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Utilization of the services and electronic resources offered by the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Library in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu

P. Kalai selvi
Research Scholar
Department of library and Information Science
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Tirunelveli- 627012
Tamil Nadu, India
Email- kalaiselvitvl8@gmail.com

Dr. K.Kannan
Deputy Librarian
Department of library and Information Science
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Tirunelveli-627012
Tamil Nadu, India
Email- drlkkannan@gmail.com

Abstract

E-resources are abundant out there in modern times. Its use is increasing daily in all schools, colleges, and universities. This study deals with e-resource usage at Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. It clearly explains how the students, research students, and professors in Commerce, Management, Social Science, and Science at Manonmaniam Sundaranar University use the library at Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. Explains the uses of print resources and the e-resource facilities in the library and how they can be serviced.

Keywords : service, e-resources, utilization, information

Introduction

Information and communication technology (ICT) has enabled learners to access and adapt to changes more easily. Electronic Information Resources (EIR%) are to blame for this. Since most reading materials are now available online, the use of e-resources appears to be increasing, as expected. The introduction and growth of electronic information sources (EIS) have altered how people access information, including their needs and use patterns, search techniques, channels they use to look for information, they use, how much time they spend looking, how often they visit, and the types of information they gather depending on their discipline. In this sense, libraries have tools-undergone major changes in service delivery, collection creation, professional training, service delivery, and library administration.However, the accessibility of print and electronic information sources is the major factor influencing how this information is searched. These ICTs are essential in higher education for creating course materials, creating content, communicating with students, teachers, and the outside world, delivering prepared materials, sharing these contents, developing the field of research, enrolling students, providing administrative support, etc. People in this information age must use ICT to obtain knowledge to stay current on technological advancements. Overall, new technologies significantly influence higher education, and it is inconceivable to make significant changes to the teaching and learning process.

Purpose of the Study

The researcher believed that the study had not before been looked at in the area. In this age of information and communication technology, e-resources are crucial for meeting information seekers' needs. This information is especially crucial at this level of education because the goal of higher education is always the growth of a nation.

Problem statement:

This research aims to evaluate the current state of libraries, specifically concerning electronic resources, utilization of these information resources, and amenities and services of information centers.

Aims of the research

The major goals of the current study are to ascertain the faculty members, research scholars, and students awareness of electronic information resources, as well as their level of difficulty and satisfaction with the facilities and services offered by Manonmaniam Sundaranar University. The following are a few of the study's goals:

- To determine how well-informed library patrons and staff are about e-resources.
- To investigate the various e-resource categories, facilities, and services.

Methodology

The systematic approach to solving research issues is known as the research methodology. The researcher utilized the survey technique to gather the primary data on the issue and the literature search for a fundamental study to gather complete and relevant data. The investigation started with a literature search; data were gathered from journals, primary sources, and online sources. In the assessed institutions, data gathered from users and librarians are examined. As a result, data collection was cumbersome. All of the colleges' users have provided feedback. 196 users out of 254 answered. More than half of the population, or 77.16%, of the total respondents, is regarded as being a good representation of the sample. The research covers all three population-related fields. They are social science, management, and business.

Null and Alternative Hypothesis

- H0: There is no Associations Relationship between the Use of facilities and services of e-resources and the library users.
- H1: There is an Associations Relationship between the Use of facilities and services of e-resources and the library users.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study's primary objectives are to ascertain the present state of the available e-resources, PG students' awareness of e-resources, limitations on the usage of e-resources, and their degree of satisfaction with the infrastructure provided to them. Only postgraduate students of ManonmaniamSundaranar University Library may participate in the study. Only the three user categories—faculty, research researchers, and postgraduate students—of these institutions are covered by the study. Additionally, the report does not include the schools' undergraduate students.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 Gender-Wise respondents

Gender	No of Respondents	Percentage
Male	72	36.73
Female	124	63.27
Total	196	100

Source: Primary data

Table 1 shows that only 72 (36.73%) male respondents and 124 (63.27%) female respondents out of 196 populations answered the questionnaire. This is because there are more women than men at these universities.

Table 2 Discipline-wise response

Discipline	Number	Percentage
Commerce & Management	68	34.69
Social Sciences & Humanities	104	53.06
Science	24	12.24
Total	196	100

Source: Primary data

According to Table 2, 104 respondents (or 53.06%) are from the social science field, 68 respondents (or 34.69%) are from the business and management field, and 24 respondents (or 12.24%) are from the scientific field. The table demonstrates more social science responders than in the other two fields.

Category-wise response by discipline

Table: Category-wise response by discipline

Designation	Discipline			
	Commerce & Management	Social Sciences & Humanities	Science	Total
Faculty Members	12 (6.12%)	30 (15.31%)	14 (7.14%)	56 (28.57%)
Research Scholars	7 (3.57%)	22 (11.23%)	8 (4.08%)	37 (18.88%)
Postgraduate Students	14 (7.14%)	71 (36.22%)	18 (9.18%)	103 (52.55%)
Total	33 (16.84%)	123 (62.76%)	40 (20.41%)	196 (100%)

Source: Primary data

The three responder categories are separated into three disciplines, with the results displayed in the table. According to the table, out of the faculty category's 30 responders (15.31%), 12 (6.12%) are from the stream of commerce and management, and 14 (7.14%) are from the scientific field. 7 (3.57%) responses in the group of research scholars are from the social science stream, 22 (11.23%) are from the commerce stream, and 8 (4.08%) are from science. In the student group, 14 responses (7.14%) are from

the commerce and management stream, 71 (36.22%) are from social science, and 18 (9.18%) are from the discipline of science.

Table 4.16: Preference for print resources

Print Resources	5	3	1	Mean	WAS	Rank
Books	119	45	32	15.548	762	II
Encyclopedias/ Dictionaries	116	53	27	16.451	766	I
Hand Books	22	58	116	11.576	400	VI
Manuals	64	47	85	13.157	546	IV
Periodicals (Journals & Magazines)	54	33	109	12.457	478	V
Theses/Dissertations/ Reports	97	66	33	14.515	716	III
Projects	26	47	123	11.024	394	VII

Note: 5= Complete preferences, 3= Average, 1= Nil preference
Source: Primary
This table shows the usage of the difference between print resources. Encyclopedias and dictionaries in the first rank, books in the second rank, thesis dissertations third rank, and projects in the last rank for the presence of print documents.

Using the level of facilities and services of e-resources

Facilities and Services for E-resources	Code
Internet Services	**ER1**
Rare Websites Services	**ER2**
OPAC Services	**ER3**
Social Network Services	**ER4**
E-News Papers Services	**ER5**
E-mail Services	**ER6**
E-Journals Services	**ER7**
E-magazine Services	**ER8**

Source: Primary Data

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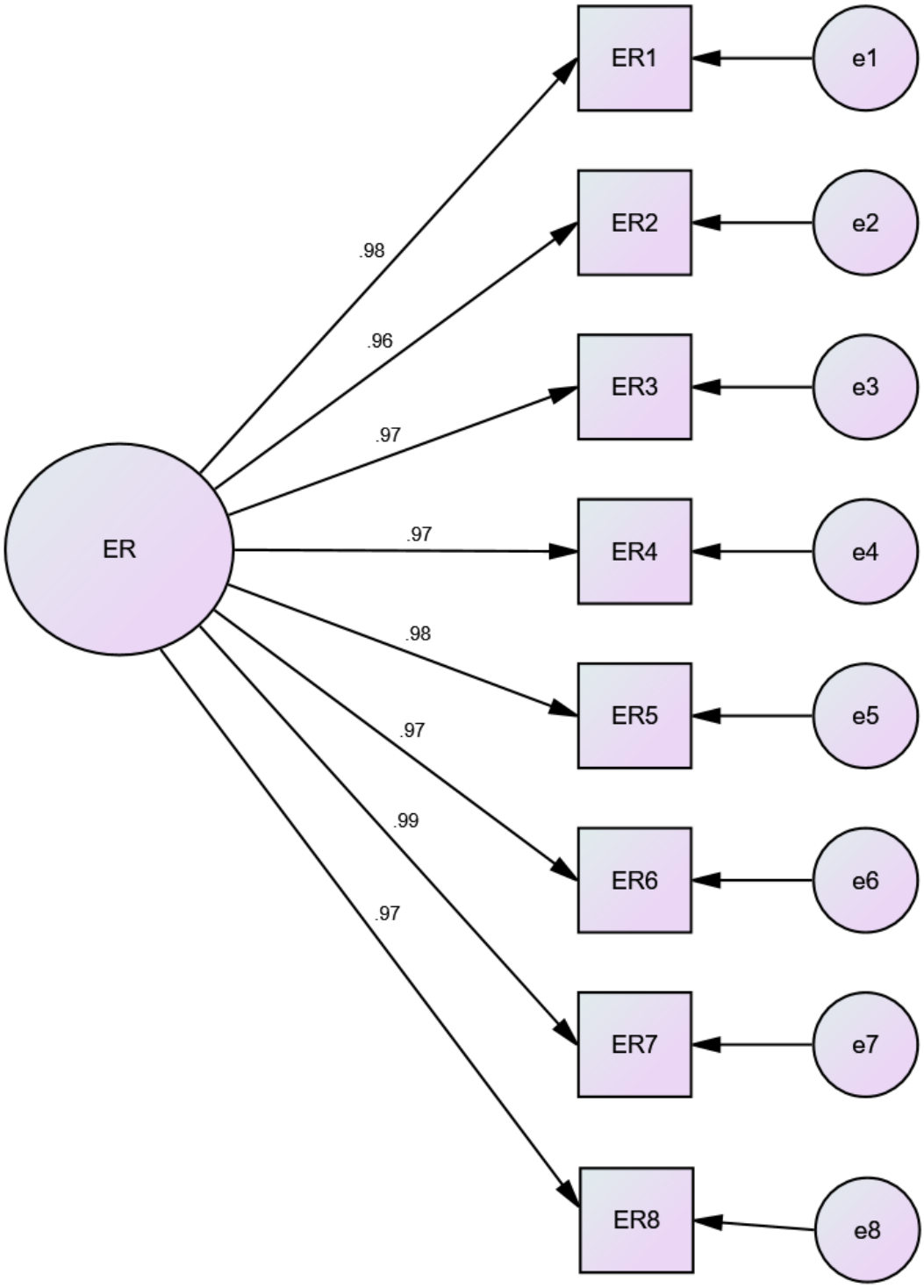

Model Fit Measures

Measure	Estimate	Threshold	Interpretation
CMIN	1301.901	--	--
DF	20	--	--
CMIN/DF	2.095	Between 1 and 3	Excellent
CFI	1.046	>0.95	Excellent
SUMMER	0.016	<0.08	Excellent
RMSEA	0.022	<0.06	Excellent
PClose	0.458	>0.05	Excellent

The Structural Equation model is fit or not, as shown in Table 4.18. The determined P-value estimated is 0.458. This is more than 0.05, perfectly matching the data in the previous table. An excellent match is shown by the GFI (Goodness of match Index) value of 0.951, more than 0.90, and the AGFI (Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index), which is very close to 0.9. A perfect match is achieved by the computed CFI (Comparative match Index) value of 1.046. Additionally, it is discovered that the RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation) value is 0.022, indicating that the model fits the data perfectly. As a result, the null hypothesis is accepted, stating that the suggested model fits and is used for additional research.

Standardized Regression Weights

			Factor Loading	Item Reliability	Delta	AVE	Sum of FL	Some of Delta
ER1	<---	E-Resources	0.983	0.966	0.034	0.954	0.977	0.186
ER2	<---		0.964	0.929	0.071			
ER3	<---		0.972	0.945	0.055			
ER4	<---		0.971	0.943	0.057			
ER5	<---		0.976	0.953	0.047	CR value 0.993		
ER6	<---		0.975	0.951	0.049			
ER7	<---		0.989	0.978	0.022			
ER8	<---		0.966	0.933	0.067			

Table 4.20 reveals. Eight variables were included in the nfirmatorconfirmatorynalysis for clarification. The findings of the extracted factor loadings and regression weights of the variables under the factor "Services of E-resources" were good, and the loadings of the items were significantly high. The CFA analysis suggests that the range of the standard factor loading is 0.964-0.989. The Cronbach alpha, which is more significant than the cutoff value of 0.60 and shows that all the factors are useful to assess the "Services of E-resources," measures the reliability of the variables above. Factor loading values are larger than 0.5 and are 0.983, 0.964, 0.972, 0.971, 0.976, 0.966, 0.989, and 0.975. An AVE of at least greater denotes satisfactory convergence validity, according to a good rule of thumb. A build reliability estimate should generally be.sSevenoSevenen to indicate strong dependability. An acceptable reliability range is between 0.5 and 0.7. the value of Composite Reliability is 0.993

Associations Relationship between Use of Facilities and Services of e-resources and the library users

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
1	.893[a]	.797	.749	1.265
a. Predictors: (Constant%), e-resources				

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	169.334	1	169.334	105.884	.000[b]
	Residual	311.854	195	1.599		
	Total	481.188	196			
a. Dependent Variable: Users						
b. Predictors: (Constant%), e-resources						

Coefficients						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant%)	1.272	.233		5.463	.000
	EDU	.738	.072	.593	10.290	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Users						

This table 4.21, 4.22, and 4.23 explains the regression analysis approach and present the ANOVA between the users of the library and the chosen e-resource services. The quality of fit of the model is indicated by the R-value of 0.764, R squared of 0.584, and adjusted R squared of 0.575. In every situation, the profile variables' "F" values are more than one (F Value > 1). The independent variables' matching P-value for significance is less than 0.05. Thus, the null hypothesis is disproved. There is an association between the users of libraries and the utilization of the resources' services and facilities.

Suggestions

- E-resource searching should be quick and easy to use since it is crucial to provide the correct information to the right person at the right time.
- Better alternatives should be available for printing and copying electronic resources.
- Access to the digital collection should be available inside the library, and staff members should offer specialized guidance on using such resources.
- Encouraging the upkeep of institutional websites' e-resource content so that users may independently search for the information they need and benefit from remote access to data.
- Appropriate infrastructure should be offered, such as furniture, computers, headphones, scanners, printers, etc.
- There shouldn't be any time limits on using online materials. Remote access can be used to accomplish this.

Conclusion

The institution, the user community, and the library staff work together to use and improve e-resources. It ought to be connected. Each of these three initiatives must contribute to its ununiquelydea of increasing the use of e-resources in academic institutions. By authorizing a distinct budget for e-collection and infrastructure to access the information, the institutions should focus on acquiring e-resources through various consortia and buying additional e-resources to suit the demands of the users. The users' usage spurs the library and information centers to expand their holdings and offers new services. The primary difficulty in succeeding in the area is raising their expectations. Creating collections and providing services by those demands the end user-user andasingipleasings are one step ahead.

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