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## Use and Access of E-Resources among Students in the National Institute of Engineering College Library in Mysuru: A Study

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# Use and Access of E-Resources among Students in the National Institute of Engineering College Library in Mysuru: A Study

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## Abstract

*This research examines the factors influencing the Use and Access of e-resources among Students in the National Institute of Engineering College Library in Mysore: A Study. Provide e-resources facilities and services in the library. A well-structured questionnaire was administered to the National Institute of Engineering College Library in Mysuru and collected the data regarding use and access of e-resources in the college library. The survey reveals that use and access of e-resource among students. Library users also take advantage of the existing e-resources. These resources were found to be more than 45% satisfied with the time saving, to Access top up to date information, easy to use, better source of information, information available in various formats, 24/7 access, Improve the quality of professional works, easily portable e-resources are satisfaction with library services. The users observed that the overall satisfaction was good considering the library.*

**Keywords: Access E-Resources, Use, E-Resources, Engineering College, Libraries, Mysuru.**

## 1. Introduction

The main objectives of this study are to investigate the Use and Access of e-resources among Students in the National Institute of Engineering College Library in

Mysuru : A Study. Awareness of availability and use and access of e-resources are only essential for users at the present time. E-resources have successfully overcome geographical limitations when compared to the print media. Information Communication Technology is applied in all branches of knowledge. The Application of information and technology has not only transformed the facilities of the library but also changed the services of the library. Not only have the traditional purpose of the library, but also the traditional formats of the document have undergone radical changes in the 21st century. The dependency of users e-resources has increased as they find it convenient to access and use e-resources. E-resources have acquired a major portion of the library collection. Users prefer various types of e-resources which consist of e-books, e-journals, online databases, e-reports, etc.

## **2. Literature Review**

Tahir et al. (2010) conducted a study on the use of electronic information resources at Punjab University. The results of this study reveal that the availability of electronic resources like electronic databases, e-journals, digital books, internet and e-mail has a great impact on the information-seeking behaviour of humanists. They face many problems with retrieving and using electronic facilities, but they perceive that their work has become easier with technology.

Bhatt and Rana( 2011) The main objective of this paper is to analyses and evaluate the use of e-resources by the engineering academics of Rajasthan state. It aims to consider the various factors of e-resources usage such as purposes, impact, importance, problems, acceptance, and satisfaction with e-resources.

Okorie and Agboola (2012) investigated the advantages of e-resources as a means of easily and rapidly accessing books, journals, magazines, thesiss and images of various types that are now widely recognized. An important advantage of e-resources to academics is the increased accessibility to information sources that are current and relevant to research, learning and studying. Jaspal Kaur (2012) examined the use of electronic resources by teachers of degree colleges in Chandigarh. It indicated that teachers the colleges use search engines as a major source to access e-resources, the study

recommends awareness programmes and training on web searching and information retrieval skills.

Gupta and Rawatani (2008) users face problems while accessing e-consortium and lack of awareness of e-resources available. It was suggested that a training programme should be conducted regularly to improve the usage of e-journal consortium.

### **3. Objectives**

- ➔ To determine the frequency of use of e-resources,
- ➔ To find the various types of e-resources used by the library,
- ➔ To trace the level of skill of making use of e-resources by users
- ➔ To find out the advantages and disadvantages of using e-resources

### **4. Methodology**

The investigator will adopt a survey method. The primary sources for literature search will be Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA). The tools for collecting data will be through mail questionnaire. Data for the study were collected through a mail questionnaire in a survey from the National Institute of engineering college library. The designed questionnaires were pretested on users, after validation 300 copies of questionnaires were then distributed to library users in the respectively. Respondents who are regular users of the libraries under study, were requested to complete the questionnaire within three weeks. A total of 182 (60.66%) of the questionnaires were completed and were used for data analysis, while 118 (39.34%) were not returned at all. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and percentage tabulation. The study was conducted during march 2021. The results are presented below.

### **5. Analysis and Interpretation**

## 5.1 Gender-wise

**Table 1**  
**Gender-wise Distribution of Respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>%</b>
Male	115	63.19
Female	67	36.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 01 shows the gender wise distribution of respondents. The Majority of respondents (115: 63.19%) are male and the remaining 67 (36.81%) of them are female respondents.

## 5.2 Age-wise

**Table 2**  
**Age -wise Distribution of Respondents**

<b>Age group (in years)</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>%</b>
19-20	82	45.06
21 above	66	36.26
Below 17	34	18.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2 shows data relating to the age-wise distribution of respondents. Out of the 182 respondents, majority 82 (45.06%) of them belong to the age group of between 19-20 years, followed by 66 (36.26%) are in the age group of above 21 years and only 18.68% are below 17 years.

## 5.3 Department-wise

**Table 3**  
**Department-wise Distribution of Respondents**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>%</b>
Mechanical Engg	47	25.82
Civil Engg	34	18.68
Electronics and Communications	28	15.38
Computer Science	26	14.29
Information Science	24	13.19
Electrical and Electronics	23	12.64

<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>
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Table 3 shows the Department-wise distribution of respondents under study. Out of 182 respondents, 47 (25.82%) belong to the Mechanical department, 34 (18.68%) belong to the Civil department, 28 (15.38%) belong to E&C, 26 (14.29%) belong to Computer Engineering, 24 (13.19) belong to Information Science, 12.64% belong to the Electrical and Electronics department.

#### 5.4 Frequency of Use

**Table 4**  
**Frequency of use of E-Resources**

Frequency of use	Response	%
Most of the time	47	25.82
Occasionally	44	24.18
Frequently	33	18.13
Hardly ever	31	17.03
Always	27	14.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4 shows the frequency of use of e-resources to their respective library. Out of 182 respondents, 47 (25.82%) use e-resources most of the time, 44 (24.18%) respondents occasionally use e-resources, 33 (18.13%) respondents frequently use e-resources, 31 (17.03%) respondents use e-resource hardly ever and only 14.84% of respondents use e-resources always.

#### 5.5 Types of E-journals

**Table 5**  
**Opinion about Use of E-Journals**

E-Journals	Yes	No
IEEE	105	57.70
Science Direct	41	22.53
Springer	27	14.84
ASME	23	12.64
Taylor & Francis	17	09.34
EBSCO	16	08.80
ASCE	12	06.60

Table 5 shows data about the use of a variety of e-journals by users in the library. There are 105 (57.70%) respondents who use IEEE e-journals, followed by 41 (22.53%) users use Science Direct e-journals, 27 (14.84%) respondents use Springer e-journals, 23 (12.64%) respondents use ASME e-journals, 17 (9.34%) respondents use Taylor and Francis e-journals, 16 (8.80%) respondents use EBSCO e-journals and only 12 (6.60%) respondents use ASCE e-journals from the library.

## 5.6 Types of E-Resources

**Table 6**  
**Opinion about Use of E-Resources**

<b>E-Resources</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
E-Journals	99	54.40
E-Books	81	44.51
Online databases	47	25.82
E-thesis & Dissertation	11	06.04

The table 6 shows data about use of a variety of e-resources by users in the library. There are 99 (54.40%) respondents who use e-journals, followed by 81 (44.51%) users who use e-books, 47 (25.80%) respondents use online databases and only 11 (06.04%) respondents use E-thesis and Dissertation from the library.

## 5.7 Skill of Making Using of E-resources

**Table 07**  
**User Opinion about Methods Used skill of making using of E-resources**

<b>Skill of Making use of E-Resources</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>%</b>
Self study by trial and error methods	104	57.15
Browsing through Internet	90	49.45
Guidance from friends/colleagues	53	29.12
With the help of library staff	21	11.54
By attending library training programme	10	05.50

Table 7 shows data about the skill of making use of e-resources by users in the library. There are 104 (57.15%) users say self - study by trial and error methods, follow by 90 (49.45%) users say browsing through internet, 53 (29.12%) respondents say Guidance from friends/colleagues, 21 (11.54%) respondents say With the help of library staff and only 10 (05.50%) of users say By attending library training programme.

## 5.8 Advantages of Using E-Resources

**Table 8**  
**Opinion about Advantages of Using E-Resources**

<b>Advantages of Using E-Resources</b>	<b>Highly Satisfied</b>	<b>Satisfied</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Dis-satisfied</b>	<b>Highly Dis-satisfied</b>	<b>Total</b>
Time saving	40 (21.98)	95 (52.20)	39 (21.43)	06 (03.30)	02 (01.10)	182 (100%)
Access top up to date information	27 (14.84)	89 (48.90)	54 (29.67)	07 (03.85)	03 (1.65)	182 (100%)
Easy to use	41 (22.53)	87 (47.80)	40 (21.98)	11 (06.04)	03 (01.65)	182 (100%)
Better source of information	38 (20.88)	88 (48.35)	47 (25.82)	06 (03.30)	03 (01.65)	182 (100%)
Information available in various formats	39 (21.43)	88 (48.35)	45 (24.73)	07 (03.85)	03 (01.65)	182 (100%)
24/7 access	36 (19.78)	66 (36.26)	60 (30.97)	13 (07.14)	07 (03.85)	182 (100%)
Improve the quality of professional works	27 (14.84)	94 (51.65)	52 (28.57)	07 (03.85)	02 (01.10)	182 (100%)
Easily portable of E-resources	33 (18.33)	83 (45.60)	53 (29.12)	09 (04.95)	04 (02.20)	182 (100%)

Table 8 depicts the data about users advantages of using e-resources. There were 95 (52.20%) students who opined 'satisfied' the time saving, followed by 40 (21.98%) students opined highly satisfied, 39 (21.43%) opined neutral and only 02 (1.10%) students opined highly dis-satisfied. There were 89 (48.90%) students who opined 'satisfied' the Access top - up - to date information, followed by 54 (29.67%) students who opined neutral and only 27 (14.84%) opined highly satisfied. There were 87 (47.80%) students who opined 'satisfied', following 41 (22.53%) highly satisfied, 40 (21.98%) neutral and only 03 (1.65%) highly dis-satisfied with the easy to use of benefits. Out of 182 respondents, 88 (48.35%) students who opined 'satisfied' the better source of information, followed by 47 (25.82%) students who opined neutral. 38 (20.88%) opined highly satisfied and only 03 (1.65%) students opined highly dis-satisfied. There were 88 (48.35%) students who opined 'satisfied' the information



available in various formats, followed by 45 (24.73%) students opined neutral, h 39 (21.43%) opined highly satisfied and only 03 (1.65%) students opined highly dis-satisfied. Out of 182 respondents, 66 (36.26%) students who opined ‘satisfied’ the 24/7 access, followed by 60 (30.97%) students who opined neutral. 36 (19.78%) opined highly satisfied and only 07 (3.85%) students opined highly dis-satisfied. There were 94 (51.65%) students who opined ‘satisfied’ the Improve the quality of professional works, followed by 52 (28.57%) students opined neutral, 27 (14.84%) opined highly satisfied and only 02 (1.10%) students opined highly dis-satisfied. There were 83 (45.60%) students who opined ‘satisfied’ the easily portable of E-resources, followed by 53 (29.12%) students opined neutral and only 02 (1.10%) students opined highly dis-satisfied.

### 5.9 Dis-Advantages of Using E-Resources

**Table 9**  
**Opinion about Dis-Advantages of Using E-Resources**

<b>Dis-Advantages of Using E-Resources</b>	<b>Highly Satisfied</b>	<b>Satisfied</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Dis-satisfied</b>	<b>Highly Dis-satisfied</b>	<b>Total</b>
Lack of funds	18 (09.89)	51 (28.02)	94 (51.65)	15 (08.24)	04 (02.20)	182 (100%)
Lack of ICT Infrastructure	16 (08.79)	53 (29.12)	90 (49.45)	17 (09.34)	06 (03.30)	182 (100%)
Frequent power failure	17 (09.34)	55 (30.22)	88 (48.35)	16 (08.79)	06 (03.30)	182 (100%)
Lack of motivation from the authorities	23 (12.64)	54 (29.67)	73 (40.11)	27 (14.84)	05 (02.75)	182 (100%)
Lack of information sources	21 (11.54)	54 (29.67)	74 (40.66)	27 (14.84)	06 (03.30)	182 (100%)
Lack of training	17 (09.34)	51 (28.02)	79 (43.41)	31 (17.03)	04 (02.20)	182 (100%)
Problem with Internet speed	18 (09.89)	57 (31.32)	76 (41.76)	20 (10.99)	11 (06.04)	182 (100%)
Problem of downloading articles	21 (11.54)	56 (30.77)	75 (41.21)	23 (12.64)	07 (03.85)	182 (100%)

Table 9 depicts the data about users disadvantages of using E-Resources. There were 94 (51.65%) users who opined neutral about the lack of Funds, followed by 51 (28.02%) users who opined satisfied with only 04 (2.20%) users opined highly dis-satisfied with the lack of funds. There were 90 (49.45%) users who opined ‘neutral’ about the lack of

ICT Infrastructure facility, followed by 53 (29.12%) users who opined satisfied and only 06 (3.30%) opined highly dis-satisfied. There were 88 (48.35%) users who opined 'neutral', following 55 (22.53%) satisfied and only 06 (3.30%) highly dis-satisfied the frequent power failure. Out of 182 respondents, 73 (40.11%) users who opined 'neutral' the lack of motivation from the authorities, followed by 54 (29.67%) users opined satisfied and only 23 (12.64%) users opined highly satisfied. There were 74 (40.66%) users who opined 'neutral' about the lack of information sources , followed by 54 (29.67%) users who opined satisfied with only 06 (3.30%) users opined highly dis-satisfied. Out of 182 respondents, 79 (43.41%) users opined neutral about the lack of training, 51 (28.02%) users opined satisfied and only 04 (2.20%) users opined highly dis-satisfied. There are 76 (41.76%) users say neutral the problem with internet speed to access e-resource, followed by 57 (31.32%) of users opined satisfied and only 11 (06.04%) users opined highly dis-satisfied. Out of 182 respondents, 75 (41.21%) users who opined 'neutral' about the problem of downloading articles, followed by 56 (30.77%) users opined satisfied and only 21 (11.54%) users opined highly satisfied about the problem of downloading articles.

### 5.10 Contributing of Library Staff to Help Users

**Table 10**  
**Opinion about Contributing of Library Staff to Help Users**

<b>Contributing of Library Staff to Help Users</b>	<b>Highly Satisfied</b>	<b>Satisfied</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Dis-satisfied</b>	<b>Highly Dis-satisfied</b>	<b>Total</b>
Providing quality service to users	39 (21.43)	95 (52.20)	41 (22.53)	05 (02.75)	02 (01.10)	182 (100%)
Library utilization for higher duration by users	39 (21.43)	92 (50.55)	43 (23.63)	05 (02.75)	03 (01.65)	182 (100%)
Maximum user motivation	28 (15.38)	98 (53.85)	45 (23.63)	09 (04.95)	02 (01.10)	182 (100%)
Good Co-operation between users and library staff	33 (18.13)	95 (52.20)	45 (24.73)	12 (06.59)	02 (01.10)	182 (100%)
Increase in library visits by the users	34 (18.68)	97 (53.30)	42 (23.08)	07 (03.85)	02 (01.10)	182 (100%)

Table 10 shows user opinions about the contributing of library staff to help users in the library. There were 95 (52.20%) respondents opinion the providing quality of service to users the 'satisfied', followed by 41 (22.53%) respondents opinion 'neutral' and only 02 (1.10%) respondents opined 'highly dis-satisfied". There were 92 (50.55%)

respondents opinion the library utilization for higher duration by users the 'satisfied', followed by 43 (23.63%) respondents opinion is 'neutral' and only 03 (1.65%) respondents opined 'highly dis-satisfied". Out of 182 respondents, there were 95 (52.20%) users opinion the maximum user motivation is 'satisfied', followed by 45 (23.63%) users opinion is 'neutral' and only 02 (1.10%) respondents opined 'highly dis-satisfied". There were 95 (52.20%) respondents opinion that Co-operation between users and library staff is 'satisfied', followed by 45 (24.73%) respondents opinion 'neutral' and only 02 (1.10%) respondents opined 'highly dis-satisfied". There are 97 (53.30%) respondents opinions that the Increase in library visits by users is satisfied, followed by 42 (23.08%) respondents opinion neutral and only 02 (1.10%) respondents opined highly dis-satisfied" to the contributing the library staff to help users.

## **6. Conclusions:**

Early studies suggest that several factors need to be studied to use and access e-resources among students in the National Institute of Engineering College Library in Mysuru : A Study. The present study investigated the use and access of e-resources. It was found that libraries provide the use of e-resources with E-journals, E-books, online databases and accessing E- dissertations/projects reports effectively meeting the information needs of their users. Users opinion of frequency of using e-resources and Skill of Making Using of E-resources.

On the whole, it's clear that the users opinion of frequency of using e-resources the 25.82% users most of the time, 24.18% user occasionally use in the e-resources. Users opinion about the Skill of Making Using of E-resources 57.15% users say self study by trial and error methods, 49.45% users browsing through the Internet and only 05.50% By attending a library training programme. Users opinion about the advantages of using e-resources around 60% are satisfied with the time saving, to Access top up - to - date information, Easy to use, Better source of information, information available in various formats, 24/7 access, Improve the quality of professional work and easily portable of E-resources.

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