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Use Of E-Resources by the Research Scholars in Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

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ABSTRACT

The importance and significance of E- resource is incising since its inception. The importance of E- resource is increasing day by day with the help of advance in information technology and intent. E- Resources provided equal access to all students is it in campus or outside. Library is no more limited to paper product it add E- form to all its existing and new resources. This study aims to find out the use of E- resources by Research scholar in TISS Mumbai. A questioner having 25 questions has been used for data collection. Total 150 respondent from M.phil and PhD respondent to it. The statistical package for Social science (SPSS) used for data analyses in percentage. The study find out the majority of student are solely depend upon the E- resources for producing quality research work. Role of E- resource in bringing quality research work no one can ignore. One of the biggest limitation of study is it is limited to a small target group of single institution.

Key words: E-resources, ICT, Internet Era, Research Scholars, Online services, User Studies, Electronic Media, UGC-Infonet.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the span of evolution in the human civilization, People are become more oriented towards the perseveration and restoration of everything related to their daily life be it food or knowledge. For easy access to knowledge and information from the ancient time the concept of Library has been developing. Library is built having an objective of providing a link between past and present share the future of human society by preserving human culture by overcoming the issue of time and space. With the boom in the field of information and technology Library is no more fixed into a fixed area we can access to information repository from anywhere digitally. Digitalization of library is help to serve the aim of library that is giving optimum service to the end user time span.

Though Each and every organization, be educational institution or any professional organization like MNC has join the process of digitalization of information they have due to its various utility and easy access built. Following are few advantages of E- resources. Less time consuming E- resource makes easy to find the needed document from thousands of books , magazines, Research article and news paper within a few second .it has the capacity to store a huge amount of all type of data be it text, audio or video in a small place. E- Resource is also answer to the environmental crises it is eco friendly It is the authentic source for academicians to find out reference material, avoiding duplication of work. It is safe, secure and cheap source both for acquire and distribution It can be available 24*7 for the user benefit. The most vital reason behind the booming of digitalization and development of e resource in library is easy accessibility and aggravate free way of using it.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Use of information stored in library is easily available for its target group due to its digitalization. There are huge literature on the creation use and demand for digitalization of library. Many scholars are talked about the user satisfaction on dependence on E-resources. Now the libraries are getting completely metamorphosed into information access center holding information resources in Traditional and electronic forms. E-Resources have firmly established themselves as essential resources for libraries and their current context due to its great impending for learner support. In the year 2004 Lee and Boyle d conceptualize E-resources. “ any cohesive publication in digital form that is being marketed or , any electronic product that delivers a collection of data be it text , numerical, graphical or time based as a commercially available resources and includes FULL TEXT, Databases, Electronic Journals , image collection , Multi-media products”.

According to (Thanuskodi 2012) ,E- resource include documents and books in electronic format and which can accessible by using internet , E- resource has various forms like E-news, E-journal, E-mail even online chat and data delivery are comes under E- resources E- resource available in different from in the cloud but few are user friendly/ preferred by user few of them are E- Journals, Report, Full text article , report, (Dhanavandan, Mohammed mail,(S and Nagarajan, 2012). Due to easy access and utilization efficiency the use of electronic information sources is incised Thapar University shows that maximum number of users accessing e-resources for their purpose. Khan on his paper study on use of e-journals by Research Scholars at Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University (2008) concludes there is awareness among the majority of scholar about the availability of different E- journal and use it for their research work. According to Kaur, (2006) internet is influencing a lot for scholarly communication. It is the one of the most important medium for communication, Chopra in (2008) also sport this Tough few scholars are satisfy with the benefit of E- resources few scholars are demand more e- journals and few are satisfy with existing UGC-info net consortium. Orientation on e- resource is need for both user and service and R Mukerjee and Kumar (2010) Among all form of e- resources most of the users are prefer E- journals for their use. It is famous for its accessibility at all place of university (Kumar, B.T. Sam path, 2008) In short for success and keeping intact the importance of E- resource the user or the service provider must have the good Internet speed 345 users use Internet for academic purpose. It is needed for catalogue, browsing and scholarly communication.

3. OBJECTIVES

The study was an attempt to find out the access use and user satisfaction on E-resources of TISS (Mumbai). The study was designed and conducted to achieve the following objectives:

- To find out the frequency and purpose of Research Scholars visiting the Library.
- To find out the frequency of access the e-resources and to know the availability of different type of electronic resources in TISS, Mumbai.
- To measure level of user satisfaction on existing information sources of TISS library
- Develop understanding on the purpose of student behind the use of E-resources
- Find out the problems faced by the research scholars which accessing and using electronic resources.
- For collecting suggestion for user friendly and usefulness of department of library resources.

4. METHODOLOGY

The methodology that would be used in this research would be quantitative in nature. Will use structured questioner and interviews for data collection we used quantitative method especially survey. SPSS will be use for data processing. Total 160 questionnaire where distributed among the research scholar where 150 researcher responded.

5. LIMITATION OF STUDY

Though Every University has the e-resources collection for its student but this study is confined to the use of e-resources by the research scholars TISS Mumbai only.

- This study is only limited to TISS Mumbai campus
- The study population did not able to maintain equal preposition between Hostellite and non Hostellite.
- Due to less time researcher have decided to distribute 160 questionnaires only.

6. DATA INTERPRETATION & ANALYSIS

The data collected through the questionnaires from the target group, M. Phil , PhD and integrate M.Phil and PHD Scholars from various department like School of development studies ,Advance center for women's studies, School of education, Jamestji Tata Center For Disaster management, School of Management and development Studies, School of Public Health, School of Health System and management, school of social science, Center for study of inclusive development social Justices, Media and cultural Studies and School of Social work, Center for study of inclusive development and social Justices of Tata Institute of Social Science . A total of one Hundred sixty questionnaires were personally, distributed to each respondent out of one hundred fifty responded to our questionnaires with a responded rate of 93.75%. The data was presented in graphic format for analysis and interpretation.

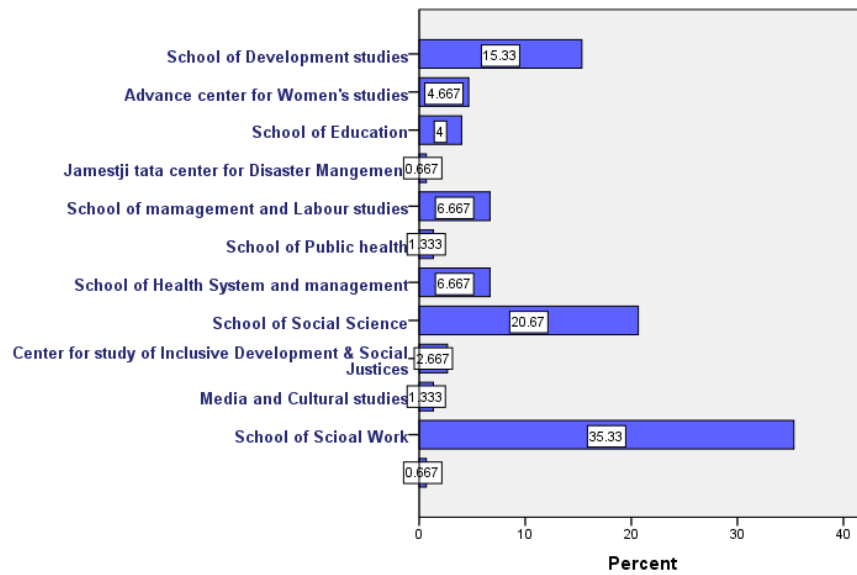
6.1 Characteristics of Study Target Group

Figure 1. Shows the School wise distribution of Respondents. It shows that School of Social work has respondent highest to our questionnaire with 35.33% and it is followed by School of

social science 20.67, School of development studies 15.33%, School of management and labour studies and School of Health system and management has both share 6.66% respondent, Advance center for Women’s studies 4.66%, School of education 4%, Center for study of inclusive development and Social Justices 2.66%, School of media and cultural studies and School of Public health share the equal representation of 1.33 followed by 0.66. Thus the study population is representative research student of all the department of The Tata institute of Social Science .

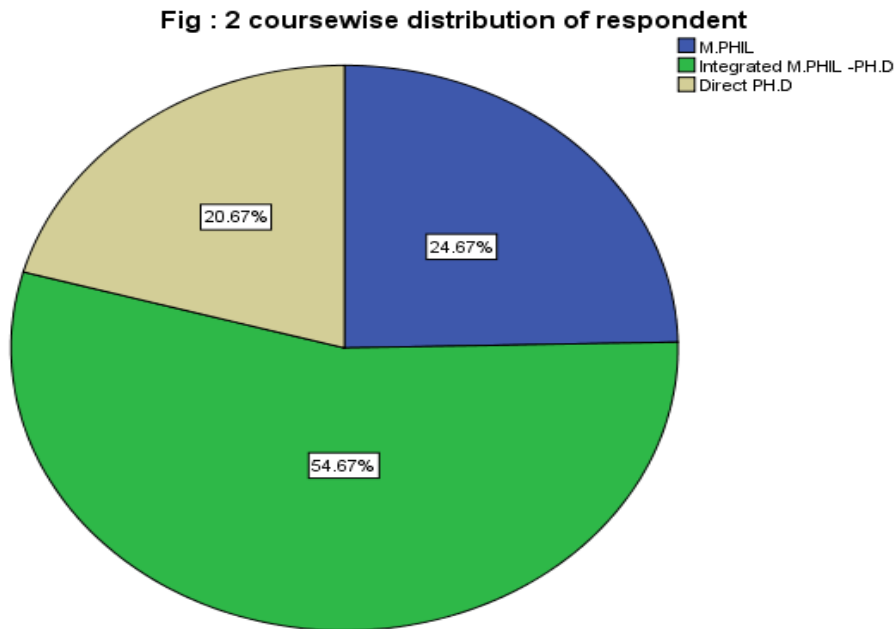
Fig : 1 School wise distribution of respondents

STUDY



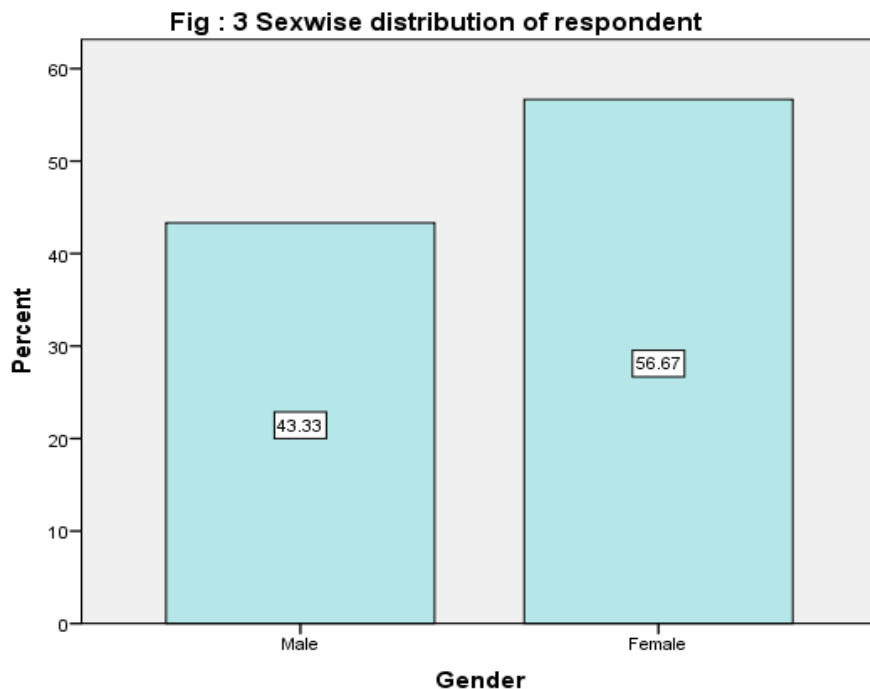
6.2 Population: Course Wise

Figure: 2 represent the course wise distribution. The majority of study population 54.67% consisted of integrated M.Phil and PhD, Followed by 24.67% respondent from M.Phil and 20.67% from Direct Ph.D. Thus the study population consists of more number Respondent from Integrated M.Phil and PhD and the rest are from M.Phil and Direct Ph.D



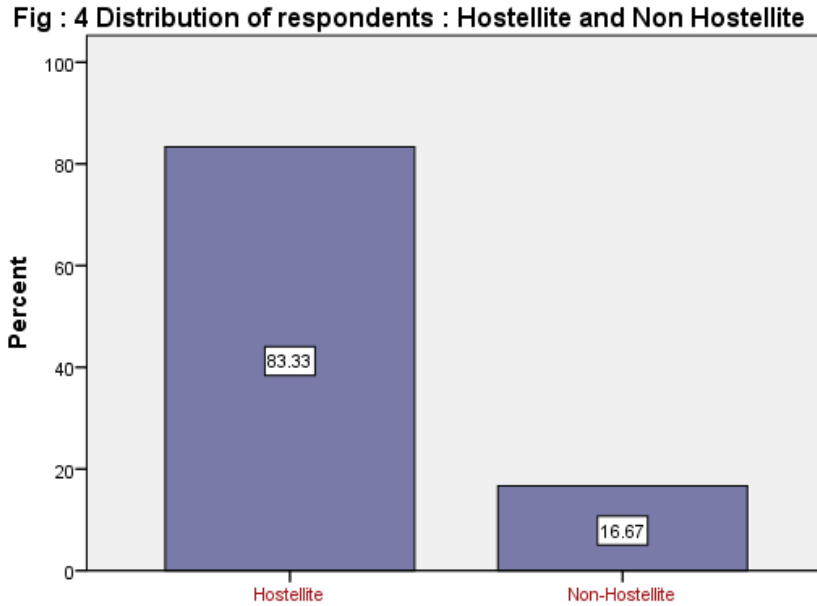
6.3 Study Population: Sex Wise

Figure- 3 shows the sex wise distribution of respondents. More than fifty percentage of respondent are female (56.67) and male respondent constitute 43.33%. Thus the study population is female dominant.



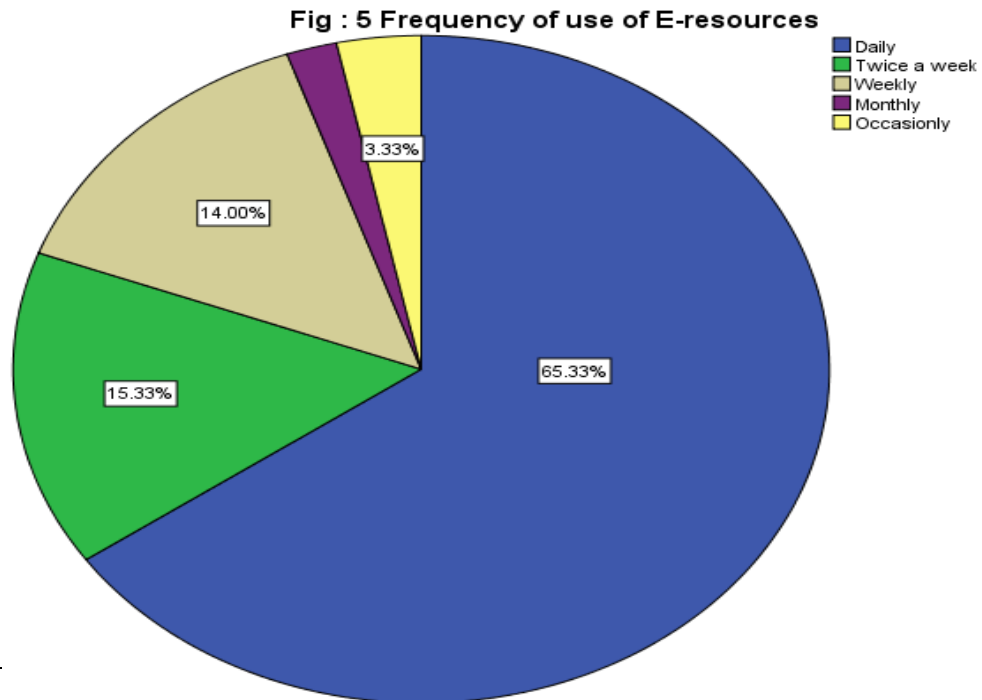
6.4 Study population: Hostellites AND NON Hostellites

Figure 4. This graph Shows the distribution of respondent on the basis of their staying i.e. hostellite or non Hostellite. This study is dominated by the hostellite respondent with share of 83.33% with compare to 16.67 non hostellite.



6.5 Frequency Use of E-Resources

Figure -5 , More than half of the(65.33%) respondent uses e- Resources on daily basis followed by twice in daily (15.33%). Weekly (14%)n occasionally 3.33%.



6.6 Use of Electronic Resources

Figure -6 shows the use of electronic resources by the research scholars. The entire one fifty respondent is use electronic resources for their research. Thus the use of electronic resources has 100% by the research scholar

Fig :7 Where do you learn methods of E-resources searching skills

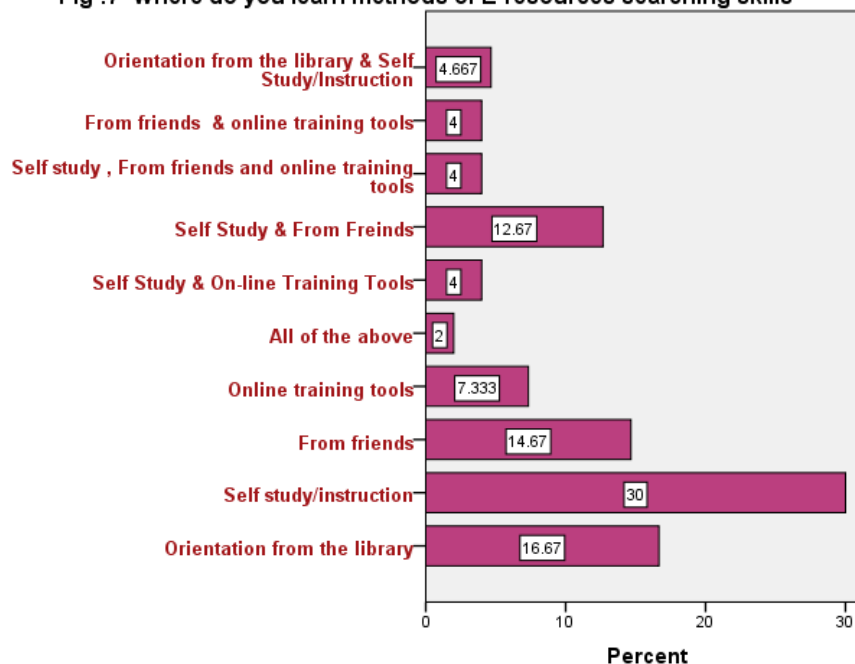


Fig : 6 Do you use electronic resources for research study

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	150	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.7 Source Of Learning for Developing E- Resources Searching Skills

Figure-7 shows the source of skill developing for searching E- Resources. Self study instruction(30%) is the major source of skill developing for searching E- Resources followed by orientation from library (16.67%), From friends(15.67%), (12.67%) from the mix of self study and friends, Online training tools (7.33%), orientation from the library and self study instruction (4.66), from friends and online training tolls, Self study from friends and online training tools, self study and online training tools , these three represents 4% each. Only 2% respondent considered all the option as a source of developing skill of searching E- Resources. Thus this finding represents the self study and interest of Respondent is the major source for developing searching of E- Resource skill.

6.8 Source Of Accessing E-Resources

Figure-8 Represent the various place of accessing E- Resources, Top three places of accessing E-resource are Hostel (22.0%), Library wifi-16.7% and 12% institution. Thus the majority of the respondent are access their required E- resources from Hostels

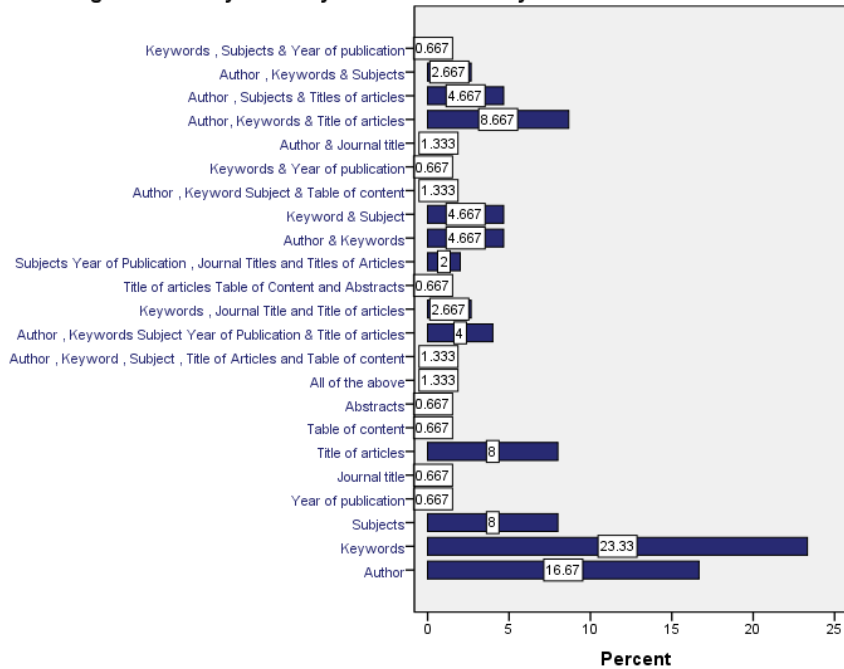
Table : 8 From where do you mostly access E-resources					
		Freque ncy	Percen t	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	At institute	18	12.0	12.0	12.0
	At library Wi-Fi	25	16.7	16.7	28.7
	At hostel	33	22.0	22.0	50.7
	PhD Cyber Library	8	5.3	5.3	56.0
	Ezproxy Remote Access	13	8.7	8.7	64.7
	All of the above	7	4.7	4.7	69.3
	At Library Wi-Fi , At hostel , PhD Cyber Library	5	3.3	3.3	72.7
	At Institute , PhD cyber library and Ezproxy Remote access	9	6.0	6.0	78.7
	PhD Cyber library and Through EzProxy Remote access	4	2.7	2.7	81.3
	At Institute & At Library Wi-Fi	5	3.3	3.3	84.7
	At Institute & PhD cyber Library	3	2.0	2.0	86.7
	At Library Wi-Fi & PhD Cyber Library	1	.7	.7	87.3
	At Library Wi-Fi & Through EzProxy Remote Access	4	2.7	2.7	90.0

At Library Wi-Fi ,At hostel & Ezproxy Remote Access	2	1.3	1.3	91.3
At Hostel & Through Ezproxy remote access	1	.7	.7	92.0
At Institute , At Library Wi-Fi , At hostel & PhD Cyber library	2	1.3	1.3	93.3
At Library Wi-Fi & At hostel	8	5.3	5.3	98.7
At institute & Hostel	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

6.9 Use of Keyword in Searching e- Resources

Table -9 shows the finding of uses of different Key words for accessing E- Resources. Use of key words (23%) dominate followed by name of author (16.7%). 8.7% respondent access E-resources by using combination of Author, Keywords and Title of articles, 8% respondent search by using subject apart from this all other methods are used less than 5%. Thus for accessing E-Resources respondent used Keywords most.

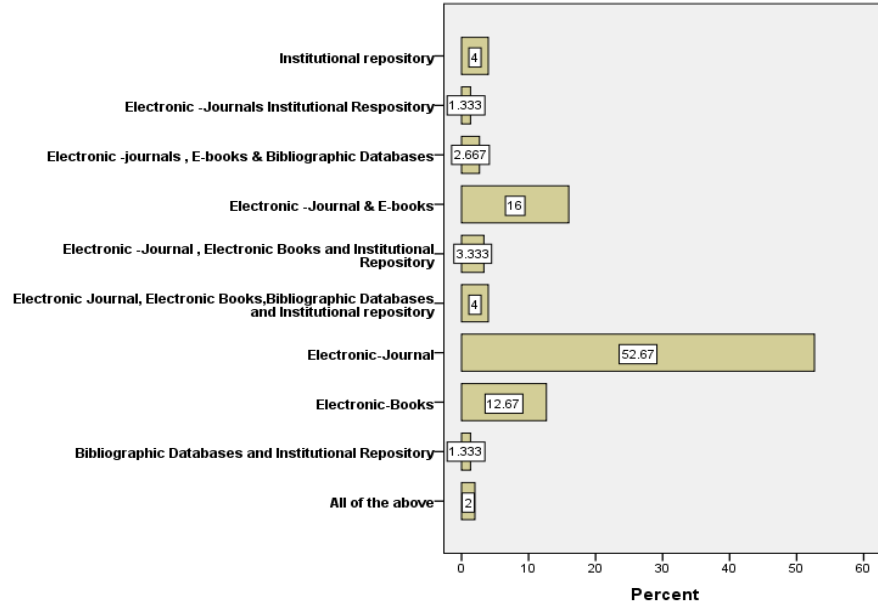
Fig : 9 Which keyword do you often to find out your desired e-resources



6.10 Form of E- Resources Used Most

Figure -10 show the different types of E – Resources and its use by research scholars, among the all ten available form of E resources 52.67% respondent uses electronic journals followed by 16 % respondent who were used both electronic journals and E- books, Electronic books is used by 12.67 respondent. Apart from these three forms of E- recourses rest seven individually used by less than 5%. Thus the Electronic journals are most used by the respondent for fulfill of their research need.

Fig : 10 What type of E-resources do you use the most



6.11 Preference For Different Type Of Study Material

Figure -11 represents the findings on the preference of respondent towards the use of electronic medium of study material, print study material or both. 74% of respondent prefer to use combination of electronic and print form of learning resources where as 15.33% prefer to use electronic learning resources and 10.675 for printing. Thus combination of both the form of learning resources is adopted by the respondent

Fig : 11 In what form you prefer learning resources

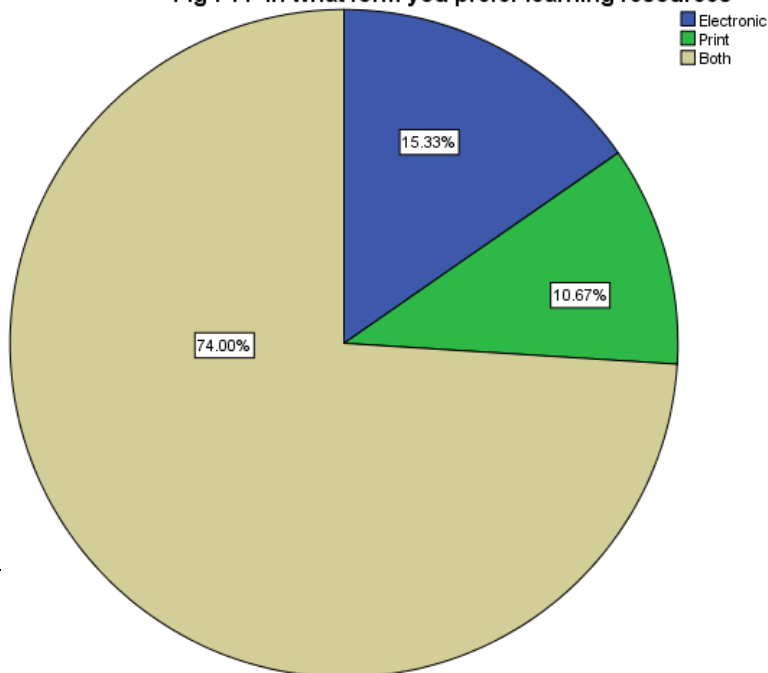
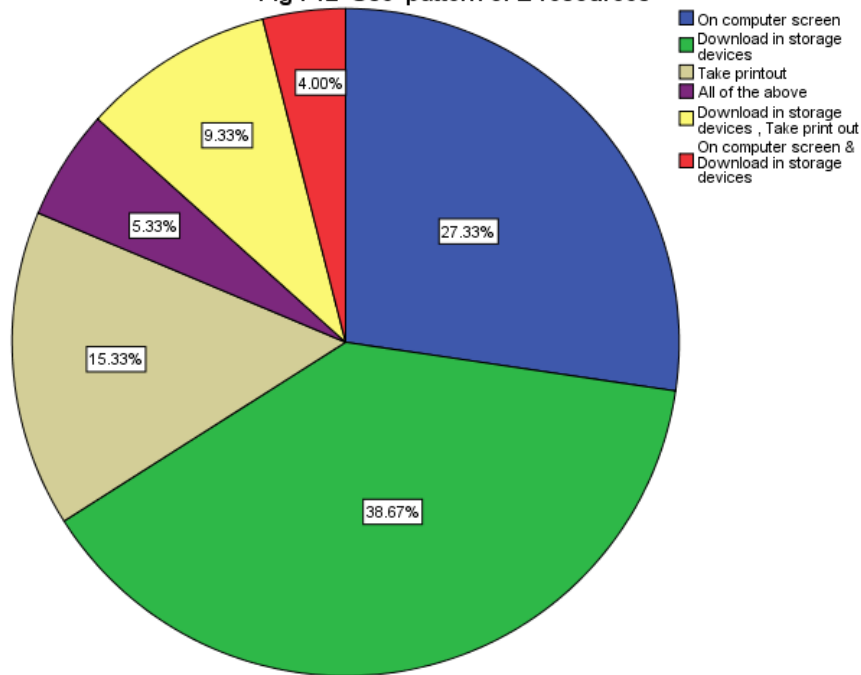


Fig : 12 Use pattern of E-resources



6.12 Mediums used for Utilization of E-Resources

Figure - 12 shows different means applied by respondent for using E-resources out of six medium downloaded and storage used by the highest number of respondent (38.6%) along with 27.33% respondent used own computer screen, 15.33% respondent uses E- resource by making print out of it, 9.33% respondent uses all these three while only 4% uses it by storing it in different devices. Thus the majority of respondent are used the downloaded and storage medium for using E- resources.

6.13 Process of Searching Relevant E- Resources

Figure-13 represented the findings on the respondent's preference for finding relevant E-resources. 23 multiple option are provided to the respondents. Out of 23 options top three options used by the respondents are Google search engine (27.3%); online database with link to full text (19.3%) and university library website is (12.7%). Thus the Google search engine is used by the majority of respondent.

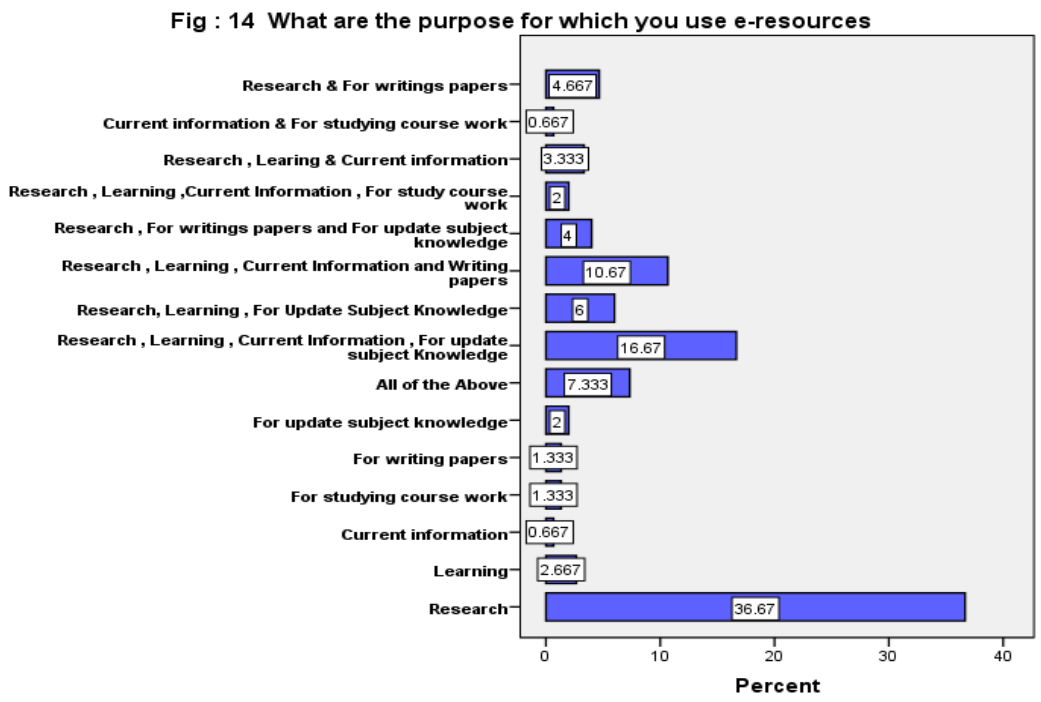
Fig : 13 How you search for relevant e-resources on web					
		Frequ ncy	Perce nt	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	University library websites	19	12.7	12.7	12.7
	Subjects guides	7	4.7	4.7	17.3
	Google search engine	41	27.3	27.3	44.7
	Online databases with link to full text	29	19.3	19.3	64.0

Institutional Repository	3	2.0	2.0	66.0
Through Web opacs	1	.7	.7	66.7
All of the above	1	.7	.7	67.3
Google search engine , Online databases with link to full text , Institutional Repository Through Web Opacs	2	1.3	1.3	68.7
Google search engine & Institutional Repository	2	1.3	1.3	70.0
Google search engine & Online databases link with full text	9	6.0	6.0	76.0
Subject Guides and Institutional Repository	2	1.3	1.3	77.3
Subjects guides Google search engine Institutional Repository	4	2.7	2.7	80.0
Subject Guides & Google search engine	5	3.3	3.3	83.3
University Library Websites & Online databases with link to full text	4	2.7	2.7	86.0
Subject guides ,Google search engine Institutional Repository & web opacs	2	1.3	1.3	87.3

University websites, databases Institutional Repository & Webopcs	Library Online , &	3	2.0	2.0	89.3
Online databases with link to full text & Institutional Repository		2	1.3	1.3	90.7
University websites , guides & Google search engine	Library , subject & Google	4	2.7	2.7	93.3
Subject Guides , Google search engine & Through Webopcs		1	.7	.7	94.0
University websites , Google search engine & Online databases with link to full text	Library , Google &	6	4.0	4.0	98.0
University websites , Google search engine Online databases Institutional repository & webopacs	Library , Google Online , &	1	.7	.7	98.7
Subject guides & Online databases with link to full text		1	.7	.7	99.3
Subjects guides , Google search engine & online databases with link to full text		1	.7	.7	100.0
Total		150	100.0	100.0	

6.14 Purpose for Using E – Resources

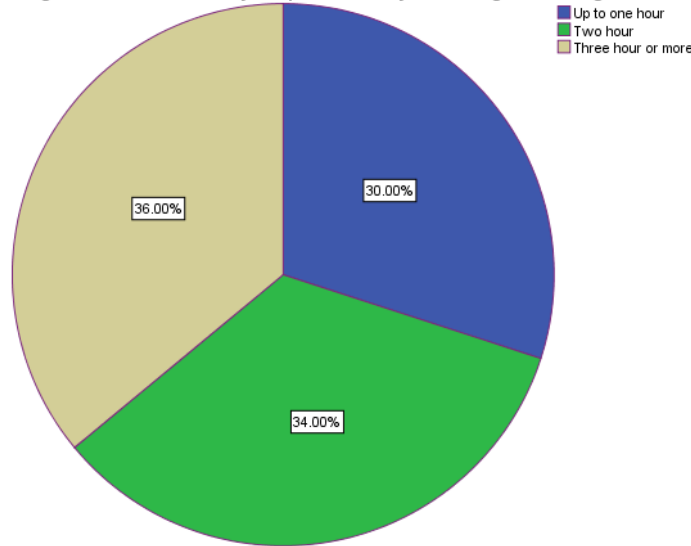
Figure- 14 represents the major reasons for which respondent uses E resources. Top three reason represent by majority of respondent are for research (30%),16.67% used it for Research, Learning, current information, for update subject knowledge and 10.67% respondent used it for research, for writing papers and for update subject knowledge. If we see the two option used by less respondent from the bottom are Current information and for studying course work , current information 0.66% each, In second position two option come for writing papers and for studying course work both represent by 1.33% each Thus majority of respondent used E-resources for research work while the list used it for knowing about current information and course work.



6.15 Time Period

Figure -15 find out the amount of daily time spend by the Respondent for using E- resources. According to this figure more than 36% respondent uses three hour or more for searching E-resources followed by two hour 34% and up to one hour 30%. Thus majority of respondent (36%) uses more than three hours for searching E- resources

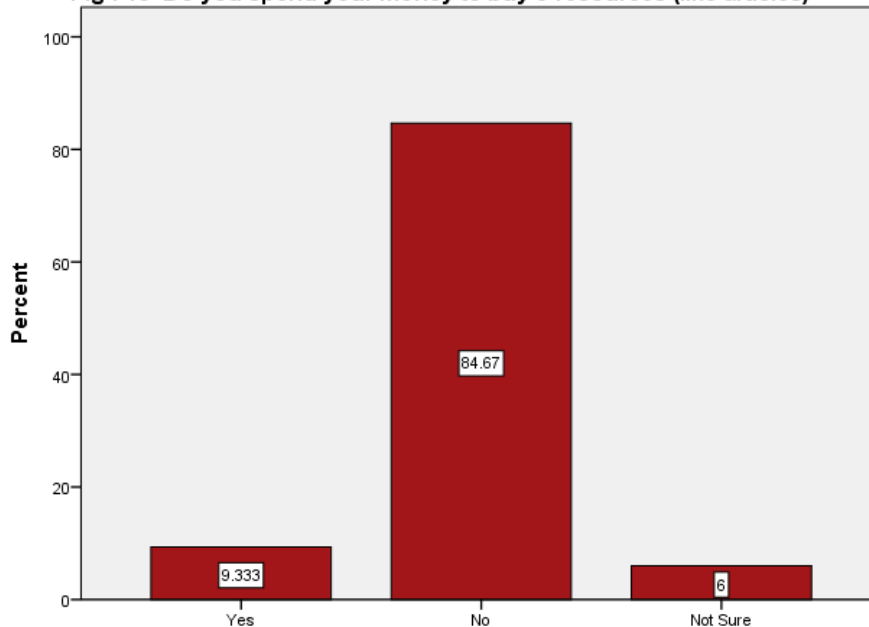
Fig : 15 How much time you spend in a day searching /accessing e-resources



6.16 Expenditure on Use

Figure -16 represents that 84.67% of respondent were not spending any money for use of E-resources , 9.33% respondent spends money for purchasing E-resources and 6% respondent are not sure that where they spend any money for the buying E-resources or not. Thus the number of free user (84.67) of E- resources is more than the rest two.

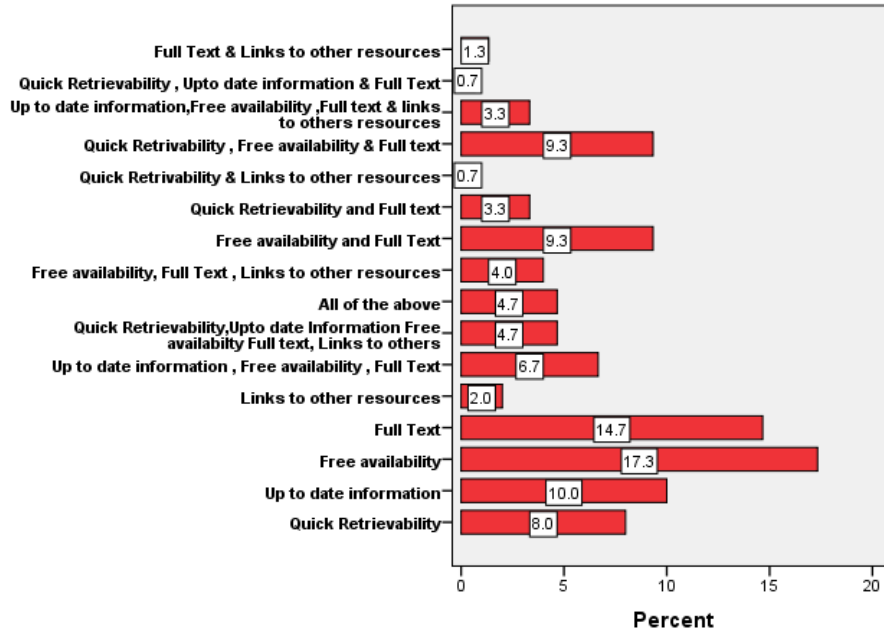
Fig : 16 Do you spend your money to buy e-resources (like articles)



6.17 Popularity Feature of E- Resources

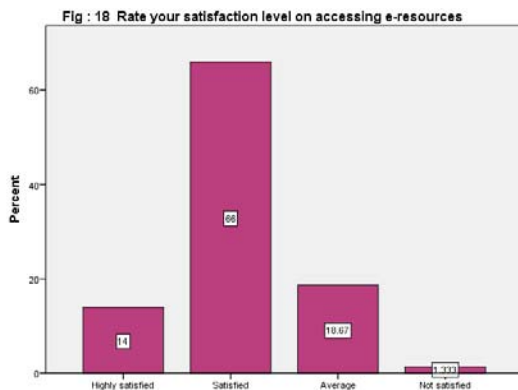
Figure- 17 present the reason behind the popularity of different features of E- resources the top two reason of this are free availability (17.3%) and full text (14.7%) and less used features by respondent are quick retrievability up to date information and full text along with quick retrivability and links to other course (0.7%) and the second one is full text links to other resources represents 1.3% respondent. Thus the free availability feature of E Resources according to majority of respondent increasing the importance of research study.

Fig : 17 Which features of e-resources according to you the most important for increasing importance of your research study



6.18 Satisfaction Level

Figure- 18 shows us that 66% of respondent are satisfied with the accessibility of E- resources whereas 14% are highly satisfied , 18.67% respondent are averagely satisfy and 1.33% of respondent are not satisfied with the available service. Satisfied respondent are more in this figure.



6.19 Obstacles in using E-Resources

Figure - 19 Displays different obstacles faced by the respondent while using the E- Resources. 26.7% of respondent sited non availability of full text as a obstacle followed by 10.7% of people non availability of full text and only limited titles available are obstacle in third position 10% of people referred only limited title as major obstacle for accessing E- resources thus Non availability of full text and limited titles and combination of both are prime obstacle to access E- Resources

Table : 19 Difficulties in using E-resources					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unfamiliar with e-resources	6	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Non-availability of full text	40	26.7	26.7	30.7
	Lack of training	14	9.3	9.3	40.0
	Slow downloading	1	.7	.7	40.7
	Only a limited titles available	15	10.0	10.0	50.7
	All of the above	2	1.3	1.3	52.0
	Difficulty in finding relevant information	8	5.3	5.3	57.3
	Do not have access from home	12	8.0	8.0	65.3
	Other	3	2.0	2.0	67.3
	Lack of training Only LTD titles available, Do not have access form home	2	1.3	1.3	68.7
	Non-availability of full text and Slow downloading	3	2.0	2.0	70.7
	Non availability of full text and Only Ltd Titles available	16	10.7	10.7	81.3

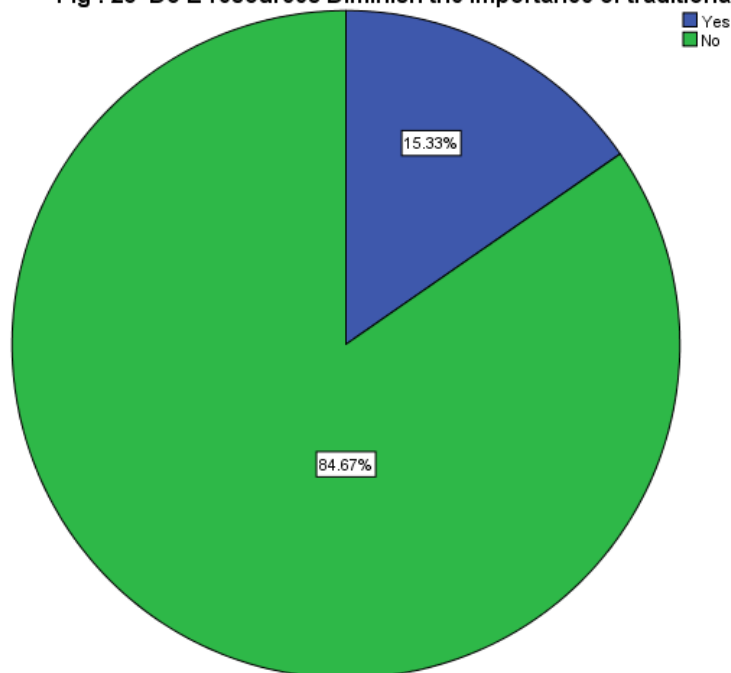
Non-availability of full text , difficulty in finding relevant information and Do not access from home	7	4.7	4.7	86.0
Non-availability of full text , only Ltd titles available & Difficulty in finding relevant information	2	1.3	1.3	87.3
Lack of Training & Do not have access from home	2	1.3	1.3	88.7
Slow downloading & Difficulty in finding relevant information	2	1.3	1.3	90.0
Slow downloading , Only a limited titles available & Do not have access from home	1	.7	.7	90.7
Only a limited titles available , Difficulty in finding relevant information & Do not have access from home	4	2.7	2.7	93.3
Unfamiliar with e-resources , Non availability of full text & do not have access from home	2	1.3	1.3	94.7
Non availability of full text & Do not have access from home	2	1.3	1.3	96.0
Lack of Training & Difficulty in finding relevant information	3	2.0	2.0	98.0

Non availability of full text, Lack of training, Difficult in finding relevant information do not have access from home	3	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

6.20 Importance of E- Resource over Traditional Resources

FIGURE -20 shows findings about the important of E- resources over the traditional resources. is e resources reduced the important of traditional form of study material 84.67% of people disagree on this statement whereas 15.33% of respondent are in the favor of this statement. Thus the importance of traditional resources still importation despite of introduction and availability of E- resources.

Fig : 20 Do E-resources Diminish the importance of traditional resources



7. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The population of this study can be categorise on four part that is Gender, School ,course, Place of staying. On the basis of Gender This study is dominated by female respondent having representation of 56.67%, while in related to school Majority responded of this study is from School of Social work with 35.33% and it is followed by School of Social science 20.67%, School of development studies 15.33%, School of management and labour studies and School

of Health system and management has both share 6.66% respondent, Advance center for Women's studies 4.66%, School of education 4%, Center for study of inclusive development and social Justices 2.66%, School of media and cultural studies and School of Public health share the equal representation of 1.33 . On The basis of Course wise the majority of respondent belongs to the Integrated M.Phil and Ph.d (54.67%) followed by Mphil 24.67% and Ph.D 20.67% . On the basis of place of stay this study is dominated by Hostellite with a share of 83.33%.

Use of E- resource in TISS is daily phenomena among the research scholar, 65.33% research scholar uses E- resource on daily basis .100% respondent of this study is take help of E- resources for doing their research more authentically. On the daily time basis 36% of research scholar use more than three hour or three hour for using E- resources. Followed by 34% two hour and 30 % one hour

Research scholar of the study university developed their skill of E- resource searching from various source , prime source for the skill development is self imitative and self study instruction (30%) followed by 16.67% from orientation of library , while From friends(15.67%), (12.67%) from the mix of self study and friends. The aim of E- resource can be considered as fulfilling by observing the use of E- resources. Use of E- resource is not limited to library only. Scholars used it from various place top three places of accessing E- resource are Hostel (22.0%), Library Wi-Fi 16.7% and 12% institution.

E- resource is searched by using different key words, use of key word related to search is preferred by 23% of scholar while 16.7% of scholar uses name of author as key word, while 8.7% respondent access E- resources by using combination of Author, Keywords and Title of articles. This study also attempts for a comparison study related to the preference of respondent for using E- resources and printed material. Only 15.33% respondent are prefer to use E- resource exclusively while Majority of scholar(74%) are prefer to use both printed and Electronic form of study materials .

This study talk about four medium that is (downloaded and storage, on computer, e-resource in printed form, storing in different devise) for using E- resource. The most preferred medium of using E- resource is downloaded and storage with a representation of 38.6%. Most preferred search engine among respondent for E- resource is Google search engine (27.3%). There are top three reason behind using E-resource these are for research work(30%),Research learning, gathering current information (16.67%) , 10.67% used for update subject knowledge, On the expenditure front 84.67% of respondent did not spend any money for using E- resources they are solely depend on the E- resource available in library and different online data base only 9.33% of respondent spends money buy e- resources. Top reason for popularity of E- resources among scholar are free availability (17.3%) and available in full text (14.7%) and due to its instant access.

On a scale of higher to lower level of satisfaction availability of E- resource in TISS is rated on the following basis 14% are highly satisfy, More than half (66%) of respondent are satisfied, 18.67% respondent are averagely satisfy and only 1.33% are not satisfy with the availability Despite of above satisfaction percentage some scholars are face following obstacles in accessing E- resources. The major obstacle faced by scholars is lack of full text and limited

title According to 26.7% respondent there is a lack of full text availability. 10% says limited title is a problem while 10.7% respondent faces the problem of limited title along with full text availability. Lastly this study is also talked about the role of traditional study material in the present digitalize world. According to 84.67% scholar traditional study material did not lose its important despites of improvement in the field of E- resource.

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