CHAPTER VI
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Information is important. It is highly essential both for the personal and professional development of an individual. Today electronic publishing is treated as the speedy, accurate and effective way of communication among social science professionals. The main research findings drawn from the statistical analysis of the data have been summed up as follows:

6.1.1. Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The findings of the study shows that majority of the respondents forming 55.74 percentage were female 44.26 percent were male. Out of 680 respondents are 379 and 301 respectively out of male and female.

6.1.2. Distribution of respondents by age.

The findings of age wise distribution reveal that majority of the respondents belongs to up to 25 yrs age group and only 3.68 percent of them to the age group of 51 yrs and above.

6.1.3. Distribution of respondents by status

The findings of status wise analysis reveal that majority of the respondents were PG students (46.47 percent) and only 11.18 percent of the respondents were faculty members.

6.1.4. Distribution of respondents by Income

The findings of income wise distribution reveal that 13.09 percent of them belong to the income group of Rs.15, 001 – 20,000 and 27.21 percent of them come under the income group above 20,001. In this study found majority of the respondents (59.70 percent) stated belongs to the income group above Rs 25,001.
6.1.5. Frequency of Library visit

It could be identified above the table majority of the respondents visit the library thrice a week and only 2.63 percent respondents stated visit to the library as and when library. It could be noted majority of the respondens visit to the university library thrice in a week. And only 2.65 percent social scientist visit to the university library as when required. It could be noted that status wise respondents of visit the library, PG students and Ph.D scholars, faculty members were stated thrice a week and majority of the M.phil scholars visited the library twice in a week.

6.1.6. Purpose of visit the university library

The study shows that the frequency of purpose of visits the university library. Majority of the respondents visit the university library for the purpose of updating subject knowledge (74.85 percent) followed by for taking notes (68.68 percent). It could be seen above the discussion 79.73 percent male and 70.98 percent female are visit the library for the purpose of updating subject knowledge. The finding of the study shows that status wise purpose of library visit. It is clearly observed from the table that, 249 (78.79 percent ) PG students purpose of visit the library, 180 (56.96 percent) for prepare the examination, 21.83 percent for recreation, 200 respondents for reading newspaper, 57.91 percent for lending books, 103 ( 32.54 percent respondents visit the library for the purpose of prepare the seminar and conference. About M.Phil scholars majority of respondents 67 (73.63 percent) respondents visit the library for the purpose of updating subject knowledge and lending books.

6.1.7. General assessment about the university library

The study shows that the respondents general assessment about the university library. Majority of the respondents stated Good assessment (56.47 percent) followed by excellent (30.59 percent ), no opinion (6.03 percent), poor (5.15 percent) and very poor (1.76 percent ). The findings of the gender wise respondents general assessment about the university library. Among 208 (30.59 percent) respondents stated excellent assessment, among these 95 (31.56 percent) male and 113 (29.81 percent) female. It could be seen above the discussion about status wise general assessment about the
6.1.8. Frequency of using Internet

It could be seen above the discussion majority (44.85 percent) of the respondents using internet 2-3 hrs and only 12.65 percent respondents using internet above 5hrs. The findings of the gender wise frequent of using internet, majority of the male and female respondents using internet 2-3 hrs. The response rate is 40.20 percent male and 48.55 percent female respectively. Only 6.64 percent male respondents using less than 2 hours and 09.50 percent female respondents using internet 4-5 hrs. It could be noted above the social scientist majority of the respondents in status wise 2-3 hrs and only 28.95 percent faculty members are using 3-4 hrs.

6.1.9. Computer/ internet literacy as necessity for use of e-resources

The finding of the study shows that agree about computer/internet literacy as necessity for use of e-resources. Out of 680 respondents, 57.65 percent agree and 37.65 percent respondents strongly agree about computer and internet literacy as necessity for use of e-resources. Only 4.7 percent respondents stated neutral. It could be seen above the discussion majority male and female are agree about computer and internet literacy as necessity for use of e-resources. The findings of the status wise respondents agreeing to computer/internet literacy as necessity for use of e-resources. About PG students 56.64 percent agree and 39.24 percent respondents strongly agree to computer/internet literacy as necessity for use of e-resources.

6.1.10. Purpose of using of Internet

The findings of the purpose of using internet facility. It is clearly indicate for the purpose of collect tie information through e-resources (26.91 percent) is very high level, 31 percent respondents stated high level, 27.79 percent respondents level are moderate level and only 5.59 percent respondents are stated very low level. For the purpose of collect the information through email and discussion groups, majority of the respondents i.e. 38.53 percent were very high level, followed by high level, moderate level and low level. Only 1.62 respondents were stated very low level.
6.1.11. Awareness of e-resources

The findings of the study show that about awareness of electronic resources. Internet and email discussion groups are 100 percent respondents are aware. Followed by e-newspaper, e-journals (86.32 percent), online databases (67.05 percent), e-book (60.09 percent), OPAC (61.91 percent), e-dictionary (58.53 percent), e-encyclopedia (55.73 percent), and e-thesis (44.26 percent). Only 43.82 percent respondents aware about CD Rom databases. It could be seen above the discussion about gender wise respondents awareness about various e-resources. About Internet and email discussion groups are 100 percent aware among male and female social scientists.

6.1.12. Experience of using of e-resources

The finding of the study shows that respondents experience of using the e-resources. 57.64 percent respondents having 1-2 yrs experience of using the e-resources, 26.33 percent respondents having 3-5 yrs experience of using the e-resources, 9.12 percent respondents having less than one year experience of using the e-resources. And only 6.91 percent respondents having more than 5 years experience using the e-resources. The findings of the gender wise analysis show that both male and female respondents having 1-2 years experience using the e-resources. The status wise analysis found majority of the PG students and faculty members having 1-2 years experience, M.Phil and Ph.D scholars respondents having 3-5 years.

6.1.13. Frequency of using e-resources

The findings of the study show that frequent of using e-resources section. Majority of the social scientists using the e-resources (38.53 percent) daily. Followed by thrice a week (19.42 percent), twice a week (14.85 percent), once in a week (11.47 percent), Once in fortnight (9.85 percent) and when required 5.88 percent. The status wise analysis reveals that male and female social scientist using the e-resources frequently daily.
6.1.14. Time spent for using e-resources

The findings of the study show that time spent per week to use of e-resources. Majority of the respondents 421 (61.91 percent) 7-9 hrs per week. Followed by 10-20 hrs per week (18.09 percent), 5-6 hrs per week (9.56 percent), over the 20 hrs per week (7.69 percent) , 1.91 percent respondents time spent for 2-3 hrs per week and only 0.89 percent social scientists time spent less than 1 hr per week. The gender wise analysis shows that majority male female respondents spent 7-9 hrs per week. The status wise analysis shows that majority of the social scientist time spent 7-9 hrs per week to use the e-resources. Followed by 10-20 hrs per week and over 20 hrs per week spent for use the e-resources.

6.1.15. Place of accessing the e-resources

The findings of the study show that the frequency of respondents place of access the e-resources. Out of 680, 432 respondents (63.53 percent ) access the e-resources from university library. Followed by department library (57.94 percent), cyber café (43.82 percent), department computer lab (33.23 percent), Teacher / researcher room (23.97 percent), home (20.29 percent), 18.38 percent place of accessing the e-resources are hostel and only 12.05 percent of the respondents use the place of other places to access the e-resources. The gender wise analysis shows that the above discussion both male and female respondents give the preference to university library to access the e-resources. Second position was departmental library. The findings of the status wise respondents place of accessing the e-resources. It is clearly found about PG students, out of 316,212 (67.09 percent) respondents stated university library is main place to access the e-resources, and departmental library is second place for PG students. Only 12 PG students are accessing the e-resources from other places. About M.Phil scholars 73.63 percent access the e-resources from the university library, 40.66 percent respondents access e-resources from cyber café and only 20.88 percent respondents access from the home.
6.1.16. Reasons for not using e-resources

The findings of the study shows that the reasons for not using the e-resources. Out of 680, 240 (35.29 percent) respondents stated the reason of non availability of full text, followed by slow downloading (31.18 percent), lack of training (29.12 percent), time spent for searching was too shorts (27.50 percent), insufficient online help (14.83 percent) and only 13.09 percent stated unfamiliar with e-resources. The gender wise respondents reasons for not using the e-resource. About male respondents, majority of the respondents i.e. 34.22 percent stated non availability of full text is the main reason for not using the e-resources. 33.55 percent stated time spent for searching was too shorts, slow downloading (31.56 percent), 22.59 percent stated insufficient online help, 18.60 percent response for the reason of lack of training and only 16.94 percent respondents stated for unfamiliar with e-resources. The status wise respondents reasons for not using the e-resources. About PG students, 60.44 percent respondents stated non availability of full text is the main reason, followed by lack of training (37.02 percent), slow downloading (37.02 percent) and only 15.51 percent respondents stated unfamiliar with e-resources.

6.1.17. Extent of access to full text e-resources through consortia

The findings of the study shows that the extent of access to full text e-resources through consortia. It could be noted that JSTOR full text resources was access the maximum extent, Economic and political weekly was access the low extent. About west law India access the very low extent, about Springer access the low extent.

6.1.18. Purpose of using e-resources

The findings of the study show the respondents purpose of using e-resources. It is clearly found for the purpose of update the knowledge using e-resources, 45.44 percent respondents very high level followed by 30.59 percent high level, 16.18 percent moderate level, 6.47 percent stated low level and only 1.32 percent very low level. For the purpose of study, 40.88 percent respondents very high level, 29.70 percent high level, 22.79 percent moderate level and only 2.5 percent stated very low level.
6.1.19. Frequency of use of Search Strategy

The findings of the study show that author search strategy 42.21 percent using often, 28.82 percent using sometimes, 19.41 percent using most often and only 9.56 percent using rarely. About keyword strategy, 47.20 percent using most often, 29.85 percent using often and only 2.20 percent using rarely. About subject search strategy, 32.50 percent using often, 30.59 percent using sometimes. Only 7.65 percent using rarely. About date of publication strategy, 44.26 percent using sometimes, 29.12 percent using often and only 9.85 percent using most often. About title strategy, 44.12 percent using most often and 27 percent using both often and sometimes. Only 0.88 percent using rarely . About table of contents 38.09 percent using sometimes, 30 percent using often and only 11.61 percent using most often for search the e-resources.

6.1.20. Opinion about publishing in electronic environment

The finding of the study show that the respondents opinion about publishing in electronic environment. Out of 680, 249 (36.18 percent) respondents agree about publishing in electronic form ensures greater visibility of works. Followed by 210 (30.88 percent) respondents agree, 11.91 percent neutral, 11.18 percent disagree and only 9.41 percent strongly disagree. About the opinion of social scientists should be additional trained in order to learn how to publish in electronic environment, 32.21 percent agree and 27.05 percent strongly agree , 15 percent neutral and only 11.91 percent strongly disagree. 31.91 percent respondents strongly disagree about the opinion of publishing of one’s work without any restriction in access. 29.26 percent respondents disagree about the systematic publishing in electronic environment helps in creating electronic communities of experts of similar discipline.

6.1.21. Problems while accessing e-resources

The findings of the study show that the respondents problem faced while accessing the e-resources. About the problem of quality and reliability of information, 29.71 percent respondents facing moderate level, 27.79 percent respondents facing high level. About the problem of power supply,29.12 percent moderate level, 23.38
percent facing high level and only 14.85 percent respondents facing very high level. 35.15 percent respondents very high level facing the problem of slow access speed/slow network connections. 28.38 percent respondents facing low level the problem of incomplete issues of absence off back issues. 29.59 percent of respondents facing very high level inconvenience in using different formats.

6.1.22. Satisfaction of e-resources

The findings of the study show that the respondents satisfaction of various e-resources. About e-books 28.68 percent respondents satisfied followed by 27.50 percent neutral, 16.03 respondents dissatisfied, 14.70 percent respondents highly dissatisfied and only 13.09 percent respondent highly satisfied. About e-journal 35.15 percent satisfied and 30.73 percent highly satisfied and only 0.73 percent highly dissatisfied. About e-dictionary 29.12 percent respondents are neutral, 27.79 satisfied. About E-thesis , 40.59 percent respondents are satisfied, 27.79 percent respondents dissatisfied. About e-newspaper 28.23 percent satisfied, 27.80 percent respondents neutral and only 7.06 percent highly dissatisfied. About CD-ROM databases 29.85 percent neutral, 27.94 percent satisfied and only 14.41 percent respondents are highly satisfied. About online databases, 27.89 percent respondents stated highly satisfied, satisfied and neutral respectively. About E-mail and discussion groups, 38.97 percent respondents are highly satisfied, 29.56 percent respondents satisfied, 10.29 percent dissatisfied and only 0.59 percent respondents are highly dissatisfied.

6.2. SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are put forward to improve the use of the e-resources among the Social Scientists of State Universities:

- Social science education curricula should be revised at the national level to accommodate the integration of information literacy and the use of e-library, either as embedded or standalone courses. This is in recognition of the changes in technology, especially, in managing social science information.
- The library of state universities should urgently develop its e-library project by procuring all necessary facilities and also open the planned internet café for
social scientists to access the e-library and make effective use of its resources. The library of selected state universities should subscribe for more e-journals and e-databases. There should be specific budget for new e-resources and the renewal of existing e-resources.

- Awareness should be generated on the online journals to obtain current social science information. More computer terminals should be installed in the institution library for easy access to social scientists. The problems of slow access speed can be overcome by increasing the bandwidth.

- Compared to the total number of social scientists, the number of users using the e-resource is small. Further, those who do use the e-resource do not have adequate knowledge of the above mentioned resources. Therefore, it is recommended that the qualified IT staff should be appointed to provide the expert guidance to users about e-resources and internet.

- There should be complete campus-wide networking with the internet browsing facility connecting the students hostel. Some orientation training programmes should be organized by the institution at regular intervals so that the maximum users can improve their excellence or proficiency in the use of the e-resources for their research and education purposes.

- All the social science information news should be provided at the institution website and it should be regularly updated. Such websites depicting services will help the social scientists to explore relevant information.

- A Quality Assessment Team (QAT) should be developed in institution library and its department library to assess the quality of library service.

- Better user education programmes should be conducted by the institution libraries as the social scientists depend heavily on the library staff to get their required information. This will reduce the dependence of the social scientists on the library staff who can devote more time in other activities of the library.

- A corpus fund should be created for the social scientists to finance them for attending different conferences and seminars on their area of specialization.
6.3. CONCLUSION

Recent advances in the field of information technology contribute significantly to improve the services of libraries. Now-a-days libraries are not only seen with printed document and non-print document but also with computers. The impact of technologies such as CD-ROMs, multimedia, computer networks, Internet, etc. have lead to a paperless society. With the availability of computers, capable of computing at very high speed and having large disc storage space, it is possible to digitize and store information in the form of high quality graphics, color images, voice signal and video clips at a relatively affordable cost. There are several forms and types of electronic resources which are available on the internet, some of the popular ones that are gaining ground are the electronic journals, standards, technical specifications, reports, patents, full text articles, trade reports and hosts of other document sources. Also the printed editions of scholarly journals are available on the web.

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, and 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. State Universities of Tamil Nadu are rapidly transforming into digital libraries. It is important that state university 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 state Universities are aware about the e-resources, but they do not know all its techniques and applications. Further, a few social scientists 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 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 state Universities 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.