

USAGE OF E-RESOURCES BY USERS OF BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract *Due to development of information technologies print materials are shift to electronic resources. In the present scenario most of users preference the electronic resources rather than print collection. This paper investigate the use of electronic resources by users in libraries and also focused their satisfaction level further identify the purpose of using e-resources. The finding of the study 37.37% library users are access e-resources in the library and majority of the users are access online journal.*

Keywords: *Electronic Resources, University Library, Information Communication Technologies*

INTRODUCTION

Library plays a vital role in dissemination of education among society. Especially when we talk on academia libraries its relevancy are more increases. Later time library is only known as store house of books where resources are only store no any can access it but changing of time scenario libraries are rejuvenating the present need. Due to drastically development of information communication technologies libraries are shifting towards electronic library and its information are stored in electronic formats where every users can access without any interrupted any time. There is no any distance between libraries and places. in the present scenario every place has libraries and every libraries has place. In these situation E-resources is core element to play the development of concepts every place has libraries and every libraries has place. E-resources is major role to play the increases of users satisfaction because of 24*7 accessible features of e-resources. It is so easy to use, share and download etc. in the present scenario many types of E-resources are available on internet. Some of them is freely available and subscribes based minimum charge service provided by numbers of vendors.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Wijetunge, (2017), Examine the use of e-resources by librarian in Sri Lankan universities. This study especially focused on the availability of e-resources on CONSOL (Consortium of Sri Lankan Academic Libraries) and other aspects of library professionals of Sri Lankan public

libraries. and further the scope of limited only usage of the e-resources by the Librarians during 2014 and 2015 after the formulation CONSAL. The findings of the study that 65% respondents are using open access resources and out of them 33% respondents are usage their research.

Habbia & Choudury, (2012), Conducted study on use of electronic resources and its impact: a study of Dhaka university library user. This study focused the current availability of electronic resources facilities and services which are provided by the Dhaka University Library (DUL) to their users and investigate the purpose of using e-resources what the benefits, how many subjects are coverage, overall user satisfactions level and which are the problems faced b users while to retrieve e-resources

Swain & Panda, (2009), State that to show the growth of electronic materials during the last decade. And also study the flow of electronic resources to user's community and to measures the quantum of e-resources access by users of business of school libraries of Orissa. Further investigate the problem faced by users while access the e-resources in libraries.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study is follow as:

- To identify the use of e-resources.
- To determine the purpose of using resources.
- To investigate the problems of users while access the e-resources.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is an important part of research. It helps the researcher to know the which technique are used for research associated problem. In the present study the researcher is use the methodology in research which are discussed under the following subtitle:

- Tools used for study
- Sample population
- Data analysis method

Tools Used For Data Collection: In the present study researcher are used the structure questionnaire as well as unstructured questionnaire method along with Interview method. To collect different types of data from a library users .

Sample Population: The study was conducted on a sample of Library users taken from Gautam Budha Central library of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkaar University, Lucknow in India. A total number of 250 questionnaires were distributed among the library users of different discipline out of them 241 questionnaires were returned.

Data Analysis Method: Data analysis is an important part of research methodology. On the basis of data analysis researcher to carry out the actual finding. In the present study data organized and tabulated used by MS-Excel and the data was presented in percentage.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Questionnaire Distribution Among Users

Gender	Respondents	Respondents%
Male	180	74.69
Female	61	25.31
Total	241	100

Table 1 shows the questionnaire distribution among library users. The results indicate that 74.69% male users are given their opinion whereas 25.31% females are involved for study.

Table 2: Status of Users in University Library

Status	Respondents	Respondents%
Science Discipline	140	58.09
Social Science	101	41.91
Total	241	100

Table 2 shows the discipline of users which are included for study. The result indicates that 58.09% respondents are related to science discipline and remaining 41.91% respondents are associated for social sciences.

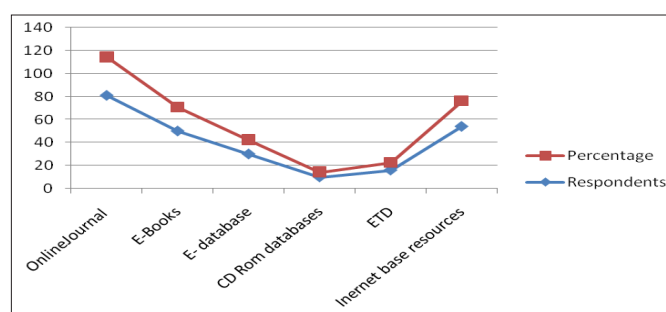
Table 3: Awareness About E-Resources

Statement	Yes	No	Yes%	No%	Total
Awareness about E-Resources	201	40	83.40	16.60	241
Total					

Table 3 show that the awareness about e-resources. the result indicates that, 83.40% users are aware about e-resources of library whereas 16.60% users are not aware about its.

Table 4: Use of E-Resources

Sr. No.	Use of E-Resources	Respondents	Percentage
1	Online Journal	81	33.61
2	E-Books	50	20.75
3	E- database	30	12.45
4	CD Rom databases	10	4.15
5	ETD	16	6.64
6	Internet base resources	54	22.41
Total		241	100.00

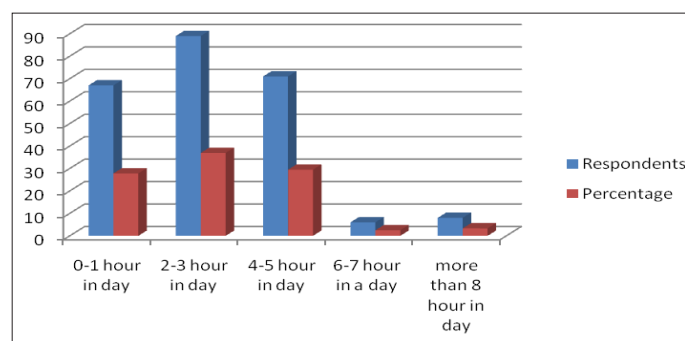


The shows that use of e-resources by users in library. It was found that 33.61% users are used online journal which are available in library, 20.75% users are used e-books, 12.45% users are used e-databases, 22.41% users are used Internet based resources. The finding of result majority of the respondents are online journal for according to their needs.

Table 5 shows that place of access e-resources by users. It was found that 33.76% respondents are used access e-resources in central library, 7.05% users are access in departmental library, 22.82% respondents are used university compus, 29.05% users are access e-resources in hostel. The result indicates that 37.76% majority of users are access e-resources in central library.

Table 5: Place of Access E-Resources

Sr. No.	Place of access e-resources	Respondents	Percentage
1	Central Library	91	37.76
2	Departmental Library	17	7.05
3	University Campus	55	22.82
4	Hostel	70	29.05
5	Home	6	2.49
6	Internet Café	2	0.83
Total		241	100.00

Table 6: Frequency of Access E-Resources

The above figure shows that the frequency of access e-resources in library. The result indicates that 27.80% library users are spending time 0-1 hour in day, 36.93% users are spending time 2-3 hour in day, 29.46% users are spending time 4-5 hour in day, 2.49% users are spending time 6-7 hour in day whereas 3.32% users are spending time more than 8 hour in day.

Table 7: Problem Faced while Access E-Resources

Sr. No.	Problems	Respondents	Percentage
1	Slow internet speed	71	29.46
2	full text data not available	110	45.64
3	Partially access facilities	25	10.37
4	Relevancy resources are based on charges	31	12.86
5	No proper references of e-resources	4	1.66

Table 7 shows that the problem faced by users while access e-resources in library. According the analysis of data, 29.46% uses are faced slow internet speed in library, 45.64%

users are problem faced full text data are not available, 10.37% users are problem faced partially access facilities, 12.86% users are problem faced that which e-resources are available in library it is based on charges whereas 1.66% users indicate here that which are access e- resources, are not proper referencing style.

Table 8: Purpose of Usage E-Resources

Purposes	Respondents	Percentage
To increases the knowledge	26	10.79
To complete the courses	96	39.83
Research	85	35.27
Save the time and Money	34	14.11
Total	241	100.00

Table 8 shows that purpose of using e-resources in library. It was found that 10.79% users are using resources for increases the knowledge themselves, 39.83% users are using for the complete their courses, 35.27% users are using for research purpose whereas 14.11% users are agreed that e-resources are helpful for save the time and money.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study are follow as-

- Majority of users are belonging to science discipline in this study.
- Most of the users are aware about e-resources.
- Most of the library users are preferred online journal.
- 37.37% library users are access e-resources in the library.
- Majority of the users are problem faces full text data are not accessible in library.
- 39.83% users are access e-resources for complete their course materials in library.

CONCLUSION

Information communication technologies are a core part of e-resources absence of technologies cannot imagine e-resources and not accessible. E-resources are an important sources for students, researchers, faculties and scientist to increase the knowledge and to helps the creation of wonderful new ideas. In this study mainly focused the e-resources accessibility of students. it was found that majority of the students are using e-resources for course related materials and faces some problems that no availability of full text information. There are the needs of present hour to promote and promotion the use of

e-resources because of less price than print materials and 24*7 availability of information at the every where.

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