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September 2019

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kumaren, Siva and kumar, Raj, "Contributions of E-Resources in Tamil Nadu Digital Library Repository by the State Universities: A Study" (2019). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 3006.

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Contributions of E-Resources in Tamil Nadu Digital Library Repository by the State Universities: A Study

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Abstract

This paper discusses the e-Resources deposited in the Tamil Nadu Digital Library (TNDL) project by the participating Universities. The major objective of the study is to analyze the contributions of the e-Resources by 13 State Universities in the Digital Repository (DR). The relevant data were extracted from the website of Tamil Nadu Digital Library (<http://www.tndigitallibrary.ac.in>). It has 158555 digital resources and 1330195 subject catalogues on various disciplines. The results show that Anna University has deposited more number of journals than the other Universities. It is also investigated that more number of subject catalogues are available on Literature. Further, it is recommended that awareness about the project is to be created among the Librarians, the Teachers and the Users. The Universities are required to share and update the digital resources among other participating Universities in order to maximize the utilisation of the resources.

Keywords: *TNDL, E-Resources, Tamil Nadu Digital Library, Digital Repository, University.*

1. Introduction

Digital libraries (DLs) have evolved, and developments in information technology have changed the concept of the library from one of print and paper media to digital media. The success of a DL depends upon the computers, communication skills, and knowledge of library professionals in connection with modern technology. In the present scenario, we stand at a transition from the traditional library to a global DL. The technology-based idea is to provide universal access to digital content available only in a DL environment. (Jain, P. K., and Babbar, P. 2006)¹.

2. Tamil Nadu Digital Library (TNDL)

The Networking Digital Library System enables the students to encourage the use of e-books and share the resources available in all Colleges and Universities of Tamilnadu round the clock. It is also to establish digital repositories and provides possibilities for the students to have around the clock remote accessing through login and IP enabled internet facility.

It enables the faculty and students to have interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach of teaching learning by having integrated access to the content with national and international standards. After implementation of the scheme, all University libraries and affiliated Institutions in Tamil Nadu can be brought under a networked called Tamil Nadu Library Access Network. With the distribution of laptop without cost to students, the benefits of issue of laptop to the students will also be multiplied with creation of Networked Digital Library System.

3. Review of Literature

Jeyapragash B., Rajkumar T. and Muthuraj A. (2017)² examined the e-content modules of e-PG Pathshala project which is developed by MHRD Government of India under the National Mission on Education through ICT. The data were collected from e-PG Pathshala website (<http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>) for this study during May 2017 and further analyzed by major subjects and sub categories of major subjects. It is found that total 15416 modules has contributed by 6 major subjects and further it found that in major subject category the Social Sciences has contributed 5917 Modules and Medical and Health Sciences contributed only 483 modules. It is suggested that the Medical and Health Science experts should come forward to contribute more e-content modules for the benefit of medical and health science students and research scholars. Sivakumaren K. S. (2017)³ examined the publications of Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), which have been indexed in Web of Science, Scopus and Indian Citation Index databases. The data for the study have been extracted from the website of National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) under publications. A total of 939 publications have been indexed in these databases and over all 1996 citations have been received for its publications. Among 939 publications, 203 papers have been highly cited by others. It is found from the results that more number of publications have indexed in Scopus (65.50%), it is followed by Web of Science(20.55%) and Indian Citation Index(13.95%).Generally, it is observed that old institutes have been produced a good number of publications than the institutes established in recent years. In Indian Citation Index (ICI), the publications of recently established institutes have been received a good number of citations even though the publications are found less compare to other Institutes. The study has also recommended to adopt a new parameter namely h-index to find out the h-index of the institutions, departments and also authors. Sivakumaren K. S. (2015)⁴ examined the Electronic Thesis and Dissertations (ETDs) deposited at INFLIBNET Shodhganga project by Indian Universities. It is found that 32000+ theses have been deposited on various disciplines by 201 Universities. The study considered only top five Universities ranked by INFLIBNET

Shodhganga project. It is found the top five Universities have contributed 3145 theses in the repository.

4. Objectives of the Study

1. To analyse the overall contributions of the State Universities in TNDL Digital Repository.
2. To find out the Book catalogue of the various subjects of the Universities.
3. To find out the various types of e-resources contributed by the Universities.
4. To identify the catalogue on various subjects deposited individual University

5. Research Methodology

The relevant data were extracted from Tamil Nadu Digital Library website (<http://www.tndigitallibrary.ac.in>) in September 2018. It was found that 13 Universities are depositing their digital resources this in project. It is found that various types of resources like Theses, Presentations, Articles, E-Books, Journals, Question papers, Videos and Newsletters are being deposited by the Universities. Further, subject catalogue of the participating Universities are also considered for the study. The data thus extracted were converted into MS-Excel for further analysis by using simple calculation methods.

6. Data Analysis

The data extracted from the above website were converted into Ms-Excel for calculation purpose using simple percentage and ranking.

6.1. Contributions of State Universities of Tamil Nadu

The study has analysed the overall contributions of TNDL Digital Repository of the participating Universities in Tamil Nadu and the same is given in Table 1.

Table 1

Contributions of State Universities in TNDL

S. No.	University	E-Resources			Catalogues		
		Nos.	%	Rank	Nos.	%	Rank
1	Alagappa University	170	0.11%	5	16383	1.23%	11
2	Anna University	156273	98.56%	1	141618	10.65%	5
3	Annamalai University	182	0.11%	5	356033	26.77%	1
4	Bharathiar University	143	0.09%	7	161651	12.15%	3

5	Bharathidasan University	31	0.02%	12	60499	4.55%	7
6	Madurai Kamaraj University	200	0.13%	4	231047	17.37%	2
7	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	77	0.05%	9	58351	4.39%	8
8	Mother Theresa University	37	0.02%	11	78388	5.89%	6
9	Periyar University	259	0.16%	3	41333	3.11%	9
10	Tamil Open University	1053	0.66%	2	24474	1.84%	10
11	Tamil Nadu Teachers Education	45	0.03%	10	1072	0.08%	13
12	Thiruvallur University	0	0%	13	7172	0.54%	13
13	University of Madras	85	0.05%	8	152174	11.44%	4
	Total	158555			1330195		
		10.65%	100%		89.35%	100%	

Table 1 show that Anna University has contributed more number of e-resources 156273 (98.56%) in TNDL Digital repository than other Universities. Tamil Open University has deposited 1053 (0.66%) e-resources and placed in second rank. It is observed that the contributions of the e-resources by the remaining Universities are found less and it ranges from 37 to 259. From the study, it is inferred that the contributions of the very old universities were found less when it is compared with Universities like Anna University.

Annamalai University has contributed more number of catalogues 356033 (26.77%) in TNDL Digital repository than other Universities. It is followed by Madurai Kamaraj University has 231047 (17.37%), Bharathiar University 161651 (12.15%) and University of Madras 152174 (11.44%) catalogues and occupied second, third and fourth ranks. It is observed that the contributions of the catalogues by the remaining Universities were found less and it percentages from 0.08% to 10.65%. The results of the study clearly are indicated that the overall contribution of catalogues is very good in TNDL Digital repository. It is observed that the contributions of e-resources by the remaining Universities are found less other participating universities should also be encouraged to deposit their e-resources in the repository

6.2. Contributions of Subject Catalogue

It is further analysed that the overall contributions of subject catalogue of the participating Universities.

Table 2
Subject Catalogue

S. No.	Name of the Subject	No. of Catalogue	%	Rank
1	Religion	7873	0.59%	10
2	Computer Science Information and General Works	106046	7.97%	5
3	Philosophy and Psychology	15284	1.15%	8
4	Language	71269	5.36%	6
5	Literature	418221	31.44%	1
6	Science	211965	15.93%	4
7	History and Geography	33734	2.54%	7
8	Technology	216266	16.26%	3
9	Arts and Recreation	12806	0.96%	9
10	Social Sciences	236731	17.80%	2
	Total	1330195	100	

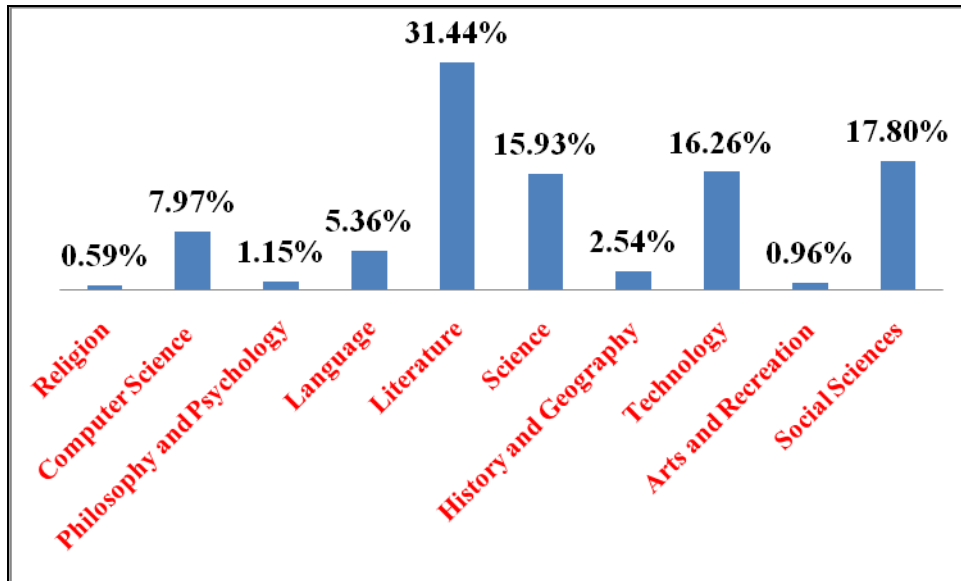


Figure 2. Subject Catalogue

Table 2 and Figure 2 describe that the Overall subject catalogue of the Universities on various subjects. It shows that the contributions of the subject catalogue by the participating Universities on “Literature” was found high 418221(31.44%) than other subjects and placed in first rank. It is followed by “Social Sciences” 236731 (17.8%), “Technology” 216266 (16.26%) and both are placed in second and third rank respectively. It is also indicated that a good number of catalogue are available on Science subject 211965 (15.93%), which has been ranked in the fourth. The subject catalogue on “Religion” 7873(0.59%) are found less than other subjects.

6.3. Contributions of E-Resources

Table 3 shows the types of e-resources are available in the Digital Repository.

Table 3
Contributions of E-Resources

S. No.	University	E-Resources							
		Theses	Presentation	Articles	E-Books	Journals	Question Papers	Videos	News Letter
1	Alagappa University	30 7.03%	140 33.65%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
2	Anna University	8 1.87%	15 3.61%	146 100%	1093 60.35%	152271 100%	1937 72.79%	803 97.93%	0 0%
3	Annamalai University	38 8.9%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	144 5.41%	0 0%	0 0%
4	Bharathiar University	64 14.9%	79 18.99%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
5	Bharathidasan University	31 7.2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
6	Madurai Kamaraj University	46 10.7%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	151 5.67%	0 0%	3 100%
7	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	77 18%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
8	Mother Theresa University	24 5.6%	13 3.13%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
9	Periyar University	24 5.6%	124 29.81%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	104 3.91%	7 0.85%	0 0%
10	Tamil Open University	0 0%	29 6.97%	0 0%	718 39.65%	0 0%	296 11.12%	10 1.22%	0 0%
11	Tamil Nadu Teachers Education	0 0%	16 3.85	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	29 1.09%	0 0%	0 0%
12	Thiruvallur University	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
13	University of Madras	85 19.9%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
	Total	427	416	146	1811	152271	2661	820	3
	%	0.27	0.26	0.09	1.14	96.04	1.68	0.52	0%

Among the various types of the e-resources, journals (152271, 96004%) found more in numbers than other resources. It is followed by Question Papers (2661, 1.68%), E-Books (1811, 1.04%). Anna University has contributed more number of resources like journals (152271, 96.04%). Question Papers (1937, 72.79%), e-Books (1093, 60.35%), Videos (803, 97.93%) and Articles (146,100%). Tamil Nadu Open University has contributed 718(39.65%) e-Books in the repository. The University of Madras has contributed a good number of these 85 (19.9%), It is followed by Manonmaniam Sundaranar University has contributed 77 (18%). It is inferred that the contributions of the resources by other Universities are less. It is also observed that some of the Universities have contributed only very few resources. The gap in respect of contributions among the Universities is also found more.

6.4. Contributions of Catalogue by Universities

The study has further analysed the contributions of catalogue by the individual Universities on various subjects.

Table 4
Contributions of Catalogue by Universities

S. No.	University	Subject Catalogues										
		R	CS	P&P	Lan	Lit	Sci	H&G	Tech	Arts	SS	Total
1	Alagappa University	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	16383 3.92%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	16383 1.23%
2	Anna University	175 2.22 %	17626 16.62%	1 0.01 %	1248 1.75 %	2442 0.58%	45364 21.40 %	195 0.58%	57802 26.73%	31 0.24%	16734 7.07%	141618 10.65%
3	Annamalai University	2296 29.16 %	28128 26.52%	5159 33.75 %	52513 73.68 %	12095 2.89%	51109 24.11 %	12425 36.83 %	125122 57.86%	5741 44.83 %	61445 25.96%	356033 26.77%
4	Bharathiar University	1171 14.87 %	33462 31.55%	4531 29.65 %	7550 10.59 %	244 0.06%	31387 14.81 %	985 2.92%	5396 2.50%	2490 19.44 %	74435 31.44%	161651 12.15%
5	Bharathidasan University	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	60499 14.47 %	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	60499 4.55%
6	Madurai Kamaraj University	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	231047 55.25 %	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	231047 17.37%
7	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2423 3.40 %	0 0%	30921 14.59 %	0 0%	9288 4.29	0 0%	15719 6.64%	58351 4.39%
8	Mother Theresa University	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	78388 18.74 %	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	78388 5.89%
9	Periyar University	0 0%	11552 10.89%	0 0%	2242 3.15 %	0 0%	12766 6.02%	36 0.11%	305 0.14%	70 0.55%	14362 6.07%	41333 3.11%

10	Tamil Open University	47 0.60 %	8400 7.92%	62 0.41 %	2343 3.29 %	462 0.11%	1027 0.48%	1006 2.98%	0 0%	103 0.80 %	11024 4.66%	24474 1.84%
11	Tamil Nadu Teachers Education	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	559 0.13%	0 0%	0 0%	513 0.24%	0 0%	0 0%	1072 0.08%
12	Thiruvallur University	0 0%	2226 2.10%	0 0%	743 1.04 %	784 0.19%	2248 1.06%	4 0.01%	1 0%	0 0%	1166 0.49%	7172 0.54%
13	University of Madras	4184 53.14 %	4652 4.39%	5531 36.19 %	2207 3.10 %	15318 3.66%	37143 17.52 %	19083 56.57 %	17839 8.25%	4371 34.13 %	41846 17.68%	152174 11.44%
	Total	7873	106046	15284	71269	418221	211965	33734	216266	12806	236731	1330195

(R=Religion, CS=Computer Science, Information and General Works, P&P=Philosophy and Psychology, Lan= Language, Lit=Literature, Sci=Science, H&G= History and Geography, Tech=Technology, Arts=Arts and Recreation and SS=Social Sciences)

Table 4 indicates that that University of Madras has contributed a good number of Book Catalogue 4184 (53.14%) in Religion. It is followed by Annamalai University 2296 (29.16%) and Bharathiar University 1171 (14.87%) and the contributions of the other Universities are found less in this discipline. Bharathiar University has contributed more number of Books Catalogue in Computer Science, Information and General Works 33462 (31.55%), followed by Annamalai University 28128 (26.52%) and Anna University 17626 (16.62%). It explains that the University of Madras has contributed a good number of Books Catalogue in Philosophy and Psychology 5531 (36.19%), followed by Annamalai University 5159 (33.75%) and Bharathiar University 4531 (29.65%). In Language 52513 (73.68%) catalogues have been contributed by Annamalai University and 8000 number of catalogues are contributed by remaining Universities. The Madurai Kamaraj University has contributed highest number of Books Catalogue in the subject of Literature 231047 (55.25%), followed by Mother Theresa University 78388 (18.74%) and Bharathidasan University 60499 (14.47%). Further, it is found that remaining ten Universities have contributed less number of catalogues e.g.17000.

In "Science" 51109 (24.11%) catalogues have been deposited by Annamalai University, which is followed by Anna University 45364 (21.40%) and University of Madras 37143 (17.52%).The University of Madras has deposited more number of Catalogue in History and Geography 19083 (56.57%), Annamalai University 12425 (36.83%).The Annamalai University has deposited the highest number of Books Catalogue in "Technology" 125122 (57.86%), it is followed by Anna University 57802 (26.73%) and University of Madras 17839 (8.25%).The Annamalai University has deposited more number of catalogue 5741 (44.83%), University of Madras 4371 (34.13%) and Bharathiar University 2490 (19.44%) in Arts and Recreation. It is found that the Bharathiar University has contributed highest number of in Social Sciences 74435 (31.44%), followed by Annamalai University 61445 (25.96%) and University of Madras 41846 (17.68%).

7. Conclusion

The Digital Resources are highly preferred sources by the student's community in higher educational institutions. The development in ICT makes the educational institutions to change its policies and adopts the new technologies to satisfy the customer satisfaction. Perhaps, the dissemination of information to the end user becomes easier for the Librarians. The higher learning institutions specifically research institutions, are collaborating with domain based institutions by means of networking of resources and services for enhancing its utilisation and exchange their expertise in the field. Based on the present study, the following are recommended

1. Awareness about the TNDL project must be created among the Library professionals, the Teachers and the Users.
2. Training for the Library Professionals should be given regularly.
3. The participating Universities should share their resources with other Universities.
4. Updations by means of depositing the recent digital contents should be done regularly.
5. It should become a mandatory to purchase e-resources commonly for all Universities.

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