

AWARENESS AND USAGE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY SC/ST RESEARCH SCHOLARS AND PG STUDENTS IN PERIYAR UNIVERSITY: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

Dr. E. S. Kavitha *

*** Assistant Professor,**
Department of Library and
Information Science,
Periyar University, Salem,
Tamil Nadu, India.

QR Code



Abstract: - *The main focus of the research paper was to study the awareness and electronic resources by SC/ST research scholars and PG students in Periyar University, Salem. The study was carried out for SC/ST research scholars and PG students who studying in University department of Periyar University, Salem to explore their usage pattern of electronic resources. A Structured questionnaire designed to achieve the objectives of the study and collect data from the research scholars. The results revealed that more number of research scholars and PG students were frequently using the e-resources for class assignments and preparation of examinations. Moreover, most of the users preferred to download the e-resources as in PDF. However some of the institutional based problems faced by the users.*

Keywords: Electronic Resources, Research Scholars, SC/ST, PG Students, Periyar University

Introduction

Electronic resources are online information resources, including bibliographic databases, electronic reference books, search engines for full text collections, digital collections of data and data sets. Non reference e-books and e-journals will be referred to as e-resources in this report. With the information explosion, the internet has revolutionized the research processes and made information retrieval very convenient. The electronic resources which come in the form of e-books and e-journals accessed through various

databases have made research activities conveniently available. E-resources are convenient to use and make research a lot easier in that, they enable one to search for information at a faster rate because search engines are utilized as opposed to manual searches. Money and energy are saved since one doesn't have to physically move to and from traditional resource centers as it is all done online. Also, e-resources give the researcher access to more interaction which means the research done will be more informative and comprehensive. This increased access comes about because in an online system,

a huge amount of information is stored in one place. The researcher has access to everything from one central location, while in a library one is limited to resources available in that particular library only. E-resources have helped the organization of information in their various categories conveniently managed through databases for easy online retrieval by researchers.

Review of literature

Yebowaah, Franklina Adjoa (2017) discovered that inadequate Library infrastructure, low bandwidth of internet and inadequate trained library staff were the major challenges deal with the use of e-resources of the Library and recommended that efforts to improve the use of e-resources in the Library should include ways of creating user awareness, training/workshops for users and staff, and responding to the challenges confronting utilization.

Adeyoyin, Samuel Olu (2016) showed that EIR provided an avalanche of information in a single medium and such resources were convenient and easy to use. Lack of adequate knowledge of EIR hardware operations, financial capacity to acquire EIR gadgets or tools, erratic power supply, safety of EIR gadgets, and lack of adequate knowledge of different application software were considered by the seminarians as some of the challenges of EIR usage.

Akpojotor, Lucky O (2016) revealed that PG students of LIS were quite aware and highly used electronic information resources and the

postgraduate LIS students were skilled in the use of electronic information resources.

Amusa, Oyintola Isiaka (2016) revealed that the level of availability of electronic resources for the use of the law lecturers was very low and most of major electronic information resource son law like LexisNexis, Westlaw, Kluwer Arbitration, and I-law are not readily available and recommended regular subscriptions to electronic resources and provision of basic information literacy skills with emphasis on how to access, retrieve, download and print electronic resources for the law lecturers.

Joseph Jestin K J (2016) provided that information about the librarian's awareness about library consortia and e-resources, availability of e-resources and membership of engineering college libraries in these consortia, Infrastructural facilities available for utilizing the e-resources, etc. Some suggestions had been set forth to make the service more beneficial for the academic community of the engineering colleges under study.

Kaur, Kulveen (2016) that electronic resources had become an integral part of the information for various features such as easy download and fast searching capability and despite the fact that e-resources had eased the task of research, respondents still preferred information in both print as well as electronic formats.

Veena G (2016) investigated that one out of two of the respondents were frequently used e-books, e-journals. One third of respondents acquired their open access e-resource usage skill through

teachers and research supervisors, two third of the respondents stated that they were satisfied with open access e-resources. The result of the study showed that majority of students was aware of open access e-resources.

Objectives

The present study aimed to study the awareness and usage of electronic resources by SC/ST research scholars and PG students among Periyar university departments.

Methodology

The researcher used a design of empirical survey. This study involves both primary, secondary data and wide interaction with a sample group. Simple random sampling method is chosen as far as primary data is concerned. The population size of the present study includes 130 respondents from the university department. 118 respondents had given their feed back at the response rate of 90.71%.

Analysis

The analysis and interpretation of awareness and usage of e-resources as follow as

Table No: 1

Distribution of the respondents by gender

Sl. No	Gender	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Male	39	33.1
2	Female	79	66.9
	Total	118	100

The table no 1 shows the distribution of the respondents by their gender. It is noticed that

majorities (67%) of the respondents were female and 33% of the respondents were male.

Table No: 2
Distribution of the respondents by age

Sl. No	Age	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Below 25	82	69.5
2	26-30	32	27.1
3	Above 31	4	3.4
	Total	118	100

The table no 2 shows the distribution of the respondents by their age. It is clear that majorities (70%) of the respondents were aged below 25. Around 27% of the respondents were in the age group of 26-30. 3% of the respondents were aged above 31.

Table No: 3
Distribution of the respondents by Locality of Residence

Sl. No	Location	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Rural	62	52.5
2	Urban	50	42.4
3	Semi Urban	6	5.1
	Total	118	100

The table no 3 shows the locality of the respondents' residence. It is noticed that majorities (53%) of the respondents were belongs to rural area. Around 42% of the respondents were belongs to urban area and 5% of the respondents were belongs to semi-urban area.

Table No: 4
Distribution of the respondents by Category

Sl. No	Category	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	SC	108	91.5
2	ST	10	8.5
	Total	118	100

The table no 4 shows the category of the respondents. It is noticed that majorities (91%) of the respondents were belongs to SC and remaining 9% of the respondents were belongs to ST.

Table No: 5
Distribution of the respondents by Course

Sl. No	Course	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	PG	64	54.2
2	M.Phil	14	11.9
3	Phd	40	33.9
	Total	118	100

The table no 5 shows the course wise distribution of the respondents. It is clear that majorities (54%) of the respondents were studying to PG. Around 34% of the respondents were studying to Ph.D and 12% of the respondents were studying M.Phil.

Table No: 6
Awareness of Electronic Information Sources

Sl. No	Opinion	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	106	89.8
2	No	12	10.2
	Total	118	100

The table no 6 shows the awareness about the Electronic Information Sources. It is noticed that majorities (90%) of the respondents were aware of electronic information sources and 10% of the respondents were denied.

Table No: 7
Awareness about the following e-resources

Sl. No	Sources		Highly Aware	Aware	Moderately Aware	Somewhat Aware	No opinion	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	E-journals	N	42	47	13	10	6	118	2.08	1.126	1
		%	35.6	39.8	11	8.5	5.1	100			
2	E-books	N	29	41	29	12	7	118	2.38	1.139	2
		%	24.6	34.7	24.6	10.2	5.9	100			
3	E-databases	N	20	44	23	19	12	118	2.65	1.229	3
		%	16.9	37.3	19.5	16.1	10.2	100			
4	E-magazines	N	18	37	31	21	11	118	2.75	1.192	4
		%	15.3	31.4	26.3	17.8	9.3	100			
5	E-dissertations and theses	N	23	28	30	20	17	118	2.83	1.322	5
		%	19.5	23.7	25.4	16.9	14.4	100			
6	Online Public	N	22	42	15	20	19	118	2.76	1.369	6

	Access Catalogues	%	18.6	35.6	12.7	16.9	16.1	100			
7	E- audio visual resources	N	19	21	33	20	25	118	3.09	1.359	7
		%	16.1	17.8	28	16.9	21.2	100			

The Table no 7 shows the awareness level on various e-resources. It is clear from the table that majorities (40%) of the respondents were aware and 36% of the respondents were highly aware about the e-journals. Around 11% of the respondents had moderately aware and 9% of the respondents were somewhat aware about the e-journals. It is noticed that 5% of the respondents had no opinion about the e-journals. It is clear that majorities (35%) of the respondents were aware and 25% of the respondents were highly aware about the e-books. Around 25% of the respondents were moderately aware and 10% of the respondents were somewhat aware about the e-books. 6% of the respondents had no opinion on e-books. It is noticed that majorities (37%) of the respondents were aware and 17% of the respondents were highly aware about the e-databases. Around 20% of the respondents were moderately aware and 16% of the respondents were somewhat aware about the e-databases. 10% of the respondents had no opinion on e-databases. It is understood that 31% of the respondents were aware and 15% of the respondents highly aware about the e-magazines. Around 26% of the respondents were moderately aware and 18% of the respondents were somewhat aware about the e-magazines. 9% of the respondents had no opinion on e-magazines. It is noticed that 24% of the respondents were aware and 20% of the respondents were highly aware about the e-dissertations and theses. 25% of the respondents were moderately aware, 17% of the respondents were somewhat aware and 14% of the respondents were no opinion about e-dissertation and theses. It is understood that 36% of the respondents were aware and 19% of the respondents were highly aware about the OPAC. 13% of the respondents were moderately aware and 17% of the respondents were somewhat aware about the OPAC. 16% of the respondents had no opinion about the OPAC. It is clear that 16% of the respondents were highly aware and 18% of the respondents were aware about the e-audio visual resources. 28% of the respondents were moderately aware and 17% of the respondents were somewhat aware about the e-audio visual resources. 21% of the respondents had no opinion on e-audio visual resources.

Table No: 8
Frequency of Use of Electronic Information Resources

Sl. No	Frequency	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Daily	67	56.8
2	Twice a week	17	14.4
3	Thrice a week	3	2.5
4	Weekly	20	16.9
5	Occasionally	11	9.3
	Total	118	100

The table no 8 shows the frequency level of using the electronic information sources. It is noticed that majorities (57%) of the respondents were using the electronic information sources as daily basic. Around

17% of the respondents were using weekly once and 14% the respondents were using e-resources twice in a week. 9% of the respondents were using the e-resources occasionally and 3% of the respondents were using the e-resources thrice a week.

Table No: 9
Time spent for using Electronic Information Resources

Sl. No	Duration	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Less than a year	21	17.8
2	1 - 2 years	49	41.5
3	2 - 3 Years	26	22
4	3 - 4 years	9	7.6
5	More than 4 years	13	11
	Total	118	100

The table no 9 shows the time spent for using the electronic information sources. It is noticed that majorities (42%) of the respondents were using the e-resources for the past 1 – 2 years. Around 22% of the respondents were using the e-resources since from 2-3 years. 18% of the respondents were using the e-resources less than a year and 11% of the respondents were using the e-resources more than 4 years. Only 8% of the respondents were using the e-resources for the past 3-4 years.

Table No: 10
Place of accessing the e-resources

Sl. No	Place		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No Opinion	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	Home PCs	N	38	20	27	9	24	118	2.67	1.502	3
		%	32.2	16.9	22.9	7.6	20.3	100			
2	Departmental Lab	N	34	22	38	14	10	118	2.53	1.259	2
		%	28.8	18.6	32.2	11.9	8.5	100			
3	Main Library	N	43	26	33	10	6	118	2.24	1.182	1
		%	36.4	22	28	8.5	5.1	100			
4	Other	N	21	19	19	29	30	118	3.24	1.448	4
		%	17.8	16.1	16.1	24.6	25.4	100			

The table no 10 shows the various place of accessing the e-resources. It is clear that majorities of the respondents (32%) of the respondents were always using and 17% of the respondents were often using the home PCs for accessing the e-resource. Around 22% of the respondents were sometimes using the Home PCs and 7.6% of the respondents were rarely using the home PC for accessing the e-resources. 20% of the respondents were never used the Home PCs for accessing the e-resources. It is understood that majorities

(32%) of the respondents were sometimes using and 29% of the respondents were always using the department lab for accessing the e-resources. Around 19% of the respondents were often using and 12% of the respondents were rarely using the department lab for accessing the e-resources. 9% of the respondents were never used the department lab for accessing the e-resources. It is noticed that majorities (36%) of the respondents were always using and 28% of the respondents were sometimes using and 22% of the respondents often using the main library for accessing the e-resources. Around 9% of the respondents were rarely using and 5% of the respondents never used the main library for accessing the e-resources. It is clear the 50% of the respondents rarely using the other places for accessing the e-resources. 18% of the respondents were always using the other places and 16% of the respondents were often using and another 16% of the respondents were sometimes using the other places for accessing the e-resources.

Table No: 11
Purposes of using the e-resources

Sl. No	Purpose		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No Opinion	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	Class Assignment	N	65	16	30	3	4	118	1.86	1.096	1
		%	55.1	13.6	25.4	2.5	3.4	100			
2	Research Paper	N	50	34	19	6	9	118	2.07	1.218	4
		%	42.4	28.8	16.1	5.1	7.6	100			
3	Seminar / Conference	N	47	26	37	6	2	118	2.07	1.036	3
		%	39.8	22	31.4	5.1	1.7	100			
4	Preparation for Exam	N	50	30	27	9	2	118	2.01	1.058	2
		%	42.4	25.4	22.9	7.6	1.7	100			
5	Update the Subject	N	45	38	23	4	8	118	2.08	1.152	5
		%	38.1	32.2	19.5	3.4	6.8	100			
6	Other	N	26	23	20	21	28	118	3.02	1.491	6
		%	22	19.5	16.9	17.8	23.7	100			

The table no 11 shows the purpose of using the e-resources. It is noticed that majorities (55%) of the respondents were always using the e-resources for class assignments. Around 25% of the respondents were sometimes using and 14% of the respondents were often using the e-resources for class assignments. A 3% of the respondents were rarely used and another 3% of the respondents were never used the e-resources for class assignments. It is clear that 42% of the respondents were always using and 29% of the respondents were often using e-resources for research papers. Around 16% of the respondents were sometimes used, 8% of the respondents were never used and 5% of the respondents were rarely used the e-resources for research papers. It is noticed that 40% of the respondents were always using and 31% of the respondents were sometimes using the e-resources for preparing seminar and conference. Around 22% of the respondents

were often used, 9% of the respondents were rarely used and 2% of the respondents were never used the e-resources for preparing seminars and conferences. It is clear that 42% of the respondents were always using and 25% of the respondents were often using the e-resources for preparation for examination. Around 23% of the respondents were sometimes used, 8% of the respondents were rarely used and 2% of the respondents were never used the e-resources for preparation for examinations. It is understood that 38% of the respondents were always using and 32% of the respondents were often using the e-resources for updating the subject. Around 20% of the respondents were sometimes using and 3% of the respondents were rarely using and 7% of the respondent were never used the e-resources for updating the subject. It is noticed that 22% of the respondents were always using and 20% of the respondents were often using the e-resources for other purposes. Around 17% of the respondents were sometimes using, 18% of the respondents were rarely used and 24% of the respondents were never used the e-resources for other purposes.

Table No: 12
Frequency level of using the e-resources

Sl. No	Sources		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No Opinion	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	E-journals	N	53	25	23	8	9	118	2.11	1.266	1
		%	44.9	21.2	19.5	6.8	7.6	100			
2	E-books	N	31	30	38	14	5	118	2.42	1.128	2
		%	26.3	25.4	32.2	11.9	4.2	100			
3	E-databases	N	20	24	40	20	14	118	2.86	1.233	4
		%	16.9	20.3	33.9	16.9	11.9	100			
4	E-magazines	N	17	31	44	13	13	118	2.78	1.163	3
		%	14.4	26.3	37.3	11	11	100			
5	E-dissertations and theses	N	24	23	34	19	18	118	2.86	1.333	5
		%	20.3	19.5	28.8	16.1	15.3	100			
6	Online Public Access Catalogues	N	27	18	27	22	24	118	2.98	1.444	6
		%	22.9	15.3	22.9	18.6	20.3	100			
7	E- audio visual resources	N	15	19	39	22	23	118	3.16	1.274	7
		%	12.7	16.1	33.1	18.6	19.5	100			

The table no 12 shows the frequency level of using the e-resources by the respondents. It is noticed that 45% of the respondents were always used and 21% of the respondents were often used the e-journals. Around 20% of the respondents were sometimes used, 7% of the respondents rarely used and 8% of the respondents were never used the e-journals. It is clear that 32% of the respondents were sometimes used, 26% of the respondents were always used and 25% of the respondents were often used the e-books. Around

12% of the respondents were rarely used and 4% of the respondents were never used the e-books. It is noticed that 34% of the respondents were sometimes used, 20% of the respondents were often used and 17% of the respondents were always used the e-databases. Around 17% of the respondents were rarely used and 12% of the respondents were never used the e-databases. It is understood that 37% of the respondents were sometimes used, 26% of the respondents were often used and 14% of the respondents were always used the e-magazines. Around 11% of the respondents were rarely used and another 11% of the respondents were never used the e-magazines. It is clear that 29% of the respondents were sometimes used and 20% of the respondents were often used the e-dissertations and theses. Around 20% of the respondents were always used, 16% of the respondents were rarely used and 15% of the respondents were never used the e-dissertations and theses. It is noticed that 23% of the respondents were always used and another 23% of the respondent were sometimes used the OPAC. Around 15% of the respondents were often used, 19% of the respondents were rarely used and 20% of the respondents were never used the OPAC. It is noticed that 33% of the respondents were sometimes used, 16% of the respondents were often used and 13% of the respondents were always used the e-audio visual resources. Around 19% of the respondents were rarely used and 20% of the respondents were never used the e-audio visual resources.

Table No: 13
Opinion about Search Techniques

Sl. No	Search Technique		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No Opinion	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	Basic Search	N	63	31	20	2	2	118	1.72	0.923	1
		%	53.4	26.3	16.9	1.7	1.7	100			
2	Advanced Search	N	31	42	31	8	6	118	2.29	1.087	2
		%	26.3	35.6	26.3	6.8	5.1	100			
3	Phrase Search	N	24	29	39	12	14	118	2.69	1.245	4
		%	20.3	24.6	33.1	10.2	11.9	100			
4	Field Search	N	32	34	32	9	11	118	2.43	1.23	3
		%	27.1	28.8	27.1	7.6	9.3	100			
5	Other	N	11	20	27	26	34	118	3.44	1.317	5
		%	9.3	16.9	22.9	22	28.8	100			

The table no 13 shows the opinion about the search techniques followed by the respondents. It is noticed that majorities (53%) of the respondents were always using the basic search and 26% of the respondents were often using the basic search. Around 17% of the respondents were sometimes using the basic search, 2% of the respondents were rarely using and another 2% of the respondents were never used the basic search. It is clear that 36% of the respondents were often using advanced search and 26% of the respondents

were always using the advanced search techniques. Around 26% of the respondents were sometimes using the advanced search, 7% of the respondents were rarely and 5% of the respondents were never used the advanced search techniques. It is noticed that 20% of the respondents were always used and 25% of the respondents were often used the phrase search. Around 33% of the respondents were sometimes used, 10% of the respondents were rarely used and 12% of the respondents were never used the phrase search. It is clear that 28% of the respondents were often used, 27% of the respondents were always used and another 27% of the respondents were sometimes used the field search. Around 8% of the respondents were rarely used and 9% of the respondents were never used the field search. It is noticed that 29% of the respondents were never used and 23% of the respondents were sometimes used the other search techniques.

Table No: 14
Opinion about Search field

Sl. No	Search Field		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No Opinion	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	Author	N	49	24	29	8	8	118	2.17	1.236	3
		%	41.5	20.3	24.6	6.8	6.8	100			
2	Keyword	N	41	39	24	8	6	118	2.14	1.127	2
		%	34.7	33.1	20.3	6.8	5.1	100			
3	Subject	N	47	37	27	2	5	118	1.99	1.042	1
		%	39.8	31.4	22.9	1.7	4.2	100			
4	Date of Publication	N	24	29	34	19	12	118	2.71	1.248	6
		%	20.3	24.6	28.8	16.1	10.2	100			
5	Title of Articles	N	48	18	33	8	11	118	2.29	1.315	4
		%	40.7	15.3	28	6.8	9.3	100			
6	Abstract	N	35	18	31	15	19	118	2.7	1.428	5
		%	29.7	15.3	26.3	12.7	16.1	100			

The table no 14 shows the respondents opinion about the search field. It is noticed that 42% of the respondents were always used and 25% of the respondents were sometimes used the author search field. Around 20% of the respondents were often used, 7% of the respondents were rarely used and another 7% of the respondents were never used the author search field. It is clear that 35% of the respondents were always used and 33% of the respondents were often used the keyword. Around 20% of the respondents were sometimes used, 7% of the respondents were rarely used and 5% of the respondents were never used the keyword in the search field. It is noticed that 40% of the respondents were always used, 31% of the respondents were often used the subject as search field. Around 23% of the respondents were sometimes used, 2% of the respondents were rarely used and 4% of the respondents were never used the subject as search field. It is noticed that 29% of the respondents were sometimes used, 25% of the respondents were

often used and 20% of the respondents were always used the date of publication as search field. Around 16% of the respondents were never used and 10% of the respondents were never used the date of publication as search filed. It is clear that 40% of the respondents were always used and 28% of the respondents were sometimes used the title of article as their search field. Around 15% of the respondents were often used, 7% of the respondents were rarely used and 9% of the respondents were never used the title of article as their search field. It is clear that 30% of the respondents were always used and 26% of the respondents were sometimes used the abstract as search field. Around 15% of the respondents were often used, 12% of the respondents were rarely used and 16% of the respondents were never used the abstract as search field.

Table No: 15
Preferable file format

Sl. No	Format		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No Opinion	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	PDF	N	84	12	16	4	2	118	1.54	0.966	1
		%	71.2	10.2	13.6	3.4	1.7	100			
2	Full-text HTML	N	21	26	39	20	12	118	2.8	1.216	3
		%	17.8	22	33.1	16.9	10.2	100			
3	PPT	N	48	29	34	4	3	118	2.03	1.033	2
		%	40.7	24.6	28.8	3.4	2.5	100			
4	Other	N	18	19	23	28	30	118	3.28	1.401	4
		%	15.3	16.1	19.5	23.7	25.4	100			

The table no 15 shows the preferable file format to download. It is clear that majorities (71%) of the respondents were preferred PDF file format for downloading purposes. Around 10% of the respondents were often preferred and 14% of the respondents were sometimes preferred the PDF for downloading. 3% of respondents preferred the PDF rarely and 2% of the respondents never preferred PDF. It is noticed that 17% of the respondents were always preferred and 22% of the respondents were often preferred the full text html. Around 33% of the respondents were preferred full text html sometimes. 17% of the respondents were rarely preferred and 10% of the respondents were never preferred the full text html format for downloading. It is noticed that 41% of the respondents were preferred PPT always and 25% of the respondents were often preferred the PPT format for downloading. Around 29% of the respondents were preferred sometimes, 3% of the respondents were preferred rarely and another 3% of the respondents were never preferred the PPT format for downloading. It is clear that 15% of the respondents were always preferred and 16% of the respondents were often preferred the other file formats.

Table No: 16
Satisfaction Level on Various e-resources

Sl. No	Sources		Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	E-journals	N	49	47	16	5	1	118	1.83	0.88	1
		%	41.5	39.8	13.6	4.2	0.8	100			
2	E-books	N	32	48	29	8	1	118	2.14	0.924	3
		%	27.1	40.7	24.6	6.8	0.8	100			
3	E-databases	N	31	33	30	17	7	118	2.46	1.196	7
		%	26.3	28	25.4	14.4	5.9	100			
4	E-magazines	N	25	44	35	11	3	118	2.35	0.999	4
		%	21.2	37.3	29.7	9.3	2.5	100			
5	E-dissertations and theses	N	27	34	33	17	7	118	2.52	1.167	8
		%	22.9	28.8	28	14.4	5.9	100			
6	CD-ROMs	N	21	38	30	18	11	118	2.66	1.207	9
		%	17.8	32.2	25.4	15.3	9.3	100			
7	Online Public Access Catalogues	N	31	34	34	12	7	118	2.41	1.156	5
		%	26.3	28.8	28.8	10.2	5.9	100			
8	E-Images	N	40	49	20	7	2	118	2	0.952	2
		%	33.9	41.5	16.9	5.9	1.7	100			
9	E- audio visual resources	N	28	40	31	10	9	118	2.42	1.165	6
		%	23.7	33.9	26.3	8.5	7.6	100			

The table no 16 shows the satisfaction level of the respondents on various e-resources. It is noticed that 42% of the respondents were highly satisfied and 40% of the respondents were satisfied with the e-journals collections. Around 14% of the respondents were in neutral stand, 4% of the respondents were dissatisfied and one percent of the respondents were highly dissatisfied with the e-journals collection. It is clear that 41% of the respondents were satisfied and 27% of the respondents were highly satisfied with e-books collections. Around 25% of the respondents were in neutral stand. 7% of the respondents were dissatisfied and one percent of the respondents were highly dissatisfied with the e-books collections. It is clear that 28% of the respondents were satisfied and 27% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the e-databases. Around 25% of the respondents were in neutral stand, 14% of the respondents were dissatisfied and 6% of the respondents were highly dissatisfied with the e-databases collections. It is noticed that 37% of the respondents were satisfied and 21% of the respondents highly satisfied with the e-magazines. Around 30% of the respondents were in neutral stand, 9% of the respondents were dissatisfied and 3% of the respondents

were highly dissatisfied with the e-magazines. It is clear that 29% of the respondents were satisfied and 23% of the respondents were highly satisfied on e-dissertations and theses. Around 28% of the respondents were in neutral stand, 14% of the respondents were dissatisfied and 6% of the respondents were highly dissatisfied with the e-dissertations and theses. It is noticed that 32% of the respondents satisfied and 18% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the CD-ROMs collections. Around 25% of the respondents were in neutral stand, 15% of the respondents were dissatisfied and 9% of the respondents were highly dissatisfied with the CD-ROMs collections. It is clear that 29% of the respondents were satisfied and 26% of the respondents were satisfied with the OPAC. Around 29% of the respondents were in neutral stand, 10% of the respondents were dissatisfied and 6% of the respondents were highly dissatisfied. It is noticed that 41% of the respondents were satisfied and 34% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the e-images. Around 17% of the respondents were in neutral stand, 6% of the respondents were dissatisfied and 2% of the respondents were highly dissatisfied with the e-images. It is clear that 34% of the respondents were satisfied and 24% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the e-audio visual resources. Around 26% of the respondents were in neutral stand, 9% of the respondents were dissatisfied and 8% of the respondents were highly dissatisfied with the e-audio visual resources.

Table No: 17
Problems faced while accessing the e-resources

Sl. No	Problems		Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	No Opinion	Total	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
1	Slow network Connection	N	50	32	26	6	4	118	2	1.078	1
		%	42.4	27.1	22	5.1	3.4	100			
2	Electricity	N	21	36	36	17	8	118	2.62	1.139	4
		%	17.8	30.5	30.5	14.4	6.8	100			
3	Advertisements	N	36	30	35	11	6	118	2.33	1.155	2
		%	30.5	25.4	29.7	9.3	5.1	100			
4	Licensing	N	23	23	41	23	8	118	2.75	1.178	7
		%	19.5	19.5	34.7	19.5	6.8	100			
5	Scattered Data	N	15	27	48	20	8	118	2.82	1.075	9
		%	12.7	22.9	40.7	16.9	6.8	100			
6	Authentication	N	22	27	38	16	15	118	2.79	1.26	8
		%	18.6	22.9	32.2	13.6	12.7	100			
7	Misuse	N	13	28	31	25	21	118	3.11	1.266	10
		%	11	23.7	26.3	21.2	17.8	100			
8	Time Consuming	N	21	30	36	24	7	118	2.71	1.155	6
		%	17.8	25.4	30.5	20.3	5.9	100			

9	Document Saving Issues	N	28	26	32	28	4	118	2.61	1.184	3
		%	23.7	22	27.1	23.7	3.4	100			
10	Limited Information	N	28	25	33	20	12	118	2.69	1.286	5
		%	23.7	21.2	28	16.9	10.2	100			

The table no 17 shows the problems faced by the respondents while accessing the e-resources. It is noticed that 42% of the respondents were always faced and 27% of the respondents were often faced the slow network connections. Around 22% of the respondents were sometimes faced, 5% of the respondents were rarely faced and 3% of the respondents were never faced the slow network connections problems. It is clear that 31% of the respondents often faced and another 31% of the respondents were faced sometimes electricity problems. Around 18% of the respondents were always faced, 14% of the respondents were rarely faced and 7% of the respondents were never faced the electricity problems. It is noticed that 30% of the respondents always faced and another 30% of the respondents were sometimes faced the unwanted advertisement problems. Around 25% of the respondents were often faced, 9% of the respondents rarely faced and 5% of the respondents were never faced the unwanted advertisement problems. It is noticed that 35% of the respondents were sometimes faced, 40% of the respondents often faced the licensing problems. Around 20% of the respondents rarely faced and 7% of the respondents were never faced the licensing problems. It is clear that 40% of the respondents were sometimes faced and 23% of the respondents were often faced the scattered data. Around 17% of the respondents were rarely faced, 13% of the respondents were always faced and 7% of the respondents were never faced the scattered data. It is noticed that 32% of the respondents were sometimes faced and 23% of the respondents were often faced the authentication problems. Around 19% of the respondents were always faced, 14% of the respondents were faced rarely and 13% of the respondents faced authentication problems. It is understood that 26% of the respondents were sometimes faced, 24% of the respondents were often faced misuse of data. Around 21% of the respondents were rarely faced, 18% of the respondents were never and 11% of the respondents were always faced the misuse of data. It is clear that 31% of the respondents faced sometimes and 25% of the respondents were often faced time consuming problems. Around 20% of the respondents were rarely faced, 18% of the respondents were always faced and 6% of the respondents were never faced the time consuming problems. It is noticed that 27% of the respondents were sometimes faced, 24% of the respondents always faced and another 24% of the respondents were rarely faced the document saving issues. 22% of the respondents were often faced, 4% of the respondents were never faced the document saving issues. It is clear that 28% of the respondents were sometimes faced and 24% of the respondents were always faced the limited information problems and 10% of the respondents were never faced the limited information problems.

Findings

- ❖ It is understood that 67% of the respondents were female and 70% of the respondents were aged below 25. It is clear that 53% of the respondents belong to rural area and 91% of the respondents belong to SC and remaining 9% of the respondents belong to ST.
- ❖ It is noticed that the awareness level of the respondents on various e-resources was ranked as, e-journals ranked first, e-books ranked second, e-databases ranked third. Very least awareness on OPAC and e-audio visual resources.
- ❖ It is noticed that 57% of the respondents were using the electronic information sources as daily basic and 42% of the respondents were using the e-resources for the past 1 – 2 years. Most of the respondents preferred to main library and department lab for accessing the e-resources.
- ❖ The various purposes of using the e-resources as ranked as, class assignments ranked first, preparations of examinations ranked second, seminars and conferences ranked third, research paper ranked fourth and update the subject knowledge ranked fifth.
- ❖ It is clear that the frequency level of using the e-resources as ranked as, e-journals ranked first, e-books ranked second, e-magazines ranked third, e-databases ranked fourth, e-dissertations and theses ranked fifth, OPAC

ranked sixth and e-audio visual materials ranked last.

- ❖ Most of the respondents prefer to use basic search and advance search. It is clear about the respondents' preference on search field was follow, the subject wise search field and keyword and Author wise search filed.
- ❖ It is noticed that majorities of the respondents were prefer to download the e-resources as PDF and PPT format. Least preference given to full text html and other formats
- ❖ Among the various e-resources, the satisfaction level on various e-resources was ranked as follows, the e-journals ranked first, e-images ranked second, e-books ranked third, e-magazines ranked fourth and OPAC ranked fifth.
- ❖ Among the various problems, the slow network connection ranked first, unwanted advertisement ranked second, document saving issues ranked third, electricity problem was ranked fourth and limited information ranked fifth.

Conclusion

Developments in the information Communication Technology facilities available in the present made tremendous changes in the library operations. It is boon for technocrats, usage of the electronic products enrich the knowledge of users. It is noticed from the study shows that SC/ST PG students and research scholars highly preferred the electronic resources as a greater part for their

research. Libraries should take active participation in various e-journal consortiums for maximizing procurement of e-journals at minimal cost on sharing basis by which institutes can afford to balance e-subscriptions. E-mails and alert RSS alerts bring the information for the personal attention of the user. Improvement in Infrastructure like high speed network, wi fi campus, LAN portals at various access points in the campus and also in departments can be made to improve the usage effectively.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank the Indian Council of Social Science Research for it's financial support under the ICSSR Minor Research Project F.No. 02 /448/2016-17/RP dt. 30.03.2017.

References:

1. Adeyoyin, Samuel Olu (2016), Awareness, Access, and Use of Electronic Information Resources among the Seminarians in Nigeria, *Journal of Religious & Theological Information*, 15 (1-2), 1-18
2. Akpojotor, Lucky O (2016) Awareness And Usage Of Electronic Information Resources Among Postgraduate Students Of Library And Information Science In Southern Nigeria, *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 1408.<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1408>

3. Amusa, Oyintola Isiaka (2016) Availability, Level of use and Constraints to use of Electronic Resources by Law Lecturers in Public Universities in Nigeria, *JLIS*, 7(3)
4. Joseph Jestin K J (2016) E-Resources in engineering College Libraries in Kerala: Awareness and Availability – A Study, *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 6(2), 85-90
5. Kaur, Kulveen (2016) Awareness and Use of E-resources: A Case Study of Mohinder Singh Randhawa Punjab Agricultural University Library, Ludhiana, *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 36(6), 396-404
6. Veena G (2016), Awareness and use of open access electronic information resources by university students: a study, *International Journal of Digital Library Services*, 6(1), 113-120
7. Yebowaah, Franklina Adjoa Ms (2017), Awareness and Use of Electronic Resources in University Libraries: A Case Study of University for Development Studies Library, *Library Philosophy and Practice (ejournal)*. 1562. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/1562>