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## Effective use of E-Resources by faculty members in Engineering College Libraries of Thanjavur District: A Case Study

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### *Abstract*

The purpose of this study is to report the findings of a survey that was carried out to ascertain the extent to which faculty members in the libraries of engineering colleges in the Thanjavur District make effective use of electronic resources. This article takes a look at the survey results from the four colleges in the Thanjavur area. Analysis was performed on the data collected from the respondents via the questionnaires. The study's findings shed light on how engineering college librarians in the Thanjavur district make good use of electronic resources. Colleges of Engineering and the academic community regarding the use of Engineering College E-Resources. Members of the teaching staff at colleges in the Thanjavur district and elsewhere in the state and nation will find this study's findings valuable. Institution of Engineering Members of the faculty, researchers, online databases, and other electronic resources

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### **INTRODUCTION THE FIRST PART**

Users rely heavily on library specialists and staff at traditional libraries, where even a brief search might take a considerable amount of time. In this era of information and communication technology, however, computers are taking over routine library tasks, which is great news for both library patrons and staff. The function of libraries has evolved significantly and will continue to do so as technology advances. This makes it easier for libraries in engineering schools to make good use of electronic resources. New inventions and technological advancements are enhancing the E Resource concept and the library's role.

examples of such resources are software library catalogs, CDs, data archives, discussion forums, journals' tables of contents, and full text databases. The way professors at Engineering College find and use knowledge is being transformed by electronic resources.

This paper makes an effort to demonstrate how engineering college libraries make effective use of electronic resources. Engineering College that makes use of current infrastructure and offers faculty members access to electronic resources Also included in this article are some suggestions and recommendations for how users might make better use of online resources and services. What the study aims to achieve

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- . To comprehend the subscription-recommendation authority of electronic resources.
  3. To comprehend the necessity of conducting regular evaluations of E Resources.
  4. To learn that engineering institutions' online resource centers keep a logbook.
  5. To find out how often electronic resources are accessed.
  6. Determine if the library personnel require training on how to manage electronic resource subscriptions.
- Seventh, to learn about the challenges that teachers encounter when trying to use electronic resources.
8. To have a comprehension of the challenges encountered by institutions and libraries when it comes to offering internet browsing modes.
  9. To find out whether your institution's browsing facility is sufficient.
  10. Inquiring about other partnerships established for accessing electronic resources of adjacent institutions.

### Examining Existing Works

The effects of using electronic resources in academic institutions around the world have been the subject of several studies.

Nonetheless, Ray and Day (1998) set out to determine how often students use electronic resources and what they think about certain issues connected to these resources. Their findings indicate that nearly all employees (91%) have access to a networked computer at work, and that more people utilize company computers than personal ones when surfing the web. The majority of electronic resources were either the internet or CD-ROMs. Only 37.5 percent of respondents used electronic journals as a source for their research. Environmental and contextual factors influence the utilization of a single resource, as demonstrated by the research conducted by Alison et al. (2012). The Internet was used differently by students and

teachers due to their unique personalities. However, Users' ineffective search abilities and restricted access to resources are further problems that influence the use of e-resources. The slowness of accessing web material, primarily caused by low and breadth, was a big contributor to the inefficient use of Internet resources. The investigation on the effect of these and other factors on utilization in Uganda was an intriguing one. Since e-resources have grown in popularity as a source of information among researchers in the current day, they are essential for the modern community's information needs (Jaiswal, 2011). In order to have access to them anywhere in the world, modern libraries choose electronic materials. Among the various difficulties encountered, the author continued by discussing library services in relation to electronic resources, which have undergone fast change in terms of development, types, needs, evolution systems, organization, and many more.

More than 9.42% of respondents use various e-resources when necessary, 46.02% do so occasionally, and 43.66% do it very regularly, according to Jose (2014). Most electronic resources come from online databases (35.10% of the total) and user-generated content (UGC) info-net (25.34%). Fourth rank goes to WWW Sources (14.73%), and third place goes to DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals (15.58%). After reviewing the work of Iqbal et al. (2014), Masilamani et al. (2016) identified a wide variety of online electronic resources. Online journals, standards, technical specs, reports, patents, full-text articles, trade reports, and a plethora of other document sources are among the most popular and rapidly expanding options.

### AIM OF THE EXAM

- A. Research Domain
- B. The purpose of this research is to identify which engineering colleges in the



Thanjavur District make good use of electronic resources. Four colleges in Thanjavur are included in the study: As Salam College of Engineering and Technology (ASC), P.R. Engineering College, Anjalai Ammal Mahalingam Engineering College (AAMEC), and K.S.K. College of Engineering & Technology (KSK). Only engineering faculty members participated in the survey of research scholars.

THE APPROACH

The research for this piece relies on a survey. The data needed for this investigation was gathered through the use of a well-structured questionnaire. We made sure the questionnaire was written in English. Faculty members of engineering colleges in the Thanjavur area will be able to gain insight into their institutions' E-resource utilization rates by completing the accompanying surveys. In the end, 110 out of 120 faculty members returned completed

surveys from the four engineering college libraries that were chosen for distribution. After selecting an appropriate sample strategy, 110 completed surveys were obtained, with a degree of accuracy/margin error of 0.025 and a confidence level of 92%. The data was subsequently collated and evaluated as needed. The tables displayed the outcomes of the study as a percentage.

Evaluating and Deciphering My table It shows that there is a connection between the raw data and the processed data, which results in important discoveries and conclusions. The research procedure culminates with data analysis. The focus of this analysis must be on producing tangible results. To rephrase, its primary purpose should be to formulate hypotheses and create goals. Those interested in engineering can choose from four different schools Thanjavur. The research examined all four of the schools.

TABLE I DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES

S. No.	Names of Engineering Colleges	No. of Questionnaires Received	No. of Questionnaires Distributed
1	ASC	30	30
2	PRE	30	30
3	AAMEC	25	30
4	KSK	25	30
Total		110	120
Percentage of Questionnaires received out of 120 Questionnaires		92%	

Out of 120 questionnaires distributed to the faculty members working in engineering colleges of Thanjavur District, 110 filled questionnaires were received back with the response rate of 92%



TABLE II USE OF E-RESOURCES IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARIES

S. No.	Description	No of (Yes)	Per (%)	No of (No)	Per (%)
1	Internet Browsing Centre for access e-resources	95	86%	15	14%
2	Do you access E-Resources for your teaching and research needs	100	91%	10	9%
3	Availability of E-resources materials for Library Staff to update subject knowledge	84	76%	26	24%
4	Other tie-up executed for accessing other institutions for E-Resources nearby	74	67%	36	33%
	Total Questionnaires received - 110				

The data represent in table II gives a picture of the availability of internet browsing centre in the institution for members of the faculty and the researchers. It is really encouraging to note that 86% of the engineering institutions offer internet browsing facility in the library/institution

.Then 91% of Faculty members are accessing E Resources for your teaching and research needs and balance 10% accessing other sources for their knowledge requirement.

76% of faculty members are accepted E resources are available in Library for library staff to update subject knowledge to support faculty members. For Knowledge development 76 % Institutions have created tie-up for accessing other institution E-resources Therefore, other institutions' tie-up will add additional strength to the faculty members to access additional E-resources to improve their knowledge.

TABLE III RECOMMENDING AUTHORITY OF E-RESOURCES TO SUBSCRIBE

Recommending authority of E-Resources to subscribe	Individual faculty	Nominated committee member	Head of Department	Owner	Total
Total	65	8	25	12	110
Percentage	60%	73%	23%	11%	110/120

The data represent in table III reveals the recommending authority of E-resources of libraries/institutions. As a matter of fact, 73% of institutions are subscribed to E-resources as per the recommendation of the Nominated committee. Further, 60% of individual faculties are recommending online E-resources for their institutions for library

requirement; 23% Head of department are recommending for their department online E-resources. Therefore, it is concluded that all the institutions must create a committee with individual faculty and head of department to collect periodic E-resources requirement for the library/Institution.

TABLE IV PERIODICAL EVALUATIVE STUDY ON THE USE OF E-RESOURCES

Periodical evaluative study	Yes, periodical evaluation based on feedback	Yes, Occasionally	No, does not conduct evaluative study	Total
Total	85	20	5	110
Percentage	77%	18%	5%	120

The data represent in table IV reveals the response on the periodical evaluative on the use of E-Resources. It is encouraging to learn from the table that 77% of the libraries do conduct survey of their users regarding the use of E- Resources. 18% of institutions conduct occasionally evaluation study and the rest 5% of institutions are not

conducting evaluative study regarding use of E-Resources. It is detected that the quality of services can be evaluated through the feedback from users. Periodical users' study will help the libraries/institutions to modify the strategies to enhance the quality of services.

TABLE V CORRECTIVE STEPS INITIATED BASED ON THE STUDY REPORT



Corrective steps	Additional bandwidth increased	New Computer terminal added	Changed existing service provider due to poor service	Added additional electronic journal and LCDs in Library	Total
Total	55	35	16	4	110
Percentage	50%	32%	15%	3%	110/120

The data represent in table V show that the Corrective steps are initiated based on the study report collected from users; corrective measures are percentage wise shown, 50% additional bandwidth increased; 32% New computer terminal added, 15% Changed existing service provider due

to poor service and 3% Added additional E-Resource and LCDs in Library Therefore, it is concluded that major corrective steps taken are increased in bandwidth and new computer terminal added in the institutions Library to meet the future development.

TABLE VI FREQUENCY OF ACCESS OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Frequency of Access	Daily	Alternate days	Twice weekly	Weekly	Monthly	Total
Total	40	50	10	5	5	110
Percentage	36%	45%	9%	4%	4%	

The data represent in table VI shows the frequency of access of electronic resources. 45% of faculty members have access to E-resources on alternate days, 36% of faculties have access on daily basis, 9% faculties have twice in a week and 4% faculties are accessing on a monthly basis. Therefore, it is concluded that maximum percentage of faculty member's access on alternate days, then daily.

TABLE VII FACULTY THAT RELY UPON E-RESOURCES FOR THEIR TEACHING AND SEARCH ACTIVITIES

Rely upon E-Resources	100%	75%	50%	25%	Total
Total	25	70	15	0	110
Percentage	25%	77%	14%	0%	110/120

The data represent in table VII shows that 77% of faculty members 75% rely upon e-resources, 25% of faculty members 100% rely upon E-resources and 14% of faculty members 50% rely upon E-resources. Therefore, it is

concluded that 77% of faculty members 75% rely upon E- resources for their teaching and search activities and the rest 25% rely on physical resources.

TABLE VIII FACULTIES RELY UPON HARD COPIES OF E-RESOURCES FOR THEIR TEACHING AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Rely upon hard copies of E-Resources	100%	75%	50%	25%	Not at all	Total
Total	40	50	18	0	2	110
Percentage	36%	45%	16%	0%	2%	

The data represent in table VIII shows that 45% of faculty members 75% rely upon hard copies of E-resources, 36% offaculty members 100% rely upon hard copies of E-resourcesand 16% of faculty members 50% rely upon hard copies of E-resources. Therefore, it is concluded that 45% of faculty members 75% rely upon hard copies of E-resources for theirteaching and search activities and the rest 61% rely on otherdigital sources.

TABLE IX PROBLEMS FACED BY THE FACULTY IN ACCESSING E RESOURCES

Problem in Accessing E Resources	Poor Bandwidth	Poor Budget strength	Less number online resources are subscribed	Not providing latest E-resources collection	Less support staff	Lack of Knowledge of Library staff	Total
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Total	40	30	5	15	20	0	110
Percentage	36%	26%	2%	15%	18%	0%	110/120

The data represent in table IX shows the problems faced by faculty members while accessing E-resources. In that, 36% issue due to poor bandwidth, 26% poor budget strength, 18% less support staff, 15% not providing latest E-resource collection and 5% less number of online resources

subscribed. Therefore, institutions are recommended to address the issue on priority basis and major issues are poor bandwidth, budget strength, less support staff and not providing latest E resources.

TABLE X PROBLEMS FACED BY INSTITUTION/LIBRARY IN PROVIDING INTERNET BROWSING MODES

Problems faced by institution/library	Less Budget	Lack of network expert	Lack of System engineer	University rule & restriction	Other reasons	Total
Total	40	55	8	5	2	110
Percentage	36%	50%	7%	5%	2%	110/120

The data represent in table X show the problems faced by Institution/Library in providing internet browsing modes. 50% lack network expert, 36% have fewer budgets, 5% have university rules and restrictions, 7% lack system engineer and the other 2% have other reasons. Therefore, it is identified that major issues are lack of network and expert and less budget.

circumstances in order to access electronic resources. Researchers must rigorously analyze the data in order to do their studies. Each of the aforementioned engineering schools in the Thanjavur district provides its students with a sufficient number of electronic resources. Lastly, the goal of

All the points below must be fulfilled in order for the study to be completed. The libraries of the engineering institutions in Thanjavur District provide all the resources needed by the faculty members. With an internet center or browsing table, the Engineering College Libraries make the vast majority of its materials available online to faculty members. This makes using these resources much more simple for everyone in the user community, and many faculty members utilize these resources every day. This study makes an effort to broaden its scope to include engineering school professors. With 110 out of 120 surveys returned with complete information, or 92% of the total, we have our responses. These days, a library is one of the most vital places to find educational materials. An

excellent library, equipped with modern information and communication technologies, is an essential part of any top-notch research institution, regardless of its field of study. The current research demonstrated that engineering college libraries in the Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu made good use of electronic resources.

\*See also \*  
Citation: [1] Ray and Day (1998). Perspectives of students on electronic information resources. Journal of Information Science, 4(2), 1–3. In 2012, Alison and Kiyangi published a study. Motives for and barriers to using health information technology resources in Ugandan academic institutions. Publication: Annals of Library and Information Science, Volume 59, Issue 6, Pages 90–96.

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