2019

ACCESS AND USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY THE FACULTY MEMBERS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK, HARYANA

NEETIKA SHARMA
librarianssncollege@ss.du.ac.in

ACCESS AND USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY THE FACULTY MEMBERS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK, HARYANA

Neetika Sharma
Librarian, Swami Shraddhanand College, University of Delhi, Alipur, Delhi-36

Email: sharon_niti@yahoo.com
librarianssncollege@ss.du.ac.in

ABSTRACT

The wide-ranging use of information and communication technologies, especially the World Wide Web, has brought significant changes in the way information is generated, stored and accessed. With the rapid development and use of the internet and web-based tools and technologies the major development that is taking place in libraries is extensive availability and use of various kinds of e-resources such as online database, OPAC, CD-ROM databases, online portals in general or subject wise. Now libraries and information centers spend increasingly more funds for subscribing e-resources, even when shrinking budgets of the libraries. This paper deals with a study on the awareness, accessibility, and use by the faculty members and research scholars of five disciplines of social science of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana. A structured questionnaire was distributed among 500 research scholars and faculty members out of which 30% responded. It was found that more than 3/5th of the research scholars visit Vivekananda library to read books, the largest part of them are aware of the library facilities and are also aware of the availability of e-resources. Indian Citation Index, Web of Science, and Scopus are being used by faculty members and research scholars for citation analysis. Shodhganga and MDU Institutionary repository are being used for Theses and Dissertations. Turnitin software as a plagiarism checker tool is known among the academic community. Majority of the user used UGC-Infonet E-Journal Consortium and JSTOR. 2/5th users (research scholars) preferred hostel as the best location for accessing e-resources, almost half are using e-resources daily, half of them are accessing 2-5 hours a week, more than half of them expressed the advantage is that they can access it from anywhere/anytime, restricted timings in the digital library is the major difficulty expressed by half of them, 39.55% are aware of library orientation program conducted in the library.

Key words: Electronic Resources, E-resources, Research Scholars, Social Science, Maharshi DayanandUniversity, University Library, User Study.

Value: The study is useful not only for the users but also for library professionals dealing with electronic resources especially in the field of Social Sciences for selecting wisely the resources required by Social Scientists.

1. Introduction

In the electronic era, ICT (Information Communication Technology) is applied in all branches of knowledge. Application of IT has not only transformed the facilities of the library but also changed the services of the library. Not only have the traditional purpose of the library, but also the traditional formats of the document have undergone radical changes in the 21st century. The dependency of faculties and research scholars on e-resources has increased as they find it convenient to access and use of electronic resources. Unlike in the previous years, electronic information sources have acquired a major portion of the library collection. Users prefer various types of e-resources which consist of e-books, e-journals, online databases, e-newspapers, e-thesis, e-zines, e-reports, etc.

Awareness of availability and use of e-resources are not only essential for a research scholar but also for the faculty members and students in the present time. E-resources have successfully overcome the geographical limitations when compared to the print media. There are a number of studies have been conducted on the use of e-resources but the Maharshi Dayanand University with specialized disciplines of knowledge (social sciences) has been untouched. So the present study is required to cover all aspect of e-resources in social sciences.

2. VIVEKANANDA LIBRARY OF MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK, HARYANA

Education plays a very important role in the overall development. Realizing the same Maharshi Dayanand University came into existence and established in 1975-76. Its name was changed to Maharshi Dayanand University from 1977, so as to dedicate it to the ideals and philosophy of Swami Dayanand. Presently the University is running with more than 37 post-graduate departments under 13 faculties with more than 380 faculty members, one Law Institute, one regional center at Nuh offering post-graduate teaching and research facilities in English, Mathematics, History, and Commerce; one Directorate of Distance Education, one computer center and as many as 279 affiliated colleges. The Maharshi Dayanand University Library is one of the biggest University Library system in the Northern region of India. This library system includes the Central University Library, Law Faculty Library, IMSAR Library, Departmental Libraries, P.G.R.C. Library at Rewari, University College Library, Directorate of Distance Education Library, Library for the Scheme of Coaching for Competitive Examinations, Library of Adult Education Centre, University Campus School Library(www.mdu.ac.in/)..

Vivekananda Library was established in 1976 as an autonomous body. It is housed in a wonderful building. The library uses LibSys software 51 packages for its housekeeping operations. Its treasure of knowledge covers more than 4,00,000 books, 50,000 bound volume of journals, 14767 theses,435 Indian journals,118 foreign journals,6049 e-journals including 200 Open Access e-resources, and 7 databases. The library is providing the fully air-conditioned reading hall with 1313 reading capacity and also providing a separate hall with 250 seats for 24-hour reading. It has an air-conditioned Internet Lab with 80 Personal Computers, 1 Gbps internet connectivity, a multimedia library with 20 PCs, and an advanced video conferencing facility. Law Library, Management Library, Engineering Library, Maths Library, and Hotel & Tourism Library are covered in the Library system of MDU(www.mdu.ac.in/).

2. Literature Review

A thorough search of literature associated with all aspects of e-resources presented that plenty of studies are available on the use of electronic resources. These are concerned with the use, usage pattern availability, and accessibility by various categories of students, faculty members, and professionals in a wide variety of subject fields. Use of e-resources in natural sciences is more than that of social sciences. Therefore, only selected studies of current origin done mostly on research scholars and faculty members are reviewed here.

The usage pattern of e-resources in Mzumbe University, Tanzania has been studied and reported by Isibika and Kavishe (2018). Tella et al. (2018) described the use of electronic resources by the academic staff of the University of Ilorin, Nigeria. Use of e-resources by health science faculty has been described by Lwoga and Sukums (2018). Also, a similar study has been conducted by Mehla (2018) on the use of e-resources with the research scholars of science faculty of Kurukshetra University, Haryana. Usage of electronic resources among LIS scholars of Jiwaji University, Gwalior has been studied by Soni (2018). A survey method was employed to conduct research on the use of e-resources in Fiji National University by Sohail and Ahmad (2017). The need for library

training to promote e-resources usage is repeated again by Frandson et al. (2017). A case on the use of e-resources at the University of Venda. South Africa has been studied jointly by tlakula and Fambad (2017). Tlakula (2017) in the same University is also seen in in the literature. A recent Indian study by Narendara Kumar and Lalita (2017) with the University of Delhi is noteworthy. Ram-amani (2017) in the paper examined the level of awareness and experienced on the use of e-resource between the faculty and research scholars of speech and hearing institutions in India.A collaborative study by Bhat and Ganaie (2016) described the use of e-resources by users of Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh. A similar joint study by Adeloke and Emeahar (2016) of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria described the use of e-resources by students. A study of e-journal resource done by Katabalwa (2016) at the University of Dar es Salaam was seen in the literature. In their study, Kumar and Reddy (2016) found that round the clock (24*7) availability of e-resources and ease to use them encourage the research scholars and faculty members to use the e-resources especially electronic journals for their research work. The paper by Deepak Kumar (2016) aims to examine the use of electronic resources among the research scholars using the Nehru Central Library of Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University. A commendable study was conducted by Nazir (2015) on the use of e-resources by faculty members and research scholars of social science at the University of Kashmir. Croatian student's e-resource use is detailed by Dukie and Striskovic (2015). Jogan, Sushma, (2015) in her paper ana-lyzed users views on the access, awareness, and usage of e-resources, provided by the Gulbarga University Library, Karnataka. Joshua (2014) explains a study done at the University of the Philippines. Evaluation of the researcher's satisfaction with e-resources in two universities in Pakistan has been reported by Ahmad and Anam (2014).

3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows :

1.   To find out the frequency and purpose of library visit by the faculty members and research scholars of selected departments of Social Science under study.

2.   To find out the awareness of the various types of e-resources available in Social Sciences.

3.   To find out the sources of awareness and purpose of its access.

4.   To find out the prominent place of accessing e-resources.

5.   To identify the difficulties/problems faced while accessing e-resources.

6.   To know the awareness regarding library orientation program.

7.   To suggest ways and means for the effective use of e-resources.

4. Methodology

The present study has taken into consideration the University Library of Rohtak, Haryana for the related analysis. The sample of the survey contains five departments of social science viz. History, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, and Sociology. A survey was conducted with the help of a structured questionnaire, to obtain information from the academic community of social sciences. Faculty members and research scholars of five selected departments of social science were selected and a structured questionnaire was given to them. The questionnaire contains information regarding the availability of e-resources in social sciences, sources of awareness, purpose, and benefits associated with the use of e-resources, prominent place and reasons for accessing e-resources. In addition problems and difficulties were also analyzed. At last suggestions were also

incorporated to get the feedbacks. The investigators personally visited the departments under investigation and distributed the questionnaire. Total of 500 questionnaires was distributed but only 30% of them duly filled and returned. Thus finally only 150 questionnaires were received from faculty members and research scholars. Data thus obtained were entered in MS Excel and analyzed. Descriptive statistics like Frequency Distribution, Percentage,etc.are presented in the form of tables and figures for analysis purpose.

5. Analysis of Data

5.1 Distribution of the Respondents

Table 1: Category-wise Response

Category	Gender		Age			Category	
	Male	**Female**	**30-35**	**36-40**	**Above 40**	**Faculty**	**Scholars (Mphil & Ph.D.)**
Respondents	71	79	72	48	30	38	112
Percentage	47.33%	52.67%	48%	32%	20%	25%	74%
Total	**150**		**150**			**150**	

From the above Table 1, it can be seen that out of the total 150 respondents, almost half of them are male (47.33%) and the rest half are female (52.67%). A large majority (80 %) of the faculty members and research scholars are in the age group of 30-40 years are less i.e., 20% only. It is found that research scholars are more than half (74%) and the rest 25% are faculties.
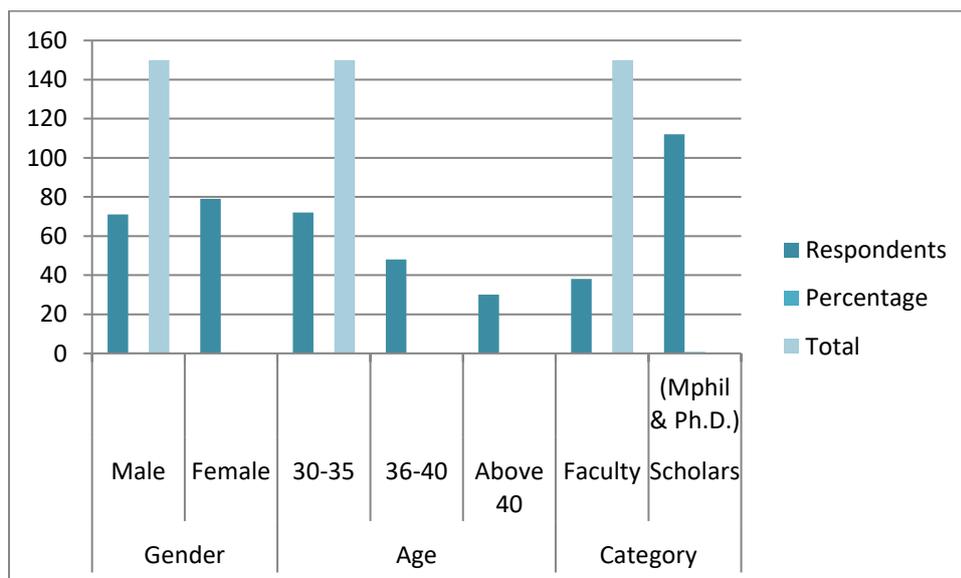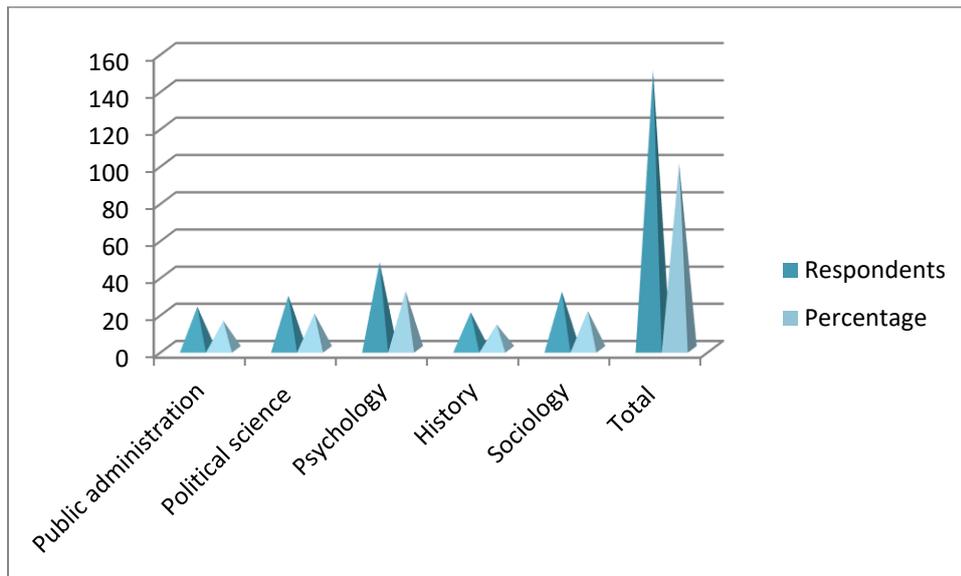

Figure 1: Distribution of the Respondents

5.2 Department-wise Distribution of the Sample

Table 2: Department-wise Distribution of the Sample

Departments	Respondents	Percentage

Public administration	23	15.33
Political science	29	19.33
Psychology	47	31.33
History	20	13.33
Sociology	31	20.67
Total	**150**	**100.00**

As seen from Table 2, the faculty members and research scholars of five social science departments were selected for this study. The percentage of faculty members and research scholars responded from each department is given. A maximum number of respondents are from the Department of Psychology.


Figure 2: Department wise distribution

5.3. Frequency of Library Visit

Table 3: Frequency of library visit

Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
Daily	75	50.00
Weekly	05	03.33
Twice a week	42	28.00
Twice a month	06	04.00
Monthly	13	08.67
Rarely	09	06.00
Total	**150**	**100.00**

It is found from the analysis given in Table 3, that half (50%) of the research scholars visit the Vivekanand Library of Maharshi Dayanand University daily. Those who are visiting twice in a week are 28%. Monthly visitors to the library are 8.67% and weekly visitors are very less 3.3% only. It is a good sign that at least half of them are visiting the library daily.
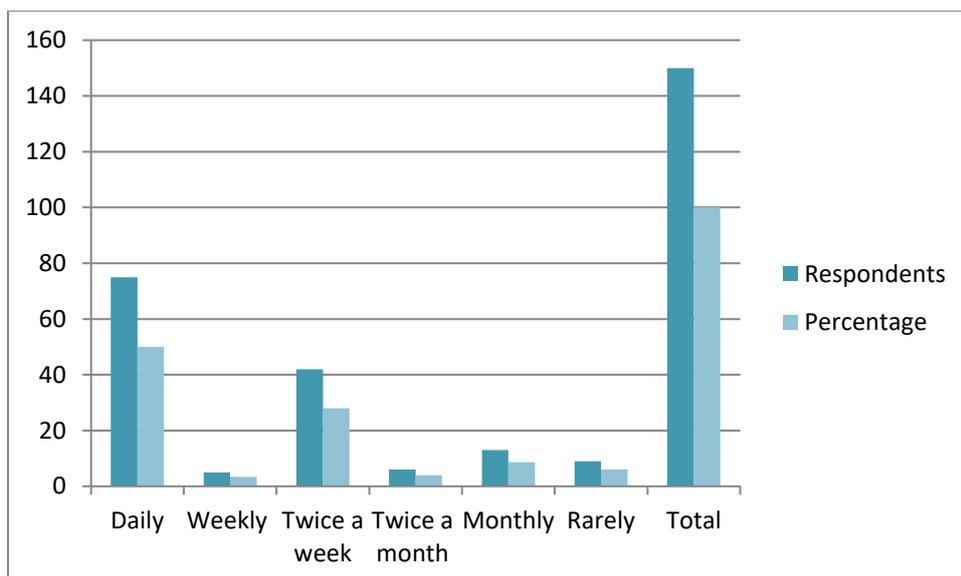
Figure 3: Frequency of Library Visit

5.4.Purpose of Visit to Library

Table 4: Purpose of Visit

Purpose	Respondents	Percentage(%)
To read journals/ magazines	90	60
To consult/dissertation	71	47.3
For the preparation of examination	66	44
To borrow/return/renew books	84	56
To use the Wi-Fi facility	82	54
To read books	94	62.6

Multiple responses permitted

The analysis of data (Table 4) indicates that 3/5th of (62.6%) of respondents visit the university library for reading books. Almost an equal percentage of them (60%) visit the library to read journals/magazines. The purpose of 56% of research scholars coming to the library is to issue/return/renew books., while 54% of them visit to sue Wi-Fi facility of the library. Those who are coming to the library for looking into the thesis or dissertations are almost half (47.3%). Those who are visiting with the purpose of exam preparation are comparatively less (44%).
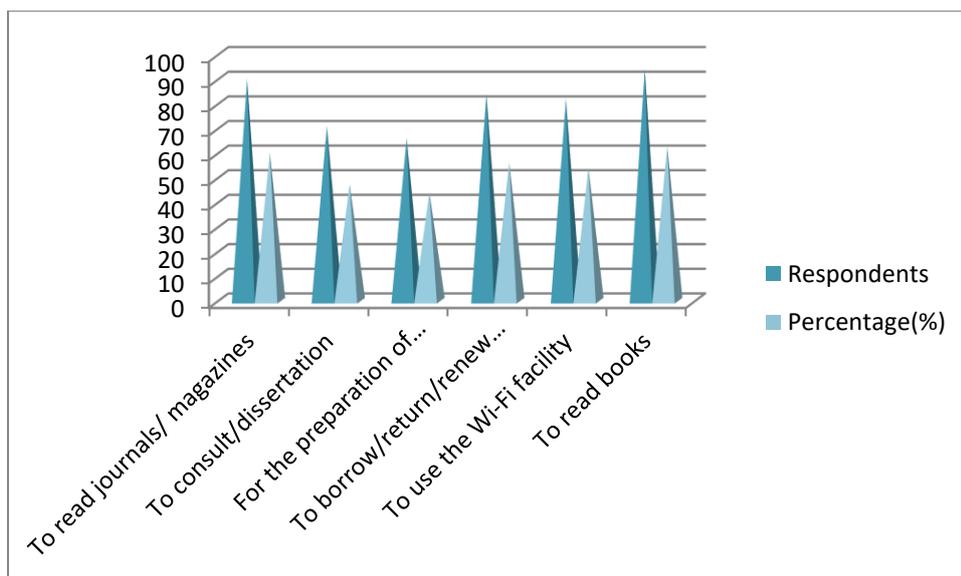
Figure 4: Purpose of visit

5.5. Awareness about LibraryResources

Table 5: Awareness about Library Resources

Awareness	Respondents	Percentage
Aware	143	95.33
Not Aware	07	04.67
Total	**150**	**100.00**

The above Table 5 shows awareness of the users. (95.33%) of the respondents are aware of the various library resources provided by the Vivekanand Library.
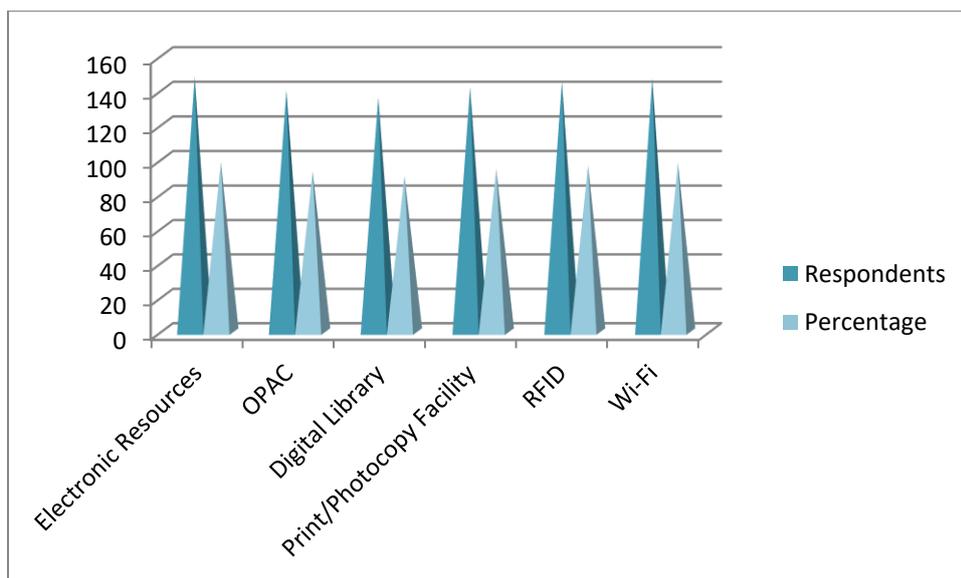
Figure 5: Awareness of Library Resources

5.5.1. Awareness of the Types of Library Resources

Table 5.5.1: Awareness of the Types of Library Resources

Library Resources	Respondents	Percentage
Electronic Resources	148	98.6
OPAC	140	93.3
Digital Library	136	90.6
Print/Photocopy Facility	142	94.6
RFID	145	96.6
Wi-Fi	147	98

Multiple responses permitted

It is seen from Table 5.5.1 that almost cent percent of the respondents are aware of the electronic resources (95.6%). Those who know about the RFID are 96.6% and those of the printing and photocopying facility are 94.6% of the total. OPAC and Digital Library are known by 93.3% and 90.8% of them respectively. Thus it is seen that a great majority of the research scholars are familiar with all the library resources of the Vivekananda Library.

**Figure 5: Awareness of Library Resources**

5.6.Type of E-resources Used

Table 6: Type of E-resources Used

E-resources	Respondents	Percentage(%)
UGC Infonet E-Journal Consortiom	72	48
JSTOR	66	44
Sage Journals	64	42
EPW(Economic & Political Weekly)	48	32
ProQuest	52	34.6
Districts of India	24	16
India Stat Database	20	13.3
EBSCO Host Online	05	03.33

* *Multiple responses permitted*

It is found from the study shown in Table 6 that almost half (48%) of the respondents in social sciences are using the UGC Infonet E-journal Consortium now known as e-ShodhSindh (http://www.Infilbnet.ac.in). This has archival access to more than 16,000 core and peer-reviewed journals from different disciplines from a large number of publishers and aggregators. It provides access to qualitative electronic resources including full text bibliographic and factual databases at a lower rate of subscription. The URL is the digital library containing-journals and other e-resources are used by 44% of the research scholars. JSTOR is also one of the important e-resource providing access to more than 12 million academic journal articles, books and primary sources in 75 disciplines. At present, it has more than 2600 top scholarly journals in humanities, social sciences, and science. Those research scholars using sage journals are 42%. Sage is the World's 5th largest journal publisher. It allows the user to search and browse over 10,000 items, video, books, reference titles in social sciences. Those who are using ProQuest is 34.6%. Resources and tools of Proquest support research. It supports researchers of all disciplines with a wide variety of information particularly dissertations in digital format. More than 1/3rd (32%) are using the Economic and Political Weekly, known in short as EPW. This journal published from Mumbai enjoys a global reputation and is very useful for social science research scholars. Thus from this study (table 6), it is found that UGC Infonet and JSTOR are most used e-resources by more number of social science

faculty members and research scholars of Maharshi Dayanand University. EBSCO Host is the least use one database among faculty members and research scholars.
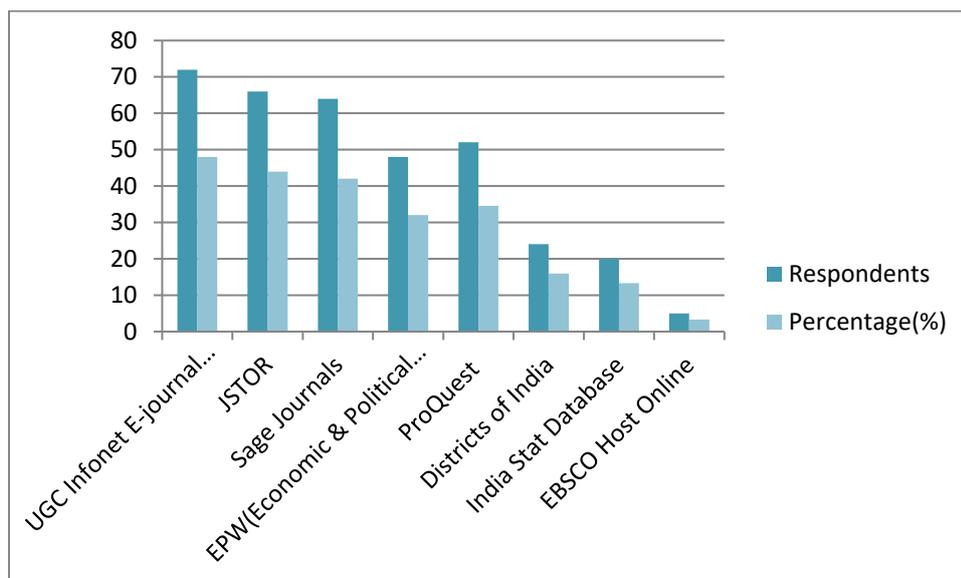

Figure 6: Types of E-resources

5.7. Source of Awareness about E-resources

Table 7: Source of Awareness about E-resources

Source of Awareness	Respondents	Percentage
From teachers/friends	79	52.6
Through co-researchers	76	51.0
Through university websites	68	45.3
Through Supervisor	48	32.0
Library orientation program	32	21.3
From library staff	29	19.3
E-mail notification from the library	14	9.3

* *Multiple responses permitted*

It can be observed from Table 7 that research scholars came to know about the existence of e-resources through different sources and the sources are given in table 8. Out of the 150 respondents, more than half (52.6%) of them came to know about e-resources from their teachers or friends. Almost half of them (51%) got awareness about e-resources through their fellow research scholars. Those who came through university websites are 45.3% and through the research supervisor 32%. Those who came to know from the library orientation program is 21.3% whereas 19.3% through library staff.
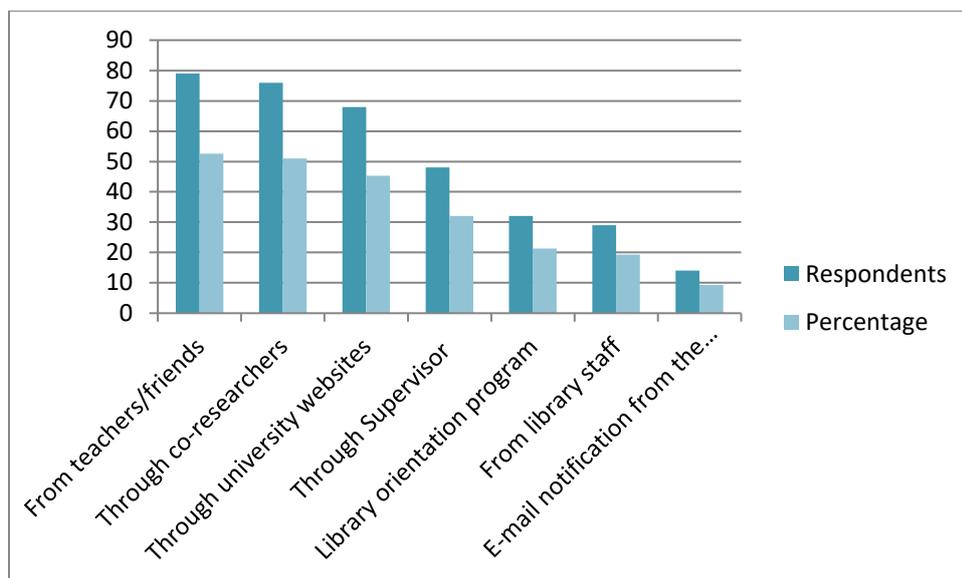
Figure 7: Sources of Awareness

5.8. Purpose of Using E-resources

Table 8 :Purpose of Using E-resources

Purpose	Respondents	Percentage
For writing papers for journal articles and in books	69	46
For research purpose	67	44.6
Preparing synopsis/thesis	57	38
To update information in the research area	47	31.3
For presenting in journal clubs/seminars	46	30.6
For current information	41	27.3
For professional development	38	25.3

* Multiple responses were permitted

It is seen from Table 8 that almost half (46%) of the research for writing papers in journals and in books. Those who are using for research purpose are 44.6%, while 38% uses for preparing a synopsis. Around $1/3^{rd}$ (31.3%) of them use it to update information in the research area and 30% use it for journal clubs/seminars.
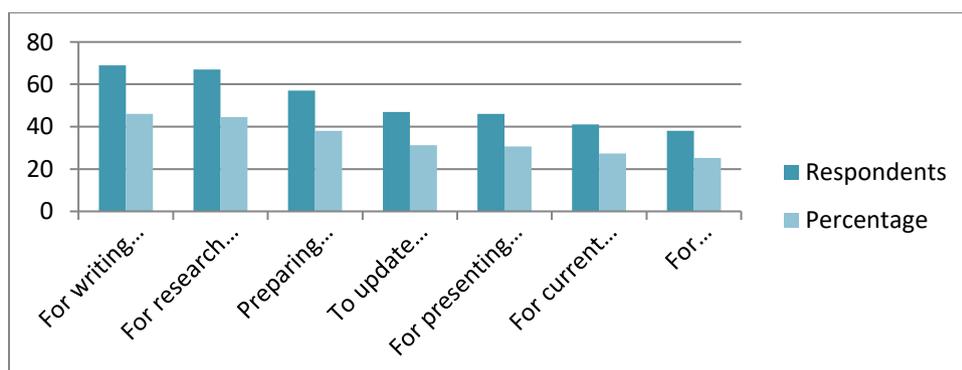
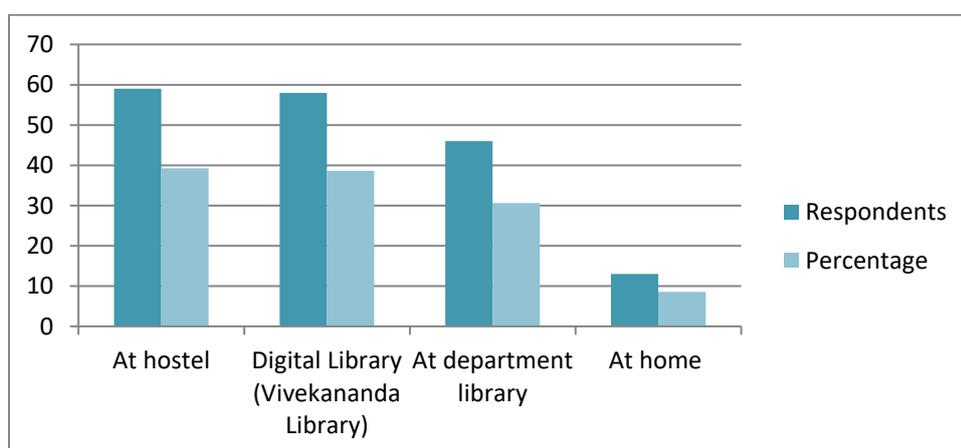**Figure 8: Purpose of using e-resources**

5.9. Place of Accessing E-resources

Table 9: Place of Accessing E-resources

Place of Accessing	Respondents	Percentage
At hostel	59	39.3
Digital Library (Vivekananda Library)	58	38.6
At department library	46	30.6
At home	13	8.6

* Multiple responses were permitted

It is found from table 9 that 2/5th of them (39.3%) use e-resources in their hostel. Almost equal percentage (38.6%) access from Vivekananda Library Maharshi Dayanand University. Those users who are using from their own department library are 30.6%, while very few of them are accessing at their home.
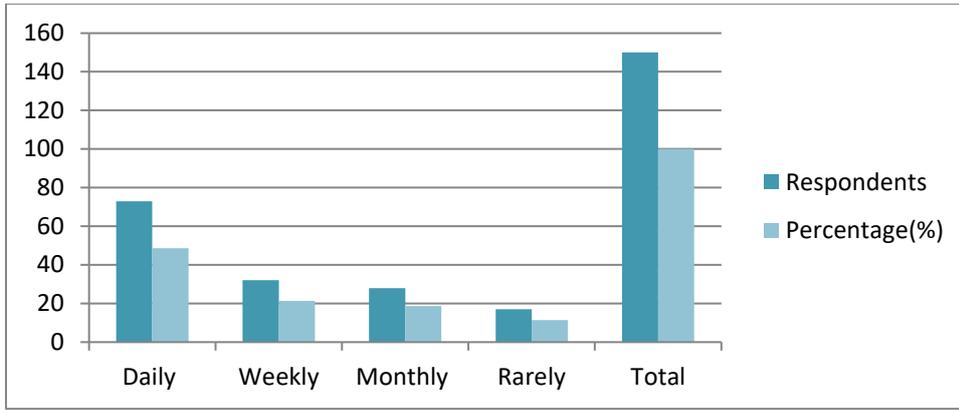

Figure 9: Purpose of Using E-resources

5.10.   Frequency of Using E-resources

Table 10: Frequency of Using E-resources

Frequency	Respondents	Percentage(%)
Daily	73	48.67
Weekly	32	21.33
Monthly	28	18.67
Rarely	17	11.33
Total	**150**	**100.00**

The analysis given in Table 10 shows that out of the total, almost half (48.67%) research scholars are using e-resources daily. Those who are using weekly are 21 21.33% and those using monthly are 18.67%.
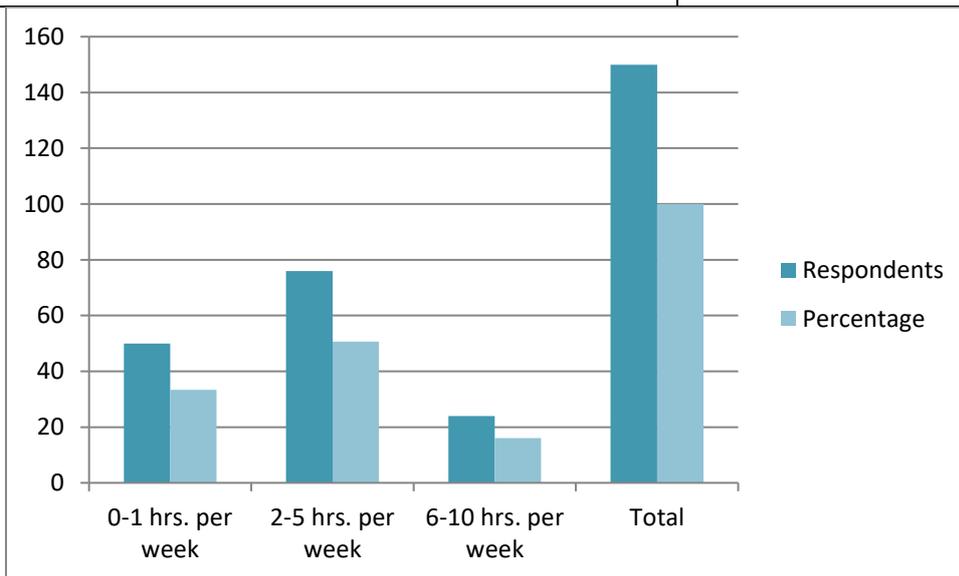
Figure 10: Frequency of Using E-resources

5.11. Duration of Time per Week in Using E-resources

Table 11: Duration of Time per Week in Using E-resources

Frequency of Time Devoted in a Week	Respondents	Percentage (%)
0-1 hrs. per week	50	33.33
2-5 hrs. per week	76	50.67
6-10 hrs. per week	24	16.00
Total	150	100.00

Figure 11: Duration of Using E-resources

It is seen from the analysis given in Table 12 that half (50.67%) of the research scholars are using 2-5 per week. Those who are using 0-1 hours in a week are one-third of (33.33%) the total. Only 16% of the research scholars using e-resources for 6-10 hours a week
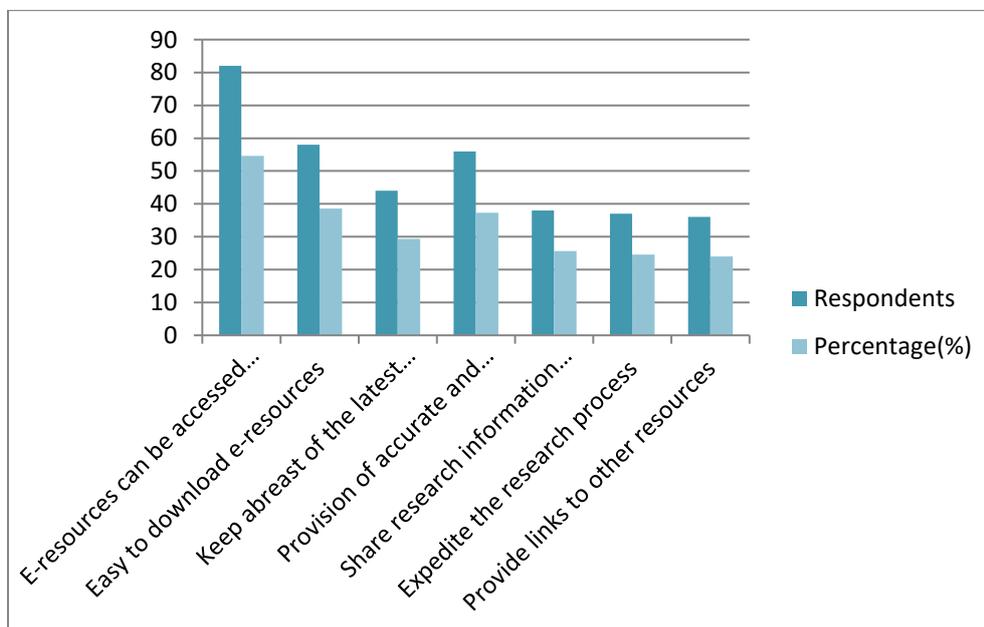
5.12. Reasons for Using E-resources

Table 12: Reasons for Using E-resources

Reasons	Respondents	Percentage(%)
E-resources can be accessed from anywhere/at any time	82	54.6
Easy to download e-resources	58	38.6
Keep abreast of the latest information	44	29.3
Provision of accurate and current information	56	37.3
Share research information with distant colleagues	38	25.6
Expedite the research process	37	24.6
Provide links to other resources	36	24.0

*** Multiple Response were permitted**

Table 12 above shows that majority (54.6%) of respondents mentioned that they are using e-resources because it can be accessed from anywhere/any time. "Easy to download articles' is the reason given by 38.6% of the research scholars. There is a provision in getting accurate and current information is the reason for 37.3% of the research scholars. E-resources will help in keeping abreast with the latest information is the reason expressed by 29.3%. For 28%, the reason is that they can share research information with their colleagues anywhere

Figure 12: Reasons for Using E-resources

5.13. Difficulties Faced while Accessing E-resources

Table 13: Difficulties Faced while Using E-resources

Difficulties	Respondents	Percentage(%)
Restricted timings of digital library	75	50.0
Lack of subscription to foreign journals	60	40.00
All e-resources are not accessible	55	36.6
Limited access to computers	33	22.0

Slow internet access speed	32	21.3
Wi-Fi is not working properly	26	17.3
Lack of printing facilities	24	16
Insufficient familiarity with e-resources	15	10
Power outrage when using computer	11	7.3

*** Multiple answers allowed**

Responses can be seen in Table 13 that restricted timings in the digital library are a major difficulty expressed by half (50%) of the respondents. Forty percent of them said that foreign journals are not subscribed. All the e-resources they require are not accessible for 36.6% of the research scholars. Limited availability of computer is a difficulty expressed by 22% of them. Almost an equal percentage (21.3%) complained about slow internet speed. For 17.3% of researchers, improper working of Wi-Fi is a hindrance. Lack of printing facilities is a problem for 16%. Those who are not familiar with e-resources are 10% and those complained about power outrage are 7.3%.
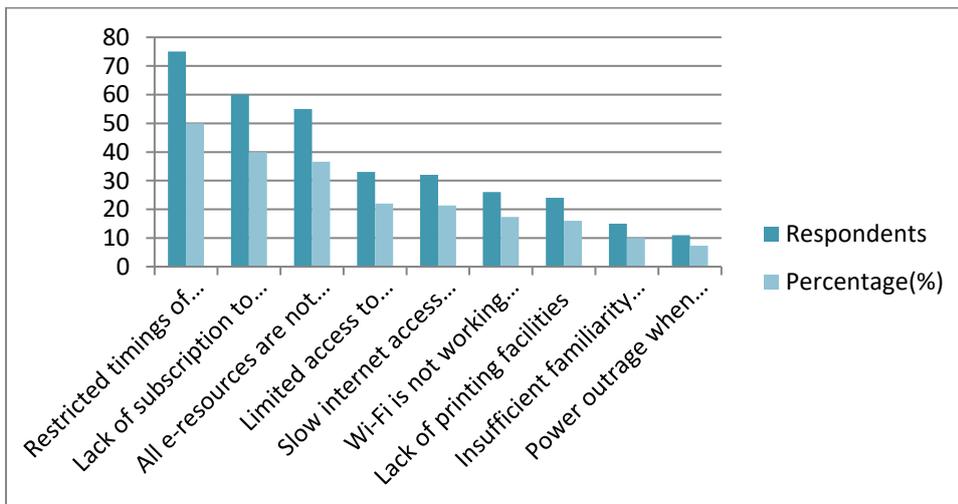

Figure 13: Difficulties Faced while Accessing E-resources

5.14.Awareness about Library Orien-station program

Table 14: Awareness about the Library Orientation Programme

Awareness	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Aware	59	39.33
Not aware	91	60.67
Total	**150**	**100.00**

Observed from Table 14 that Vivekananda library conducts library orientation program to make the users familiar with library facilities and services which include the effective use of e-resources also. The awareness about library orientation program among the researchers indicated in table 15 shows that out of 150 total respondents. 59 users (i.e. 39.33%) are aware of the library orientation program, while a large group of users consisted of 91 users (i.e. 60.67%) are not aware of it. Thus there arises an urgent need to make them aware of the library orientation program conducted in Vivekananda Library for the effective utilization of the e-resources.
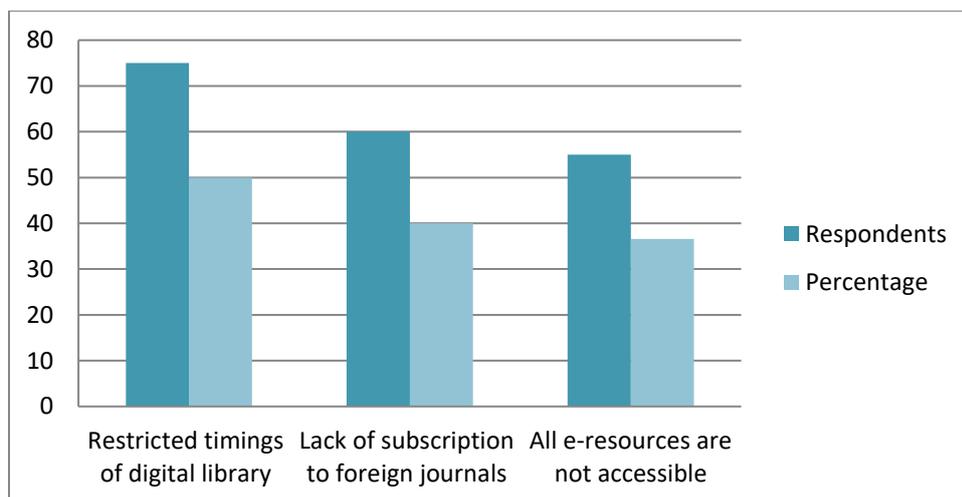
Figure 14: Awareness about Library Orien-station program

6. Findings of the Study

Major findings of the study are:

1. The majority (81.33%) of the respondents are in the age group of 25-50 years.

2. Half (50%) of the respondents are visiting the Vivekananda Library on a daily basis.

3. More than 3/5th (62.6%) of the faculty members and research scholars visit the university library to read books and an almost equal number for reading journals.

4. The majority (95.33%) of the respondents are aware of the various facilities of the Vivekananda Library of MD University.

5. Almost cent percent (98.6%) of the faculty members and research scholars are aware of the electronic resources.

6. UGC Infonet E-journals Consortium and JSTOR are used by more number of research scholars.

7. More than half (52.6%) of the faculty members and research scholars came to know about e-resources through their colleagues or friends.

8. Almost half (46%) of the faculty members and research scholars use e-resources for writing papers in journals /books conferences.

9. Around 2/5th (39.3%) of the research scholars use e-resources in their hostel.

10. Almost half (48.67%) of them are using e-resources daily.

11. Half (50.67%) of the research scholars are accessing 2-5 hours a week.

12. The reason for using e-resources expressed by more than half (54.6%) of the researchers is that e-resources can be accessed from anywhere/anytime.

13. Restricted timings in the digital library is a major difficulty expressed by half (50%) of the research scholars.

14. Out of the total. 39.53% are aware of library orientation program but the majority are not aware of it.

7. Recommendations

On the basis of observations and findings of the study, the following recommendations are as follows

- The higher authorities should ensure to provide a maximum number of computers for the users within the library premises.

- Provision should be made to provide the printing facility of e-resources within the permissible limits of the copyright act.

- It is essential to increase bandwidth so as to provide faster access that will save the users' time and be a source of motivation for the use of e-resources provided by the library.

- High-speed Wi-Fi campus needs to be developed by Maharshi Dayanand University so that users can access online e-resources and internet within the campus according to their convenience.

- Qualified IT experts should be appointed and posted to solve the problems of networking and hardware.

- Librarians should try to create fair pricing models to resolve the problem of shrinking budget and to subscribe e-resources for their users at a minimal cost.

- A number of e-resources available through consortia should be increased so that users can access a number of e-journals in their particular subject area.

- It is strongly suggested that the library should provide hyperlinks to their e-resources through their OPAC.

- The library should start a bulletin board service to inform the users about new additions.

- Online tutorials for use of e-resources should be provided on the library websites on a regular basis.

- There is a need to organize orientation classes and training programs in accessing searching and downloading of e-resources effectively at regular intervals and awareness should be created to use e-resources to obtain current information.

- User studies should be conducted to know about the use of e-resources as well as to know the problems they are facing while accessing information through e-resources.

- The library should conduct a users' survey to know the availability and usage pattern of e-resources for future needs of the faculty members, research scholars, and other library users from time to time. It is also necessary to take decisions to include relevant e-resources and exclude irrelevant e-resources in various disciplines.

- The staff must be skilled to navigate different e-resources especially e-journals so that they could provide better services to their users and help them to solve the problems during access of e-resources.

- In-service training should be given to the library professionals who are already working, so that they may have a better understanding of the e-resources available and the needs of the users. The staff training program should be carried out by different methods such as holding formal courses, discussion groups, etc. the training should be practically oriented instead of theory based.

- List of e-resources available on the library web page is constantly updated so that the users will come to know about the current status of their availability.

- Publicity regarding the available e-resources (i.e. Full-text journals, citation databases, etc.) should be given in University and library newsletters.

- E-mail alerts for new/canceled e-resources should be sent to users.

- Provision of 'article alert' service to the users should be started.

8.Conclusion

The Vivekanand Library of Maharshi Dayanand University has a very good collection of print as well as non-print documents. The University facilitated with LAN facility and is also connected with the campus-wide network. The University Library is fully automated and has its own server and internet connectivity for the staff as well as users. The library is a member of consortiums like DELNET, JCC, UGCInfonet, etc. The present study indicated that user behavior is changing and seeking information in every format. They are giving more importance to the information provided in electronic format. Such studies should be done on the research of science, arts, humanities, technology and other faculty groups.

References

Adeleke, D.S. & Emeahara, E.N.(2016). Relationship between information literacy and use of electronic information resources by postgraduate students of the University of Ibadan. *Library Philosophy & Practice,* No. 1381, 1-16.Retrieved from http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=0&sid=9a7caa11-b75

Zabed Ahmed, S. M. (2013). Use of electronic resources by the faculty members in diverse public universities in Bangladesh. *The Electronic Library,* 31(3), 290-312. https://doi.org/10.1108/EL-05-2011-0081

Bhat, N. A., & Ganaie, S. A. (2016). E-resources: use and search strategies adopted by users of Dr YS Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry. *Collection Building,* 35(1), 16-21. https://doi.org/10.1108/CB-08-2015-0015

Bhat, I., & Mudhol, M. V. (2014). Use of e-resources by faculty members and students of Sher-E-Kashmir Institute of Medical Science (SKIMS). *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 34(1). https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.34.1.5943

Kumar, D. (2016). Use Pattern of Electronic Resources by the Research Scholars: A Case Study of CCS Haryana Agriculture University, Hissar, India. *Library Herald*, 54(2), 218-231. http://dx.doi.org/10.5958/0976-2469.2016.00016.6

Frandsen, T. F., Tibyampansha, D., Ibrahim, G. R., & von Isenburg, M. (2017). Library training to promote electronic resource usage: A case study in information literacy assessment. *Information and Learning Science,* 118(11/12), 618-628. https://doi.org/10.1108/ILS-08-2017-0082

Isibika, I. S., & Kavishe, G. F. (2018). Utilisation of subscribed electronic resources by l ibrary users in Mzumbe university library, Tanzania. *Global Knowledge, Memory and Communication,* 67(1/2), 109-125. https://doi.org/10.1108/GKMC-09-2017-0075

Varsha, J. (2014). Use of e-resources by the faculty members of Gujarat University affiliated science colleges of Ahemdabad city, *The Electronic Library,* 3, 126- 130.Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/13325

Jotwai, D. (2014). Trends in acquisition and usage of electronic resource at Indian Institution of Technology libraries. *The Electronic Library,* 61, 33-39.

Katabalwa, A. S. (2016). Use of electronic journal resources by postgraduate students at the University of Dar es Salaam. *Library Review,* 65(6/7), 445-460. https://doi.org/10.1108/LR-11-2015-0108

Kumar, M. A., & Reddy, V. P. (2014). Use of e-journals by research scholars in university libraries in Andhra Pradesh. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal).*Retrieved from https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/3da3/9305af0b3d06adee7d84e1c5007e01fd7e86.pdf

Tandi Lwoga, E., & Sukums, F. (2018). Health sciences faculty usage behaviour of electronic resources and their information literacy practices. *Global Knowledge, Memory and Communication*, 67(1/2), 2-18. https://doi.org/10.1108/GKMC-06-2017-0054

Mehla, N. (2018). Use of Electronic Resources by Research Scholars of Science Faculty: A Study of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. *Journal of Advancements in Library Sciences,* 5(1), 68-72.Retrieved from http://sciencejournals.stmjournals.in/index.php/JoALS/article/view/90

Kumar, N. (2017). Usage of electronic resources at University of Delhi: a case study. *Collection Building,* 36(3), 96-107. https://doi.org/10.1108/CB-11-2016-0031

Nazir, T. (2015). Use and adequacy of e-resources by the research scholars and students of the University Of Kashmir In Science & Social Science Faculties: A Case Study. *Brazilian Journal of Information Science: research trends,* 9(1). Retrieved from https://artigo-17012-1-10-20150810%20(2).pdf

Puttaswamy, R. M., & Krishnamurthy, M. (2014). Use of e-resources for teaching and research by the faculty members of various engineering colleges of VTU, Karnataka: A study. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*, 4(1).Retrieved from http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.723.2252

Nikam, K., & Rashmi, B. R. (2013). Use of E-Resources by the Academia of Speech and Hearing Discipline: A Study. Pearl: *A Journal of Library and Information Science,* 7(4), 223-228.Retrieved from http://www.ijrls.in/wpcontent/uploads/2017/05/

Sohail, M., & Ahmad, S. (2017). Use of electronic resources and services by faculty members and students of Fiji National University. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 37(3), 165-171.Retrieved from http://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/10567

Soni, N. K., Gupta, K. K., & Shrivastava, J. (2018). Awareness and Usage of Electronic Resources among LIS Scholars of Jiwaji University, Gwalior: A Survey.Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/1478

Tlakula, T. P., & Fombad, M. (2017). The use of electronic resources by undergraduate students at the University of Venda, South Africa. *The Electronic Library*, 35(5), 861-881.Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1108/EL-06-2016