



FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE UTILISATION OF E-RESOURCES BY STUDENTS, RESEARCHERS AND FACULTY MEMBERS

Irfan Ahmad Hakak ¹, Dharam Vir Singh ²

Department of Library Science

^{1,2}Capital University, Koderma, Jharkhand, India

ABSTRACT

This research is an effort to investigate the aspects related with concerns and the use of online databases, its influence on the collections of digital and print sources, insight into the performance, and the locations whereby user use these capital. A maximum number 120 questionnaires were chosen, and their responses were acquired via a quiz. The results suggest that individuals were utilising e-resources; that knowledge of e-resources motivates users to maximise their usage of such items; and so that participants are still using Office and office the most for open data. The influence of electronic databases was obvious in the reduction in the number of newspapers vs the increases in the number of information media. The utilisation of e-resources has skyrocketed. Online resources are rapidly replacing printed materials.

Keywords: *Electronic Information Resources, Usage of e-resources, User Studies.*

INTRODUCTION

E-resources have established as among the most desirable contemporary library holdings in terms of satisfying the diverse demands of children, instructors, and scientists while posing the greatest amount of risks and money. This is because digital revolution is rapidly advancing (ICT) (Ashwani & Prakash 2010).

, It has resulted in a massive transformation throughout the information environment by providing a variety of alternatives for handling different kinds of data simply and effectively. Similarly world has altered because of information technology, which has emerged as a crucial instrument for information retrieval. A sizable amount of library holdings has been absorbed into the electronic information resources. Informational resources, especially electronic ones, have grown in importance and utility over time (Babu & Ramiab 2010).

. Therefore, research on the various facets of e-resources and the problems associated with user usage, especially by academic institution faculty members, is necessary (Chowdappa, 2009) . The goal of



the current study is to analyze how users use e-resources, identify any obstacles they may encounter, and make some strategic recommendations for their improvement. The study's goals are to pinpoint and examine the individual elements that either encourage or discourage the use of electronic resources.

METHODOLOGY

This research employs the survey (short form) approach. Keeping this same study's main aims in heart, a survey interview was devised to gather data from Kashmir School students and faculty. The data was gathered by hand from research scholars. Survey questionnaires were also done to information and library experts to analyse the challenges associated with faculty members' implementation of e (Haridassan& Khan 2009).

Analysis Of data

Merely 108 (72%) of the 150 questionnaires received a completed response. The surveys were revised as needed. As a result, the total respondents in all instances was 108. The inquiry data was reviewed, categorised, and aggregated for greater comprehension and clarity. Key criteria, such as whether the data obtained is valid or erroneous, factually true or false, and so on, are assessed using statistical techniques.

RESULTS

Academic qualification has transformed into a need for all professions. Recognizing this, the current research tried to assess students and professors' computer skills. According to the findings of this survey, all of the responses as tech savvy, which is a good indication for any firm. The survey also aimed to determine the amount of digital expertise of students and faculty. Table 1.

Table No 1. Computer Knowledge of Faculty Members

Sr. No	Extend	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Excellent	59	54.63
2	Good	23	21.30
3	Fair	17	15.74
4	Satisfactory	9	8.33
	Total	108	100.00



According to Table 1, as many as 59 answers (54.63% of sample responses) had 'excellent' technical expertise. Furthermore, 43 % of the respondents (21.30%) had 'excellent' academic qualification, 17 responses (15.74%) had 'fair' technical experience, and 9 respondents (8.33%) had 'satisfactory' laptop comprehension.

The internet has progressed into a significant education and research tool. Literature on all subjects of science is accessible through the Internet, which is extraordinarily helpful for students and faculty looking to expand their understanding. The current research tried to gather data about Internet use, including occurrence, function, and location. Table 2 shows the users' intensity frequent Internet traffic.

Table No. 2. Frequency of Internet Use

Sr.No	Frequency	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	85	78.70
2	Weekly	10	9.26
3	Monthly	5	4.63
4	As When Required	8	7.41
	Total	108	100.00

According to Table 3, plenty of the study's responses, i.e. university personnel, have a tendency of means of the web. Around 85 (78.70%) of those (people polled) use the world wide web each day and, accompanied by ten users. (9.26%) were using the internet for weekly. And 05 users (4.63%), 8 (7.41%) respondents were using the internet monthly and as when required respectively

Table No 3. Purpose of Internet Use

Sr. No	Purpose	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	E-mail/Charting	78	40.21
2	Entertainment	18	9.28
3	Study and Research	98	50.52
	Total	194	100.00

The usage of the internet does indeed have pros and downsides. It is determined by the intended usage. It may assist to expand understanding and keep one up to date on the newest advances if utilised correctly. In terms of the objective of Internet usage, Table 3 reveals that 98 respondents outside from 194 (50.52%) said the World wide web was used for research and education purposes.



It's also followed by 78 (40.21%) replies for e-mail/chatting and 18 solutions for social media (9.28%) for entertainment.

Table No 4. Type of e-resources frequently used

Sr. No	E-Resources	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	E-databases	95	31.15
2	E-journals	80	26.23
3	E-articles/e-reprints	45	14.75
4	E-books	20	6.56
5	E-newsgroups/magazine	23	7.54
6	E-these/dissertation	36	11.80
7	All	6	1.97
	Total	305	100.00

According to the statistics analysis shown in Table 3, e-databases and e-journals are perhaps the most utilised materials by responses, with 95 (31.15%) and 80 (26.23%), separately. The usage of e-articles/e-prints (14.75%), e-theses/dissertations (11.80%), e-newsgroups/magazines (7.54%), and e-books (6.56%) is next. A additional 1.97% of respondents say they utilise each and every e-resources provided.

Table No 5. Factors associated of using e-resources

Sr. No	Purpose	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Study and teaching	85	45.95
2	Research work	48	25.95
3	Paper writing for Publication	25	13.51
4	Seminar/Workshop Presentation	12	6.49
5	All	15	8.11
	Total	185	100.00

The primary reason for MPKV teachers adopting e-resources is to educate (Table 8). It is shown that as many as 85 replies (45.95%) out of 185 reveal the aim of applied in the process either studies and instruction, follow by 48 (25.95%) for research project, 25 (13.51%) for manuscript for publishing, and 12 (6.49%) for presentations at lecture series. Surprisingly, 15 replies (8.11% of total) suggest that individuals utilise e-resources to achieve all of the aforementioned goals.



Table No 6. Reasons of dissatisfaction or issues on available e-resources

Sr. No	Reasons	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Infrastructure is not Good	56	51.85
2	E-Resources are not as per need	27	25.00
3	Library time is not Suitable	17	15.74
4	Library staff are not Cooperative	8	7.41
	Total	108	100.00

The research looks at the cause for the university member's discontent with the accessible e-resources (Table 9). According to Table 9, the biggest reason for respondent' unhappiness with existing resources was a manque of infrastructure (51.85%). Other issues were insufficient E-Resources (25%), insufficient library time (15.74%), and uncooperative library employees. (7.41%).

Table No 7 Advantages of accessing e-resources

Sr. No	Advantages	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Less time in searching	88	32.84
2	Simultaneous Usage	22	8.21
3	Easy accessibility	89	33.21
4	Downloading facility	50	18.66
5	Archival facility	19	7.09
	Total	268	100.00

DISCUSSION & SUGGESTIONS

(Kenediya. & Akari 2009) did similar research in his work titled "Use and influence of information media by informational humanities students at Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Jimma, Ethiopia." The purpose of this study is to discuss the utilisation of e-resources and availability of services at Kumasi University's political



science library in Jimma. The purpose of this article is to discover how student of computer engineering utilise e-resources and how often they use them, as well as where the material is accessible. They have also been asked for their tastes for web vs print publication formats. It has been shown that the use of publications is expanding, owing to increased knowledge of electronic resources and facilities across communications secondary schools. They are utilising these tools at residences and schools more than the library due to convenient access provided at many locations across the campus. Their library visits have been decreasing with each passing day.

- Profs should do frequent research on the usage and usefulness of e-resources.
- In addition to e-journals and e-databases, the Central Library should collect e-books and many other e-resources (also online and physical).
- Building plans such as LAN expansion to all units, CD reflection server acquisition, and so on should have been established.
- Transmission rate should be enhanced to provide for faster access to available e-resources.
- The National capital Library's LIS specialists must raise knowledge of e-resources. In this sense, the university's website and newspaper should advertise the accessible e-resources somewhere at library on a regular basis.
- The Central Library must organise different position with regard workshops and teachers in order for them to make the greatest use of relevant e-resources. In this regard, the National Library may organise career counseling and subscribe to databases. Marketing studies of different e-resources for particular user demographics must also be implemented.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings of the survey, Ucla preservice teachers are making good use of the accessible e-resources. Simultaneously, the National Library of Kashmir Institute plays a vital role in promoting, assisting, and guiding access to e-resources. There is still room for National Library to improve its infrastructure for given examples, buy new e-resources as needed, encourage users to evaluate open software e-resources, and so on.



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