

A Descriptive Statistical Study of the use of E-Resources by the Research Scholars in Selected Institutions of South Tamilnadu

V. SenthurVelmurugan
Kongu Arts and Science College (Autonomous)
Nanjanapuram, Erode – 638 107
Tamilnadu, India
{srisenthur85@gmail.com}

ABSTRACT: Purpose: This study discovers the utilization of e-assets and the example of the association of e-assets in the instructive and examination fields. This study depends on the client ability of the examination scholars of chosen organizations of Southern Tamilnadu, India.

Design / Methodology/ Approach: The present examination is of a similar sort. An example is taken from the objective populace being inquired about. An example is a piece of the populace, which is considered to make derivations about the entire populace. If the example is satisfactory, it will have similar qualities to the populace (Ritchie et al., 2013)11, and the discoveries are normally used to make decisions about the populace. In this manner, a decent example is a smaller-than-normal rendition of the populace, and a great example configuration includes the accompaniment of:

- Sample Unit
- Sample Size
- Sampling Technique

Findings: Ranking internet utility shows that its usage for educational purposes got the first rank with a mean value of 4.33. Ranking to use library shows that Gain CAS obtained the first rank with a mean value of 4.06, to support research work and consult journals/periodicals obtained the second rank with a mean value of 3.94. Using the Internet obtained the third rank with a mean value of 3.88, and studying Course material obtained the fourth rank with a mean value of 3.79.

Research Limitations: The scope of the study is confined only to the six universities in Southern Tamil Nadu.

The research scholars' opinion is based not only on the present experience but also on the impressions from their previous experience of accessing E-resources.

The findings may not be applicable when the set of circumstances during the period of study changes.

Originality / Value: The sample was selected from six South Tamil Nadu districts, including Madurai, Dindigul, Kanyakumari, Sivagangai, Tirunelveli, and Virudhunagar.

Keywords: E-Resources, Primary Data, Secondary Data, Southern Tamil Nadu, Sample Size, Sample Unit, Sample Techniques, and Ranking.

DOI: 10.6025/ijis/2023/15/4/97-107

Received: 19 March 2023, Revised 10 May 2023, Accepted 1 June 2023

Copyright: with Authors

1. Introduction

A digital asset is digital content stored in any format and its associated value. A digital asset is an electronic file, or data individuals can own and transfer. A digital asset can be a currency to transact or store intangible content, such as computer-generated artwork, videos or contract documents. (*PWC*) The digital or electronic asset is normally denoted to specify financial commodity. In the information field, the most prevalent term is Digital or electronic resources. These resources include E-assets, which generally contain eBooks, e-journals, articles, everyday papers, suggestions, work, databases, and *CD-ROM*, which are undeniable alternatives for the print media. Electronic resources are structures in which information is secured electronically and made open through electronic systems and *PC* frameworks. Late advances in the field of information development contribute basically to upgrading the organization of libraries, on an area, regional, national, and worldwide reason, by beating the standard limits of time and space. The users use electronic resources for various reasons, for instance, examination, guidelines, etc.

2. Definitions and Meaning

Kirklees (1983)⁸ data looking for conduct starts with an apparent need and includes the exercises sought after to fulfil that need with data and closures when the need is no longer seen. Wilson (1999)⁹ characterizes Information conduct as “those exercises a man might participate in which distinguishing his or her requirements for data, looking for such data in any capacity, and utilizing or exchanging that data”. Taylor (1991)¹⁰ study data conducted as the result of specific components of data to use environment. The components are the presumptions that are formally learned or not, made by a characterized set of individuals concerning the way of their work. The sorts and structure of the issues are esteemed imperative and run of the mill by this arrangement of individuals. The limitations and chances of common situations inside which any gathering or subgroup of this arrangement of individuals works and works. The conscious, and maybe oblivious, suspicions are made about what constitutes an answer, or better said, a determination of issues, and what makes data helpful and significant in their settings. Taking into account the above definition, he trusts that the data collected from various gatherings of individuals is distinctive. “Data Seeking Behavior needs to incorporate no less than three components. For example, a data need and its drivers are the variables that influence the individual’s reaction to the view of need and the procedures or activities included in that reaction. From the above definitions the accompanying inductions are drawn: Information looking, for example, is worried about who needs what sort of data or Information looking for the conduct of changed gathering of individuals additionally differs. Information is conducted as a result of specific components of the data use environment. It is firmly identified with the individual qualities and characteristics of the clients. It is an action of an individual in pursuit of information.

3. Statement of the Problem

Research scholars of different fields use e-assets for inquiries. The study affirmed that examination scholars know about e-assets and different sorts of e-assets, e-database, and e-journals. The present study has attempted to answer what is the effect of e-assets. What are the issues in getting access to e-assets and distinguishing the answers for the issues and effects of e-assets accessible in chosen organizations of Southern Tamil Nadu?

4. Scope and Limitation

The study concentrates on the utilization of e-assets by exploration scholars in chosen organizations of Southern Tamilnadu. This study discovers the utilization of e-assets and the example of the association of e-assets in the instructive and examination fields. The study is bound to research scholars of chosen establishments of Southern Tamilnadu, concerning the ease of

utility of electronic assets. The specialist has chosen to direct this study for measuring the utilization of e-assets by examination scholars in chosen establishments of Southern Tamilnadu.

5. Research Issues

Inventions and innovations of the modern digital age started in the 1970s, which resulted in a paradigm shift in the world of education and economy, science, technology, work style, health and other fields, and all became “smarter”. With electronic gadgets, music, and videos stored on smartphones, documents, emails, illustrations, animations, social media accounts, books, and logos in the cloud today, we live in a digital world.

The volume of impact the digital resources have in the modern society is unlimited. The availability of digital resources has a significant influence on the information world. Thus, many studies estimate this influence and measure it using different metrics. Therefore, this study is one of the illustrations of the digital resources used as measured in South Indian libraries. Through this study we intend to measure the volume of digital information use as reflected in digital libraries of a region, its socio-economic impact and the extent of utilization.

6. Early Studies

The audit of writing is a vital segment of any examination, which gives vital information to the examiner to outline the exploration study on the picked subject. Similarly, as the field of “Utilization of e-assets by the exploration scholars in chosen foundations of southern Tamilnadu” and recognizing the data need of gathering in a specific field is concerned, countless have been directed, and it keeps on developing. Various exploration reports, articles, books, and meeting volumes on “Utilization of e-assets by the examination scholars” have been distributed.

A review of early contributions has been carried out with emphasis on the below areas.

- A. Availability of e-resources
- B. Use and user perception of e-resources
- C. ICT-based service in libraries
- D. Use of e-resources by research scholars and students
- E. Use of e-resources by academicians.

An exploratory study by Ali, M., & Kumar, R. (2013)² was completed to discover major Electronic Information Resources (EIR) in the order of History. The discoveries uncovered that various quality-based e-diaries (75%) began in the principal decade of the 21st century, which can be uninhibitedly in *DOAJ*. 67.44% of diaries are either in English or incorporate English as one of the dialects. 51.16% of e-diaries are diaries distributed by universities, followed by exploration establishments with 31 diaries (18.02 per cent). Numerous advanced library activities have begun in this control. Electronic instruments like subject entryways, web search tools, gateways, and so on are additionally available most of the time.

Sadrudin, M. M. (2015)³ did work with a talk of combined moves where globalization has spanned the spread of knowledge.

¹ Research at the advanced education level has become a diffused standard rule for accomplishment with a more noteworthy accentuation on computerized resources.²In such a manner, advanced libraries are adding to their best. The present study is embraced to discover the inclusion of advanced libraries in accommodating worldwide information and their stand to advance examination society in Pakistan with exceptional reference to the current open doors and difficulties. The general system for this study depends on blend technique research. The populace for the survey comprises all the employees of open and private colleges in Sind having admittance to the advanced library. All specimens of 40 employees were picked through irregular inspection. The poll was filled by every one of the members. A centred gathering meeting was moreover directed with 20 respondents. Discoveries disclosed that computerized libraries are improving global exploration limits, especially in Pakistan. The dominant part of the respondents is acquainted with the idea of a computerized library and trust that it has advanced the way of life of examination. The dominant part has gotten to computerized assets for exploration. The most well-known advanced asset used by respondents is an exploration paper. Concerning quality, it scrutinizes the significant difficulties which develop, incorporating the absence of access to advanced assets, written falsification, an absence of specialized aptitude,

and computerized protection. Proposals are fused towards the end of the paper. Singh, V. K. (2015)⁴, explored the utilization of electronic assets by the undergraduate students and researchers and employees of IIM Ahmedabad. It inspected the client's attention to the diverse sorts of e-assets accessible in the IIM Ahmedabad Library, the reason and recurrence of utilizing e-assets by the clients, the element influencing asset usage, the effect of e-assets and administrations on the scholarly work of the clients, recommend the ways and means for the compelling utilization of e-assets and administrations accessible in the IIM Ahmedabad Library, and so forth.

Dhanasekaran (2016)⁵ viewed that E-Journals involve a conspicuous spot in scholastic and information advancement. The creation of ICT devices has included using e-diaries access and use. The study has embraced basic irregular testing with a test substitution technique to gather the data from the understudies/analysts at the University of Madras. The study found that a greater number of clients were inclined toward e-diaries rather than traditional kinds of printed diaries. Further, the clients are inclined towards web indexes, for example, Google, hurray, and MSN, as their underlying web crawler points for getting to e-diaries. The majority of the clients have likewise utilized UGC-info net web entryway.

BrigetAnitha C.V. (2009)⁶, in her study, concentrated on using e-journals among doctors in Nagercoil. Results demonstrated that a larger part of doctors spent one to two hours perusing the web. The majority of the doctors felt that elements in e-journals are valuable. They favour the HTML group. They seek data by title, creator, and diary name to recover essential data.

Chowdappaet, et al in their study, al.. (2013)⁷ managed the effect of advanced innovation on data clients of advanced education in Mysore. It uncovers that 83.3% of the subject specialists feel that IT has a high effect on library assets and administrations. They said the electronic assets will supplement the routinely printed media in getting exact, pertinent, and suitable data. Clients between the ages of 50 and 70 years are fairly hesitant to utilize Information Communication Technology (ICT) offices.

7. Descriptive Statistics for the Research Scales

Below, we produced the data and corresponding discussions.

Internet usage purpose	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Usage for educational purposes	3125	4.33	0.86	-1.90	4.83
Usage for checking e-mails	2963	4.11	0.84	-1.08	1.94
Usage for entertainment	3042	4.22	0.82	-1.20	2.21
Usage for communication	3049	4.23	0.85	-1.32	2.41
Usage for social networking	3027	4.20	0.90	-1.47	2.64
Usage for chatting	2958	4.10	0.87	-1.18	1.99

Table 1. Ranking for Internet usage purposes

The above table concludes the ranking to use the internet. There are six main reasons: educational purposes, checking e-mails, entertainment, communication purposes, social networking, and chatting. These reasons are asked as questions to respondents. Their opinion regarding usage for educational purposes got the first rank with a mean value of 4.33, usage for communication got the second rank with a mean value of 4.23, and usage for entertainment got the third rank with a mean value of 4.22, usage for social networking got the fourth rank with the mean value of 4.20, usage for checking e-mail got the fifth rank with the mean value of 4.11 and usage for chatting got the sixth rank with the mean value of 4.10.

Purpose of using the library	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
To gain CAS	2925	4.06	0.96	-1.75	3.53
To study course materials	2735	3.79	1.01	-1.21	1.48
To consult journals/ periodicals	2843	3.94	1.01	-1.52	2.36
To use internet	2796	3.88	1.02	-1.43	1.96
To support research work	2838	3.94	1.02	-1.52	2.28

Table 2. Ranking for Purpose of using the library

The above table denotes the ranking for the aim of using the library. Some purposes include gaining *CAS*, studying course materials, consulting journals/periodicals, using the internet, and supporting research. These listings asked the respondents and their opinion to gain *CAS*, obtained first rank 0 with a mean value of 4.06, to support research work, and to consult journals/periodicals, obtained second rank 0 with a mean value of 3.94. Using the Internet obtained the third rank with a mean value of 3.88, and studying Course material obtained the fourth rank with a mean value of 3.79.

Type of Browser preference	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Google Chrome	3061	4.25	0.93	-1.54	2.61
Mozilla Firefox	2956	4.10	1.02	-1.57	2.550
Internet Explorer	2990	4.15	1.04	-1.59	2.35
Opera	2911	4.04	1.08	-1.48	1.88
Netscape Navigator	2958	4.10	1.00	-1.50	2.41

Table 3. Ranking for Type of Browser preference

The above table indicates the ranking for the type of browser respondents prefer. Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer, Opera, and Netscape Navigator are the most commonly used browsers. With respondents' opinion, Google Chrome got the first rank with a mean value of 4.25. Internet Explorer got the second rank with a mean value of 4.15, Mozilla Firefox

Search engine preference	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Google	3013	4.18	0.99	-1.41	1.79
Yahoo	2903	4.03	0.96	-1.28	1.74
Alta Vista	2942	4.08	1.02	-1.26	1.26
Lycos	2957	4.10	0.99	-1.31	1.49
Excite	2908	4.03	1.05	-1.21	0.98
MSN	2971	4.12	0.91	-1.46	2.47
Others	2927	4.06	0.98	-1.22	1.36

Table 4. Ranking for Search engine preference

and Netscape Navigator got the third rank with a mean value of 4.10, and Opera got the fourth rank with a mean value of 4.04.

The above table signifies the ranking for search engines preferred by respondents. Some most commonly used search engines include Google, Yahoo, Alta Vista, Lycos, Excite, and MSN. Among these search engines, Google got the first rank with a mean value of 4.18, MSN got the second rank with a mean value of 4.12, Lycos got the third rank with a mean value of 4.10, Alta Vista got the fourth rank with the mean value of 4.08, other than these search engines got the fifth rank with the mean value of 4.06, Yahoo and excite got the sixth rank with the mean value of 4.03.

Method of acquiring knowledge on e-resources	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
From the library staff	2326	3.23	0.61	-0.18	0.86
From colleagues	2263	3.14	0.59	-0.25	1.71
Self-thought	2320	3.22	0.64	-0.33	0.94
Formal training	2236	3.10	0.59	-0.23	1.68
External courses	2317	3.21	0.66	-0.38	0.76
Training at the workplace	2284	3.17	0.61	-0.10	0.30
Trial and error method	2303	3.19	0.61	-0.25	1.42
Workshop/seminar	2274	3.15	0.57	-0.23	2.07
Internet/online tutorials	2350	3.26	0.64	-0.39	0.94

Table 5. Ranking for Method of acquiring knowledge on e-resources

The above table designates the ranking for a method of acquiring knowledge from e-resources by respondents. Internet/online tutorials got the first rank with a mean value of 3.26, the library staff got the second rank with a mean value of 3.23, self-thought got the next rank with a mean value of 3.22, external courses got the next rank with the mean value of 3.21, trial

Database preference	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Emeralds	3076	4.27	1.05	-1.81	2.850
Elsevier's science direct	2971	4.12	1.10	-1.50	1.69
Scopus	3043	4.22	1.07	-1.73	2.56
Springer Verlag's link	2800	3.88	1.16	-1.23	0.71
EBSCO database	2693	3.74	1.18	-0.92	0.05
DOAJ	2796	3.88	1.16	-1.19	0.63
JSTOR	2905	4.03	1.11	-1.15	0.63
IEEE & IEE Online	2848	3.95	1.06	-1.12	0.77
Pub Med, Math Science net	2899	4.02	1.06	-1.17	0.91
Web of Science	2832	3.93	1.06	-1.07	0.66
Taylor & Francis	2689	3.73	1.20	-0.96	0.02
OCLC	2609	3.62	1.17	-0.88	-0.09
Thomson Reuters	2647	3.67	1.19	-0.89	-0.10

Table 6. Ranking for Database preference

and error method got next rank with the mean value of 3.19, training at workplace got next rank with the mean value of 3.17, workshop and seminar got the next rank with the mean value of 3.15, from colleagues got next rank with the mean value of 3.14 and formal training got the last rank P with the mean value of 3.10.

The above table denotes the ranking of databases preferred by respondents using e-resources. There are some famous databases listed as Emeralds, Elsevier’s Science Direct, Scopus, Springer Verlag’s link, EBSCO database, DOAJ, JSTOR, IEEE & IEE online, Pub Med, Math Science Net, Web of Science, Taylor & Francis, OCLC and Thomson Reuters. With the opinion of respondents, Emerald got first ranking with a mean value of 4.27, Scopus got second ranking with a mean value of 4.22, Elsevier’s Science Direct got third ranking with a mean value of 4.12, Pub med got fourth ranking with a mean value of 4.03, and JSTOR got fifth ranking with the mean value of 4.02 and so on. Taylor& Francis, Thomson Reuters, and OCLC got the last three rankings with mean values of 3.73, 3.68, and 3.67.

Type of E-Resources accessed in the library	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
E-Books	3063	4.25	0.82	-1.27	2.28
E-Journals	2936	4.07	0.89	-1.05	1.44
E-News paper	2990	4.15	0.87	-1.14	1.62
E-Magazines	2923	4.05	0.85	-1.33	2.63
E-thesis and dissertations	2794	3.88	0.92	-0.91	1.15
E-conference proceedings	2709	3.76	1.09	-0.81	-0.10
E-dictionaries/ directories	2725	3.78	1.29	-0.93	-0.19
E-Patents / standards	2674	3.71	1.27	-1.05	0.10
E-bibliographic databases	2704	3.75	1.29	-1.03	0.02
Cd Rom databases	2648	3.67	1.28	-0.99	-0.06

Table 7. Ranking for Type of E-Resources accessed in the library

The above table concludes the ranking for the type of e-resources accessed in a library by the respondents. There are some of the most used types are E-books, E-Journals, E-newspaper, E-Magazines, E-thesis and dissertations, E-conference proceedings, E-dictionaries/Directories, E-parents/Standards, E-bibliographic databases, CD-ROM databases. In their opinion of respondents, E-books got first ranking with a mean value of 4.25, E-newspaper got second ranking with a mean value of 4.15, and E-journals got third ranking with a mean value of 4.07. E-magazines got fourth ranking with a mean value of 4.05, E-thesis and dissertations got fifth ranking with a mean value of 3.88, and so on. E-bibliographic databases, E-patterns / Standards, and- CD-ROM databases got the last three rankings with mean values of 3.75, 3.71, and 3.67.

Purpose of using e-Resources	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
For teaching	2970	4.12	0.80	-0.78	0.88
For research activities	2818	3.91	0.84	-0.80	1.33
For publishing articles/books	2860	3.97	0.84	-0.65	0.59
To keep up-to-date in our subject area	2939	4.08	0.84	-0.95	1.23
Project work	2831	3.93	0.90	-0.74	0.61
For studying course work	2776	3.85	0.94	-0.72	0.23

Table 8. Ranking causes of using e-Resources

The above table distinguishes the ranking for using e-resources by the respondents. There are some most used purposes like teaching, research activities, publishing articles/books, keeping current in our subject area, Project work, and studying course work. By the opinion of respondents, teaching got first ranking with the mean value of 4.12, keeping up to date in our subject area got second ranking with the mean value of 4.08, publishing articles/books got third ranking with a mean value of 3.97, project work got fourth ranking with the mean value of 3.93, 00, Research activities got fifth ranking with the mean value of 3.91 and studying course work got sixth ranking with the mean value of 3.85.

Preferred E-Resources download formats	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
PDF	3015	4.18	0.76	-0.98	1.84
HTML	2900	4.02	0.80	-1.11	2.56
Multimedia	2938	4.07	0.78	-0.86	1.51
Word Format	2998	4.16	0.79	-1.10	2.02
PDF and Word Format	2797	3.88	1.04	-1.00	0.83
PDF and HTML	2839	3.94	0.92	-1.05	1.43

Table 9. Ranking of Preferred E-Resources download formats

The above table indicates the ranking of respondents' preferred download formats from e-resources. Some of the most used download formats are *PDF*, *HTML*, multimedia, Word format, *PDF* and Word format, *PDF*, and *HTML*. To the opinion of respondents, *PDF* got first ranking with a mean value of 4.18, word format got second ranking with a mean value of 4.16, Multimedia got third ranking with a mean value of 4.07, *HTML* got fourth ranking with a mean value of 4.02, *PDF* and *HTML* got fifth ranking with the mean value of 3.94 and *PDF* and word got the last ranking with the mean value of 3.88.

Search options for accessing the e-resources	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Author	3083	4.28	0.89	-1.92	4.74
Title of the article	3029	4.20	0.81	-1.60	4.39
Title of the Journals	3048	4.23	0.84	-1.62	3.91
Key Word	3037	4.21	0.85	-1.68	4.20
Subject	3017	4.18	0.90	-1.61	3.42
Publisher	3043	4.22	0.87	-1.64	3.80
Volume/issue no/ page	3008	4.17	0.92	-1.61	3.28

Table 10. Ranking of Search options in accessing the e-resources

The above table represents the ranking of search options used by the respondents to access e-resources. Some of the most used search options include author, title of article, title of journals, keyword, subject, publisher, volume/issue, and no/page. By the opinion of respondents, searching by author got first ranking with a mean value of 4.28, Searching by the title of journals got second ranking with a mean value of 4.23, searching with publisher got third ranking with a mean value of 4.22, Searching with the keyword got fourth ranking with the mean value of 4.21, Searching by the title of articles got fifth ranking with the mean value of 4.20. Searching with the subject and searching with volume/ issue no/ page got the last two rankings with the mean values of 4.18 and 4.17.

8. Summary of Descriptive Statistics

Ranking to use the internet shows that usage for educational purposes got first ranking with the mean value of 4.33, usage for communication got second ranking with the mean value of 4.23, usage for entertainment got third ranking with the mean value of 4.22, usage for social networking got fourth ranking with the mean value of 4.20, usage for checking e-mail got fifth ranking with the mean value of 4.11 and usage for chatting got sixth ranking with the mean value of 4.10.

Ranking to use the library shows that Gain *CAS* obtained the first ranking with a mean value of 4.06, and to support research work and consult journals/periodicals, it obtained the second ranking with a mean value of 3.94. To use the internet obtained a third ranking with a mean value of 3.88, and to study Course material obtained a fourth ranking with a mean value of 3.79.

Ranking for the type of browser respondents prefer concludes that Google Chromeranked first with a mean value of 4.25. Internet Explorer got second ranking with a mean value of 4.15, Mozilla Firefox and Netscape Navigator got third with a mean value of 4.10, and Opera got fourth with a mean value of 4.04.

Ranking for search engines preferred by respondents shows that Google got first ranking with the mean value of 4.18, MSN got second ranking with the mean value of 4.12, Lycos got third ranking with the mean value of 4.10, Alta Vista got fourth ranking with the mean value of 4.08, other than these search engines got fifth ranking with the mean value of 4.06, Yahoo and excite got sixth ranking with the mean value of 4.03.

Ranking for a method of acquiring knowledge from e-resources by respondents shows that Internet/ online tutorials got first ranking with the mean value of 3.26, the library staff got second ranking with the mean value of 3.23, self-thought got the next ranking with the mean value of 3.22, external courses got the next ranking with the mean value of 3.21, trial and error method got next ranking with the mean value of 3.19, training at workplace got next ranking with the mean value of 3.17, workshop and seminar got the next ranking with the mean value of 3.15, from colleagues got next ranking with the mean value of 3.14 and formal training got the last ranking with the mean value of 3.10.

The ranking of databases preferred by respondents shows that Emerald got first ranking with a mean value of 4.27, Scopus got second ranking with a mean value of 4.22, Elsevier's Science Direct got third ranking with a mean value of 4.12, Pub med got fourth ranking with the mean value of 4.03, and *JSTOR* got fifth ranking with the mean value of 4.02 and so on. Taylor& Francis, Thomson Reuters, and OCLC got the last three rankings with mean values of 3.73, 3.68, and 3.67.

Ranking for the type of e-resources accessed in the library by the respondents concludes that E-books got first ranking with a mean value of 4.25, E-newspaper got second ranking with a mean value of 4.15, and E-journals got third ranking with a mean value of 4.07. E-magazines got fourth ranking with a mean value of 4.05, E-thesis and dissertations got fifth ranking with a mean value of 3.88, and so on. E-bibliographic databases, E-patterns/Standards, and *CD ROM* databases got the last three rankings with mean values of 3.75, 3.71, and 3.67.

Ranking for purpose using e-resources by the respondents concludes that teaching got first ranking with the mean value of 4.12, for keeping up to date in our subject area got second ranking with the mean value of 4.08, for publishing articles/books got third ranking with the mean value of 3.97, project work got fourth ranking with the mean value of 3.93, for research activities got fifth ranking with the mean value of 3.91 and for studying course work got sixth ranking with the mean value of 3.85.

Ranking for preferred download formats from e-resources by the respondents reveals that *PDF* got first ranking with a mean value of 4.18, word format got second ranking with a mean value of 4.16, Multimedia got third ranking with a mean value of 4.07, *HTML* got fourth ranking with the mean value of 4.02, *PDF* and *HTML* got fifth ranking with the mean value of 3.94 and *PDF*, and word got the last ranking with the mean value of 3.88.

Ranking for search options in accessing e-resources by the respondents concludes that searching by author got first ranking with the mean value of 4.28, Searching by the title of journals got second ranking with the mean value of 4.23, searching with publisher got third ranking with the mean value of 4.22, Searching with the keyword got fourth ranking with the mean value of 4.21, Searching by the title of articles got fifth ranking with the mean value of 4.20. Searching with a subject and searching with volume/ issue no/ page got the last two rankings with the mean values 4.18 and 4.17.

9. Recommendations of the Study

A key test for both publishers and librarians is to comprehend better and envision the developing desires of their clients. Change is happening rapidly in a few areas and gradually in others. However, in all ranges, publishers and librarians need to intend to completely comprehend changes in data used by scholars and anticipate the effect on administrations they give.

The gathering advancement approach in admiration to e-resources ought to be surrounded in each foundation to acquire significant e-resources.

To enhance the effectiveness of getting to e-journals, the library ought to give hands-on experience, fleeting courses or workshops, and behaviour client introduction programs for the understudies and resources of the organization.

It is important to make mindfulness among clients about the points of interest and potential utilization of e-journals. This will support more clients to investigate the imminent utilization of e-journals. It is crucial to advertise appropriately the e-journal administrations accessible in the organizations. The administration of the staff can likewise spread mindfulness about the e-journals. General Updating and facilitating the Library's website pages will upgrade the utilization of e-journals.

Librarians ought to lead unique preparation projects for the research scholars of expressions in making them mindful of e-journals, how to utilize the Internet and how to get to e-journals proficiently and viably. There is likewise a need to distribute many journals in expression disciplines in electronic structure. Librarians ought to direct separate preparing projects to women research scholars to give guidelines in utilizing the Internet and to get to e-journals accessible in their libraries.

Today, authorizing and affiliating bodies give restrictive membership to e-journals that do not warrant the clients of the establishments. In any case, libraries keep adjusting their operations and spending needs for online access to e-journals. Hence, it is required that the publishers offer some membership choices that don't load the libraries with undesirable print. Perceiving the disappearing prospects for institutional print memberships, publishers specifically should investigate the conceivable outcomes to serve singular subscribers or individuals autonomous of their membership game plans with libraries.

10. Conclusion

Electronic time, ICT, and electronic data resources are significant in the research exercises in the changing data environment. The library ought to give more offices of CAS to stay tuned up with the latest research updates to the researcher, provide study materials to bolster their scholarly interest, focus more on web administration, and, most especially, expand the web resources to bolster their research exercises. Libraries ought to subscribe to e-resources, considering clients' needs and inclinations. Declarations ought to be finished by the library about the accessibility of new e-resources or augmentations of new databases to a library client. The library ought to give the office to the clients to get acquainted with e-resources subscribed by the library; this should be made possible by the presentations composed by the concerned publishers or merchants. Extraordinary preparation projects ought to be composed for scholars for the most extreme utilization of e-resources with the goal that clients can sufficiently follow applicable data. The library ought to sort out introduction programs each year.

References

- [1] Ritchie, J., Lewis, J., McNaughton Nicholls, C., Ormston, R. (2013). *Qualitative research practice: A guide for social science students and researchers* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: Sage Publishing Group.
- [2] Ali, M., Kumar, R. (2013). Electronic information resources in the discipline of history. *Acme International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(9), 80-87.
- [3] Sadruddin, M. M. (2015). Contribution of Digital Libraries and its Role in Reaping Quality Researches in Pakistan-Challenges and Opportunities. *Pakistan Library & Information Science Journal*, 46(1), 60-70.
- [4] Jervis, M., Masoodian, M. (2014). How do people attempt to integrate the management of their paper and electronic documents? *Aslib Journal of Information Management*, 66(2), 134-155.

- [5] Singh, V. K. (2015). Use of E-resources and Services by Users at Indian Institute of Management Ahmadabad: A Study. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 20(11), 38-53.
- [6] Briget Anitha, C. V. (2009). Usage of E-Journals among Physicians in Nagercoil, Tamilnadu: A Study. *Indian Journal of Information Science and Services*, 2(2), 36-40.
- [7] Chowdappa, N., Chandrashekara, M., Ramasesh, C. (2013). Impact of Electronic Information Sources on the Academic Users in Mysore: an Analytical Study. *SRELS Journal of Information Management*, 46(2), 155-162. DOI:10.17821/srels/2009/v46i2/44099
- [8] Nachiappan, N., Jeyshankar, R. (2015). Use of Web Search Tools by Graduate Students & Scholars of Alagappa Institute of Management (AIMs), Alagappa University: A Study. *Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science*, 4(1), 48-52.
- [9] Senthur Velmurugan, V., & Amudha G. (2016). Utilization of E-Resources by the Students and Research Scholars in the Department of Physics of VHNSN College: A Study. *Research J. Humanities and Social Sciences*, 7(3), 210-214.
- [10] Krikelas, J. (1983). Information Seeking Behavior: Patterns and Concepts. *Drexel Library Quarterly*, 19(2), 5-20.
- [11] Wilson, T. D. (1999). Models in information behavior research. *Journal of Documentation (Electronic Version)*, 55(3), 249-270.
- [12] Taylor, R. S. (1991). Information Use Environments. In B. Dervin & M. Voigt (Eds.), *Progress in Communication Science*, 173-216. Norwich, NJ: Ablex.
- [13] Ritchie, J., Lewis, J., McNaughton Nicholls, C., Ormston, R. (2013). *Qualitative research practice: A guide for social science students and researchers* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: Sage Publishing Group.
- [14] PwC. (2022, July). *Digital Assets – an emerging trend in capital markets*. Retrieved from <https://www.pwc.com/ng/en/assets/pdf/digital-assets.pdf>