

Dr. Raman Chawla
Professor, Rajiv Academy for Technology and
Management, Mathura.

Priya Madaan
Librarian, Rajiv International Mathura.

E-Resources usage by the Faculty Members, Research Scholars and P.G Students in Central Library at Delhi University: An Empirical Study

INTRODUCTION

Information Technology has thrown a new challenge to the libraries. The technology has shown a great impact on the services of the libraries. The access to information through internet has changed the role of libraries. The most rapidly changing aspect of present library environment is the use of electronic resources. In a relatively short period of time electronic resources have expanded from a few dozen computerized bibliography databases to uncountable number of e-resources available in the form of e-journals, e-books, online databases etc. Electronic resources are invaluable research tools which complement print-based resources in any library. It provides access to information irrespective of geographical location. In addition these are convenient to use since the users are able to access without any restriction of place and time. Libraries now have both printed document as well as electronic information resources in their collection. The electronic documents can be stored, accessed, and delivered as and when required, therefore the services of the libraries are not confined within the four walls but are integrated into local, regional national, and international networks. The advantages of electronic resources many libraries more particularly academic libraries are now acquiring electronic resources to serve their users in a better way. Academic libraries too are now becoming hybrid libraries.

What are E-resources?

E-resources can be simply defined as resources which are available to the users in electronic format and whose contents can be read using computer programmes like Word processing,

Database, graphic and Audio-Visuals etc. the search engine on internet use HTML and web crawlers to find out information from the Net.

PROFILE OF THE DELHI LIBRARY UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

The University of Delhi is the premier university of the country and is known for its high standards in teaching and research and attracts eminent scholars to its faculty. It was established in 1922 as a unitary, teaching and residential university by an Act of the then Central Legislative Assembly. The President of India is the Visitor, the Vice President is the Chancellor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is the Pro-Chancellor of the University Delhi University Library System (DULS) comprises of 34 libraries in its fold. These libraries, spread through out the university campus, meet the information requirements of various academic communities. Presently DULS hold 14.5. lakh documents, 1477 current periodicals 5 lakh bound volume of periodicals, 3000 CD ROMS, 670 valuable manuscripts, 20,000 M.Phil. and Ph.D.

dissertations and thesis. The traditional library services are provided to large user communities which consist of 5,700 P.G Students, 1,100 faculty members, 4,100 researchers in different subject. However, access to electronic resources is provided to larger user communities, which also encompasses the colleges in addition to the university campus. In totally access to electronic resources is provided to 2, 25,000 students, 7,000 faculty members, and 4,100 researchers. In terms of e-resource subscription DULS is at par with any international university of repute. It subscribes to 30 high value databases covering all the subjects taught through out the university. In addition to this 24 databases are accessible through UGC-Infonet Digital Library consortium. Important open access e-resources are regularly culled out and listed on the DULS website for access. A complete list of e-resources along with URL address is available at <http://crl.du.ac.in>. Some important following e-resources are provided to the central library by University Grant Commission through UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium:

Table-1: Some important E-resources

S No.	Full text databases	Links
1.	American Chemical Society	http://pubs.acs.org/
2.	American Geophysical Union Journal	http://www.agu.org/
3.	American Institute of Physics	http://journals.aip.org/
4.	American Physical Society	http://publish.aps.org/browse.html
5.	American Psychopathological Society	http://www.apsnet.org/
6.	American Scientific Publisher	http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/aspjsessionid=340v2kbuece4d.alice
7.	American Society for Microbiology	http://www.asm.org/
8.	American Statistical Association	http://pubs.amstat.org
9.	Annual Reviews	http://arjournals.annualreviews.org/
10.	Anthrosource(Accessible through Wiley-Blackwell)	http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/browse/?type=&subject=AN00
11.	Botanical Society of America	http://www.amjbot.org/
12.	British Parliamentary Papers (HCPP)	http://parlipapers.chadwyck.co.uk/
13.	Business Source Premier	http://search.ebscohost.com/
14.	Cambridge University Press	http://journals.cambridge.org/
15.	Canadian Mathematical Society	http://cms.math.ca/cjm/
16.	Cell Press	www.sciencedirect.com
17.	China Core Newspapers	http://www.global.cnki.net/grid20/index.htm
18.	Capitalism, Nature, Socialism	www.informaworld.com
19.	Company of Biologists	http://jcs.biologists.org/
20.	Crop Science Society of America	http://crop.scijournal.org/
21.	Early English Books Online	http://eebo.chadwyck.com/
22.	Ecological Society of America	http://www.esajournals.org/loi/ebul
23.	Economic & Political Weekly	http://www.epw.in/
24.	E-jurix	http://www.ejurix.com/portalpage.aspx
25.	Elsevier Science (Cell Press)	http://www.sciencedirect.com/
26.	Emerald Management Xtra	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/
27.	Environment and History	http://www.ericade.non.co.uk/EH.html
28.	Genetics Society of America	http://www.genetics.org/
29.	Geological Society of London	http://jgs.geoscienceworld.org/

Review of the related Literature

The survey regarding use of electronic resources has been carried out in many studies. The e-mail, web browsing, and word processing are still the main activities. Information searching is about 15 per cent only of all the usage of electronic resources. Students feel more at ease using online (web- based) resources than CD-ROM databases.

- According to Cramford and Daye, students find CD-ROMs less user friendly with a less intuitive interface; only 18 per cent used CD ROMs and 13 per cent used online databases. Since the libraries have started subscribing to e-journals there is an increase in the use of e-journals and decrease in the use of print journals by faculty and graduate students.
- A major survey of literature was carried out by Tenopir (2003). He analyzed the results of over 200 studies of the use of electronic resources in libraries published between 1995 and 2003. Major finding of these studies indicate that electronic resources have been rapidly adopted in academic areas but the behavior of users varies according to their discipline.
- Key study in this field is by Bar-Ilan and Fink (2005). Some of the findings of their study are that the usage of electronic journals increases with time and the variables such as age and/or academic position is inversely related to the use of electronic format and journals. There is a decrease in the use of printed journals as users prefer to use the electronic format more. As the time passes many users access the electronic format more frequently.
- Razaand, M-Masoom and Upadhyay carried out a survey at Aligarh Muslim University to study the usage of e-journals by researchers. They found that many research scholars are consulting e-journals from their departmental labs and computer centres use e-journals not only for research purposes but also to update their own knowledge.
- To know the awareness and usage of e-journals among the students and faculty a survey was conducted by Verma, Rama and Baljinder8 in the year 2005-06 in four prestigious institutes of Engineering and

Technology of India. Questionnaire method was used to study the usage and awareness. The result demonstrates that an academic library can become user centered in the electronic environment. The information provided on consortia will expand access to electronic databases. It was found that users are accepting electronic information resources. The problems faced by them are lack of training and slow downloading.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In the present era of information explosion-more and more publications are becoming Web-concerned. Most of the science and technology libraries have changed the contemporary outlook towards functions and services. The environment is rapidly changing to an electronic one. The investigators decided to conduct this study for measuring the usage of E-resources by Faculty members, Researchers and Post-Graduate Students, at central Library of Delhi University.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The basic objectives of the paper are:

- To find out different kind of e-resources used by the users
- To identify the purpose of using e-resources by users
- To find out the frequency of the users to visit the library for using e-resources
- To know the different type of e-resources commonly used by the users
- To identify the satisfaction with e-resources
- To analyze the methods used by users in accessing e-resources
- To find out the preference of users in using various categories of e-resources
- To identify the problems faced by users in using the e-resources

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this study is to investigate the views of the users towards e-resources provided by the library. In order to make an intensive study the scope of the topic has been limited to only Faculty members, Research scholars and Post graduate students at central library of Delhi University.

METHODOLOGY

There are several research techniques and tools available for user studies to collect the data within the scope of the study such as questionnaire Methods, Personal Interview, Telephone Interview, Pilot Survey, Diary Method and Observation by self etc. For this study the investigator will use Questionnaire method only. Structured questionnaires were distributed among the Faculty members, Research scholars and P. G students of Delhi University.

DATA ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

The problem for the present study is ***“E-resources usage by the Faculty members, Research scholars and P.G students in Central Library at Delhi University: An Empirical Study”*** The collected data through questionnaire was

organized tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical methods. It was deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected through questionnaire distributed 200 to faculties, 60 to research scholars and 440 to P.G students from central library at Delhi University. Out of which only 170 filled questionnaires were received back from faculty members, 55 filled questionnaires were received back from research scholars and 355 filled questionnaires were received back from P.G students. The investigator selected 580 filled questionnaires for the analysis and interpretation of data. To make Data analysis statically sounds, necessary statistical techniques such as percentage, mean deviation and standard deviation are used. The mean and standard deviation is calculated to ascertain the level of variations amongst the variables.

Table 2: Respondents from E-resources users

Category	No. of Questionnaire distributed		No. of completed Questionnaire received		Individual category wise percentage
	Q.D	%	Q.R	%	%
Faculty members	148	(21.14)	129	(22.91)	87.16
Research scholars	79	(11.28)	63	(11.19)	79.74
P.G students	473	(67.57)	371	(65.89)	78.43
Total	700	(100)	563	(100)	80.42

As Indicated in Table no. 2 that 87% faculty members, 79% research scholars and 78% P.G students give the positive response.

Table 3: Frequency of visit the library

Respondents	Daily	2-3 times in a week	Twice in a week	Once in a week	Total respondents
Faculty members	53 (41.08)	37 (28.68)	29 (22.48)	10 (7.75)	129 (100)
Research scholars	21 (33.33)	23 (36.50)	16 (25.39)	3 (4.76)	63 (100)
P. G students	194 (52.29)	34 (9.16)	87 (23.45)	56 (15.09)	371 (100)
Total no. of respondents	268 (47.60)	94 (16.69)	132 (23.44)	69 (12.25)	563 (100)

As Indicated in Table no. 3 that mostly faculty members visit library Daily i.e. 53(41.08%), followed by 37 (28.68%) 2-3 times in a week, 29(22.48%) twice in a week, 10(7.75%) once in a week. Amongst Research scholar maximum respondents visit library 2-3 times in a week 23(36.50%), followed by 21(33.33%) daily in a week, 16(25.39%) twice in a week and only 3

(4.76%) once in a week. Similarly amongst P.G students maximum respondents visit library Daily i.e. 194(52.29%), followed by 87(23.45%) twice in a week, 56(15.09%) once in a week and only 34(9.16%) 2-3 times in a week. However, irrespective of categories, maximum respondents 268(47.60%) visit library almost daily in a week.

Table 4: Knowledge on Computer

Respondents	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Total respondents
Faculty members	79 (61.24)	37 (28.68)	8 (6.20)	5 (3.87)	129 (100)
Research scholars	30 (47.61)	17 (26.98)	12 (19.04)	4 (6.34)	63 (100)
P. G students	225 (60.64)	116 (31.26)	21 (5.66)	9 (2.42)	371 (100)
Total no. of respondents	334 (59.32)	170 (30.19)	41 (7.28)	18 (3.19)	563 (100)

As Indicated in Table no. 4 that 334(59.32%) maximum respondents out of 563 in all categories have excellent knowledge on Computer, followed by 170(30.19%) out of 563 have good knowledge, 41(7.28%) out of 563 have Average knowledge and only 18(3.19%) out of 563 respondents have poor knowledge on computer.

Table 5: Purpose of using E-resources

Purpose	Faculty members		Research scholars		P. G students	
	R	D	R	D	R	D
For study	63 (48.83)	-4.33	27 (42.85)	-3.83	215 (57.95)	94
For research work	89 (68.99)	21.67	48 (76.19)	17.17	185 (49.86)	64
For seminars	78 (60.48)	10.67	42 (66.7)	11.17	78 (21.02)	-43
For publication	84 (65.11)	16.67	38 (60.31)	7.17	82 (21.10)	-39
Self Improvement	54 (41.86)	-13.33	17 (26.98)	-13.83	97 (26.14)	-24
Any other works	36 (27.96)	-31.33	13 (20.63)	-17.83	69 (18.59)	-52

Note: R- Response, D- Deviation, X- mean, δ Standard deviation

For Faculty	For Research scholar	For P.G students
X1=67.33	X2=30.83	X3=121.00
δ =18.43	δ =12.88	δ =57.12

As Indicated in Table no. 5 that 89(68.99%) faculty members of Delhi university use e-resources for Research work, followed by 84 (65.11%) use for Publication, 78 (60.46%) use for seminars, 54 (41.86%) use for self improvement and only 36 (27.96%) faculty members use e-resources for any other work. But as per the responses of Research scholars it is seen that the basic purpose of e-resources use is for Research work 48 (76.19%), followed by for seminars 42 (66.7%), for Publication 38 (60.31%), for Study 27 (42.85%), for self improvement 17 (26.98%) and for other purposes 13 (20.63%). Similarly the 185 (49.86%) P.G students use of E-resources for the Research work, followed by 215 (57.95%) for Study, 97 (26.14%) for Self improvement, 82 (21.10%) for Publication, 78 (21.02) for Seminars and only 69 (18.59%) P.G students use E-resources for any other work.

Table 6: Purpose of visiting the library

Purpose	Faculty members		Research scholars		P. G students	
	R	D	R	D	R	D
Issue/Return	115 (89.14)	34.25	32 (50.79)	-6	298 (80.32)	101.75
Reading	89 (68.99)	68.99	49 (77.8)	11	212 (57.14)	15.75
Access to e resources	94 (72.86)	72.86	56 (88.9)	18	195 (52.56)	-1.25
Other	25 (19.37)	19.37	15 (23.90)	-23	80 (21.56)	-116.25

Note: R- Response, D- Deviation, X- mean, δ Standard deviation

For Faculty	For Research scholar	For P.G students
X1=80.75	X2=38.00	X3=196.25
δ =33.63	δ =15.89	δ =77.64

As Indicated in Table no. 6 that 115 (89.14%) faculty members visit the library for the purpose of issue return, followed by 94 (72.86%) for assess to e-resources, 89 (68.91%) for the reading and only 25 (19.37%) faculty members visit the library for any other work. Among the research scholar as high 56 (88.9%) responses indicates that the main purpose of library visit is to access e-resources, followed by other responses such as 49 (77.8%) for reading, 32 (50.79%) for issue/return and 15 (23.9%) for other purpose. Similarly, P.G students 298 (80.32%) indicates that their main purpose is to issue/return, followed by other purpose such as reading 212 (57.14%), access e-resources 195 (52.56%) and other purpose 80 (21.56%).

Table 7: Preference of using resources

Respondents	Print	E-resources	Both (Print & E-resources)	CD-Rom Databases	Total respondents
Faculty members	37 (28.68)	42 (32.55)	32 (24.80)	18 (13.95)	129 (100)
Research scholars	17 (26.98)	21 (33.4)	18 (28.57)	7 (11.2)	63 (100)
P. G students	95 (25.60)	144 (38.81)	124 (33.42)	8 (2.15)	371 (100)
Total no. of respondents	154 (27.35)	202 (35.87)	174 (30.90)	33 (5.86)	563 (100)

As Indicated in Table no. 7 that according to the response of the respondents mostly faculty members preference E-resources for their work i.e. 42 (32.55%), followed by 37 (28.68%) for print, 32 (24.80%) for both print and E-resources and only 8 (13.29%) preference CD-Rom databases where as among research scholars preference E-resources for their work i.e. 21 (33.4%), followed by 18 (28.57%) for both print and E-resources, 17 (26.98%) for print resources and only 7 (11.2%) research scholars preference CD-Rom databases. Similarly among P.G students preference E-resources for their work i.e. 144 (38.81%), followed by 124 (33.42%) for both print and E-resources, 95 (25.60%) for print resources and only 8(2.15%) P.G student's preference CD-Rom Databases.

Table 8: Methods of searching E-resources

Methods	Faculty members		Research scholars		P. G students	
	R	D	R	D	R	D
Search engine	87 (67.44)	27.84	34 (53.96)	15.67	205 (55.25)	97.3
Boolean operators	42 (32.55)	-17.16	10 (15.87)	-8.33	64 (17.25)	-43.7
Web sites	76 (58.91)	16.84	27 (42.85)	8.67	128 (34.50)	20.3
Library portals	92 (71.31)	32.84	18 (28.57)	-0.33	106 (28.57)	-1.7
Key words	36 (27.90)	-23.16	6 (9.52)	-12.33	57 (15.36)	-50.7
Any other source	22 (17.05)	-37.16	15 (23.80)	-3.33	86 (23.18)	-21.7

Note: R- Response, D- Deviation, X- mean, δ Standard deviation

For Faculty For Research scholar For P.G students
X1=59.16 X2=18.33 X3=107.7
 δ =26.92 δ =9.60 δ =49.72

As Indicated in Table no. 8 that according to the response of the respondents mostly 87 (67.44%) faculty members uses search engine method of searching e-resources, followed by for library portals 92 (71.31%), for web sites 76 (58.91%), for Boolean operators 42 (32.55%), for key words 36 (27.90%) and 22 (17.05%) for any other source. The same is in case of research scholars 34 (53.96%) uses search engine method of searching e-resources, followed by for web sites 27 (42.85%), for library portals 18 (28.57%), for Boolean operators 10 (15.87%), for any other source 15 (23.80%) and 6 (9.52%) for uses key words. Similarly in case of P.G students 205(55.25%) use search engine method of searching e-resources, followed by for web sites 128 (34.50%), for library portals 106 (28.57%), for any other source 86 (23.18%) and only 57 (15.36%) uses key words.

Table 9: Preferred format used

Format	Faculty members		Research scholars		P. G students	
	R	D	R	D	R	D
M S word	49 (37.98)	-3	28 (44.5)	2.28	117 (31.53)	-31
PDF	76 (58.91)	24	42 (66.7)	16.28	213 (57.41)	-65
HTML	62 (48.06)	10	19 (30.15)	-6.72	198 (53.36)	50
Any other	21 (21.70)	-31	14 (22.3)	-11.72	64 (17.25)	-84

Note: R- Response, D- Deviation, X- mean, δ Standard deviation

For Faculty For Research scholar For P.G students
X1=52 X2=25.72 X3=148.00
 δ =20.28 δ =10.63 δ =60.70

As indicated in Table no. 9 that 76 (58.91%) faculty members preferred PDF format, followed by 62(48.06%) for preferred HTML, 49 (37.98%) for MS word and only 21 (21.70%) faculty members preferred any other format. Similarly 42 (66.7%) research scholar preferred PDF format, followed by 28 (44.5%) for preferred MS word, 19 (30.15%) preferred HTML and only 14 (22.3%) research scholars preferred any other format. But 213 (57.41%) P G students preferred PDF format, followed by 198 (53.36%) preferred HTML, 117 (31.53%) preferred MS word and only 64 (11.25%) PG students preferred any other format.

Table 10: Frequency of E-resources used

Respondents	Daily	Once in a week	Once in a month	When they feel	Total respondents
Faculty members	62 (48.06)	32 (24.9)	21 (16.27)	14 (10.85)	129 (100)
Research scholars	32 (50.79)	17 (26.98)	11 (17.46)	3 (4.76)	63 (100)
P. G students	185 (49.86)	123 (33.15)	51 (13.74)	12 (3.23)	371 (100)
Total no. of respondents	279 (49.55)	172 (30.55)	83 (14.74)	29 (5.15)	563 (100)

As Indicated in Table no. 10 that maximum number of respondents used E-resources mostly Daily 279(49.55%), followed by once in a week 172(30.55%), once in a month 83(14.74%) and when they feel 29(5.15%)

Table 11: Sources of E-resources used

Source	Faculty members		Research scholars		P. G students	
	R	D	R	D	R	D
UGC Infonet	103 (79.84%)	17.75	52 (82.53)	11.25	182 (49.05)	55
Internet resource	98 (75.96)	12.75	48 (76.19)	7.25	164 (44.20)	37
OA resources	84 (65.11)	-1.25	39 (61.90)	-1.75	98 (26.41)	-29
CD/DVD	56 (43.41)	-29.25	24 (38.09)	-16.75	64 (17.25)	63

Note: R- Response, D- Deviation, X- mean, δ Standard deviation

For Faculty

For Research scholar

For P.G students

X1=85.25

X2=40.75

X3=127.00

δ =18.26

δ =10.75

δ =47.96

As Indicated in Table no. 11 that the main source of E-resource used by the faculty members are UGC Infonet consortium i.e. 103 (79.84%), followed by 98 (75.96%) internet resources, 84 (65.11%) OA resources and only 56 (43.41%) uses CD/DVD resources. Similarly in the case of research scholars mostly 52 (82.53%) used UGC infonet, followed by 48 (76.19%) Internet resources, 39 (61.90) OA resources and only 24 (38.09%) uses CD/DVD resources. But in the case of PG students 182 (49.05%) uses UGC Infonet, followed by 164 (44.20%) Internet resources, 39 (61.90%) OA resources and only 64 (17.25%) used CD/DVD for E-resources.

Table 12: Problem with Access of E-resources

Type of Problem	Faculty members		Research scholars		P. G students	
	R	D	R	D	R	D
Slow Internet connection	94 (72.86)	39.5	52 (82.53)	20.17	123 (33.15)	22.84
Lack of Training	36 (27.90)	-18.5	20 (31.74)	-11.83	108 (29.11)	7.84
Power Failure	52 (40.31)	-2.5	43 (68.25)	11.17	98 (26.41)	-2.16
Low Configuration	43 (33.4)	-11.5	16 (25.39)	-15.83	63 (16.98)	-37.16
Facilities of library	39 (30.23)	-15.5	28 (44.5)	-3.83	94 (25.33)	-6.16
Poor personal assistance	63 (48.83)	8.5	32 (50.79)	0.17	115 (30.99)	14.84

As indicated in Table no. 12 that 94 (72.86%) faculty members facing slow internet connection problem, followed by 63 (48.83%) facing poor personal assistance, 52 (40.31%) facing power failure, 43 (33.4%) facing low configuration, 39 (30.23%) facing library facilities problem and 36 (27.90%) facing lack of training problem. Similarly 52 (82.53%) research scholars facing slow internet connection problem, followed by 43 (68.25%) facing power failure problem, 32 (50.79%) facing poor personal assistance, 28 (44.5%) facing library facilities problem, 20 (31.74%) facing lack of training problem and 16 (25.39%) facing low configuration problem. But in the case of PG students 123 (33.15%) facing slow Internet connection problem, followed by 115 (30.99%) facing poor personal assistance, 108 (29.11%) facing lack of training problem, 98 (26.41%) facing power failure problem 16 (25.39%), 94.25.33%) facing library facilities problem and 63 (16.98%) facing low configuration problem.

Table 13: Satisfaction level of access to e-resources

Respondents	Fully satisfied	Partially satisfied	Unsatisfied	Highly Unsatisfied	Total respondents
Faculty members	36 (27.90)	72 (55.81)	15 (11.62)	6 (0.004)	129 (100)
Research scholars	17 (26.98)	32 (50.79)	12 (19.04)	2 (3.17)	63 (100)
P. G students	83 (22.37)	198 (53.36)	58 (15.63)	32 (8.62)	371 (100)
Total no. of respondents	136 (24.15)	302 (53.64)	85 (0.15)	40 (0.07)	563 (100)

As indicated in Table no. 13 that maximum respondents are satisfied on the access of e-resources in library i.e. 302 (53.64%). It is followed by other respondents are fully satisfied 136 (24.15%), Unsatisfied 85 (0.15%) and highly unsatisfied of access to e-resources are only 40 (0.07%)

FINDINGS

The following are the major findings that are generated from this study:

- Most of the faculty members, research scholars and P.G students give the positive response, as depicted in Table-2
- Most of the faculty members, research scholars and P.G students visit the library Daily and a very small no of faculty members, research scholars and P.G students visit the library once in a week, as depicted in Table -3
- Most of the faculty members, research scholars and P.G students have excellent knowledge on computer which is a healthy sign towards use of e-resources, as depicted in Table-4
- Maximum faculty members and research scholars use e-resources for their research work where as the P.G students use it primarily for their study, as depicted in Table-5.
- The prime purpose of faculty members are to issue/return, similarly the prime purpose of P.G students are to issue/return ,But the prime purpose of research scholars are to access to e-resources, as depicted in Table-6
- More than 36% faculty members, research scholars and P.G students preference of e-resources and a very small no of faculty members, research scholars and P.G preference of CD Rom databases, as depicted in Table -7
- The way to search e-resources of faculty members is through library portals, But the way to search e-resources of research scholars and P.G students are through search engines, as depicted in Table-8
- Maximum no. of faculty members, research scholars and P.G students preferred PDF format and a very small no of faculty members, research scholars and P.G students preferred any other source, as depicted in Table-9

- Most of the faculty members, research scholars and P.G students use e-resources Daily and a very small no of faculty members, research scholars and P.G students use e-resources when they feel, as depicted in Table -10
- Maximum no. of faculty members, research scholars and P.G students are getting e-resources through the UGC-Info net consortium and a very small no of faculty members, research scholars and P.G students are getting e-resources through open access resources, as depicted in Table-11
- Maximum no. of faculty members and research scholars facing slow Internet connection problem and a very small no of faculty members and research scholars facing low configuration, as depicted in Table-12
- Most of the faculty members, research scholars and P.G students are satisfied on the use and usage of e-resources of Delhi university library, as depicted in Table-12

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions are put forwarded for the effective use of e-resources:

- Training is required by the users for better assessment of e-resources.
- Bandwidths should be increased in order to provide faster access that will save much of the user's time and be a source of motivation to use the e-resources.
- Increase availability of computers may increase the use of e-resources.
- Need of more trained and skilled staff, which can help the users in areas like accessing, downloading and printing facilities.
- User orientation programme need to be organized by the library to make users aware of the new methods/techniques to access e-resources.
- Some web based services such as document delivery services through e-mail, blogging, creation of user forum can be started in the library to attract users towards the modern tool of communication and there by they will be more attracted towards the use of e-resources.

- The infrastructural facilities of library need to be developed for the better use of e-resources.

CONCLUSION

Information and Communication technology has affected almost every sector of our life; bringing a change in the case of people's think, interaction etc. this revolutionary change is also true in the case of library and information centers. Library and information centers can hardly function today without computer and information technologies. Moving from print era to electronic era of digital divide, no library can spare itself from accepting the challenges of the modern times, and transform itself to adopt the modern needs of the society. The successful operation of any library depends to a large extent on the choice of library collections. The choice of collection should meet the need and requirements of the end users. Consequently, librarians must be aware of how the faculty members seek information. It is also observed that user's are not satisfied in display board service; inter library loan service and reference services. The professionals are great help for faculty members in searching their relevant information. Maximum number of faculties used electronic resources for course work and to get latest information resources. According to Satpathy and Rout "The roll of libraries in the age of e-resources will increase tremendously, particularly in providing training and guidance to use authentic and relevant information. The libraries will develop necessary tools to provide such services to their users satisfactory." Still, a lot of steps are to taken by the Delhi university library such as subscription to more number of e-resources as per user's need, Wi-Fi university campus for the maximum use of these resources, making users educate for effective use of e-resources etc for the larger interest of the users community in particular and development of educational system in generals. It is clear that younger has accepted the digital library and use of e-resources.

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