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Access Level And Utilization Of E-Resources In The University Libraries Of Tamil Nadu

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Abstract:

University libraries have played a significant role in the societal, political, economic cultural developments. University Libraries have been now clear with old mission maintaining documents with a new vision of updating e-resources. University libraries are the apex of both the university's educational processes and all the affiliated colleges academic recitals. Their mission is to support all the learning and research activities of students, staff, researchers and academicians by procuring and making the best possible print as well as electronic resources available. Developments in ICT has changed the mode of publications, the information landscape, education models, and demographics. To remain relevant and useful to their following, the university libraries should be modified in full spirit to fulfil their mission and must redefine their roles by making serious efforts to keep abreast with developing technology. The present study is to analyze the student's perception of access level and utilization of E-resources of university libraries of Tamil Nadu.

Key Words: Access level, utilization, E-resources, university libraries of Tamil Nadu.

1. Introduction

The information revolution brought by the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has created new challenges and opportunities for university libraries. Network-based services and resources offered by libraries today are immense. Digital references, digital collection, online databases, e-journals, and e-books enable libraries to operate anywhere, allowing patrons with Internet access to content, services and resources at any time Library professionals create online tutorials and instructional Web pages to help patrons perform the best searches. Library professionals work with computer experts to create and manage Websites and Intranets for the library. The modern trend is for the role of the librarian to move from that of a passive intermediary responsible for guiding patrons to appropriate information resources toward that of a much more proactive professional whose role includes analyzing and repackaging

information. For Librarians and Information Scientists, computer networks enable the accessing online of large databases. The Internet has become the kind of all media, by which users can access virtual information and can build a virtual library to provide timely, quality service to the users. Library professionals of this digital era are in a position to change their role as arbitrary Information Scientists/Gatekeepers and to meet the challenges of the Internet, World Wide Web, online access and the concepts of virtual libraries.

Access to e-resources not only influences the way students and scholars conduct research, it also changes the way they use the traditional library. Especially, Online e-journals have become widely popular among library users. There are many alternatives to print journals, including electronic peer-reviewed versions of the traditional journal from the same publishers; aggregated databases of separate articles; e-print servers made up of pre-prints, post-prints and unpublished articles; institutional open archives; and author's web pages (Swain and Panda, 2009). Digital resources are a very broad term means any electronic product that delivers collections of data be it in text, numerical, graphical, or time based, as a commercially available resource and a kind of documents in digital formats which are made available to library users through a computer-based information retrieval system.

2. Profile of sample unit

a. Madras University

The establishment of Madras University was initiated when the public sent a petition on 11.11.1839. In January 1840, the University Board was constituted under the Presidentship of Mr. George Norton. In 1854 the Government of India formulated a systematic educational policy for India and on 5th September 1857 by an Act of Legislative Council of India, the University was established. The University was organized on the model of London University. Madras University is the mother of almost all the old Universities of South India. This University has been growing from strength to strength while widening its teaching and research activities. It has been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with a five-star rating first, and later with an 'A' rating. The UGC has recognized the University as one of the centers for "potential for excellence" in the country.

b. Annamalai University

The Annamalai University owes its existence to the wisdom, benefaction and philanthropy of a far-sighted visionary- Dr Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad. As early as 1920, he founded Sri Meenakshi College in Chidambaram, a great pilgrimage center and also a center for South Indian traditional culture and learning. In the year 1928, the Annamalai University Act was passed and Sri Meenakshi College paved the way for the establishment of Annamalai University. The University that started with only seven departments in the year 1929 has over the years developed into a famed institution of higher learning with 49 departments under 10 faculties thus gaining the reputation of being one of the few Institutions in India with all faculties under one roof.

c. Madurai Kamaraj University

Madurai Kamaraj University was inaugurated on 6 February 1966, based on the extension center of the University of Madras, at Madurai. In 1968, the foundation stone for a new campus was laid by Zakir Hussain, the then President of India. The Directorate of Distance Education of the university was established in 1971. In 1978, the name was changed to Madurai Kamaraj University to honor K. Kamaraj, former Chief Minister of Madras State.

d. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University had its genesis from establishment of an agricultural school at Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, as early as 1868 which was later relocated at Coimbatore during 1906. In 1920 it was affiliated to Madras University. TNAU assumed full responsibilities of Agricultural Education and Research and supported the State Agricultural Department by delivering research products. In 1958, it was recognized as a post-graduate center and began to offer masters and doctoral degrees.

e. Tamil University

The Tamil University was established at Thanjavur, by the Government of Tamil Nadu on 15th September 1981 under the provision of the Tamil University Act No.9 of 1982, for furthering the advancement of learning and research in Tamil language, literature and culture. The University Grants Commission, New Delhi recognized the University on 11th June 1985.

The idea of creating a separate University for the Tamil language was mooted as early as 1925 by the learned scholars of Tamil society. This idea took a concrete shape only in 1981 under the leadership of the Honorable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran. He announced at the Fifth World Tamil Conference held at Madurai, that a University, exclusively to promote the high-level research in Tamilology would be set up at Thanjavur, as Thanjavur has been the epitome of art and culture for centuries together.

f. Bharathidasan University

Bharathidasan University was established in February 1982 under the Act of Government of Tamil Nadu as an affiliating University. It was recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in 1985. It is a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and Commonwealth Universities. It is named after the great revolutionary Tamil Poet, Bharathidasan (1891-1968). The motto of the University "We will create a brave new world" has been framed from Bharathidasan's poetic words. There are more than 193 Colleges affiliated to the University, including 21 Government and Science Colleges, Education Colleges, Fine Arts Colleges, constituent colleges of this University, 20 Aided Colleges of Arts & Science, Colleges of Fine Arts, 138 Self Financing Arts & Science Colleges and the Colleges of Education, 13 Approved Institutions and 1 Uni Faculty Institution. The affiliating jurisdiction is over 7 Districts with 104 Arts & Science and Fine Arts Colleges and 13 Approved Institutions.

g. Bharathiar University

The Bharathiar University was established in Coimbatore by the Government of Tamil Nadu, in February 1982, under the provision of the Bharathiar University Act 1918, and the Tamil Nadu Act of 1982, with jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Coimbatore, Erode and The Nilgiris.

h. Alagappa University

Alagappa University was brought into existence by a Special Act of the Government of Tamil Nadu in May 1985 to foster research, development and dissemination of knowledge in various branches of learning. Alagappa University is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India. The University has 44 Departments, 9 Centers and 2 Constituent Colleges on its campus. 46 Affiliated Colleges located in the districts of Sivaganga and

Ramanathapuram are part of the University. Of which one Autonomous College and one Alagappa University Model Constituent College of Arts and Science are located in Kilakkarai and Paramakudi respectively.

i. Mother Teresa Women's University

Mother Teresa Women's University was established by the enactment of Tamil Nadu Act 15 in 1984 with am of providing quality education among girls and to promote women empowerment. The university offers Master, Doctorate and Postgraduate courses It is located at 2,100 meters above sea level and only ten degrees north of the Equator. The university has 4 centers including Centre for Women' Studies, Centre for Rural Development, Centre for Gandhian Studies and Centre for Intellectual Property Rights.

j. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (MSU) is a dynamic institution of higher learning, set in a rural milieu of southern Tamil Nadu, with a campus spread of 550 acres. The University was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a teaching-cum-affiliating University on 7th September 1990 to cater to the long-felt needs of the people of the three southernmost districts of Tamil Nadu viz., Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Thoothukudi, and Kanyakumari. It is named after the renowned Tamil Poet scholar, Professor P. Sundaram Pillai (1855-1897), the author of the famous verse drama Manonmaniam. It is his poem that has become "Tamil Thaai Vazhthu" the official invocation song sung in all functions in Tamil Nadu.

k. Periyar University

The Government of Tamil Nadu established the Periyar University at Salem on 17th September 1997 as per the provisions of the Periyar University Act, 1997. The University covers the area comprising four districts namely Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri. The University got the 12(B) and 2f status from the University Grants Commission, New Delhi and respectively reaccredited by the NAAC with 'A' grade in 2015. The University bagged 83rd rank among Indian Universities by MHRD NIRF 2020. The University is named after the Great Social Reformer E.V. Ramasamy, affectionately called 'Thanthai Periyar'.

L. Thiruvalluvar University

The Thiruvalluvar University was established in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu by the Government of Tamil Nadu in October 2002 under the Thiruvalluvar University Act, 2002. (Government of Tamil Nadu Act 32/2002). The University was named after the great Tamil Saint poet "Thiruvalluvar". The University is located in a sprawling campus of about 112.68 acres at the Serkkadu near Vallimalai about sixteen km away from the Vellore City on the Ranipet-Chittoor Trunk Road. It is a member of the Association of Indian Universities (A.I.U.). In the University, every effort is harnessed to make Educational Institution as the temple of learning. This University aims to provide facilities for advancement in Research and dissemination of knowledge with a special focus on the economic and social upliftment of the marginalized who live in the four districts a viz Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Cuddalore which are economically, socially, educationally and geographically backward districts wherein the majority of the people live in rural areas with abject poverty.

m. Central University of Tamil Nadu

Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN) is an institution of higher education established by an Act of Parliament in 2009. The University aims at the fashioning of an enlightened society founded on a relentless pursuit of excellence through innovation in teaching-learning process, interdisciplinary studies and research. Tucked away 8 km. off the headquarters of Thiruvarur District, which is both in the heart of the Cauvery Delta and in the center of the Great Chola Empire, CUTN has thanks to the generosity of the state government, a sprawling 520-acre campus, divided by a tributary of the Cauvery, spanning across two revenue villages.

3. Previous Studies

Adeleke, (2005) surveyed on use of electronic journals by Library and Information Science faculty members at the school of Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh. The study showed a difference in using various information sources, where the study found variability in the sources used according to rank and gender. Also, there was a variance satisfaction with electronic resources, where faculty members were most satisfied with index and abstracts and

Full-Text databases and Electronic Journals. Faculty members considered electronic journals highly credible, most accurate, highly responsible and most supportive and convenient to meet their needs. An institution is accredited affect perceptions of electronic journals are tested using a sample of 141 business professors. Age and gender were found to be correlated with propensity to regard electronic journals as equivalent to print journals. Younger respondents and women were found to be more likely to regard electronic journals favorably than older and male respondents.

Ekwelem, V. O (2013) examined the usage of electronic resources by undergraduates at the Redeemer's University library, Mowe, Nigeria. 256 students' in 200 level and above who used the library during the period of the study formed the population for the study. The survey research method was adopted for the study. A questionnaire was used as a data collection instrument. Frequency counts and simple percentages were used in analyzing the data collected. The study revealed that the use of electronic resources has a tremendous impact on the academic performances of the undergraduate students of Redeemer's University; however, there is need for them to acquire more skills in the use of electronic resources.

Jaspal Kaur., (2012) conducted a study to examine the use of electronic information resources and facilities by humanities scholars at the University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan. Major findings of the study are: (i) 69% of respondents preferred both print and electronic resources. (ii) A total of 55% of respondents mentioned that the amount of time they were spending on getting information has decreased due to electronic resources, whereas 30% mentioned no change in it and 13% thought that the amount of time has increased. (iii) They mentioned that as information is scattered in too many sources (90%), due to the information explosion (87%) so they found it difficult to search their required information without assistance.

Sundareswari, (2013) studied the "use of E-journals by Doctoral Students of Calicut University" and found that Most (93.40 per cent) of the doctoral students had access to E-journals and a sizeable number (48.83 per cent of the male doctoral students used E-journals every day. Most (73.63 per cent) of doctoral students indicated that accessing full – text of articles was the major problem faced by the browsing E-journals. The majority (52.75 per cent) of the doctoral students indicated that the INFONET was helpful for their research work. The major problem faced by doctoral students in the INFONET centre was the lack of a sufficient

number of useful E-journals. Analysis of data revealed that most of the doctoral students had access E-journals through the INFONET Consortium. They were accessing E-journals daily or twice or thrice a week. The features like easy and speedy access to back volumes and hyperlinks attracted the researchers towards accessing E-journals through the INFONET Consortium. They were accessing E-journals. Access to the full text of journals was the major problem faced while browsing E-journals. The study also brings out some major suggestions for improving the use of E-journals and the services rendered by the INFONET center, like to increase the number of core Journals, to provide orientation classes and training programs in accessing, searching and downloading of E-journals and to appoint properly trained and skilled library professionals in the INFONET center.

Thanuskodi.S (2012) study aimed at finding the use of e-resources by the postgraduate students and research scholars of the Faculty of Arts in the Annamalai University. A questionnaire was distributed among the Research Scholars and Post- Graduate Students to collect desired data. A total of 200 questionnaires were distributed to the selected sample of Faculty of Arts; 180 valid samples were collected. The study found that the majority of users are aware of the availability of e-resources. The result reveals that 47.78 % of respondents want to access only electronic version whereas only 32.78% of users want to read the printed journals but 19.44% respondents want to use both electronic and printed version. Majority of the respondents 76.66% use e-resources for writing papers. The analysis reveals that many of the respondents search e-resources through linking

4. Statement of Problem

Information resources from the Internet influence the content of the library's collection policy and require the inclusion of electronic journals, current awareness services, document delivery and even ephemeral information resources from the Internet. Advances in computer applications during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, store, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed. The application of computers in information processing has brought several products and services to the scene. The Internet and the Web are constantly influencing the development of new modes of scholarly communication; their potential for delivering goods is quite vast, as they overcome the geographical limitations associated with the print media. Further, the distribution time between product publication and

its delivery has been drastically reduced. The Internet can be used for efficient retrieval and meeting information needs. This is very important for university libraries since most of them call for more and more research work. This important fact is convincing many libraries to move towards digital e-resources, which are found to be less expensive and more useful for easy access. This is especially helpful to distant learners who have limited time to access the libraries from outside by dial-up access to commonly available electronic resources. The present study is to analyse the availability of e-resources in the university libraries, how the users access the e-resources and utilize the same.

5. Objectives of the study

$\Rightarrow$ To analyze the user's perception towards the access level of E-resources in university libraries of Tamil Nadu

$\Rightarrow$ To identify the purpose of utilizing the e-resources by the respondents

$\Rightarrow$ To assess user's satisfaction about e-resources and services

6. Null and Alternative Hypotheses

H_O. The user's perception towards the access level of E-resources in university libraries of Tamil Nadu has not influenced by the purpose of using e-resources.

H_1 The user's perception towards the access level of E-resources in university libraries of Tamil Nadu has influenced by the purpose of using e-resources.

7. Scope of the study

The present study is concerned with the significant aspects of universities in Tamil Nadu. An attempt is made to throw light on the availability of e-resources in the university libraries in Tamil Nadu, access level to the users of the library and their satisfaction level about the e-resources and the services. It is an objective assessment of the potentials to cater to the needs of the research scholars and the contribution of the academic world is provided in the process. The study enhances more to the creative or original type of knowledge and does not confine to the usual reproductive or imitative types. 'The significance of the study lies in the fact that it can lead to optimization of uses and values of the university libraries from the social, economic,

technological and academic points of view and brings forth positive solutions to the present problems in the technical usage of resource's.

8. Survey Design

The study was limited to the users of thirteen university libraries in Tamil Nadu. The survey was conducted to collect the information regarding the access level of e-resources, frequency of use of e-resources, the purpose of using e-resources, frequency of locating desired information and problems faced by the users while using e-resources. The researcher constructed a strong questionnaire in google form based on the previous studies and consult with field experts. Then the questionnaire link was sent to 650 selected respondents by 50 members each from the thirteen universities in Tamil Nadu. The researcher received only 574 fully completed forms from the respondents. The response rate is 88.31 per cent.

9. Limitations

⇒ The study was confined to users of thirteen university libraries in Tamil Nadu.

⇒ Due to the pandemic situation, the researcher prepared the questionnaire in the google form and send to the selected respondents.

⇒ Personal bias is emotionally involved in the questionnaire and the researcher tried his best to bring out the true answers from the respondents.

10. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1

Type of Respondents

SI .No	Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Type of Respondents		
1.	Students	219	38.15
2.	Research scholars	121	21.08
3.	Teachers	111	19.34

4.	Non-teaching staffs	64	11.15
5.	Alumni	59	10.28
	Total	574	100

Table 1 reveals the revealed the type of survey for the study. Maximum of 38.15 per cent students followed by Research scholars 21.08 per cent, Teachers 19.34 per cent, Non-teaching staffs 11.15 per cent and alumni 10.28 per cent.

Table 2

Library visit

SI .No	Particulars Library visit	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	119	20.73
2.	Three times in a week	124	21.60
3.	Twice in a week	143	24.91
4.	Once in a week	101	17.60
5.	As and when required	87	15.16
	Total	574	100

Table 1 shows the frequency of visit to the library by the respondents of selected universities. The result indicates that out of 574 respondent's 20.73 per cent of them visited daily; 21.60 per cent visited three times in a week, 24.91 per cent visited twice in a week, 17.60 per cent visited once in a week and 15.16 per cent visited as and when required the library.

Fig 1

Library visit

Daily	Three times in a week	Twice in a week	Once in a week	As and when required
119	124	143	101	87

Table 3

Purpose of utilization

Sl.No	Particulars	Number of Respondents	Percentage
	Purpose of utilization		
1.	Study	153	26.66
2.	Research	217	37.80
3.	General information	85	14.81
4.	Communication	62	10.80
5.	Others	57	9.93
	Total	**574**	**100**

(Source: Primary Data)

Fig 2

PURPOSE OF UTILIZATION

217

153

85

62

57

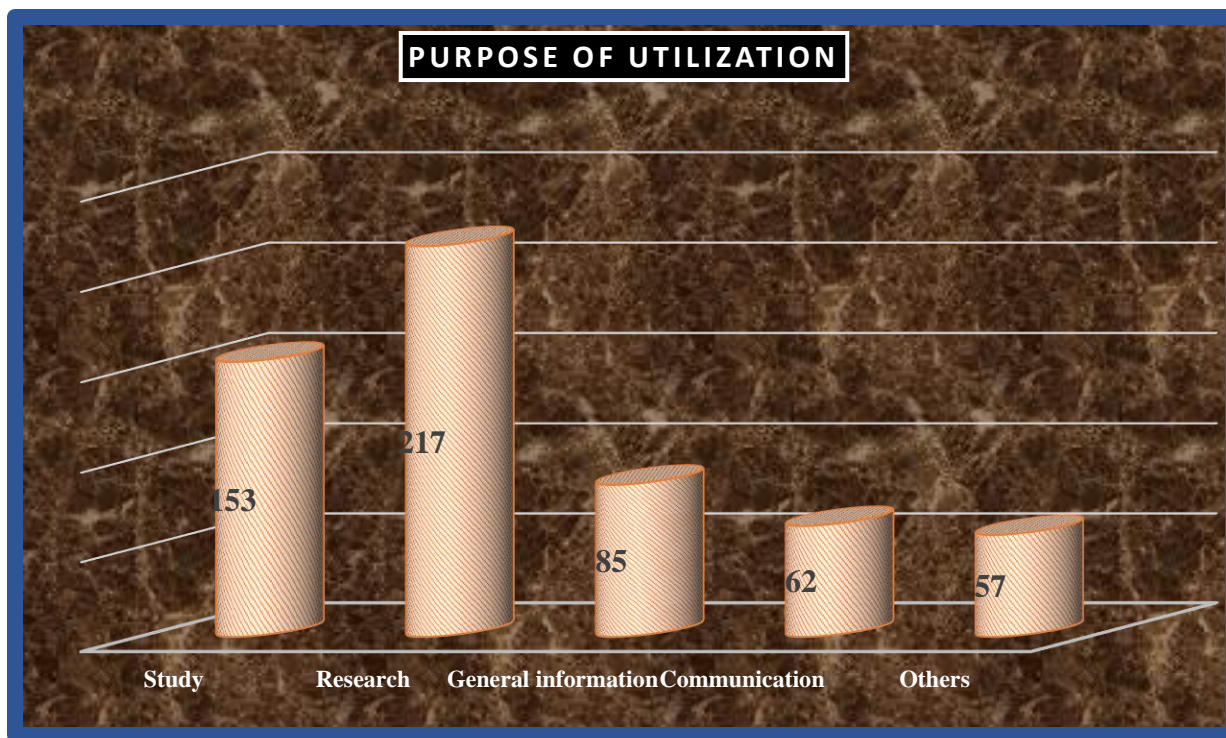Study Research General information Communication Others

Table 2 and Fig 2, gives a detailed picture of the distribution of the purpose of e-resource utilization. The result specifies that out of 5 listed reasons, maximum of 38.80 per cent of respondents use the library e-resources for research, 26.66 per cent for study and notes preparation, 14.81 per cent general information purpose, 10.80 per cent communication purpose and 9.93 per cent use the library e-resources for other purposes.

Table 4

Respondents perception towards the Access level of E-Resources in the University Libraries of Tamil Nadu

Sl. No	Electronic Resources	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Extremely Poor
1	Open Access Journals	174	149	114	78	59
		33.80	25.96	19.86	11.85	8.54
2	Use of OPAC/Web OPAC	152	139	129	73	81
		26.48%	24.22%	22.47%	12.72%	14.11%
3	Library Consortium	131	147	132	118	46
		22.82%	25.61%	23.00%	20.56%	8.01%
4	Library website	121	159	122	94	78

		21.08%	27.70%	21.25%	16.38%	13.59%
5	E-books	163	143	112	102	54
		28.40%	24.91%	19.51%	17.77%	9.41%
6	Library Networks	123	108	149	117	77
		21.43%	18.82%	25.96%	20.38%	13.41%
7	Online journals	144	159	122	98	51
		25.09%	27.70%	21.25%	17.07%	8.89%
8	Digital archives/ Subject gateways	151	147	136	84	56
		26.31%	25.61%	23.69%	14.63%	9.76%
9	Online databases	177	148	116	74	59
		30.84%	25.78%	20.21%	12.89%	10.28%
10	ETD	184	123	104	88	75
		32.06%	21.43%	18.12%	15.33%	13.07%

(Source: Primary Data)

Table 4 discloses the Respondents perception towards the Access level of E-Resources in the University Libraries of Tamil Nadu. For most of the statements, the respondents have given favorable perception towards the e-resources availability and their access level.

Table 5

Satisfaction level of Respondents towards the e-resources of Libraries

Characteristics		High	Medium	Low	Total
Type of Respondents	Students	129 (58.90%)	75 (34.25%)	15 (6.85%)	**219 (100)**
	Research scholars	77 (63.64%)	35 (28.93%)	9 (7.44%)	**121 (100)**
	Teachers	64 (57.66%)	39 (35.14%)	8 (7.21%)	**111 (100)**
	Non-teaching staffs	40 (62.50%)	17 (26.56%)	7 (10.94%)	**64 (100)**
	Alumni	31 (52.54%)	23 (38.98%)	5 (8.47%)	**59 (100)**
Gender	Male	143 (56.30%)	82 (32.28%)	29 (11.42%)	**254 (100)**

	Female	198 (61.88%)	107 (33.44%)	15 (4.69%)	**320 (100)**
Age	Below25 Years	151 (63.98%)	68 (28.81%)	17 (7.20%)	**236 (100)**
	25 – 45	109 (55.61%)	73 (37.24%)	14 (7.14%)	**196 (100)**
	Above45 Years	81 (57.04%)	48 (33.80%)	13 (9.15%)	**142 (100)**
Religion	Hindu	192 (56.30%)	121 (35.48%)	28 (8.21%)	341 **(100)**
	Christian	68 (66.67%)	27 (26.47%)	7 (6.86%)	102 **(100)**
	Muslim	81 (61.65%)	41 (31.305)	9 (6.87%)	31 **(100)**
Residence	Rural	98 (64.47%)	45 (29.61%)	9 (5.92%)	152 **(100)**
	Semi urban	114 (62.98%)	56 (30.94%)	11 (6.08)	181 **(100)**
	Urban	129 (53.33%)	88 (36.51%)	24 (9.96%)	241 **(100)**

(Source: Primary Data)

Table 5 divulges the satisfaction level of respondents regarding the availability of e-resources in the university libraries of Tamil Nadu. The research scholars are highly satisfied with the availability of e-resources followed by non-teaching staffs, teachers and students. Female members of the library are highly satisfied than the male members. Respondents belonged to the age group of below 25 years highly satisfied and the respondents coming from rural area are highly satisfied with e-resources in the university libraries of Tamil Nadu.

Table 6

		E-Resources Access level								
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Study	> Median	21	66	0	0	0	0	5	27	61
	<= Median	0	31	118	100	83	37	25	0	0
Research	> Median	0	0	79	100	57	0	0	0	0
	<= Median	21	97	39	0	26	37	30	27	61
GenInfor	> Median	0	0	14	100	8	0	14	27	61

	<= Median	21	97	104	0	75	37	16	0	0
Communi	> Median	0	0	0	0	9	37	30	27	61
	<= Median	21	97	118	100	74	0	0	0	0
Others	> Median	0	16	118	100	41	0	0	0	0
	<= Median	21	81	0	0	42	37	30	27	61

Table 7

Test Statistics					
	Study	**Research**	**GenInfor**	**Communi**	**Others**
N	**574**	**574**	**574**	**574**	**574**
Median	5.0000	5.0000	3.0000	5.0000	3.0000
Chi-Square	456.651[b]	392.403[c]	460.387[d]	534.682[e]	437.330[f]
Df	8	8	8	8	8
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

Table 8

Jonckheere-Terpstra Test					
	Study	**Research**	**GenInfor**	**Communi**	**Others**
Number of Levels in Access level	9	9	9	9	9
N	**574**	**574**	**574**	**574**	**574**
Observed J-T Statistic	87008.000	69127.000	117760.500	134362.500	76045.500
Mean J-T Statistic	70523.500	70523.500	70523.500	70523.500	70523.500
Std. Deviation of J-T Statistic	2211.967	2250.727	2207.305	2214.738	2240.998
Std. J-T Statistic	7.452	19.620	21.400	28.825	2.464

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.035	.000	.000	.014
a. **Grouping Variable: Access level of e-resources**					

Table 6,7 & 8 indicate the test results of grouping variable "purpose of using the e-resources of the university libraries" and the independent variable "Respondents perception towards the access level of e-resources in the university libraries of Tamil Nadu. Median test and the Jonckheere-Terpstra Test shows the Std. J-T Statistic value as 7.452, 19.620, 21.400, 28.825 and 2.464 for the variables Study, Research, General information, Communication and Others respectively. The significance value (p-value) is less than 0.05 in all the cases, hence it is concluded that the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis that "the purpose of using the e-resources of the university libraries" is influencing the "Respondents perception towards the access level of e-resources in the university libraries of Tamil Nadu".

11. Findings

↗ The researcher found that the sample size includes a maximum of 38.15 per cent students followed by Research scholars 21.08 per cent, Teachers 19.34 per cent, Non-teaching staffs 11.15 per cent and alumni10.28 per cent.

↗ The result indicates that out of 574 respondents' 20.73 per cent of them visited daily; 21.60 per cent visited three times in a week, 24.91 per cent visited twice in a week, 17.60 per cent visited once in a week and 15.16 per cent visited as and when required the library

↗ The result specifies that out of 5 listed reasons, maximum of 38.80 per cent of respondents use the library e-resources for research, 26.66 per cent for study and notes preparation, 14.81 per cent general information purpose, 10.80 per cent communication purpose and 9.93 per cent use the library e-resources for other purposes.

↗ The researcher found that the respondents have given favorable perception towards the e-resources availability and their access level.

↗ It is understood that the research scholars are highly satisfied with the availability of e-resources followed by non-teaching staffs, teachers and students.

↗ It is found that the purpose of using the e-resources of the university libraries" is influencing the "Respondents perception towards the access level of e-resources in the university libraries of Tamil Nadu".

12. Suggestions

⇒ The Library Networks should be improved by universities, that is the network is free from any disturbances.

⇒ The Libraries may increase the subject wise online journals for the academic community

⇒ Number of E-books in the university libraries should be enhanced.

⇒ The computers of the university libraries should maintain properly and also increases the number of computers for the library.

⇒ The libraries may create a free wi-fi zone for the sake of students community.

13. Conclusion

Technology has brought profound changes to the academic world. New models of education and learning have emerged. The future of academic libraries is being moulded by user demands. Advances in the electronic publishing world have increased information access options for users. Library users are more inclined to use online resources because of the case of availability and use. To keep up with the demand for electronic resources, academic libraries have shifted focus from print collections to hybrid collections. Academic libraries are adapting their buildings and services to meet these changing education and collection models and user needs. They are providing the technical infrastructure and expertise in integrating access to the electronic resources with their already existing print collection. Most importantly, academic libraries are helping users access the vast amount of library resources, evaluate and select the best information for their specific needs The ultimate goal for libraries is in building systems that are flexible and adaptable, in educating faculty about the type of resources and services available, and in promoting the use of electronic resources through library websites.

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