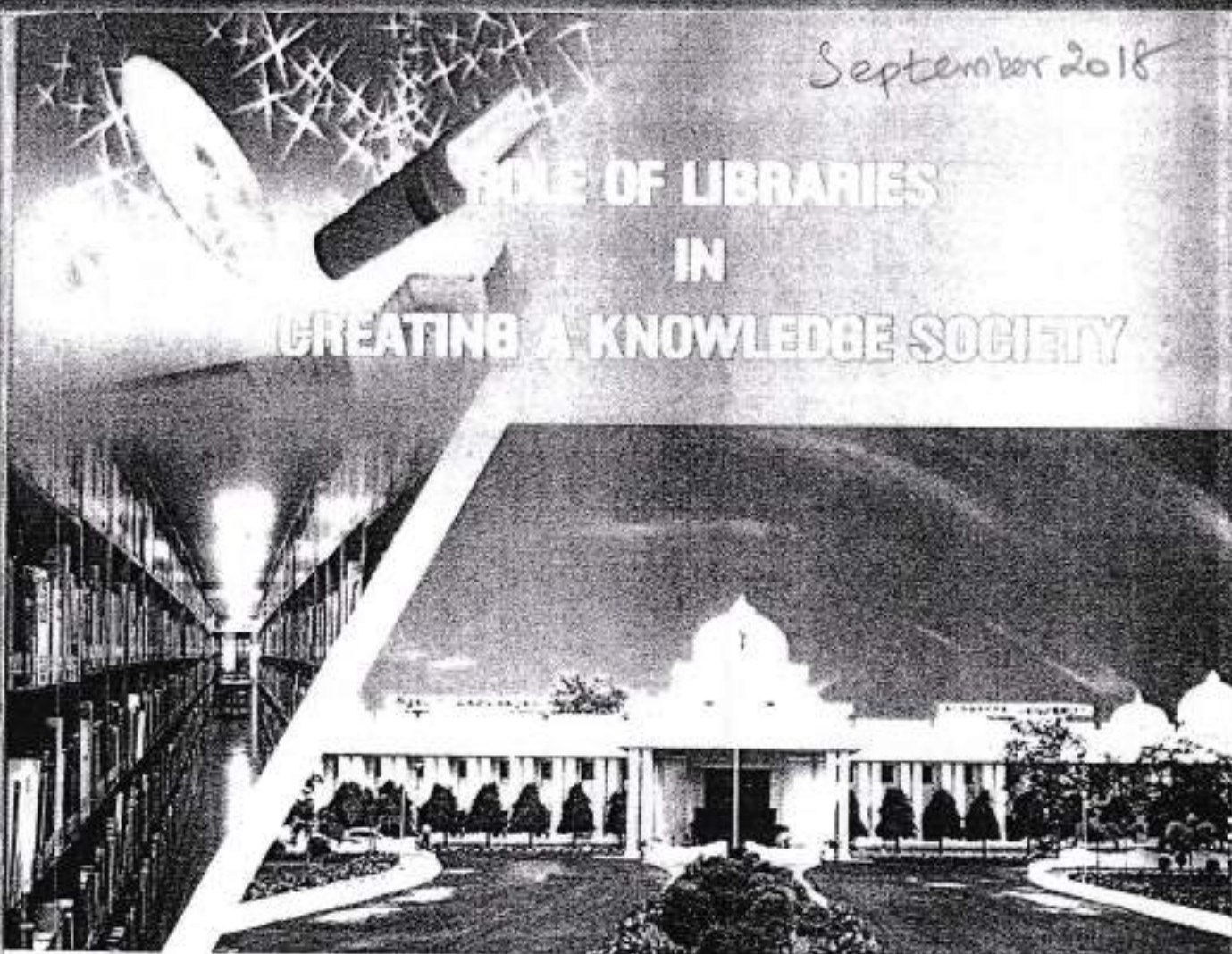September 2018

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN CREATING A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

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Contents

Knowledge Sharing Through Mobile Applications among Women Students In Rani Anna Government College For Women, Tirunelveli – A Study

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Abstract
In the era of information and communication technology revolution, all the human beings rapidly access the mobile phone and taplet, iPhone and other related devices to share their thoughtsamong themselves. This study deals with knowledge sharing through mobile applications exclusively among women students. The finding of this study is thatoverall68.8 (159) percent of the women students share their learning through mobile applications at moderate level, followed by 91.3 (95) percent of the urban area women students at moderate level. 88.5 (69) percent of the hostel women students are moderate level. 77.8 (112) percent of the arts subject women students are moderate level. The study also highlights that most of the urban, hostellers and post graduate students are using the mobile applications for knowledge sharing.

Keywords: Knowledge Sharing, Mobile Applications and Women Students

Introduction
Van Den Hooff and De Ridder's (2004) conceptualization of knowledge sharing describes knowledge as a "process where individuals mutually exchange their implicit (tacit) and explicit knowledge to create new knowledge". Haas and Hansen (2007) claim that knowledge sharing has been shown to improve individual and to organize, to perform and innovativeness. They add that knowledge sharing is a practice that has become increasingly important to organize as most organizations are now considered to operate in a knowledge economy. Knowledge sharing in an organization not only occurs at the individual level but also at the collective level (Obembe, 2010).

Techopedia defines that mobile application, most commonly referred to as an app, is a type of application software designed to run on a mobile device, such as a Smartphone or tablet computer. Mobile applications frequently serve to provide users with similar services to those accessed on PCs. Apps are generally small, individual software units with limited function. This use of app software was originally popularized by Apple Inc. and its App Store, which offers thousands of applications for the iPhone, iPad and iPod Touch. A mobile application also may be known as an app, web app, online app, iPhone app or Smartphoneapp. This paper deals with knowledge sharing through mobile applications among women students.

Review of Related Studies
Lyn Pemberton (2010) reveals that the CloudBank project aims to build a mobile- and web-based crowd-sourced information system to help international students further their knowledge and understanding of local UK language and culture. The system enables students to collect, annotate, and tag interesting or puzzling language- and culture-related content found in everyday to life, including text, images, and other media, and to upload these content items to a repository. From the repository, the information can be syndicated, e.g. via RSS feeds/widgets integrated into websites, blogs and profile pages, and alerts to subscribing mobile phones

Objectives of the Study
➢ To find out the category wise participation of respondents in this study.
➢ To find out the overall level of knowledge sharing through mobile applications among women students.
➢ To find out the percent cum level of knowledge sharing through mobile applications among women students.
➢ To find out the level of significance between knowledge sharing through mobile applications among women students.
➢ To find out the level of significance between knowledge sharing through mobile applications among religion-wise women students.

Hypothesis of the Study
• There is no significant difference between rural and urban area women students sharing the knowledge through mobile applications.
• There is no significant difference between day scholar and hostel women students sharing the knowledge through mobile applications.
• There is no significant difference between undergraduate and post graduate women students sharing the knowledge through mobile applications.

Scope of the Study
This study limits the scope to "Knowledge Sharing through Mobile Applications among Women Students at Rani Anna Government College for Women, Tirunelveli".

De-Limitations of the Study
This study focuses its attention only on undergraduate and post graduate women students studying in Rani Anna Government College for Women, Tirunelveli.

Research Methodology
The population for the study is limited to undergraduate and post graduate women students studying in Rani Anna Government College for Women, Tirunelveli. The investigator selects the samples through random sampling method and finally 231 samples are used for this purpose.
• The investigator used the following tools for data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
• The investigator prepared the Personal information sheet. (Religion, Location, Residence Degree, and Subject)
• Awareness and Usage of Social Media applications tool was constructed and validated by the Investigator.
• The percent analysis was used to find out the percent of the students having the low, Moderate and high level of awareness and usage of social media applications.
• 't' test was used to find out the significant difference between the means of two variables.
• 'F' test was used to find out the significant difference among three variables.

Table 1 Category Wise Participation in This Study

Category	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Religion	Hindu	146	63.2
	Muslim	42	18.2
	Christian	43	18.6
Location	Rural	127	55.0

	Urban	104	45.0
Residence	Day Scholar	153	66.2
	Hosteller	78	33.8
Category	UG	53	22.9
	PG	178	77.1
Subject	Arts	144	62.3
	Science	87	37.7

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 shows that 63.2 (146) percent of the Hindu students, 18.2 (42) percentof the Muslim students 18.6 (43) percentof the Christian students, 55 (127) percentof the rural students , 45 (104) percentof the urban students, 66.2 (153) percent of the day scholars, 33.8 (78) percentof the hostellers, 22.9 (53) percent of the Undergraduate students, 77.1 (178) percent of the Post Graduate students, 62.3 (144) percent of the arts students and 37.7 (87) percent of the science students have participated in the study.

Table 2 Overall Percent of Knowledge Sharing through Mobile Applications

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Low	43	18.6
	Moderate	159	68.8
	High	29	12.6
	Total	231	100.0

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 shows that18.6 (43) percent of the women students share knowledge through mobile applications at low level, followed by 68.8 (159) percent at moderate and 12.6 (29) percent of the students at high level.

Table 3 Category Wise Among Women Students

Particulars		Low		Moderate		High	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Location	Rural	37	29.1%	64	50.4%	26	20.5%
	Urban	6	5.8%	95	91.3%	3	2.9%
Residence	Day Scholar	40	26.1%	90	58.8%	23	15.0%
	Hosteller	3	3.8%	69	88.5%	6	7.7%
Religion	Hindu	19	13.0%	110	75.3%	17	11.6%
	Muslim	10	23.8%	26	61.9%	6	14.3%
	Christian	14	32.6%	23	53.5%	6	14.0%
Category	UG	20	37.7%	33	62.3%	0	0.0%
	PG	23	12.9%	126	70.8%	29	16.3%
Subject	Arts	6	4.2%	112	77.8%	26	18.1%
	Science	37	42.5%	47	54.0%	3	3.4%

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 shows that 50.4 (64) percent of the rural area women students share knowledge through mobile applications at moderate level, followed by 29.1 (37) percent at low level and 20.5 (26) percent at high level. 91.3 (95) percent of the urban area women students sharing the

knowledge through mobile applications at moderate level, followed by 5.8 (6) percent at low level and 2.9 (3) at high level.

Table 4 Significant Differences between Knowledge Sharing through Mobile Applications and category wise Women students

Background Variable	Category	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated 'T' Value	Remark at 5% level
Location	Rural	127	42.70	3.531	6.307	Significant
	Urban	104	45.12	2.244		
Residence	Day Scholar	153	43.73	3.655	0.473	Not significant
	Hosteller	78	43.91	2.252		
Category	UG	53	41.15	2.476	8.367	Significant
	PG	178	44.57	3.030		
Subject	Arts	144	45.42	2.422	12.653	Significant
	Science	87	41.09	2.573		

(At 5% level of significance the table value of 't' is 1.96)

Table 4 shows that there is no significant difference between day scholar and hostel women students on sharing their knowledge through mobile applications. Hence the respective null hypothesis is accepted. But there is significant difference between (i) rural and urban (ii) UG and PG (iii) Arts and Science subject women students sharing the knowledge through mobile applications. Hence the respective null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 5 Significant difference between knowledge sharing through mobile applications among the religion wise women students

ANOVA FOR RELIGION WISE STUDENTS					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Remark
Between Groups	31.080	2	15.540	1.482	Not significant
Within Groups	2391.526	228	10.489		

(at 5% level of significance for (2,228) df the table value of 'F' is 3.04)

Table 5 shows that there is no significant difference between Hindu b, Christian and Muslim women students in their sharing knowledge through mobile applications as the calculated f value is less than the table value. Therefore the respective null hypothesis is accepted.

Major Findings of the Study

➤ 68.8 (159) percentof the women students share knowledge through mobile applications at moderate level.

➤ 91.3 (95) percentof the urban area women students share knowledge through mobile applications at moderate level.

➤ 88.5 (69) percentof the hostel women students share knowledge through mobile applications at moderate level.

➤ 75.3 (110) percentof the Hindu women students share knowledge through mobile applicationsat moderate level.

➤ 70.8 (126) percentof the Undergraduate women students share knowledge through mobile applicationsat moderate level.

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> 77.8 (112) percentof the arts subject women students sharing the knowledge through mobile applicationsat moderate level.
> A significant difference is noticed among (i) rural and urban (ii) UG and PG (iii) Arts and Science subject women students sharing the knowledge through mobile applications.
> There is no significant difference between day scholar and hostel women students on sharing the knowledge through mobile applications.
> No significant difference is observed between Hindu, Christian and Muslim women students in their sharing of knowledge through mobile applications

Conclusion

After the invention of mobile technology in the 21st century, knowledge dissemination and sharing through mobile applications is very high. The pursuing women undergraduate and postgraduate students of arts and science colleges are very familiar in the use of mobile applications and also sharing knowledge among friends and one another. This study opines that most of the urban area, hostellers and post graduate students were using the mobile applications for sharing their learning.

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