

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

2020

Use of Electronic Information Resources by Social Scientists of Banaras Hindu University

Rajani Mishra

Banaras Hindu University, rajanimishra5@gmail.com

Ashok Kumar Shukla

Banaras Hindu University, akshukla1234@rediffmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Mishra, Rajani and Shukla, Ashok Kumar, "Use of Electronic Information Resources by Social Scientists of Banaras Hindu University" (2020). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4275.
<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4275>

Use of Electronic Information Resources by Social Scientists of Banaras Hindu University

Dr. Rajani Mishra¹ & Ashok Kumar Shukla²

¹ Associate Professor, Deptt. of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005.
E-mail: rajanimishra5@gmail.com

² Research Scholar, Deptt. of Library & Information Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005.
E-mail: akshukla1234@rediffmail.com

Abstract:

The dependency on e-resources in every sphere of intellectual activity is increasing day by day. This study investigates the use of electronic information resources by social scientists of Banaras Hindu University with regard to the advocacy of electronic resources. The study revealed that electronic resources available are fairly accessible to the social scientists. Findings revealed that social scientists fairly used the library for their research and other academic purposes.

Keywords: *Electronic Information Resources; Social Scientists; Banaras Hindu University; ICT; User Studies*

1. INTRODUCTION

Information is one of the common basic resource needed and utilized by human beings for their development and prosperity. The information can be defined as "recorded experience that's utilized in decision making". In the present ICT era, the dependency on information in every intellectual activity has increased day by day. The technological progresses have made information a basic resource like matter and energy. Information is an assemblage or processing of data to provide knowledge and wisdom. Information is power which plays a vital role in the development and progress. It is, therefore, necessary that the knowledge generated at any point should be procured, organized and disseminated expeditiously to its users for its optimum use.

The library is the most useful place where information sources are available to literate societies. Technological advancements and innovations have changed libraries from storehouse of information to gateways of information. ICT has completely changed the scenario of libraries and the meaning of storage, preservation and dissemination of Information. In modern times, librarians should be aware of the kind of information being pursued and how it can be obtained. Due to the rapidly rising cost of reading materials and massive diversity in the physical appearance of information, the library has the duty to provide and maintain efficient library services to the users so that they can properly utilize the library resources.

'User study' is the systematic examination of the characteristics and behaviour of the users of the system and services. The 'use study' is directly linked with the effectiveness of library and information services as they aim at the satisfaction of the user's need. The key concept in the user studies are 'information need' and 'information-seeking behaviour'¹.

The term 'user studies' has been defined by different information scientists. According to Wysoki user studies could be concerned with studying the information processing activities of the

users. The study which is focused on users to understand directly or indirectly their information needs, user behavior and use pattern are usually called a user study.

A user study could also be defined as a systematic study of information needs of users so as to facilitate a meaningful exchange between information systems and users².

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The outstanding work of Taylor identifies the eight classes of information like gain of knowledge, problem, instrumental, factual, conformational, projective, motivational and personal or political etc. The categories are not jointly exclusive and information used in one class may also address the needs of other classes³.

Shokeen and Kaushik⁴ studied in information seeking behavior of social scientists of Haryana University and they reported that the majority of the social scientists visit the library daily and used reference books, textbooks and current journals most frequently for their information needs.

Hannigan⁵ carried a survey on users' consciousness of digital material at University of Denver. In general, most respondents (59.1%) were aware that the libraries provide access to e-resources. About (51.3%) indicated that they had used e-resources. In answer to a question about the choice of print or electronic version of the same book, 60.7% responded that they would prefer to use print material, and 21.5% indicated the use of digital information content.

In the current study, Warwick et al.⁶ mentioned that e-resources from libraries, archives, museums and research centers, and their web pages that provide information about these centres are vital for Social Science scholars. They agreed that university library web site to be the most important e-resource as data provider, even compared with web search engines like Google. "E-Content or online resources, have not replaced physical form of information resources and the individual who store them, thus both types of information continue to require funding."

A survey was conducted by Khan and Zaidi⁷ to assess the level of consciousness and the use of online databases and certain research scholar's expectations with the infrastructure to support access to online databases in Aligarh Muslim University campus. The study revealed that most of the research scholars were conscious of the availability of e-databases and mostly used it for their research work and to update their subject knowledge. The study found that 50% of the research scholars were using the infrastructure for supporting access to online databases in the University campus. Nevertheless, the study also found that one of the main problems faced by research scholars in using e-databases is lack of information or barrier to accessing information on e-databases (subscribed by the university library) in their subjects/researches. The study concluded that the usage of e-databases and the degree of research work improved with the improvement in contents and study materials, leading to a very good quality manuscript.

Surendra Babu, Sharada and Ramiah⁸ conducted a survey on the Use of internet resources in the Srivenkateswara University Digital Library. The main aim of the survey was to study the use of internet based resources by the research scholar in the field of science, social science and humanities to find out its impact on their academic and research action.

Upadhyaya, C.N.⁹ reviewed student's behavior towards e-resources in University of Delhi and found that 58% students prefer to use e-resources while 28% students use both print and electronic resources.

Ajay Kumar¹⁰ studied the use of information material and services by social scientists. The study revealed that social scientists of Banaras Hindu University depend on many kinds of print and online sources of information. Primary and territory sources of information are extremely important, as are print journals. The outcome showed a clear inclination for print documents. With regard to sufficiency of information sources and services, less than 20% found that information sources were sufficient.

Lone, Mir and Ganie¹¹ conducted a case study about information seeking behavior of research scholars of faculty of social science, University of Kashmir, the research scholars were asked about the format they prefer among print and electronic for obtaining information. It was found that 56.7% of research scholars prefer electronic format over print format. Thus, the research scholars have more exposure to electronic sources.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study is meant to systematically examine the Use of Electronic Resources by Social Scientists of Banaras Hindu University. The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To determine the types of information resources used by social scientists.
2. To determine the frequency and purpose of using the electronic resources.
3. To identify the methods followed by social scientists to keep in touch with the latest developments in their field.
4. To know the extent of usages of electronic information resources by the social scientists of BHU.

4. SCOPE & METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The scope of present study is limited to Social Scientists of Faculty of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

This study is based on survey (questionnaire) method. A structured questionnaire was designed to gather the essential data, keeping in mind the objectives of the study. Total 100 questionnaires were distributed and 70 filled questionnaires were received back. All the 70 questionnaires were used for the analysis and interpretation of data.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

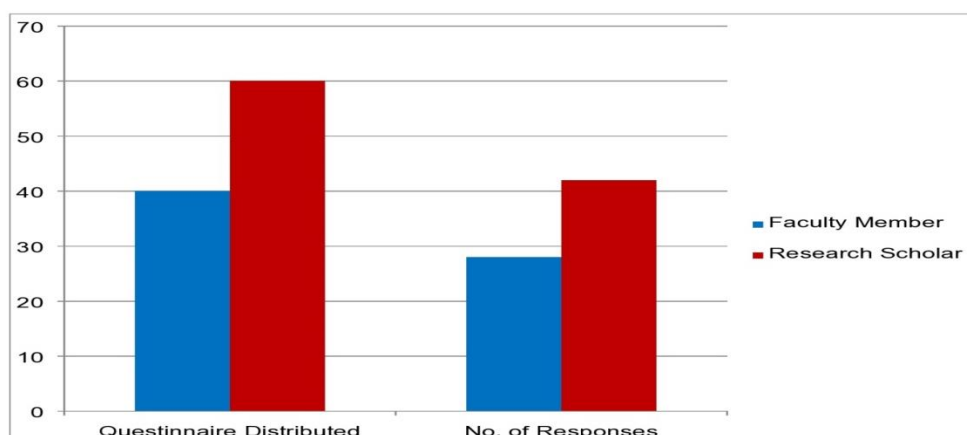
5.1 Distribution of Respondents

The total population consisted of two groups of social scientists of Banaras Hindu University; faculty members and research scholars. Table-1 shows the distribution of the total respondents from the faculty of social science.

Table-1: Distribution of Respondents

Designation	Questinnnaire Distributed (%)	No. of Responses (%)	Percentage of Responses
Faculty Member	40 (70)	28 (70)	70%
Research Scholar	60 (70)	42 (70)	70%

The analysis of data given in Table-1 shows the sample size and response of respondents. Total 100 questionnaires are distributed among 40 faculty members and 60 research scholars in faculty of social sciences, Banaras Hindu University and total 70 (70%) questionnaire including 28 (70%) faculty members & 42 (70%) research scholars were received to draw the result of study.

**Distribution of Respondents**

5.2 Awareness of Electronic Resources by Social Scientists

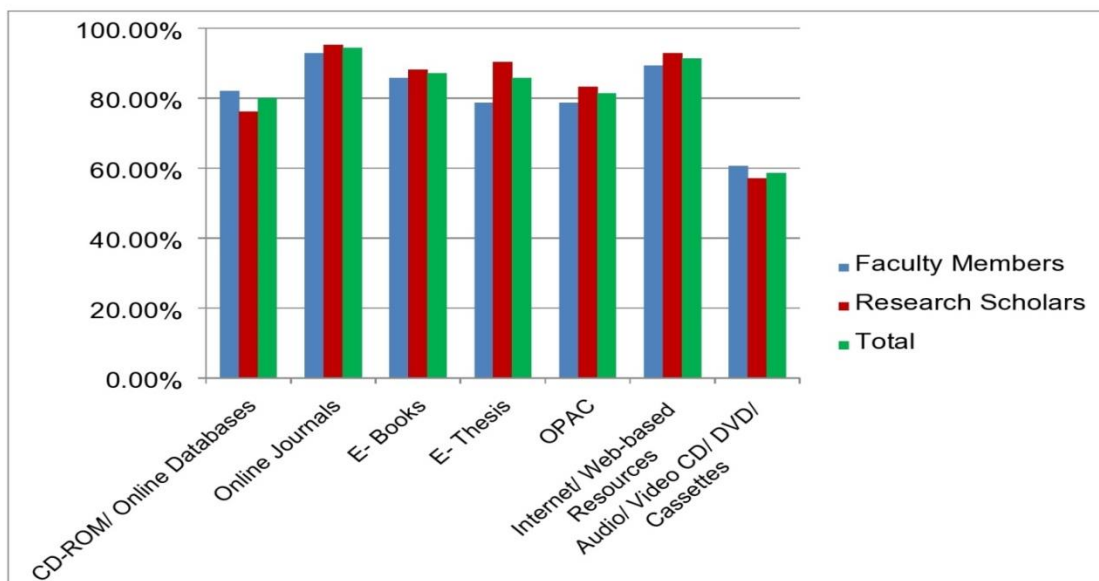
The respondents were asked to indicate whether they were aware about electronic resources and analysis of data regarding the awareness revealed that the social scientists were aware about electronic resources.

Table-2: Awareness of Electronic Resources

Electronic Resources	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
CD-ROM/ Online Databases	23 (82.1)	33 (76.2)	56 (80.0)
Online Journals	26 (92.9)	40 (95.2)	66 (94.3)
E- Books	24 (85.7)	37 (88.1)	61 (87.1)
E- Thesis	22 (78.6)	38 (90.4)	60 (85.7)
OPAC	22 (78.6)	35 (83.3)	57 (81.4)
Internet/ Web-based Resources	25 (89.3)	39 (92.9)	64 (91.4)
Audio/ Video CD/ DVD/ Cassettes	17 (60.7)	24 (57.1)	41 (58.6)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

The Table-2 shows that majority of the faculty members 92.9% and research scholars 95.2% were aware of electronic resource like online journals. Audio/ video CD/ DVD/ cassettes were marked as least aware electronic resources which is 58.6%.



Awareness of Electronic Resources

5.3 Preferred Electronic Resources by Social Scientists

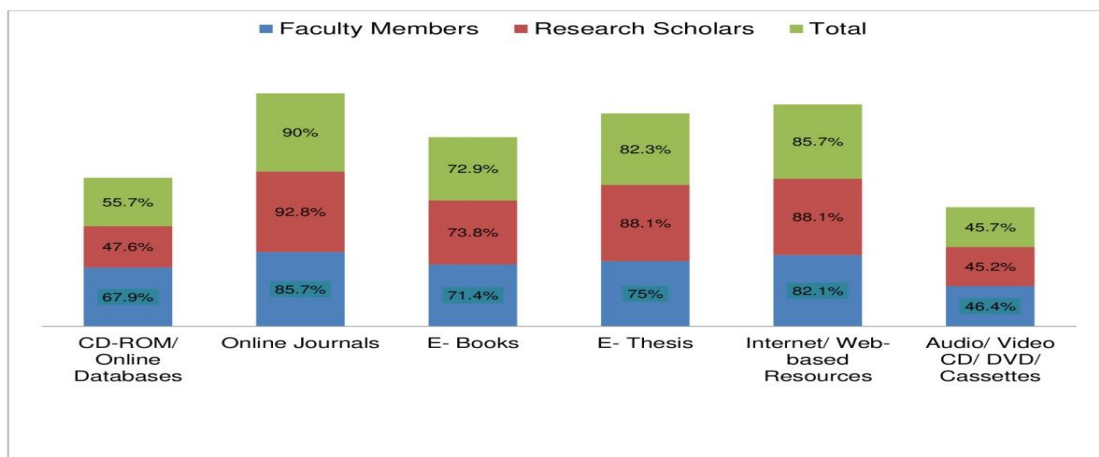
The BHU library has rich collection of electronic resources. Following different types of electronic resources are available in BHU library. The study tried to find out the type of electronic resources preferred by social scientists for research assignments. On the basis of collected data, the preferred electronic resources by the social scientists are presented in Table-3.

Table-3: Preferred form of Electronic Resources

Electronic Resources	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
CD-ROM/ Online Databases	19 (67.9)	20 (47.6)	39 (55.7)
Online Journals	24 (85.7)	39 (92.8)	63 (90.0)
E- Books	20 (71.4)	31 (73.8)	51 (72.9)
E- Thesis	21 (75.0)	37 (88.1)	58 (82.3)
Internet/ Web-based Resources	23 (82.1)	37 (88.1)	60 (85.7)
Audio/ Video CD/ DVD/ Cassettes	13 (46.4)	19 (45.2)	32 (45.7)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

The study shows that 90% respondents prefer to use online journals followed by 85.7% respondents using Internet/ Web-based resources, 82.3% respondents using E-Thesis, 72.9% respondents using E-Books, 55.7% respondents using CD-ROM/ Online databases and 45.7% respondents prefer to using Audio/ Video CD/ DVD/ Cassettes.



Preferred of form Electronic Resources

5.4 Usefulness of Electronic Resources by Social Scientists

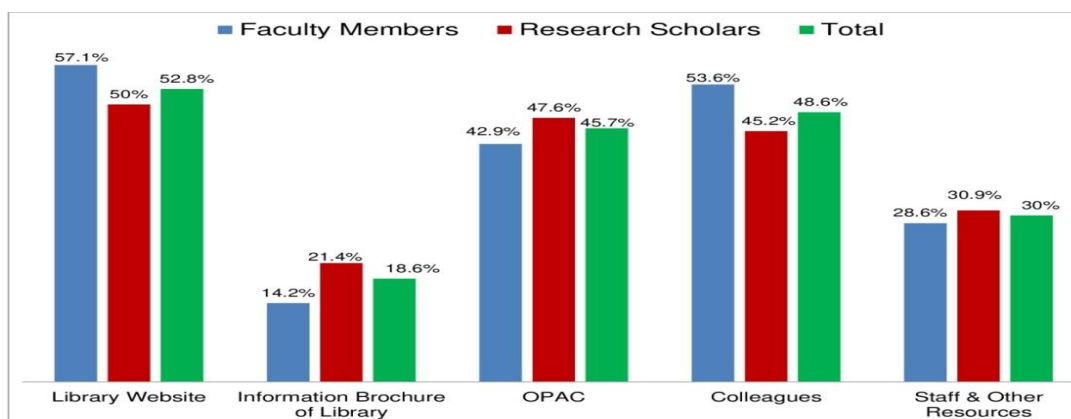
The social scientists use many search services to access the electronic information resources. On the basis of collected data, the accesses of information through various sources by the social scientists are presented in Table-4.

Table-4: Usefulness of Electronic Resources

Sources	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Library Website	16 (57.1)	21 (50.0)	37 (52.8)
Information Brochure of Library	04 (14.2)	09 (21.4)	13 (18.6)
OPAC	12 (42.9)	20 (47.6)	32 (45.7)
Colleagues	15 (53.6)	19 (45.2)	34 (48.6)
Staff & Other Resources	08 (28.6)	13 (30.9)	21 (30.0)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

Out of various sources library website (52.8%) is most appropriate guide for the users to search the electronic information resources which is followed by the help of colleagues (48.6%) and library staff (30%).



Usefulness of Electronic Resources

5.5 Use of Various Electronic Databases by Social Scientists

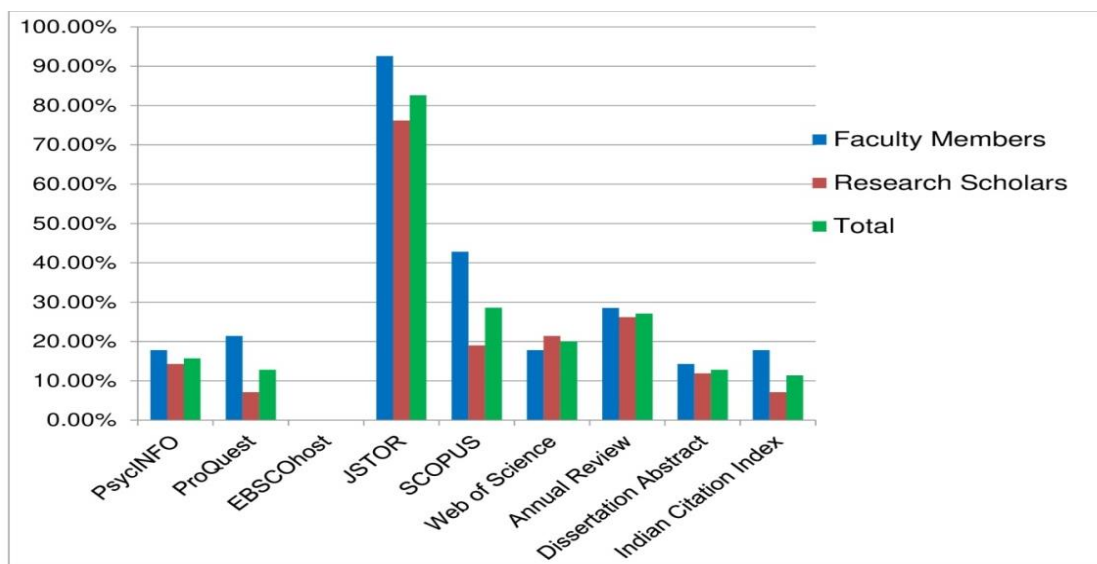
Electronic databases are very important sources of information. A single database may refer to a variety of sources including journals articles, government documents, conference proceedings and books etc. Uses of electronic databases by social scientists of Banaras Hindu University are given below in Table-5:

Table-5: Use of Various Electronic Databases

Electronic Database	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
PsycINFO	05 (17.8)	06 (14.3)	11 (15.7)
ProQuest	06 (21.4)	03 (7.1)	09 (12.8)
EBSCOhost	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
JSTOR	26 (92.6)	32 (76.2)	58 (82.6)
SCOPUS	12 (42.8)	08 (19.0)	20 (28.6)
Web of Science	05 (17.8)	09 (21.4)	14 (20.0)
Annual Review	08 (28.5)	11 (26.2)	19 (27.1)
Dissertation Abstract	04 (14.3)	05 (11.9)	09 (12.8)
Indian Citation Index	05 (17.8)	03 (7.1)	08 (11.4)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

The Table-5 shows that 92.6% faculty members and 76.2% research scholars used electronic database 'JSTOR'. The electronic database 'EBSCOhost' is not used by any social scientists.



Use of Various Electronic Databases

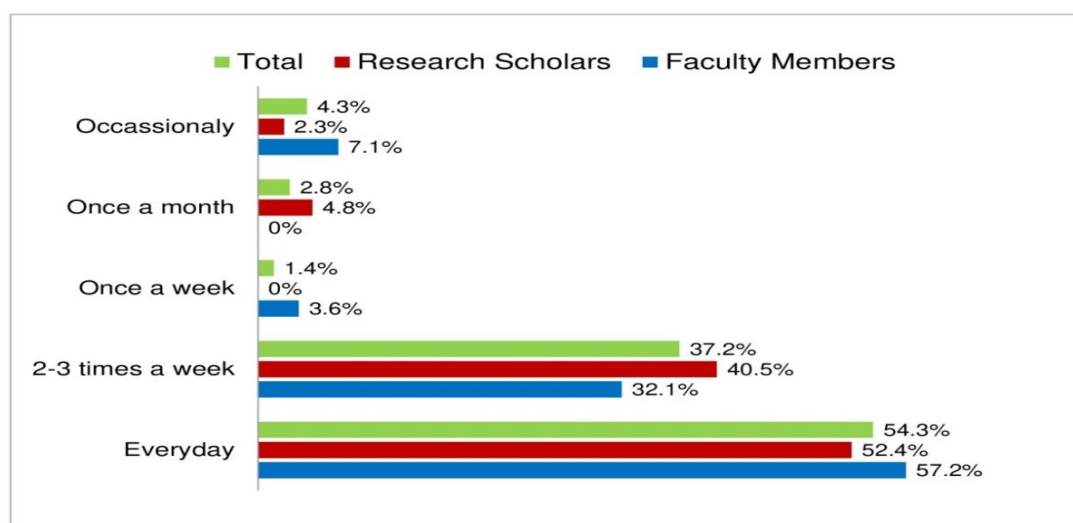
5.6 Frequency of Use of Electronic Resources by Social Scientists

Time spent is a significant aspect of finding out the usage of electronic resources. To find out the frequency of use of electronic resources for the convenience of the study the respondents were asked to indicate their use frequency.

Table-6: Frequency of Use of Electronic Resources

Frequency	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Everyday	16 (57.2)	22 (52.4)	38 (54.3)
2-3 times a week	09 (32.1)	17 (40.5)	26 (37.2)
Once a week	01 (3.6)	0 (0)	01 (1.4)
Once a month	0 (0)	02 (4.8)	02 (2.8)
Occasionally	02 (7.1)	01 (2.3)	03 (4.3)

Table-6 exhibits the frequency of using electronic resources. It is evident that about half (54.3%) of the respondents make use of electronic resources everyday and 37.2% respondents use 2-3 times in a week. About 1.4% of the respondents use electronic resources once in a week. However 2.8% use once in a month and 4.3% make use of electronic resources occasionally. This shows that the usage of electronic resources by the social scientists of BHU is regular and encouraging.

**Frequency of Use of Electronic Resources**

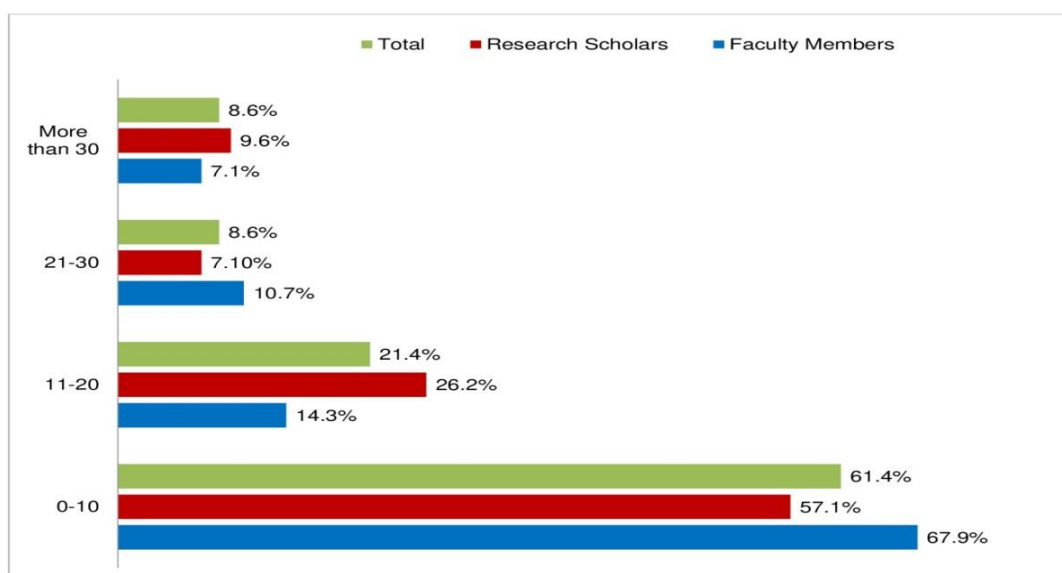
5.7 Use of OPAC in a Month by Social Scientists

Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is one of the most important services that are available in the library.

Table-7: Use of OPAC in a Month

Frequency	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
0-10	19 (67.9)	24 (57.1)	43 (61.4)
11-20	04 (14.3)	11 (26.2)	15 (21.4)
21-30	03 (10.7)	03 (7.1)	06 (8.6)
More than 30	02 (7.1)	04 (9.6)	06 (8.6)

The Table-7 shows that a large majority of social scientists (61.4%) use the OPAC upto 10 times per months.



Use of OPAC in a Month

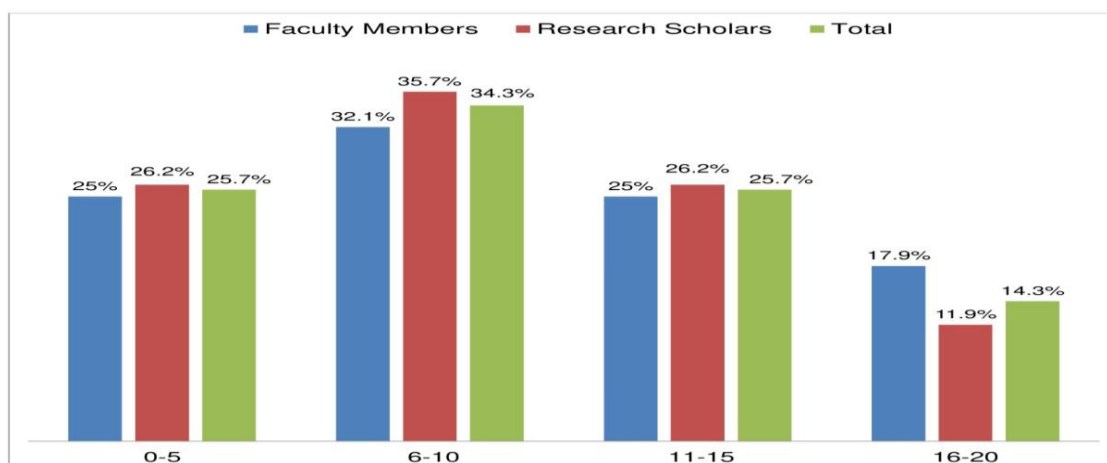
5.8 Frequency of Browsing or Reading Journals (No. of Hours in a Week)

The respondents were asked to mention the frequency of time (in hours) which they were searching or reading journals in a week.

Table-8: Browsing or Reading Journals (No. of hours in a week)

Frequency (in hours)	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
0-5	07 (25.0)	11 (26.2)	18 (25.7)
6-10	09 (32.1)	15 (35.7)	24 (34.3)
11-15	07 (25.0)	11 (26.2)	18 (25.7)
16-20	05 (17.9)	05 (11.9)	10 (14.3)

Table-8 indicates the time spend for searching or reading journals by social scientists of faculty of social sciences of BHU and it was found that 34.3% of the social scientists (32.1% faculty members and 35.7% research scholars) spend 6-10 hours in a week. 25.7% social scientists spend 0-5 hours as well as 11-15 hours for searching and reading journals. 14.3% social scientists spend 16-20 hours to search and read their information.



Browsing or Reading Journals (No. of hours in a week)

5.9 Format of Information Sources Preferred to Use by Social Scientists

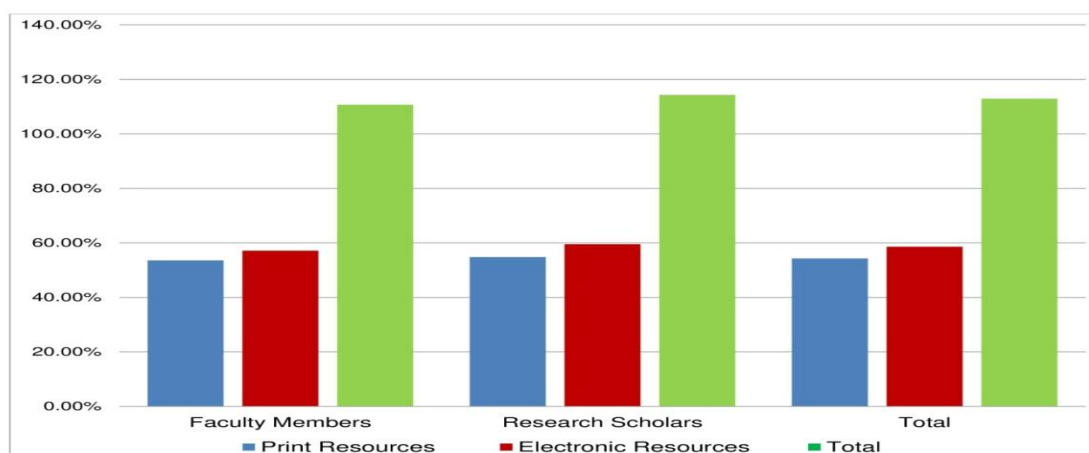
Now a -days, both the print resources & electronic resources are available in every academic institutions. The social scientists were also asked about the form of resources they mostly prefer to use between the electronic resources and print resources.

Table-9: Format of Information Sources Preferred to Use

Formate of Information Resources	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Print Resources	15 (53.6)	23 (54.8)	38 (54.3)
Electronic Resources	16 (57.1)	25 (59.5)	41 (58.6)
Total	31 (110.7)	48 (114.3)	79 (112.9)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

Table-9 shows the preferred format of information sources used by faculty members and research scholars in faculty of social sciences, Banaras Hindu University and revealed that electronic resources of information are preferred by 57.1% faculty members and 59.5% research scholars while 53.6% faculty members and 54.8% research scholars prefer to use print resources.



Format of Information Sources Preferred to Use

5.10 Methods Used by Social Scientists to obtain Relevant Information

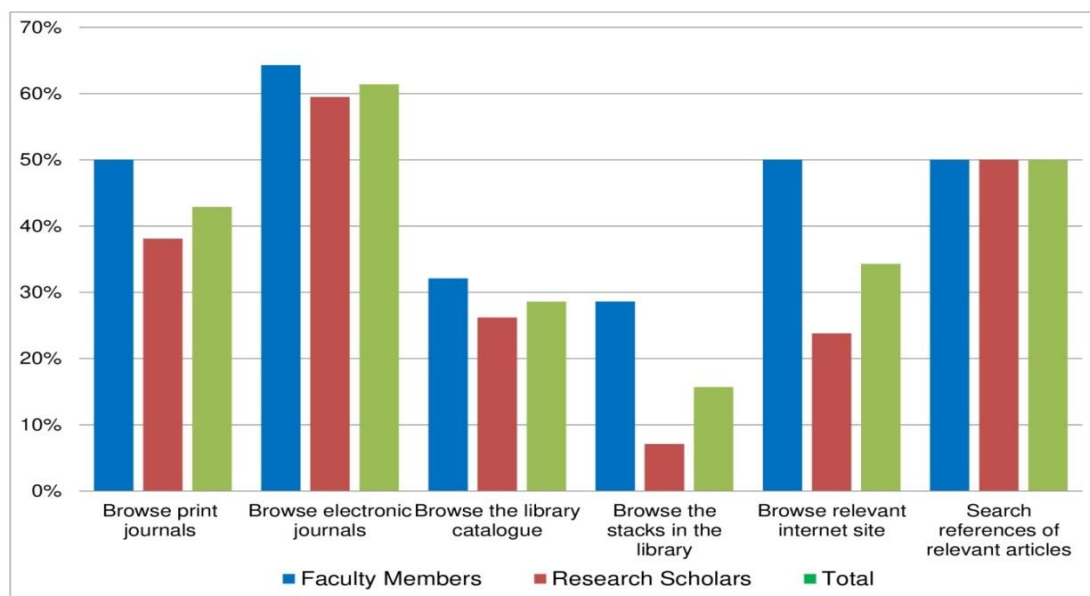
The social scientists need to keep in touch with the latest developments in their field. They need to keep abreast of developments in the literature in their field. Table-10 shows data regarding the methods used by social scientists to remain current in their subject.

Table-10: Methods used to obtain relevant information

Method locate for relevant information	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Browse print journals	14 (50.0)	16 (38.1)	30 (42.9)
Browse electronic journals	18 (64.3)	25 (59.5)	43 (61.4)
Browse the library catalogue	09 (32.1)	11 (26.2)	20 (28.6)
Browse the stacks in the library	08 (28.6)	03 (7.1)	11 (15.7)
Browse relevant internet site	14 (50.0)	10 (23.8)	24 (34.3)
Search references of relevant articles	14 (50.0)	21 (50.0)	35 (50.0)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

Respondents were asked about methods wont to locate relevant research information. They indicate that the browsing electronic journals (61.4%) were most popular and the browsing print journals (42.9%) were their 2nd choice.



Methods Used to obtain Relevant Information

5.11 Methods Used by Social Scientists to obtain Journal Articles

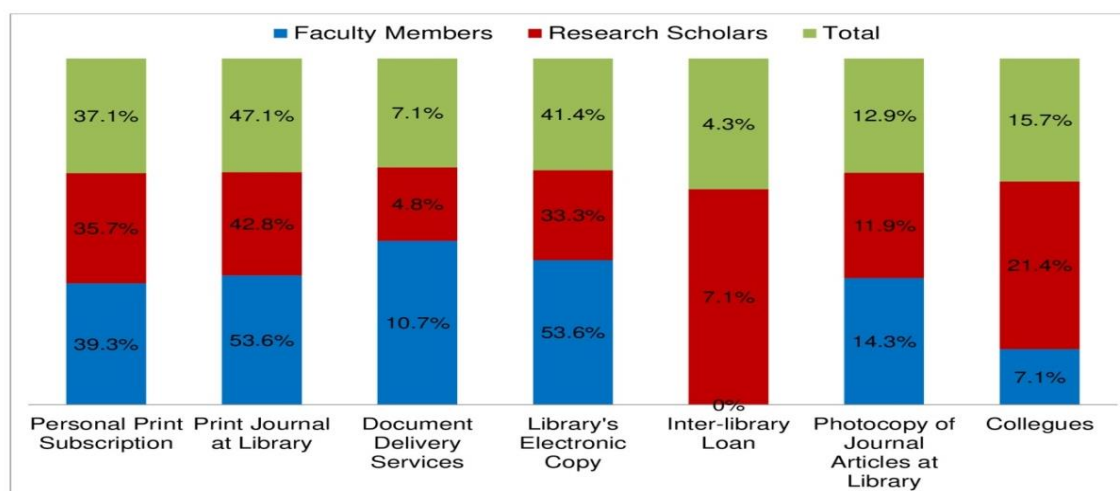
The social scientists use different methods for obtaining relevant articles. Table-11 provides data pertaining to the methods used by social scientists to obtain articles.

Table-11: Methods used to obtain Journal Articles

Methods	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Personal Print Subscription	11 (39.3)	15 (35.7)	26 (37.1)
Print Journal at Library	15 (53.6)	18 (42.8)	33 (47.1)
Document Delivery Services	03 (10.7)	02 (4.8)	05 (7.1)
Library's Electronic Copy	15 (53.6)	14 (33.3)	29 (41.4)
Inter-library Loan	0 (0)	03 (7.1)	03 (4.3)
Photocopy of Journal Articles at Library	04 (14.3)	05 (11.9)	09 (12.9)
Colleagues	02 (7.1)	09 (21.4)	11 (15.7)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

The most popular way to obtain articles is the print journals in library (47.1%) and the second most popular way is to read electronic version at library (41.4%).



Methods Used to obtain Journal Articles

5.12 Different Methods to Access Journals by Social Scientists of BHU

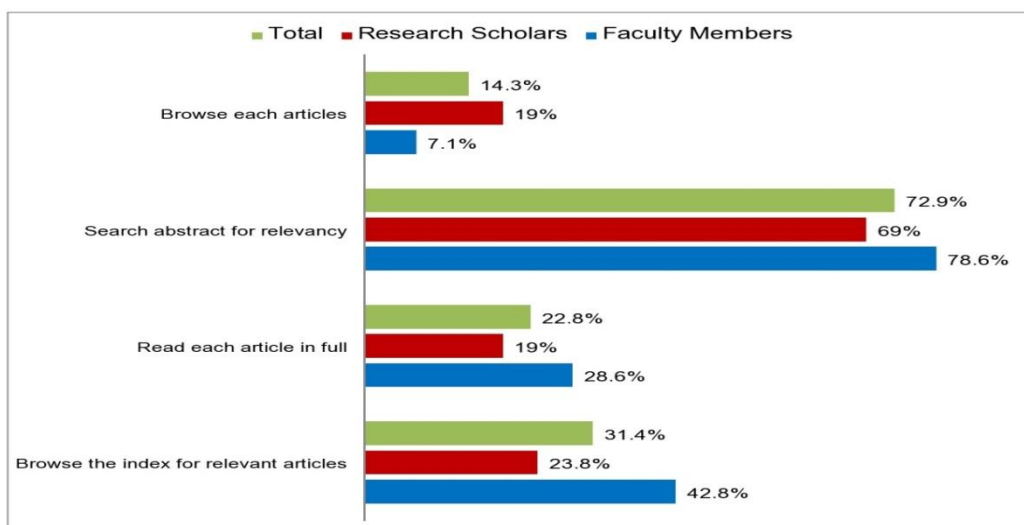
The observation related to the interest, which drives the social scientists to access the electronic resources is shown in Table-12.

Table-12: Different Methods used to Access Journals by Social Scientists

Methods of Access	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Browse the index for relevant articles	12 (42.8)	10 (23.8)	22 (31.4)
Read each article in full	08 (28.6)	08 (19.0)	16 (22.8)
Search Abstract for relevancy	22 (78.6)	29 (69.0)	51 (72.9)
Browse each articles	02 (7.1)	08 (19.0)	10 (14.3)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

Table-12 shows that 72.9% social scientists search abstract for relevancy, 31.4% browse the index for relevant articles, 22.8% read each articles in full and 14.3% browse each articles.



Different Methods used to Access Journals by Social Scientists

5.13 Most Library Resources to be used in Future by Social Scientists

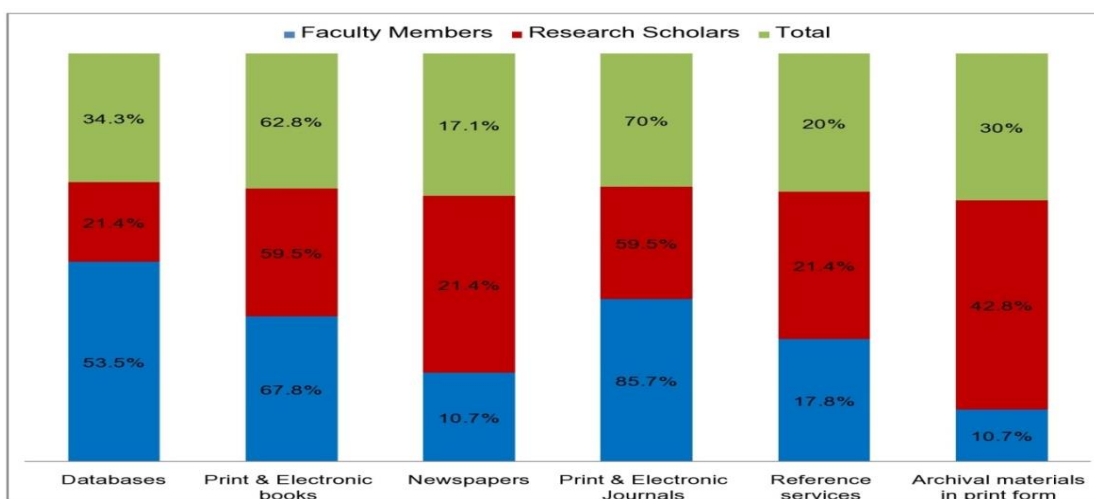
There are many types of information resources which are most likely to be used in future for teaching and research purpose by social scientist of BHU.

Table-13: Most Library Resources to be used in future

Library Resources	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Databases	15 (53.5)	09 (21.4)	24 (34.3)
Print & Electronic books	19 (67.8)	25 (59.5)	44 (62.8)
Newspapers	03 (10.7)	09 (21.4)	12 (17.1)
Print & Electronic Journals	24 (85.7)	25 (59.5)	49 (70.0)
Reference services	05 (17.8)	09 (21.4)	14 (20.0)
Archival materials in print form	03 (10.7)	18 (42.8)	21 (30.0)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

Table-13 indicates that the print and electronic journals (70%) to be most liked library resource in future. About 62.8% print and electronic books will also be liked in future as library resource by social scientists of BHU.



Most Library Resources to be used in Future

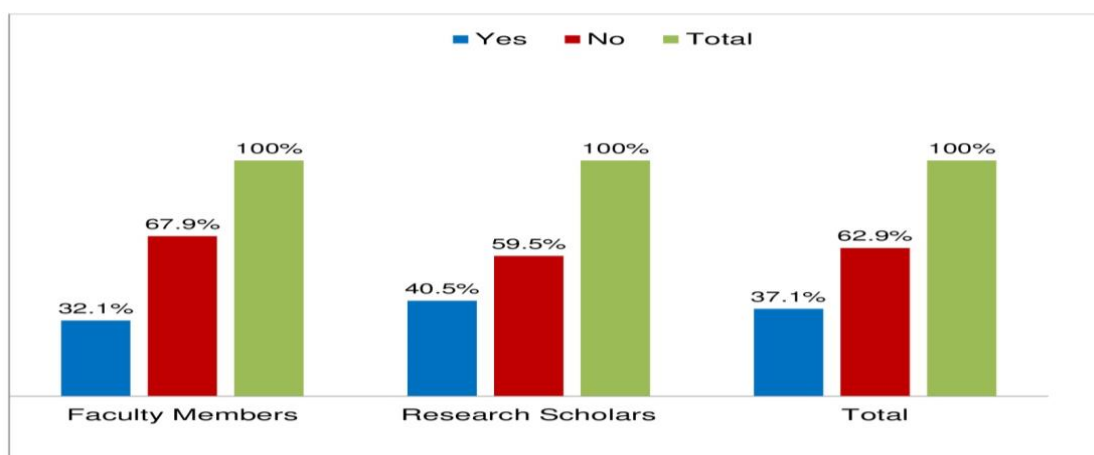
5.14 Problems Faced while Using Online Journals by Social Scientists

Online journals or Electronic resources have become common information sources among the academic institutions. Majority of users stated that they have no problems to access the online journals. The social scientists of Banaras Hindu University were asked about the problems they faced in accessing the online journals. In this regard, data have been presented in Table-14.

Table-14: Problems Faced while Using Online Journal

Use of online journals	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Yes	09 (32.1)	17 (40.5)	26 (37.1)
No	19 (67.9)	25 (59.5)	44 (62.9)
Total	28 (100)	42 (100)	70 (100)

Table-14 shows that while the social scientists use the electronic resources or online journals and resolved that 67.9% faculty members & 59.5% research scholars (total- 62.9%) were not facing any problem because the BHU library system has subscribed and provided electronic resources on the very large scale. However 37.1% social scientists are facing some problems because of lack of awareness about electronic resources while accessing online journals or electronic resources.



Problems Faced while Using Online Journal

5.15 Preferred Place for use of Electronic Resources by Social Scientists

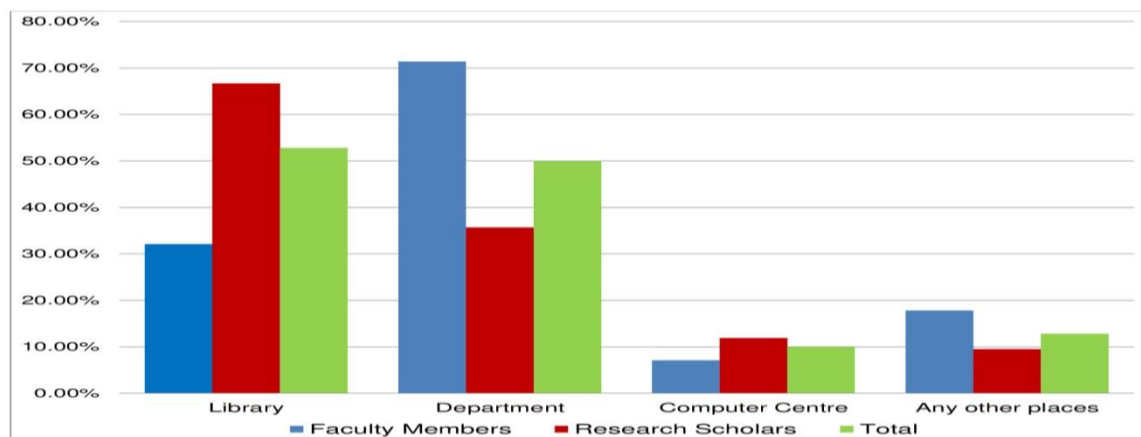
The study tried to examine the location where social scientists of BHU are using electronic resources. In this regard social scientists were asked about the place where they access the electronic resources.

Table-15: Location of maximum use of Electronic Resources

Location of use of Electronic Resources	Faculty Members (%)	Research Scholars (%)	Total (%)
Library	09 (32.1)	28 (66.7)	37 (52.8)
Department	20 (71.4)	15 (35.7)	35 (50.0)
Computer Centre	02 (7.1)	05 (11.9)	07 (10.0)
Any other places	05 (17.8)	04 (9.5)	09 (12.8)

*Multiple Choice Options so percentage exceeded to More than 100%

Table-15 presents the location where social scientists access the electronic resources. Majority of them (52.8%) have been using it from the library, 50% from their departments, 12.8% from any other places and 10% from the university computer centre.



Location of Maximum Use of Electronic Resources

5.16 Finding of the Study

The major findings of the study are:

1. The study revealed that majority of social scientists at Banaras Hindu University are male (67.1%) and they use electronic information resources everyday (54.3%) for their information.
2. Majority of the social scientists are aware of different electronic resources i.e. online journals (94.3%) and Audio/ video CD/ DVD/ Cassettes (58.6%) through library website (52.8%) and with the help of colleagues (48.6%).
3. This study clearly indicates that the social scientists prefer “JSTOR” electronic database for research purpose, which is maximum in comparison to other social science database and the “EBSCOhost” is not used by any social scientist.

4. The study indicated that maximum of social scientists are able to access information resources from library (52.8%) and their department (50%).
5. The study clearly indicated that maximum (61.4%) social scientists of BHU are using OPAC i.e. upto 10 hours per month and they search or read the journals upto 10 hours (34.3%) in a week.
6. The electronic resources (58.6%) in comparisons to print resources are preferred and majority of faculty members and research scholars of social science use it.
7. Majority of the social scientists browse e-journals to locate relevant information. The scientists indicated that browsing electronic journals (61.4%) were most popular. They browse abstracts for relevancy (72.9%).
8. Study showed that print and electronic journals (70%) are likely to be most used resource in future.
9. In this study maximum social scientists of BHU did not face any problems while using online journals because the BHU library system has subscribed and provided electronic resources on a very large scale.

6. CONCLUSION

The role of faculty members and research scholars are extremely important in the university system. Their reading habits, current awareness, subject knowledge have direct impact on teaching and learning. Students get motivated by their teachers during course of their studies. Teachers are expected to be up-to-date in their fields having latest know-how in their relevant subject area. Studies show that maximum faculty members and research scholars use electronic resources daily to satisfy their information need. The present study indicates that maximum social scientists of Banaras Hindu University are able to access information resources from library as well as in their department. It is found that maximum social scientists are using "JSTOR" database for their academic purposes. The majority of social scientists search different articles for relevancy. During the study it is found that social scientists of BHU are not facing any major problems while searching electronic resources because the BHU library system is already subscribing electronic resources on very large scale. It is observed that electronic resources have become the important part of information source for the academic society and being generally used for their various academic needs.

REFERENCES

1. Prasad, H. N. (2012). *Information needs and users* (2nd ed.). Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
2. Kawatra, P. (1997). *Library user studies: A manual for librarians and information scientists*. Mumbai: Jaico Pub. Co.
3. Taylor, R. S. (1991). Information use environment. In B. Dervin, & M.J. Voight (Eds.), *Progress in Communication Science*, 10, (pp.217-225). Norwood, NJ: Ablex.
4. Shokeen, A., & Kaushik, S. (2002). Information seeking behaviour of social scientists of Haryana University. *Library Herald*, 40 (1), 8-11.

5. Hannigan, G. (2007). Users' awareness of electronic books is limited. *Evidence Based Library and Information Practice* , 2 (2), 104-106. <https://journals.library.ualberta.ca/ebliip/index.php/EBLIP/article/view/235/427> (accessed on 28 December 2019).
6. Warwick, C., Terras, M., Galina, I., Huntington, P., & Pappa, N. (2008). Library and information resources and users of digital resources in the humanities. *Program: Electronic library and information systems* , 42 (1), 5-27.
doi: 10.1108/00330330810851555
7. Khan, A., & Zaidi, S. (2009). Online databases usage by research scholars of the Aligarh Muslim University. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology* , 29 (2), 55-60.
doi: 10.14429/djlit.29.2.241
8. Surendra Babu, K. B., Sharada, & Ramiah, C. K. (2010). Use of internet resources in the Srivenkateswara University Digital Library. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology* , 30 (1), 26-31.
<https://publications.drdo.gov.in/ojs/index.php/djlit/article/view/281/4408> (accessed on 30 December 2019).
9. Upadhyaya, C. N. (2013). An evaluation of the impact and student's behaviour towards the use of e-resources at the College of Ramanjhan, University of Delhi. *Professional Journal of Library and Information Technology* , 3 (1), 52-61.
10. Kumar, A. (2015). Use of information sources and services by social scientists. *International Journal of Information Research* , 5 (1), 84-95.
11. Lone, S. A., Mir, A. H., & Ganie, S. A. (2017). Information seeking behaviour of research scholars of faculty of social science, University of Kashmir: A study. *International Journal of Library and Information Studies* , 7 (1), 62-77. http://ijlis.org/img/2017_Vol_7_Issue_1/62-77.pdf (accessed on 31 December 2019).