A Study on Use of E-Resources by the Faculty Members of Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai

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Abstract

This study is to raise awareness, accessibility and use of e-resources among faculty members of the University of Madurai Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu. It also discusses the challenges encountered by consumers when using e-resources and e-resources and their satisfied level. A survey was undertaken among the members of the faculty of Madurai Kamaraj University in Madurai picked 15. Out of 270 questionnaires online Distributed, it got 240 valid replies. The analysis showed that the majority of faculty members are well aware of e-resources and most of them are well aware of the E-Resources are used by them at least once a week.

Keywords

E-journals, Internet; University Libraries; E-Resources; Staff Usages

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in

INTRODUCTION

Higher education has developed immensely in the last two decades, providing tremendous growth Educational standard in India. Computers and associated electronic properties have come to play in education, the key position. Electronic sources of knowledge are gradually becoming more and more for the academic community, it is necessary and useful. University scholars are special academics. Population and depend on recent and timely data. Today, electronic properties are used more often than printing tools. Any of our students have considerable consideration. Many of our students have extensive Internet exposure and use it for much of their academic work. But it's not just teachers who are those who consider electronic services important. Teachers also profit from these properties, by using a set of helpful resources. Classes can be made more effective by electronic tools; More persuasive, insightful, and diverse lectures; more detailed reading assignments, Interesting and accessible; more free-ranging and demanding discussions

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Electronic services are structures where data is processed electronically and electronically.Via electronic systems and computer networks, made public. An electronic one the resource is classified as a resource requiring access to the computer or any electronic device A commodity that offers data collection, whether it be text relating to full text bases, electronic databases, Journals, sets of images, other items for multimedia and numerical, graphical or time. As a commercially accessible title, which has been published Based on a commercially available title that has been written with the objective of being published to be marketed. They can be distributed on CD ROM, on tape, over the internet, etc. Electronic resources provide access to data that may be limited to the user Due to geographic location or lack of funding. Electronic tools also provide .Access to current knowledge, since it is most regularly updated. From their multiple Electronic tools have comprehensive links to explore additional search techniques to explore additional Tools or material that is connected. In addition, electronic tools are deemed to be relevant Teaching, Study and Educational Tools. Therefore the bulk of archives and libraries. Today's universities provide electronic platforms for higher education and learning. Analysis as full text databases, electronic tools deliver the collection of information, E-journals, image

collections, CD-format multimedia, tape, web, web, Technology & so on. E-resources may include e-journals e-discussions, e-news, repositories of information, E-mail, chatting online, etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Arinola Rebecca Adekanmbi and Benzies Y. Boadi(2008) found the study revealed the following as some of the major problems militating against collection development in the libraries: lack of constant training for the librarians, inadequate staff for the libraries, lack of administrative support, and unavailability and non-use of collection development policies. The study concludes that, among others, there is the need to train the college librarians on collection development, provide more staff for the libraries, and there is the need also for the librarians to produce and use adequate collection development policy .His study highlighted some challenges associated with cataloguing electronic resources such as lack of adequate physical description of some electronic resources, inadequate workflow in cataloguing sections, copyright issues among others.

Chemarthi, Reddy and Babu (2016) made an attempt and analysis of data collected from simple random sample of 1130 faculty members belonging to 37 Engineering colleges affiliated to JNTU- Anantapur using a questionnaire which reveals that most of the faculty members are using textbooks (97.3%), and internet (85.7%) for their teaching activity. Further most of the faculty members were satisfied with the latest edition of books available (79.8%) and with multiple copies available for prescribed textbooks in their libraries.

Chennupati (2012) found the users' usage of e-books, the preferences between printed books and e-books, the willingness to pay for e-books and the problem faced by the users while using e-books in India. This survey was applied and data was collected through 150 questionnaires. The survey revealed that Indians are generally willing to use and read e-books. 62% of the respondents are aware of international copyright and 38% of the respondents are not aware of the copyright

Oyeronke Adebayo(2016) found this study highlighted some challenges associated with cataloguing electronic resources such as lack of adequate physical description of some electronic resources, inadequate workflow in cataloguing sections, copyright issues among others. 28 (28%) of the respondents are from University of Lagos, 10 (10%) from University of Ibadan, 8 (8%) from Redeemer university, 10 (10%) from Babcock

university, 19 (19%) from Covenant university, and 25 (25%) from FUNAAB respectively.

S. Thanuskodi(2011) found the Study revealed that MPhil students respondents took the first position in their overall methods of searching eresources, postgraduate student respondents the second position, PhD Scholar respondents the last position. The study confirmed that respondents were aware of the e-resources and various types of e-resources, e-database, and e-journals. Velmurugan Chandran(2013) found this study covers the impact of electronic resources on students and faculty in their academic pursuit. Most of the respondents (60.16%) spent "one hour" to access the electronic resources. Only 14.64% of the respondents spent "more than two hours" to access the electronic resources. The majority of the respondents (68.29%) were satisfied with the relevance of electronic resources in the library.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is limited to the faculty members of Maduraj Kamaraj University in Madurai, started in 2020 and earlier. The study highlights the awareness and availability and use of e-resources by the faculty members, problems faced while accessing e-resources, level of satisfaction of the users, suitable recommendations to improve facilities and services.

OBJECTIVES

The particular goals of the present study are:
* To study the reason and use of e-resources.
* To identify the e- gadgets used for accessing electronic resources
* To identify understanding of different types of e-resources in Madurai Kamaraj University and to find out the accessibility and handling of these e-resources by the
  faculty members.
* To analysis difficulties faced by the users while access and using e-resources and to learn the level of satisfaction of users of electronic resources.
* To suggest relevant suggestions for improving facilities and services related to the usage of resources online.

METHODOLOGY

A comprehensive, well-structured questionnaire was used to fulfill the aims of the analysis. Prepared and

distributed to employees of Madurai Kamaraj university 270 questionnaires were distributed, it received 240 correct filled in questionnaires. It analysed and tabulated, interpreted and summarised using a basic percentage technique.

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis and interpretation of the data collected through the questionnaires distributed to the faculty members of Madurai Kamaraj university in Madurai is given below.

Table 1: Frequency of accessing e-resources

Frequency	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Daily	84	35.00
Once in two days	64	26.67
2 or 3 days in week	28	11.67
Once in a week	18	7.50
More than one week	46	19.17

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 shows the result that majority of the faculty members are using e-resources at Daily. Once in a week are using e-resources occasionally.

Table 2: Purpose of Using E-resource

Purpose	Number of Respondents
Teaching	240
Research	120
General Information	60
Career Advancement	30

Source: Primary Data

From Table 2, it is observed that all the faculty members are using e-resources for teaching purposes. Apart from that faculty members are also using the e-resources for their research purpose (120).

Table 3: Electronic Gadgets used for accessing e-resources

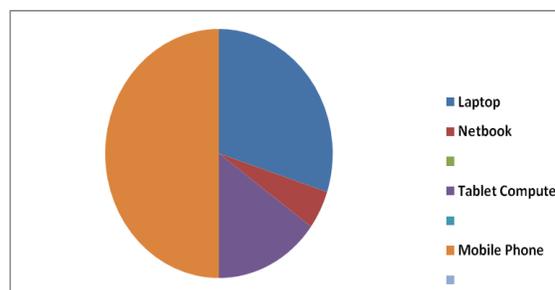| Electronic Gadget	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Desktop computer	40	16.67
Laptop	60	25.00
Netbook	10	4.17
Tablet Computer	30	12.50
Mobile Phone	100	41.67

Source: Primary Data

Figure 1

It can be inferred from Table 3 and Figure 1 that the faculty members (16.67) are using desktop computers for accessing e-resources. Followed by that, Laptop (25%) and Mobile phones(41%) are also used by the faculty members for the same purpose. But very few are using Netbook and Tablet computer for accessing e-resources.

Table 4: Awareness and Availability of e-journal packages

Publishers	Awareness about e-journal package in %	Availability of the packages in %	Ranking based on Usage
Elsevier	94	88	91(1)
Springer-Link	84	78	81(7)
J-Gate plus JCCC	88	80	84(5)
American Physical Society	90	88	89(2)
Mcgraw Hill- AEL	46	60	53(11)
Sage	64	74	69(8)
Taylor & Francis Ltd	88	86	87(3)
American Chemical Society	62	74	68(9)
Oxford University Press	68	64	66(10)
Institute Of Physics	88	82	85(4)
JSTOR	84	80	82(6)

Source: Primary Data

Data presented in Table 4 indicate the awareness and availability and usage of e-journal packages among the faculty members. Almost all packages are well known to all faculty members and these packages are available in most of the colleges. Regarding the usage of e-resources some of the packages are not much used by the faculty community.

Table 5: Barriers in Accessing E-Resources

Barriers	Often	Sometimes	Never
Required password not known	120	80	40
Access has been restricted to campus only	130	80	30
Virus problem	110	70	60
Library does not subscribe the required titles	80	110	50
Lack of time	74	86	80
Limited Access to computers	98	120	22
Difficult to find relevant information	94	122	24
Don't know how to search	88	94	82
Difficult to find relevant information	140	56	44
Slow due to poor bandwidth	156	56	28

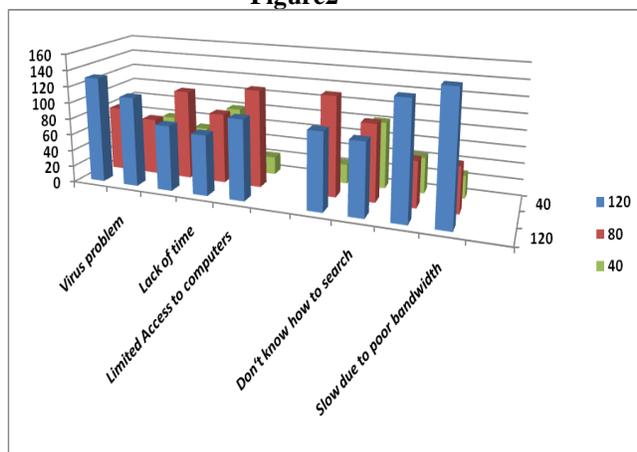Source: Primary Data

Figure2

Table 5 indicates that main barriers often faced by the faculty members while accessing e-resources are Difficult to find relevant information; Access has been restricted to campus only required password not known. Along with that sometimes poor bandwidth and lack of library subscription of the required titles also affect the user community.

Table 6: Level of Satisfaction of Users of E-Resources

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
The Library provides me required e-resources always	56	44	38	46	56
The Library has adequate e-resources access facilities	86	56	52	36	10

SA – Strongly Agree A-Agree N-Neither Agree nor Disagree D Disagree,SD-Strongly Disagree
Source: Primary Data

Table 6 depicts that most of the faculty members are satisfied with the e-resources available and facilities for accessing the e-resources. But at the same time some of the faculty members find difficult to get the required e-resources and facilities for accessing the same.

SUGGESTIONS

- The following recommendations are made on the basis of the study's findings:
- The library must administer training programmes on a regular basis for faculty members.
- Intervals regarding the optimal use of electronic capital. Show of the page's content the e-journals can be added to the university library home page for trying to attract faculty
- Members and thereby boost its use.
- Digital library software program is needed to manage the digital documents and it will help the people to access the e-resources even from outside the campus and it also helps to discuss the problem regarding the password of accessing different-resources.
- More allocation of funds for subscription to more e- resources for the benefit of the community of users.
- Suggestions from the subscribers must be asked for before having purchased the e-resources It

will help to have a gathering of only relevant e-resources and increase the level of satisfaction of users. The library can contain computers with the new configurations and Faculty members' departments with quick access to e-resources. Here we are for slow resolution of the problem, this fast link should be developed Access. - Access. Last anti-virus packages are often needed for the security of systems

CONCLUSION

The research analysed electronic resources knowledge and usage and relation Issues of Madurai Kamaraj University in Madurai. Information and communication technologies, particularly internet and electronic technologies. The integration of modern electronic technologies and formats has been promoted by the capital. It traditional searching, handling, recovery and communication approaches have been modified details about scholarship. In different ways, the new knowledge has been incorporated and Electronic resources forms of different kinds. Today, members of the faculty are very high reliant on e-resources for the details needed and updating In the field of their topic. The role of libraries has therefore been increased in this era of e-resources Nice, in particular in delivering authentic and authentic preparation and advice appropriate user knowledge. Build new and new for this reason tools required to provide their clients with excellent facilities. For this purpose libraries grow new and improved for this reason. Tools needed to provide their user base with quality resources.

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