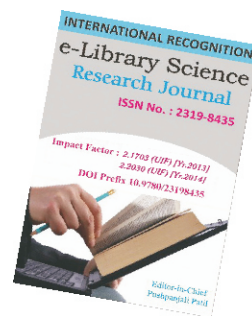# USE OF E-RESOURCES BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN SELECTED STATE UNIVERSITIES IN TAMILNADU

C. Muthurasu[1] and S. Thanuskodi[2]
[1]Ph.D. Research Scholar, Dept. of Library and Information Science, Alagappa University.
[2]Professor & Head i/c, Dept. of Library and Information Science, Alagappa University.

ABSTRACT

Sources of Information available via the Internet are increasing exponentially. This comes with a steady increase in Internet use for education and research. Since past few years free online information sources like e-journals, e-books, e-databases have increased considerably. The traditional library systems are going to transform into digital library systems. Earlier, information and knowledge were passed by word of mouth or through manuscripts, and communication was a slow process. Today it is passed from one individual to an infinite number of other users through a number of media and formats which makes rapid and widespread dissemination of information possible. Results of the present study shows that the age wise respondents' purpose of visit of institution library. It could be noted that out of the total 615 respondents, 19.43 percent of them purpose of visit of institution library for prepare examination. The study also shows that the status wise respondents' awareness of e-resources. It could be noted that majority of the faculty members are aware of online databases. In this study 17.43 % of the Ph.D. research scholars are aware of e-books. 13.21% of the M.Phil research scholars are aware of CD-ROM data bases. 15.43% of the PG students are aware of e-journals.

KEYWORDS :ICT, e-journals, e-books, user study, Social Science.

INTRODUCTION :

Information is considered as important that contributes towards the development of a nation. It provides the core for the development of knowledge, the basis for innovations, the resources for informed citizenry, and as a result, becomes a key commodity for the progress of a society. Acknowledging the significance of information in national development, Wasserman (1991, p.38) has noted that it is not an accident that the developed nations are those in which information products and services have been brought into being and are widely exploited, first in conventional forms and later through computer intervention". Members of a society acquire the needed information from a variety of sources. However, several of these sources are expensive, complex or difficult for individuals to acquire and use. Therefore, the role of libraries becomes vital in meeting the information needs of individuals in the society. Libraries develop their collections, facilities and services to meet the information needs of their patrons.

Information is essential to deal with the complexities of our sophisticated industrial environment. Information can favorably affect human behaviour and decision making. Further, under controlled conditions, information can be scientifically studied for its best utilization after its proper analysis.

In a politically, socially and scientifically complex society, every person has to deal with highly sophisticated information. Information technology represents a significant factor in a rapidly changing relationship between the individual and information, as well as, in a society's ability to use or misuse information. The important objective of the society is to play the machine in its proper relationship with humans so that it can serve him and not control him. In the beginning of the twenty first century, the importance of information in the society has been further recognized. There has been an awareness of information as a dynamic resource, as an essential part of the pattern of the weaver. The availability of information has been fundamental to all the advances from the Wright brothers to the man on the moon, in medicine- from insulin to plastic heart. Society has to depend increasingly on information, to the point of becoming an information society.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ishappa Bandi & Ramakrishnegowda (2015)1 conducted a study entitled "Social Science Faculty Information Seeking Pattern by using the Internet sources and services at Mumbai University". They found that Data analysis reveals that 51 (98%) respondents have the Computer operating skills, in which 43 (83%) have learnt computer operating skills by own/self method. Location of their internet usage is 100% at their home and 98% at their respective University Departments. Frequency of Internet usage is daily 47 (90%) and 38 (73%) are started using the internet since more than 5 years. Purpose of using internet was mainly for their academic purpose 51 (98%) followed by e-mail communication 50 (96%). All the respondents are using search engine 52 (100%) to search the information, Google is the most used search engine 51 (98%) followed by Yahoo 31 (60%). The primary difficulties while accessing the Internet are; slow internet speed 31 (60%), Access permission issues 22 (42%) then followed by difficulty in finding relevant information in internet 17 (33%). Among the Internet sources and services usage, email 49 (94%), e-journals 47 (90%), e-books 45 (87%). Accessible to Campus Wide Network is 52 (100%) at their Departments and only 18 (35%) at their respective homes. Preference to the information sources is highest for Both the Print and online resources 49(94%). Attending Conference/Workshops 52 (100%) and browsing Internet 52 (100%) were the preferred sources for seeking their information. Approximate time spent in a week in accessing the internet to gather the information was 22 (42%) more than 15 hrs.

Madhan mohan and Vijaya Kumar (2015)2 examined utilization of e -resources among the faculty members in Engineering Colleges at karaikal region, pudhucherry.   The survey was conducted with the help of a questionnaire. Questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 200 faculties from different Engineering and Technology institutions available in the time of the study at Karaikal and the response rate was 84%. BCET faculty members plays a vital role for Satisfaction of using e-resources. Among the above discussion most of them to give the priority for Author wise search tools for gathering information. The attitudes of the faculty members of engineering colleges in Karaikal Region towards e journals and its various features are positive and encouraging. Faculty members are depending more on e- resources for their current information needs. Familiarity with latest tools on internet application will change their browsing technique and save precious time for gathering relevant information for their areas.

Midhula Soman and Pillai Sudhier (2015)3 examined "Awareness and use of Internet resources by visually-impaired students In Kerala: Case study of Thiruvananthapuram district. The aim of the

study is to investigate the awareness and usage of internet resources among visually challenged students in Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala. Survey method and questionnaire tool were used to collect data from 74 visually challenged students, who are studying in various schools of Thiruvananthapuram. Analyses revealed that 59.46 % students are computer literates and are aware of online resources. However, internet usage is very less among the computer literates due to the lack of proper training. Among the respondents, a good number of students are aware of assistive technologies, even though many of them are not using them. The mostly used assistive technology is screen reader. It is found that students are depending on internet resources mainly for their academic purpose. Responses shows that lack of proper training creates a big barrier in using internet and only 25.67 % are using it very confidently. The results of the study would be helpful in getting a fairly good idea of the student's awareness level of internet resources and assistive technologies. The outcome of the study helps the school authorities, librarians and the government to provide adequate services and training to visually challenged students to access information without any barriers.

Priyadharshni et.al (2015)4 conducted study "Awareness in usage of e-Resources among users at Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai". They concluded that almost all respondents have fully awareness about the available e-resources, such as freely available through internet, e-journals, e-books, e-data archives, e-magazines, e-thesis and dissertations, e-newspapers, e-dictionaries, e-encyclopaedia, CD-ROM databases and online databases. It has been found that all PhD scholars and Faculty members were using mainly e-resources freely available through internet search engines like google, Yahoo etc., and E – journals. It has been observed that Most of the PhD scholars used digital resources available through CeRA, digital resources available through E-books Springer link, CABI, Wiley and Black etc., and resources subscribed online TNAU libraries.

Thanuskodi (2011)5 examined "Usage of Electronic Resources at Dr T.P.M. Library, Madurai Kamaraj University: A Case Study"There are various problems associated with the access of e-resources by users. Realising its importance, the study attempted to which indicates the category-wise respondents' problems in accessing e-resources. It can be assessed with the help of 7 factors on a 5-point rating scale. These includes power failure, slow accessibility, lack of IT knowledge, limited access to computers, lack of time, virus problem and poor personal assistance. The PG student respondents took the first position in their overall problems in accessing e-resources as their secured mean score was 3.56 on a 5-point rating scale. The MPhil scholar respondents occupied the second position with mean score was 3.39 on a 5-point rating scale. The PhD scholar respondents ranked the last position as their secured mean score was 2.86 on a 5- point rating scale. And recommended in his study the LIS professionals of the Central Library have to spread more awareness on e-resources. In this context the website of library, and newsletter of the Institution should highlight the available e-resources in the library regularly.

3. OBJECTIVES

The main objective is to examine the awareness and use of E-Resources among Social Scientists of Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges. Specific objectives are:
1.To find out the awareness and uses of e-resources by the respondents'
2.To observe the type of e-resources by the respondents'
3.To find out the purpose of utilization of e-resources;
4.To find out the frequency of access to internet;
5.To explore the impact of e-resources;
6.To find out the problems faced by the respondents while using e-resources.

7.To suggest improvement measures based on the inferences drawn from the study.

4. METHODOLOGY

The study aims at analyzing the availability, accessibility and utility of e-resources and services by the social scientists of Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges. The effectiveness of availability and accessibility of e-resources and services can be assessed from the point of view of user respondents. The first part of the study relates to assessment of existing electronic resource and service facilities in the institution library and its electronic resources. The study primarily aims at identifying the existing facilities and access to electronic resources of social scientists of Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges and that comes under the exploratory research framework. The second part of the study relates to the effectiveness of e-resources access and utilization. Here the respondents' age is correlated with their pattern of utilization of e-resources and extent of utilization of social science e-resources from the point of view of social scientists and it comes under the analytical part of the study. Thus, the study is partly exploratory and partly analytical in nature.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of data is the ultimate step in research process. It is the link between raw data and significant results leading to conclusions. This process of analysis has to be result oriented. In other words, it must aim at setting objectives and hypotheses. According to Richard Budd, analysis ".... leads eventually to summarizing procedures resulting in some sacrifice of details. Frequencies and column are summarized in tables as averages and percentages are transformed into indices or attention scores to be used as a single variable in subsequent analysis".

The present study reports the analysis of data gathered through the questionnaire designed for social scientists of selected state universities in Tamil Nadu. The responses are coded and characterized by age, designation and gender as the basic variable.

Table-1 Age wise Distribution of Respondents

| Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Up to 25	207	33.66
26-30	180	29.26
31-35	66	10.73
36-40	52	8.46
41-45	34	5.53
46-50	42	6.75
51 and above	34	5.61
Total	615	100.00

A study of data in table-1 indicates the age wise distribution of respondents. It could be noted that out of the total 615 respondents, 33.66 percent of them belong to the age group of up to 25 years and 29.26 percent of them come under the age group of 26-30 years. In this study, 10.73 percent of the respondents' age is in the range of 31-35 years and 8.46 percent of them are found in the age group of 36-40 years. It is observed that 6.75 percent of the respondents belong to the age group 46-50 years and 5.61 percent of the respondents belong to the age group 51 years and above. Only 5.53 percent of them belong to the age group of 41-45 years.

It is concluded from the above table that majority of the respondents are found to be with the age group of up to 30 years.

Table-2 Status wise Distribution of Respondents

| Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Faculty Member	122	19.84
Ph.D. Research Scholar	98	15.85
M.Phil Research Scholar	159	25.85
P.G. Student	236	38.46
Total	615	100.00

Figure 1. Status wise distribution of respondents
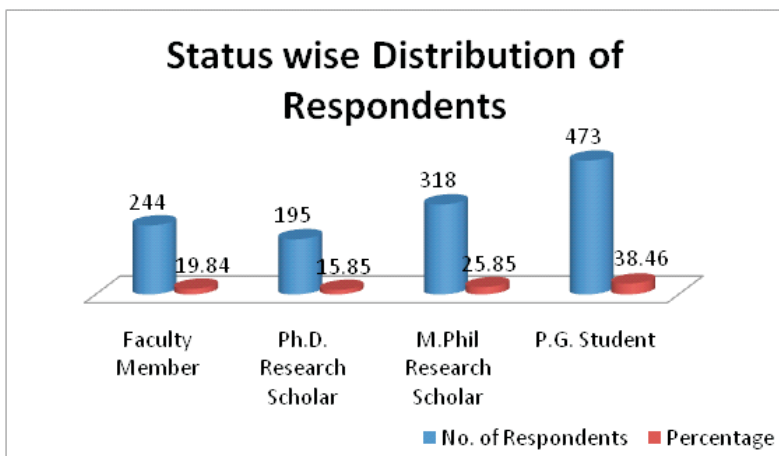
A study of data in table-2 indicates the status wise distribution of respondents. It could be noted that out of the total 615 respondents, 38.46 percent of them are PG students and 25.85 percent of them are M.Phil research scholars. In this study, 19.84 per cent of the respondents are faculty members and 15.85 percent of them are Ph.D. research scholars. It is concluded that more PG students followed by M.Phil research scholars are the respondents in the study.

Table-3 Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	241	39.19
Female	374	60.81
Total	615	100.00
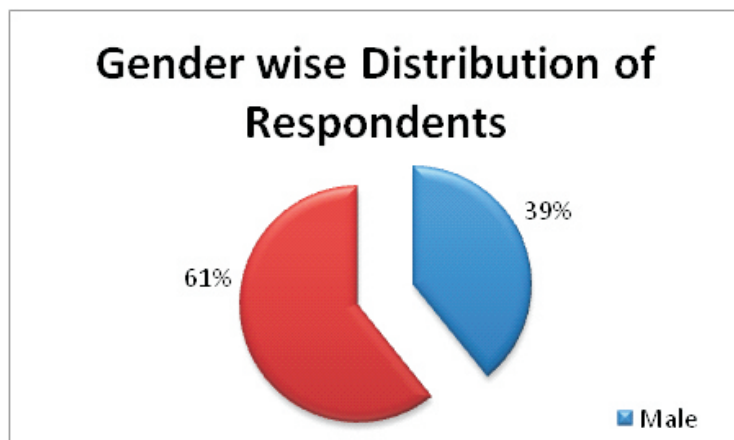
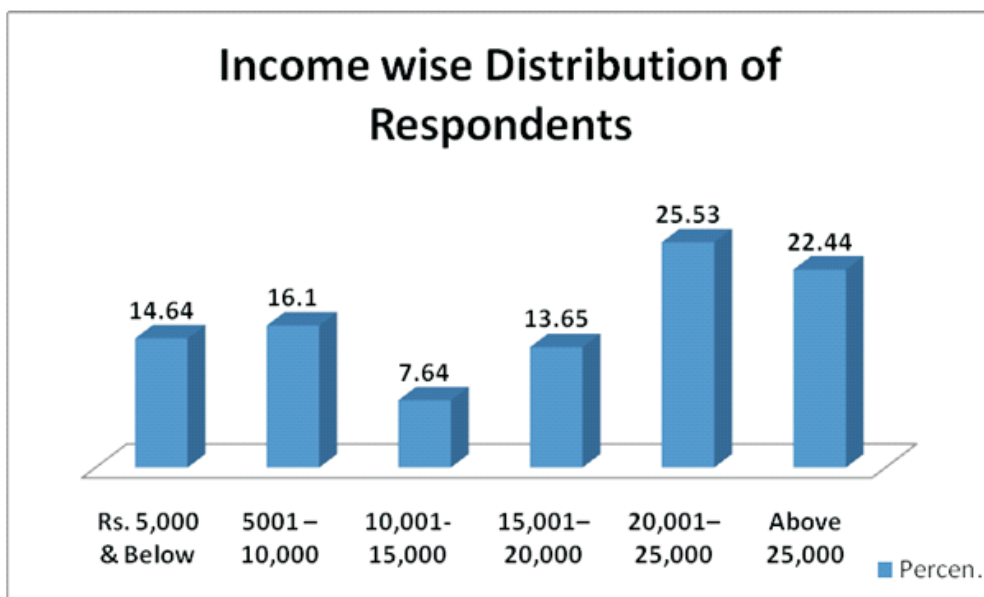**Figure 2. Gender wise distribution of respondents**

A study of data in table-3 indicates the gender distribution of respondents. It could be noted that out of the total 615 respondents, two thirds of the respondents (60.81%) belong to the female group and the rest one third of them (39.19%) are males.

It is concluded that female social scientists constitute more in number than male social scientists, indicating the presence of female domination in social sciences in Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges.

Table-4 Income wise Distribution of Respondents

Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Rs. 5,000 & Below	90	14.64
5001 – 10,000	99	16.10
10,001- 15,000	47	7.64
15,001– 20,000	84	13.65
20,001– 25,000	157	25.53
Above 25,000	138	22.44
Total	615	100.00

Figure 3. Income wise distribution of respondents

A study of data in table-4 indicates the Income wise distribution of respondents. It could be noted that out of the total 615 respondents, 25.53 percent of them belong to the income group of Rs.20,001 – 25,000 and 22.44 percent of them come under the income group above 25,000. In this study, 16.10 percent of the respondents are found in the income group of Rs.5,001-10,000 and 14.64 percent of them are noted in the income group below Rs. 5000/-. It is observed that 13.65 percent of the respondents belong to the income group Rs.15, 001-20,000 and the rest 7.64 percent of them belong to the Income group of Rs. 10,001 – 15,000/-.

Table-5 Age wise Respondents' purpose of using Internet

Purpose	Age							Total
	Up to 25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51 and above	
To Collect information through e-resources	3.99	4.01	4.21	4.31	4.39	4.42	4.15	3.11
To collect information through e-mail / discussion group	3.88	3.96	3.77	4.21	4.11	4.24	4.08	3.22
For study / research	2.56	2.76	2.79	3.11	3.56	3.78	3.09	2.96
For entertainment	2.41	2.51	3.39	3.79	3.52	3.79	3.23	2.14
For career development	4.01	3.77	2.96	3.79	4.11	4.14	3.80	3.59
Health Purposes	2.15	2.16	2.79	3.39	3.30	3.76	2.92	3.26
Travel and Tourism	3.81	3.89	4.11	4.16	4.26	4.31	4.02	2.96
Online Banking	3.72	3.59	3.96	4.10	4.15	3.99	3.90	3.12
e-shopping	3.52	3.66	3.96	3.99	4.11	4.26	3.85	3.44
Reading online news / Newspapers	2.26	2.56	2.12	3.96	3.76	4.05	3.12	3.12
Total	3.39	2.76	2.15	3.15	3.76	3.90	3.20	2.42

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*Df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*
Rows	23.87878	10	1.836829	16.73167	1.873879
Columns	11.56253	7	2.312506	21.0646	2.356025
Error	7.135805	65	0.109782		
Total	42.57711	83			

A study of data in table-5 indicates the age wise respondents' purpose of using internet. It can be assessed with the help of 10 factors on a 5 point rating scale. They include accessing to collect information through e-resources, to collect information through e-mail / discussion group, for study / research, for entertainment, for career development, health purposes, travel and tourism, Online banking, e-shopping, reading online news / News papers.

The age wise analysis examines the following facts. The respondents in the age group 41-45 years occupy the first position with respect to their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 3.76 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group up to 25 years take the second position in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 3.39 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group 46-50 years rank in the third position in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 3.20 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group 51 and above years take the fourth position in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 3.20 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group 36-40 years occupy the fifth position in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 3.15 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group 26-30 years occupy the fifth position in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 2.76 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group 31-35 years lag behind others in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 2.15 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed ANOVA

value 16.73 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, variation with respect to chosen age groups is statistically identified as significant with respect to respondents' overall purposes of using internet. At another point, the computed anova value 21.06 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, variation among the purposes of using internet is statistically identified as significant with respect to respondents' overall purposes of using internet.

Table-6 Status wise Respondents' purpose of using Internet

Purpose	Status				Total
	Faculty Member	Ph.D. Research Scholar	M.Phil Research Scholar	P.G. Students	
To Collect information through e-resources	4.21	4.10	3.49	3.11	4.15
To collect information through e-mail / dis. Gps	3.95	3.95	3.66	3.22	4.08
For study / research	3.14	2.76	3.01	2.96	3.09
For entertainment	3.65	2.53	2.42	2.14	3.23
For career development	3.49	3.72	3.89	3.59	3.80
Health Purposes	3.42	2.18	2.26	3.26	2.92
Travel and Tourism	3.11	3.85	3.14	2.96	4.02
Online Banking	4.21	3.55	3.26	3.12	3.90
e-shopping	4.05	3.62	3.56	3.44	3.85
Reading online news / Newspapers	4.09	2.79	3.14	3.12	3.12
Total	3.16	2.86	2.56	2.42	3.20

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Rows	13.41999	10	1.032307	10.19209	1.913456
Columns	7.467494	4	1.866874	18.43187	2.549761
Error	5.266826	52	0.101285		
Total	26.15431	69			

A study of data in table-6 indicates the status wise respondents' purpose of using internet. The status wise analysis examines the following facts. The faculty respondents top the position with respect to their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 3.16 on a 5 point rating scale. The Ph.D. Scholar respondents take the second position in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 2.86 on a 5 point rating scale. The M.Phil research scholar respondents rank in the third position in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 2.56 on a 5 point rating scale. The PG student respondents take the fourth position in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 2.42 on a 5 point rating scale.

The ANOVA two ways model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed ANOVA value 10.19 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, variation with respect to chosen status wise is statistically identified as significant with respect to respondents' purpose of using internet. At another point, the computed ANOVA value 18.43 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, variation among the components of purpose of using internet is statistically identified as significant with respect to respondents' purpose of

using internet. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that faculty members take the first position with respect to their overall purpose of using internet, Ph.D. research scholar the second, M.Phil research scholar the third and PG students the last.

Table-7 Gender wise Respondents' purpose of using Internet

Purpose	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
To Collect information through e-resources	4.21	3.76	4.08
To collect information through e-mail / discussion group	3.39	2.26	3.09
For study / research	2.65	3.96	3.23
For entertainment	4.15	3.66	3.80
For career development	2.14	3.39	2.92
Health Purposes	4.26	3.79	4.02
Travel and Tourism	4.11	3.42	3.90
Online Banking	4.05	2.96	3.85
e-shopping	3.56	2.49	3.12
Reading online news / Newspapers	3.76	2.98	3.20
Total	3.11	2.26	2.78

t calculated value = 2.23 df =13. t critical value=1.77

A study of data in table-7 indicates the gender wise respondents' purpose of using internet. The male respondents occupy the first position with respect to their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 3.11 on a 5 point rating scale. The female respondents lag behind the male respondents in their overall purpose of using internet as their secured mean score is 2.26 on a 5 point rating scale.

The t test is applied for further discussion. The computed t value 2.23 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, there is significant difference between male and female respondents with respect to their overall purpose of using internet.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that male respondents take the first position in their overall purpose of using internet and female respondents lag behind them.

Table-8 Age wise Respondents' purpose of using e-resources

Purpose	Age							Total
	Up to 25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51 & above	
To update knowledge	3.02	3.89	4.22	4.21	4.56	4.01	3.49	4.02
For study purpose	3.12	4.10	4.26	4.12	4.19	3.90	2.22	3.75
For research work	2.59	3.88	3.90	4.11	3.89	3.51	4.36	3.65
For preparing assignment / Seminar	2.49	2.89	3.76	3.96	3.65	3.16	3.82	4.10
For teaching purpose	2.44	3.56	2.65	3.11	3.92	2.96	3.52	4.23
Current Awareness	3.89	2.89	3.16	2.77	3.96	3.18	2.26	2.99
For writing papers	4.22	3.81	3.77	2.89	4.42	3.85	3.89	2.90
Project	2.12	2.26	2.89	2.52	3.39	2.52	2.44	3.81
To exchange ideas	2.99	3.41	3.58	3.46	4.00	3.39	3.76	3.04
Total	2.95	3.03	3.27	3.65	3.86	4.25	2.59	3.77

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*Df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*
Rows	27.15637	9	3.017374	16.5465	2.095753
Columns	12.90099	7	2.580199	14.14915	2.422084
Error	8.206073	45	0.182357		
Total	48.26343	59			

A study of data in table-8 indicates the age wise respondents' purpose of using e-resources. It can be assessed with the help of 9 factors on a 5 point rating scale. These include to update subject knowledge, for study purpose, for research work, for preparing assignment / seminar, for teaching purpose, current awareness for writing papers, project to exchange ideas.

The respondents' preference towards 9 purpose of using e-resources can be observed from the following discussion. The respondents give first order preference towards teaching purpose as it secures a mean score of 4.23 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have second order preference with respect to the purpose of using e-resources for preparing assignment / seminar as it secures a mean score of 4.10 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents give third order preference to update subject knowledge as it secures a mean score of 4.02 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have the fourth order preference project as it secures a mean score of 3.81 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents attribute the fifth order preference for study purpose as it secures a mean score of 3.75 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents have the sixth order preference for research work as it secures a mean score of 3.65 on a 5 point rating scale. It is observed that the purpose of using e-resources for exchange ideas gets the seventh order preference to the respondents as it secures a mean score of 3.04 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents express the eighth order preference as current awareness as it secures a mean score of 2.99 on a 5 point rating scale. The purpose of using e-resources for writing papers gives the ninth order preference to the respondents as it secures a mean score of 2.90 on a 5 point rating scale.

The age wise analysis examines the following facts. The respondents in the age group of 46-50 years occupy the first position with respect to their overall preference for the purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 4.25 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group 41-45 years take the second position in their overall preference for the purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 3.86 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group 36-40 years rank in the third position in their overall preference for the purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 3.27 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group 26-30 years take the fourth position in their overall preference for the purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 3.03 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents in the age group upto 25 years occupy the fifth position in their overall preference for the purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 2.95 on a 5 point rating scale. The respondents of the highest age group lag behind others in their overall preference for the purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 2.59 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point the computed ANOVA value 16.54 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, variation with respect to chosen age groups is statistically identified as significant with respect to respondents' overall preference for the purpose of using e-resources. At another point the computed anova value 14.14 is

greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, variation among the purpose of using e-resources is statistically identified as significant with respect to respondents' preference for the purpose of using e-resources.

Table-9 Status wise Respondents' purpose of using e-resources

Purpose	Status				Total
	Faculty Member	Ph.D. Research Scholar	M.Phil Research Scholar	P.G. Students	
To update knowledge	4.30	4.44	4.11	3.72	4.15
For study purpose	3.77	3.88	3.32	2.51	3.37
For research work	3.37	3.87	4.10	4.26	7.44
For preparing assignment / Seminar	2.52	2.42	2.56	3.79	3.77
For teaching purpose	4.11	4.31	3.71	3.72	3.96
Current Awareness	3.42	3.51	2.35	2.36	2.75
For writing papers	4.20	4.32	3.82	3.85	3.90
Project	3.39	3.42	3.51	2.36	2.80
To exchange ideas	4.10	4.16	3.89	3.79	4.00
Total	2.95	2.79	2.12	2.89	2.45

ANOVA					
Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Rows	14.46893	9	1.607659	18.69001	2.152607
Columns	6.168308	4	1.542077	17.92758	2.633534
Error	3.096612	36	0.086017		
Total	23.73385	49			

A study of data in table-9 indicates the status wise respondents' purpose of using e-resources. The status wise analysis examines the following facts. The faculty member respondents occupy the first position with respect to their overall purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 2.95 on a 5 point rating scale. The PG student respondents take the second position in their overall purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 2.89 on a 5 point rating scale. The Ph.D. research scholar respondents' rank in the third position in their overall purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 2.79 on a 5 point rating scale.

The M.Phil research scholars take the fourth position in their overall purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 2.12 on a 5 point rating scale.

The anova two way model is applied for further discussion. At one point, the computed ANOVA value 18.69 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, variation with respect to chosen status groups is statistically identified as significant with respect to respondents' overall purpose of using e-resources. At another point the computed anova value 17.92 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, variation among the purpose of using e-resources is statistically identified as significant with respect to respondents' purpose of using e-resources.

Table-10 Gender wise Respondents' purpose of using e-resources

Purpose	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
To update knowledge	3.52	2.26	3.37
For study purpose	3.37	3.87	4.10
For research work	2.52	2.42	2.56
For preparing assignment / Seminar	3.15	3.05	3.96
For teaching purpose	2.15	3.49	2.75
Current Awareness	4.42	2.40	3.90
For writing papers	3.52	2.18	2.80
Project	4.22	2.69	4.00
To exchange ideas	2.79	2.12	2.45
Total	3.55	2.74	3.46

t calculated value = 2.66 df =9. t critical value=2.62

A study of data in table-43 indicates the gender wise respondents' purpose of using e-resources. The male respondents occupy the first position with respect to their overall purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 3.55 on a 5 point rating scale. The female respondents take the second position in their overall purpose of using e-resources as their secured mean score is 2.74 on a 5 point rating scale.

The t test is applied for further discussion. The computed t value 2.66 is greater than its tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance. Hence, there is significant difference between male and female with respect to their overall purpose of using e-resources.

6. CONCLUSION

Library and information centres are playing a crucial role in the growth and development of the nation directly/indirectly by providing better services to the social scientists. Social Scientists have been respected for their role models, setting the tone and lifting the quality of public life by the professional and personal integrity, penetrating intellect, dedication to public causes, philanthropic disposition and commitment to public service. Electronic resources have become the vital part of human life in the 21st century. Alagappa University and their affiliated college libraries are rapidly transforming into digital libraries. It is important that Alagappa University and their affiliated college libraries maintain the E-Library with all necessary technology, for the effective use of social science information. A large portion of social scientists in the Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges are aware about the e-resources, but they do not know all its techniques and applications. Further, a few social scientists of the Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges still have no knowledge about the e-resources and related applications. For this purpose, there is need for effective user education, to develop awareness and knowledge of the social scientists. More efforts by librarians at Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges are needed to educate users to effectively use the e-resources and its techniques and applications. Findings of this study it is hoped would help the authorities and administration of the Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges to reconsider its objectives and to design the services taking into consideration the technological developments so as to meet the challenges of the social scientists of the 21st century. Further there is a vast scope of future research in science and engineering field.

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