

## **Utilization of Electronic Resources in MDT Hindu College library, Pettai, affiliated with Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli**

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### **Abstract**

Electronic resources play an important role in our use in modern times. It plays a major role in life-critical colleges and universities where the most dynamic students can choose the future that knowledge can improve. This study was conducted in M.D.T Hindu College, considering the use of eosin in our college library and its availability as a resource. A total of 216 respondents who could use the e-resource were surveyed. This study concludes a correlation between the benefits of e-resources and gender-wise response.

**Keywords:** Students, resources, Information, Education, Library.

### **Introduction**

Every educational institution has a library and information center, which serves as the heart of teaching and learning activities and where students, teachers, and researchers receive the necessary information. The notion of a digital library, a virtual library, and an electronic library became prevalent in the current environment due to the progressive shift of traditional teaching and learning to the internet. To fulfill customer expectations and requirements, higher education institutions began subscribing to electronic resources. The adoption of new technology is eagerly anticipated by users of all types of libraries, including public, academic research, and special libraries. The most popular electronic resource in the past was magnetic tapes, but today there are many different types of resources available, including the intranet, internet, physical media, etc. A key characteristic of electronic resources is that they may be accessed from either a local or remote location. Libraries are switching from print journals to electronic journals, print books to e-books, and traditional lectures to electronic lectures due to this characteristic, which draws a lot of libraries. Print materials are included in engineering college libraries' collections and electronic ones. The college library's electronic resources include CD-Roms, DVDs, Pen Drives, databases, subject lectures, etc. The Internet has altered how digital collections are organized and searched in response to the urgent requirement for quick information retrieval throughout the globe. The Internet makes it simple to access materials online, which causes a switch from print to electronic resources. The libraries at technical institutions have altered how people view services and activities. In

the Internet era, patrons may access materials from their homes or anywhere else without visiting the library to print versions physically. The system of engineering education cannot exist without the Internet. No school system can function and accomplish its aims and objectives without the correct information and understanding of infrastructure.

### **Need of the Study**

The MDT Hindu College has been given specific instructions to construct and grow its libraries with pertinent materials like books, journals, and electronic resources to meet the information demands of the users to deliver high-quality education. As a result, libraries continue to have electronic materials on hand. The current research focuses on understanding and utilizing the electronic resources accessible at the Pettai Library of MDT Hindu College.

### **Objectives of the study**

- To investigate how the ICT infrastructure at the MDT Hindu College library is used and understood.
- To research the use and knowledge of the online resources offered by the MDT Hindu College library.

### **Research plan**

A study or research design is a strategy based on anticipated observations that enable us to create a theory and provide an empirical and logical foundation. There are many different research designs, and the approach is chosen based on the research challenges. A well-planned research project generally calls for investigating well-defined, delimited, and as specific as feasible features. The primary goals of the study are significant and aid in the advancement of systematic, scientific research.

### **Null and Alternative Hypothesis**

- $H1_0$ : There is no relationship between the benefits of the E-Resources in library variables.
- $H1_1$ : There is a relationship between the benefits of the E-Resources in library variables.
- $H2_0$ : There is no significant relationship between the Benefits of the E-Resources in the library and gender-wise respondents
- $H2_1$ : There is no significant relationship between the Benefits of E-Resources in the library and the gender-wise respondents.

### **Methodology**

The researcher employed the following techniques to gather information from various sources throughout the inquiry. The approaches mentioned above were utilized to utilize data for the study. This research has several restrictions, such as funding constraints and user indifference, among others. To gather information from respondents, a questionnaire was created with the study's goals in mind. Since the study examines the awareness and use of technological resources at MDT Hindu College in Pettai, the users are divided into groups according to how frequently they utilize these services. The research used in the study is survey-based. It involves obtaining information. The questionnaire approach aids in gathering accurate data for investigations. 216 users out of 254 answered. With a total response rate of 85.04% or more than half of the population, the sample is considered well-represented. The research covers all three population-related fields

**Data Analysis and Interpretation**

**Gender wise respondents**

Gender wise	No of respondent	Percentage
Male	74	34.26
Female	142	65.74
Total	216	100

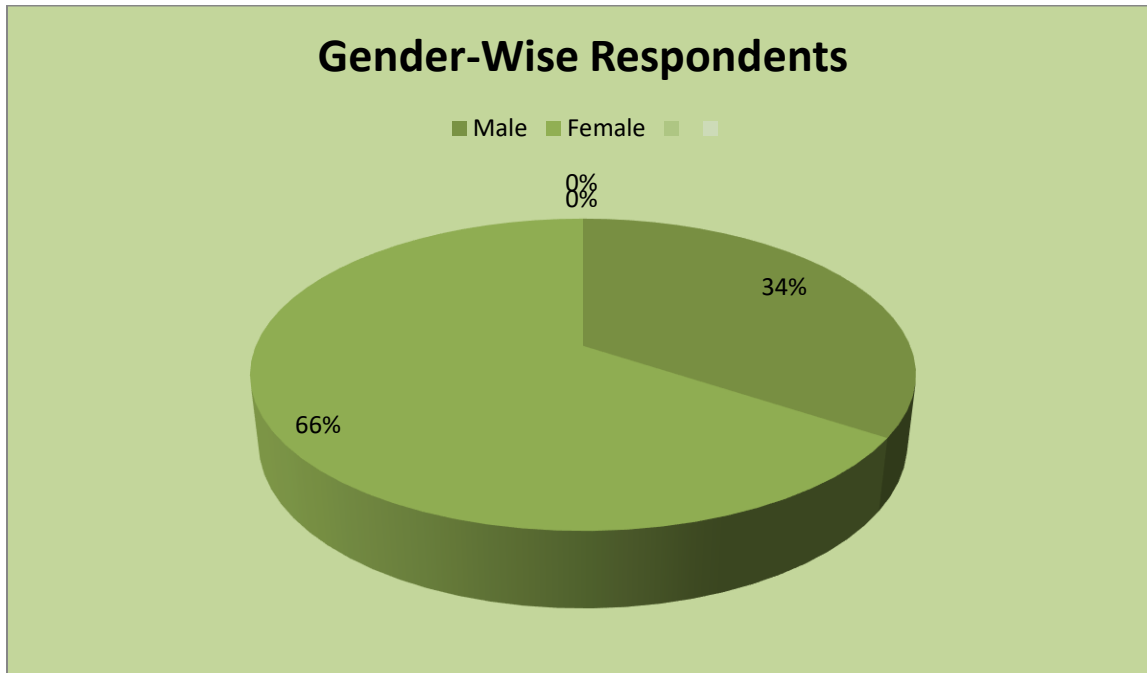


Table 1 and Figure 1 highlight highlighted total responses of 216 populations; 142 (65.74% ) respondents are female, and only 7,4(34.26% ) male respondents responded to the questionnaire distributed. It is because there are more women in these colleges than men.

**Group-Wise Respondents**

Category -Wise	No of respondent	Percentage
UG Students	98	45.37
PG Students	73	33.80
Research Scholars	45	20.83
Total	216	100

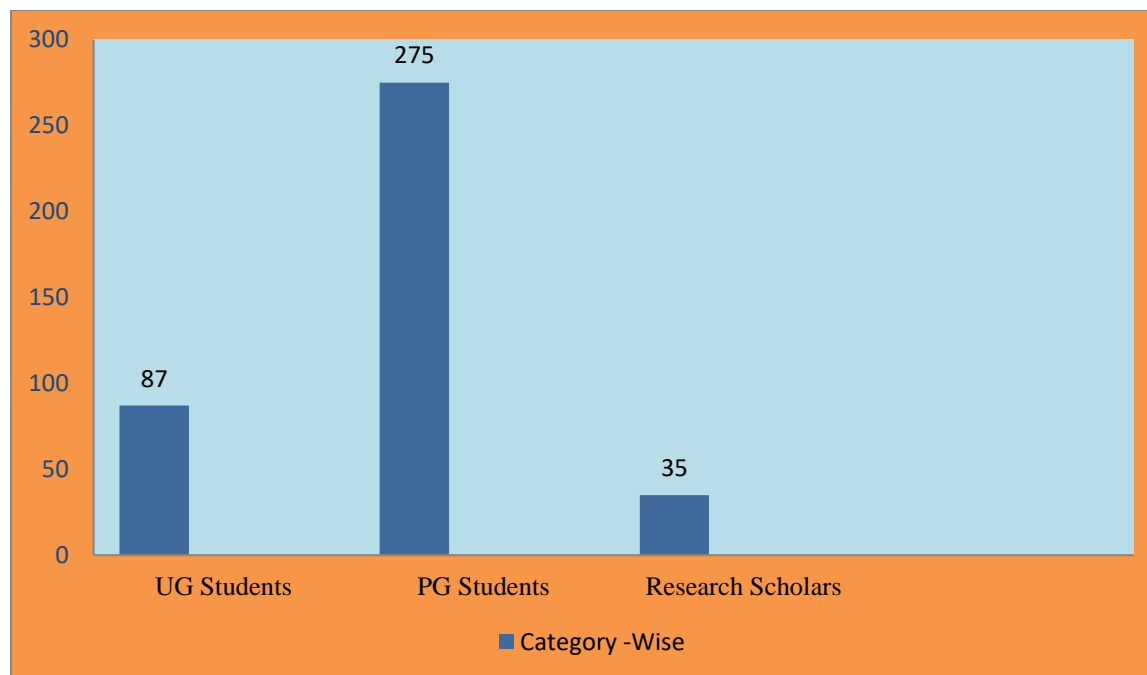


Table 2 and Figure 2 describe the respondent group-wise distribution of the respondents. Out of the total 216 respondents, 98 (45.37%) respondents are UG students, 73 (33.80 %) respondents are PG students, and the remaining 45 (20.83%) respondents are research scholars.

**Usage of Electronic Resources**

Awareness Usage E-Resources	5	4	3	2	1	WAS	Mean	Rank
<b>E-Books</b>	24	12	32	66	82	1343	12.124	<b>IX</b>
<b>E-Journals</b>	17	25	64	52	58	1439	15.124	<b>II</b>
<b>E-Magazines</b>	22	31	42	54	67	1410	14.054	<b>V</b>
<b>E-Audio /Video Lectures</b>	66	52	58	19	21	1426	15.024	<b>III</b>
<b>E-Projects / Thesis</b>	38	48	61	52	17	1481	16.454	<b>I</b>
<b>Full-Text Databases</b>	22	30	48	44	72	1409	14.019	<b>VII</b>
<b>Bibliographic Databases</b>	58	44	35	35	44	1380	13.654	<b>VIII</b>
<b>Institutional Repositories</b>	33	38	36	55	54	1409	14.021	<b>VI</b>
<b>Information on Career Opportunities</b>	16	24	54	56	66	1421	14.948	<b>IV</b>

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 shows that the uses of e-resources are high. Library users download and use the e-thesis/ project for the first rank, and the mean value is 16.454. The study ranks second rank given to journals, and the mean value is 15.124. Audio @ video lecture ranks third due to its high number of users, and the mean value is 15.024. Information on Career Opportunities is ranked fourth. E-Magazine is ranked fifth

in usage, and the mean value is 14.054. Institutional Depositories occupy the sixth rank, and the mean value is 14.021. The full-text database holds the seventh rank and a mean value of 14.019. The bibliographic database holds the eighth rank, and the mean value is 13.654. The book covers the ninth rank, and the value is 12.124.

#### Association relationship between Benefits of using E-Resources in library

Benefits of E-Resources	Mean	Std. DV	Chi-Square	P- value
Interaction Between Author or Publisher and User	3.0833	1.34424	14.067	<0.001***
Reduces the Printing and Postage Cost	2.4259	1.19459	12.954	0.003**
Users Can Access it Simultaneously	3.1898	1.72696	13.098	<0.001***
Allows Remote Access	2.8704	1.31957	13.015	0.002**
Reduces Storage Space	3.1389	1.71157	13.045	<0.001***
Updated Easily	2.6991	1.32497	12.996	0.002**
Easily Accessible	3.2500	1.93679	13.452	<0.001***
Material Size, Font May Be Adjusted	3.4630	1.43333	13.594	0.001***
Access For 24x7 Time Lines.	2.3750	1.18641	12.546	0.002**
Easy Usability	3.1944	1.35343	13.125	0.002**
Readability	2.3750	1.16664	12.540	0.003**
Budgetary Aspects And Speedy Accessibility	3.0602	1.67917	13.021	<0.001***
Easy Back File Access	2.7454	1.31714	13.001	0.002**
Reduces the Burden on Library Staff	3.0694	1.63957	13.029	<0.001***

\*\*\* Significance at 1 Percentage

\*\* Significance at five percentages

Table 4 explains the benefits of e-resources. This table confirms a Benefits toBenefitources relationship as all variables have P values less than 0.05.

#### Association relationship between Benefits of E-Resources in library and gender-wise respondents

5. Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error
1	.5 <sup>a</sup>	.801	.786	1.02971

a. Predictors: (Constant), Gender wise respondent

6. ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	161.597	2	161.597	152.408	<0.001***
	Residual	226.903	213	1.060		
	Total	388.500	215			

a. Dependent Variable: E-Resources in the library
b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender wise respondent

7. Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.844	.159		30.486	<0.001***
	VAR00002	-.726	.059	-.645	-12.345	<0.001***

a. Dependent Variable: E-Resources in the library

Tables 5, 6 & 7 explain the analysis method of regression. It discloses the ANOVA between the selected "E-Resources in the library" „R-value 0.895, R squared 0.801 and adjusted R Squared = 0.786 specify the model's goodness of fit. The "F" value of the profile variables in all the cases are more than the one (F Value > 1). Moreover, the independent variables" corresponding significance value (P-value) is less than 0.05. That means the null hypothesis is rejected. There is an association between the Benefits of E-Resources in libraries and gender-wise respondents.

### Suggestions

- It is advised to update the multimedia content as and when new advancements in content creation occur. Even if respondents were satisfied with the Wi-Fi, internet speed, and multimedia options now available, there is still a need to improve these options with the most recent configuration and software.
- It has been additionally recommended that users be given priority access to printing and scanning facilities. The infrastructural facilities should all be substantially improved, with a focus on printers and scanners.
- To improve access to e-resources, it is advised that students be trained, ideally by subject or by group, in relevant disciplines.
- To increase access and improve user happiness, it is advised to convey the advantages of e-resources to users.

### Conclusion

The success of educational institutions is significantly influenced by the information resources and their accessibility in libraries. Some of the electronic materials can be accessed from a distance. Libraries are switching to e-resource subscriptions for a variety of reasons. E-resources in libraries will undoubtedly grow in quantity and variety in the coming years. Electronic resources make it simple to send, obtain/download, and disseminate information in a certain field. Compared to print materials, electronic resources provide several benefits. E-resources are those that are accessible online via a computer or database. The main benefit of e-resources is that they may be accessed for free or at a low cost. Print books in libraries have been transformed into electronic versions for various reasons. There have been many changes in engineering education, notably in how it is taught. The vast majority of information sources in engineering are electronic and digital. As a result, the libraries should make plans to gather, compile, and make them accessible to users. Users need to be knowledgeable about these things to use all of these resources. The availability and storage capacity of e-resources, as well as their ability to provide current and rapid information, continue to entice and draw consumers. The user should be

familiar with utilizing search engines, e-databases, e-journals, e-magazines, e-books, e-audio, etc. In a genuine sense, most contemporary libraries provide digital and other conventional and electronic services.

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