CHAPTER - V

SUMMATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Information has a key role in educational advancement. Systematic advancement of the society or mankind is based on the generation of new information and also an effective and efficient dissemination of it. It is a powerful instrument for education.

The user continuously interacts with the information unit. In fact, the very existence of an information unit owes to its users. The collections of various sources of information unit, services planned are all governed by their needs, attitude, demands and characteristics. For the assessment of the quality and quantity of the services and their utility; user attitude has become the main intergradient of the education library system.

In fact the user is the essential consideration to the design, evaluation, improvement, adaptation, stimulation and the operation of the information system. User attitude studies are usually conducted to find out the interaction of the user community with the communication system. So information to the teachers, researchers according to the information needs, use pattern and seeking behaviour should be ascertained. This will help to take measure to improve the user services by libraries help to provide need-based user service to teachers’ researchers belonging to various disciplines. For this reason user attitude studies are of great significance in the college of education.
5.2 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The finding of the present study is largely tentative and can be starting point for more adequate and extensive research. Basically the findings of the study are presented under the sections.

5.2.1 Gender wise respondents

The result views that is of the 1200 respondents 361 (30%) are male users that is thirty percentage and 839 (70%) are female users that is seventy percentage. The classification reveals that male number of respondent is low compare to the female respondents in the college of Education.

5.2.2 Age wise respondents

It found that out of the 1200 respondents, 204 (17%) belonged to the age group of below 22 years that is Seventeen Percentage, 696 (58%) users between the age of 22 to 27 years that is fifty eight percentage, 180 (15%) users between the age of 28 to 33 years that is fifteen percentage and 120 (10%) users the age of above 33 years that is ten percentage. The classification reveals that number of respondents of above 33 years is low compare to the respondents’ age between 22 to 27 years respondents in the college of Education.

5.2.3 Marital status wise respondents

The result of marital status shows that the out of the 1200 respondents, 286 (23.8%) are married users that is twenty three point eight Percentage and 914 (76.2%) are unmarried users that is seventy six point two percentage. The classification reveals that number of married respondent is lower comparing to the unmarried respondents in the colleges of Education.
5.2.4 Type wise respondents

It is found that the status of users out of the 1200 respondents, 1104 (92%) are student respondents that is ninety two percentage and 96 (8%) are staff respondents that is eight percentage. The classification reveals that number of staff respondents is lower comparing to the students respondents in the libraries of the colleges of Education.

5.2.5 Subject wise respondents

Out of the 1200 respondents, 325 (27%) are physical science users that is twenty seven percentage, 332 (28%) are biological science users that is twenty eight percentages, 158 (13%) are maths users that is thirteen percentage, 113 (9%) are commerce users that is nine percentage, 138 (11%) are english users that is eleven percentage, 56 (5%) are tamil users that is five percentage and 78 (7%) are history users that is seven percentage. The classification reveals that number of biological science respondents is higher comparing to the other subject respondents in the college of Education.

5.2.6 District wise respondents

It is understood that out of the 1200 respondents, 462 (38%) are from Kanyakumari that is thirty eight Percentage, 322 (27%) respondents belong to Chennai that is twenty seven percentage, 228 (19%) respondents are from Tirunelveli that is nineteen Percentage and 188 (16%) respondents belong to Puthukottai that is sixteen percentage. The classification reveals that the number of respondents Kanyakumari District is higher comparing to the other respondents in the colleges of Education.
5.2.7 Respondents frequency to the visits the different types of libraries

It is found on the basis of frequency to the visits the different types of libraries. Out of the 1200 respondents, 1096 (91.3%) frequently visited the college libraries that is ninety one point three Percentage, 49 (4.1%) frequently visited the university libraries that is four point one percentage and 55(4.6%) frequently visited the Public library that is four point six percentage. The table reveals that College library the number of visits to the high compares to the number of frequent visits to the other type of libraries

5.2.8 The frequency use sections of the Library

The result shows that in the library section, Out of the 1200 users, 288 (24 %) users, use the periodicals section that is twenty four percentage, 372(31%) users use the reference section that is thirty one percentage, 132(11%) users use the stack room section that is eleven percentage, 180(15%) users use the general reading section that is fifteen percentage and 228(19%) users use the digital section that is nineteen percentage The classification reveals that the number of respondents using reference section is higher than the others.

5.2.9 Respondents on the basis of the period of visits to the library

The result revealed on the basis of the period of visit to the library. Out of the 1200 respondents, 562 (46.83 %) respondents are use the college library daily that is forty six point eighty three percentage, 281(23.42%) respondents are use 2 days a week that is twenty three point forty two percentage, 134 (11.17%) respondents are found use three days a week that is eleven point seventeen percentage, 91(07.58%) respondents are use four days a week that is seven point fifty eight percentage and 132 (11%) respondents are use occasionally that is
eleven percentage in the library. The classification reveals that majority of the users use the college library daily.

5.2.10 Respondents on the basis of the purpose of visits to the library

The study shows that purpose of use the library. Out of the 1200 respondents, 672 (56%) respondents use college library to borrow books that is fifty six Percentage, 168 (14%) respondents use the library to read the magazines that is fourteen percentage, 144 (12%) respondents use the library to read the newspapers that is twelve percentage, 36 (3%) respondents used the library to relax that is three percentage and 180 (15%) respondents use the library to read the reference materials that is fifteen percentage.

5.2.11 Respondents on the basis of the purpose of searching the information in the library

The result shows that the purpose of seek the information for the library. Out of the 1200 respondents, 216 (18%) respondents use college library to prepare for the Competitive Exam that is eighteen Percentage, 360 (30%) respondents use the library to update knowledge in the subject that is thirty percentage, 240 (20%) respondents use the library for the purpose of to have an awareness of current affairs that is twenty percentage, 108 (09%) respondents use the library for to publish the articles that is nine percentage and 276 (23%) respondents use the library to prepare the assignment that is twenty three percentage. The classification reveals that majority of the respondents use the college library to update their subject knowledge. The classification reveals that majority of the users use the college library to update their subject knowledge.
5.2.12 Respondents on the basis of access through the search engine

The result reveals the search engines for collecting the information from online sources in the library. Out of the 1200 respondents, 792 (66%) respondents use search engine Google to search information that is sixty six Percentage, 108 (9%) respondents use search engine Alta vista to collect the information that is nine percentage, 48 (3%) respondents use search engine Lycos to collect the information that is three percentage, 72 (7%) respondents use search engine bing to collect the information that is seven percentage and 180 (15%) respondents use search engine yahoo to collect the information that is fifteen percentage. The classification reveals that majority of the users use the search engine Google to collect the information.

5.2.13 Respondents on the basis of best method of collection of up-to-date information for the subject

The study reveals that the methods of collection of up to date information in the particular subject the library. Out of the 1200 respondents, 168 (14%) respondents use digital Library to get up to date information that is fourteen Percentage, 120 (10%) respondents use newspapers reading to get up to date information that is ten percentage, 228 (19%) respondents use magazines and journals to get up to date information that is nineteen percentage, 204 (17%) respondents use E – books to get up to date information that is seventeen percentage, 192 (16%) respondents use E – Journals to get up to date information that is sixteen percentage and 288 (24%) respondents use books reading to get up to date information that is twenty four percentage. The classification reveals that majority of the users get up to date information through book reading.
5.2.14 Respondents on the basis of frequent use of internet

The result reveals that the frequent use of the internet use of library. Out of the 1200 respondents 552 (46\%) respondents, use the library less than 3 hours that is forty six Percentage, 336 (28\%) respondents, use the library 3 to 6 hours that is twenty eight percentage, 252 (21\%) respondents, use the library 7 to 10 hours that is twenty one percentage and 60 (5\%) respondents, use the library above 10 hours that is five percentage. The classification reveals that majority of the user use the internet less than 3 hours in the college library

5.2.15 Respondents on the basis of the problems encountered while using internet

It found that the problems encountered in using internet. Out of the 1200 respondents, 96 (8\%) respondents suffer by connectivity problem while using internet that is eight Percentage, 372 (31\%) respondents suffer by the slow access speed while using internet that is thirty one percentage, 132 (11\%) respondents suffer virus while using internet that is eleven percentage, 276 (23\%) respondents suffer by the power fluctuation from using internet that is twenty three percentage, 180 (15\%) respondents suffer by the lack of training in using internet that is fifteen percentage and 144 (12\%) respondents suffer by the privacy problem that is twelve percentage. The classification reveals that the majority of the problem in using internet arises due to slow access speed in the college library.

5.2.16 Preference to find out the current information published

It is observed that the most of the users prefer to enquire the librarian to know the current information, using catalogue Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is in the next place, scanning periodicals is the 3rd preference, Searching shelves has got the 4th rank, through index/Abstract is the 5th option and
consulting the experts is the 6th preference of the users. Searching through internet to access current information is the last preference of the users.

5.2.17 Preference on the purpose of using internet

It is observed that the most of the users use internet to get more knowledge in the subjects, and so comes in the 1st position, submission of assignment is in the 2nd rank, get more information is in the 3rd rank, knowledge about current affairs(G.K) is in the 4th rank, for periodicals search is in the 5th rank, to save the time is in the 6th rank, for researching is in the 7th rank, to search web is in the 8th rank, for communication is the 9th rank and for household activities is in the 10th rank.

5.2.18 Subject and Overall attitude about all library sources

The result shows that subject specialization and overall attitude about all library sources. 47 respondents’ overall attitude about the physical science subject is fair, 38 respondents’ overall attitude about the biological subject is fair, 20 respondents’ overall attitude about the maths subject is fair and 17 respondents’ overall attitude about the commerce subject is fair, 6 respondents’ overall attitude about the English subject is fair and 2 respondents’ overall attitude about the history subject is fair.

135 respondents’ overall attitude about the physical science subject is good, 185 respondents’ overall opinion about the biological subject is good, 85 respondents’ overall attitude about the maths subject is good and 78 respondents’ overall opinion about the commerce subject is good, 56 respondents’ overall attitude about the English subject is good, 25 respondents’ overall attitude about the Tamil subject is good and 37 respondents’ overall attitude about the history subject is good.
143 respondents’ overall attitude about the physical science subject is very good, 90 respondents’ overall attitude about the biological subject is very good, 48 respondents’ overall attitude about the maths subject is very good and 18 respondents’ overall attitude about the commerce subject is very good, 76 respondents’ overall attitude about the English subject is very good, 31 respondents’ overall attitude about the Tamil subject is very good and 36 respondents’ overall attitude about the history subject is very good.

19 respondents’ overall attitude about the biological subject is excellent, 5 respondents’ overall attitude about the maths subject is excellent and 3 respondents’ overall attitude about the history subject is excellent.

5.2.19 Subject and Overall attitude about All Library Sources

- One-way ANOVA

The result shows that F-ration indicates whether group means are same (combined between-group effect). There is a probability of 0.000 that the F-ratio of 8.558 would have occurred by chance. Here the observed significance value is less than.05. There is significant variation among attitude of respondents towards library sources based on subject specialization.

5.2.20 Gender and Overall attitude about all library sources

The result shows that the gender and overall attitude about all library sources. 68 respondents’ overall opinion about the male gender is fair and 62 respondents overall opinion about the female gender is fair.

201 respondents’ overall attitude about male gender is good and 400 respondents overall opinion about the female gender is good.

90 respondents’ overall attitude about the male gender is very good and 352 respondents overall opinion about the female gender is very good.
2 respondents’ overall attitude about the male gender is excellent and 25 respondents overall attitude about the male gender is excellent.

5.2.21 Gender and Overall attitude about all library sources - One way ANOVA

F-ratio indicates whether group means are same (combined between-group effect). Table 4.21 indicates that there is a probability of 0.000 that the F-ratio of 62.136 would have occurred by chance. Here the observed significance value is less than .05. There is significant variation among the attitude of respondents towards library sources based on gender specialization.

5.2.22 District and Overall attitude about all library sources

The result shows that the overall attitude about all library sources in the districts taken for study. 42 respondents’ overall opinion about the Kanyakumari district is fair, 58 respondents’ overall opinion about the Chennai district is fair and 30 respondents’ overall opinion about the Tirunelveli district is fair.

219 respondents’ overall attitude about the Kanyakumari district is good, 176 respondents’ overall opinion about the Chennai district is good, 108 respondents’ overall opinion about the Tirunelveli district is good and 98 respondents’ overall opinion about the Puthukottai district is good.

186 respondents’ overall attitude about the Kanyakumari district is very good, 88 respondents’ overall opinion about the Chennai district is very good, 88 respondents’ overall opinion about the Tirunelveli district is very good and 80 respondents’ overall opinion about the Puthukottai district is very good.

15 respondents’ overall attitude about the Kanyakumari district is excellent, 2 respondents’ overall opinion about the Tirunelveli district is excellent and 10 respondents’ overall opinion about the Puthukottai district is excellent.
5.2.23 District and Overall attitude about All Library Sources - One-way ANOVA

F-ration indicates whether group means are same (combined between-group effect). There is a probability of 0.000 that the F-ratio of 19.689 would have occurred by chance. Here the observed significance value is less than .05. There is significant variation among attitude of respondents towards the library sources based on the district specialization.

5.2.24 Gender and importance of information and library

It found that Gender wise attitude towards the importance of information its impacts in the library. 16 respondents from male give importance to information and library comes under disagree category and 29 respondents from female gender comes under the categories of disagree.

246 respondents’ undecided the importance of the information and library about the male gender and 584 respondents’ undecided the importance of the information and library about the female.

99 respondents agree the importance of the information and library about the male gender and 224 respondents agree the importance of the information and library about the female gender.

2 respondents strongly agree the importance of the information and library about the female gender.

5.2.25 Gender and importance of information and library - One-way ANOVA

F-ration indicates whether group means are same (combined between-group effect). There is a probability of 0.000 that the F-ratio of 0.52 would have occurred by chance. Here the observed significance value is less than .05. There is
a significant variation among the attitude of the respondents towards the library information based on the gender specialization.

### 5.2.26 Gender and importance of information and library - Chi-square test

Importance of the information and library is independent of the gender that the calculated Chi-square test as the calculated value is (1.629) less than the table value (7.82). The null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is no association between gender and Gender and importance of information and library

### 5.2.27 Subject and Importance of information and library

The result shows that the subject and importance of information and the library. 9 respondents disagree the importance of the information and the library about the physical science subject, 16 respondents ’disagree the importance of the information and the library about the biological science, 10 respondents disagree the importance of the information and library about the maths subject, 4 respondents disagree the importance of the information and the library about the commerce and 6 respondents disagree the importance of the information and the library about the English.

246 respondents undecided the importance of the information and the library about the physical science subject, 183 respondents undecided the importance of the information and the library about the biological science, 131 respondents undecided the importance of information and the library about the maths subject, 74 respondents undecided the importance of the information and library about the commerce subject, 94 respondents undecided the importance of the information and the library about the English subject, 38 respondents undecided the importance of the information and the library about Tamil subject
and 64 respondents undecided the importance of the information and the library about history.

70 respondents agree the importance of information and library about the physical science subject, 133 respondents agree the importance of information and library about the biological science, 15 respondents agree the importance of the information and library about the maths subject, 35 respondents agree the importance of information and library about the commerce subject, 38 respondents agree the importance of information and library about the English subject, 18 respondents agree the importance of information and library about the Tamil subject and 14 respondents agree the importance of information and library about the history subject.

2 respondents disagree the importance of information and library about the maths subject.

5.2.28 Subject and Importance of information and library - One-way ANOVA

F-ratio indicates whether group means are same (combined between-group effect). There is a probability of 0.000 that the F-ratio of 7.423 would have occurred by chance. Here the observed significance value is less than .05. There is a significant variation among importance of information based on the gender specialization.

5.2.29 Subject and Importance of information and library – Chi square Test

Subject and the level of importance of information in the library as the calculated value in (87.153) more than the table value (28.87) the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. There is association between subject specialization and importance of information and library.
5.2.30 District and Overall satisfaction of library services

The result shows that District and overall satisfaction of library services. 9 respondents from Kanyakumari district is fair about overall satisfaction of library service, 4 respondents from Chennai district is fair about overall satisfaction of library service and 10 respondent from Tirunelveli district is fair about overall satisfaction of library service.

171 respondents from Kanyakumari district is good about overall satisfaction of library service, 132 respondents from Chennai district is good about overall satisfaction of library service, 86 respondents from Tirunelveli district is good about overall satisfaction of library service and 40 respondent from Puthukottai district is good about overall satisfaction of library service.

231 respondents from Kanyakumari district is very good about overall satisfaction of library service, 153 respondents from Chennai district is very good about overall satisfaction of library service, 114 respondents from Tirunelveli district is very good about overall satisfaction of library service and 144 respondents from Puthukottai district is very good about overall satisfaction of library service.

51 respondents from Kanyakumari district is excellent about overall satisfaction of library service, 33 respondents from Chennai district is excellent about overall satisfaction of library service, 18 respondents from Tirunelveli district is excellent about overall satisfaction of library service and 4 respondents from Puthukottai district is excellent about overall satisfaction of library service.

5.2.31 District and Overall satisfaction of library services - Chi-square Tests

District specialization and Overall satisfaction of library services as the calculated value is (61.121) more than the table value (16.92) the null hypothesis is
rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is an association between the district and the overall satisfaction on library services.

5.2.32 Gender and overall satisfaction of the library services

The study reveals that gender and overall satisfaction of library services. 4 respondents from the male gender are fair about overall satisfaction of library service and 19 respondents from female gender are fair about overall satisfaction of the library service.

162 respondents from male gender are good about overall satisfaction of library service and 267 respondents from female gender are good about overall satisfaction of the library service.

154 respondents from male gender are very good about overall satisfaction of library service and 488 respondents from the female gender are very good about overall satisfaction of the library service.

41 respondents from male gender is excellent about overall satisfaction of library service and 65 respondents from female gender is excellent about overall satisfaction of the library service.

5.2.33 Gender and overall satisfaction of the library services-Chi square tests

Gender and overall satisfaction of the library services as the calculated value is (28.854) more than table value (7.82) hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Thus it is concluded that there is an association between the gender and the overall satisfaction on library services.

5.2.34 Respondent Type and overall satisfaction of library services

The study shows that the types of respondents on the overall satisfaction of library services. 19 student respondents’ overall satisfaction of library service is fair and 4 staff respondents’ overall satisfaction of the library services is fair.
382 student respondents’ overall satisfaction of the library service is good and 47 staff respondents’ overall satisfaction of the library services is good.

599 student respondents’ overall satisfaction of library service is very good and 43 staff respondents overall satisfaction of library services is very good.

104 student respondents’ overall satisfaction of the library service is excellent and 2 staff respondents’ overall satisfaction of the library services is excellent.

5.2.35 Respondent Type and overall satisfaction of library services- Chi square Test

Respondent Type and overall satisfaction of library services as the calculated value is (14.710) is more than the table value (7.82) hence the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted. Thus it is concluded that there is an association between the gender and the overall satisfaction on the library services.

5.2.36 Individual library sources and opinion of overall attitude towards library sources – Regression Analysis

Individual library sources and opinion of overall attitude towards library sources – Regression Analysis displays R. R. squared, adjusted R. squared, and the standard error. R is the correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable. The values of R range from 1 to 1. The sign of R indicates the direction of the relationship (positive or negative). The absolute value of R indicates the strength, with larger absolute values indicating stronger relationships. R squared is the proportion of variation in the dependent variable explained by the regression model. The values of R squared range from 0 to 1. Small values indicate that the model does not fit the data well. The sample R
squared tends to optimistically estimate how well the models fit the population. R
squared to help to determine which model is best. A model with a high value of R
squared that does not contain too many variables is ideally chosen. Models with
too many variables are often over fit and hard to interpret. Adjusted R squared
attempts to correct R squared to more closely reflect the goodness of fit of the
model in the population.

In this analysis the R, R square and adjusted R square values are 0.925, 856
and 855 respectively.

5.2.37 Opinion of individual library sources and opinion of overall library
sources –ANOVA

Individual library sources and opinion of overall library sources explains
the ANOVA. Summarizes the results of an analysis of variance. The sum of
squares, degrees of freedom, and mean square are displayed for two sources of
variation, regression and residual. The output for Regression displays information
about the variation accounted for by your model. The output for Residual displays
information about the variation that is not accounted for by your model. And the
output for Total is the sum of the information for Regression and Residual.
A model with a large regression sum of squares in comparison to the residual sum
of squares indicates that the model accounts for most of variation in the dependent
variable, and you may want to look for additional factors that help account for a
higher proportion of the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance
value of the F statistic is small (smaller than say 0.05) then the independent
variables do a good job explaining the variation in the dependent variable. If the
significance value of the F statistic is small (smaller than say 0.05) then the
independent variables do a good job explaining the variation in the dependent
variable. If the significance value of F is larger than say 0.05 then the independent variables do not explain the variation in the dependent variable.

Here the significant value is .000. It indicates that the independent variables do a good job explaining the variation in opinion of overall library sources.

5.2.38 Individual library sources and opinion of overall library sources – Regression Coefficients

Individual library sources and opinion of overall attitude towards library sources shows the Regression Coefficients. Here the unstandardized coefficients and standardized coefficients are calculated. The standardized coefficients or betas are an attempt to make the regression coefficients more comparable as often the independent variables are measures in different units. If you transformed the data to z scores prior to your regression analysis, you would get the beta coefficients are your unstandardized coefficients.

The unstandardized coefficients are the coefficients of the estimated regression model. Here the estimated model is

Overall opinion of Library Sources = -.209 + .106 Text books + 0.081 Encyclopaedia + .62 Dictionaries + .098 periodicals + .095 Technical Reports + .053 proceedings conference / seminar + .058 Thesis / dissertation + .106 Reference Books + .081 Indexes / abstracts + .072 Internet + .115 E-journals + .046 CD Rom Databases + 0.64 Others.

The higher the coefficients the greater its influence on the opinion regarding overall library sources. So here e-journals and text books and reference books are the most important sources of library. The significance value for all the independent variables are .000. From this it can be seen that all the library sources influence the overall opinion about library sources.
5.2.39 Individual importance of information and library and Overall importance of information and library - Regression Model Summary

The result displays that the model summary of R, R squared, adjusted R squared, and the standard error. R is the correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable. The values of R range from 1 to 1. The sign of R indicates the direction of the relationship (positive or negative). The absolute value of R indicates the strength, with larger absolute values indicating stronger relationships. R squared is the proportion of variation in the dependent variable explained by the regression model. The values of R squared range from 0 to 1. Small values indicate that the model does not fit the data well. The sample R squared tends to optimistically estimate how well the models fit the population. R squared to help to determine which model is best. A model with a high value of R squared that does not contain too many variables is ideally chosen. Models with too many variables are often over fit and hard to interpret. Adjusted R squared attempts to correct R squared to more closely reflect the goodness of fit of the model in the population.

In this analysis the R, R square and adjusted R square values are 0.838, 0.702 and 0.699 respectively.

5.2.40 Individual importance of information and library and Overall importance of information and library - ANOVA

The results shows that the regression ANOVA. This table summarizes the results of an analysis of variance. The sum of squares, degrees of freedom, and mean square are displayed for two sources of variation, regression and residual. The output for Regression displays information about the variation accounted for by your model. The output for Residual displays information about the variation
that is not accounted for by your model. And the output for Total is the sum of the information for Regression and Residual. A model with a large regression sum of squares in comparison to the residual sum of squares indicates that the model accounts for most of variation in the dependent variable, and you may want to look for additional factors that help account for a higher proportion of the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance value of the F statistic is small (smaller than say 0.05) then the independent variables do a good job explaining the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance value of the F statistic is small (smaller than say 0.05) then the independent variables do a good job explaining the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance value of F is larger than say 0.05 then the independent variables do not explain the variation in the dependent variable.

Here the significant value is .000. It indicates that the independent variables do a good job explaining the variation in opinion of overall library attitude towards information.

5.2.4.1 Individual importance of information and library and Overall importance of information and library - Regression Coefficients

The Regression Coefficients show that the unstandardized coefficients and standardized coefficients are calculated. The standardized coefficients or betas are an attempt to make the regression coefficients more comparable as often the independent variables are measures in different units. If you transformed the data to z scores prior to your regression analysis, you would get the beta coefficients are your unstandardized coefficients.

The unstandardized coefficients are the coefficients of the estimated regression model. Here the estimated model is
Overall opinion of Library Information = \(-0.085 + 0.067F\) factual information rarely available for your study + 0.097
It is better to do something else than spend the time in academic reading + 0.083
As an individual reads more his understanding of the reality would increase -0.150
You have adequate time to go through the required information + 0.091
An effective teacher is not always a person who has to date information + 0.087
Information acquisition fosters scientific attitude among the people + 0.113
Information updating is not essential for success in teaching jobs these days + 0.119
Library materials (information) is useful only for study purpose and is rarely of significance in practical life + 0.120
The nature of many academic jobs does not demand regular information seeking + 0.112
Computer information retrieval would only prove an uneconomical investment in or situation

The higher the coefficients the greater its influence on the opinion regarding overall library information. So here you have adequate time to go through the required information, the nature of many academic jobs does not demand regular information seeking and Library materials (information) is useful only for study purpose and is rarely of significance in practical life are the most important information of library. The significance value for all the independent variables are .000. From this it can be seen that the entire attitude towards information influences the overall attitude towards information.

5.2.42 Opinion of individual library services and opinion of overall library services - Regression Analysis

The result shows that R. R. squared, adjusted R. squared, and the standard error. R is the correlation between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable. The values of R range from 1 to 1. The sign of R indicates
the direction of the relationship (positive or negative). The absolute value of R indicates
the strength, with larger absolute values indicating stronger relationships. R squared
is the proportion of variation in the dependent variable explained by the regression
model. The values of R squared range from 0 to 1. Small values indicate that the model
does not fit the data well. The sample R squared tends to optimistically estimate how
well the models fit the population. R squared to help to determine which model is best.
A model with a high value of R squared that does not contain too many variables is
deemed chosen. Models with too many variables are often over fit and hard to interpret.
Adjusted R squared attempts to correct R squared to more closely reflect the
goodness of fit of the model in the population.

In this analysis the R, R square and adjusted R square values are 0.908, 0.824 and 0.823
respectively.

5.2.43 Opinion of individual library services and opinion of overall library
services - ANOVA

Opinion of individual library services and opinion of overall library services summarises
the results of an analysis of variance. The sum of squares, degrees of freedom, and
mean square are displayed for two sources of variation, regression and residual. The
output for Regression displays information about the variation accounted for by your
model. The output for Residual displays information about the variation that is not
accounted for by your model. And the output for Total is the sum of the information for
Regression and Residual. A model with a large regression sum of squares in comparison
to the residual sum of squares indicates that the model accounts for most of variation in
the dependent variable, and you may want to look for additional factors that help account
for a
higher proportion of the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance value of the F statistic is small (smaller than say 0.05) then the independent variables do a good job explaining the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance value of the F statistic is small (smaller than say 0.05) then the independent variables do a good job explaining the variation in the dependent variable. If the significance value of F is larger than say 0.05 then the independent variables do not explain the variation in the dependent variable.

Here the significant value is .000. It indicates that the independent variables do a good job explaining the variation in opinion of overall library services.

5.2.44 Opinion of individual library services and opinion of overall library services – Regression Coefficients

Opinion of individual library services and opinion of overall library services the unstandardized coefficients and standardized coefficients are calculated. The standardized coefficients or betas are an attempt to make the regression coefficients more comparable as often the independent variables are measures in different units. If you transformed the data to z scores prior to your regression analysis, you would get the beta coefficients are your unstandardized coefficients.

The unstandardized coefficients are the coefficients of the estimated regression model. Here the estimated model is

Overall opinion of Library Services = 0.073 + 0.147 Reference service + 0.175 Current Awareness service + 0.177 Books lending service + 0.154 Reprographic service + 0.143 Information display on notice board + 0.201 Bibliography services.
The higher the coefficients the greater its influence on the opinion regarding overall library services. So here bibliography services, books lending service and current awareness service are the most important sources of library. The significance value for all the independent variables are .000. From this it can be seen that all the library services influence the overall opinion about library services.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Every research work offers some unexplored areas for further research. The study may be conducted by expanding the geographical area covered and by including more number of samples.

- The study can be conducted in the colleges of education for the effective usage of e-sources.
- Comparative research on print versus online materials is also needed for effective use of materials.
- Library needs to add new books and reference resources in various subjects disciplines increase the number of journals and add more electronic databases.
- Library hours should be extended.
- Library needs more computers with speed internet access for students use.
- Improve reprography service by providing more machines to reduce the long queues.
- Library needs to automate all the library operations by using integrated library software package.
• Based on the finding of the study suggestions are put forward to improve the usage of library sources among the user of College of Education.

• A factor comparison of the attitude towards information sources and services of users in Tamil Nadu with respect to select variables such as sex, gender, age, types of library etc.

• Studies of Library attitude towards Information sources and services in relation with certain psychological and institutional variables of the users such as encourage the users and utilise the facilities.

• The users should be adequately encouraged to use the library sources.

• Necessary efforts should be taken to subscribe the nationals as well as international journals.

• Library should encourage the users to use open access journals.

• Library should develop the online user guide for helping the users in better accessing of e-journals.

• Attitude of users can be change through user education programmes, workshop on the use of library sources and services in the library.

5.4 SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The present study also puts forward the areas, which have vast scope for further research. Each researchers work affords a wide scope, but its scope should be confined within certain limits, for the sake of the completion of the work in a particular time frame.

➢ A study on all the colleges of education in Tamil Nadu.

➢ A study on the usage of e resources in the libraries in college of education.
5.5 CONCLUSION

The modern society is based on the information and its resources. The successful operation of a library depends on a large extent on the type of library collection. The collection should meet the needs and requirements of the users. The electronic information resources are playing a vital role in providing easy, up-to-date, instant and wide – range of information at the door steps of users. It is, therefore, important that all efforts should be done by the library and information science professionals to provide quality information resources to users.