Level of Using of Electronic Information Resources among Users of Universities in Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

The Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) available in the Universities' libraries play a dominant role. The present study examines the use of Electronic Information Resources by users of University in Tamil Nadu. The main objectives of this study are to determine the awareness and usage of EIRs; impact of EIRs; problems faced by users. The study reveals that It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents were in the category of Male 196(22.53%) were visit the library 'Twice a week'. he highest number of respondents 224(25.75%) were in the category of science and they were 'average' in the Level of using the Electronic information resources.
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Keywords

Electronic Resources; Electronic Information Resources; UGC-eS; e-journals; e-databases

Electronic access
The journal is available at www.jalis.in

1. INTRODUCTION

Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) applications during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, store, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed. The application of computers in information processing has brought several products and services to the scene (Mostofa). By using these computer applications many Library and Information Institutions are trying to meet information needs of their users. Electronic resources provide access to information that might be restricted to the user because of geographical location or due to financial implications. However E-resources also provide access to current/up-to-date information as these are often updated frequently (Dadzie). E-Resources usually consist of e-books, e-Journals, e-articles, e-newspaper, e-thesis, e-dissertation, e-databases and CD-ROMs, which are likely to be the alternative to the print media. The familiarity and use of electronic information resources in the libraries for rapid development is necessary and important (Adeniran, 2013).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of relevant studies have been conducted on use of electronic information resources by library users. These studies employ different methods for data collection, such as observation, experiments, surveys, interviews and transaction log analysis. Questionnaire surveys are the most widely used research method and members of higher education are the most investigated population (Tenopir, 2003). Asemi & Riyahiniya (2006) elicit the relationships between awareness and usage of digital information resources among students in Isfahan University of Medical Sciences. The results of the study reveal that 70% of students are aware of digital resources, but, only 69% of them are using them; 62% are aware of offline databases. About 70% are aware of online databases. Overall, 87% of students feel that the available data resources meet their information needs. Meanwhile, Users are faced with problems like low speed connectivity and shortage of hardware facilities. Nikam and Pramodini (2007) conducted a study on use of E-Journals and Databases by the Academic Community of University of Mysore. The result reveals that only 4% of the users are fully aware of UGC-INFONET, whereas 61.5% are somewhat aware and 16.5% users are not aware.

There are only 50% of the respondents are less satisfied with e-journals/ e-database services of the library. 99% users have not had an opportunity to attend training/ orientation. Shukla & Mishra (2011) determine the extent to which research scholars of Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University are aware and make use of electronic information resources, and the authors also highlight the problems faced by research scholars in accessing e-resources. Results reveal that the Research scholars prefer electronic resources against print resources.76% of the research scholars use e-resources daily. It is found that 88% of the scholars use electronic information resources for their research work. Maan (2012) investigates the use of Electronic Information Resources (EIRs) in Adesh Institute of Engineering and Technology Faridkot, Punjab. The major findings of the study reflect that 88% of the respondents are aware of the EIRs. 43.9% of the respondents use E-resources from library, 24.2% from respective departments and 23.5% from computer centres. Bansode (2013) explores the use of electronic journals by the users of university of Pune. It is found that majority of the users prefer electronic journals than the printed journals and those electronic journals are found to be beneficial

to users. Jotwani (2014) investigates the trends in acquisition and usage of electronic information resources at Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) libraries. The study revealed that IIT libraries spend significantly large proportion of their budgets to acquire electronic information resources. There was a significant increase in the total usage of electronic resources at IIT Kharagpur and it was the largest user of e-resource among IITs in the year 2009, 2010, and 2011.

3. OBJECTIVES
1. To find out the frequency of visit of the library by the respondents
2. To identify the purpose of visit of the library by the respondents
3. To know the level of using of electronic information resources by the respondents

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
4.1. SAMPLE SIZE

The Distribution of Questionnaires among the users in University Libraries Tamil Nadu has been analyzed based on the opinions and it is shown in the table 1.

Table 1: Demographic Details of the respondents

Sl. No	Description	Category	Questionnaire Distributed	%	Questionnaire Received	%
1	Gender	Male	625	59.52	527	50.19
		Female	425	40.48	343	32.67
2	Respondents Category	Research Scholars	600	57.14	533	50.76
		Faculty	450	42.86	337	32.10
3	Age Category	Up to 30	200	19.05	170	16.19
		31-35	225	21.43	203	19.33
		36-40	225	21.43	197	18.76
		Above 40	400	38.09	300	28.58
4	Faculty Category	Science	450	42.85	384	36.58
		Social Science	400	38.10	334	31.80
		Humanities	200	19.05	152	14.48
		Total	1050	100.00	870	82.86

From the table shows Gender wise distribution of questionnaire to the users in University Libraries Tamil Nadu. From the 1050, 625(59.52%) questionnaire was issued to the male respondents and 425(40.48%) of the questionnaire was issued to the female respondents. Out of 1050, 870 replied after duly filled by the respondents which comprises 527(50.19%) were from male respondents and 343(32.67%) were from female respondents. The response rate is 82.86%.

Further the respondents were classified under their respondent category. Among the 1050, 600(57.14%) of the questionnaires were distributed to the category of research scholars and 450(42.86%) of them were distributed to the category of faculty. From the 1050, 533(50.76%) were filled and returned by the respondents in the category of research scholars and 337(32.10%) were received back from the category of faculty. It is studied from the table the highest numbers of

respondents 533(50.76%) were in the age category of research scholars. The respondents were classified under their age frequency taken for the study. From the 1050, 200(19.05%) were distributed to the frequency of 'up to 30', 225(21.43%) were distributed to the frequency of '31-35', 225(21.43%) were distributed to the frequency of '36-40', and 400(38.09%) were distributed to the frequency of 'above 40'. 170(16.19%) were received back from the frequency of 'up to 30', 203(19.33%) were received from the frequency of '31-35', 197(18.76%) were received from the frequency of '36-40' and 300(28.58%) were received from the frequency of 'Above 40'. It is revealed that the highest number of responses 300(28.58%) was received from the age frequency of 'Above 40'.

Further the respondents were classified under their Domicile. Among the 1050, 600(57.14%) of the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents from urban, and 450(42.86%) were distributed to the respondents from rural. 476(45.33%) of the questionnaires were received back from urban and 394(37.52%) were received back rural. It is studied from the table the highest number of respondents 476(45.33%) were in the category of urban. Followed by, the respondents were classified under their faculty category taken for the study. From the 1050, 450(42.85%) were distributed to the category of science, 400(38.10%) were distributed to the category of social science and 200(19.05%) were distributed to the category of humanities. Among the 870, 384(36.58%) were received back from category of science, 334(31.80%) were received back from social science and 152(14.48%) were received from humanities. It is revealed that the highest number of responses 384(36.58%) was received from the category of science.

4.2. Frequency of visit to the University library

The frequency of visit to the libraries among the users in the university libraries has been analyses based on the opinion of the respondents and it is shown in the table 2.

Table 2: Frequency of visit to the University library

Sl. No	Description	Gender		Age Category				Faculty Category			Respondent Category	
		Male	Female	Up to 30	31-35	36-40	Above 40	Science	Social Science	Humanities	Research Scholars	Faculty
1	Daily	160 (18.39)	122 (14.02)	58 (6.67)	68 (7.82)	48 (5.52)	108 (12.41)	139 (15.98)	84 (9.66)	59 (6.78)	173 (19.89)	109 (12.53)
2	Twice a week	196 (22.53)	94 (10.8)	59 (6.78)	42 (4.83)	67 (7.7)	122 (14.02)	100 (11.49)	137 (15.75)	53 (6.09)	170 (19.54)	120 (13.79)
3	Weekly	125 (14.37)	105 (12.07)	40 (4.6)	81 (9.31)	58 (6.67)	51 (5.86)	99 (11.38)	103 (11.84)	28 (3.22)	139 (15.98)	91 (10.46)
4	Fortnightly	34 (3.91)	17 (1.95)	13 (1.49)	8 (0.92)	13 (1.49)	17 (1.95)	35 (4.02)	7 (0.8)	9 (1.03)	41 (4.71)	10 (1.15)
5	Monthly	12 (1.38)	5 (0.57)	0 (0)	4 (0.46)	11 (1.26)	2 (0.23)	11 (1.26)	3 (0.34)	3 (0.34)	10 (1.15)	7 (0.8)
	Total	527 (60.57)	343 (39.43)	170 (19.54)	203 (23.33)	197 (22.64)	300 (34.48)	384 (44.14)	334 (38.39)	152 (17.47)	533 (61.26)	337 (38.74)

It is revealed from the table 2 shows that the frequency of visit to the libraries among the users in the university libraries with their category of the Gender. The frequency was categories as follows: 'Daily', 'Twice a week', 'Weekly', 'Fortnightly' and 'Monthly'. From the category of Male respondents, 160(18.39%) were visit 'Daily', 125(14.37%) were visit 'Weekly' and 34(3.91%) were visit 'Fortnightly'. In the case of female respondents, 122(14.02%) were visit 'Daily', 94(10.8%) were visit 'Twice a week', 105(12.07%) were visit 'Weekly' and 5(0.57%) were visit 'Monthly'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents were in the category of Male 196(22.53%) were visit the library 'Twice a week'. Followed by, the frequency of visit to the libraries among the users in the university libraries analyzed with their age category. From the age category of 'Up to 30', 58(6.67%) were visit 'Daily', 59(6.78%) were visit 'Twice a week' and 13(1.49%) were visit 'Fortnightly'. In the age frequency of 31-35, 42(4.83%) were visit 'Twice a week' and 4(0.46%) of them visit 'Monthly'. In the frequency of 'Above 40' 108(12.41%) were visit

'Daily', 51(5.86%) were visit 'Weekly' and 17(1.95%) of them visit 'fortnightly'. It is assessed from the table the highest numbers of respondents 122(14.02%) were in the age category of 'Above 40' were visit the library 'Twice a week'. Further, the frequency of visit to the libraries among the users in the university libraries analyzed with their faculty category. From the category of 'Science', 139(15.98%) were visit 'Daily', 100(11.49%) were visit 'Twice a week' and 35(4.02%) were visit 'Fortnightly'. In the category of 'Social science', 137(15.75%) were visit 'Twice a week' and 3(0.34%) of them visit 'Monthly'. In 'Humanities' 59(6.78%) were visit 'Daily', 28(3.22%) were visit 'Weekly' and 9(1.03%) of them visit 'fortnightly'. It is studied from the table the highest numbers of respondents 137(15.75%) were in the age category of 'Social science' were visit the library 'Twice a week'.

Similarly, the frequency of visit to the libraries among the users in the university libraries analyzed with their respondent category. From the category of 'Research scholars', 173(19.89%) were visit 'Daily', 170(19.54%) were visit 'Twice a week' and 41(4.71%) were visit 'Fortnightly'. In the category of 'faculty', 120(13.79%) were visit 'Twice a week' and 7(0.8%) of them visit 'Monthly'. It is revealed from the table the highest numbers of respondents 137(15.75%) were in the age category of 'Social science' were visit the library 'Twice a week'.

4.3. Frequency of time spent in the library

The frequency of time spent in the library among the users in the university libraries has been analyses based on the opinion of the respondents and it is shown in the table 3

Table 3: Frequency of time spent in the library

Sl. No	Description	Gender		Age Category				Faculty Category			Respondent Category	
		Male	Female	Up to 30	31-35	36-40	Above 40	Science	Social Science	Humanities	Research Scholars	Faculty
1	Up to 30 Minutes	35 (4.02)	22 (2.53)	12 (1.38)	9 (1.03)	16 (1.84)	20 (2.3)	25 (2.87)	13 (1.49)	19 (2.18)	30 (3.45)	27 (3.1)
2	30 Mts to 1hour	104 (11.95)	46 (5.29)	32 (3.68)	32 (3.68)	41 (4.71)	45 (5.17)	81 (9.31)	33 (3.79)	36 (4.14)	95 (10.92)	55 (6.32)
3	1 - 2 hours	243(27.93)	131 (15.06)	78 (8.97)	104 (11.95)	76 (8.74)	116 (13.33)	158 (18.16)	175 (20.11)	41 (4.71)	221 (25.4)	153 (17.59)
4	2 - 3 hours	88 (10.11)	86 (9.89)	27 (3.1)	32 (3.68)	41 (4.71)	74 (8.51)	78 (8.97)	63 (7.24)	33 (3.79)	122 (14.02)	52 (5.98)
5	More than 3 hours	57 (6.55)	58 (6.67)	21 (2.41)	26 (2.99)	23 (2.64)	45 (5.17)	42 (4.83)	50 (5.75)	23 (2.64)	65 (7.47)	50 (5.75)

It can be inferred from the table 3 shows that the frequency of time spent in the library among the users in the university libraries with their category of the Gender. The frequency was categories as follows: 'up to 30 minutes', '30 Mts to 1hour', '1 - 2 hours', '2 - 3 hours' and 'More than 3 hours'. From the category of Male respondents, 35(4.02%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes', 104(11.95%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour' and 88(10.11%) were spent '2-3 hours'. In the case of female respondents, 22(2.53%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes', 46(5.29%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour', 86(9.89%) were spent '2-3 hours' and 58(6.67%) were spent 'More than 3 hours'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents were in the category of female 131(15.06%) were spent '1-2 hours'.

Followed by, the frequency of time spent in the library among the users in the university libraries analyzed with their Age. In the age frequency of 'up to 30', 12(1.38%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes', 32(3.68%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour' and 27(3.1%) were spent '2-3 hours'. In the case of 31-35, 9(1.03%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes', 32(3.68%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour', 32(3.68%) were spent '2-3 hours' and 26(2.99%) were spent 'More than 3 hours'. In the age frequency of '36-40', 20(2.3%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes', 41(4.71%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour' and 41(4.71%) were spent '2-3 hours'. In the case of above 40, 45(5.17%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour' and 74(8.51%) were spent '2- 3 hours'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents were in the age frequency

of 'above 40' 116(13.33%) were spent '1-2 hours'. Further, the frequency of time spent in the library among the users in the university libraries analyzed with their faculty category. In the category of 'science', 25(2.87%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes', 81(9.31%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour' and 78(8.97%) were spent '2-3 hours'. In the case of 'Social science', 13(1.49%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes', 33(3.79%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour', 63(7.24%) were spent '2-3 hours' and 50(5.75%) were spent 'More than 3 hours'.. It is studied from the table the highest numbers of respondents were in the faculty category of 'social science' were spent '1-2 hours'.

Similarly, the frequency of time spent in the library among the users in the university libraries analyzed with their respondent category. From

the category of 'Research scholars', 30(3.45%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes', 95(10.92%) were spent '30mts to 1 hour' and 122(14.02%) were spent '2-3 hours'. In the case of faculty, 27(3.1%) were spent 'up to 30 minutes.It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents were in the category of research scholars, 221(25.4%) were spent '1-2 hours'.

4.4. The Purpose of visiting the library

The study has been analyzed the purpose of visiting the library among the users in universities library. The five point scales of Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Often and More Often were used for the study. The Mean, Standard Deviation and their Rank for the purpose of visiting have been calculated and it is shown in the table 4.

Table 4: The Purpose of visiting the library

Sl. No	Description	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	More often	M	STD	R
1	Read Newspapers and Read Periodicals	64 (7.36)	134 (15.4)	143 (16.44)	225 (25.86)	304 (34.94)	3.66	1.295	6
2	Prepare for Competitive Exams	66 (7.59)	8 (0.92)	224 (25.75)	255 (29.31)	317 (36.44)	3.86	1.150	5
3	General Knowledge and Employment News	10 (1.15)	28 (3.22)	18 (2.07)	408 (46.9)	406 (46.67)	4.35	.774	2
4	Entertainment	25 (2.87)	54 (6.21)	163 (18.74)	265 (30.46)	363 (41.72)	4.02	1.055	3
5	Borrow Books	60 (6.9)	47 (5.4)	68 (7.82)	385 (44.25)	310 (35.63)	3.96	1.128	4
6	Academic Improvement and Research purpose	76 (8.74)	172 (19.77)	203 (23.33)	317 (36.44)	102 (11.72)	3.23	1.154	7
7	E-Resources and Others	25 (2.87)	20 (2.3)	87 (10)	205 (23.56)	533 (61.26)	4.38	.959	1

It is identified from Table 4 that the respondents have given first priority for the purpose of 'E-Resources and Others'. 'General Knowledge and Employment News' and 'Entertainment' are the second and third preference given by the respondents. The least preference was given for the purpose of 'Academic Improvement and Research purpose'. The mean value of all the variables ranges between 3.23 and 4.38. It can be inferred that all the seven variables lies between

'Often and 'More Often'. The deviation of opinion ranges between .774 and 1.295.

4.5. Level of using the Electronic information resources

The Level of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries has been analyses based on the opinion of the respondents and it is shown in the table 5.

Table 5: Level of using the Electronic information resources

Sl. No	Description	Gender		Age Category				Faculty Category			Respondents Category	
		Male	Female	Up to 30	31-35	36-40	Above 40	Science	Social Science	Humanities	Research Scholars	Faculty
1	Beginner	45 (5.17)	20 (2.3)	11 (1.26)	14 (1.61)	17 (1.95)	23 (2.64)	31 (3.56)	19 (2.18)	15 (1.72)	45 (5.17)	20 (2.3)
2	Average	277 (31.84)	187 (21.49)	87 (10)	132 (15.17)	117 (13.45)	128 (14.71)	224 (25.75)	155 (17.82)	85 (9.77)	307 (35.29)	157 (18.05)
3	Expert	205 (23.56)	136 (15.63)	72 (8.28)	57 (6.55)	63 (7.24)	149 (17.13)	129 (14.83)	160 (18.39)	52 (5.98)	181 (20.8)	160 (18.39)

It can be revealed from the table 5, shows that the Level of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries with their category of the Gender. The levels were categories as follows: 'Beginner', 'Average' and 'Expert'.From the category of Male respondents, 45(5.17%) were in the level of 'Beginner', 277(31.84%) were in the level of 'Average' and 205(23.56%) were in the level of 'Expert'. In the case of female respondents, 20(2.3%)%) were in the level of 'Beginner' and 187(21.49%) were in the level of 'Average'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents were in the category of Male 277(31.84%) were 'average' in the Level of using the Electronic information resources.

Followed by, the Level of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries with their age frequency. From age frequency of 'Up to 30', 11(1.26%) were in the level of 'Beginner', 87(10%) were in the level of 'Average' and 72(8.28%) were in the level of 'Expert'. In the case of 31-35, 14(1.61%)%) were in the level of 'Beginner' and 132(15.17%) were in the level of 'Average'. In the age frequency of '36-40', 17(1.95%) were in the level of 'Beginner', 117(13.45%) were in the level of 'Average' and 63(7.24%) were in the level of 'Expert'. In the case of above 40, 23(2.64%)%) were in the level of 'Beginner' and 128(14.71%) were in the level of 'Average'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents were in the age frequency of above 40, 149(17.13%) were 'average' in the Level of using the Electronic information resources.

Similarly, the Level of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries analyzed with their faculty category. From the category of 'Science', 31(3.56%) were in the level of 'Beginner', 224(25.75%) were in the level of 'Average' and 129(14.83%) were in the level of 'Expert'. In the case of 'Social science', 19(2.18%%) were in the level of 'Beginner' and 155(17.82%) were in the level of 'Average'. In the category of humanities, 15(1.72%) were in the level of 'Beginner', 85(9.77%) were in the level of 'Average' and 52(5.98%) were in the level of 'Expert'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents 224(25.75%) were in the category of science and they were 'average' in the Level of using the Electronic information resources. Simultaneously, the Level of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries analysed with their respondents category. From the category of 'Research scholars', 45(5.17%) were in the level of 'Beginner', 307(35.29%) were in the level of 'Average' and 181(20.8%) were in the level of 'Expert'. In the case of 'faculty', 20(2.3%)%) were in the level of 'Beginner' and 160(18.39%) were in the level of 'Expert'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents 307(35.29%) were in the category of research scholars and they were 'average' in the Level of using the Electronic information resources.

4.6. Frequency of using the Electronic information resources

The Frequency of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries has been analyses based on the opinion of the respondents and it is shown in the table 6.

Table 6: Frequency of using the Electronic information resources

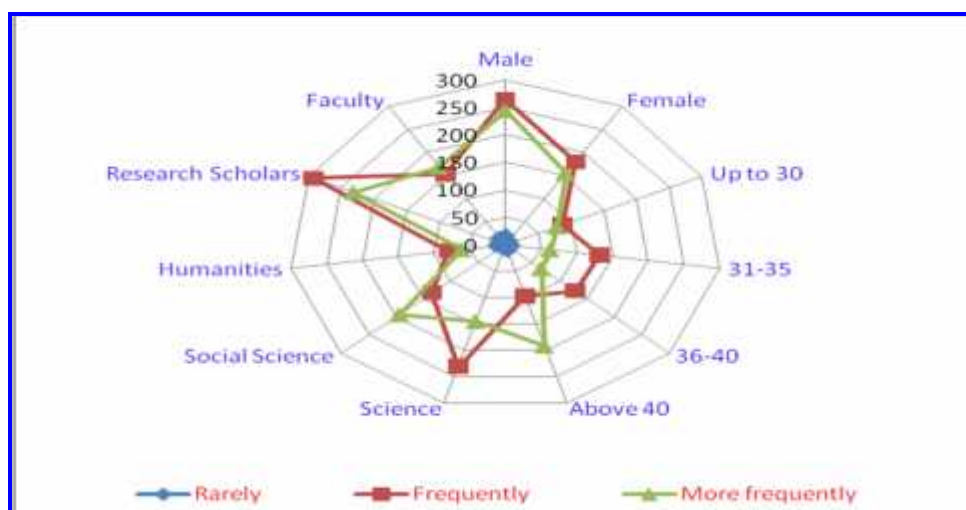| Sl. No	Description	Gender		Age Category				Faculty Category			Respondents Category	
		Male	Female	Up to 30	31-35	36-40	Above 40	Science	Social Science	Humanities	Research Scholars	Faculty
1	Rarely	17 (1.95)	8 (0.92)	4 (0.46)	8 (0.92)	3 (0.34)	10 (1.15)	7 (0.8)	6 (0.69)	12 (1.38)	10 (1.15)	15 (1.72)
2	Frequently	265 (30.46)	180 (20.69)	87 (10)	132 (15.17)	128 (14.71)	98 (11.26)	232 (26.67)	134 (15.4)	79 (9.08)	292 (33.56)	153 (17.59)
3	More frequently	245 (28.16)	155 (17.82)	79 (9.08)	63 (7.24)	66 (7.59)	192 (22.07)	145 (16.67)	194 (22.3)	61 (7.01)	231 (26.55)	169 (19.43)

(Figures in the parentheses denote percentage)

Fig.1. Frequency of using the Electronic information resources

It can be revealed from the table 6, shows that the Frequency of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries with their category of the Gender. The levels were categories as follows: 'Rarely', 'Frequently' and 'More Frequently'. From the category of Male respondents, 17(1.95%) were used 'Rarely', 265(30.46%) were used 'Frequently' and 245(28.16%) were used 'More frequently'. In the case of female respondents, 8(0.92%) were used 'Rarely' and 180(20.69%) were used 'Frequently'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents were in the category of Male 265(30.46%) were 'Frequently' used the Electronic information resources.

Followed by, the Frequency of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries analysed with their age frequency. From age frequency of 'Up to 30', 4(0.46%) were used 'Rarely', 87(10%) were used 'Frequently' and 79(9.08%) were used 'More Frequently'. In the case of 31-35, 8(0.92%)%) were used 'Rarely' and 132(15.17%) were used 'Frequently'. In the age frequency of '36-40', 3(0.34%) were used 'Rarely',

128(14.71%) were used 'Frequently' and 66(7.59%) were used 'More Frequently'. In the case of above 40, 10(1.15%) were used 'Rarely' and 98(11.26%) were used 'Frequently'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents 192(22.07%) were in the age frequency of above 40 and they were 'Frequently' used the Electronic information resources.Similarly, the Frequency of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries analysed with their faculty category. From the category of 'Science', 7(0.8%) were used 'Rarely', 232(26.67%) were used 'Frequently' and 145(16.67%) were used 'More Frequently'. In the case of 'Social science', 6(0.69%) were used 'Rarely' and 134(15.4%) were used 'Frequently'. In the category of humanities, 12(1.38%) were used 'Rarely', 79(9.08%) were used 'Frequently' and 61(7.01%) were used 'More Frequently'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents 232(26.67%) were in the category of science and they were 'Frequently' used the Electronic information resources.

Simultaneously, Frequency of using the Electronic information resources among the users in the university libraries analysed with their respondents category. From the category of 'Research scholars', 10(1.15%) were used 'Rarely', 292(33.56%) were used 'Frequently' and 231(26.55%) were used 'More Frequently'. In the case of 'faculty', 15(1.72%) were used 'Rarely' and 169(19.43%) were used 'More Frequently'. It is identified from the table the highest number of respondents 292(33.56%) were in the category of research scholars and they were 'Frequently' used the Electronic information resources.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it is concluded that, since electronic information resources have tremendous impact on the research activities of the research scholars, the universities' libraries should provide more EIRs facilities to update the research scholars. Since the computer skills alone are not adequate for effective and efficient use of EIRs, organized training programs are needed to familiarize the clientele with the EIRs.

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