were returned completed. The study's findings revealed that 40% of participants were very familiar with Google Scholar. Google Scholar was made known to 50% of the respondents through a librarian.

Keywords: search scholar, awareness, internet, matrix, google scholar

Introduction

Google Scholar is a free online search tool that indexes the full text or metadata of academic publications that are accessible in a variety of formats and subject areas. The bulk of peer-reviewed online academic journals and books, conference proceedings, dissertations and theses researchers are making, abstracts, technical reports, and other scholarly content are all included in the Google Scholar index, which was introduced in beta in November 2004. Google is the largest academic search engine in the world, while it does not publicly disclose the size of its database, which scientometric experts estimated in January 2018 to have over 389 million papers. The size was anticipated to reach 160 million papers as of May 2014. A previous statistical estimate using the mark and recapture method was published in PLOS ONE and predicted that roughly 80-90 percent of it covered a total of 1 billion publications covered, including all papers published in English. The amount of documents that were publicly accessible on the internet was determined by this calculation.

History

Conversations between Alex Verstak and Anurag Acharya, who worked on Google's main web index, led to the creation of Google Scholar. Making scientific knowledge available was intended to "make the world's critical thinkers at 10% higher efficient." This goal is reflected in Google Scholar's tagline, "Stand on the Shoulders of Giants," which pays tribute to the academics who have made significant contributions to their domains throughout time and established the foundation for future mental development.

The use of Google Scholar

This is simple to perform a thorough search for academic literature using Google Scholar. From a single location, one can search academic publishers, professional societies, digital repository, universities, and other websites including papers, theses, books, abstracts, and judicial decisions.

Review of Literature

Zientek, Linda R., Werner, Jon M., Campuzano, Mariela V., and Nimon, Kim (2018) described how a researcher's life can be both simplified and complicated by the plethora of

technology and Internet resources. Such developments put a pressure on researchers to keep up with technological advancements in order to choose the finest instruments to employ. They talked about the advantages of using Google Scholar to prepare the necessary literature research for creating rigorous studies. They gave examples of how Google Scholar can be used for research dissemination.

Mingers J and Meyer M. (2017) noted that it is becoming more and more frequent to evaluate research conducted by organisations and people using bibliometric data. Due to the various citation styles, bibliometric analyses across fields call for the data to be field-normalized. The main bibliographic databases, including Scopus and Web of Science (WoS), are often utilised, although they have the drawback of having little coverage of the social sciences and humanities. Although Google Scholar (GS) has far better coverage, it also has fewer bibliometric tools and less trustworthy data. This study examined an alternative collection of data made up of journal articles, book chapters, and conference papers to examine a method for GS normalisation established by Bornmann *et al.* The findings demonstrate that GS normalisation is feasible, although it data generation and validation were done manually. The standardized results for journal articles and Web of science data may be compared, and the results demonstrate constriction reliability.

Martín-Martín, Alberto, Ayllón, Juan Manuel., Orduña-Malea, Enrique and López-Cózar, Emilio Delgado (2016) ^[5] reported that the July 15th, 2016, release of the 2016 edition of Google Scholar Metrics. In relation to earlier editions, there have not been structures with drawings. The deletion of two old language rankings and the inclusion of five new language rankings for Russian, Korean, Polish, Ukrainian, and Indonesian represent the most significant changes (Italian and Dutch). Additionally, several articles and discussion paper series from earlier editions are missing from this updated edition for unclear reasons.

Objectives of the Study

1. To measure the degree of Google Scholar awareness.
2. To determine Google Scholar's level of utilization.
3. To evaluate Google Scholar's goals.
4. To assess how satisfied users are using Google Scholar.

Methodology

The investigation used first-hand information. An organised questionnaire was created. A straightforward random sampling strategy was used. To explore how research scholars at Periyar University use the scholar the researchers at Periyar University in Salem received 120 surveys individually. There were 110 questionnaires submitted. The study's overall response rate is 91.66%. Using SPSS, the surveys were examined and processed.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Genderwise Distribution of the Respondents

Sl. No	Gender	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	46	41.8
2	Female	64	58.2
	Total	110	100

Table -1 indicates the gender wise distribution of respondents. 41.8% percent of respondents are male and remaining 58.2% percent of respondents are female.

Table 2: Nativity of the Respondents

Sl. No	Domicile	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Urban	42	38.2
2	Semi - Urban	24	21.8
3	Rural	44	40
	Total	110	100

Table -2 shows that the residential aspects of the respondents. Majority (40.0%) of the respondents belongs to rural and followed by 38.2%of the respondents belongs to urban and 21.8%of the respondents belong to semi- urban.

Table 3: Awareness of Google Scholar

Sl. No	Level of Awareness	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Highly Aware	44	40
2	Moderately Aware	38	34.5
3	Neutral	18	16.4
4	Slightly Aware	9	8.2
5	Not Aware	1	0.9
	Total	110	100

Table-3 reveals the level of awareness about Google Scholar. Majority (40%) of respondents were highly aware about the Google Scholar and 34.5% of the respondents have moderate level of awareness and 16.4% of respondents have neutral about the Google Scholar. 8.2% respondents was slightly aware and one per cent of respondent not aware about the Google Scholar.

Table 4: Awareness about Google Scholar

Sl. No	Option	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Friends	15	13.6
2	Faculty	39	35.5
3	Librarian	55	50
4	Others	1	0.9
	Total	110	100

Table 4 Majority (50%) of the respondents was aware about the Google Scholar through Librarian and 35.5% of the respondents were aware about the Google Scholar through faculty. 13.6% of the respondents were aware about the Google Scholar through friends and one per cent of the respondent was aware through others.

Table 5: Citation Assessment

Sl. No	Option	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Always	26	23.6
2	Sometimes	45	40.9
3	Never	39	35.5
	Total	110	100

Table-5 Express the Google Scholar for the citation assessment. Majority (40.9%) of the respondents sometimes and 23.6% of the respondents always use the Google Scholar for citation assessment. 35.5% of the respondents never used the Google Scholar for Citation assessment.

Table 6: Access of Grey Literature

Sl. No	Option	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Always	38	34.5
2	Sometimes	28	25.5
3	Never	44	40
	Total	110	100

Table-6 indicates the usage of the Google Scholar for accessing of grey literature. Majority (40%) of the respondents never used the Google Scholar for Grey literature. 34.5% of the respondents use always using and 25.5% of the respondents used sometimes the Google Scholar for accessing the Grey Literature.

Table 7: Effect of Google Scholar

Sl. No	Option	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Always	60	54.5
2	Sometimes	34	30.9
3	Never	16	14.5
	Total	110	100

Table-7 shows the opinion about Google Scholar effect. Majority (54.5%) of the respondents always faced the Google Scholar effect. 30.9% of the respondents always faced and 14.5% of the respondents never faced the Google Scholar effect as problem.

Table 8: Satisfaction Level on Google Scholar

Sl. No	Option	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Highly Satisfied	35	31.8
2	Moderately Satisfied	37	33.6
3	Neutral	30	27.3
4	Dissatisfied	5	4.5
5	Highly Dissatisfied	3	2.7
	Total	110	100

Table -8 indicates the satisfaction level of the respondents on Google Scholar. Majority (33.6%) of the respondents were moderately satisfied and 31.8% of the respondents was highly satisfied with the Google Scholar. 27.3% of the

respondents was neutral, 4.5% of the respondents was dissatisfied and 2.7% of the respondents was highly dissatisfied with the Google Scholar.

Findings

Based on the data study, the results and analysis below are intended to raise Google Scholar's profile among the research researchers at Periyar University in Salem.

- The remaining 58.2% of participants were female, making up 41.8% of the total.
- 40.0% of the participants are from rural areas, followed by 38.2% of the participants who are from urban areas, with 45.5% of the respondents being under 30 and 40.0% being between the ages of 31 and 40.
- 40% of participants were very knowledgeable about Google Scholar, and 34.5 percent were only moderately knowledgeable.
- 50% of participants knew about Google Scholar through librarians; and 35.5% of participants knew about Google Scholar through faculty.
- 40.9% of participants occasionally utilized Google Scholar, whereas 23.6% of participants consistently utilized it for citing evaluation.
- 40% of participants said they haven't used Google Scholar to find Literature search.
- 54.5% of the participants answered that the Google Scholar impact was a constant issue.
- 33.6% of participants said they were only satisfied with Google Scholar, while 31.8% said they were very satisfied.

Conclusion

- Among the social media sites that have significantly changed academia is Google Scholar. Therefore, the most recent study is picked and conducted in accordance with it.
- Google Scholar has a tonne of case studies available. The goal of the current study was to learn what ideas and awareness the research students at Periyar University in Salem possessed.
- A smaller sample of participants may have been included in the study.
- The study's findings indicate that the majority of participants are pleased with Google Scholar's capabilities.

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