SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION
5.1 FINDINGS

5.1.1 Percentage Analysis:

Socio Demographic Futures

➢ The sample population consist of Faculty (57.92%), who include Research Scholars (33.82%) and Scientists (8.22%) working in the surveyed institutions.

➢ It is found that a majority (35.9%) of the surveyed respondents belong to the age group of 40-50, followed by the young scientists in the age group of below 30 with 27.48 percent.

➢ It is found from the analysis that majority (49.0%) of the respondents who belongs to Basic Science Department were using library for gathering information.

Library use frequently

➢ It is found from the analysis that majority (32.3 %) of the respondents were using library daily to gather information.

➢ It is found from the analysis that majority (41.8%) of the respondents were using library per day for 1 hr to gather information, (24.5%) of the respondents were using library for 2 hrs per month to gather information, (18.2%) of the respondents were using library for 3 hrs per month to gather information, (17.3%)
of the respondents were using library for 4 hrs per month to gather information and (12.7%) of the respondents were using library for above 4 hrs per month to gather information.

- It is found from the analysis that majority (62.3%) of the respondents those who worked as Faculty in Bharathiar University area as very conscious about the Referral services in library.

- It is found from the analysis that majority (65.5%) of the respondents those who worked as Faculty in Bharathiar University area using the services of Technical enquiry in library.

**Internet use**

- It is found from the analysis that majority (97.7%) of the respondents were browsing internet only for e-mail.

- It is found from the analysis that majority (96.6) percent of the respondents were using Google for their email.

- It is found from the analysis that majority (45.5%) of the respondents opined that the services of the library were very good.

**Productivity of the respondents**

- The study reveals that the scientists were moderate in terms of publication and academic productivity by carrying out their research results in various formats of publications and organizing academic discourse (44.7%). Among the surveyed respondents, the faculty members (73.4%) are dominating the publication of journal articles (2328), books (268), conference papers (2318). It is interesting to
know that the scientists working in research institutions followed the faculty in terms of publication output (267) including publication of patents.

- Data revealed that the faculty were dominant (340) in organizing the academic discourses both at national and international level sponsored by various agencies. The research scientists equally contributed with a good (128) number of academic events.

- National seminars (176), conference (66), workshops (42) are the major programmes organized. The same trend is followed in organizing international seminars (62), workshops (22), and conferences (15).

- The UGC refresher programmes organized by a good number of (50) faculty, while symposium/summer institutes (28) organized by number of scientists working in research institutions.

- The study could find that the majority of scientists surveyed (87%) have been participated in the national and international academic events.

- It is quite interesting to know that the research scholars and young scientists belong to the age group of 30 and below participated in majority of the academic events. The studies also show that considerable amount of (46.41%) surveyed respondents have been awarded the research projects funded by UGC, DST, CSIR, DRDO and other agencies. Again the faculty is dominating in pursuing research projects and research funding.
Information needs

- Women scientists surveyed were required information for guiding research (69.19%) and academic (48.0%) activities mainly among the identified different types of information needs which is followed by the need for writing research articles (56.4%) and preparing the proposal for new projects (8.9%) and product and procedural information (8.01%).

Information seeking behaviour

- Women scientists surveyed were majorly preferred the methods to access information through scanning literature (70.8%), which is followed by attending conferences and academic events (68.7%) and by visiting libraries (67.51%) and reading e-journals.

- The study also found that the research scholars (88.72%) and the scientists who belong to the age group of 30-40 (45%) preferred internet and e journals for their information access.

- Women scientists visited the library for the purpose of research work (68.7%) which is followed by accessing e-resources and borrow the books (64.97%). It is also found that major group of research scholars (79.5%) visit the library to interact with librarian and library professionals.

- Majority of the women scientists (81.43%) spent 1-5 hours per week on information gathering activities. Women scientists (60.33%) spent 6-10 hours for internet access. It is also found that the research scholars spent (75.62%) 11-15 hours in accessing internet and borrowing and sending e mail communications (72.50%).
Majority of the women scientists stated that they are updating their knowledge by scanning the current issues of print and online journals (81.01%). A major chunk of the scientists from research institutions (51.05%) were used personal communication and through list serves and mail forums (35.02%).

Women scientists mainly use the formal sources like periodicals (83.5%) books (81.8%), theses and dissertations (59.8%) and technical reports (44.8%). Among the informal sources of information, the scientists preferred to have discussion with colleagues / specialists (51.8%) and attending seminars / conferences / workshops (68.7%). It is quite interesting to note that a moderate portion of the respondents mentoring through internet (27.9%) as informal channel of communication.

Women scientists were also accessing the major online full text databases. Among them Springer (70.2%) was the highly preferred database, which is followed by Science Direct (65.8%) Taylor/Francies (46.5%) Inter science (37.8%) and Proquest (25.7%)

Women scientists were aware of library rules (86.9%), the collection details of books/journals (82%) in their respective libraries, familiar with library staff (62.44%). Majority of the respondents (68.7%) were use OPAC/Web OPAC in their respective libraries and they were accessing and using the library facilities and services (62.6%). It is evident that the women scientists surveyed were having optimum level of information literacy pertinent to their library and information environment.
Information literacy

- It is found that, the majority of the (69.19%) women scientists surveyed in the institutions were of the opinion that the library provides information literacy programmes. Some of the libraries (62.4%) providing IL programmes annually, ‘which is followed by the provision of IL based on the request’ (55.6%) and ‘to new users’ (68.7%) scientists (26.2%) working in research institutions all are of the opinion that the IL programmes provided at regular intervals.

- The study found that, the majority of the scientists need information literacy programmes in ‘evaluating information sources’ (66.01%) which is followed by ‘help to access databases’ (62.4%), ‘guiding in preparing bibliography/reference’ (56.5%) and avail ‘inter library loan’ (48.2%).

- It is also found that the scientists belong to the age group of 40-50 need the knowledge to compile citation profile (81.2%) and to access DELNET, British Council and American Library (73.7%) and also to access scholarly open access resources (66.3%). The research scholars (61.4%) felt to have information Literacy using on web 2.0/3.0 tools to access and share information pertinent to their research needs.

- Women scientists working in research institutions (66.10%) and a portion of faculty members (59.91%) and research scholars (56.41%) received formal training and orientation in accessing scientific and technical information.

- It is found that the majority of the scientists were familiarizing with information access by self instruction/trial and error (67.9%), through on line instruction (46.7%) and by attending presentations /lectures organized by the library (60.7%).
It is quite interesting to note that scientists were aware and use deep web and Meta search engines like NDLTD (49.3%), Scirus (53.1%), and Complete Planet (48.7%).

The scientists were also accessing the open access data bases such as DOAR (61.3%), DOAJ (70.6%), Open J.Gate (60.6%), Pubmed (51.8%) and Cambridge University Press. It is evident that the women scientists of the institutions surveyed were familiarized with access to the major electronic information resources and tools that are available both open and subscribed.

5.1.2 Chi-Square Analysis:

1. From the analysis it concluded that the maximum level of usage of library by the women scientists who belongs to above 50 years age group in the Bharathiar University area. It is proved by the chi-squared test at 5 percent level of significance.

2. From the analysis it concluded that the maximum level of usage of library by the women scientists whose are faculty in the Bharathiar University area. It is accepted by the chi-squared test at 1 percent level of significance.

3. From the analysis it concluded that the maximum level of usage of library by the women scientists who are working in different arts and science colleges in the Bharathiar University area. It is accepted by the chi-squared test at 1 percent level of significance.

4. It is found from the analysis that maximum usage of library by the women scientists who are post doctorate fellow in the Bharathiar University area. It is accepted by the chi-squared test at 1 percent level of significance.
5. From the analysis it concluded that the maximum level of usage of library by the women scientists who have 6-10 years of research experience in the Bharathiar University area. It is accepted by the chi-squared test at 1 percent level of significance.

5.1.3 ANOVA Analysis

1. It is found from the analysis that a maximum level of awareness about the library information by the women scientists who belong to upto 30 years of age group. It is found that different age group of the women scientists are not having same level of awareness about the library information in Bharathiar University Area.

2. It is found from the analysis that maximum level of awareness about the library information by the women scientists who are research scholars. It is found that all the women scientists based on their designation is not having the same level of awareness about the library information.

3. It is found from the analysis that maximum level of awareness about the library information by the women scientists who are working different arts and science colleges in Bharathiar University Area. It is found that all the women scientists who are working in different location are having same level of awareness about the library information.

4. It is found from the analysis that maximum level of awareness about the library information by the women scientists who are post doctorate fellow. It is found that all the women scientists who qualified with different educational qualification are having the same level of awareness about the library information.
5. It is found from the analysis that maximum level of awareness about the library information by the women scientists who had 6-10 years of research experience. It is found that all the women scientists are not having the same level of awareness about the library information.

5.1.4 Correlation Analysis

- It is found from the correlation analysis that the variables working location, educational qualification and research experience are significantly correlated with awareness level of the information literacy. Further, the variables age, educational qualification and research experience are significantly correlated with usage level of library.

5.1.5 Multiple Regression Analysis

- The level of awareness among the women scientists about the literacy level of library is positively associated with their Age, Working Location, Educational Qualification and Research Experience in the study area.

- The usage level of library among the women scientists is positively associated with their Designation, Working Location, Educational Qualification and Research Experience in the study area.
5.2 SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are made based on the analysis of data and findings to increase information literacy awareness and the library services.

- The awareness programmes on information literacy particularly accessing scholarly e-resources (both open and subscribed) need to be arranged for library users.
- The surveyed libraries need to provide sophisticated online information services both on demand and on anticipation.
- It is suggested that the surveyed libraries need to subscribed NLIST, INFONET, INDEST, ICAR, and Medical consortia to access a wide range of scholarly e-resources at cheaper cost.
- It is suggested to have dynamic websites for the surveyed libraries to link the relevant e-resources and information systems.
- Structured information literacy programmes can be designed and provided for different user groups.
- Participation of the surveyed libraries in national level and regional level library networks need to be encouraged.
- This kind of assessment studies are recommended to conduct regularly at regional, state and national level for enhanced information access use and delivery.
5.3 CONCLUSION

The extent of information literacy and use of library information resources among the women scientists in the study area is found to be at optimum level, at the same time the women scientists are varying between the factors such as designation, age, experience and the institutions where they are serving. Young scientists with minimum years of research experience are comparatively familiar with various information sources and systems.

There is a need for the libraries in the study area to intensify the awareness and use of open access scholarly resources and the web technologies information for teaching and learning process.

The library and information environments in the study area is found to be with minimum infrastructural requirements and application of ICT including automation but e-resources access in colleges need to be improved and also there is a divide between the colleges in terms of acquiring resources and facilities in the study area. Many of the college libraries have not registered for NLIST (Network for Leadership, Inquiry and Systematic Thinking) consortia even though the subscription cost is almost negligible.

The scientists surveyed are accessing a range of information sources and systems and the information seeking behavior is at optimum level with different approaches to information, accordingly, the productivity of the scientists also is considerably good. Majority of the scientists and faculty members are found to be good, at the same time
they expressed to have information literacy programmes on various information accessing methods and information systems.

The study could conclude that the libraries need to design a range of Information Literacy programmes both online and hands on training at regular intervals to make aware and familiarize the use of scholarly information resources among the faculty and researchers. Librarians working in these institutions need to update the latest developments on scholarly publishing in different subjects areas so as enable to enhance the library and information environment in the study area.