

Digital Resource Management Strategies for Staff in Guangxi Universities

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were 1) to study the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities 2) to provide the strategies of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities 3) to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of the strategies of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities. There were 6 following aspects: 1) System quality, 2) Information quality, 3) Information service quality, 4) Intention to use, 5) User satisfaction, and 6) Individual benefit. The sample group in this research was 379 staff from 10 undergraduate university in Guangxi. The experts for focus group discussion were 10 administrators and the experts for evaluation of the suitability and feasibility were 10 high-level administrators. The research instruments were document analysis, questionnaire, focus group discussion form, and evaluation form. The statistics to analyze the data were percentage, mean, standard deviation, and content analysis.

The results found that 1) the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 aspects was at a high level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranging from the highest to lowest level were as follows: the highest mean was system quality, followed by information quality, and user satisfaction was the lowest mean. 2) The strategies for provided the digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities includes 6 aspects, with a total of 36 measures: 1) 6 measures for System quality, 6 measures for Information quality, 6 measures for Information service quality, 6 measures for Intention to use, 6 measures for User satisfaction and 6 measures for Individual benefit. 3) The suitability and feasibility of the strategies for provided the digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 aspects were at the highest level.

Keywords: Strategy, Digital Resource Management, Guangxi universities

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Introduction

Changes in the collection, processing, and storage of information in the digital era have led to the explosive growth of digital literature and information resources, and the emergence of new technologies has made people more dependent on the use of electronic devices. The 49th Statistical Report on the Development of China's Internet pointed out that as of December 2021, the number of Internet users in China was 1.032 billion, and the number of cell phone users was 1.029 billion. The results of the 19th National Reading Survey show that the proportion of adults using digital reading in China shows an increasing trend in 2021. It can be seen from the two reports that people's use of digital resources is rising, thus putting forward new requirements for the construction and management of digital resources. (ZHuo, Chunmei, Zhang Rui & Zhao Jie, 2021)

College library as the manager of college literature and information resources in teaching and research work belongs to an indispensable part, in 2015, China formulated a special "General College Library Charter" for the construction of digital libraries in major colleges and universities, and the charter proposed that major colleges and universities in China should gradually promote the digital construction of libraries. In 2017, China pointed out a specific five-year development plan for education, and made relevant instructions for digital reading, digital library construction and management, proposing that major universities should dig their own library literature resources, try their best to feature literature digitization system as soon as possible, and accelerate information sharing. The most important task of libraries in universities is to provide support for the scientific and educational activities of schools and to provide assistance for campus culture. In the face of the rapidly increasing digital demands generated by the growing number of Internet readers, university libraries should pay attention to the various new demands of readers in the reading process and build an information resource system based on various measures, so as to provide full support for the teaching and research work of schools. (Lan, G.S., Wei, J.C., Huang, Chunyu, Li, P., Cui, Yameng & Guo, Qian, 2022)

College library is an important place for providing documentary information resources and an important auxiliary institution for education and teaching in colleges and universities. In the traditional resource construction, limited by time and space factors, libraries do not have perfect measures in collecting, using and managing documentary resources, which leads to the waste of resources, and the use and management of resources in a single way, and these problems restrict the effective development of library resource construction and management. The new learning and reading habits of students and faculty in the digital era have challenged the traditional resource construction and management. College library resource management must take up the challenges brought by the digital era, keep up with the trend of the times and change the current status of resource management, in which case the construction and management of digital resources are gradually being emphasized. (Li Shujuan, 2023)

In the context of Guangxi, China, universities are under increasing pressure to align with national initiatives such as Education Informatization 2.0 and the Digital China Strategy, which emphasize the integration of information technology into education management and teaching practices (Ministry of Education of China, 2022). However, previous studies highlight gaps in digital competencies, inadequate institutional support, and the absence of systematic

frameworks for staff development in resource management (Li & Zhao, 2020). These challenges hinder universities' capacity to fully leverage digital resources for innovation, internationalization, and sustainable development. Therefore, research on digital resource management strategies tailored for staff in Guangxi universities is urgently needed. Such strategies will not only improve the efficiency and effectiveness of resource use but also strengthen staff digital literacy, foster collaborative knowledge-sharing practices, and support the long-term goal of building smart universities in the region. Moreover, the outcomes of this study may serve as a model for other provinces in China and contribute to the global discourse on digital transformation in higher education (Zhang & Wang, 2023).

"The theme of the 2017 Workshop on Digital Resource Construction and Knowledge Services is "Strategies and Initiatives for Digital Resource Construction and Knowledge Services in College Libraries," which shows that the construction and management of digital resources in college libraries has become a hot issue in the industry." In the high-end forum of "Future-oriented Library Business and Librarianship Development Research", Zhu Qiang proposed that if libraries cannot successfully realize the transformation from paper resources to digital resources, it will be difficult to be invincible in the future.' The seminar on the development of library resource construction work in the 14th Five-Year Plan' was held, and the conference emphasized that in the development planning of the next five years, digital resource construction and management as the basis of library work, in the context of rapid development of information technology, it is necessary to clarify the current urgent problems and seek digital in the context of the rapid development of information technology, it is necessary to identify the current urgent problems and seek a breakthrough in digital resource management.

Objectives

1. To study the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.
2. To provide the strategies of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.
3. To evaluate the suitability and feasibility of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.

Scope of the Research

1. Scope of Content

- 1.1 Concept strategy for developing
- 1.2 Concept of Digital Resource Management

2. Scope of Population

- 2.1 To study the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.

The population included 20,616 staffs from 10 undergraduate university in Guangxi. According to the sampling table of population, the sample group of this research was 379 staffs from 10 undergraduate university in Guangxi.

- 2.2 To provide the strategies of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities. The experts for focus group discussion of this research were 10 administrators in undergraduate universities in

Guangxi. The qualifications of experts are as follows: 1) At least 5 years as a Digital Management for Staff in Guangxi Universities, 2) were familiar with the operation mode of university library management, and have a deeper understanding of digital resource management, 3) must be willing to participate in focus group interviews, 4) must be willing to review the transcripts of their interviews for validation.

2.3 To evaluate the suitability and feasibility of strategies for provided the digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities. The experts for evaluation of the suitability and feasibility were 10 high-level administrators in Guangxi. The qualifications of the experts are as follows: 1) Staffs who have been involved digital resource management work for 10 years or more, 2) have extensive experience in Digital resource management in university libraries, 3) academic title is associate professor or above.

Research Framework

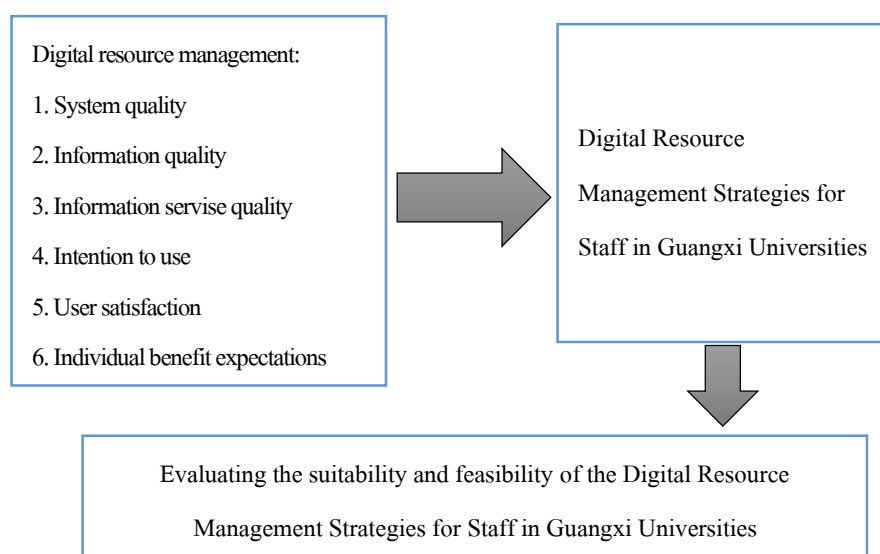


Figure 1 Research Framework

Research Methodology

Phase 1: To study the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.

Phase 2: To provide the strategies of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.

Phase 3: To evaluate the suitability and feasibility of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi.

This research is mixed methods research. The research method is divided into 3 steps as follows

Phase 1: To study the current situation of the strategies for provided the digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.

The population / Sample Group

The population included 520,616 staffs from 10 undergraduate university in Guangxi. According to the sampling table of population, the sample group of this research was 379 staffs from 10 undergraduate university in Guangxi. Determining the number of samples according to the table of Krejcie and Morgan (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970) and by using proportion random sampling and simple random sampling.

Research Instruments

The instrument to collect the data for objective one, to analyze the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities was a questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed based on digital resource management in 6 following aspects: 1) System quality, 2) Information quality, 3) Information service quality, 4) Intention to use, 5) User satisfaction, and 6) Individual benefit. The index of objective congruence (IOC) of the questionnaire was 0.8-1.00. The questionnaire has a reliability value of 0.981. The criteria for data interpretation based on five-point Likert's scale, as follows:

5 express the level of digital resource management strategies for staff at the highest level.

4 express the level of digital resource management strategies for staff at high level.

3 express the level of digital resource management strategies for staff at medium level.

2 express the level of digital resource management strategies for staff at low level.

1 express the level of digital resource management strategies for staff at the lowest level.

Data Collection Method

The researcher requested a requirement letter from the graduate school , Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University for collecting the data from 379 staffs from 10 undergraduate university in Guangxi. A total of 379 questionnaires with 100 percent.

Data Analysis

The current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 following aspects: 1) System quality, 2) Information quality, 3) Information service quality , 4) Intention to use, 5) User satisfaction, and 6) Individual benefit, was analyzed by Mean and standard deviation.

Phase 2: To provide the strategies of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.

The Key informant

The experts for focus group discussion in this research were 10 administrators in undergraduate universities in Guangxi, who were selected by purposive Sampling. The qualifications of experts are as follows: 1) At least 5 years as a Digital Management for Staff in Guangxi Universities, 2) were familiar with the operation mode of university library management, and have a deeper understanding of digital resource management, 3) must be willing to participate in focus group interviews, 4) must be willing to review the transcripts of their interviews for validation.

Research Instruments

The instrument to collect the data for objective two, to provide the strategies of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities was a Focus Group Discussion form. The focus group discussion form was designed based on the provided outline of digital resource management strategies for staff in Guangxi Universities.

Data Collection Method

The researcher requested a requirement letter from the graduate school, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University requiring focus group discussion 10 administrators in undergraduate universities in Guangxi. The researcher organized a focus group discussion at Guangxi Academy of Arts, Nanning, Guangxi, China.

Data Analysis

The focus group discussion about digital resource management strategies for staff in Guangxi Universities was analyzed by content analysis.

Phase 3: To evaluate the suitability and feasibility of the strategies for provided the digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.

The Key informant

The experts for evaluating the suitability and feasibility of the strategies for provided the digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities were 10 high-level administrators in Guangxi. The qualifications of the experts are as follows: 1) Staffs who have been involved digital resource management work for 10 years or more, 2) have extensive experience in Digital resource management in university libraries, 3) academic title is associate professor or above.

Research Instruments

The instrument to collect the data for objective three, to evaluate the suitability and feasibility Staffs who have been involved digital resource management 1) work for 10 years or more, 2) have extensive experience in Digital resource management in university libraries, 3) academic title is associate professor or above was an evaluation form. The evaluation form was designed based on strategies of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 following aspects: 1) System quality, 2) Information quality, 3) Information service quality, 4) Intention to use, 5) User satisfaction, and 6) Individual benefit.

Data Collection Method

The researcher requested a requirement letter from the graduate school to invite the expert to evaluate the model. The researcher distributed the evaluation form to high-level administrators. A total of 10 evaluation forms.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this research, the researcher analyzes the data by package program, as follows: the evaluation of the suitability and feasibility of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi is analyzed by Mean and standard deviation.

Research Findings

1. The analysis results about the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities.

Table 1 Mean and standard deviation of the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in six aspects

	Academic affairs management	$\bar{X}$	S.D	level	Order
1	system quality	3.57	0.81	High	1
2	information quality	3.56	0.81	High	2
3	information service quality	3.55	0.81	High	4
4	intention to use	3.54	0.83	High	5
5	user satisfaction	3.53	0.80	High	6
6	individual benefit	3.55	0.83	High	3
	Total	3.55	0.82	High	

According to Table 1, the current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in six aspects was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.55$). Considering the results of this research aspects ranging from the highest to lowest level were as follows: the highest mean was system quality ($\bar{x} = 3.57$), followed by information quality ($\bar{x} = 3.56$), user satisfaction was the lowest mean ($\bar{x} = 3.53$).

System quality was at high level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranged from the highest to lowest level were as follow: the highest mean was Staff uses the library digital resource system to download speed, followed by Staff responds quickly to operations using the library's digital resource system, and Staff can use mobile devices compatibility to access the library digital resource system platform was the lowest mean.

Information quality was at high level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranged from the highest to lowest level were as follow: the highest mean was Staff using the digital resources of the library have their own built-in databases. , followed by Staff using information on library digital resources is comprehensive , and Staff using utilized in the digital resources of the library continuously update and expand .and Staff using the papers and journals in the digital resources of the library are of high quality was the lowest mean.

Information service quality was at high level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranged from the highest to lowest level were as follow: the highest mean was Staff using the library's digital resources can get subject librarianship services available, followed by Staff can get multilingual service functionalities from

the digital library, and Staff enhances the academic research and efficiency by using the university library's information service. was the lowest mean.

Intention to use was at high level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranged from the highest to lowest level were as follow: the highest mean was Staff's expectations and requirements can be fulfilled aligns with by the digital library system, followed by Staff's expectations and requirements can be fulfilled aligns with by the digital library system , and Staff frequently use the digital library's information retrieval feature was the lowest mean .

User satisfaction was at high level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranged from the highest to lowest level were as follow: the highest level was Staff believes the information quality in the digital library is high, followed by Staff finds the user interface of the digital library clear and aesthetically pleasing, and Staff believes the digital library makes research and work more efficient was the lowest level.

Individual benefit was at high level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranged from the highest to lowest level were as follow: the highest mean was Staff believe courses or tutorials provided by the digital library are very helpful, followed by Staff believe the digital library facilitates their academic research, and Staff believe the digital library promotes self-directed learning was the lowest mean.

2. The strategies for provided the digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities includes 6 aspects, with a total of 36 measures: 1) 6 measures for System quality, 6 measures for Information quality, 6 measures for Information service quality, 6 measures for Intention to use, 6 measures for User satisfaction and 6 measures for Individual benefit, shown as figure 1.

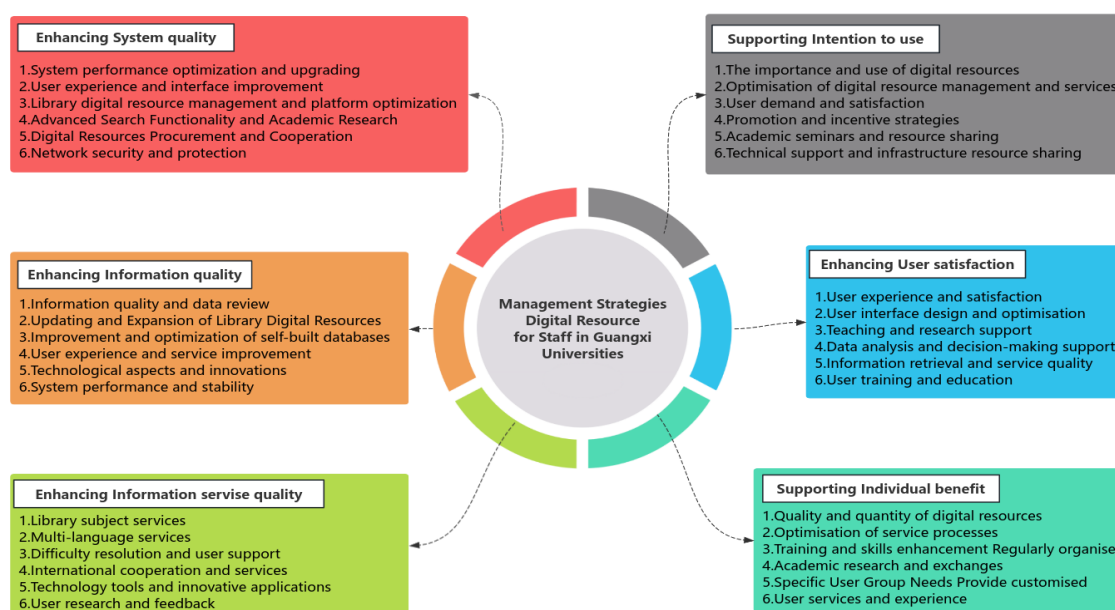


Figure 1 The strategy for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities

2.1 System quality includes: 1) System performance optimization and upgrading, 2) User experience and interface improvement, 3) Library digital resource management and platform optimization, 4) Advanced Search Functionality and Academic Research, 5) Digital Resources Procurement and Cooperation, and 6) Network security and protection.

2.2 Information quality includes: 1) Information quality and data review, 2) Updating and Expansion of Library Digital Resources, 3) Improvement and optimization of self-built databases, 4) User experience and service improvement, 5) Technological aspects and innovations, and 6) System performance and stability.

2.3 Information service quality includes: 1) Library subject services, 2) Multi-language services, 3) Difficulty resolution and user support, 4) International cooperation and services, 5) Technology tools and innovative applications, and 6) User research and feedback.

2.4 Intention to use includes: 1) The importance and use of digital resource, 2) Optimisation of digital resource management and services, 3) User demand and satisfaction, 4) Promotion and incentive strategies, 5) Academic seminars and resource sharing, and 6) Technical support and infrastructure.

2.5 User satisfaction includes: 1) User experience and satisfaction, 2) User interface design and optimization, 3) Teaching and research support, 4) Data analysis and decision-making support, 5) Information retrieval and service quality, and 6) User training and education.

2.6 Individual benefit includes: 1) Quality and quantity of digital resources, 2) Optimisation of service processes, 3) Training and skills enhancement Regularly, 4) Academic research and exchanges, 5) Specific user Group Needs Provide customized, and 6) User services and experience.

3. Evaluate the suitability and feasibility of the strategy for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities, shown in Table 2

Table 2 Mean and standard deviation of the evaluation of the suitability and feasibility of the strategy for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 aspects.

Guidelines	Suitability			Feasibility		
	$\bar{X}$	S.D	Level	$\bar{X}$	S.D	Level
1 System quality	4.65	0.15	highest	4.63	0.14	highest
2 Information quality	4.72	0.19	highest	4.66	0.22	highest
3 Information service quality	4.71	0.13	highest	4.70	0.19	highest
4 Intention to use	4.76	0.20	highest	4.70	0.18	highest
5 User satisfaction	4.71	0.19	highest	4.72	0.22	highest
6 Individual benefit	4.72	0.26	highest	4.74	0.17	highest
Total	4.71	0.14	highest	4.69	0.14	highest

According to Table 2, the suitability of the strategy for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 aspects was at the highest level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranging from the highest to lowest level were as follows: the highest level was Intention to use, followed by Information quality and Individual benefit, and System quality was the lowest level.

The feasibility of the strategy for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 aspects was at the highest level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranging from the highest to lowest level were as follows: the highest level was Individual benefit, followed by User satisfaction, and System quality was the lowest level.

Discussion

1. The current situation of digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 aspects was at a high level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranging from the highest to lowest level were as follows: the highest mean was system quality, followed by information quality, and user satisfaction was the lowest mean. The results show that because Modern educational theory considers digital teaching and learning environments to be an important part of educational modernization. Therefore, Guangxi universities may focus on building high-quality digital resource management systems to support teaching, research and academic communication based on this theoretical framework. Research has shown that investing more resources and technologies, such as hardware renewal, software upgrading and network optimization, can significantly improve the quality and performance of digital resource systems. Government departments may have introduced relevant policies to encourage universities to invest more in the construction of digital education infrastructure in order to improve the standard of education and the quality of service. The related to the research of Du Huiping, (2015) introduced the D&M information system success model and its evolution process and compared and analyzed the different versions. The application of the model in the field of digital libraries is mainly achieved by expanding the model's independent variables and incorporating new mediating variables and verifying the effects of user subjective factors and digital library object factors on the utilization benefits through the structural equation modelling method. The establishment of the success model of the specific application system of digital libraries provides a theoretical basis for the improvement of services and the efficiency of digital libraries. And related to Zhong Yihuan (2020). In April 2016, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in the symposium on net information work that "we should promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity with informatization, coordinate the development of e-government, and Build an integrated online service platform, and promote the construction of new smart cities in a graded and classified manner." To this day, smart city construction has become part of city construction. Colleges and universities, as an important intellectual component of the city, the smart campus has also become a trend in the development of college campuses. Library as an important symbol of the overall level of colleges and universities, intelligent construction

has also become an inevitable road. However, the discussion revealed a lack of clear transitions when moving from broader policy contexts to specific managerial strategies. Government initiatives such as Education Informatization 2.0 and the Digital China Strategy (Ministry of Education of China, 2022) set the agenda for digital transformation in higher education, yet their direct impact on system quality, information quality, or user satisfaction is not always made explicit. Strengthening the link between these policies and institutional practices would enhance coherence and demonstrate how national directives translate into university-level outcomes. For example, government funding and policy support directly influence system upgrades, information integration, and the training necessary to improve user experience.

2. The strategies for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities include 6 aspects, a total of 36 measures: 1) 6 measures for System quality, 2) 6 measures for Information quality, 3) 6 measures for Information service quality, 4) 6 measures for Intention to use, 5) 6 measures for User satisfaction and 6) 6 measures for Individual benefit. This may be because the measures are important for the improving the staff in Guangxi universities. Especially regarding system quality refers to the technical attributes of the information system, such as performance, usability, and reliability. It focuses on the characteristics of the software application itself. System performance optimization and upgrading, in recent years, with the development of computer technology, network technology and user image technology, the next generation of library platform construction has developed rapidly and has become an important driver to promote the construction of library undertakings. This is related to the research of Zhang Tian, (2022) study for Research on the construction of cross-platform resource collaboration system for digital libraries. The result shown that the construction of big data platform can lay a solid foundation for the construction of library system. The system architecture and functions are discussed to create a more scientific cross-platform resource collaboration system to maximizes the utilizations of library resources. Library digital resource management, hardware and software upgrade plan, system performance monitoring, platform function optimization update.

3. The suitability and feasibility of the strategies for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 aspects were at the highest level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranging from the highest to lowest level were as follows: the highest level was Intention to use, followed by Information quality and Individual benefit, and System quality was the lowest level. The feasibility of the strategy for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities in 6 aspects was at the highest level. Considering the results of this research aspects ranging from the highest to lowest level were as follows: the highest level was Individual benefit, followed by User satisfaction, and System quality was the lowest level. This is because in strategies for digital resource management for staff in Guangxi universities, it is feasible to strengthen responsibility. Intention to use libraries are reflected in the libraries' ability to provide diverse services using digital technology, flexibly respond to changes in user needs, and expand service scope through resource sharing. By continuously optimizing services and enhancing user experience, libraries can effectively increase users' intention to use, allowing libraries to

continue playing a core role in knowledge dissemination and information services. This is related to the research of Zhang, X. Gear. (2022) study for Research on information service of university libraries under the background of big data. The result shows that, In the current information age, libraries, as important repositories of knowledge and information, have their effectiveness and appeal directly impacting users' willingness to use their services. The intention to use libraries is a key indicator of whether library services and resources meet user needs, and its high level of feasibility and Suitability reflects the library's ability to flexibly respond to changes in the information environment and meet the growing demands of users.

Recommendations

Recommendations in implementation

1. System quality; administrators should be In the digital resource management of university libraries, enhancing system quality is crucial. With the continuous advancement of technology and the growing demands of users, university libraries face the challenge of meeting teaching and research needs through high-quality systems. System quality involves not only user interface friendliness, system stability, and response speed but also data security and the provision of personalized services.

2. Information quality: administrators should be In the digital resource management of university libraries, information quality is a core element that directly affects the effectiveness of library services and the research and learning experience of users. With the development of the digital age, users' demands for information quality, including accuracy, timeliness, completeness, and relevance, have increasingly heightened. Therefore, enhancing information quality is a critical task facing university libraries.

3. Information service quality; university digital libraries should prioritize user-centric design, embrace technological innovations for personalized services, maintain high standards of reliability, and foster an environment of continuous learning and support. By doing so, they can significantly enhance the quality of information services, meet the evolving needs of their users, and support the academic mission of their institutions.

4. Intention to use; prioritizing ease of use, aligning digital resources with user needs, and offering strong support services, university digital libraries can foster a higher intention to use among their users. Such efforts not only enhance the academic and research environment but also ensure that digital libraries remain central to the university's knowledge ecosystem.

5. User satisfaction: administrators should be focusing on technological excellence, content relevance, and robust support services, university digital libraries can significantly improve user satisfaction. Such an approach not only fosters a more engaging and productive digital environment but also reinforces the library's role as a pivotal resource in the academic ecosystem.

6. Individual benefit; administrators should be broadening digital collections, personalizing user experiences, and enhancing digital literacy, university digital libraries can significantly amplify the individual benefits

for their users. These strategies not only support academic achievement and personal growth but also reinforce the library's role as a vital component of the university's educational ecosystem.

Recommendations for further research

1. System quality, emphasizing the technical robustness and user interface design, demands continuous refinement to align with emerging technologies and user expectations. Future research should explore adaptive and predictive systems that offer personalized user experiences.

2. Information quality, focusing on the relevance, accuracy, and timeliness of digital resources, calls for sophisticated curation and validation mechanisms. Advancements in artificial intelligence for automated content curation and verification are promising areas for exploration.

3. Information service quality, highlighting the effectiveness of information retrieval and user support, necessitates the integration of intuitive search algorithms and comprehensive user support services. Investigating natural language processing and chatbot technologies could enhance service responsiveness.

4. Intention to use, reflecting user willingness to engage with digital resources, underscores the importance of understanding user motivations and barriers. Future studies might delve into psychological and social factors influencing user engagement with digital libraries.

5. User satisfaction, capturing the overall contentment with digital library services, requires ongoing assessment to identify and address service gaps. Research into user feedback loops and continuous improvement models is critical for elevating user satisfaction.

6. Individual benefit, denoting the personal value users gain from digital resources, suggests a need for personalized learning and research pathways. Exploring adaptive learning technologies and user-centric design principles can maximize individual gains from digital library resources.

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