

**IMPACT AND UTILIZATION OF E – RESOURCE FACILITIES IN ENGINEERING
COLLEGE LIBRARY USERS AT COIMBATORE DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY**

K. Subramanian, Ph.D., Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Dr. SNS Rajalakshmi College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Coimbatore - 641049.

Email ID: libmanian@gmail.com

Dr. G. Ulaganathan, Research Guide, Associate Professor / Librarian, & Head, Department of Library and Information Science, Dr. SNS Rajalakshmi College of Arts and Science (Autonomous), Coimbatore - 641049. : drgulaganathan@gmail.com

Abstract

This study looked at how engineering college instructors and students in the Coimbatore region used libraries' electronic resources and encountered problems. For the purpose of gathering information from the faculty and students, a well-structured questionnaire was created. A total of 765 Questionnaires given to staff and students in engineering colleges but fully completed filled in as a sample received only 720. 45 forms not fully completed. i.e., Male staff 158; female staff 121 and 202 Boys students; 239 Girls students are responded by using descriptive method. The study's main goal was to understand the community's needs, level of effect, and utilisation of digitised course materials among staff and students. Using average and simple percentile analysis. They overwhelmingly concur that electronic journals are necessary for their research and academic work, and the majority of users are happy with the selection of e-resources offered by their college library. Based on this study librarians should develop the technology service and extensive research and impact while using e - resources of engineering college faculty and students.

Keywords: E – Journals, Academic Library, user study, utilization of e - resources, Database, Engineering Education. Information retrieval, Electronic Information Resource.

Introduction

E-Resources are articles that are created and maintained in electronic form. Academic libraries are progressively making the transition to the online world. Electronic resources provide various advantages, including flexibility in searching and availability throughout a network Speciality. In this sense, the phrase refers to "any electronic product that delivers gathering of data as a commercially available resource, whether it be in text, numerical, graphical, or time-based form. In order to support their teaching, research, and extension efforts, the engineering academic community's information seeking behaviour has altered due to the rapid expansion of electronic information sources. The quality of the research output produced by engineering research researchers and students will be significantly impacted by the use of these Electronic Information Sources (EIS) for information retrieval. The development of World Wide Web has led to tremendous growth in the quantity of all types of research. The web has surrounded a variety of information resources, such as, electronic journals, education materials, technical reports, Engineering consortium, Database.

Scope and Coverage

There are around seventy-eight Engineering colleges in Coimbatore District affiliated by Anna University. Among this colleges around 22 are management and architecture institutions. The present Investigation is limited only 41 engineering education institutions and remote access facilities for e – resources.

Review of Literature

E – Resources and services form the basis of the digital era. User satisfaction is one method of evaluating the efficacy and efficiency of library services. How well a library's services suit the demands of its users determines how successful the institution will be. Therefore, standard services are libraries' primary goals as organisations that provide services.

1. The influence of the technological environment, according to Shabana Tabusum S Z and Saleem (2014), altered every aspect of social and academic life. The academic user group needed to be taught where to look for the right information when they required it as a result.
2. Rajput and Gautam (2014) looked at users' attitudes towards adopting technological tools and services in their study. The study focuses on user suggestions for enhancing and more efficient use of e-resources in addition to looking at users' primary reasons for visiting the library, their knowledge of e-resources, the most impressive services provided by the library, problems users encountered, and their satisfaction with the various services provided by the library.
3. Oyedapo and Ojo (2013) examined how patrons used the electronic resources available at the college library. Customers use the electronic journals, dictionaries, and email services offered by the college library. The study found that the usability of electronic resources was influenced by their accessibility. Less than 15% of library users use the online resources, which emphasises the need for orientation sessions to make sure the resources are used properly.
4. According to a 2011 study by Balasubramanian and SadikBatcha, academic libraries should equip themselves with the newest technology advancements. It is obvious that librarians need to employ management tools in order to provide academic library services. It is critical to manage academic libraries and information services at a high level because the evaluation process creates data that can help librarians with decision-making and service enhancement.
5. Erens questioned, in his opinion, "How contemporary advancements in academic libraries affect research and investigate that, modern academies were successfully employing e-resources and services in college libraries. The e-resources and services were well received by academic staff members that use the library's resources.

Researchers utilise electronic journals to identify literature that is pertinent to their area of study and to collect data for their work, while academic members use them to develop lesson plans. However, a review of the literature indicates that there are few studies on the use of electronics resources in engineering college faculties. The study on faculty access to and consumption of electronic journals at engineering institutions was motivated by this disparity.

Objectives of Study

1. To analyse the awareness about electronic information resources to students and faculties.
2. To determine which departments are using e-resources the most.
3. To find the necessity of utilising online resources.
4. To learn about the difficulties people, have utilising and accessing online resources
5. To make recommendations for the efficient use of electronic resources.

Research Methodology

For qualitative research, a variety of techniques are utilised to collect data, including survey methods, historical methods, descriptive methods, and case study approaches. Methodologies that take the goals of this research into consideration best suit the purpose. The technique enables generalising the features of faculty members at engineering colleges using electronic resources. In order to give responders from various departments' relative weight, stratified random sampling techniques were utilised to choose the sample. The investigation's instrument of choice was a questionnaire. Data analysis among 720 sampling.

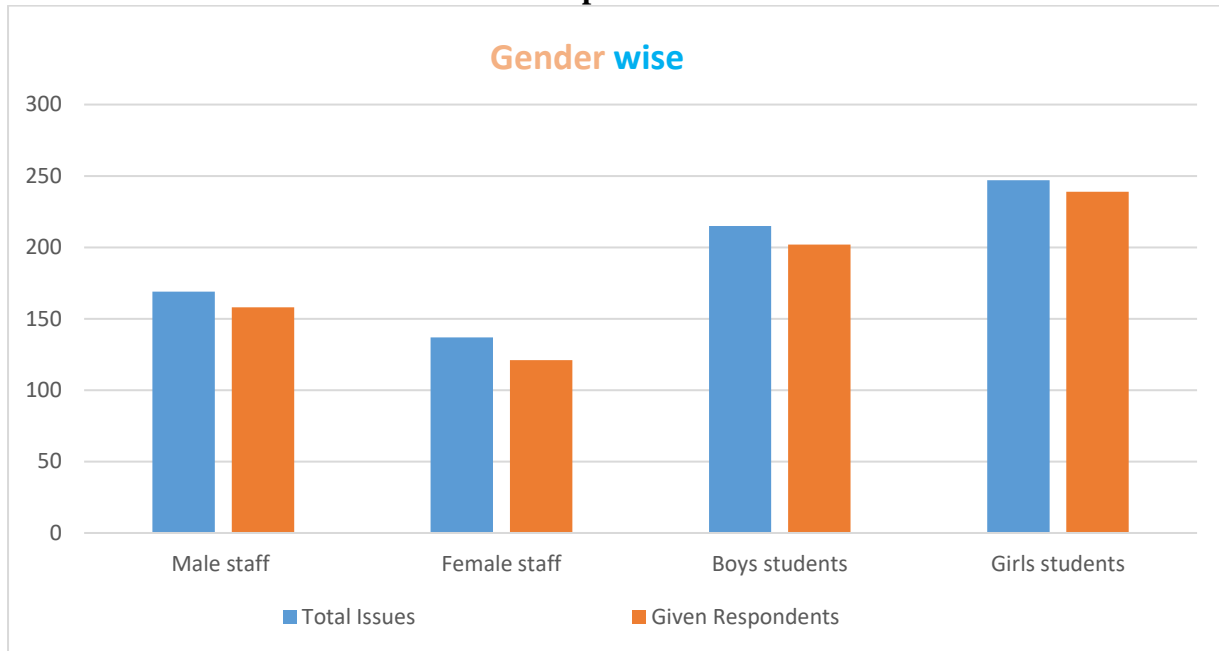
Data Interpretation and Analysis

Table– 1 - Gender-wise Classification (Staff & Students)

S. No	Category	Gender	Total Issues	Given Respondents	Percentage	Average \bar{x}
1.	staff	Male	169	158	93.49	$\Sigma = 372.52/4$ 93.13
2.		Female	137	121	88.32	

3.	students	Boys	215	202	93.95	
4.		Girls	244	239	96.76	
	Total		765	720	372.52	

Chart- 1: Respondents of Gender wise



Above table and chart describes the Gender wise distribution of the respondents from the various Engineering Colleges under the study. There are 279 (38.75%) respondents who are faculties and the remaining 441 (61.25%) respondents are students.

Table- 2 Department wise Classification

S. No	Designation	Respondents	Percentage	Indicate
1.	ECE	84	11.67	Above 80
2.	EEE	73	10.14	
3.	CSE	69	9.58	
4.	I.T	82	11.39	Above 80
5.	AI & DS	58	8.06	
6.	AI & ML	68	9.44	
7.	Cyber Security	56	7.78	
8.	MECH	86	11.94	Above 80
9.	AUTO	67	9.31	
10.	CIVIL	77	10.69	
	Total	720	100	

Chart -2. Department wise Classification

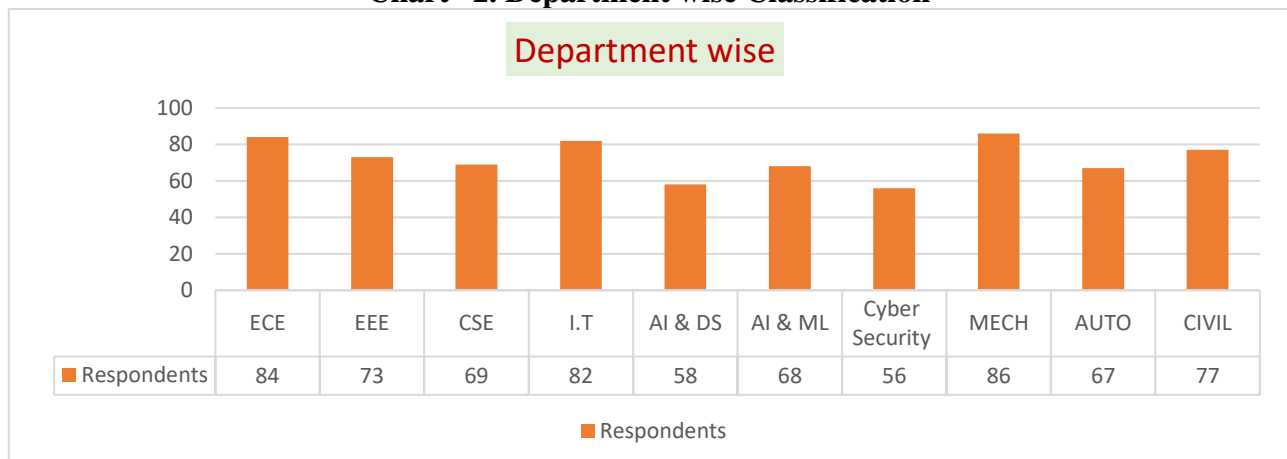


Table & Chart - 2 indicate the department wise usage of E – Resources i.e., ECE, I.T and MECH facilities and students highly usage the e – resources. ECE – 84, I.T – 82 and MECH – 84 are responded.

Table- 3. E- Resources - Types

S. No	E- Resources	Respondents	Percentage
1.	E- Books	109	15.14
2.	E- Thesis/Dissertations	69	9.58
3.	E- Journals	104	14.44
4.	Conference and Proceedings	112	15.56
5.	E - Zine	86	11.94
6.	E - Database	137	19.03
7.	Online Courses	103	14.31
8.	Total	720	100

The analysis of the data in Table - 3 shows that, according to the respondents' responses, which totalled 109 (15.14%) and 112 (15.56%), respectively, E- Journals and Proceedings were the most often used online resources. The use of electronic databases (19.03%), E-theses and dissertations (9.58%), electronic E - zine (11.94%), and only 14.31% of responses suggest that the respondents used online courses.

Chart – 3 Usage Types of E- Resources



In the Chart - 3 indicate that most use of e – resources are E – Book and Conference and Proceedings articles. E – Journals and online courses use of above 14 % low usage of resources is E- Thesis/Dissertations i.e 9.58% only.

Table - 4 - Preference of Search Criteria

S. No	E- Resources	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Title	158	21.94
2.	Author	129	17.92
3.	Keywords	156	21.67
4.	Volume and Issue no	77	10.69
5.	DOI (Document Object Identifier)	94	13.06
6.	Combination of the above all	106	14.72
	Total	720	100

Chat – 4 - Preference of Search Criteria

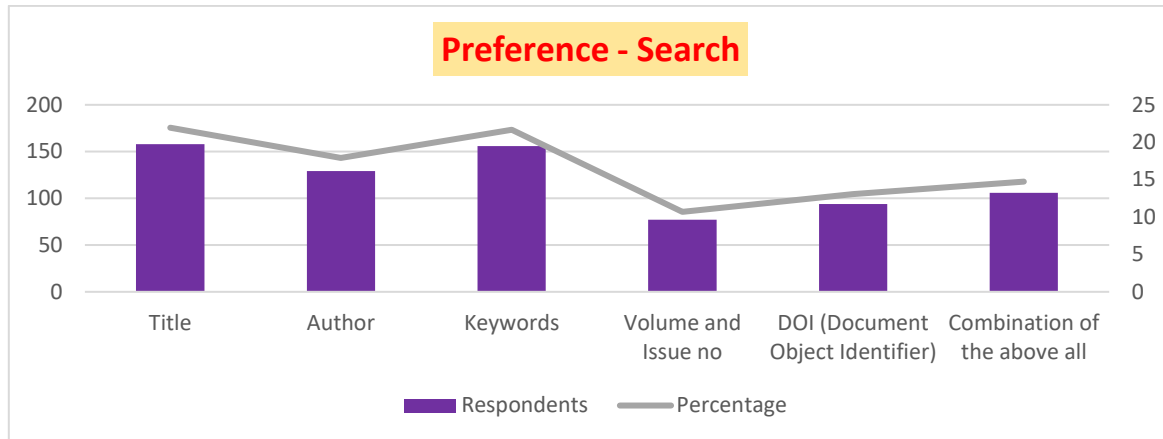
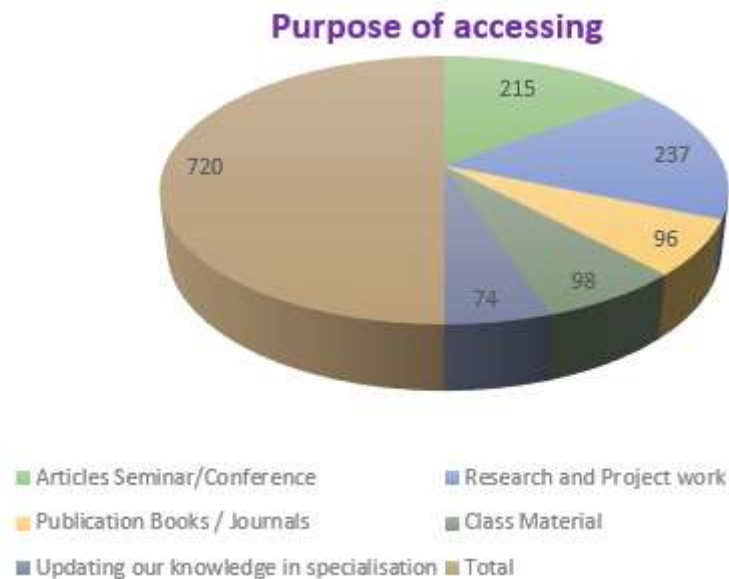


Table & Chart - 4 shows that the majority of 158 (21.94 %) of respondents are search by Title the article, followed by 129 (17.92%) of respondents by Author, 156 (21.67%) of respondents are keywords search, and 106 (14.72) are used combination of the all resources.

Table - 5 - Purpose of accessing E – Resources

Sl. No.	Purpose	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Articles Seminar/Conference	215	29.86
2.	Research and Project work	237	32.92
3.	Publication Books / Journals	96	13.33
4.	Class Material	98	13.61
5.	Updating our knowledge in specialisation	74	10.28
	Total	720	100

Chart - 5 - Purpose of accessing E – Resources



We analyse from Table and Chart - 5 purpose of use publish articles 215 (29.86%) and Project work 237 (32.92%); Book chapter, class work, knowledge updating is respectively 96, 98, 74. Mostly user use of e – resources for Project work and their research.

Table - 6 Level of Satisfaction of Information Obtained

Sl. No.	Categories	Respondents	Percentage
1.	Excellent	136	18.89
2.	Good	149	20.70
3.	Moderate	167	23.19
4.	Less Satisfied	142	19.72
5.	No opinion	126	17.50
	Total	720	100

Chart - 6 Level of Satisfaction



Satisfaction of Information Obtained shows Table and chart - 6 the results that most of the users 136 respondents (18.89%) are Excellent with all e- resources they are getting from the identified sources. Furthermore, 149 (20.70%) indicated they were Good while 142 (19.72%) and 167 (23.19%) indicated less satisfied and moderate respectively. 126(17.50%) users in no opinion.

Discussion

The following recommendation is made in light of the study's findings as well as respondent input. The recommendations would increase library patrons' utilisation of online resources.

1. For successful use of e-resources, a dedicated Internet access section with at least 50 computers in the most up-to-date configuration and multimedia kit should be made available in the library.
2. Orientation programs for using e-resources should be organized at least three times in a year.
3. The library staffs should be skilled with retrieval technologies to help users to ensure maximum access to e-resources.
4. There should be promotion for using Blogs, RSS feeds, virtual conference, etc. for information communication.
5. Mostly subscribed full package of e - resources avoid partial subscription Ex. IEEE – ASPP, Springer 2 Subject packages.
6. The library should have institutional repository pertaining to books and research articles of their respective college staff, and project reports/ thesis/dissertation submitted by them under students and the research scholars. Like D – Space etc.

Conclusion

By giving users access to the most recent information and global knowledge, the online facility has helped users improve their academic performance. The library personnel, who have developed a high level of efficiency in the gathering, organising, and retrieval of information, should feel obligated to ensure that users may access the appropriate information at the appropriate time in order to maximise the value of the e-resources. Users may find the library services enhanced by online services to be a tremendous help in obtaining the appropriate information at the appropriate time. Libraries must develop the necessary tools in order to satisfactorily provide these services to their patrons. It will be very advantageous to allow consumers to access electronic resources from a distance.

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