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## Use of Electronic Resources on Scholarly Information Access by the Faculty Members of State Universities in South Tamil Nadu

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### Abstract

*Scholarly Information is an essential tool for the scholarly process such Teaching, Learning, Research and Development. Now a day the Use of Electronic Resources on scholarly information access is given more important at the Higher Educational Institutions. This study analyzed the use of Electronic Resources on Scholarly Information Access by the Faculty Members of State Universities in South Tamil Nadu. A total of 380 respondents were participated from Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Madurai Kamaraj University, Alagappa University and Mother Teresa Women's University for this study.*

### Keywords

Electronic Resources; E-Journal; E-Database; E-Book; Faculty Member; Scholarly Information

### Electronic access

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## 1. Introduction

The University of Melbourne highlights the four dimensions of Scholarly information such as Published information and collections, teaching and research Materials created for learning and teaching purposes, Information created in the course of research activities and Research outputs.<sup>1</sup> Now a day the Information is available on many modes. Due to the rapid development of Information Communication Technologies, the use of Electronic Resources are increased. Many published resources are used by the scholars for their learning, teaching and research activities and the scholars also created good scholarly collections. These scholarly informations are available on print as well as electronic mode. Electronic Resources such as E-Journals, E-Database, E-Books, E-Newspapers, E-Encyclopedia, CD/DVDs, Web pages, World wide digital libraries, E-Portal provides right information to the right person at the right time. In recent years, electronic resources have become the library's important storage of a university library, and the fund purchased electronic resources also increased quickly, year after year. In order to find out the readers' present conditions, difficulties and requirement of using e-resources.<sup>2</sup> Advances in computer 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. The Internet and the Web are constantly influencing the development of new modes of scholarly communication; their potential for delivering goods is quite vast, as they overcome successfully the geographical limitations associated with the print media. Further, the distribution time between product publication and its delivery has been drastically reduced. The Internet can be used for efficient retrieval and meeting information needs. This is very important for university libraries since most of them call for more and more research work. This important fact is convincing many libraries to move towards digital e-resources, which are found to be less expensive and more useful for easy access. This is especially helpful to distant learners who have limited time to access the libraries from outside by dial-up access to commonly available electronic resources, mainly CD-ROM, OPACs and Internet, which are replacing the print media. Libraries have witnessed a great metamorphosis in recent years both in their collection development and in their service

structure. Over the last several years, a significant transformation has been noticed in collection development policies and practices. Print medium is increasingly giving way to the electronic form of materials.<sup>3</sup>

## **2. Review Of Literature**

This study revealed the university students and faculty members perceptions on their use of search engines for retrieval of scholarly information. The study observed that 100% of students and 97.9% of teachers used search engines for information retrieval. Google and yahoo received the highest overall ratings. It also revealed that majority of respondents took help from their friends and help option of search engines to develop the skills for searching.<sup>4</sup> Purpose – This study aims to investigate how the transition from print to electronic scholarly communication has affected faculty's information behaviour and their perception of academic libraries. Design/methodology/approach – An online survey was distributed among academics affiliated to the member universities of the Consortium of University Services of Catalonia. The results of this study should be useful to guide policies regarding scientific information and research and, more specifically, policies regarding academic libraries<sup>5</sup> This present study has been conceived to study the status of usage of E-Resources available under INDEST-AICTE Consortium by the Library Users of NIT, Silchar. Descriptive Research Method (Case Study of NIT Library Users) was adopted using self designed questionnaire incorporating some modification from the previous study conducted on usage of e-resources available under UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium by Sinha. The study was conducted on NIT Library Users which comprises of faculty members, Research Scholars, UG and PG Students perusing Engineering and Management Courses. The study comprises of administration of questionnaires to the participants for knowing their skills in accessing information/e-resources for their academic and research activities. Altogether 180 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and 132 responses were received. The study was conducted during the period February to June 2013. The data collected from the administered questionnaire were analysed, tabulated and represented in graphical form using Microsoft Excel. The study shows that most of the respondents are aware of the INDEST-Consortium and are using e-resources, mainly the e-journals, frequently for seeking information. While

analyzing data, it has been found that maximum users are using equally printed and electronic resources for their academic purposes. It is interesting to note that majority of users under study prefer e-resources while only a few of them prefer printed resources. Majority of respondents have suggested that the authority should provide adequate Internet Terminals with high speed of bandwidth for optimum utilisation of e-resources available under INDEST-AICTE Consortia.<sup>6</sup> The study of faculty members and PhD scholars of Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir (SKUAST-K) was conducted to bring about current image about some core issues related to use of both online and offline e-resources. It calls for speedy implementation of Information literacy programs within the campus. Moreover, the study also reveal that scientists and the PhD scholars of SKUAST-Kashmir are not much satisfied with staff assistance; infrastructure; condition of computers and also face problems like internet connectivity and accessibility of e-resources, which is never encouraging.<sup>7</sup>

The importance and significance of electronic resources to teaching and research is widely recognized by many researchers. With the advent of information and communication technologies such as the internet and the web, electronic resources have become a widely accepted scholarly resource for both students and faculty. They have also been shown to be more helpful especially to faculty and distance learners who may have limited access to library resources in traditional formats. Information and communication technologies have transformed most traditional libraries into hybrid libraries storing most of their resources in both print and electronic formats. The study seeks to investigate faculty's awareness and usage of online academic databases in order to determine the benefits they associate with electronic resources and the challenges they encounter in accessing electronic resources. A questionnaire was used to collect the data. This is because questionnaires are an inexpensive way to gather data from a potentially large number of respondents. A total of one hundred respondents were surveyed for this study. The statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) software version 16 was used to analyse the data collected into frequencies and percentages. The study established clearly that faculty members depend highly on online electronic resources not only for the purposes of research, but also to support their

teaching. However, patronage of the library's online academic databases was very low. This was largely because faculty members were either not aware of the existence of these databases or were not aware the library had subscription to these databases. In the light of the above revelations, there is the need for the library to heighten awareness creation among faculty members and student on the existence and usage of its electronic resources.<sup>8</sup> Evaluate the use of library at the Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology (BIET) in Davanagere (Karnataka). A survey of 60 faculty members was conducted through a questionnaire. The analysis of the collected data covers the use of electronic resources and how the electronic resources are improving the academic carrier of the faculty and also what are the problems that are faced in using the electronic resources. Concludes that the main intention of the use of electronic resources has been the academic interest of the users<sup>9</sup> The effectiveness of electronic resources and services in select campuses of Fiji National University Library on the basis of users' satisfaction is evaluated. A survey method was employed to conduct this research. Out of sixteen campus libraries of FNU, the researcher selects eight libraries from different division of Fiji in the user's survey. 150 well-structured questionnaires were distributed to gather information related to uses of electronic resources and services. The 140 filled questionnaires were collected from students and faculty members and analysed, classified and tabulated by employing simple statistical methods. The study reveals that majority of the users of FNU libraries keep themselves abreast of developments in electronic resources, services and their proper utilisation in the field of academic and research. The result showed a growing interest in e-resources among the users and also found that slow downloading and blockage of website is the hurdle in proper utilisation of electronic resources.<sup>10</sup> The study reveals various patterns of use by the Professors and Associate Professors for instance. Assistant professors use the resources for study purpose. The faculty members also get to acquire the guidance and experience for accessing the scholarly journal from the Library staff and from the senior faculty members. It is however found that lack of training for accessing is an obstacle in proper and full utilization of them. The paper has conducted a survey on use and access to electronic resources through the search facilities provided by the publishers for full text articles.<sup>11</sup> The population included in the study comprised of 120 respondents from Arts, Science, Management and Education

departments and that of the faculty is 45 and 58 are research scholars. The study observed that the faculty members who responded to the study, 70(59.1%) learned through guidance from their teachers/guide 28(56).<sup>12</sup> The survey should be replicated on a larger sample for generalization for observing the electronic resources its utilization trends among the research scholars to obtain the relevant their research information. Keeping in view the positive trend of electronic resources focus the modern technology, universities and libraries should give more funding to provide electronic resources and facilities and provide adequate training to the research scholars for accessing the electronic resources., the study reveals that 230 (58.4%) of the research scholars covered under the study involve that internet provides required information which satisfactorily or fulfilling their research at Large Extent. Majority of the respondents access electronic resources through the Electronic mail 252 (63.95%).<sup>13</sup>

### 3. Objective of the study

1. To analyze the respondents according to University wise, Faculty wise and Designation wise.
2. To examine the respondents according to Gender-wise, Age wise and Educational qualification wise.
3. To identify the Satisfaction of respondents by accessing E-Resources and services provided by University Libraries.
4. To find out the extent of access to E – Resources towards the scholarly information needs of the respondents.
5. To examine the Benefits of E – Journals by the respondents.
6. To analyze the level of satisfaction of the respondents while downloading the document
7. formats.
8. To find out the constraints/Barriers of the respondents while accessing the Electronic Resources.

### 4. Methodology

The study analyzed the use of Electronic Resources on Scholarly Information Access by the Faculty Members of State Universities in South Tamil Nadu, Totally 4 State Universities are selected for this study namely Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Madurai Kamaraj University, Alagappa University and Mother Teresa Women's University. This study is pertaining to the Faculty

Members of the selected Universities. Totally 400 questionnaires were distributed and 380 only received from the respondents.

## 5. Results & Discussion

**Table 1:** University wise respondents

Sl. No.	Name of the University	No. of the Respondents	%
1	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	85	(22.36)
2	Madurai Kamaraj University	130	(34.21)
3	Alagappa University	130	(34.21)
4	Mother Teresa Women's University	35	(9.22)
	Total	380	(100)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.1 University wise Respondents

Table 1 observed that the University wise respondents are accounted for this study. Out of 380 respondents, it is found that Madurai Kamaraj University and Alagappa University have equal respondents of each 130 (34.21%), 85 (22.36%) are belonging to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, 35(9.22%) are from Mother Teresa Women's University. It is concluded that majority of respondents are from both Madurai Kamaraj University and Alagappa University. It is also seen from the table that the respondents from Mother Teresa Women's University have only 9.22% and it is lesser than the other three Universities (Fig.1).

**Table 2:** Faculty wise Respondents

Faculty	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Arts	104	(27.36)
Science	177	(46.57)
Management	52	(13.68)
Education	47	(12.39)
Total	380	(100)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.2 Faculty wise Respondents

Data presented in Table 2 represents the Faculty wise respondents of the selected state Universities. Among the respondents from four faculty namely

Arts, Science, Management and Education it could be seen that out of 380 respondents, 177 (46.57 %) are belonging to faculty of Science. It is clearly understood that 104 (27.36 %) are coming under faculty of Arts, 52 (13.68%) of them belonging to faculty of Management, 47 (12.39%) are from faculty of Education. It is identified that the majority of respondents are from Faculty of Science. It is also seen that the lesser respondents are from faculty of Education with only 12.39%.

**Table 3:** Designation wise Respondents

Designation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Assistant Professor	265	(69.74)
Associate Professor	50	(13.15)
Professor	65	(17.11)
Total	380	(100)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.3 Designation wise Respondents

The data in Table 3 indicate the distribution of respondents according to Designation wise. Out of 380 respondents, Assistant Professor respondents are found more 265 (69.74%) which is followed by Professor respondents 65(17.11%) and Associate Professor respondents 50 (13.15%). Comparing Associate Professor respondents Vs Professor respondents, the Professor respondents are higher in numbers. It is clearly seen from the above discussion the Associate Professor respondents are lesser in numbers than the other two designated respondents.

**Table 4:** Gender wise respondents

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	263	(69.21)
Female	117	(30.79)
Total	380	(100)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.4 Gender wise Respondents

Data presented in Table 4 represents the Gender wise respondents of the selected state Universities. Out of 380 respondents, the male respondents are found more 263(69.21%) which is followed by female respondents 117 (30.79%) It is seen that the female respondents are lesser in numbers than the male respondents.

**Table 5:** Age wise Respondents

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Up to 25	10	(2.63)
26 to 30	35	(9.22)
31 to 35	68	(17.89)
36 to 40	72	(18.94)
41 to 45	80	(21.06)
46 to 50	64	(16.84)
Above 50	51	(13.42)
Total	380	(100)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.5 Age wise Respondents

The data in Table 5 indicate the distribution of respondents according to Age. Out of 380 respondents, it is found that the respondents belonging to age group of 41 to 45 are more in number 80(21.06%) which is followed by 36 to 40 age group 72 (18.94%), 31 to 35 age group 68 (17.89%), 46 to 50 age group 64(16.84%), above 50 age group 51(13.42%), 26 to 30 age group 35 (9.22%) and up to 25 age group respondents 10 (2.63%). It is also seen

that the age group up to 25 are lesser in number than the other age group of respondents.

**Table 6:** Educational Qualification wise Respondents

Educational Qualifications	No. of Respondents	Percentage
PG with NET	44	(11.57)
M.Phil with NET	51	(13.42)
Ph.D	285	(75)
Total	380	(100)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.6 Educational Qualification wise Respondents

Data presented in Table 6 represents the Educational Qualification wise respondents of the selected state Universities. Out of 380 respondents, the Ph.D qualified respondents are found more 285(75%) which is followed by M.Phil with NET qualified respondents 51 (13.42%) and PG with NET qualified respondents 44 (11.57%). It is also seen that the PG with NET qualified respondents are lesser in numbers than the other respondents.

**Table 7:** Satisfaction of respondents for their information needs by accessing E-Resources and services provided by University Libraries.

Library E- Resources/Services	Extremely Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Slightly Satisfied	No comment
CDs/DVDs	90(23.68)	110(28.94)	82(21.57)	72(18.94)	26(6.84)
E – Books	116(30.52)	127(33.42)	95(25)	25(6.57)	17(4.47)
E Journals	140(36.84)	131(34.47)	79(20.78)	18(4.73)	12(3.15)
E- Databases	205(53.9)	108(28.42)	42(11.05)	11(2.89)	14(3.68)
E-Theses and Dissertations	122(32.10)	140(36.84)	58(15.26)	32(8.42)	28(7.36)
E-Question Bank	94(24.73)	102(26.84)	106(27.89)	46(12.10)	32(8.42)
Email alert service	92(24.21)	112(29.47)	88(23.15)	52(13.68)	36(9.47)
OPAC/Web OPAC	210(55.26)	101(26.57)	47(12.36)	10(2.63)	12(3.15)
Automated Circulation Services	192(50.52)	125(32.89)	32(8.42)	18(4.73)	13(3.42)
Other E-Resources/E-Services	72(18.94)	126(33.15)	75(19.73)	65(17.10)	42(11.05)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.7 Satisfaction of respondents for their information needs by accessing E-Resources and services provided by University Libraries.

The data in Table 7 indicate the distribution of respondents according to the level of Satisfaction for their information needs by accessing various E-Resources and services provided by University

Libraries. . It is witnessed that the respondents accessed CD/DVDs, the majority of 110 of them are Very Satisfied and 90 of them are Extremely Satisfied. E-Books accessed by the respondents, the majority 127 of them are Verymuch Satisfied and 116 of them are Extremely Satisfied. Further the study analyzed that majority of the respondents accessed Extremely

Satisfied 140 (E Journals) Extremely Satisfied 205 (E-Books) Very Satisfied 140 (E Theses and Dissertations Moderately Satisfied 106 (E-Question Bank) Very Satisfied 112 (Email alert service) Extremely Satisfied 210 (Other E-Resources/E-Services).

**Table 8:** Extent of access to E – Resources towards the scholarly information needs

Scholarly Information Needs	Very large Extent	Large Extent	Some Extent	Less Extent	No comment
Conference paper presentation	145(38.15)	127(33.42)	68(17.89)	22(5.78)	18(4.73)
Curriculum update	85(22.36)	90(23.68)	102(26.84)	72(18.94)	31(8.15)
Finding relevant subject information	198(52.10)	127(33.42)	31(8.15)	10(2.63)	14(3.68)
Guiding to student project	102(26.84)	132(34.73)	98(25.78)	32(8.42)	16(4.21)
Improve the Subject knowledge	192(50.52)	139(36.57)	22(5.78)	15(3.94)	12(3.15)
Listening Educational Videos	96(25.26)	94(24.73)	126(33.15)	26(6.84)	38(10)
Reference of Research work	131(34.47)	117(30.78)	98(25.78)	22(5.78)	12(3.15)
Reference to funded project	72(18.94)	92(24.21)	128(33.68)	60(15.78)	28(7.36)
Teaching to Students	153(40.26)	140(36.84)	47(12.36)	24(6.31)	16(4.21)
Writing journal article	162(42.63)	133(35)	59(15.52)	16(4.21)	10(2.63)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.8 Extent of access to E – Resources towards the scholarly information needs

The data in Table 8 indicate the distribution of respondents Extent of access to E – Resources towards the scholarly information needs . It is clearly identified that the majority of respondents 145 accessed E-Resources on very large extent for Conference Paper presentation. Further the study analyzed that majority of the respondents 102 Some Extent (Curriculum update) 198 Very Large Extent

(Finding relevant subject information) 132 Large Extent (Guiding to student project) 192 Very Large Extent ( Improving the subject knowledge) 126 Some Extent (Listening Educational Videos) 131 Very Large Extent (Reference for Research work) 128 Some Extent (Reference to funded project) 153 Very Large Extent (Teaching to students) 162 Very Large Extent ( Writing jornal article) are accesed E – Resources towards the the various scholarly information needs.

**Table 9:** Benefits of E – Journals for accessing Scholarly information by the respondents.

Benefits/Usefulness of E-Journals	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
24 hour E-access at any place	193(50.78)	101(26.57)	54(14.21)	22(5.78)	10(2.63)
Access of e-journal is user friendly	210(55.26)	112(29.47)	42(11.05)	11(2.89)	5(1.31)
Access to back issues is easy in E -Journals	172(45.26)	135(35.52)	38(10)	17(4.47)	18(4.73)
E – journal access save the time	225(59.21)	107(28.15)	24(6.31)	12(3.15)	12(3.15)

E- Articles can be forwarded to the students/colleagues easily	202(53.15)	132(34.73)	22(5.78)	10(2.63)	14(3.68)
E-Journals can be copied/down loaded very easily	163(42.89)	156(41.05)	18(4.73)	22(5.78)	21(5.52)
Multiple user access for the same E journals at the same time is a major benefit	261(68.68)	75(19.73)	21(5.52)	16(4.21)	7(1.84)

. \*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.9 Benefits of E – Journals for accessing Scholarly information by the Respondents.

Data presented in Table 6 represents the benefits of E – Journals for accessing Scholarly information by the Respondents. It is observed that the majority of 193 respondents strongly agree that 24 hour E-access at any place is a benefit and the majority of 210 respondents strongly agree that Access of e-journal is user friendly. Further the study observed that the

majority of respondents 172 strongly agree that Access to back issues is easy in E –Journals. It is reported that majority of respondents 225,202,163,261 are strongly agree that E – journal access save the time, E-Journals can be copied/down loaded very easily, E-Journals can be copied/down loaded very easily, “Multiple user access for the same E journals at the same time is a major benefit” respectively to this study.

**Table 10:** level of satisfaction of the respondents while downloading the document formats.

Document formats	Extremely Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Slightly Satisfied	No Comment
DOC/Text/RTF	164(45.78)	109(28.68)	72(18.94)	17(4.47)	18(4.73)
HTML	111(29.21)	68(17.89)	151(39.73)	26(6.84)	24(6.31)
JPEG	120(31.57)	69(18.15)	138(36.31)	31(8.15)	22(5.78)
PDF	210(55.26)	132(34.73)	26(6.84)	5(1.31)	7(1.84)
PPT	147(38.68)	81(21.31)	130(34.21)	11(2.89)	11(2.89)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

### 5.10 level of satisfaction of the respondents while downloading the document formats.

Table 10 observed that level of satisfaction of the respondents while downloading the document formats is accounted for the study. It is found that majority of 164 respondents used Doc/Text/RTF format to download and save the document and their level of satisfaction is Extremely Satisfied. Further to the study 151 and 138 respondents expressed their Moderately level of satisfaction for downloading HTML and JPEG document formats respectively. It is reported that majority of 210 and 147 respondents used PDF and PPT formats respectively for downloading the document formats and their level of satisfaction is Extremely Satisfied.

### 5.11: Constraints/barriers of the respondents while accessing the Electronic Resources on Scholarly information.

Table 11 indicate the constraints/barriers of the respondents while accessing the Electronic Resources on Scholarly information. Out of 380 respondents it is found that majority of 138 respondents agree that Eye

strain/Physical difficulty for continuous reading on computer screen is a constraint. Majority of 103 respondents strongly agree that lack of storage/down loading facility at University Library is a constraint. It is observed that majority of 193 respondents strongly agree that insufficient of subscription based E-Databases at University Library is a barrier. Majority of 101 respondents strongly agree that lack of subscription based online E encyclopedia at University Library is a barrier. It is analyzed that majority of 141 respondents strongly disagree that lack of uninterrupted power supply at University. But majority of 128 respondents agree that no high speed internet connectivity at University. It is also observed that majority of 145 and 143 respondents strongly agree that lack of computer software at University and Lack of Institutional Repository at University respectively as barrier. It is analyzed that majority of 160 respondents disagree that insufficient of E-Databases in UGC infonet..

**Table 11:** Constraints/barriers of the respondents while accessing the Electronic Resources on Scholarly information.

Constraints/Barriers	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Eye strain/Physical difficulty for continuous reading on computer screen	78(20.52)	138(36.31)	52(13.68)	42(11.05)	70(18.42)
Information explosion	195(51.31)	103(27.10)	28(7.36)	24(6.31)	30(7.89)
Lack of time	37(9.73)	53(13.94)	64(16.84)	81(21.31)	145(38.15)
Lack of technical support from ICT staff	106(27.89)	77(20.26)	46(12.10)	74(19.47)	77(20.26)
Lack of computer literacy	55(14.47)	112(29.47)	70(18.42)	46(12.10)	97(25.52)
Lack of storage/down loading facility at Library	103(27.10)	65(17.10)	55(14.47)	65(17.10)	92(24.21)
In sufficient of subscription based E- Databases at University Library	193(50.78)	88(23.15)	52(13.68)	24(6.31)	23(6.05)
Lack of subscription based online E - Encyclopedias at University Library	101(26.57)	48(12.63)	74(19.47)	65(17.10)	92(24.21)
Lack of uninterrupted power supply at University	56(14.73)	53(13.94)	42(11.05)	88(23.15)	141(37.10)
No High-speed internet connectivity at University	105(27.63)	128(33.68)	38(10)	41(10.78)	68(17.89)
Lack of computer software at University	145(38.15)	112(29.47)	42(11.05)	37(9.73)	44(11.57)
Lack of Institutional Repository at University	143(37.63)	94(24.73)	48(12.63)	28(7.36)	67(17.63)
Insufficient of E- Data bases in UGC –Infonet	12(3.15)	14(3.68)	46(12.10)	160(42.10)	148(38.94)

\*Source Computed

\* \* Figures in Parentheses denoted Percentages

## 6. Major Findings

- Faculty of Science involved highest number of respondents in this study which is 177 (46.57%)
- out of 380 respondents.
- Majority of 285 (75%) respondents are educationally Ph.D qualified out of 380 respondents for this study.
- More numbers of respondents 210(55.26%) out of 380 respondents are extremely satisfied on OPAC/Web OPAC – E Resources/Services provided at University Libraries.
- Majority of 198 (52.10%) respondents out of 380 respondents are accessed E-Resources very large extent on Finding relevant subject information in this study.

- Majority of 261(68.68%) out of 380 respondents strongly agree that multiple user access for the same E –Journals at the same time is a major benefit.
- Majority of 210 (55.26) respondents are extremely satisfied on PDF document format while download the document formats.

## 7. Conclusion and Suggestion

The present study is focused on how the faculty members use the Electronic resources on scholarly information access. This study explained the use of E-Resources by the faculty members in state universities of south Tamil Nadu. It is observed that the information explosion could affect the flow of access. It is encouraged to go with high impact factor peer reviewed E-Resources to limit the barriers. Modern technologies are to available at University Libraries to encourage the access of E-Resources with needed training and awareness



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