

# An Analytical Study on the Purpose and Use of the E-Resources in Libraries with Special Reference to Mody University of Science and Technology, Rajasthan

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## *Abstract*

Libraries have long been interested in new technology, both for their ability to improve service quality and for their potential to improve operational efficiency. In light of the potential savings in operations and administration of collections and users that e-resources provide, libraries of all types—public, academic research, and special—are eager to embrace new technology. In order to be read by a computer, e-resources are digital objects that include electronic representations of books, journals, and other reading materials. Electronic versions of library materials are now widely accessible and may be accessed over the internet. There is no time limit on when you may get the information you need.

**Keywords:** - Libraries, E-resources, technology.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Electronic services are part of the academic library's offering and are rising. Electronic services are increasingly evolving and contributing to the modern library age. In terms of vast volumes of knowledge and on the side of the publishing media there is a rising need for high quality library selection, which is hard to sustain by means of email and internet access the need for speed of illumination. Libraries are often responsible for storing, maintaining, collecting material and delivering the required customer support.

With the introduction of the computer readable catalogue format the origins of the electronic resources can be dated back to the 1960s. Almost simultaneously Databases in bibliography is made accessible. Software architecture has supported the usage of electronic tools in libraries. Tin Berners Lee founded the World Wide Web in 1990, which facilitated the usage of electronic information in libraries. As a consequence, the use and use of web-based electronic services began

in the mid-1990s. Web-based catalogues, bibliographic, full text databases, electronic journals and ultimately web-based electronic books were offered by libraries. Patrons were no longer needed to go to the Library to study substantially. The use of electronic resources to provide a range of information services is to comply with five laws as laid down by Ranganathan. Technological advances of the 20th century are convenient, cost-effective, and quick to use. This leads to the libraries moving to electronic resources.

Therefore, all kinds of digital collections in the form of databases, journals and books, image collections, newspapers, patent resources, technical reports, and standards, as well as these / dissertation, are part of its electronic resources. All main electronic resources like e-books, e-journals, e-indexes, e-mail, e-newspapers, etc. should be in the ideal modern library.

E-resources have over the years been restructured from libraries to access cloud services via a smartphone from a device. The importance of knowledge lies in the ability to recover and "refined" information to serve new technologies and to improve current program performance. Electronic assistance includes access to thousands of news weeklies and magazines, even better than a printed subscription might be rendered through the archive. There are several e-resources which contain instructions on how to search a variety of journals for papers on a particular topic.

Knowledge is an important factor for the advancement of society. It is an important raw content from government to individual for the right decision-making. A nation rich in knowledge is a well-known generalization in the socio-economic realms. Knowledge divides the world into rapidly moving markets which use economies that do not use it effectively. The backlog in every nation is mostly attributed to the lack of proper knowledge in the fields of science and technology. The value of knowledge paved the way for the advancement of scientific evidence and information technology. In this portion, the terms knowledge, information science and information technology are explored in their separate dimensions.

The knowledge definition consists of 2 Latin phrases, one is type and one is preparation. The minimum for any period is two terms. There are two words. The same sense gives structure to any shaping pattern. In general, synonyms of knowledge are used for certain terms used, and information regarding tools is used. However, none of the words correlate to knowledge. Indeed, details can be very challenging to correctly describe. Knowledge is the information activity, forming or molding, as per the Oxford English Dictionary Information.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

**Atsango, Margaret Aronya (2015)** Electronic books are becoming a global commonplace, but because of the unfamiliarity's of certain consumers they are not necessary as commonly utilized as other e-resources. Academic libraries are critical research centers, facilitate the efforts of all areas of science and aim to create and encourage framework that led to the demands of research production. Libraries are traditionally the strongest organization that gather, organize and maintain print material tools for efficient usage and the promotion of awareness. This research aimed to conduct a case research project at the Witwatersrand University, explore the use of e-books by graduates at the Witwatersrand University to evaluate e-book use levels; attitudes and perceptions; examine users' views of favorable and unfavorable e-book characteristics; if print preferences are available against e-books; In this analysis, questionnaires and data collection interviews were used. The results show Wit's students of engineering prefer paper, but e-books are important as additional

study materials. Slow up can be due to a number of problems, such as a lack of student knowledge, insufficient technological infrastructures, occasional power breaks, multiple websites with codes, exhaustion of the eye when reading on the computer and lack of relevant e-books and constraints on the publisher. The study concludes that it is important that the faculty and teachers are active and that knowledge and use among particular target audiences are improved.

**Mani Bhusan Roy, Dr. Naresh Kumar (2017)** The paper reflects on the diverse facets of electronic capital. Digital media has rendered the application of the accumulated intellect faster, quicker and more convenient. For the further research; improvement and general advancement of community, this knowledge gathered over the years can be used. In rural places, electronic services can be quickly accessed. Electronic resources address issues of computing and monitor the knowledge flow. Digitalization of print sources. For the academic world, electronic forms of knowledge are becoming increasingly relevant. With the introduction of technology, libraries have introduced new items to their catalogue. The e-resources are the most influential of them. This paper provides an outline, explains the benefits and drawbacks and provides addresses for a small number of websites.

**Dare Samuel Adeleke, Kenneth Ivo Ngozi Nwalo (2017)** Access to authoritative, secure, correct and timely access to information is provided through the provision, knowledge and usage of electronic services. The use of electronic knowledge tools (EIRs) will encourage creativity in teaching and increase the pace of postgraduate study by gradually encouraging the re-search in a digital era. The research carried out a descriptive study. Samples is randomly chosen of 300 postdoctoral students in seven out of 13 faculties. Data was obtained using the interrogation questionnaire and data were analyzed using the percentage, mean and standard deviation of descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that the Internet has been listed as the university's most accessible and utilized. A variety of restrictions are associated with a low use of electronic services, in particular, full text databases: The interrupted power supply has been classified among other reasons, such as device speed and capability, high recall and low precision data retrieval, information need-specific documents, insufficient knowledge of searching strategies in order to efficiently retrieve details, lack of necessary IT skills and internet issues.

**S. Aravind (2017)** This thesis aims the students of the engineering schools in District Dindigul to study the use of electronic tools. The primary knowledge is obtained by surveyors at engineering schools. A selection of engineering students from 5 selected Dindigul district engineering schools was chosen. There have been circulated a total of 250 questionnaires. It is evident, from this analysis, that the majority of respondents complain that the problem with secrecy is the biggest challenge when utilizing electronic services.

**Dr. Ebenezer Ankrah, Diana Atuase (2018)** In the field of information and communication technologies (ICT), any field of operation in university libraries has been fundamentally addressed. Academic libraries have an imperative responsibility to keep pace with technical change to satisfy the continuing sophisticated knowledge needs of consumers. This thesis mostly focused on students at Cape Coast University studying the usage of technological tools in order to make suggestions on the basis of the finding. The key aims of the research are (1) Comprehension of electronic services in the library by students of graduate studies. (2) Determine the level at which students use e-resources. (3) Identify postgraduate students' computer literacy. And (4) Describe the possible challenges for postgraduate students in utilizing electronic services. The results indicated that most

of the postgraduate students were acquainted with the library's e-resources. The results of this study have also shown that most students in their post-graduate education tend to have more access to Google scholars' knowledge and other web-based databases than library records. Bad internet connectivity was described by respondents as the main constraint on inadequate e-resources.

**C. Vinoth Kumar, Dr. M. Palaniappan (2018)** The study focuses on the usage of e-resources by students of bioscience colleges, knowledge and use e-resource, and underlines the problems posed by e-resources access. The Bioscience research scholars at Periyar University circulated a total of 130 questionnaires. 38 Biotechnology respondents, 36 Microbiology respondents, 32 Respondent Research Scholars and Biochemistry scholars gathered from a total of 120 (88.33 percent) respondents chosen for the report. The main goal is to learn how academics assess E-Resources in print and understand the benefits and access difficulties in E-Resources. The choice of e-resources among the scientists is mainly examined. It implies that the bioscience study scholars of the University of Periyar should create access facilities with high-speed Internet connections and subscribe to more e-resources.

**Suboohi Siddiqui (2018)** When consumers find it easier to reach and utilize e-resources, academics in the academy have expanded their reliance on e-resources. This essay examines the use of e-resources in the area of economics by faculty members and students. The analysis involved a selection of the community from the Department of Economics, the Delhi School of Economics, including faculty members, academic scholars and post graduate students (DE, DSE). 120 Questionnaires were spread to consumers, 110 of whom had sent input (91.66%). In order to explain and complement the data gathered through the questionnaires, interviews were also held with some professors and students. The results showed that economic consumers need e-resources, but are unable to utilize the usable e-resources in full due to certain problems. Factors may include the lack of searching skills, insufficient access to such government services that deter people from using e-resources and have detrimental consequences on e-resources access and usage. The analysis is useful for users and library practitioners working with resources, especially in the business community, to choose the resources that users need in this field carefully.

**Dipak KUMAR Kundu (2018)** New information and networking systems have pushed a range of libraries and information centers, for easier access and productive time, into e-resources. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze how students of engineering college libraries utilize electronic services. The research includes an interview approach showing the 93 percent of the overall population by a total of 401 out of 430 individuals randomly chosen from 7 engineering colleges in the district of Hooghly. The findings show that the appearance of the internet, the World Wide Web as a new medium for the provision of content, in particular, leads to the spread of full text on the internet. The study concludes that the electronic web-based tools have been the most common instruments in academic library.

**Maxwell N. Akuffo, Stephen Budu (2019)** In colleges, the majority of electronic (e-resource) research has been carried out, as e-resources are essential for improving training and learning activities for students. However, in postgraduate theological universities, particularly in Ghana, there is little e-resource study. This paper thus analyzed the degree to which the students of the religious, mission and cultural Institute Researcher utilize e-resources. Identifying the forms of e services accessible for usage, finding out the level of information on e-resources, how e-resources have been obtained, how e-resources have been utilized, identifying e-resource uses and the

advantages and challenges involved with utilizing E-resources were the specific aims of the research. Copies of the questionnaire have been provided by unintended sampling by means of the survey test design to 33 postgraduate students. Mainly frequency and percentage distributions were provided as data analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2013.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the purpose of utilization of E-Resources.
- To analyze the Usefulness of E-Resources.
- To analyze the Satisfactory Level of Using E-resources
- To analyze the Frequency of using Internet
- To analyze the Hindrances being faced by the users while accessing and using the E-Resources.

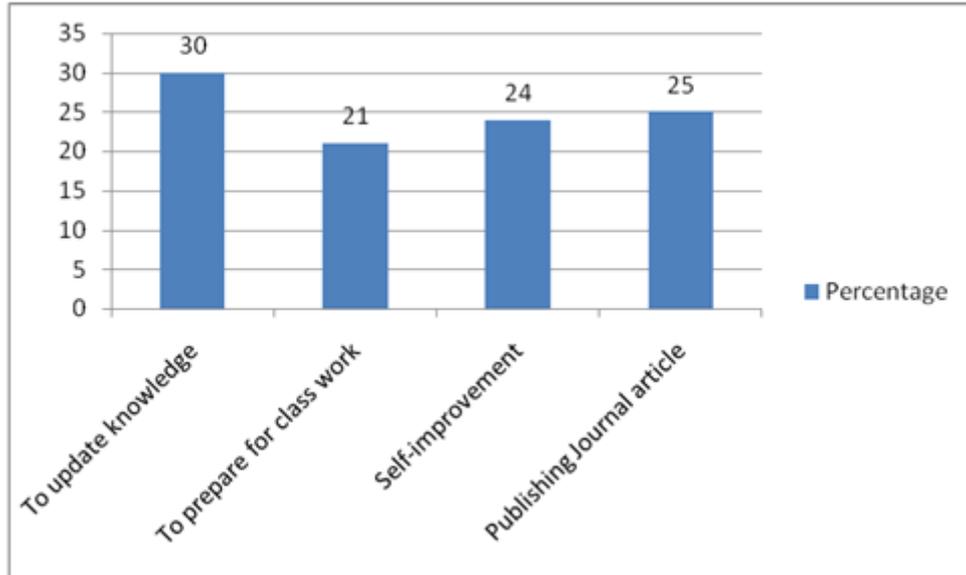
### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodologies are a step-by-step framework that lets researchers manage the research issues. It is a science that involves numerous tools and techniques to be followed for collection and review of the data, knowledge, and material for the solution of the problems found for investigation. In this study we have analyzed our data on the basis of our objectives, we have selected Mody university for analyzing our data . We have selected 200 respondents as a sample for Mody University, Lakshmangarh. Secondary data has been gathered from encyclopedias, news articles, reviews, and meta-analyses. Authors may use data from published academic papers, government documents, statistical databases, and historical records while performing secondary research.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table 1: Purpose of utilization of E-Resources**

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
To update knowledge	60	30
To prepare for class work	42	21
Self-improvement	48	24
Publishing Journal article	50	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

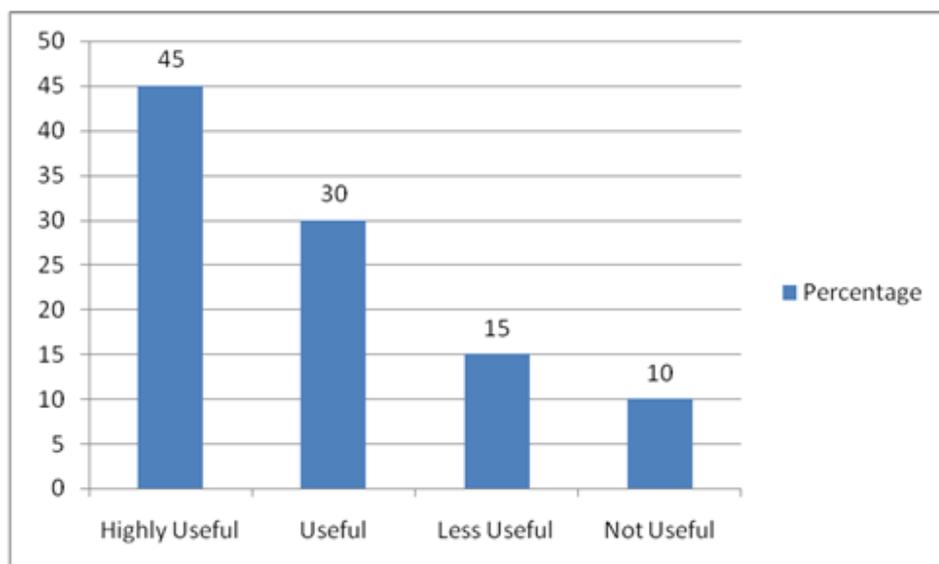


**Figure 1: Purpose of utilization of E-Resources**

From the above table we analyze the purpose of utilization of E-Resources in which maximum respondents having purpose to update knowledge whose percentage is 30% and minimum respondents having purpose to prepare for class work whose percentage is 21%.

**Table 2: Usefulness of E-Resources**

Usefulness	Frequency	Percentage
Highly Useful	90	45
Useful	60	30
Less Useful	30	15
Not Useful	20	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

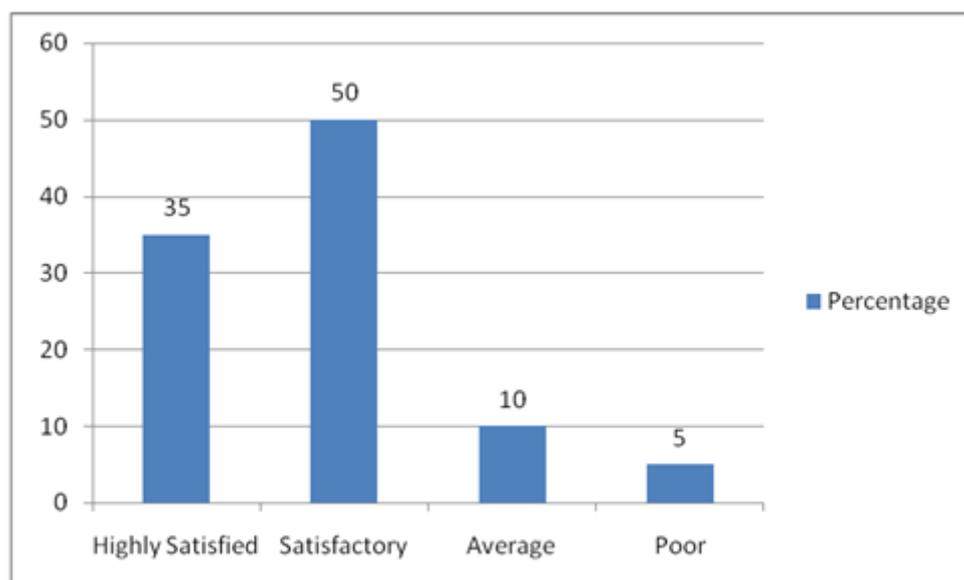


**Figure 2: Usefulness of E-Resources**

From the above table we analyze the usefulness of e-resources in which maximum respondents i.e., 45% found e-resources highly useful and minimum respondents i.e., 10% found e-resources not useful.

**Table 3: Satisfactory Level of Using E-resources**

Satisfaction level	Frequency	Percentage
Highly Satisfied	70	35
Satisfactory	100	50
Average	20	10
Poor	10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

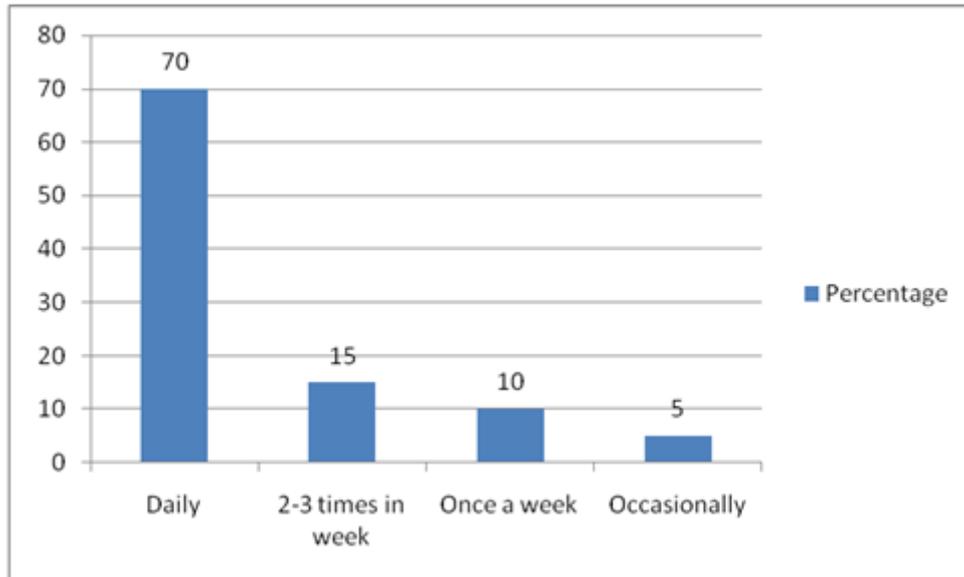


**Table 3: Satisfactory Level of Using E-resources**

From the above table we analyze the satisfactory level of using E-resources in which maximum respondents i.e., 50% are satisfied with the use of e-resources and only 5% of the respondents feels poor satisfaction level with the use of e-resources.

**Table 4: Frequency of using Internet**

Usability	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	140	70
2-3 times in week	30	15
Once a week	20	10
Occasionally	10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

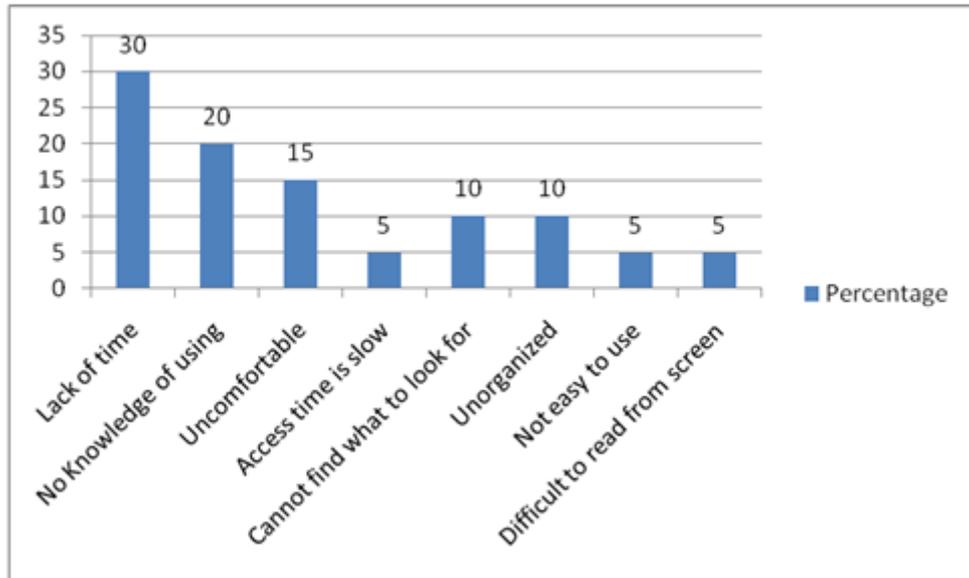


**Table 4: Frequency of using Internet**

From the above table we analyze the frequency of using internet from which majority of the respondents i.e., 70% use the internet daily and minority of the respondents i.e., 5% use the internet occasionally.

**Table 5: Hindrances faced by user**

Hindrances	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of time	60	30
No Knowledge of using	40	20
Uncomfortable	30	15
Access time is slow	10	5
Cannot find what to look for	20	10
Unorganized	20	10
Not easy to use	10	5
Difficult to read from screen	10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 5: Hindrances faced by user**

From the above table we analyze the Hindrances being faced by the users while accessing and using the E-Resources from which 30% respondents feel lack of time as a hindrance, 20% respondents feel No Knowledge of using as a hindrance, 15% respondents feel Uncomfortable as a hindrance, 5% respondents feel Access time is slow as a hindrance, 10% respondents feel Cannot find what to look for as a hindrance, 10% respondents feel Unorganized as a hindrance, 5% respondents feel Not easy to use as a hindrance and 5% respondents feel Difficult to read from screen as a hindrance

## CONCLUSION

Using e-resources saves time for the user since the sources are sent in a timely manner. E-resources have eliminated the need for printed content entirely. Use of these databases is useful since they are easy to use and can be accessed from anywhere and by many users simultaneously, making them ideal for enhancing the academic brilliance and accomplishment of its user community.

## FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- maximum respondents having purpose to update knowledge whose percentage is 30% and minimum respondents having purpose to prepare for class work whose percentage is 21%.
- 45% found e-resources highly useful and minimum respondents i.e., 10% found e-resources not useful.
- 50% are satisfied with the use of e-resources and only 5% of the respondents feels poor satisfaction level with the use of e-resources.
- 70% use the internet daily and minority of the respondents i.e., 5% use the internet occasionally.
- 30% respondents feel lack of time as a hindrance, 20% respondents feel No Knowledge of using as a hindrance, 15% respondents feel Uncomfortable as a hindrance, 5% respondents feel Access time is slow as a hindrance, 10% respondents feel Cannot find what to look for as a hindrance, 10% respondents feel Unorganized as a hindrance, 5% respondents feel Not

easy to use as a hindrance and 5% respondents feel Difficult to read from screen as a hindrance.

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