FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

This chapter deals with the objectives, hypotheses, findings from the analysis, conclusion arrived at, and suggestions for further research.

5.1 GENERAL READING

Out of 765 respondents, 507 (66.27%) respondents are using traditional resources, 123(16.08%) respondents are using electronic resources and 135(17.65%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference between gender and general reading. The hypothesis has been rejected at both levels (0.01 and 0.05).

5.2 RESEARCH WORK

Out of 765 respondents, 186 (24.31%) respondents are using traditional resources, 252(32.94%) respondents are using electronic resources and 327(42.75%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference between gender and Research work. The hypothesis has been accepted at both levels (0.01 and 0.05).

5.3 PREPARING STUDY MATERIAL AND CURRICULUM PLANS

Out of 765 respondents, 311(40.65%) respondents are using traditional resources, 200(26.14%) respondents are using electronic resources remaining 254(33.20%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference between gender and Preparing study material and Curriculum plans. The hypothesis has been accepted at both levels (0.01 and 0.05).

5.4 PREPARING CLASS NOTES

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 390 (50.98%) respondents are using traditional resources, 156 (20.39%) respondents are using electronic resources remaining 219 (28.63%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for preparing class notes with respect to their gender. The hypothesis has been accepted at both levels (0.01 and 0.05).

5.5 PAPER PRESENTATION IN SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS

Out of 765 (100%) respondents 192 (25.09%) respondents are using traditional resources, 279(30.47%) respondents are using electronic resources and 294 (38.43%) respondents are using both formats of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Paper presentation in seminars / workshops with respect to their gender. The hypothesis has been accepted at both levels (0.01 and 0.05).

5.6 UPDATING OF SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE

Out of 765 (100%) respondents, 257(33.59%) respondents are using traditional resources, 259 (33.86%) respondents are using electronic resources and 249 (32.55%) respondents are using both formats of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for updating of subject knowledge with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.7 ACCESSIBILITY OF GENERAL RESOURCES

- **Resources are more appropriate for your course /Research.**

The total number of respondents are 765(100%).In these 765 (100%).respondents, 316(41.31%) respondents are using traditional resources, 224 (29.28%) respondents are using electronic resources and 225(29.41%) respondents are using both format of resources.

That is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Resources are more appropriate for your course /Research with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Resources are up to date and relevant**

The total number of respondents are 765(100%).In this 765(100%) respondents, 163(21.31%) respondents are using traditional resources, 337(44.05%) respondents are using electronic resources remaining 265 (34.64%) respondents are using traditional and electronic resources.

That is no significant difference in using the traditional and e resources for resources are up to date and relevant with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Resources are easy to find**

The total numbers of respondents are 765. In these 765 respondents 165 (21.57%) respondents are using traditional resources, 355(46.41%) respondents are

using electronic resources, and remaining 245 (32.03%) respondents are using both types of resources.

There is no significant difference at 0.05 level and 0.01 level in using the traditional and e resources for Resources are easy to find with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted at 0.01 level and rejected at 0.05level.

5.8 ACCESSIBILITY OF SPECIFIC RESOURCES

5.8.1 PRIMARY RESOURCES

- **Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums**

The total number of respondents are 765(100%).In this 765 respondents, 262 (34.25%) respondents are using traditional resources, 206(26.93%) respondents are using electronic resources, remaining 297 (38.82%) respondents are using both type of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected**.**

- **Research Reports**

The total number of respondents are 765(100%).In this 765(100%) respondents, 332 (43.40%) respondents are using traditional resources, 213(27.84%) respondents are using electronic resources, remaining 220 (28.76%) respondents are using both type of resources.

There is no significant difference at 0.05 level and 0.01 level in using the traditional and e-resources for Research Reports Form with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted at 0.01 level and rejected at the value of 0.05 level.

- **Auto biographies/Biographies**

The total number of respondents is 765 and it is treated as 100%. In these 100% of respondents, 331(43.27%) respondents are using traditional resources, 187(24.44%) respondents are using electronic resources, and remaining 247(32.29%) respondents are using both types of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Auto biographies /biographies with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.8.2 SECONDARY RESOURCES

- **Books**

The total number of respondents are 765(100%).In this 100% respondents, 531(69.41%) respondents are using traditional resources, 67(8.76%) respondents are using electronic resources, and remaining 167 (21.83%) respondents are using both types of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Books with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **News Papers**

The total number of respondents is 765. Out of 765 respondents, 499(65.23%) respondents are using traditional resources, 98(12.81%) respondents are using electronic resources and remaining 168 (21.96%) respondents are using both types of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for News Papers with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Journal Articles**

765 and it is treated as 100%. In these (100%) of respondents, 251(32.81%) of respondents are using traditional resources, 231(30.20%) of respondents are using electronic resources and remaining 283(36.99%) of respondents are using both types of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Journal Articles with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Abstracting / Indexing Form**

Out of 765 (100%) respondents, 204 (26.67%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, 206(26.93%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, 355(46.41%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users.

There is no significant difference at 0.05 level and 0.01 level at using the traditional and e-resources for Abstracting / Indexing form with respect to their gender. That is, the value of 0.05 level hypotheses has been rejected and the value of 0.01 level the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Back Volumes**

The total respondents are 765(100%).Out of 765 respondents, 219(28.63%) respondents are using traditional resources, 223 (29.15%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 323 (45.22%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference at 0.05 level and 0.01 level at using the traditional and e-resources for Back Volumes with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and the hypothesis has been accepted at 0.01 level.

- **Theses and Dissertations**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 337(44.05%) respondents are using traditional resources, 169 (22.09%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 259(33.86%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Theses and Dissertations with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Bibliographies**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 197(25.75%) respondents are using traditional resources, 225 (29.41%) respondents are using electronic resources and 343(44.84%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Bibliographies with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Review articles/Review of literature.**

The total respondents are 765(100%).Out of 765(100%) respondents, 263(34.38%) respondents are using traditional resources, 236 (30.85%) respondents are using electronic resources and 266 (34.77%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Review articles /Review of literature with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Monographs**

The total respondents are 765(100%).Out of 765(100%) respondents, 211(27.58%) respondents are using traditional resources, 230(30.06%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 324(45.35%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Monographs with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.8.3 TERTIARY RESOURCES

- **Handbooks and Manuals**

The total respondents are 765(100%).Out of 100% respondents, 364(47.58%) respondents are using traditional resources, 137(17.91%) respondents are using electronic resources and 264(34.51%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Handbooks and Manuals with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Databases**

Out of 100% respondents, 215(28.10%) respondents are using traditional resources, 239(31.24%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 311(40.65%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Databases with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.\

- **Year Books and Almanacs**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 249(32.55%) respondents are using traditional resources, 154(20.13%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 362(47.32%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Year Books and Almanacs with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Directories**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 247(32.29%) respondents are using traditional resources, 180(23.53%) respondents are using electronic resources and 338(44.18%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Directories with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.9 UP TO DATE OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND EVENTS IN YOUR FILED

- **Current issues**

Out of 765 respondents, 282(36.86%) respondents are using traditional resources, 249(32.55%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 234(30.59%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Current issues with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop**

The total respondents are 765(100%). Out of 765 respondents, 226(29.54%) respondents are using traditional resources, 261(34.12%) respondents are using

electronic resources, and 278 (36.34%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Alerts on New arrivals**

The total respondents are 765(100%). Out of 765(100%) respondents, 233 (30.46%) respondents are using traditional resources, 273 (35.69%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 259(33.86%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Alerts on new arrivals with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

5.10 VIABILITY

- **Simultaneous use of more than one source**

The total respondents are 765(100%). Among these 276(36.08%) respondents are using traditional resources, 220 (28.76%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 269 (35.16%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Simultaneous use of more than one source with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Easy Accessibility**

Out of these 765(100%) respondents, 196(25.62%) respondents are using traditional resources, 315(41.18%) respondents are using electronic resources and 254 (33.20%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Easy Accessibility with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Ability to collect maximum information in short time**

Out of these 765 (100%) respondents, 233(30.46%) respondents are using traditional resources, 309(40.39%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 223 (29.15%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Ability to collect maximum information in short time with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Easy to spend maximum time**

Out of these 765(100%) respondents, 231 (30.20%) respondents are using traditional resources, 279 (36.47%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 255 (33.33%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Easy to spend maximum time with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Accessibility in short time to latest publications**

The total respondents are 765(100%). Out of these 765(100%) respondents, 203 (26.54%) respondents are using traditional resources, 292(38.17%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 270 (35.29%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Accessibility in short time to latest publications with respect to their gender at 0.05 level and 0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted at 0.01 level and rejected at 0.05 level.

- **Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article**

The total respondents are 765(100%). Out of these 765(100%) respondents, 178(23.27%) respondents are using traditional resources, 263 (34.38%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 324 (42.35%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article**

The total respondents are 765(100%). Out of these 765(100%) respondents, 198 (25.85%) respondents are using traditional resources, 296(38.69%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 271 (35.42%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.11 FEASIBILITY

- **Requirement of Technical knowledge**

Out of these 765(100%) respondents, 173(22.61%) respondents are using traditional resources, 351(45.88%) respondents are using electronic resources, and 241 (31.50%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for the requirement of Technical knowledge with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Economically expensive**

The total number of respondents are 765(100%).In these 765(100%) respondents, 220 (28.76%) respondents are using traditional resources, 256(33.46%) respondents are using electronic resources and 289(37.78%) respondents are using both format of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for economically expensive with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Useful for higher education alone**

Out of 765 (100%) respondents, 237 (30.98%) respondents are using traditional resources, 242 (31.63%) respondents are using electronic resources and 286(37.39%) respondents are using both formats of resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Useful for higher education alone with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Easy to preserve for long time**

Out of 100% respondents, 228(29.80%) respondents are using traditional resources, 226(29.54%) respondents are using electronic resources and 311(40.65%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Easy to preserve for long time with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **More authenticated**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 222 (29.01%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, 209 (27.32%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, 334 (43.66%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for more authenticated with respect to their gender. That is, the research hypothesis has been accepted.

5.12 PREFER TO GIVE UP PRINTED MATERIAL IF YOU HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC VERSIONS

- **Printed journals**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 309(40.39%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, 136(17.78%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, 320(41.83%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users.

There is no significant difference in the preference of e-resource to give up in relation to Printed journals with respect to their gender at 0.05 level and0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted at 0.01 level and rejected at 0.05 level.

- **Printed books**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 371(48.40%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, 161(21.05%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, 233 (30.46%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users.

There is no significant difference in the preference of e-resource to give up in relation to Printed books with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Printed references**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 299 (39.08%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, 117(15.29%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, 349(45.62%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users.

There is no significant difference in the preference of e-resource to give up in relation to Printed books with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

5.13 USING RESOURCES FOR INFORMATION GATHERING FOR SUBJECT WISE

- **General reading**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 507(66.27%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 224 respondents are belongs to arts and 283 respondents are belongs to science, 123(16.07%) respondents are using electronic resources, among these 48 respondents are belongs to arts and 75 respondents are belongs to science,135(17.65%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 49 respondents are belongs to arts and 86 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for general reading with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Research work**

From the above table consist of 765 respondents are considered as a 100% and out of 100% of respondents, 186(24.31%) of respondents are using traditional resources, among these 104 respondents are belongs to arts and 82 respondents are belongs to science, 252(32.94%) of respondents are using electronic resource users among these 106 respondents are belongs to arts and 146 respondents are belongs to science, and remaining 327(42.75%) of respondents are using both format of resources, among these 111 respondents are belongs to arts and 216 respondents are belongs to science,.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Research work with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Preparing study material and Curriculum plans.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 311 (40.65%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 121 respondents are belongs to arts and 190 respondents are belongs to science, 200(26.14%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 96 respondents are belongs to arts and 104 respondents are belongs to science, 254(33.20%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 104 respondents are belongs to arts and 150 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Preparing study material and Curriculum plans with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Preparing class notes**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 390(50.98%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 139 respondents are belongs to arts and 254 respondents are belongs to science. 156(20.39%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 77 respondents are belongs to arts and 79 respondents are belongs to science, 219(28.63%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 108 respondents are belongs to arts and 111 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for preparing class notes with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Paper presentation in seminars / workshops**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 192 (25.10%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 90 respondents are belongs to arts and 102 respondents are belongs to science, 279(36.47%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 121respondents are belongs to arts and 158 respondents are belongs to science, 294 (38.43%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 110 respondents are belongs to arts and 184 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Paper presentation in seminars / workshops with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Updating of subject knowledge**

Out of 765 (100%) respondents, 257 (33.59%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 127 respondents are belongs to arts and 130 respondents are belongs to science, 259(33.86%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 101 respondents are belongs to arts and 158 respondents are belongs to science, and 249(32.55%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 93 respondents are belongs to arts and 156 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in 0.05 level and 0.01. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at of 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

5.14 ACCESSIBILITY OF GENERAL RESOURCES

- **Resources are more appropriate for your course /Research.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 316(41.31%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 140 respondents are belongs to arts and 176 respondents are belongs to science, 224(29.28%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 87 respondents are belongs to arts and 137 respondents are belongs to science, 225(29.41%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 94 respondents are belongs to arts and 131 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Resources are more appropriate for your course /Research with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Resources are up to date and relevant.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 165 (21.31%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 77 respondents are belongs to arts and 86 respondents are belongs to science, 337(44.05%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 147 respondents are belongs to arts and 190 respondents are belongs to science, and 265(34.64%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 97 respondents are belongs to arts and 168 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for resources are up to date and relevant in with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Resources are easy to find in.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 165(21.57%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 78 respondents are belongs to arts and 87 respondents are belongs to science, 355(46.41%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 144 respondents are belongs to arts and 211 respondents are belongs to science, and 245(32.03%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 99 respondents are belongs to arts and 146 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Resources are easy to find in with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.15 ACCESSIBILITY OF SPECIFIC RESOURCES

5.15.1 PRIMARY RESOURCES

- **Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/ symposiums**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 262 (34.25%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 112 respondents are belongs to arts and 150 respondents are belongs to science, 206 (26.93%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 99 respondents are belongs to arts and 107 respondents are belongs to science, and 297(38.82%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 110 respondents are belongs to arts and 187 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in 0.05 level and 0.01 level in using the traditional and e-resources for Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

- **Research Reports**

From the above table pointed that out of 765(100%) respondents, 332 (43.40%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 110 respondents are belongs to arts and 222 respondents are belongs to science, 213 (27.84%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 99 respondents are belongs to arts and 114 respondents are belongs to science, and 220(28.76%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 112 respondents are belongs to arts and 108 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Research Reports with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Auto biographies/ Biographies**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 331(43.27%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 135respondents are belongs to arts and 196 respondents are belongs to science, 187 (24.44%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, and 247(32.29%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 92 respondents are belongs to arts and 155 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference at 0.05 level and there is no significant difference for 0.01 level in using the traditional and e-resources for Auto biographies/Biographies with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

5.15.2 SECONDARY RESOURCES

- **Books**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 531 (69.41%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 233respondents are belongs to arts and 298 respondents are belongs to science, 67(8.76%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 26 respondents are belongs to arts and 42 respondents are belongs to science and 167 (21.83%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 62 respondents are belongs to arts and 105 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Books with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **News Papers**

Out of 765 (100%) respondents, 499 (65.23%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 218 respondents are belongs to arts and 281 respondents are belongs to science 98(12.81%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 41 respondents are belongs to arts and 57 respondents are belongs to science and 168(21.96%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 62 respondents are belongs to arts and 106 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for News Papers with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Journal Articles**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 276 (36.08%)respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 142 respondents are belongs to arts and 134 respondents are belongs to science 201(26.27%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 69respondents are belongs to arts and 132 respondents are belongs to science 288 (37.65%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 110 respondents are belongs to arts and 178 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Journal Articles with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Abstracting / Indexing Form**

Out of 765 (100%) respondents, 204 (26.67%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 87 respondents are belongs to arts and 117 respondents are belongs to science 206(26.93%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 96 respondents are belongs to arts and 110 respondents are belongs to science and 355(46.41%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 138 respondents are belongs to arts and 217 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Abstracting / Indexing Form with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Back Volumes**

From the above table pointed that out of 765(100%) respondents, 219 (28.63%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 92 respondents are belongs to arts and 127 respondents are belongs to science 223(29.15%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 102 respondents are belongs to arts and 121 respondents are belongs to science and 323(42.22%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 127 respondents are belongs to arts and 196 respondents are belongs to science.

This indicates that there is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Back Volumes with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Theses and Dissertations**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 337(44.05%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 135 respondents are belongs to arts and 202 respondents are belongs to science 169(22.09%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 83 respondents are belongs to arts and 86 respondents are belongs to science and 259(33.86%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 103 respondents are belongs to arts and 156 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Theses and Dissertations with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Bibliographies**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 197(25.75%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 74 respondents are belongs to arts and 123 respondents are belongs to science 225(29.41%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 85 respondents are belongs to arts and 140 respondents are belongs to science and 343(44.84%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 162 respondents are belongs to arts and 181 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference at 0.05 level and 0.01 level in using the traditional and e-resources for Bibliographies with respect to their subject. That is, hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

- **Review articles /Review of literature.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 263 (34.38%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 130 respondents are belongs to arts and 133 respondents are belongs to science 236(30.85%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 99 respondents are belongs to arts and 137 respondents are belongs to science 266(34.77%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 92 respondents are belongs to arts and 174 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Review articles / Review of literature with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Monographs**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 211 (27.58%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 94 respondents are belongs to arts and 117 respondents are belongs to science 230(30.07%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 106 respondents are belongs to arts and 124 respondents are belongs to science and 324(45.35%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 121 respondents are belongs to arts and 203 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Monographs with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.15.3 TERTIARY RESOURCES

- **Handbooks and Manuals**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 351 (45.88%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 146 respondents are belongs to arts and 205 respondents are belongs to science 137(17.91%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 65 respondents are belongs to arts and 72 respondents are belongs to science and 277 (36.21%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 110 respondents are belongs to arts and 167 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Handbooks and Manuals with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Databases**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 215 (28.10%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 95 respondents are belongs to arts and 120 respondents are belongs to science 239(31.24%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 102 respondents are belongs to arts and 137 respondents are belongs to science and 311(40.65%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 124 respondents are belongs to arts and 187 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Databases with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Year Books and Almanacs**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 249 (32.55%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 105 respondents are belongs to arts and 144 respondents are belongs to science 154(20.13%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 70 respondents are belongs to arts and 84 respondents are belongs to science 362(47.32%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 146 respondents are belongs to arts and 216 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Year Books and Almanacs with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Directories.**

Out of 765 (100%) respondents, 247 (32.29%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 102 respondents are belongs to arts and 145 respondents are belongs to science 180(23.53%) respondents are belongs to electronic

resource users, among these 78 respondents are belongs to arts and 102 respondents are belongs to science and 338(44.18%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users among these 140 respondents are belongs to arts and 197 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Directories with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted

5.16 UP TO DATE OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND EVENTS IN THEIR FILED

- **Current issues.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 282 (36.86%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 138 respondents are belongs to arts and 144 respondents are belongs to science 239(31.24%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 99 respondents are belongs to arts and 140 respondents are belongs to science 244(31.90%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 84 respondents are belongs to arts and 160 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Current issues with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 226 (29.54%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 120 respondents are belongs to arts and 106 respondents are belongs to science 261(34.12%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 99 respondents are belongs to arts and 162 respondents are belongs to science 278(36.34%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and

electronic resource users, among these 102 respondents are belongs to arts and 176 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop with respect to their subject. That is the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Alerts on New arrivals**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 233 (30.46%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 109 respondents are belongs to arts and 124 respondents are belongs to science 273(35.69%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 109 respondents are belongs to arts and 164 respondents are belongs to science 259(33.86%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 103 respondents are belongs to arts and 156 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Alerts on New arrivals with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.17 VIABILITY

- **Simultaneous use of more than one source**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 276 (36.07%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 123 respondents are belongs to arts and 153 respondents are belongs to science 220(28.76%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 92 respondents are belongs to arts and 128 respondents are belongs to science and 269(35.16%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 106 respondents are belongs to arts and 163 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Simultaneous use of more than one source with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Accessibility is easy**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 196(25.62%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 99 respondents are belongs to arts and 97 respondents are belongs to science 315(41.18%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 126 respondents are belongs to arts and 189 respondents are belongs to science and 254(33.20%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 96 respondents are belongs to arts and 158 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference at 0.05 level and 0.01 level in using the traditional and e-resources for Accessibility is easy with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

- **Ability to collect maximum information in short time**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 233(30.46%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 103 respondents are belongs to arts and 130 respondents are belongs to science 309(40.39%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 137 respondents are belongs to arts and 172 respondents are belongs to science and 223(29.15%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 81 respondents are belongs to arts and 142 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Ability to collect maximum information in short time with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Easy to spend maximum time**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 231 (30.20%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 119 respondents are belongs to arts and 112 respondents are belongs to science 279 (36.47%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 111 respondents are belongs to arts and 168 respondents are belongs to science and 255(33.33%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 91 respondents are belongs to arts and 164 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Easy to spend maximum time with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

- **Accessibility in short time to latest publications**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 203 (26.54%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 97 respondents are belongs to arts and 106 respondents are belongs to science 292 (38.17%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 121 respondents are belongs to arts and 171 respondents are belongs to science and 270 (35.29%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 103 respondents are belongs to arts and 167 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Accessibility in short time to latest publications with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted**.**

- **Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 178 (23.27%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 85 respondents are belongs to arts and 93

respondents are belongs to science 263(34.38%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 108 respondents are belongs to arts and 155 respondents are belongs to science and 324(42.35%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 128 respondents are belongs to arts and 196 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 198(25.88%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 87 respondents are belongs to arts and 111 respondents are belongs to science 296(38.69%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 124 respondents are belongs to arts and 172 respondents are belongs to science 271(35.42%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 110 respondents are belongs to arts and 161 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.18 FEASIBILITY

- **Requirement of Technical knowledge**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 173 (22.61%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 83 respondents are belongs to arts and 90 respondents are belongs to science 351(45.88%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 148 respondents are belongs to arts and 203 respondents

are belongs to science and 241(31.50%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 90 respondents are belongs to arts and 151 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e- for the requirement of Technical knowledge with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Economically expensive**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 220(28.76%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 92 respondents are belongs to arts and 128 respondents are belongs to science 256(33.46%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 114 respondents are belongs to arts and 142 respondents are belongs to science and 289(37.78%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 115 respondents are belongs to arts and 174 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for economically expensive with respect to their subject. That is, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Useful for higher education alone**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 237(30.98%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 112 respondents are belongs to arts and 125 respondents are belongs to science 242(31.63%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 108 respondents are belongs to arts and 134 respondents are belongs to science and 286(37.39%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 101 respondents are belongs to arts and 185 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Useful for higher education alone with respect to their subject at 0.05 level. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

- **Easy to preserve for long time**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 228 (29.80%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 99 respondents are belongs to arts and 129 respondents are belongs to science 226(29.54%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 103 respondents are belongs to arts and 123 respondents are belongs to science and 311(40.65%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 119 respondents are belongs to arts and 192 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Easy to preserve for long time with respect to their subject. That is, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

- **More authenticated.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 222(29.01%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 102 respondents are belongs to arts and 120 respondents are belongs to science 209(27.32%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 95 respondents are belongs to arts and 114 respondents are belongs to science and 334(43.66%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 124 respondents are belongs to arts and 210 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for more authentication with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.19 PREFERENCE TO GIVE UP PRINTED MATERIAL IF YOU HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC VERSIONS

- **Printed journals.**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 309(40.39%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 137 respondents are belongs to arts and 172 respondents are belongs to science 136(17.78%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 52 respondents are belongs to arts and 84 respondents are belongs to science and 320(41.83%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 132 respondents are belongs to arts and 188 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for printed journals with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

- **Printed books**

Out of 765(100%) respondents, 371(48.50%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 160 respondents are belongs to arts and 211 respondents are belongs to science 161(21.05%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 75 respondents are belongs to arts and 86 respondents are belongs to science and 233(30.46%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 86 respondents are belongs to arts and 147 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference at 0.05 level and 0.01 level in using the traditional and e-resources for Printed books with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and the accepted at 0.01 level.

- **Printed references**

From the above table pointed that out of 765(100%) respondents, 299 (39.08%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 150 respondents are belongs to arts and 149 respondents are belongs to science 117(15.29%) respondents are belongs to electronic resource users, among these 44 respondents are belongs to arts and 73 respondents are belongs to science and 349(45.62%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource and electronic resource users, among these 127 respondents are belongs to arts and 222 respondents are belongs to science.

There is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Printed references with respect to their subject. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

5.20 SUGGESTIONS

The following are the suggestions for further research in this area to have a better understanding.

1. 'Utilization Of Traditional Resources And E-Resources In Higher Education – A Comparative Study on User Point Of View' can be carried out covering all universities in Tamil Nadu.
2. 'Utilization Of Traditional Resources And E-Resources In Higher Education – A Comparative Study on User Point Of View' can be carried out covering whole country.
3. 'Utilization Of Traditional Resources And E-Resources In Specific Universities – A Comparative Study from User Point Of View' can be carried out to have a microlevel understanding.

4. ‘Utilization Of Traditional Resources And E-Resources In Management Institutions - A Comparative Study on User Point Of View’ can be carried out to have a view of them to improve the utilization.
5. ‘Difficulties in the Utilization Of Traditional Resources And E-Resources In Higher Education – A Comparative Study on User Point Of View’ can be carried out.

5.21 CONCLUSION

Changes are never change. This concept is also applicable to library resources. Every stage of technological developments may influence the library resources. From ancient to modern digital era the library resources is met lot of changes in its format. In ancient period leather, clay tablet, wax, copper plates, palm leaf are used for writing materials and also preserved in libraries. After the invention of papers the writing technology improved tremendously. Due to the technological innovations the library resources are slowly change in print form to e form.

This Study emphasized that maximum number of the users select and using both print and electronic formats for their requirement. This print and e resources are having some advantage and disadvantages. This is a digital era, but still some of the users are given preference to print resources. Because all the resources are not available in e format at the same time all the resources are not avail in print format. Also some users are lack of knowledge on e resources.

But nowadays maximum information are publishes in the e formats especially e journals and online databases. The E-journals (open access and paid) and online databases are giving a more support to the students, scholars and staff of the academic libraries. So, Librarians as knowledge managers periodically conduct the orientation

programmes which are supporting to the users for collect the information in easy manner. This kind of orientation programme will create familiarity and awareness of e resources and new arrivals of the library to the users. Whether print or e resources are give the support to its users i.e purely based on the searching ability and retrieval skill of the users.