



Utilization of electronic resources and its impact: a study of Kalasalingam University library (India) users

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Abstract

This paper presents and examinations the status of electronic resources workplaces and organizations gave by the Kalasalingam University Library customers the standard focuses of this study is to know the employments of electronic resources and organizations by the understudies of UG, PG and Researchers from Kalasalingam school to find the deterrents experienced by the customers while getting to and using the electronic resources. In the changing data environment, e-assets are guaranteeing its significance in the examination exercises. Accessibility of e-assets in a college library is extremely common. Be that as it may, their appropriate and most extreme use is a matter for examination. It additionally talks about the motivation behind utilizing e-assets, advantages, subject scope status, general client fulfillments, issues that are confronted by Kalasalingam University Library clients while getting to e-assets and saw effect of e-assets on clients. Finally, it reports the results from survey based audit of e-resources use and its impact on Kalasalingam University Library customers. The data assembled and separated using essential rate framework.

Keywords: Kalasalingam University library, E-Services, organization, electronic resources and management of e-assets.

Introduction

Electronic assets structure one of numerous arrangements that the Library gathers to bolster its all inclusive accumulations. The Recommending Officer in charge of the proper subject, dialect, geographic range, or organization is in charge of suggesting electronic assets. The expanded generation of and dependence on electronic assets requests supported push to recognize and gain them. It is the Library's approach with electronic assets, as with all others, to get them through copyright store unless they are not subject to store under areas 407 or 408 of the Copyright Law. The Library is focused on saving its electronic assets pretty much as it is to guaranteeing perpetual access to its accumulations in different configurations¹.

At the point when the Library gathers both electronic and simple forms of an asset, both renditions are held as perpetual possessions of the Library. For both immediate and remote access assets, the Library will try to chronicle these assets taking after standard practices, rules and lawful prerequisites. Besides, the Library will arrange consent to document electronic assets either after gathering or for future chronicling ought to the substance supplier never again have the capacity to give access to the asset. For remote access assets, when authorization to document them is unattainable, the Library will just give a connection to the asset. Illustrations of electronic assets incorporate, however are not restricted to: sites, online databases, e-diaries, eBooks, electronic coordinating assets, and

physical bearers in all arrangements, whether free or charge based, required to bolster research in the subject secured, and might be sound, visual, and/or content documents².

Objectives of the study: The fundamental targets of the present study are as per the following: i. To discover the attention to clients' about accessible e-assets. ii. To concentrate on the reason and usage of e-assets. iii. To discover the recurrence of utilizing e-assets. iv. To discover the blocks and issues confronted by the clients while getting to and utilizing e-assets. v. To concentrate on the level of fulfillment of clients about accessibility and scope of e-assets. vi. To concentrate on the fulfillment level of clients about foundation to bolster the entrance of e-assets. vii. To propose suitable proposals to enhance offices and administrations identified with the utilization of e-assets.

Review of related literature: Dadzie³ inspected the usage of electronic resources by understudies and work force of Asheshi University, Ghana, to choose the level of use, the sort of information got to and the amplexness of the library's specific mechanical assemblies for information investigation and issues stood up to in using electronic resources. Results show that 85 percent of respondents used the Internet to get to information, and that respondents in a general sense got to information in the library by skimming the racks.

Concentrates on have additionally been completed on the utilization of electronic assets by educators, understudies and

research researchers of colleges and exploration associations. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of the respondents feel that the utilization of the UGC–Infonet e-diaries has made high reliance esteem on their exploration work and they required current article ready administrations and electronic archive supply administrations⁴.

With regards to creating nations, Okello-Obura and Magara⁵ researched electronic data access and use at the East African School of Library and Information Science, Makerere University, Uganda. Out of the 250 focused on understudies, 190 reacted, giving a reaction rate of 76%. The study uncovered that clients determined a considerable measure of advantages from electronic assets accessing a more extensive scope of data and enhanced scholarly execution as a consequence of access to quality data.

Methodology

An approach utilized for gathering information was survey based. Every one of the inquiries were particularly arranged and firmly related with the utilization of electronic assets and its effect. These surveys were arbitrarily circulated to the Kalasalingam College library clients and were effectively recovered from clients.

Results and discussion

An aggregate of 250 polls were conveyed haphazardly to the kalasalingam college library clients, of which 226 were returned and utilized for investigation. Out of the 226 clients, 33.63 percent are UG understudies, 48.23 percent are PG understudies and 18.14 percent are scientists.

Table-1: Category of user.

Category	UG Students	PG students	Researchers	Total
User	76	109	41	226
Percent	33.63	48.23	18.14	100

Table-2: Accesses to internet.

Accesses to internet	UG students	PG students	Researchers	%age
Work	4	13	11	12.39
Library	31	32	6	30.53
Home	13	27	17	25.23
Private hall	7	19	4	13.27
Digital cafe	21	18	3	18.58
Total	76	109	41	100

The clients were gotten some information about access to web. The discoveries demonstrated that 12.39 percent clients recognize access to web at work place, 30.53 percent got to web at library, 25.23 percent got to at home, 13.27 percent got to web at private corridor, and 18.58 percent clients access at advanced bistro. At last we can choose that, the greater part of the client's entrance web at library and computerized bistro than different spots.

Table-3: Accesses to e-resources.

Accesses to e-resources	UG students	PG students	Researchers	%age
Daily	30	42	11	36.73
A couple times each week	18	27	9	23.89
In any event once per week	12	21	8	18.14
At least once a fortnight	10	11	6	11.95
At least once per month	6	8	7	9.29
Total	76	109	41	100

From the returned surveys, it was found that by far most of the 36.73 percent customers access to electronic resources consistently, 23.89 percent got to electronic resources a couple times each week, 18.14 percent got to in any event once consistently, 11.95 percent got to at any rate once a fortnight and 9.29 percent customers got to electronic resources in any occasion once consistently. Here we also see that, most of the Kalasalingam School library customers used e-resources consistently, which is awesome sign for Kalasalingam School library.

In light of this question, the customers were drawn closer about where they scan for huge electronic resources on the web. The data about this request is showed up underneath in Table-4.

Table-4 uncovers that, 18 percent clients searching for significant electronic assets by utilizing University/Library sites, 23 clients utilized subject associates on the web for electronic assets, 40 percent for the most part utilized web files to discover important electronic assets on the web and 19 percent utilized online database with associations with full-message. Along these lines, from this study it is clear that half of the Kalasalingam College library clients locate their applicable e-assets with the utilization of web files.

Table-5 portrays 20 respondents (26.32%) from UG understudies, 26 (23.85%) from PG understudies and 11(26.83%) from specialists concurred that they utilized the electronic assets for study reason. 87 respondents 19 (25.00%)

from UG understudies, 50 (45.87%) from PG understudies and 18 (43.90%) from analysts concurred that they utilizing electronic assets to set up the undertaking work. 31 understudies from every one of the three understudies concurred that they utilized e-assets paper composing. At last 51 respondents from every one of the understudies indicating enthusiasm on electronic assets for general studies.

Table-4: Searches for relevant electronic resources.

Searches	UG Students	PG Students	Researchers	%age
University/ library websites	12	22	6	18
Subject aides	18	26	9	23
Web indexes	30	42	18	40
Online databases with connections to full-message	16	19	8	19
Total	76	109	41	100

Table-5: Purpose of using e-resources.

Purpose	UG Students	PG Students	Researchers	%age
For study	20 (26.32)	26 (23.85)	11 (26.83)	57 (25.22)
Project work	19 (25.00)	50 (45.87)	18 (43.90)	87 (38.50)
Paper writing	14 (18.42)	13 (11.93)	4 (9.76)	31 (13.71)
General studies	23 (30.26)	20 (18.35)	8 (19.51)	51 (22.57)
Total	76 (100.00)	109 (100.00)	41 (100.00)	226 (100.00)

Table-6: Sorts of electronic resources use.

Sorts	UG students	PG students	Researchers	%
E- Journals	31	44	17	41
E- Books	17	24	10	23
Databases	16	23	9	21
Online Reports	12	18	5	15
Total	76	109	41	226 (100)

Investigating the respondents answered, it has been found that, the larger part of clients 41 percent like to utilize electronic diaries, second most astounding number of clients 23 percent utilized electronic books, 21 percent clients utilized databases and the least 15 percent clients utilized online reports. Here it is found that, a large portion of the clients use e-diaries as opposed to eBooks, databases and online reports.

Table-7: Uses paid for electronic resources.

Uses	UG Students	PG students	Researchers	%age
No, I utilize just assets accessible complimentary	37	53	21	49
Yes, the entrance is given by the college	17	23	9	22
Yes, I pay for the entrance to a few assets myself.	22	33	11	29
Total	76	109	41	226 (100)

From the saw of the respondents, it was found that, 49 percent clients got to electronic assets No, I use just resources open complimentary, 22 percent got to electronic assets that are given by the passageway is given by the college and 29 percent utilized I pay for the passageway to a couple of benefits myself.

Table-8: Features of electronic resources.

Features	UG Students	PG Students	Researchers	%age
State-of-the-art data	32	44	12	39
Free accessibility	16	25	8	22
Snappy unwavering quality	13	21	9	19
Full-message looking	9	12	5	11
Different assets	6	7	7	9
Total	76	109	41	226 (100)

The Kalasalingam University Library customers were also asked for what parts of electronic resources they thought to be the most basic for the adequacy of their study. Analyzing the respondents answer, it was found that most of the customers need to use electronic resources for best in class data than various components of electronic resources. As demonstrated by the respondents, 39 percent customers used e-resources for best

in class data, the second most 22 percent customers considered to the most basic segments of electronic resources are with the desire of complimentary openness, 19 percent used for keen enduring quality, 11 percent used for full-message hunting and 9 percent down association with different assets.

Table-9: Accessibility of computer facilities in the university.

Accessibility	UG Students	PG Students	Researchers	%
High	38	47	19	46
Average	18	29	10	25
Below average	11	23	9	19
Low	9	10	3	10
Total	76	109	41	226 (100)

From the investigation of these surveys it was found that, a large portion of the client uncovered that the PC offices in Kalasalingam College library are accessible, 46 percent clients denoted that the accessibility of PC offices in Kalasalingam College library are high, 25 percent respondents additionally answered that the accessibility of PC offices normal, 19 percent uncovered their level as a beneath normal, and 10 percent clients likewise denoted their level as low.

Table-10: General user satisfactions.

Satisfactions	UG Students	PG Students	Researchers	%age
Low	6	7	4	8
Below Average	20	21	9	22
Average	30	43	12	38
High	14	26	8	21
Very High	6	12	8	11
Total	76	109	41	226 (100)

From the examination of the surveys, it was found that, the general customer satisfaction levels of e-resources are moving from customer to customer. It infers that 8 percent customers are not satisfied by the above components, for instance, appraisal of substance, specific evaluations of advantages, 22 percent respondents signified their satisfaction level in underneath typical, however 38 percent addressed that, in an ordinary they are satisfied by the above variables, 21 percent used their satisfaction status as high and 11 percent used as high. Along these lines, it was found that more than half of the customers are all things considered satisfied by the e-resources use.

Table-11: Issues of using electronic resources.

Issues	UG Students	PG Students	Researchers	%age
Slow server	28	40	13	81 (36%)
Problems of power supply	20	24	9	53 (23%)
Break down of the system	14	26	7	47 (20%)
Lack of proper guidance	8	11	8	27 (12%)
Others	6	8	4	18 (9%)
Total	76	109	41	226 (100)

This Table-11 uncovered that dominant part of the understudies 28 (12.39%) out of 76 respondents structure UG understudies, 40 (36.70%) out of 109 from PG understudies and 13 (31.71%) out of 41 respondents are confronted moderate server problem. 53 respondents confronted power supply issue in library, 47 respondents confronted issue of breakdown of PCs, and 27 respondents told that in getting to e-assets not getting the correct direction. Tiny bit number of respondents is having different issues to get to e-assets. This implied there is a need of a framework director to keep up PCs and decent power reinforcement.

Table-12: Advantages of e-resources.

Advantage	UG students	PG students	Researchers	%age
Excellent	20	31	12	28
Average	36	45	17	43
Poor	8	13	4	11
Good	12	20	8	18
Total	76	109	41	226 (100)

Discoveries demonstrated that, 28 percent clients profited from electronic assets as astounding, 43 percent clients stamped utilizing electronic assets as normal, 11 percent given their advantage level as poor and 18 percent as great.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates the use of e-assets and its administrations among clients of this college. Library is the part of the examination society of a college. College is the information based association whose capacities are generally restricted to instructing and research. The greater part of the destinations of the study has been refined. Structure the discoveries of this investigation of a generally little example and

the individual perception and information of its understudies and scientists, a few noteworthy conclusions can be drawn. A dominant part of the electronic assets accessible at the colleges in the study originate from the UGC-INFONET e-diary consortium.

Proposals and recommendations: i. User preparing must be given for appropriate utilization of on-line databases. ii. Digitalization projects ought to be started for the advantageous utilization of reports. iii. Regular client reviews ought to be directed to recognize the data needs of clients. iv. The number of online full-text databases ought to be expanded for scientists in all aspects of specialization.

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