Electronic Resources access among the Research Scholars in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University: A Comparative study

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Abstract

The paper describes that comparative study on Electronic resources access among the Research Scholars in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is analyzed that Majority of the 206 (50.86%) from Bharathidasan University were male respondents and 170 (56.47%) of the respondents were male from Periyar University. It is found that 199 (49.13%) and 131 (43.52%) of the respondents were female respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. Majority of the 310(76.54%) and 198(65.78%) of the respondents who have got research experience below 3 years from Bharathidasan and Periyar university

Keywords

E-Resources; UGC-INFONET; Research Scholars; World Wide Web; Computer Literacy; Search Engine.

Electronic access

The journal is available at www.jalis.in

Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science
ISSN: 2277-2219 Vol. 4. No.1. 2015. pp. 77-85

INTRODUCTION

World Wide Web (WWW) Technology had been described as an innovation that suddenly altered expectations and behavior to such a degree that the existing competing institutions within its ecosystem are simply incapable of adapting. Library collections changed from what is available within the library wall to information population which includes owned and accessed resources available to the library users. The impact of all these changes gave the impression of putting information at your fingertips just as Bill Gate noted. The advent of library materials in electronic form indicates the prospect of radical changes in the means of library service. Lancaster (1997) states that in order to justify library existence in the electronic world "The library must continue to perform one of the most important functions its performs in the print-on-paper world: to organize the universe of resources in such a way that those most likely to be of value to the user community are made most accessible to this community, physically and intellectually". Traditionally, library services were originally tried to print resources usually expensive reference resources but in electronic form now. Library materials in electronic form differ significantly from traditional media. In particular, unlike paper and microform, it is possible to make electronic media available so that they can be used from a distance, used by more than one person at a time, and used in more different ways.

Library service have to do with support for learning, boat the study of what others have discovered, and research to discover what is apparently not yet known. There is considerable increase in the publishing output of scholarly resources which are readily accessible remotely via global electronic networks. This has resulted in new, faster and more effective ways of information access and delivery. Information can now be passed directly to the user through cyberspace without any intermediary, the skills of cataloguing and classification in print-based library can now be used to improve the end users experience of networked information retrieval and creation of catalogues to ensure access, authenticity, reliability and validity of networked resources.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Baskaran Chinnasamy (2012)[2] has explained that the faculty members and research scholars visit the library for accessing e-journals from UGC-INFONET consortium. It has been analyzed the information

usage pattern and needs of the respective users a survey was conducted among faculty and research scholars in Alagappa University. This study reveals that most of faculty members are access to e-journals at weekly 24 (44%). Pramanathan and Baskaran (2014)[3] studied about E- resources of UGC-INFONET access by the research scholars of Bharathidasan university. Aim of the study is to bring that assess the use of electronic information resources among the research scholars at the Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli. The study is based only on the research scholars of Arts, Science, Social Science, Management and Education faculties in Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli. 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. Bakkiaraj and Sathiyamurthy (2014)[4] A Study on Use of E-Resources and UGC – INFONET Consortium by Faculties, Research Scholars and Post Graduate Students of Annamalai University, Tamilnadu. In order the improve the usage of e-resources, suggestions were obtained from the respondents. The highest 86.32 percent of the teaching staff, 88.84 percent of research scholars and 83.74 percent of students suggested that "Inform the users frequently of what is available" whereas the 83.52 percent of students and 80.00 percent of research scholars suggested to "provide workshops and classes" for effective use of e-resources for their study and research. It is found that majority of teaching staff, research scholars and students opinioned as more number of e-journals need through UGC –INFONET consortium. Bal Ram & BhaskarKarn (2014)[5] carried a Study of U.G.C. INFONET E- Resources Consortia in Universities of Eastern India. They found shows that the streams of respondents. Here13% respondents are belongs to Social Science stream, 6% respondents are belongs are Humanities and 81% respondents belongs Science and Engineering streams, so it is clear that the number of respondents are much more than others streams respondents. Also found that the frequency of users to visit central library in a week. 14% users visits only once in a week, 16% users 2-3 times in a week, 11% users 4-5 times in a week 35% users daily visits and 24% users occasionally visit in central library for fulfillment their needs. Seema Vasishta (2014)[6] studied the Use Pattern of E-Resources by Research Scholars and Faculty: A Survey of Technical University Libraries in North India. The Study shows that research scholars and faculty of technical universities were spending a large amount of their time to reading articles. 33% of research scholars and faculty read 3-5 articles in a week to be in touch with recent scientific literature. 48% research scholars and faculty preferred to download e-articles in CD/pen drive for use at a later stage. For 57% users search by author is preferential option for searching e-resource content. Jeyaprakash and Nirmala (2014)[7] conducted a study in the title Use of E-Resources in V.L.B Janakiammal College of Arts and Science". The study shows that 28.7 percentages of men students and 12.2 percentages of women students feel that they face difficulty for searching the information. 23.3 percentages of women students and 20.5 percentages of men students face technical problems. 20 percentages of women students and 15 percentages of men students feel that there is shortage of e-resources.8.8 percentage of women students and 8.2 percentages of men students feels that there is a lack of facilities. 5.47 percentages of women students and 4.44 percentages of men students feel that they lack awareness about the e-resources.

OBJECTIVES

The following objectives of the study are,

1. To find out the Socio and demographic characteristics of the respondents, use the electronic resources in the Universities.
2. To examine the level of information of e-journals & services by the Research scholars.
3. To observe the impact of electronic resources usage and collection.
4. To observe the place for access the e-resources by the research scholars in the Universities.
5. To know frequent to visit for accessing electronic journals for the research purpose.
6. To learn any problems faced by the research scholars while using e-journals.

METHODOLOGY

This study used a questionnaire-based survey method; this research will be conducted also have been used by this method for data collection. The study imply that the Improving Access of Electronic Resources among the Research Scholars in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. For this purpose of study about 706 questionnaires received from the research scholars in the Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It relies on a questionnaire instrument and is the most common method used in social science research. Data collection was made by directly administering

questionnaire to the research scholars from the two State Universities in Tamilnadu. We have selected a random sample and distribute the questionnaire among the research scholars from Bharathidasan and Periyar universities and questionnaires will be personally distributed and collected to the research scholars those who are pursuing the courses such as M.Phil and Ph.D degree in various disciplines. The data will be collected for analyzing, classifying, and tabulated apply into appropriate statistical methods. The data analysis was done with the aid of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS); certain statistical methods were applied on the data to get the results which were analyzed.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Table 1: Gender wise Respondents

S.No.	Gender	Name of the University		Total
		Bharathidasan University	**Periyar University**	
1	Male	206 (50.86%)	170 (56.47%)	376 (53.25%)
2	Female	199 (49.13%)	131 (43.52%)	330 (46.74%)
		405 (57.4%)	**301 (42.6%)**	**706 (100%)**

It is observed, Table 1 show that majority of the 206 (50.86%) from Bharathidasan University were male respondents and 170 (56.47%) of the respondents were male from Periyar University. It is found that 199 (49.13%) and 131 (43.52%) of the respondents were female respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University respondents responded to the study is shown in Table-1.

Table-2 Age Group of the Respondents

S.No.	Age Group	Name of the University		Total
		Bharathidasan University	**Periyar University**	
1	Below 25	179 (44.19%)	98 (32.55%)	277 (39.23%)
2	26-35	180 (44.44%)	194 (64.45%)	374 (52.97%)
3	36-45	30 (7.40%)	7 (2.32%)	37 (5.24%)
4	46-55	10 (2.46%)	2 (0.66%)	12 (1.69%)
5	Above 55	6 (1.48%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.84%)
		405 (57.4%)	**301 (42.6%)**	**706 (100%)**

It is found that table 2, the majority of the respondents 180 (44.44%) and 194(64.45) from Bharathidasan university and Periyar university were 26 to 35 age group. It followed, 179(44.19%) and 98(32.55%) of the respondents from Bharathidasan and Periyar University between in the age group of below 25.

Table 3: Name of the Research Programme of the Respondents

S.No.	Name of the Research Programme	Name of the University		Total
		Bharathidasan University	**Periyar University**	
1	Master of Philosophy	149 (36.79%)	71 (23.58%)	220 (31.16%)
2	Doctor of Philosophy	246 (60.74%)	218 (72.42%)	464 (65.72%)
3	Research Fellowship	10 (2.46%)	12 (3.98%)	22 (3.11%)
		405 (57.4%)	**301 (42.6%)**	**706 (100%)**

It is identified from table 3, majority of the 246(60.74%) and 218 (72.42%) of the Ph.D scholars were responded from Bharathidasan were responded from Bharathidasan university and Periyar university concern. It is noted that 149(39.79%) and 71(23.58%) of the master of philosophy research scholars from Bharathidasan university and Periyar university. Only 10(2.46%) and 12(3.98%) of the research fellowship were responded from Bharathidasan and Periyar university respectively.

Table 4: Years of Research Experience

S.No.	Number of Years of Research Experience	Name of the University		Total
		Bharathidasan University	**Periyar University**	
1	Below 3 Years	310 (76.54%)	198 (65.78%)	508 (71.95%)
2	3-6 Years	89 (21.97%)	102 (33.88%)	191 (27.05%)
3	Above 6 Years	6 (1.48%)	1 (0.33%)	7 (0.99%)
		405 (57.4%)	**301 (42.6%)**	**706 (100%)**

It is understood from the above table 4 that majority of the 310(76.54%) and 198(65.78%) of the respondents who have got research experience below 3 years from Bharathidasan and Periyar university. It followed 89(21.97%) and 102(33.88%) of the respondents have got 3 to 6 years research experience from Bharathidasan and Periyar university. It is noted that only 6(1.48%) and 1 (0.33%) of the respondents with above six years research experience have gained among the respondents in Bharathidasan and Periyar university.

Table 5: If yes, Purpose of visit the University Library

S.No.	Purpose of visiting the University Library	Description	Name of the University		Total
			Bharathidasan University	**Periyar University**	
1	Borrowing Books	No Comment	16 (3.95%)	19 (6.31%)	35 (4.95%)
		Less Extent	36 (8.88%)	31 (10.29%)	67 (9.49%)
		Some Extent	151(37.28%)	103 (34.21%)	254 (35.97%)
		Large Extent	61 (15.06%)	52 (17.27%)	113 (16%)
		Very Large Extent	141 (34.81%)	96 (31.89%)	237 (33.56%)
2	Referring Magazines /Journals	No Comment	16 (3.95%)	19 (6.31%)	35 (4.95%)
		Less Extent	36 (8.88%)	31 (10.29%)	67 (9.49%)
		Some Extent	266 (65.67%)	168 (55.81%)	434 (61.47%)
		Large Extent	87 (21.48%)	83 (27.57%)	170 (24.07%)
3	Making photocopies of document	No Comment	52 (12.83%)	62 (20.59%)	114 (16.14%)
		Less Extent	74 (18.27%)	54 (17.94%)	128 (18.13%)
		Some Extent	77 (19.01%)	62 (20.59%)	139 (19.68%)
		Large Extent	200 (49.38%)	119 (39.53%)	319 (45.18%)
		Very Large Extent	2 (0.49%)	4 (1.32%)	6 (0.84%)
	Consulting other resources	No Comment	212 (52.34%)	149 (49.50%)	361 (51.13%)
		Less Extent	74 (18.27%)	54 (17.94%)	128 (18.13%)
		Some Extent	43 (10.61%)	34 (11.29%)	77 (10.90%)
		Large Extent	76 (18.76%)	64 (21.26%)	140 (19.83%)
	Entertainment	No Comment	135 (33.33%)	107 (35.54%)	242 (34.27%)
		Less Extent	75 (18.51%)	55 (18.27%)	130 (18.41%)
		Some Extent	74 (18.27%)	65 (21.59%)	139 (19.68%)
		Large Extent	82 (20.24%)	49 (16.27%)	131 (18.55%)
		Very Large Extent	39 (9.62%)	25 (8.30%)	64 (9.06%)

From the above table 5 It is seen that majority of the 151 (37.28%) of the respondents from Bharathidasan University and 103 (36.21%) of the respondents were revealed their opinion as some extent they have been visited the University library against borrowing of books, It followed 141 (34.81%) and 96 (31.89%) of the respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University were extensionally used the library for borrowing of books. About 61 (15.06%) and 52 (17.27%) of the respondents stated that visited the university library for borrowing of books “large extent” from Bharathidasan University and Periyar

University. It can be found that the respondents together 52 (12.83%) and 50 (16.6%) of the respondents was reported as less extent and No comment on borrowing of books from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is found that majority of the 266 (65.67%) and 168 (55.81%) of the respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University were reported that they have visited the University library as some extent against referring magazines and journals for them research activities among the 87 (21.48%) and 83 (27.57%) of the respondents replied that Large extent from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. 36 (8.88%) and 31 (10.29%) of the respondents reported referring of journals and magazines with Less extent in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is noted that 16 (3.95%) and 19 (6.31%) of respondents replied No opinion about visit the library towards referring the journals and magazines from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is clearly noted that majority of the 200(49.38%) and 119(39.53%) of the respondents said that they aim of visit the University library making of photo copies as large extent in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is found that altogether 205(50.6%) and 301(60.43%) of the respondent suggested that very large extent, less extent, some extent and No comment about they visited the University library towards making of photocopies from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

It is found that majority of the 212(52.34%) and 149(49.50%) of the respondents they were not reported anything about consulting and other services from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It followed 76(18.76%) and 64(21.26%) of the respondents with large extent that consulting and other services. It reveal that 117(28.88%) and 88(28.23%) of the respondents reported that less extent and some extent from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is also found that majority of the respondents understood that they have visited that University library they said no comment with 135(33.33%) and 107(35.545) of the respondent from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It followed 82(20-24%) and 49 (16.27%) of the respondents as Large extent might be visited the University library for entertainment. It can be found that altogether 188(46.83%) and 145(48.16%) of the respondents very large extent that visited the University library the people getting the entertainment the Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

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Table 6: Computer Knowledge of the Respondents

S.No.	Do you have Computer Knowledge	Name of the University		Total
		Bharathidasan University	Periyar University	
1	Yes	393 (97.03%)	285 (94.68%)	678 (96.03%)
2	No	12 (2.96%)	16 (5.31%)	28 (3.96%)
		405 (57.4%)	**301 (42.6%)**	**706 (100%)**

From the above the table 6, it is observed that majority of the 393(97.03%) of the respondents from BDU with computer knowledge to use electronic resource for their research task. 285(94.68%) of the respondents also replied they have computer knowledge from PU. It is noted that 12(2.96%) and 16(5.31%) of the respondent that hadn't computer knowledge from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University respectively.

Table 7: If yes, Level of satisfaction on visit the websites

S.No.	Level of satisfaction on visit the websites	Description	Name of the University		Total
			Bharathidasan University	Periyar University	
1	For finding Relevant Information	No Comment	16 (3.95%)	19 (6.31%)	35 (4.95%)
		Satisfied	123 (30.37%)	115 (38.20%)	238 (33.71%)
		Highly Satisfied	266 (65.67%)	167 (55.48%)	433 (61.33%)
2	Career development Entertainment	No Comment	52 (12.83%)	50 (16.61%)	102 (14.44%)
		Not Satisfied	45 (11.11%)	22 (7.30%)	67 (9.49%)
		Satisfied	213 (52.59%)	157 (52.15%)	370 (52.40%)

		Highly Satisfied	95 (23.45%)	72 (23.92%)	167 (23.65%)
3	Research work	Less Satisfied	72 (17.77%)	48 (15.94%)	120 (16.99%)
		Satisfied	228 (56.29%)	169 (56.14%)	397 (56.23%)
		Highly Satisfied	105 (25.92%)	84 (27.90%)	189 (26.77%)
4	Other if any	No Comment	119 (29.38%)	76 (25.24%)	195 (27.62%)
		Not Satisfied	73 (18.02%)	42 (13.95%)	115 (16.28%)
		Less Satisfied	26 (6.41%)	31 (10.29%)	57 (8.07%)
		Satisfied	108 (26.66%)	104 (34.55%)	212 (30.02%)
		Highly Satisfied	79 (19.50%)	48 (15.94%)	127 (17.98%)

It is understood from above the table 7, level of satisfaction on visit the websites, the respondent one of 706 respondents among them majority of 266(65.67%) and 167(55.48%) of the respondents they were highly satisfied with for finding relevant information from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University respectively It followed 123(30.37%) and 115(38.20%) of the respondents stated that satisfied with finding relevant information through websites also 16(3.95%) and 19(6.31%) of the respondents said no comment on finding relevant information on websites in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University respectively. It is noted that majority of the 213(52.59%) and 157(52.15%) of the respondents they satisfied with career development/entertainment through websites. In Bharathidasan University and Periyar University It followed 95(23.45%) and 72 (23.92%) of the respondents with highly satisfied 52(12.83%) and 50(16.61%) of the respondents said no comment. It is also found that 45(11.11%) and 22(7.30%) of respondent not satisfied with career development entertainment through websites.

It is observed that majority 228(56.29%)and 169(56.14%) of the Bharathidasan University and Periyar University respondent satisfied with websites to obtain the information only respect to research task, It followed 105(25.92%)and 84(27.90%) of the respondents they have visited websites with highly satisfied to research work. It is also found that 72(17.77%) and 48(15.94%) of the respondent with less satisfied on research work upon visit the websites. It is found that majority of 119(29.38%) of the respondents they were visited the websites apart from above the task with no comment from BDU 76(25.24%) of the respondents said no comment on they visited websites for various purpose websites in PU 108(26.66%) of the respondents with satisfied, 79(19.50%) and 48(15.94%) of the respondents with highly satisfied, 73(18.02%) and 42(13.95%) of the respondents with less satisfied. Regards they were visited the websites for so many works besides above the reasons from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

Table 8: Computer Literacy is needful for using the Electronic Resources wise Respondents

S.No.	Computer Literacy is needful for using the Electronic Resources	Name of the University		Total
		Bharathidasan University	Periyar University	
1	Yes	389 (96.04%)	282 (93.68%)	671 (95.04%)
2	No	16 (3.95%)	19 (6.31%)	35 (4.95%)
		405 (57.4%)	**301 (42.6%)**	**706 (100%)**

From the above table 8 understood that computer literary is needful to access the electric resolves at Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is found to be majority of the 389(96.04%) and 282(93.68%) of the respondents stated that computer literacy is highly needful. In another hand 16(3.95%) and 19(6.31%) of the respondents were not required computer literacy to access the electronic rezones for their research activities.

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Table-9 Aware of Electronic Resources and its Services available in your University Library

S.No.	Electronic Resources and its Services available in your University Library	Name of the University		Total
		Bharathidasan University	Periyar University	

1	Yes	395 (97.53%)	289 (96.01%)	684 (96.88%)
2	No	10 (2.46%)	12 (3.98%)	22 (3.11%)
		405 (57.4%)	**301 (42.6%)**	**706 (100%)**

It is understood that table 9 shows aware of electric resolves and services among the respondent s in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is noted that majority of 395(97.53%) and 289(96.01%) of the respondents they have not aware of electronic resources and its services where as 10(2.46%) and 12(3.98%) of the respondents have responded that they didn't have awareness for visiting of electronic resources among the respondent in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

Table 10: If "YES" What do you prefer the Electronic Resources to seek the Research Information?

S.No.	Electronic resources to seek the Research Information	Description	Name of the University		Total
			Bharathidasan University	Periyar University	
1	E-Journals	No Comment	16 (3.95%)	19 (6.31%)	35 (4.95%)
		Not Prefer	36 (8.88%)	31 (10.29%)	67 (9.49%)
		Prefer	177 (43.70%)	134 (44.51%)	311 (44.05%)
		Highly Prefer	176 (43.45%)	117 (38.87%)	293 (41.50%)
2	E-Books	No Comment	61 (15.06%)	41 (13.62%)	102 (14.44%)
		Not Prefer	36 (8.88%)	31 (10.29%)	67 (9.49%)
		Prefer	194 (47.90%)	160 (53.15%)	354 (50.14%)
		Highly Prefer	114 (28.14%)	69 (22.92%)	183 (25.92%)
3	E-Magazines	No Comment	45 (11.11%)	22 (7.30%)	67 (9.49%)
		Not Prefer	40 (9.87%)	34 (11.29%)	74 (10.48%)
		Less Prefer	195 (48.14%)	115 (38.20%)	310 (43.90%)
		Prefer	62 (15.30%)	74 (24.58%)	136 (19.26%)
		Highly Prefer	63 (15.55%)	56 (18.60%)	119 (16.85%)
4	E-Theses & Dissertations	No Comment	47 (11.60%)	26 (8.63%)	73 (10.33%)
		Not Prefer	155 (38.27%)	99 (32.89%)	254 (35.97%)
		Prefer	96 (23.70%)	94 (31.22%)	190 (26.91%)
		Highly Prefer	107 (26.41%)	82 (27.24%)	189 (26.77%)
5	E-Databases	No Comment	83 (20.49%)	43 (14.28%)	126 (17.84%)
		Not Prefer	119 (29.38%)	82 (27.24%)	201 (28.47%)
		Less Prefer	52 (12.83%)	39 (12.95%)	91 (12.88%)
		Prefer	116 (28.64%)	116 (38.53%)	232 (32.86%)
		Highly Prefer	35 (8.64%)	21 (6.97%)	56 (7.93%)
6	CD/DVD-ROM Titles	No Comment	47 (11.60%)	26 (8.63%)	73 (10.33%)
		Not Prefer	128 (31.60%)	91 (30.23%)	219 (31.01%)
		Less Prefer	73 (18.02%)	45 (14.95%)	118 (16.71%)
		Prefer	91 (22.46%)	86 (28.57%)	177 (25.07%)
		Highly Prefer	66 (16.29%)	53 (17.60%)	119 (16.85%)
7	E-Clippings	No Comment	49 (12.09%)	30 (9.96%)	79 (11.18%)
		Not Prefer	66 (16.29%)	65 (21.59%)	131 (18.55%)
		Less Prefer	143 (35.30%)	104 (34.55%)	247 (34.98%)
		Prefer	121 (29.87%)	71 (23.58%)	192 (27.19%)
		Highly Prefer	26 (6.41%)	31 (10.29%)	57 (8.07%)
8	E-Reports	No Comment	87 (21.48%)	49 (16.27%)	136 (19.26%)
		Not Prefer	104 (25.67%)	90 (29.90%)	194 (27.47%)
		Less Prefer	108 (26.66%)	78 (25.91%)	186 (26.34%)
		Prefer	104 (25.67%)	80 (26.57%)	184 (26.06%)
		Highly Prefer	2 (0.49%)	4 (1.32%)	6 (0.84%)
9	E-Content Pages	No Comment	2 (0.49%)	4 (1.32%)	6 (0.84%)
		Not Prefer	215 (53.08%)	150 (49.83%)	365 (51.69%)

		Less Prefer	30 (7.40%)	34 (11.29%)	64 (9.06%)
		Prefer	113 (27.90%)	91 (30.23%)	204 (28.89%)
		Highly Prefer	45 (11.11%)	22 (7.30%)	67 (9.49%)
10	UGC-INFONET Consortium	No Comment	77 (19.01%)	46 (15.28%)	123 (17.42%)
		Not Prefer	66 (16.29%)	65 (21.59%)	131 (18.55%)
		Less Prefer	36 (8.88%)	43 (14.28%)	79 (11.18%)
		Prefer	86 (21.23%)	53 (17.60%)	139 (19.68%)
		Highly Prefer	140 (34.56%)	94 (31.22%)	234 (33.14%)

It is observed from the table 10, among the respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University, out of 706 respondents they have preferred the electronic resources to seek the research information. It is found that majority of the 177(47.70%) and 134(44.51%) of the respondents highly preferred the e-journals for them used research relate task also they could be published the research papers in the journals and conference proceedings 176(43.45%) and 117(38.87%) of the respondents have highly preferred the journals, 36(8.88%) and 31(10.29%) of the respondents were not preferred the e-journals. It is could be noted s in that 16(3.95%) and 19(6.31%) of the respondents said no comment on prefer the e-journal to seek the relevant information among the respondent Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

It is found that majority of the 194(47.90%) of the respondents and 160(53.15%) of the respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University, they were preferred e-books from various reputed publishers. It followed 114(28.14%) and 69(22.92%) of the respondents they have highly preferred the e-books. 61(15.06%) and 41(13.62%) of the respondents replied no comment on used the e-books. 36(8.8%) and 31(10.29%) of the respondent were not preferred the e-books in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

It is noted that majority of the 195(48.4%) and 115(38.20%) of the respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University were less preferred the e-magazines, 62(15.30%) and 74(24.58%)of the respondents preferred the e-magazines. 45(11.11%) and 22(7.30%) of the respondents said no comment on e-magazines, 40(9.81%) and 34(11.29%) of the respondents they have not preferred the e-magazines from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

It is found that majority of 155 (38.27%) and 99 (32.89%) of the respondents were not preferred the e-theses and dissertations from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It is clear that 107 (26.41%) and 82 (27.24%) of the respondents were highly preferred, 96 (23.70%) and 94 (31.22%) with prefer and also 47 (11.60%) and 26 (8.63%) of the respondents said no comment toward used the e-theses & dissertation which are available from UGC-SHODHGANGA.

It is noted that majority of the 119 (29.38%) and 82 (27.24%) of the respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University there can be accessed the e-databases such as Web of Science, Science Direct, EBSCO etc who were not prefer from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. It followed 116 (28.64%) and 116 (38.53%) of the respondents were preferred, 83 (20.49%) and 43 (14.28%) of the respondents said no comment. It is found to be 35 (8.64%) and 4 (6.97%) of the respondents replied that highly preferred the e-database for their research references in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

It is clearly observed that CD/DVD-ROM titles were used by the respondents in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University. Majority of the 128 (31.60%) and 91 (30.23%) of the respondents were not preferred, 91 (22.46%) and 86 (28.57%) of the respondents were preferred. 73 (18.02%) and 45 (14.95%) of the respondents were less preferred. It is understood that 66 (16.29%) and 53 (17.60%) of the respondents were highly prefer the CD/DVD-ROM to search the research titles which can be checked to avoid the research duplication among the respondents from Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

It could be observed that majority of the 215 (53.08%) and 150 (49.83%) of the respondents were not preferred the e-content papers which do not have any idea on utilization and important on it. It followed 113 (27.90%) and 91 (30.23%) of the respondents stated which was preferred to use research work.

It is found to be 45 (11.11%) and 22 (7.30%) of the respondents were highly preferred the e-contents papers, It is also observed 30 (7.40%) and 34 (11.29%) of respondents have less preferred the e-content pages towards betterment of research Calibri among the respondents in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

It is deals with UGC-INFONET provide enormous electronic resources to the user community in Indian University. It is found that majority of the respondents 140 (34.56%) and 94 (31.22%) of the respondents were highly preferred. It followed, 86 (21.23%) and 53 (17.60%) were prefer, 77 (19.01%) and 46 (15.28%) were said no comment, 36 (8.88%) and 43 (14.28%) of the respondents were less preferred the UGC-INFONET Consortium electronic resources in Bharathidasan University and Periyar University.

CONCLUSION

That paper discussed that impact, significant and advantages of electronic resources were accessed among the research scholars in Bharathidasan and Periyar University. This study was based on comparatively was undertaken by the researcher. It study attempt to reveal the facts on Barriers and limitations while problems faced by the research scholars in both universities. The questionnaire method is used to solicit the opinions of different user groups. The Paper also examines the main purpose of the users to visit the library; their awareness about IT based services, identifies the most impressive services, and detects the problems encountered by the users and also to find out the satisfaction of the users about the various types of services provided by the central library. Finally highlights the suggestions given by the users for improvement and better utilization of the library services.

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