ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis of data collected for the purpose of study. It is discussed in three parts. The part-I deals the analysis with respect to gender, the part-II mainly focuses on to the subject and the part-III mainly deals the frequency of visit. The details have been presented in the following pages.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF DATA

For this study, the data were collected with regard to utilization of traditional and E-resources in higher education from the user point of view in the selected universities of Tamil Nadu and the data were analyzed with reference to the objectives and hypotheses of the present study.

PART- I

ANALYSIS WITH RESPECT TO GENDER

4.2.1 USING RESOURCES FOR INFORMATION GATHERING

It has been broken into smaller ones based on the information gathering as

1) General Reading,

2) Research work,

3) Preparing study material and curriculum plans,

4) Preparing class notes,

5) Paper presentation in seminars / workshops,

6) Updating of subject knowledge were analysed. The details have been presented in the following few pages.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for using resources for information gathering with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.2.1.1 GENERAL READING

Table 4.1
General Reading

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	241 (31.50%)	60 (7.85%)	45 (5.88%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	266 (34.77%)	63 (8.24%)	90 (11.76%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**507** (66.27%)	**123** (16.08%)	**135** (17.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.1 points out that the total respondents are 765. Out of 765 respondents, 346 (45.23%) respondents are male users, and 419 (54.77%) respondents are female users.

Table 4.1 also represents that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	9.42	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is explains that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. So, it has been proved the hypothesis has been rejected at both levels.

4.2.1.2 RESEARCH WORK

Table 4.2
Research work

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	88 (11.50%)	122 (15.95%)	136 (17.78%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	98 (12.81%)	130 (16.99%)	191 (24.97%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**186** (24.31%)	**252** (32.94%)	**327** (42.75%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.2 shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	3.10	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above Table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.2.1.3 PREPARING STUDY MATERIAL AND CURRICULUM PLANS

Table 4.3
Preparing study material and Curriculum plans

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	128 (16.73%)	90 (11.76%)	103 (13.46%)	**346** (45.2%)
FEMALE	183 (23.92%)	110 (14.38%)	151 (19.74%)	**419** (54.7%)
TOTAL	**311** (40.65%)	**200** (26.14%)	**254** (33.20%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.3 explains that 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 from the total number of 765 (100%) respondents.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	1.04	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is shows that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.2.1.4 PREPARING CLASS NOTES

Table 4.4
Preparing class notes

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	175 (22.88%)	72 (9.41%)	99 (12.94%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	215 (28.10%)	84 (10.98%)	120 (15.69%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**390** (50.98%)	**156** (20.39%)	**219** (28.63%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table inferred that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.07	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that there is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for preparing class notes with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.2.1.5 PAPER PRESENTATION IN SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS

Table 4.5
Paper presentation in seminars / workshops

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	75 (9.80%)	130 (16.99%)	141 (18.43%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	117 (15.29%)	149 (19.48%)	153 (20%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**192** (25.09%)	**279** (30.47%)	**294** (38.43%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that 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 format of resources.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	4.04	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that there is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Paper presentation in seminars / workshops with respect to their gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.2.1.6 UPDATING OF SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE

Table 4. 6
Updating of subject knowledge

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	110 (14.38%)	112 (14.64%)	124 (16.21%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	147 (19.22%)	147 (19.22%)	125 (16.34%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**257** (33.59%)	**259** (33.86%)	**249** (32.55%)	**765** (100)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	3.47	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.3 ACCESSIBILITY OF GENERAL RESOURCES

It has been broken into smaller ones based on accessibility as

(1) Resources are more appropriate for their course / Research,

(2) Resources are up to date and relevant and

(3) Resources are easy to find and analysed.

The details have been presented in the following few pages.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for accessibility of general resources with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional electronic resources (TE).

4.3.1 RESOURCES ARE MORE APPROPRIATE FOR THEIR COURSE/ RESEARCH

Table 4.7
Resources are more appropriate for your course /Research.

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	142 (18.56%)	97 (12.68%)	107 (13.99%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	174 (22.75%)	127 (16.60%)	118 (15.42%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**316** (41.31%)	**224** (29.28%)	**225** (29.41%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table brings out that 316 (41.31%) respondents are using traditional resources, 224 (29.28%) respondents are using electronic resources and 225 (29.41%) respondents are using both formats of resources from the total number of 765 (100%) respondents.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.83	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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 gender. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.3.2 RESOURCES ARE UP TO DATE AND RELEVANT

Table 4.8
Resources are up to date and relevant

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	70 (9.15%)	148 (19.35%)	128 (16.73%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	93 (12.16%)	189 (24.71%)	137 (17.91%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**163** (21.31%)	**337** (44.05%)	**265** (34.64%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table points that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	1.58	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that there 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.

4.3.3 RESOURCES ARE EASY TO FIND

Table 4.9
Resources are easy to find

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	90 (11.76%)	152 (19.87%)	104 (13.59%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	75 (9.80%)	203 (26.54%)	141 (18.43%)	**419** (5.77%)
TOTAL	**165** (21.57%)	**355** (46.41%)	**245** (32.03%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that total number of respondents are 765(100%). 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	7.37	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Gender	7.37	---	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and greater than the theoretical value at 0.01 level. This indicates that 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 0.05 level.

4.4 ACCESSIBILITY OF SPECIFIC RESOURCES

The specific resources has been further subdivided in to three as

(1) Primary resources,

(2) Secondary resources and

(4) Tertiary resources were analysed.

4.4.1. PRIMARY RESOURCES

The primary resources are broken in to smaller ones as

(1) Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums,

(2) Research Reports and

(3) Auto biographies, were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for accessibility of specific resources (primary resources) with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.4.1.1. PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCES/ SEMINARS/SYMPOSIUMS

Table 4.10
Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	127 (16.60%)	110 (14.38%)	109 (14.25%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	135 (17.65%)	96 (12.55%)	188 (24.58%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**262** (34.25%)	**206** (26.93%)	**297** (38.82%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The table 4.10 describes that total number of respondents are 765(100%). In these 765 respondents, 262 (34.25%) respondents are using traditional resources, 206 (26.93%) respondents are using electronic resources, and remaining 297 (38.82%) respondents are using both types of resources.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

CHI-SQUARE TESTFactor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	15.38	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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**.**

4.4.1.2 RESEARCH REPORTS

Table 4.11
Research Reports

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	130 (16.99%)	105 (13.73%)	111 (14.51%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	202 (26.41%)	108 (14.12%)	109 (14.25%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**332** (43.40%)	**213** (27.84%)	**220** (28.76%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table clearly shows that total number of respondents is 765(100%). In these 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	8.78	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Gender	8.78	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 levels and less than 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted at 0.01 level and the rejected at the value of 0.05 level.

4.4.1.3 AUTO BIOGRAPHIES/BIOGRAPHIES

Table 4.12
Auto biographies/Biographies

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	147 (19.22%)	82 (10.72%)	117 (15.29%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	184 (24.05%)	105 (13.73%)	130 (16.99%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**331** (43.27%)	**187** (24.44%)	**247** (32.29%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table clearly shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.68	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.4.2 SECONDARY RESOURCES

The secondary resources are broken in to smaller ones as

(1) Books,

(2) News Papers,

(3) Journal Articles (Full Text),

(4) Abstracting / Indexing Form,

(5) Back Volumes,

(6) Theses and dissertations

(7) Bibliographies,

(8) Review articles/Review of literature,

(9) Monographs were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for accessibility of specific resources (secondary resources) with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional electronic resources (TE).

4.4.2.1 BOOKS

Table 4.13
Books

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	242 (31.63%)	38 (4.97%)	66 (8.63%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	289 (37.78%)	29 (3.79%)	101 (13.20%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**531** (69.41%)	**67** (8.76%)	**167** (21.83%)	**765** (100)

Source: Primary data

The above table clearly shows that total number of respondents is 765are treated as 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	5.79	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.4.2.2 NEWS PAPERS

Table 4.14
News Papers

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	243 (31.76%)	47 (6.14%)	56 (7.32%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	256 (33.46%)	51 (6.67%)	112 (14.64%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**499** (65.23%)	**98** (12.81%)	**168** (21.96%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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 from the total number of 765 (100%) respondents.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	12.31	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

4.4.2.3 JOURNAL ARTICLES

Table 4.15
Journal Articles

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	142 (18.56%)	96 (12.55%)	108 (14.12%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	109 (14.25%)	135 (17.65%)	175 (22.88%)	**419** (54.7%)
TOTAL	**251** (32.81%)	**231** (30.20%)	**283** (36.99%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table clearly shows that total number of respondents is 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	20.00	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

4.4.2.4 ABSTRACTING / INDEXING FORM

Table 4.16
Abstracting / Indexing Form

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	99 (12.94%)	104 (13.59%)	143 (18.69%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	105 (13.73%)	102 (13.33%)	212 (27.71%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**204** (26.67%)	**206** (26.93%)	**355** (46.61%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that total respondents are 765 (100%).Out of 765 respondents, 204 (26.67%) respondents are using traditional resources, 206 (26.93%) respondents are using electronic resources and 355 (46.61%) respondents are using both traditional and electronic resources.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	6.70	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Gender	6.70	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and less than 0.01 level. This indicates that there no insignificant difference at 0.05 level and there is significant difference at 0.01 level in using the traditional and e-resources for Abstracting / Indexing form with respect to their gender. That is, the value of 0.05 level the hypotheses has been rejected and the value of 0.01 level the research hypothesis has been accepted.

4.4.2.5 BACK VOLUMES

Table 4.17
Back Volumes

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	102 (13.33%)	114 (14.90%)	130 (16.99%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	117 (15.29%)	109 (14.25%)	193 (2.23%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**219** (28.63%)	**223** (29.15%)	**323** (45.22%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that 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

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	6.52	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Gender	6.52	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and less than 0.01 level. This indicates that there is no significant difference at 0.05 level and 0.01 level in 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 research hypothesis has been accepted at 0.01 level.

4.4.2.6 THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Table 4.18
Theses and Dissertations

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	145 (18.95%)	72 (9.41%)	129 (16.86%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	192 (25.10%)	97 (12.68%)	130 (16.99%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**337** (44.05%)	**169** (22.09%)	**259** (33.86%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that total respondents are 765. 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	3.32	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.4.2.7 BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Table 4.19
Bibliographies

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	91 (11.90%)	99 (12.94%)	156 (20.39%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	106 (13.86%)	126 (16.47%)	187 (24.44%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**197** (25.75%)	**225** (29.41%)	**343** (44.84%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that total respondents are 765 (100%). 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.21	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.4.2.8 REVIEW ARTICLES / REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Table 4.20
Review articles/Review of literature.

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	114 (14.90%)	99 (12.94%)	133 (17.39%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	149 (19.48%)	137 (17.91%)	133 (17.39%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**263** (34.38%)	**236** (30.85%)	**266** (34.77%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	3.84	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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 research hypothesis has been accepted.

4.4.2.9 MONOGRAPHS

Table 4.21
Monographs

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	99 (12.94%)	106 (13.86%)	141 (18.43%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	112 (14.64%)	124 (16.21%)	183 (23.92%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**211** (27.58%)	**230** (30.06%)	**324** (45.35%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.69	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.4.1.3 TERTIARY RESOURCES

The tertiary resources are broken in to smaller ones as

(1) Handbooks and Manuals,

(2) Databases,

(3) Year Books and

(4) Directories were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for accessibility of specific resources (Tertiary resources) with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional (T), electronic (E) and both (TE).

4.4.3.1 HANDBOOKS SAND MANUALS

Table 4.22
Handbooks and Manuals

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	155 (20.26%)	60 (7.84%)	131 (17.12%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	209 (27.32%)	77 (10.07%)	133 (17.39%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**364** (47.58%)	**137** (17.91%)	**264** (34.51%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that total respondents are 765 (100%) and it is treated as 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	3.19	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.4.3.2 DATABASES

Table 4.23
Databases

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	92 (12.03%)	112 (14.64%)	142 (18.56%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	123 (16.08%)	127 (16.60%)	169 (22.09%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**215** (28.10%)	**239** (31.24%)	**311** (40.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that total respondents are 765 (100%) and it is treated as 100%. 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.79	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.4.3.3 YEAR BOOKS AND ALMANACS

Table 4.24
Year Books and Almanacs

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	99 (12.94%)	86 (11.24%)	161 (21.05%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	150 (19.61%)	68 (8.89%)	201 (26.27%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**249** (32.55%)	**154** (20.13%)	**362** (47.32%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understand that total respondents are 765 are treated as 100%. 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	10.09	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.4.3.4 DIRECTORIES

Table 4.25
Directories

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	102 (13.33%)	81 (10.59%)	163 (21.31%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	145 (18.95%)	99 (12.94%)	175 (22.88%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**247** (32.29%)	**180** (23.53%)	**338** (44.18%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that total respondents are 765 (100%) and it is treated as 100%. 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	2.77	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

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

The mode of up-dating current developments and events has been further subdivided in to three as

(1) Current issues,

(2) Call letter for Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop and

(3) Alerts on new arrivals were analysed. The details have been presented in the following few pages.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for up to date of current developments and events in your filed with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.5.1. CURRENT ISSUES

Table 4.26
Current issues

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	117 (15.29%)	101 (13.20%)	128 (16.73%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	165 (21.57%)	148 (19.35%)	106 (13.86%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**282** (36.86%)	**249** (32.55%)	**234** (30.59%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that total respondents are 765 (100%). 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	12.25	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that there is no significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for Current issues with respect to their gender. That is, the research hypothesis has been rejected.

4.5.2 CALL LETTER FROM CONFERENCES / SEMINAR / SYMPOSIUM / WORKSHOP

Table 4.27
Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	102 (13.33%)	99 (12.94%)	145 (18.95%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	124 (16.21%)	162 (21.78%)	133 (17.39%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**226** (29.54%)	**261** (34.12%)	**278** (36.34%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	11.00	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is Greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.5.3 ALERTS ON NEW ARRIVALS

Table 4.28
Alerts on New arrivals

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	97 (12.68%)	111 (14.51%)	138 (18.03%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	136 (17.78%)	162 (21.18%)	121 (15.82%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**233** (30.46%)	**273** (35.69%)	**259** (33.86%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	10.29	9.21	5.99	2	rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.6 VIABILITY

It has been broken into smaller ones based on viability of using resources as

(1) Simultaneous use of more than one source,

(2) Easy Accessibility,

(3) Ability to collect maximum information in short time,

(4) Easy to spend maximum time,

(5) Accessibility in short time to latest publications,

(6) Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article and

(7) Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article are tested.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for viability with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.6.1 SIMULTANEOUS USE OF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE

Table 4.29
Simultaneous use of more than one source

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	120 (15.69%)	93 (12.16%)	133 (17.39%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	156 (20.39%)	127 (16.60%)	136 (17.78%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**276** (36.08%)	**220** (28.76%)	**269** (35.16%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table represents that total respondents are 765 (100%). In these 765 (100%) respondents, 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	3.04	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.6.2 EASY ACCESSIBILITY

Table 4.30
Easy Accessibility

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	96 (12.55%)	142 (18.56%)	108 (14.12%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	100 (13.07%)	173 (22.61%)	146 (19.08%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**196** (25.62%)	**315** (41.18%)	**254** (33.20%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that total respondents are 765 (100%). 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	1.86	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.6.3 ABILITY TO COLLECT MAXIMUM INFORMATION IN SHORT TIME

Table 4.31
Ability to collect maximum information in short time

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	96 (12.55%)	128 (16.73%)	122 (15.95%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	137 (17.91%)	181 (23.66%)	101 (13.20%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**233** (30.46%)	**309** (40.39%)	**223** (29.15%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that total respondents are 765 (100%). 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	11.42	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.6.4 EASY TO SPEND MAXIMUM TIME

Table 4.32
Easy to spend maximum time

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	104 (13.59%)	120 (15.69%)	122 (15.95%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	127 (16.60%)	159 (20.78%)	133 (17.39%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**231** (30.20%)	**279** (36.47%)	**255** (33.33%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table provides the details that total respondents are 765(100%). 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	1.26	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.6.5 ACCESSIBILITY IN SHORT TIME TO LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Table 4.33
Accessibility in short time to latest publications

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	93 (12.16%)	115 (15.03%)	138 (18.03%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	110 (14.38%)	177 (23.14%)	132 (17.25%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**203** (26.54%)	**292** (38.17%)	**270** (35.29%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table points that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	7.82	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Gender	7.82	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and is less than 0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

4.6.6 FREQUENCY OF ACCESSING OF PARTICULAR AUTHOR/ARTICLE

Table 4.34
Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	84 (10.98%)	120 (15.69%)	142 (18.56%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	94 (12.29%)	143 (18.69%)	182 (23.79%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**178** (23.27%)	**263** (34.38%)	**324** (42.35%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.55	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.6.7 QUICK ACCESSIBILITY OF PARTICULAR AUTHOR/ARTICLE

Table 4.35
Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	84 (10.98%)	141 (18.43%)	121 (15.82%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	114 (14.90%)	155 (20.26%)	150 (19.61%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**198** (25.85%)	**296** (38.69%)	**271** (35.42%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	1.35	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.7 FEASIBILITY

It has been broken into smaller ones based on the feasibility of using resources as

(1) Requirement of Technical knowledge,

(2) Economically expensive,

(3) Useful for higher education alone,

(4) Easy to preserve for long time, and

(5) More authenticated were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for feasibility with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resource(T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.7.1 REQUIREMENT OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

Table 4.36
Requirement of Technical knowledge

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	82 (10.72%)	159 (20.78%)	105 (13.73%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	91 (11.90%)	192 (25.10%)	136 (17.78%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**173** (22.61%)	**351** (45.88%)	**241** (31.50%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that total respondents are 765 (100%). 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.59	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.7.2 ECONOMICALLY EXPENSIVE

Table 4.37
Economically expensive

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	101 (13.20%)	135 (17.65%)	110 (14.38%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	119 (15.56%)	121 (15.82%)	179 (23.40%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**220** (28.76%)	**256** (33.46%)	**289** (37.78%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that the total number of respondents is 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 formats of resources.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	11.84	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.7.3 USEFUL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ALONE

Table 4.38
Useful for higher education alone

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	111 (1.51%)	114 (14.90%)	121 (15.82%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	126 (16.47%)	128 (16.73%)	165 (21.57%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**237** (30.98%)	**242** (31.63%)	**286** (37.39%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table denotes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	1.05	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.7.4 EASY TO PRESERVE FOR LONG TIME

Table 4.39
Easy to preserve for long time

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	104 (13.59%)	106 (13.86%)	136 (17.78%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	124 (16.21%)	120 (15.69%)	175 (22.88%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**228** (29.80%)	**226** (29.54%)	**311** (40.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that total respondents are 765 and it is treated as 100%. 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.55	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.7.5 MORE AUTHENTICATED

Table 4.40
More authenticated

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
MALE	101 (13.20%)	92 (12.02%)	153 (20.00%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	121 (15.82)	117 (15.29)	181 (23.66%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**222** (29.01%)	**209** (27.32%)	**334** (43.66%)	**765** (100%)

The above table explains that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	0.17	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

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

It has been broken into smaller ones based on the preference to e-resources in relation to

(1) Printed journals,

(2) Printed books, and

(3) Printed references were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for prefer to give up printed material if you have access to electronic versions with respect to their gender. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.8.1 PRINTED JOURNALS

Table 4.41
Printed journals

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	Y	N	UD	
MALE	159 (20.78%)	51 (6.67%)	136 (17.78%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	150 (19.61%)	85 (11.11%)	184 (24.05%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**309** (40.39%)	**136** (17.78%)	**320** (41.83%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table stated that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	9.07	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Gender	9.07	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 and less than 0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted at 0.01 level and rejected at 0.05 level.

4.8.2 PRINTED BOOKS

Table 4.42
Printed books

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	Y	N	UD	
MALE	176 (23.00%)	79 (10.33%)	91 (11.90%)	**346** (45.23%)
FEMALE	195 (25.49%)	82 (10.72%)	142 (18.56%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**371** (48.40%)	**161** (21.05%)	**233** (30.46%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table inferred that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	5.27	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.8.3 PRINTED REFERENCES

Table 4.43
Printed references

GENDER	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	Y	N	UD	
MALE	158 (20.65%)	49 (6.41%)	139 (18.17%)	**346** (45.22%)
FEMALE	141 (18.43%)	68 (8.89%)	210 (27.45%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**299** (39.08%)	**117** (15.29%)	**349** (45.62%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table stated that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Gender	11.63	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

PART-II

ANALYSIS WITH RESPECT TO SUBJECT

4.9. USING RESOURCES FOR INFORMATION GATHERING

It has been broken into smaller ones based on the information gathering as

(1) General Reading,

(2) Research work,

(3) Preparing study material and Curriculum plans,

(4) Preparing class notes,

(5) For Paper presentation in seminars / workshops, and

(6) For updating of subject knowledge were tested.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for using resources for information gathering with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.9.1 GENERAL READING

Table 4.44

General reading

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	224 (29.28%)	48 (6.27%)	49 (6.41%)	**321** (41.9%)
SCIENCE	283 (36.99%)	75 (9.80%)	86 (11.24%)	**444** (58.1%)
TOTAL	**507** (66.27%)	**123** (16.08%)	**135** (17.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that out of 765(100%) respondents, 321(41.9%) respondents are belong to arts subjects, 444(58.1%) respondents are belongs to science subject.

The above table points that 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 belongs to electronic resource users, 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	3.24	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.9.2 RESEARCH WORK

Table 4.45
Research work

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	104 (13.59%)	106 (13.86%)	111 (14.51%)	**321** (41.9%)
SCIENCE	82 (10.72%)	146 (19.08%)	216 (28.24%)	**444** (58.1%)
TOTAL	**186** (24.31%)	**252** (32.94%)	**327** (42.75%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	23.49	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.9.3 PREPARING STUDY MATERIAL AND CURRICULUM PLANS

Table 4.46
Preparing study material and Curriculum plans.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	121 (15.82%)	96 (12.55%)	104 (13.59%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	190 (24.84%)	104 (13.59%)	150 (19.61%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**311** (40.65%)	**200** (26.14%)	**254** (33.20%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table points that out of 765(100%) respondents, 311 (40.65%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, among these 121respondents 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	4.29	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.9.4 PREPARING CLASS NOTES

Table 4.47

Preparing class notes.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	136 (17.78%)	77 (10.07%)	108 (14.12%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	254 (33.20%)	79 (10.33%)	111 (14.51%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**390** (50.98%)	**156** (20.39%)	**219** (28.63%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that out of 765 (100%) respondents, 390 (50.98%) respondents are belongs to traditional resource users, out of these 136 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	16.41	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.9.5 PAPER PRESENTATION IN SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS

Table 4.48
Paper presentation in seminars / workshops.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	90 (11.76%)	121 (15.82%)	110 (14.38%)	**321 (41.96%)**
SCIENCE	102 (13.33%)	158 (20.65%)	184 (24.05%)	**444 (58.04%)**
TOTAL	**192** (25.10%)	**279** (36.47%)	**294** (38.43%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	4.62	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.9.6 UPDATING OF SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE

Table 4.49
Updating of subject knowledge.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	127 (16.60%)	101 (13.20%)	93 (12.16%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	130 (16.99%)	158 (20.65%)	156 (20.39%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**257** (33.59%)	**259** (33.86%)	**249** (32.55%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	8.97	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Subject	8.97	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and less than that of 0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at of 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

4.10 ACCESSIBILITY OF GENERAL RESOURCES

It has been broken into smaller ones based on accessibility as

(1) Resources are more appropriate for their course/Research,

(2) Resources are up to date and relevant, and

(3) Resources are easy to find were tested.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for accessibility of general resources with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.10.1 RESOURCES ARE MORE APPROPRIATE FOR YOUR COURSE / RESEARCH

Table 4.50
Resources are more appropriate for your course /Research.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	140 (18.30)	87 (11.37%)	94 (12.29%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	176 (23.01%)	137 (17.91%)	131 (17.12%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**316** (41.31%)	**224** (29.28%)	**225** (29.41%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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, and 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.\

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	1.61	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.10. 2 RESOURCES ARE UP TO DATE AND RELEVANT

Table 4.51
Resources are up to date and relevant.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	77 (10.07%)	147 (19.22%)	97 (12.68%)	**321 (41.9%)**
SCIENCE	86 (11.24%)	190 (24.84%)	168 (21.96%)	**444 (58.1%)**
TOTAL	**163** (21.31%)	**337** (44.05%)	**265** (34.64%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	5.36	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.10.3 RESOURCES ARE EASY TO FIND IN

Table 4.52
Resources are easy to find in.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	78 (10.20%)	144 (18.82%)	99 (12.94%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	87 (11.37%)	211 (27.58%)	146 (19.08%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**165** (21.57%)	**355** (46.41%)	**245** (32.03%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	2.43	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.11 ACCESSIBILITY OF SPECIFIC RESOURCES

The specific resources has been further subdivided in to three as

(1) Primary resources,

(2) Secondary resources and

(3) Tertiary resources were analysed.

4.11.1. PRIMARY RESOURCES

The primary resources are further broken in to smaller ones as

(1) Proceedings of Conferences/seminars/ symposiums,

(2) Research Reports and

(3) Auto biographies, were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for accessibility of specific resources (primary resources) with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.11.1.1 PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCES/ SEMINARS/SYMPOSIUMS

Table 4.53
Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/ symposiums.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	112 (14.64%)	99 (12.94%)	110 (14.38%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	150 (19.61%)	107 (13.99%)	187 (24.44%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**262** (34.25%)	**206** (26.93%)	**297** (38.82%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table points that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	6.16	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Subject	6.16	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and less than 0.01 level. This indicates that there is

significant difference at 0.05 level and there is no significant difference for 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.

4.11.1. 2 RESEARCH REPORTS

Table 4.54
Research Reports.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	110 (14.38%)	99 (12.94%)	112 (14.64%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	222 (29.02%)	114 (14.90%)	108 (14.12%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**332** (43.40%)	**213** (27.84%)	**220** (28.76%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table points out that the total respondents are 765 (100%). Out of these 765 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	19.64	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates, 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.

4.11.1. 3 AUTO BIOGRAPHIES/BIOGRAPHIES

Table 4.55
Auto biographies/ Biographies .

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	135 (17.65%)	94 (12.29%)	92 (12.02%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	196 (25.62%)	93 (12.16%)	155 (20.26%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**331** (43.27%)	**187** (24.44%)	**247** (32.29%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	7.73	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Subject	7.73	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and less than 0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

4.11.2 SECONDARY RESOURCES

The secondary resources are broken in to smaller ones as

(1) Books,

(2) News Papers,

(3) Journal Articles (Full Text),

(4) Abstracting / Indexing Form,

(5) Back Volumes,

(6) Theses and Dissertations,

(7) Bibliographies,

(8) Review articles/Review of literature,

(9) Monographs were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for accessibility of specific resources (secondary resources) with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.11.2.1 BOOKS

Table 4.56
Books

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	233 (30.46%)	26 (3.40%)	62 (8.10%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	298 (38.95%)	41 (5.36%)	105 (13.73%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**531** (69.41%)	**67** (8.76%)	**167** (21.83%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table pointed that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	2.67	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.11.2.2 NEWS PAPERS

Table 4.57
News Papers.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	218 (28.50%)	41 (5.36%)	62 (8.10%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	281 (39.73%)	57 (7.45%)	106 (13.86%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**499** (65.23%)	**98** (12.81%)	**168** (21.96%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table points that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	2.37	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.11.2.3 JOURNAL ARTICLES

Table 4.58
Journal Articles.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	142 (18.56%)	69 (9.02%)	110 (14.38%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	134 (17.52%)	132 (17.25%)	178 (23.27%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**276** (36.08%)	**201** (26.27%)	**288** (37.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that 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 69 respondents 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	16.68	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.11.2.4 ABSTRACTING / INDEXING FORM

Table 4.59
Abstracting / Indexing Form.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	87 (11.37%)	96 (12.55%)	138 (18.04%)	**321** (41.9%)
SCIENCE	117 (15.29%)	110 (14.38%)	217 (28.37%)	**444** (58.1%)
TOTAL	**204** (26.67%)	**206** (26.93%)	**355** (46.41%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	3.25	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.11.2.5 BACK VOLUMES

Table 4.60
Back Volumes.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	92 (12.03%)	102 (13.33%)	127 (16.60%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	127 (16.60%)	121 (15.82%)	196 (25.62%)	**444** 58.04%)
TOTAL	**219** (28.63%)	**223** (29.15%)	**323** (42.22%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	2.23	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. 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.

4.11.2.6 THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Table 4.61
Theses and Dissertations.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	135 (17.65%)	83 (10.85%)	103 (13.46%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	202 (26.41%)	86 (11.24%)	156 (20.39%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**337** (44.05%)	**169** (22.09%)	**259** (33.86%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table brings out that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	4.56	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.11.2.7 BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Table 4.62
Bibliographies.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	74 (9.67%)	85 (11.11%)	162 (21.18%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	123 (16.07%)	140 (18.30%)	181 (23.66%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**197** (25.75%)	**225** (29.41%)	**343** (44.84%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	7.09	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Subject	7.09	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and less than 0.01 level. This indicates that 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 Bibliographies with respect to their subject. That is, hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

4.11.2.8 REVIEW ARTICLES / REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Table 4.63

Review articles /Review of literature.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	130 (16.99%)	99 (12.94%)	92 (12.02%)	**321 (41.96%)**
SCIENCE	133 (17.39%)	137 (17.91%)	174 (22.75%)	**444 (58.04%)**
TOTAL	**263** (34.38%)	**236** (30.85%)	**266** (34.77%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	11.96	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected.

4.11.2.9 MONOGRAPHS

Table 4.64
Monographs.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	94 (12.29%)	106 (13.86%)	121 (15.82%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	117 (15.29%)	124 (16.21%)	203 (26.54%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**211** (27.58%)	**230** (30.07%)	**324** (45.35%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table understands that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	5.02	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.12.3 TERTIARY RESOURCES

The tertiary resources are broken in to smaller ones as

(1) Handbooks and Manuals,

(2) Databases,

(3) Year Books and

(4) Directories were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for accessibility of specific resources (tertiary resources) with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.12.3.1 HANDBOOKS AND MANUALS

Table 4.65
Handbooks and Manuals.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	146 (19.08%)	65 (8.50%)	110 (14.38%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	205 (26.80%)	72 (9.41%)	167 (21.83%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**351** (45.88%)	**137** (17.91%)	**277** (36.21%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	2.28	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.12.3.2 DATABASES

Table 4.66
Databases.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	95 (12.42%)	102 (13.33%)	124 (16.21%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	120 (15.69%)	137 (17.91%)	187 (24.44%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**215** (28.10%)	**239** (31.24%)	**311** (40.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table demonstrates that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	1.04	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.12.3.3 YEAR BOOKS AND ALMANACS

Table 4.67
Year Books and Almanacs.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	105 (13.73%)	70 (9.15%)	146 (19.08%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	144 (18.82%)	84 (10.98%)	216 (28.24%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**249** (32.55%)	**154** (20.13%)	**362** (47.32%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	1.17	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.12.3.4 DIRECTORIES

Table 4.68
Directories.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	102 (13.33%)	78 (10.20%)	141 (18.43%)	**321** (41.9%)
SCIENCE	145 (18.95%)	102 (13.33%)	197 (25.75%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**247** (32.29%)	**180** (23.53%)	**338** (44.18%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	0.19	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.13. UP TO DATE OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND EVENTS IN THEIR FILED

The mode of up-dating current developments and events has been further subdivided in to three as

(1) Current issues,

(2) Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop,

(3) Alerts on new arrivals were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for up to date of current developments and events in their filed with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.13.1 CURRENT ISSUES

Table 4.69
Current issues.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	138 (18.04%)	99 (12.94%)	84 (10.98%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	144 (18.82%)	140 (18.30%)	160 (20.92%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**282** (36.86%)	**239** (31.24%)	**244** (31.90%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table defines that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	11.35	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is Greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.13.2 CALL LETTER FROM CONFERENCES / SEMINAR / SYMPOSIUM / WORKSHOP

Table 4.70
Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	120 (15.69%)	99 (12.94%)	102 (13.33%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	106 (13.86%)	162 (21.18%)	176 (23.01%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**226** (29.54%)	**261** (34.12%)	**278** (36.34%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table portrays that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	16.42	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.13.3 ALERTS ON NEW ARRIVALS

Table 4.71
Alerts on New arrivals.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	109 (14.25%)	109 (14.25%)	103 (13.46%)	**321 (41.96%)**
SCIENCE	124 (16.21%)	164 (21.44%)	156 (20.39%)	**444 (58.04%)**
TOTAL	**233** (30.46%)	**273** (35.69%)	**259** (33.86%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table focuses that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	3.19	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.14 VIABILITY

It has been broken into smaller ones based on viability of using resources as

(1) Simultaneous use of more than one source,

(2) Easy Accessibility,

(3) Ability to collect maximum information in short time,

(4) Easy to spend maximum time,

(5) Accessibility in short time to latest publications,

(6) Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article, and

(7) Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article were tested.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for viability with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.14.1 SIMULTANEOUS USE OF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE

Table 4.72
Simultaneous use of more than one source.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	123 (16.07%)	92 (12.02%)	106 (13.86%)	**321 (41.96%)**
SCIENCE	153 (20.00%)	128 (16.73%)	163 (21.31%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**276** (36.07%)	**220** (28.76%)	**269** (35.16%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table represents that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	1.49	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.14.2 ACCESSIBILITY IS EASY

Table 4.73
Accessibility is easy.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	99 (12.94%)	126 (16.47%)	96 (12.55%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	97 (12.68%)	189 (24.71%)	158 (20.65%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**196** (25.62%)	**315** (41.18%)	**254** (33.20%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	8.18	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Subject	8.18	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and less than at 0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

4.14.3 ABILITY TO COLLECT MAXIMUM INFORMATION IN SHORT TIME

Table 4.74

Ability to collect maximum information in short time.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	103 (13.46%)	137 (17.91%)	81 (10.59%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	130 (16.99%)	172 (22.48%)	142 (18.56%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**233** (30.46%)	**309** (40.39%)	**223** (29.15%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	4.10	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.14. 4 EASY TO SPEND MAXIMUM TIME

Table 4.75
Easy to spend maximum time.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	119 (15.56%)	111 (14.51%)	91 (11.90%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	112 (14.64%)	168 (21.96%)	164 (21.44%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**231** (30.20%)	**279** (36.47%)	**255** (33.33%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table 4.75 describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	13.32	9.21	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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 research hypothesis has been rejected.

4.14.5 ACCESSIBILITY IN SHORT TIME TO LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Table 4.76
Accessibility in short time to latest publications.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	97 (12.68%)	121 (15.82%)	103 (13.44%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	106 (13.86%)	171 (22.35%)	167 (20.65%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**203** (26.54%)	**292** (38.17%)	**270** (35.29%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	4.47	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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**.**

4.14.6 FREQUENCY OF ACCESSING OF PARTICULAR AUTHOR/ARTICLE

Table 4.77
Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article .

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	85 (11.11%)	108 (14.12%)	128 (16.73%)	**321** (41.96)
SCIENCE	93 (12.16%)	155 (20.26%)	196 (25.62%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**178** (23.27%)	**263** (34.38%)	**324** (42.35%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	3.34	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.14.7 QUICK ACCESSIBILITY OF PARTICULAR AUTHOR/ARTICLE

Table 4.78

Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article .

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	87 (11.37%)	124 (16.21%)	110 (14.38%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	111 (14.51%)	172 (22.48%)	161 (21.04%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**198** (25.88%)	**296** (38.69%)	**271** (35.42%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table brings out that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	0.52	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.15 FEASIBILITY

It has been broken into smaller ones based on the feasibility of using resources as

(1) Requirement of Technical knowledge,

(2) Economically expensive,

(3) Useful for higher education alone,

(4) Easy to preserve for long time, and

(5) More authenticated were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for feasibility with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.15.1 REQUIREMENT OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

Table 4.79
Requirement of Technical knowledge .

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	83 (10.85%)	148 (19.35%)	90 (11.76%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	90 (11.76%)	203 (26.54%)	151 (19.74%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**173** (22.61%)	**351** (45.88%)	**241** (31.50%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	4.68	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.15.2 ECONOMICALLY EXPENSIVE

Table 4.80
Economically expensive.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	92 (12.02%)	114 (14.90%)	115 (15.03%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	128 (16.73%)	142 (18.56%)	174 (22.75%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**220** (28.76%)	**256** (33.46%)	**289** (37.78%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table pointed that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	1.25	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

4.15.3 USEFUL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ALONE

Table 4.81

Useful for higher education alone.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	112 (14.64%)	108 (14.12%)	101 (15.20%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	125 (16.34%)	134 (17.52%)	185 (24.18%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**237** (30.98%)	**242** (31.63%)	**286** (37.39%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table indicates that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	8.62	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Subject	8.62	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 level and is less than the value at 0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and accepted at 0.01 level.

4.15.4 EASY TO PRESERVE FOR LONG TIME

Table 4.82
Easy to preserve for long time.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	99 (12.94%)	103 (13.46%)	119 (15.56%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	129 (16.86%)	123 (16.08%)	192 (25.10%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**228** (29.80%)	**226** (29.54%)	**311** (40.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	3.15	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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 hypothesis has been accepted.

4.15.5 MORE AUTHENTICATIONS

Table 4.83
More authenticated.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	102 (13.33%)	95 (12.42%)	124 (16.21%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	120 (15.69%)	114 (14.90%)	210 (27.45%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**222** (29.01%)	**209** (27.32%)	**334** (43.66%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table portrays that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	5.07	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

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

It has been broken into smaller ones based on the preference to e-resources in relation to

(1) Printed journals,

(2) Printed books, and

(3) Printed references were analysed.

There is significant difference in using the traditional and e-resources for preference to give up printed material if you have access to electronic versions with respect to their subject. For this the subject has been classified as arts and science.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. The using resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.16.1 PRINTED JOURNALS

Table 4.84

Printed journals.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	137 (17.91%)	52 (6.80%)	132 (17.25%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	172 (22.48%)	84 (10.98%)	188 (24.58%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**309** (40.39%)	**136** (17.78%)	**320** (41.83%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table defines that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	1.55	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. That is, the hypothesis has been accepted.

4.16. 2 PRINTED BOOKS

Table 4.85
Printed books.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	160 (20.92%)	75 (9.80%)	86 (11.24%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	211 (27.58%)	86 (11.24%)	147 (19.22%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**371** (48.50%)	**161** (21.05%)	**233** (30.46%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table describes that 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	8.30	9.21	--	2	Accepted
Subject	8.30	--	5.99	2	Rejected

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at 0.05 level and less than 0.01 level. That is, the hypothesis has been rejected at 0.05 level and the accepted at 0.01 level.

4.16.3 PRINTED REFERENCES

Table 4.86
Printed references.

SUBJECT	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ARTS	150 (16.91%)	44 (5.75%)	127 (16.60%)	**321** (41.96%)
SCIENCE	149 (19.48%)	73 (9.54%)	222 (29.02%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**299** (39.08%)	**117** (15.29%)	**349** (45.62%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

The above table explains 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.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Factor	Calculated x^2 Value	Table Value		D.F	Result
		(0.01)	(0.05)		
Subject	1.19	9.21	5.99	2	Accepted

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is less than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that 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.

PART-III.

ANALYSIS WITH RESPECT TO FREQUENCY OF VISIT

4.17. USING RESOURCES FOR INFORMATION GATHERING

To analyse, the using resources for information gathering with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) General Reading,

(2) Research work,

(3) Preparing study material and Curriculum plans,

(4) Preparing class notes,

(5) For Paper presentation in seminars / workshops, and

(6) For updating of subject knowledge and tested.

Analysis has been done for using the traditional and e-resources for General Reading with respect to their frequency of visit. The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.17.1. VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR GENERAL READING:

Table 4.87
General reading

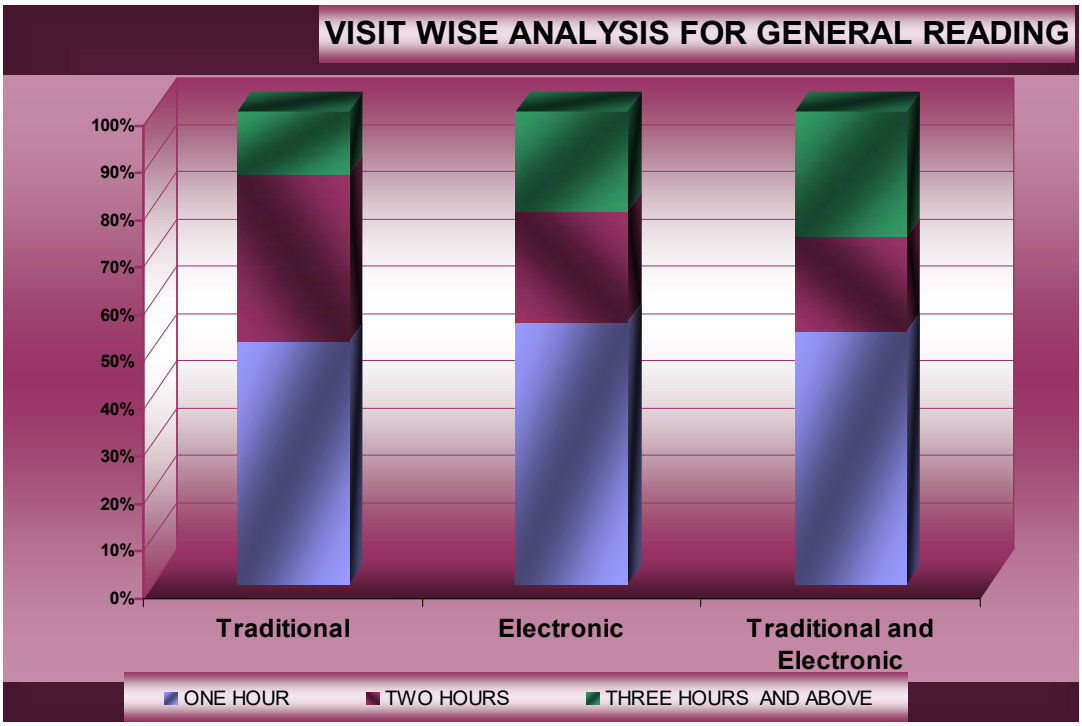
VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	259 (33.86%)	68 (8.89%)	72 (9.41%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	180 (25.53%)	29 (3.79%)	27 (3.53%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	68 (8.89%)	26 (3.40%)	36 (4.71%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**507** (66.27%)	**123** (16.08%)	**13** (17.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

From the above responses in the table 4.89 for General Reading, it shows that out of 100% respondents52.16% of the respondents indicate that they are accessing the library Resources for one hour, whereas 30.85% and 16.99% are accessing the library resources for two and more than three hours respectively.

In general reading, out of 100% respondents, 66.27% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 16.08% of the users are electronic resource users, remaining 17.65% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART 4.1



4.17.2 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR RESEARCH WORK:

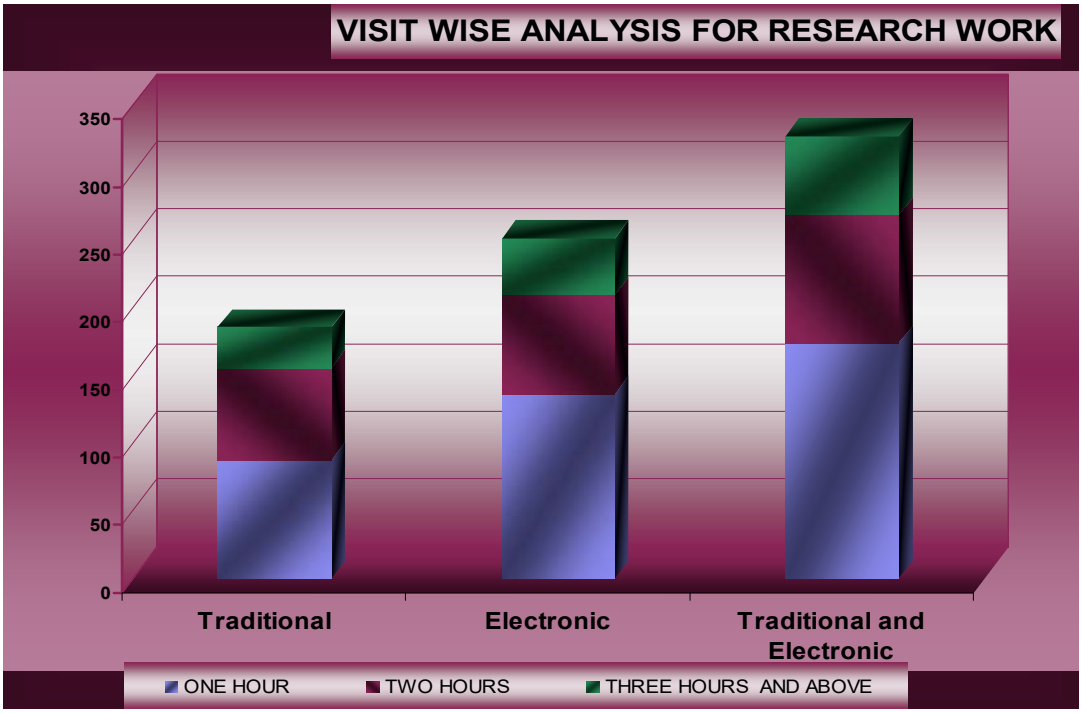
Table 4.88
Research work.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	88 (11.50%)	137 (17.91%)	174 (22.75%)	**399 (52.16%)**
TWO HOURS	68 (8.89%)	73 (9.54%)	95 (12.42%)	**236 (30.85%)**
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	30 (3.92%)	42 (5.49%)	58 (7.58%)	**130 (16.99%)**
TOTAL	**186 (24.31%)**	**252 (32.94%)**	**327 (42.75%)**	**765 (100%)**

Source: Primary data

In Research work, out of 100% respondents, 24.31%of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 32.94%of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 42.75% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.2



4.17.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR PREPARING STUDY MATERIAL AND CURRICULUM PLANS:

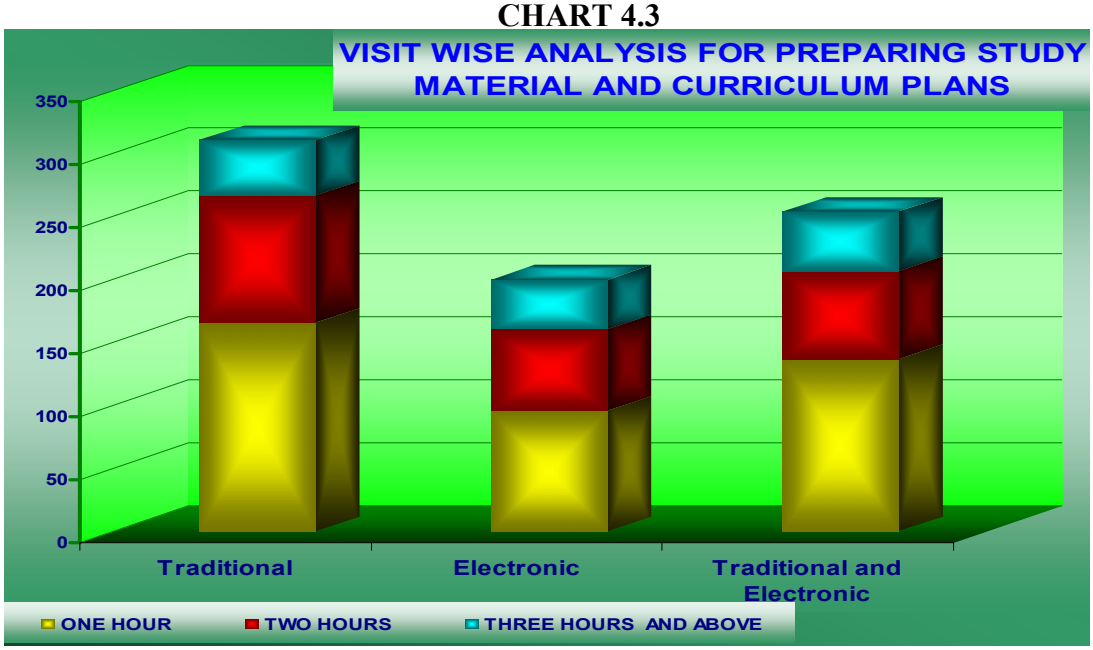
Table 4.89
Preparing study material and Curriculum plans.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	166 (21.70%)	96 (12.55%)	137 (17.91%)	**399 (52.16%)**
TWO HOURS	101 (13.20%)	65 (8.50%)	70 (9.15%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	44 (5.75%)	39 (5.10%)	47 (6.14%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**311** (40.65%)	**200** (26.14%)	**254** (33.20%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Preparing study material and Curriculum plans, out of 100% respondents, 40.65% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 26.14% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 33.20% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART 4.3



4.17.4 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR PREPARE THE CLASS NOTES:

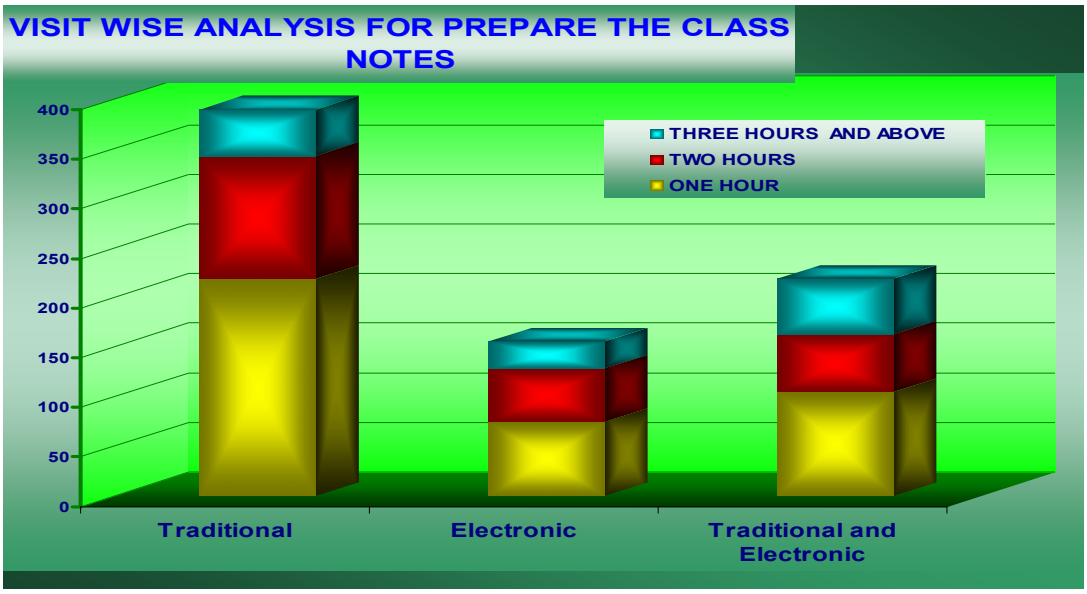
Table 4.90
Preparing the class notes.

VISIT/RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	219 (28.63%)	75 (9.80%)	105 (13.73%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	124 (16.21%)	54 (7.06%)	58 (7.58%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	47 (6.14%)	27 (3.53%)	56 (7.32%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**390** (50.98%)	**156** (20.39%)	**219** (28.63%)	**765** (100)

Source: Primary data

In Prepare the class notes, out of 100% respondents, 50.98% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 20.39% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 28.63% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.4



4.17.5 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR PAPER PRESENTATION IN SEMINAR/WORKSHOP:

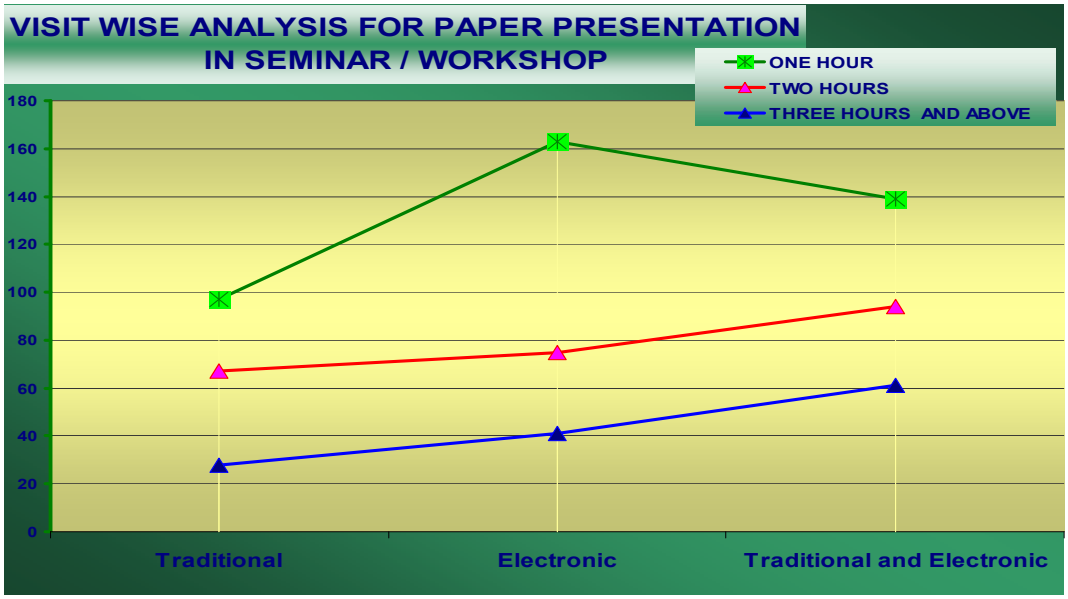
Table 4.91
Paper presentation in seminars / workshops .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	97 (12.68%)	163 (21.31%)	139 (18.17%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	67 (8.76%)	75 (9.80%)	94 (12.29%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	28 (3.66%)	41 (5.36%)	61 (7.97%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**192** (25.10%)	**279** (36.47%)	**294** (38.43%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Paper presentation in seminars / workshops, out of 100% respondents, 25.10% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 36.47% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 38.43% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users

CHART4.5



4.17.6 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR UPDATING OF SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE:

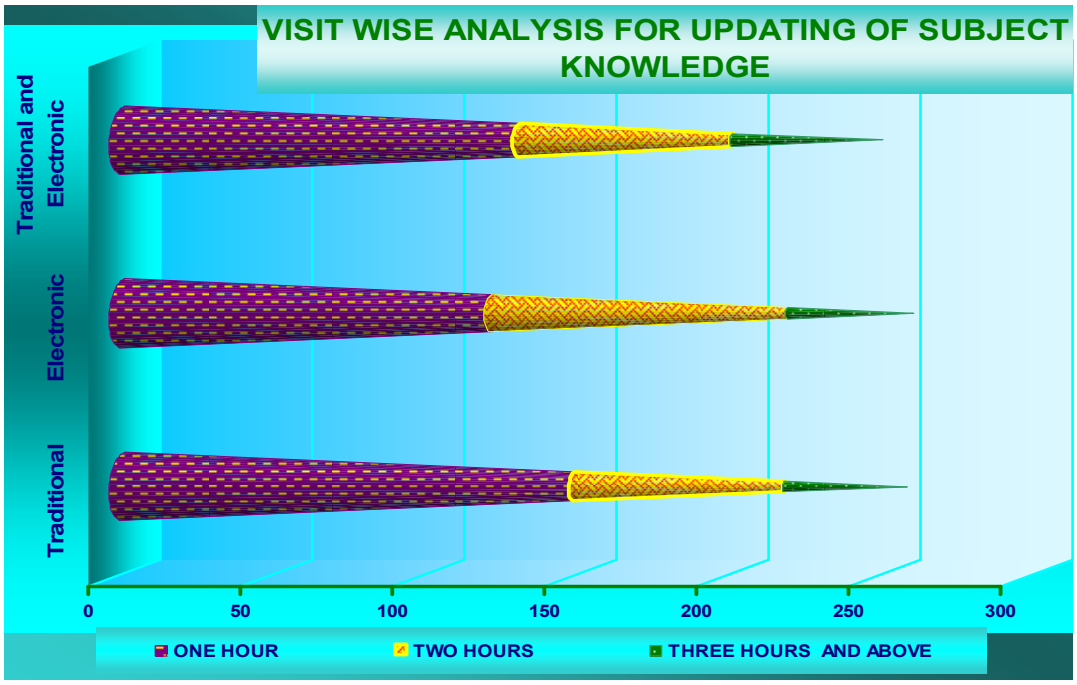
Table 4.92
Updating of subject knowledge.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	148 (19.35%)	121 (15.82%)	130 (16.99%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	69 (9.02%)	97 (12.68%)	70 (9.15%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	40 (5.23%)	41 (5.36%)	49 (6.41%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**257** (33.59%)	**259** (33.86%)	**249** (32.55%)	**765** (100)

Source: Primary data

In for updating of subject knowledge, Out of 100% respondents, 33.59% of the respondents are using traditional resources, 33.86% of the respondents are using electronic resources and 32.55% of the respondents are using both resources.

CHART4.6



4.18. ACCESSIBILITY OF GENERAL RESOURCES

To analyse the accessibility of General resources with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) Resources are more appropriate for their course/ Research

(2) Resources are up to date relevant and

(3) Resources are easy to find and tested.

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for Resources are more appropriate for your course / Research with respect to their frequency of visit. The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.18.1 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR RESOURCES ARE MORE APPROPRIATE FOR YOUR COURSE / RESEARCH:

Table 4.93
Resources are more appropriate for your course / Research .

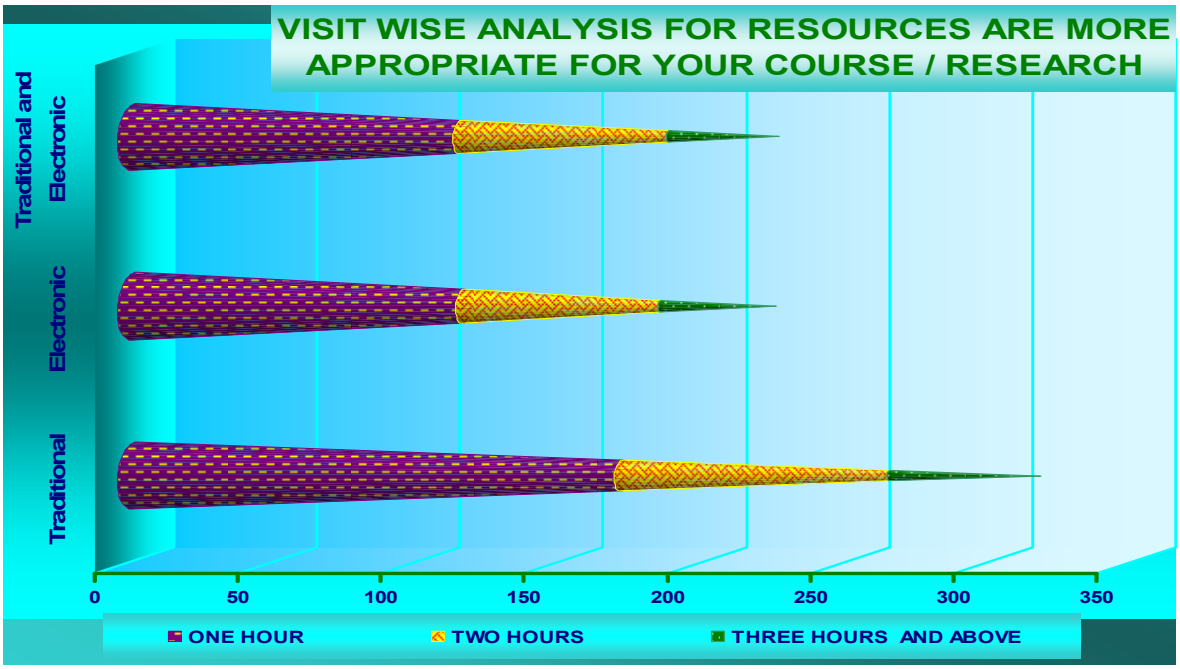
VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	170 (22.22%)	115 (15.03%)	114 (14.90%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	94 (12.29%)	69 (9.02%)	73 (9.54%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	52 (6.80%)	40 (5.23%)	38 (4.97%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**316** (41.31%)	**224** (29.28%)	**255** (29.41%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Resources are more appropriate for your course / Research, out of 100% respondents, 41.31% of the respondents are using traditional resources, 29.28% of

users are using electronic resource, and the remaining 29.41% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.7



4.18.2 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR RESOURCES IS UPTO DATE AND RELEVANT IN:

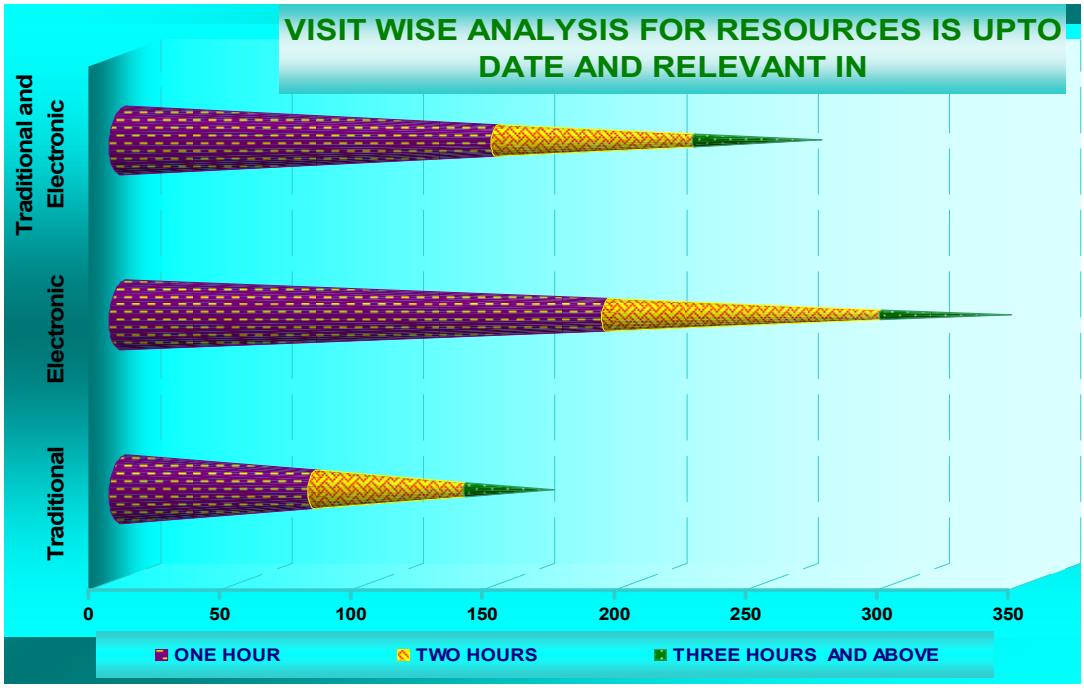
Table 4.94
Resources are up to date and relevant in .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	73 (9.54%)	184 (24.05%)	142 (18.56%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	57 (7.45%)	104 (13.59%)	75 (9.80%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	33 (4.31%)	49 (6.41%)	48 (6.27%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**163** (21.31%)	**337** (44.05%)	**265** (34.64%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Resources are up to date and relevant in, out of 100% respondents, 21.31% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 44.05% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 34.64% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.8



4.18.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR RESOURCES ARE EASY TO FIND IN:

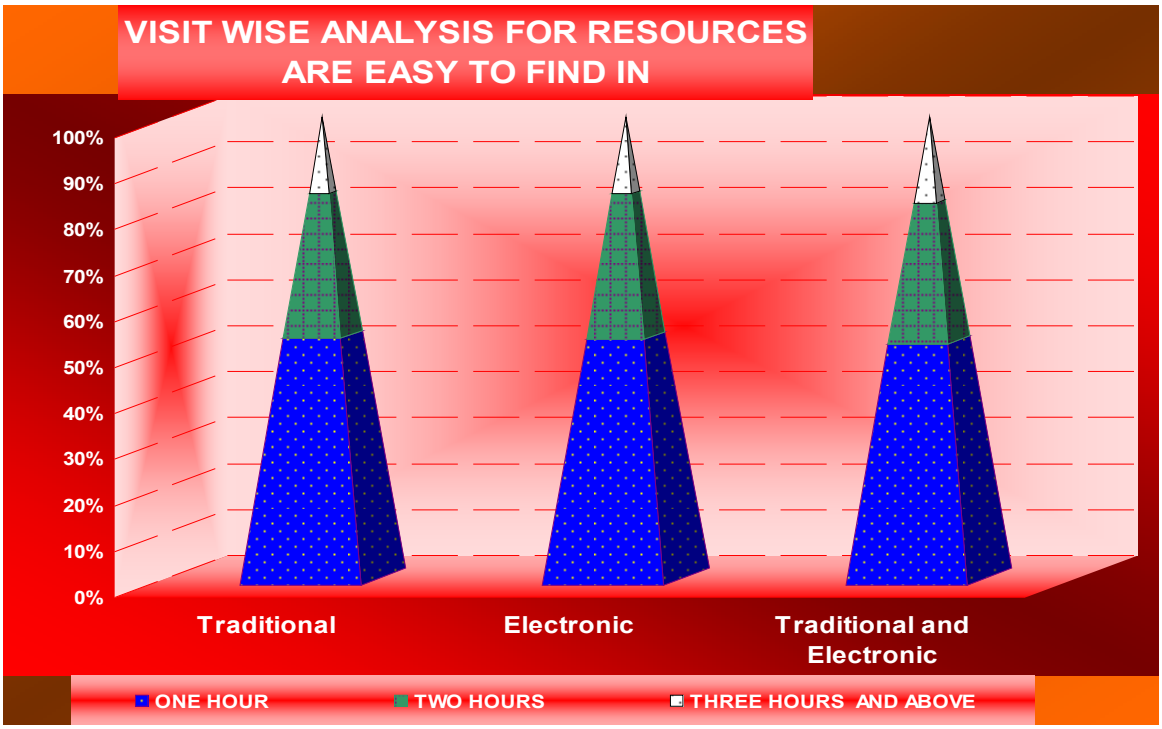
Table 4.95
Resources are easy to find in .

ISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	87 (11.37%)	186 (24.31%)	126 (16.47%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	51 (6.67%)	111 (14.51%)	74 (9.67%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	27 (3.53%)	58 (7.58%)	45 (5.88%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**165** (21.57%)	**355** (46.41%)	**245** (32.03%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Resources are easy to find in, out of 100% respondents, 21.57% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 46.41% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 32.03% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.9



4.19 ACCESSIBILITY OF SPECIFIC RESOURCES

To analyse the accessibility of specific resources, with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) Primary resources,

(2) Secondary resources and

(3) Tertiary resources were analysed.

4.19.1 PRIMARY RESOURCES

To analysis the Primary resources, with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums,

(2) Research Reports and

(3) Auto biographies, were analysed.

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums with respect to their frequency of visit. The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional (T), electronic (E) and both (TE).

4.19.1.1 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCES/ SEMINARS/SYMPOSIUMS:

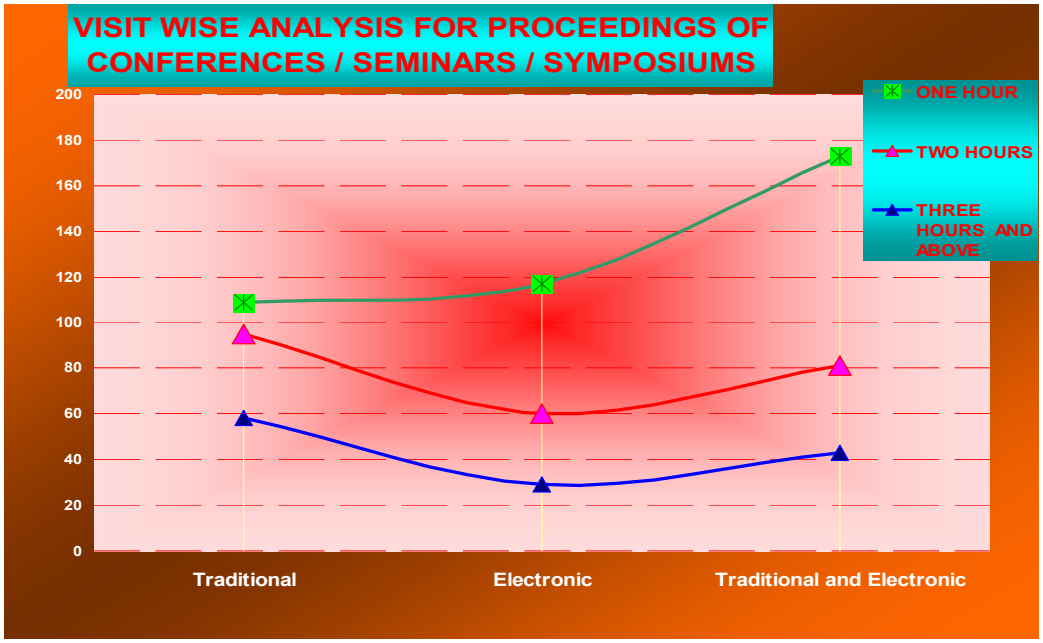
Table 4.96
Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	109 (14.25%)	117 (15.29%)	173 (22.61%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	95 (12.42%)	60 (7.84%)	81 (10.59%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	58 (7.58%)	29 (3.79%)	43 (5.62%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**262** (34.25%)	**206** (26.93%)	**293** (38.82%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Proceedings of Conferences/ seminars/symposiums, out of 100% respondents, 34.25% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 26.93% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 38.82% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.10



4.19.1.2. VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR RESEARCH REPORTS:

Table 4.97

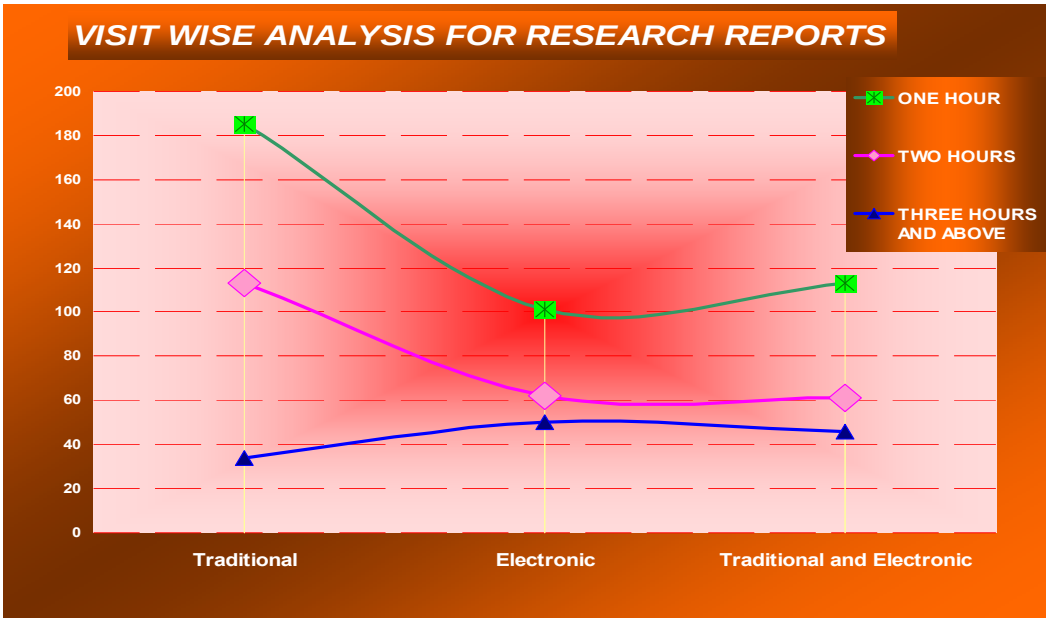
Research Reports

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	185 (24.18%)	101 (13.20%)	113 (14.77%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	113 (14.77%)	62 (8.10%)	61 (7.97%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	34 (4.44%)	50 (6.54%)	46 (6.01%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**332** (43.40%)	**213** (27.84%)	**220** (28.76%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Research Reports, out of 100% respondents, 43.40% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 27.84% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 28.76% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.11



4.19.1.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHIES/ BIOGRAPHIES

Table 4.98

Auto biographies/Biographies.

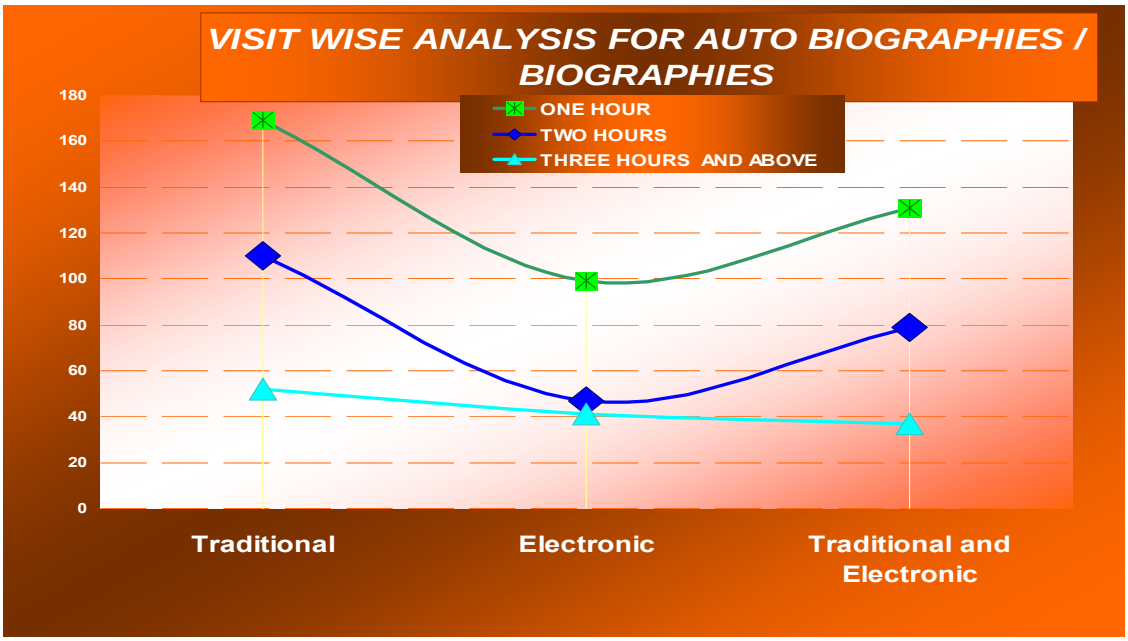
VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	169 (22.09%)	99 (12.94%)	131 (17.12%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	110 (14.38%)	47 (6.14%)	79 (10.33%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	52 (6.80%)	41 (5.36%)	37 (4.84%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**331** (43.27%)	**187** (24.44%)	**247** (32.29%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Auto biographies/Biographies, out of 100% respondents, 43.27% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 24.44% of users are electronic

resource users, and the remaining 32.29% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.12



4.19.2. SECONDARY RESOURCES

To analyse the secondary resources with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) Text Books,

(2) News Papers,

(3) Journal Articles (Full Text),

(4) Abstracting / Indexing Form,

(5) Back Volumes,

(6) Theses and Dissertations,

(7) Bibliographies,

(8) Review articles/Review of literature,

(9) Monographs, were analysed.

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for Text Books with respect to their frequency of visit. The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources , electronic resources (TE).

4.19.2.1 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR TEXT BOOKS:

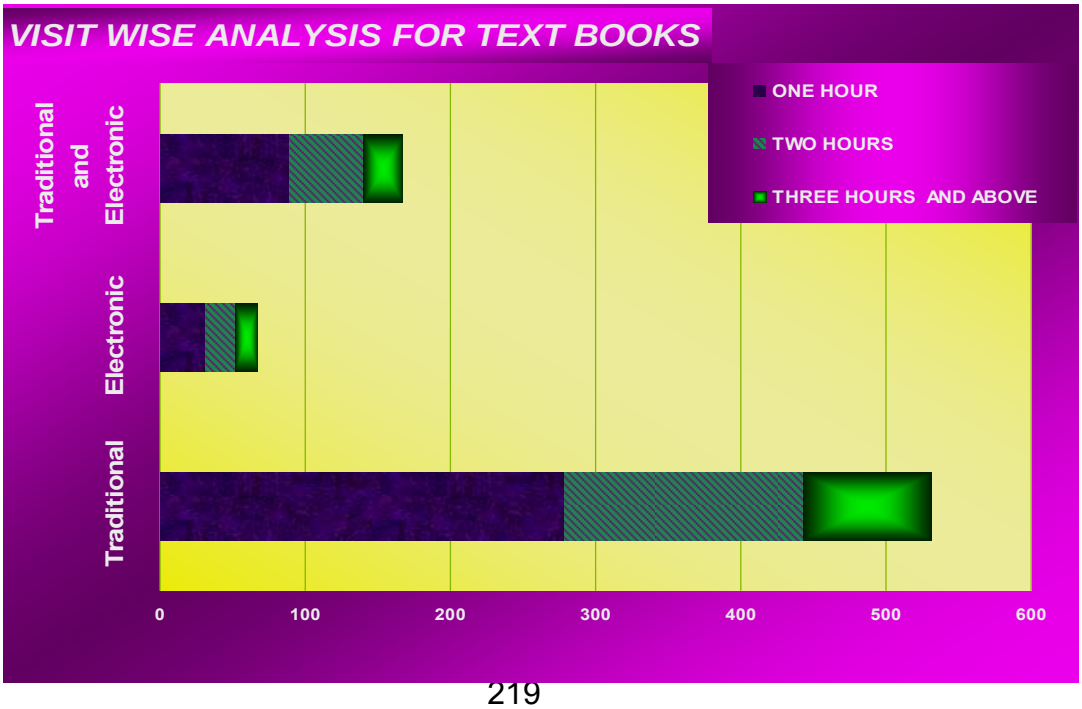
Table 4.99
Text Books.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	279 (36.47%)	31 (4.05%)	89 (11.63%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	164 (21.44%)	21 (2.75%)	51 (6.67%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	88 (11.50%)	15 (1.96%)	27 (3.53%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**531** (69.41%)	**67** (8.76%)	**167** (21.83%)	**765** (100)

Source: Primary data

In Text Books, out of 100% respondents, 69.41% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 8.76% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 21.83% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.13



4.19.2.2 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR NEWS PAPERS:

Table 4.100
News Papers.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	267 (34.90%)	53 (6.93%)	79 (10.33%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	157 (20.52%)	28 (3.66%)	51 (6.67%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	75 (9.80%)	17 (2.22%)	38 (4.97%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**499** (65.23%)	**98** (12.81%)	**168** (21.96%)	**765** (100)

Source: Primary data

In News Papers, out of 100% respondents, 65.23% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 12.81% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 21.96% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.14

4.19.2.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR JOURNAL ARTICLES:

Table 4.101
Journal Articles.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	110 (14.38%)	130 (16.99%)	159 (20.78%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	92 (12.03%)	69 (9.02%)	75 (9.80%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	49 (6.41%)	32 (4.18%)	49 (6.41%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**251** (32.81%)	**231** (30.20%)	**283** (36.99%)	**765** (100)

Source: Primary data

In Journal Articles, out of 100% respondents, 32.81% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 30.20% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 36.99% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.15

4.19.2.4 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR ABSTRACTING / INDEXING FORM

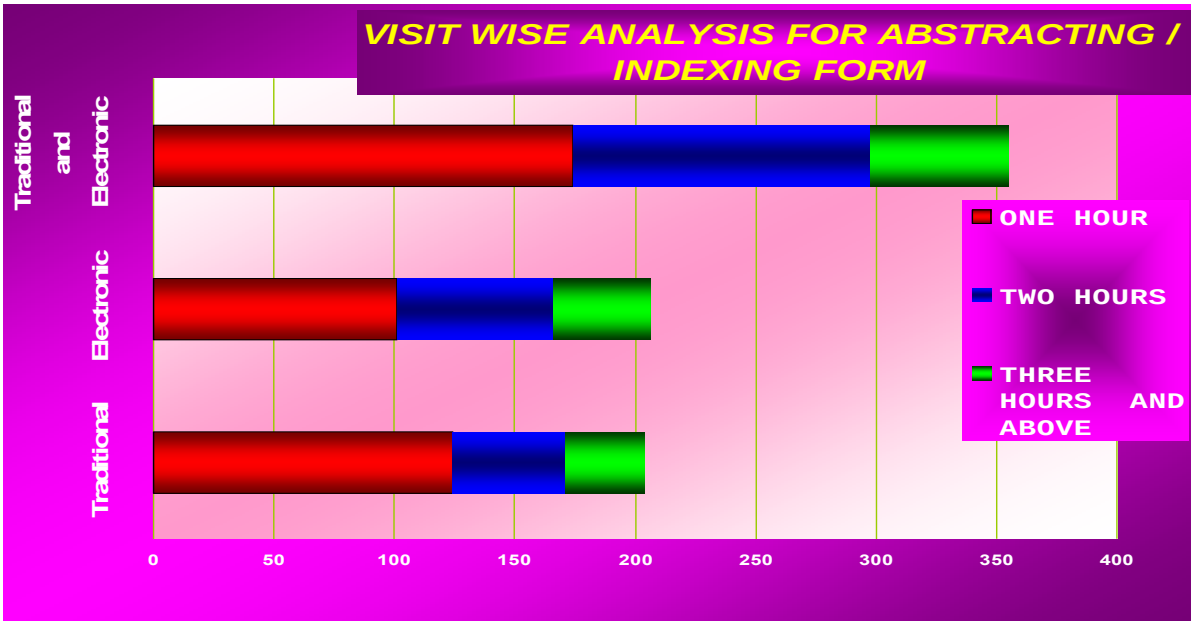
Table 4.102
Abstracting / Indexing Form .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	124 (16.21%)	101 (13.20%)	174 (22.75%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	47 (6.14%)	65 (8.50%)	124 (16.21%)	**236** 30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	33 (4.31%)	40 (5.23%)	57 (7.45%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**204** (26.67%)	**206** (26.93%)	**355** (46.41%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Abstracting / Indexing Form, out of 100% respondents, 26.67% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 26.93% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 46.41% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.16



4.19.2.5 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR BACK VOLUMES:

Table 4.103

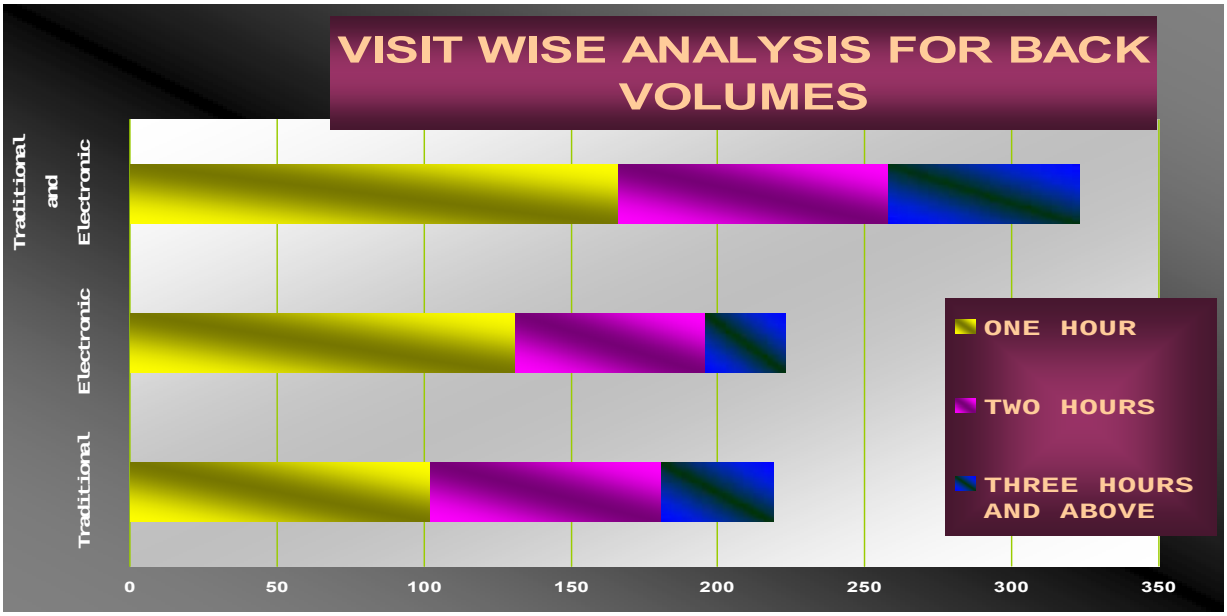
Back Volumes.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	102 (13.33%)	131 (17.12%)	166 (21.69%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	79 (10.32%)	65 (8.49%)	92 (12.02%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	38 (4.9%)	27 (3.52%)	65 (8.49%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**219** (28.55%)	**223** (29.21%)	**323** (42.24%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Back Volumes, out of 100% respondents, 28.55% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 29.21% of users are electronic resource users, and the remaining 42.24% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.17



4.19.2.6 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR THESES AND DISSERTATIONS:

Table 4.104

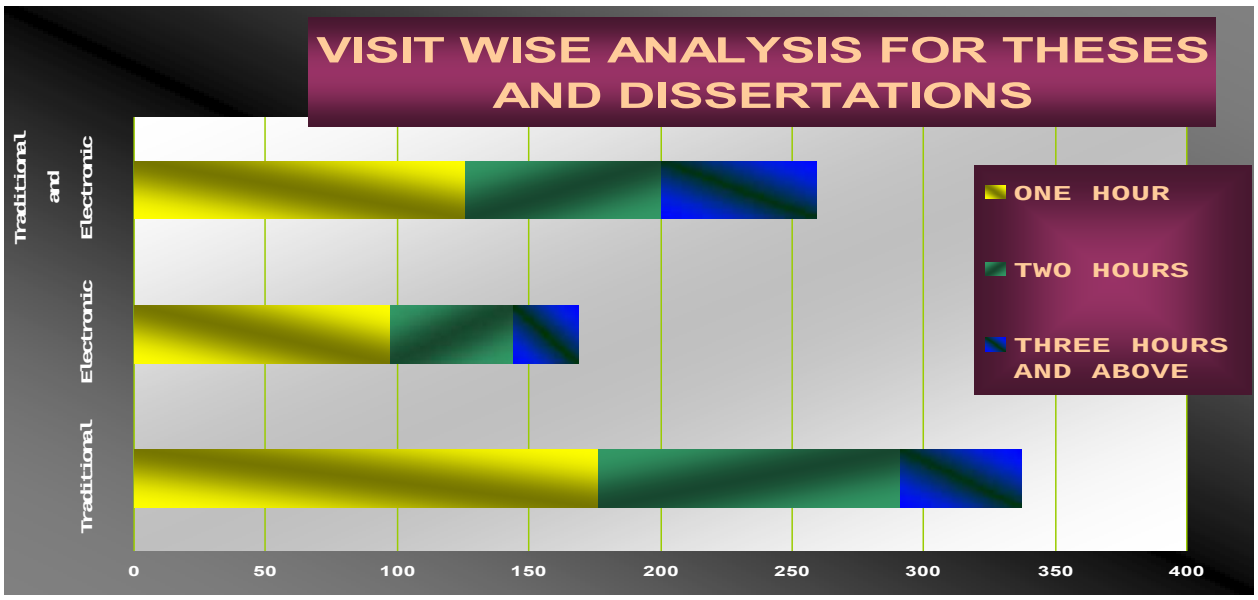
Theses and Dissertations.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	176 (23.01%)	97 (12.68%)	126 (16.47%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	115 (15.03%)	47 (6.14%)	74 (9.67%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	46 (6.01%)	25 (3.27%)	59 (7.71%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**337** (44.05%)	**169** (22.09%)	**259** (33.86%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Theses and Dissertations, out of 100% respondents, 44.05% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 22.09% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 33.86% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.18



4.19.2.7 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Table 4.105

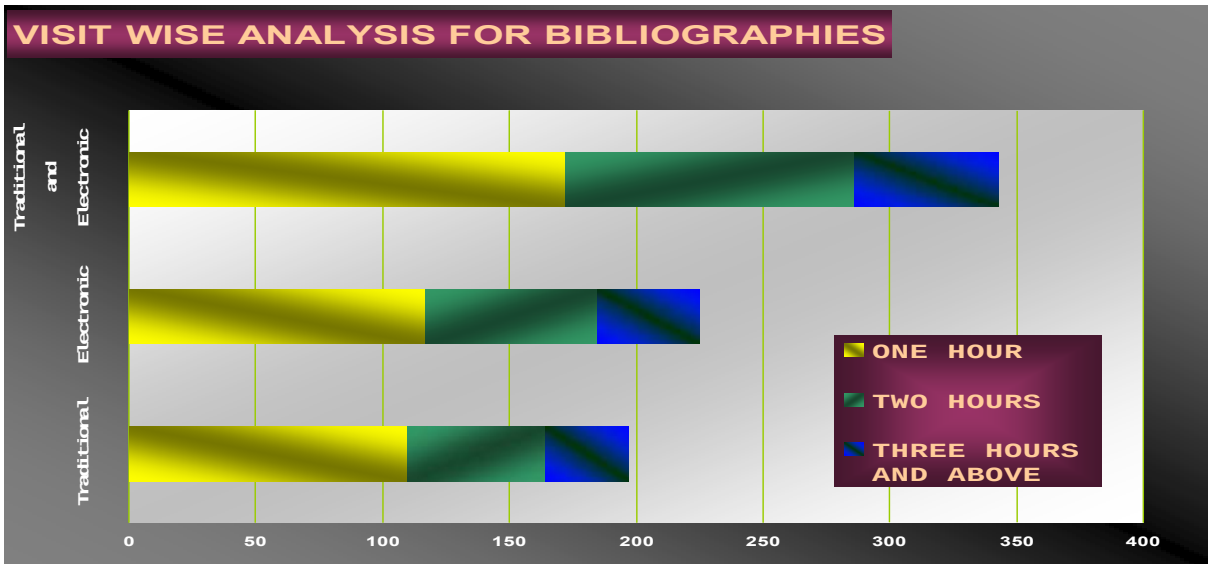
Bibliographies.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	110 (14.3%)	117 (15.29%)	172 (22.48%)	**399 (52.16%)**
TWO HOURS	54 (7.06%)	68 (8.89%)	114 (14.90%)	**236 (30.85%)**
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	33 (4.31%)	40 (5.23%)	57 (7.45%)	**130 (16.99%)**
TOTAL	**197 (25.75%)**	**225 (29.41%)**	**343 (44.84%)**	**765 (100%)**

Source: Primary data

In Bibliographies, out of 100% respondents, 25.75% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 29.41% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 44.84% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.19



4.19.2.8 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR REVIEW ARTICLES/REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

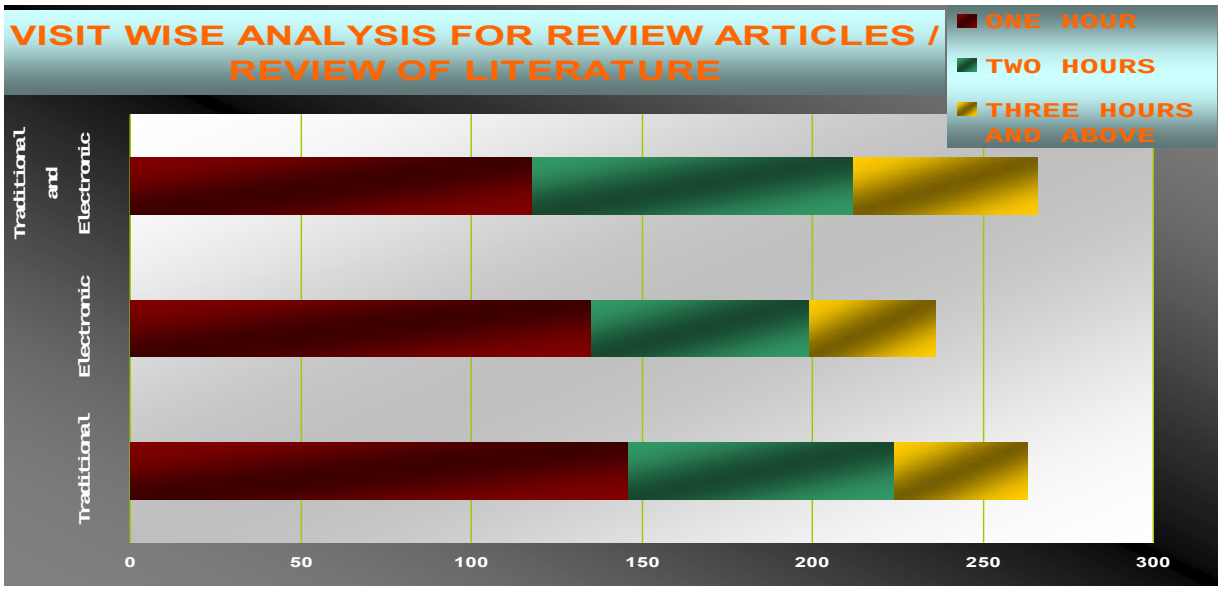
Table 4. 106
Review articles/Review of literature.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	146 (19.08%)	135 (17.65%)	118 (15.42%)	**399 (52.16%)**
TWO HOURS	78 (10.20%)	64 (8.37%)	94 (12.29%)	**236 (30.85%)**
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	39 (5.10%)	37 (4.84%)	54 (12.29%)	**130 (16.99%)**
TOTAL	**263 (34.38%)**	**236 (30.85%)**	**266 (34.77%)**	**765 (100%)**

Source: Primary data

In Review articles/Review of literature, out of 100% respondents, 34.38% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 30.85% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 34.77% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.20



4.19.2.9 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR MONOGRAPHS:

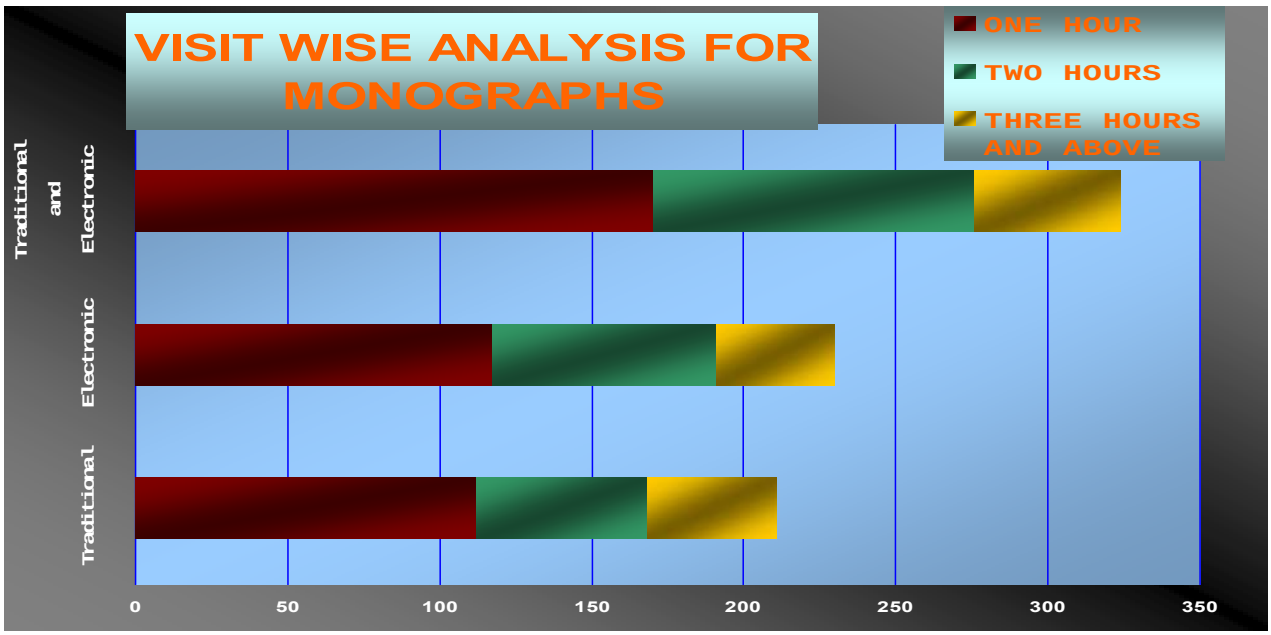
Table 4.107
Monographs.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	112 (14.64%)	117 (15.29%)	170 (22.22%)	**399 (52.16%)**
TWO HOURS	56 (7.32%)	74 (9.67%)	106 (13.86%)	**236 (30.85%)**
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	43 (5.62%)	39 (5.10%)	48 (6.27%)	**130 (16.99%)**
TOTAL	**211** (27.58%)	**230** (30.07%)	**324** (42.35%)	**765 (100%)**

Source: Primary data

In Monographs, out of 100% respondents, 27.58% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 30.07% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 42.35% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.21



4.19.3 TERTIARY RESOURCES

To analyse the tertiary resources with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) Handbooks and Manuals,

(2) Databases,

(3) Year Books and

(4) Directories were analysed.

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for Handbooks and Manuals respect to their frequency of visit. The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources,electronic resources (TE).

4.19.3.1 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR HANDBOOKS AND MANUALS

Table 4.108

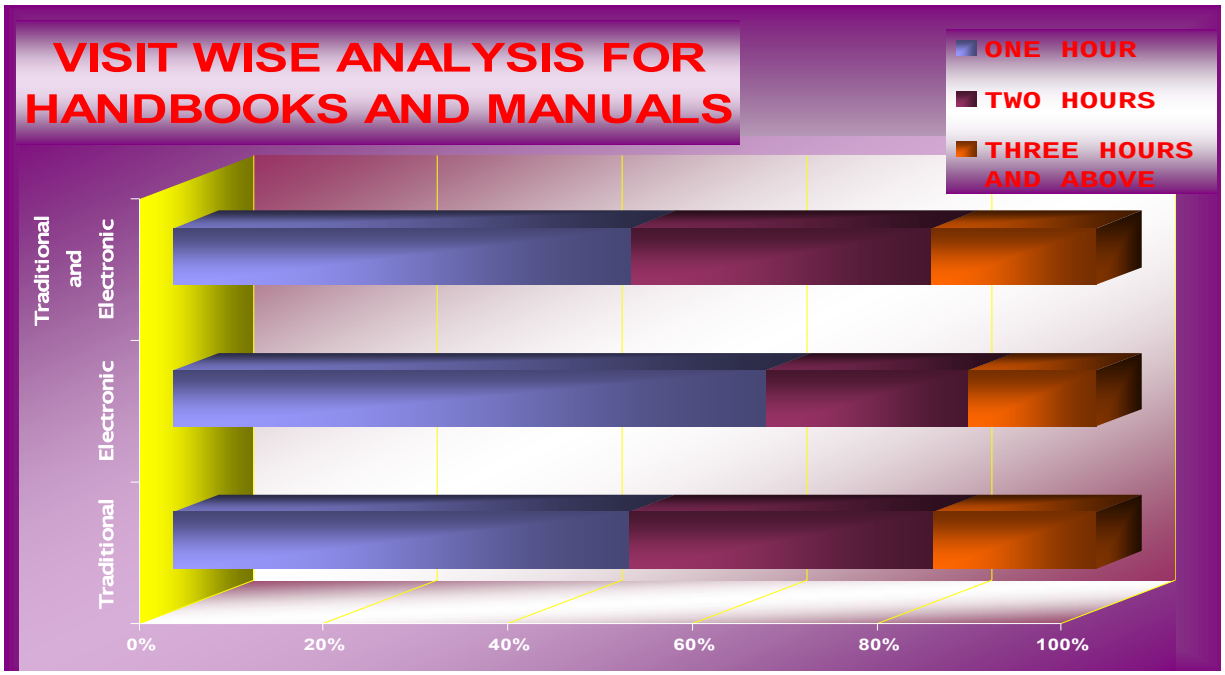
Handbooks and Manuals.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	180 (23.53%)	88 (11.50%)	131 (17.12%)	**399 (52.16%)**
TWO HOURS	120 (15.69%)	30 (3.92%)	86 (11.24%)	**236 (30.85%)**
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	64 (8.37%)	19 (2.48%)	47 (6.14%)	**130 (16.99%)**
TOTAL	**364 (47.58%)**	**137 (17.91%)**	**264 (34.51%)**	**765 (100%)**

Source: Primary data

In Handbooks and Manuals out of 100% respondents, 47.58% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 17.91% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 34.51% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.22



4.19.3.2 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR DATABASES:

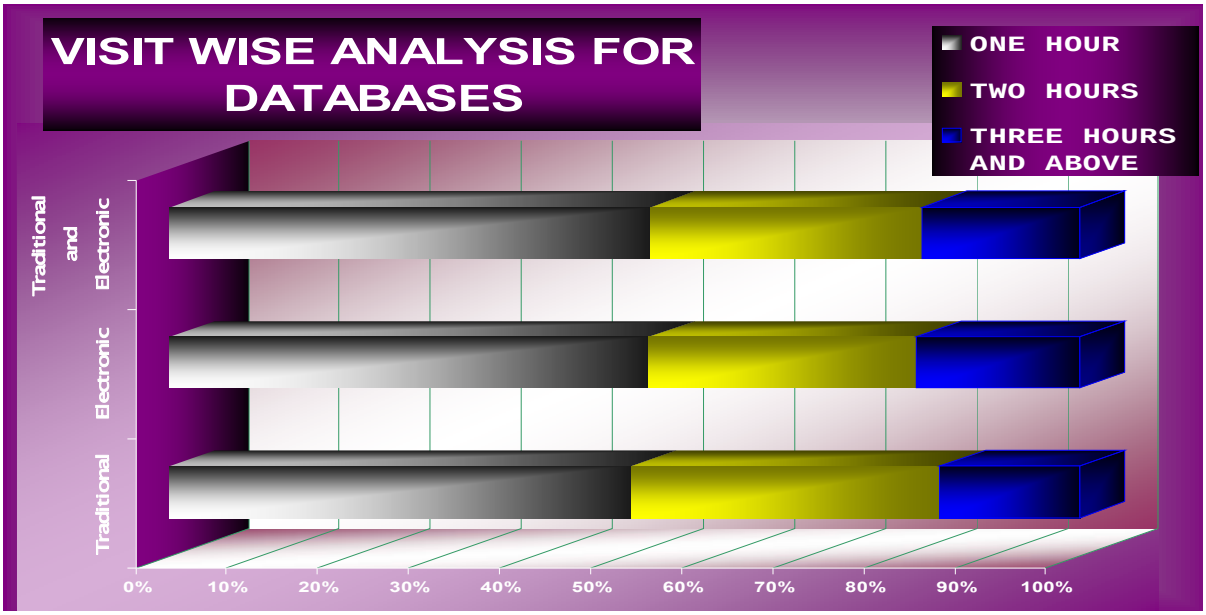
Table 4.109
Databases.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	109 (14.25%)	126 (16.47%)	164 (21.44%)	**399 (52.16%)**
TWO HOURS	73 (9.54%)	70 (9.15%)	93 (12.16%)	**236 (30.85%)**
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	33 (4.31%)	43 (5.62%)	54 (7.06%)	**130 (16.99%)**
TOTAL	**215** (28.10%)	**239** (31.24%)	**311** (40.65%)	**765 (100%)**

Source: Primary data

In Databases out of 100% respondents, 28.10% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 31.24% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 40.65% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.23



4.19.3.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR YEAR BOOKS AND ALMANACS:

Table 4.110

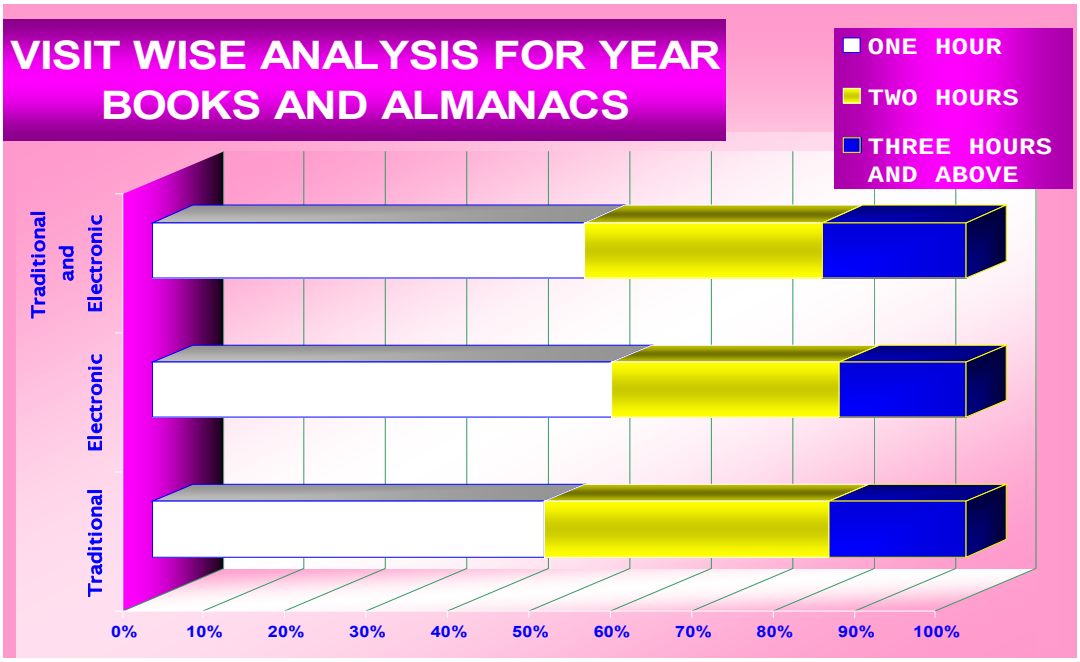
Year Books and Almanacs.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	120 (15.69%)	87 (11.37%)	192 (25.10%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	87 (11.37%)	43 (5.62%)	106 (13.86%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	42 (5.49%)	24 (3.14%)	64 (8.37%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**249** (32.55%)	**154** (20.13%)	**362** (47.32%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Year Books and Almanacs, out of 100% respondents, 32.55% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 20.13% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 47.32% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.24



4.19.3.4 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR DIRECTORIES:

Table 4.111

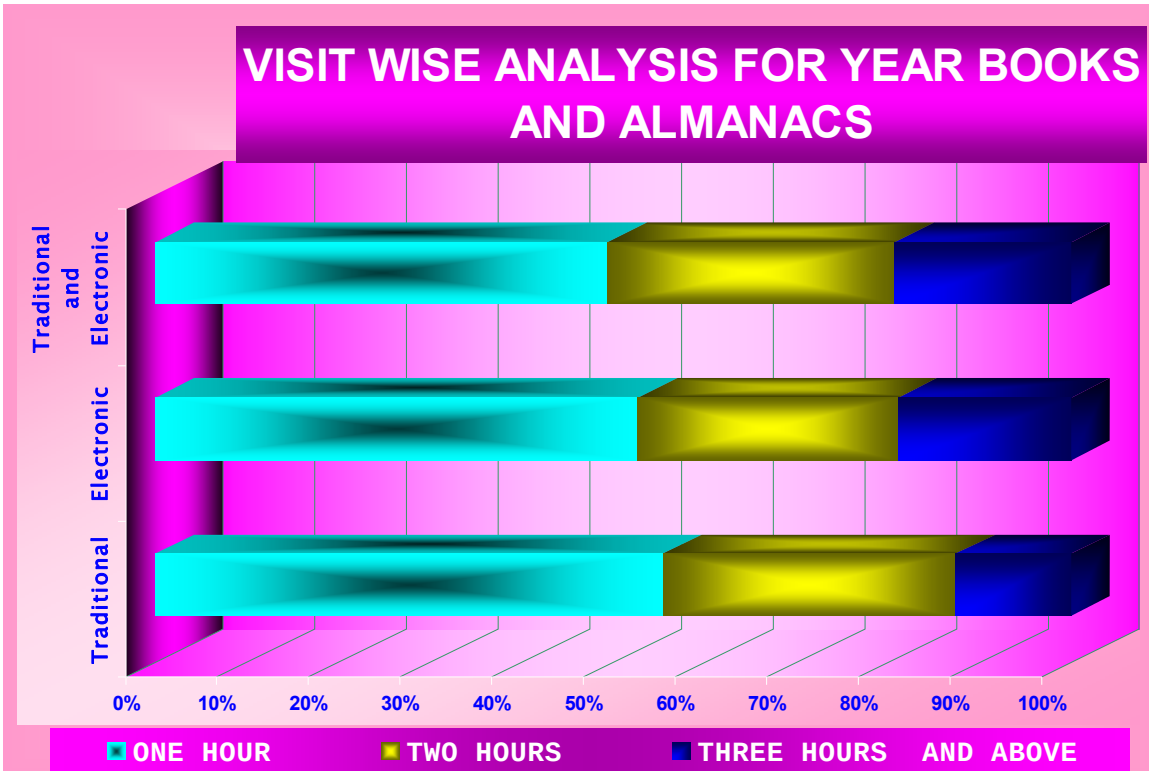
Directories.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	137 (17.91%)	95 (12.42%)	167 (21.83%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	79 (10.33%)	51 (6.67%)	106 (13.86%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	31 (4.05%)	34 (4.44%)	65 (8.50%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**247** (32.29%)	**180** (23.53%)	**338** (44.18%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Directories out of 100% respondents, 32.29% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 23.53% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 44.18% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.25



4.20. UP TO DATE OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND EVENTS IN THEIR FILED

To analyse the up to date of current developments and events in their filed with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) Current issues,

(2) Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop,

(3) Alerts on new arrivals were analysed.

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for Current issues respect to their frequency of visit. The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.20.1 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR CURRENT ISSUES:

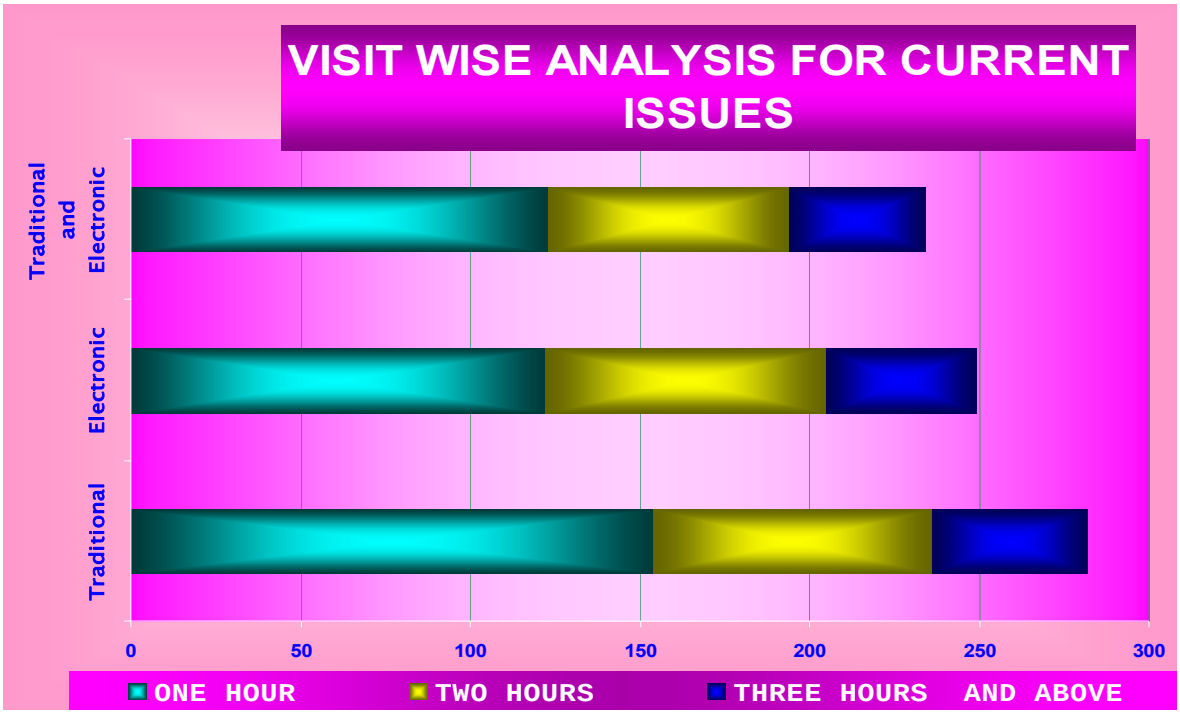
Table 4.112
Current issues .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	154 (20.13%)	122 (15.95%)	123 (16.08%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	82 (10.72%)	83 (10.85%)	71 (9.28%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	46 (6.01%)	44 (5.75%)	40 (5.23%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**282** (36.86%)	**249** (32.55%)	**234** (30.59%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Current issues out of 100% respondents, 36.86% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 32.55% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 30.59% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.26



4.20.2 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR CALLLETTER FROM CONFERENCES / SEMINAR / SYMPOSIUM / WORKSHOP:

Table 4.113
Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	129 (16.86%)	130 (16.99%)	140 (18.30%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	66 (8.63%)	87 (11.37%)	83 (10.85%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	31 (4.05%)	44 (5.75%)	55 (7.19%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**226** (29.54%)	**261** (34.12%)	**278** (36.34%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Call letter from Conferences / Seminar / symposium / workshop, out of 100% respondents, 29.54 % of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 34.12 % of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 36.34 % of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.27

4.20.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR ALERTS ON NEW ARRIVALS:

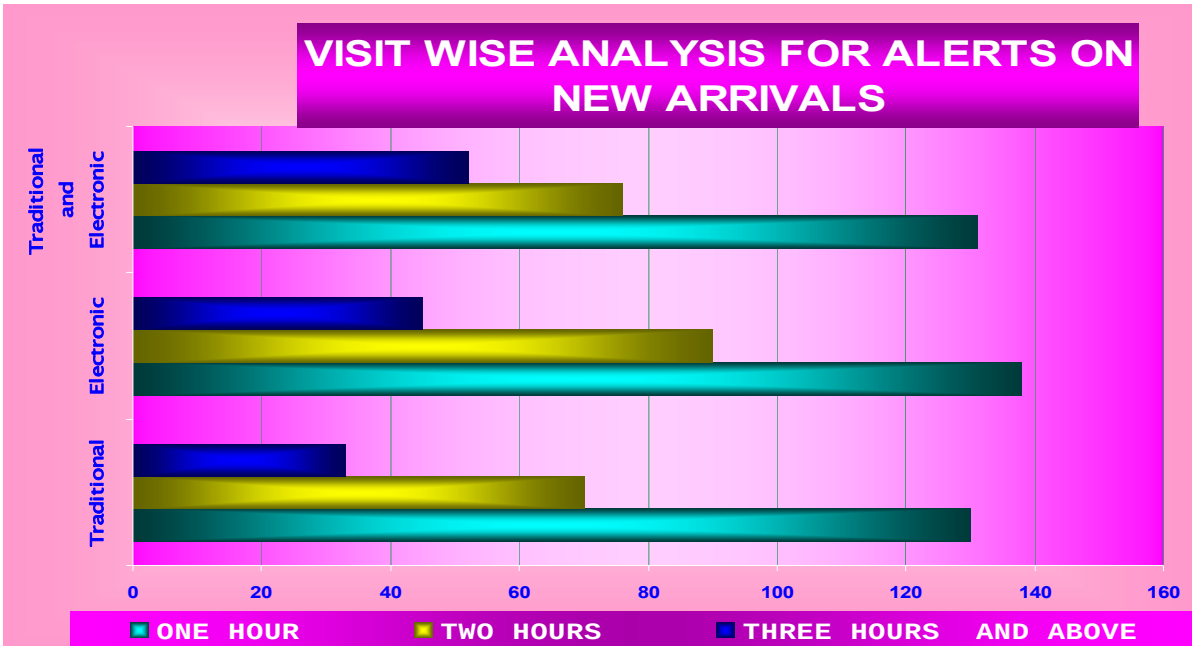
Table 4.114
Alerts on New arrivals.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	130 (16.99%)	138 (18.03%)	131 (17.14%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	70 (9.15%)	90 (11.76%)	76 (9.94%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	33 (4.31%)	45 (5.88%)	52 (6.79%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**233** (30.45%)	**273** (35.68%)	**259** (33.87%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Alerts on New arrivals, out of 100% respondents, 30.45 % of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 35.68 % of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 33.87 % of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.28



4.21 VIABILITY

To analyse the viability with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) Simultaneous use of more than one source,

(2) Accessibility is easy,

(3) Ability to collect maximum information in short time,

(4) Easy to spend maximum time,

(5) Accessibility in short time to latest publications,

(6) Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article and

(7) Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article and tested.

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for Simultaneous use of more than one source respect to their frequency of visit. The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional resources (T), electronic resources (E) and both traditional resources, electronic resources (TE).

4.21.1 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR SIMULTANEOUS USE OF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE

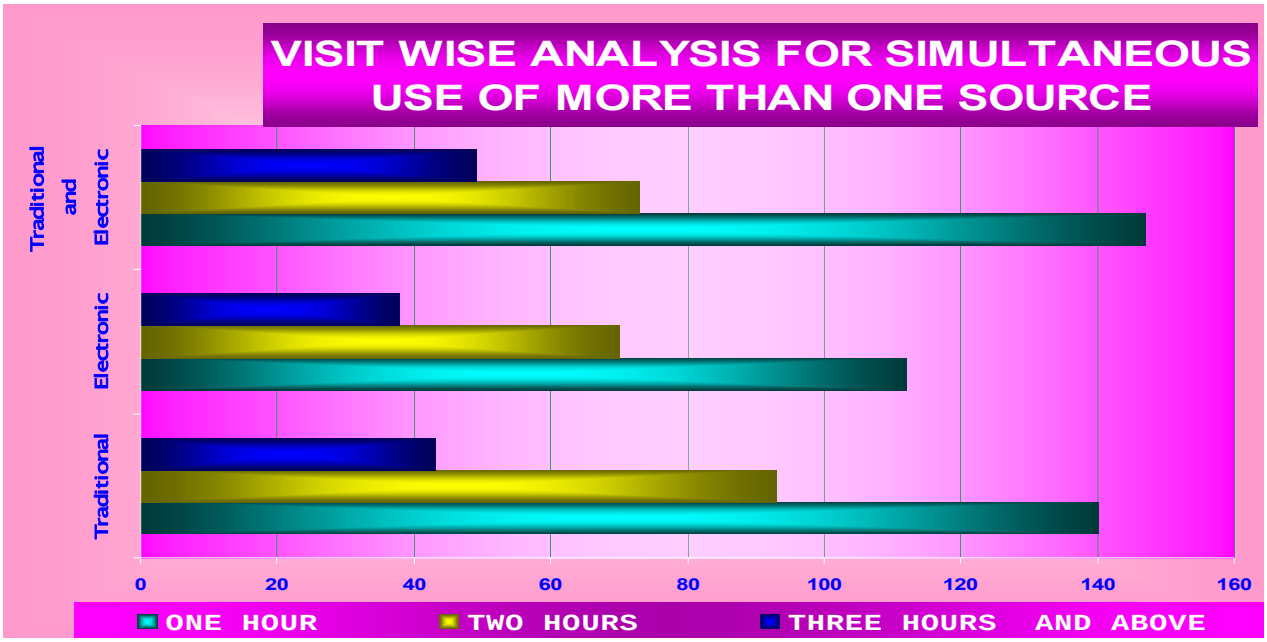
Table 4.115
Simultaneous use of more than one source .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	140 (18.30%)	112 (14.64%)	147 (19.22%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	93 (12.16%)	70 (9.15%)	73 (9.54%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	43 (5.62%)	38 (4.97%)	49 (6.41%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**276** (36.08%)	**220** (28.76%)	**269** (35.16%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Simultaneous use of more than one source, out of 100% respondents, 30.68 % of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 28.76 % of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 35.16 % of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.29



4.21.2 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR EASY ACCESSIBILITY.

Table 4.116

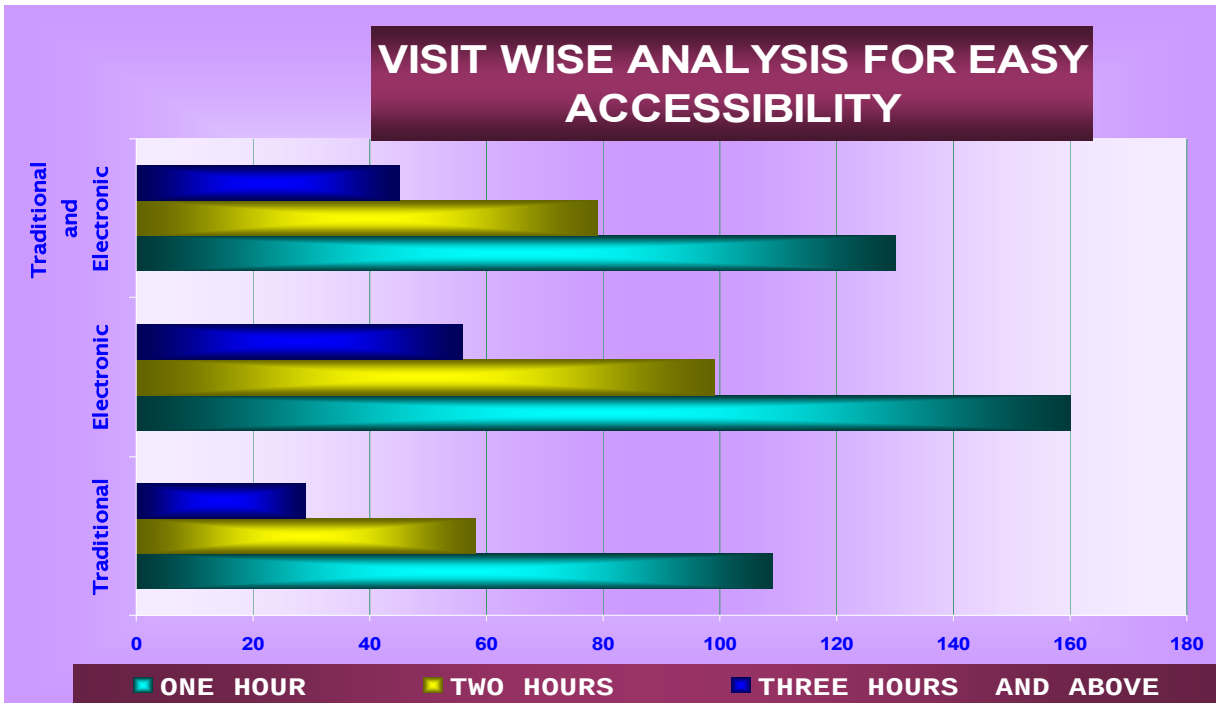
Easy Accessibility.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	109 (14.25%)	160 (20.92%)	130 (16.99%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	58 (7.58%)	99 (12.94%)	79 (10.33%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	29 (3.79%)	56 (7.32%)	45 (5.88%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**196** (25.62%)	**315** (41.18%)	**254** (33.20%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Easy accessibility, out of 100% respondents, 25.62% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 41.18 % of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 33.20 % of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.30



4.21.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR ABILITY TO COLLECT MAXIMUM INFORMATION IN SHORT TIME.

Table 4.117

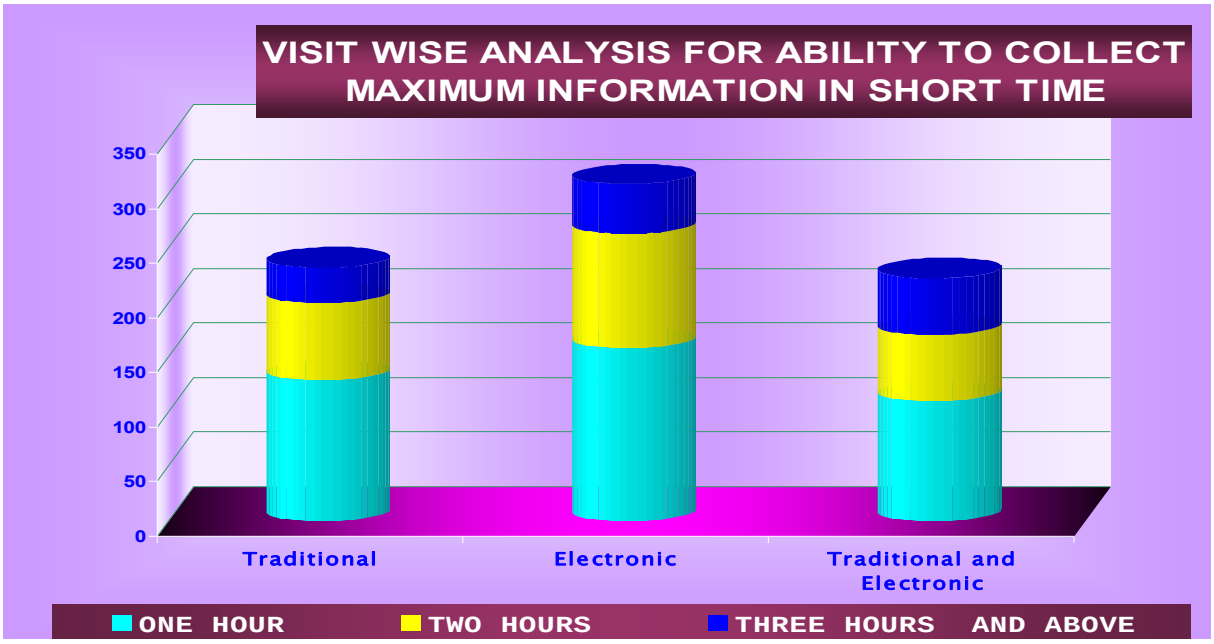
Ability to collect maximum information in short time.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	130 (16.99%)	159 (20.78%)	110 (14.38%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	70 (9.15%)	105 (13.73%)	61 (7.97%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	33 (4.31%)	45 (5.88%)	52 (6.80%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**233** (30.46%)	**309** (40.39%)	**223** (29.15%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Ability to collect maximum information in short time, out of 100% respondents, 30.46% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 40.39% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 29.15% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.31



4.21.4 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR EASY TO SPEND MAXIMUM TIME.

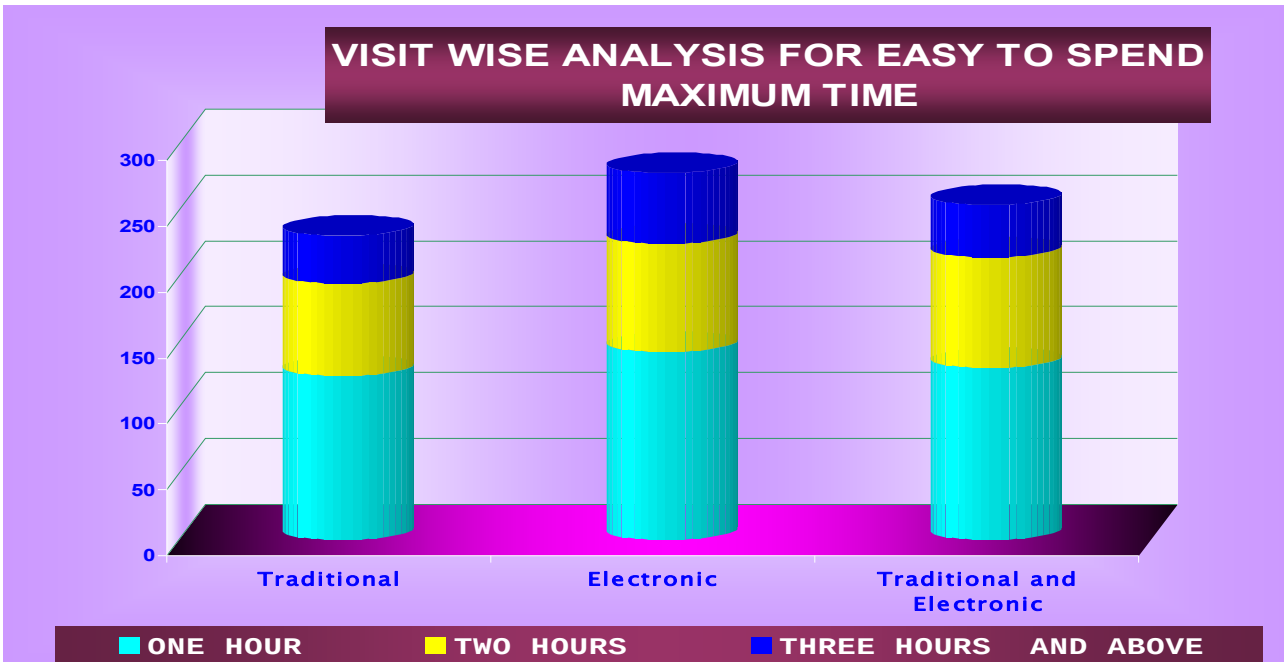
Table 4.118
Easy to spend maximum time .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	125 (16.34%)	143 (18.69%)	131 (17.12%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	70 (9.15%)	82 (10.72%)	84 (10.98%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	36 (4.71%)	54 (7.06%)	40 (5.23%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**231** (30.20%)	**279** (36.47%)	**255** (33.33%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Easy to spend maximum time, out of 100% respondents, 30.20% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 36.47% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 33.33% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.32



4.21.5 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR ACCESSIBILITY IN SHORT TIME TO LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

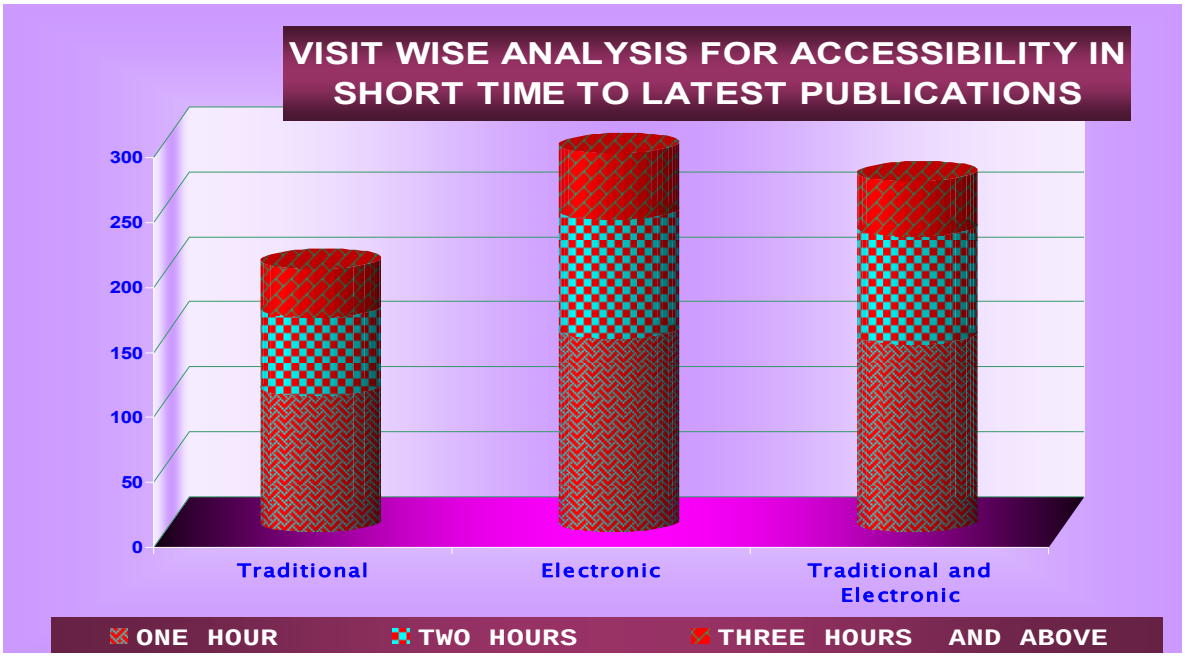
Table 4.119
Accessibility in short time to latest publications.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	105 (13.73%)	149 (19.48%)	145 (18.95%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	61 (7.97%)	92 (12.03%)	83 (10.85%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	37 (4.84%)	51 (6.67%)	42 (5.49%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**203** (26.54%)	**292** (38.17%)	**270** (35.29%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Accessibility in short time to latest publications out of 100% respondents, 26.54% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 38.17% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 35.29 % of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.33



4.21.6 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR FREQUENCY OF ACCESSING OF PARTICULAR AUTHOR/ARTICLE.

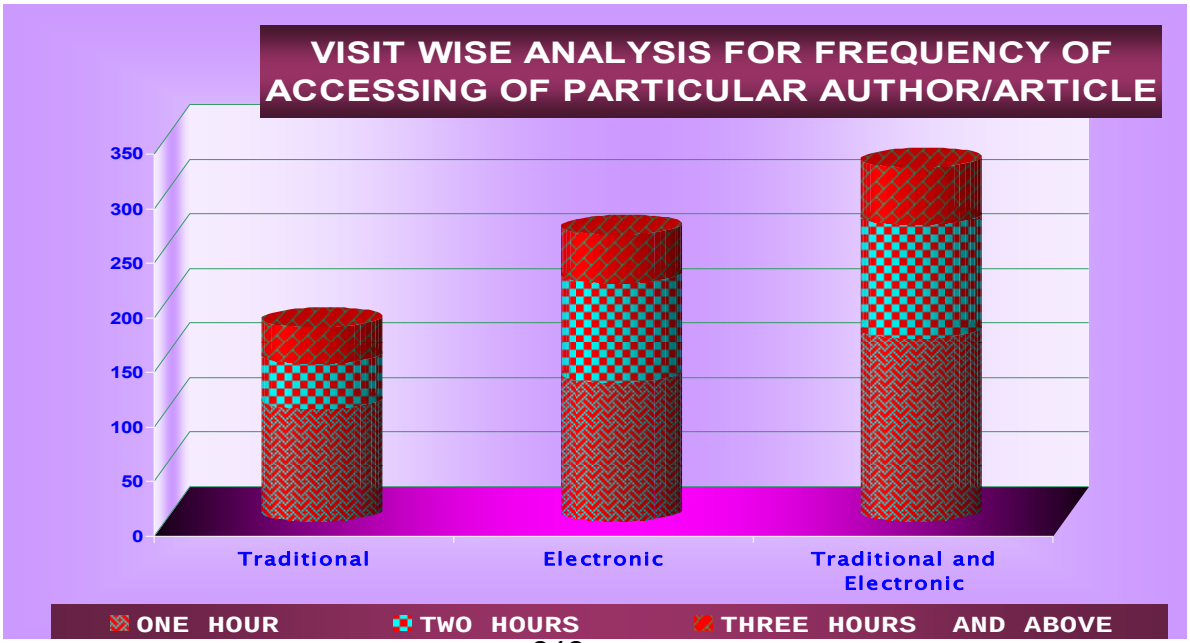
Table 4.120
Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	103 (13.43%)	128 (16.73%)	168 (21.96%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	42 (5.49%)	90 (11.76%)	104 (13.59%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	33 (4.31%)	45 (5.88%)	52 (6.80%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**178** (23.27%)	**263** (34.38%)	**324** (42.35%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Frequency of accessing of particular Author/Article, out of 100% respondents, 23.27% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 34.38% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 42.35% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.34



4.21.7 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR QUICK ACCESSIBILITY OF PARTICULAR AUTHOR/ARTICLE.

Table 4.121

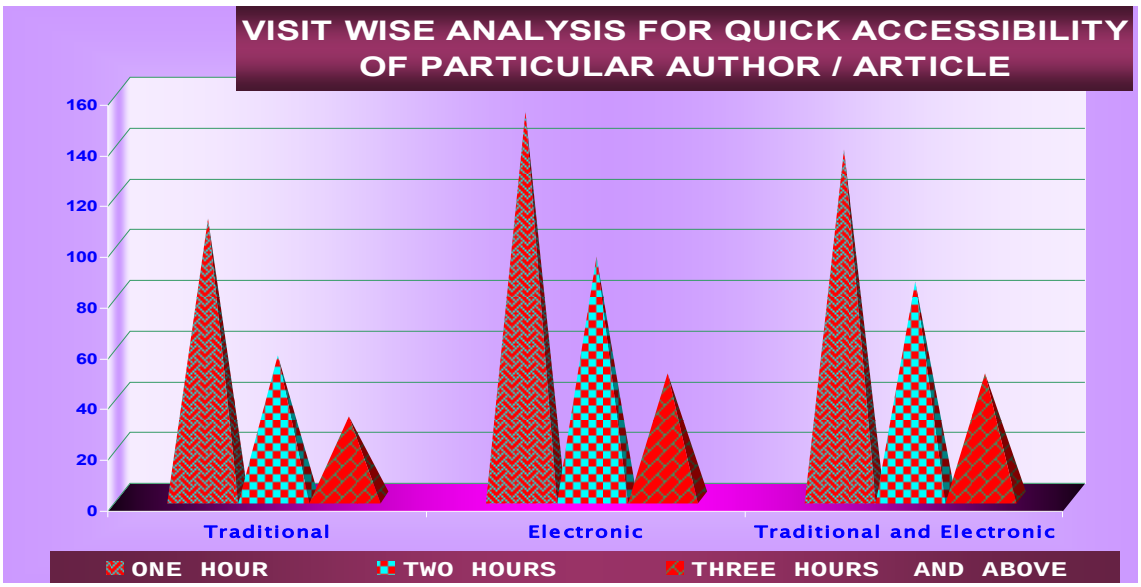
Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	110 (14.38%)	152 (19.87%)	137 (17.91%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	56 (7.32%)	95 (12.42%)	85 (11.11%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	32 (4.18%)	49 (6.41%)	49 (6.41%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**198** (25.88%)	**296** (38.69%)	**271** (35.42%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Quick Accessibility of particular Author/Article out of 100% respondents, 25.88% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 38.69% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 35.42% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.35



4.22 FEASIBILITY

To analyse the feasibility with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) requirement of Technical knowledge,

(2) economically expensive,

(3) Useful for higher education alone,

(4) easy to preserve for long time, and

(5) More authenticated were analysed.

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for requirement of Technical knowledge with respect to their frequency of visit.

The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional (T), electronic (E) and both (TE).

4.22.1 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR THE REQUIREMENT OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE.

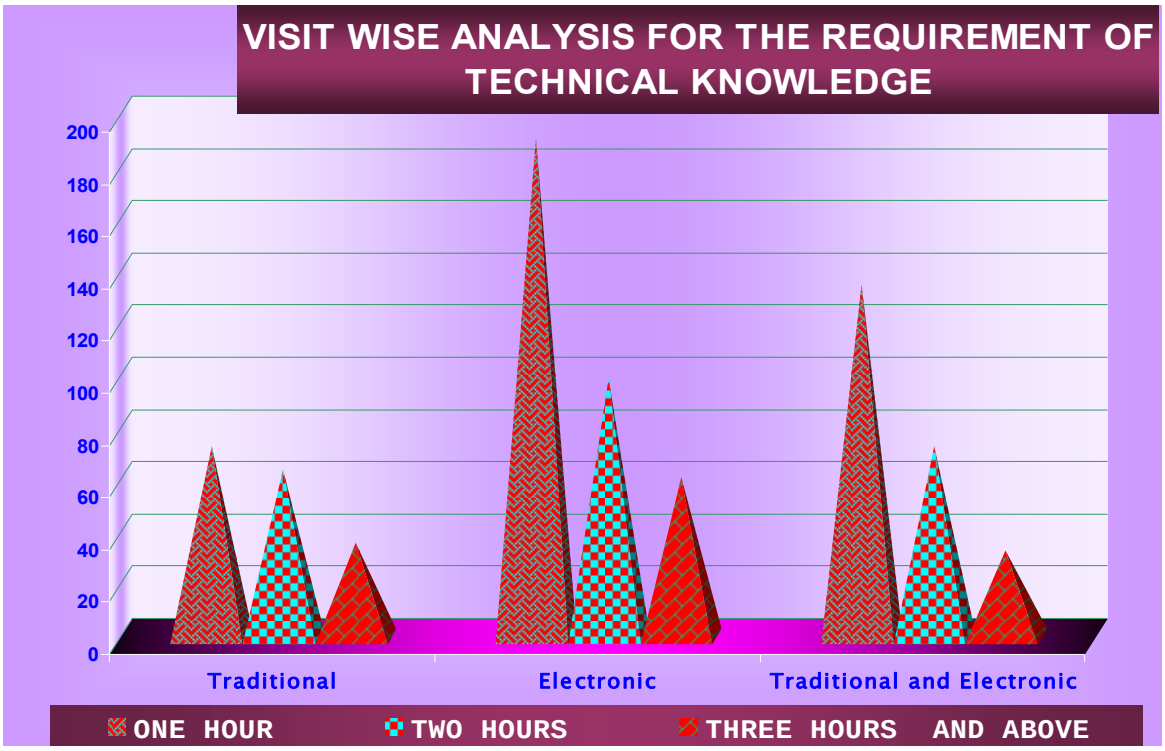
Table 4.122
Requirement of Technical knowledge .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	73 (9.54%)	191 (24.97%)	135 (17.65%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	64 (8.37%)	99 (12.94%)	73 (9.54%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	36 (4.71%)	61 (7.97%)	33 (4.31%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**173** (22.61%)	**351** (45.88%)	**241** (31.50%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In requirement of Technical knowledge out of 100% respondents, 22.61% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 45.88% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 31.50% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.36



4.22.2 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR ECONOMICALLY EXPENSIVE

Table 4.123

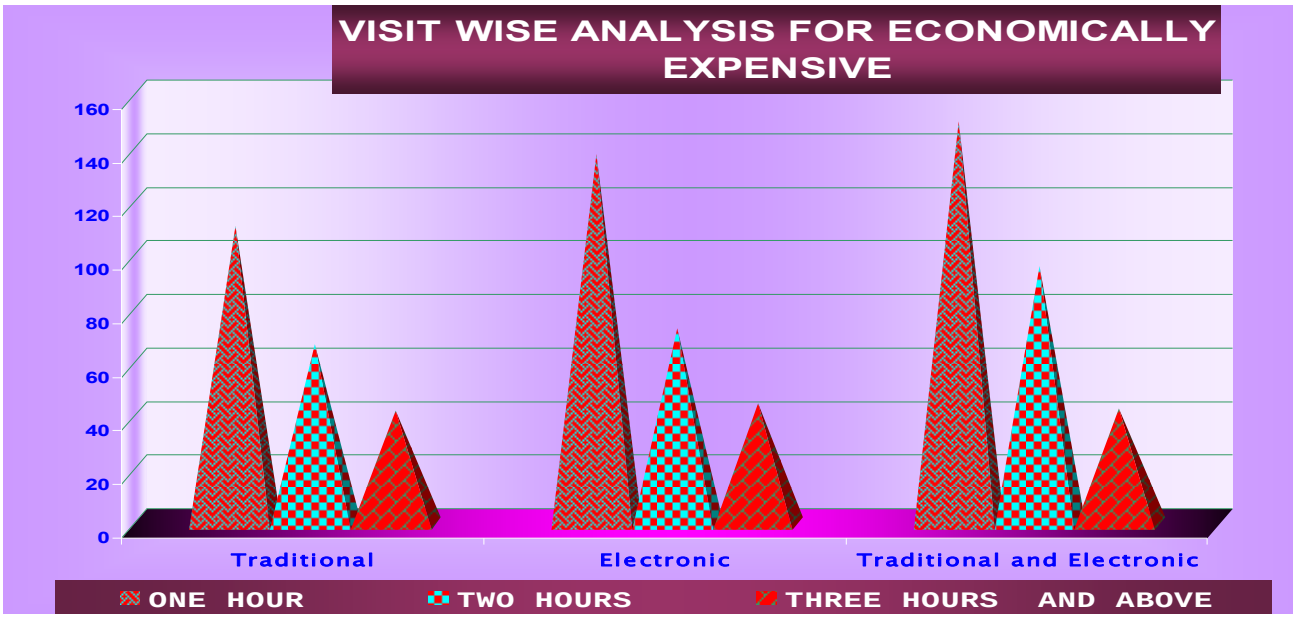
Economically expensive.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	111 (14.51%)	138 (18.04%)	150 (19.61%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	67 (8.76%)	73 (9.54%)	96 (12.55%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	42 (5.49%)	45 (5.88%)	43 (5.62%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**220** (28.76%)	**256** (33.46%)	**289** (37.78%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In economically expensive out of 100% respondents, 28.76% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 33.46% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 37.78% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.37



4.22.1.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR USEFUL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ALONE

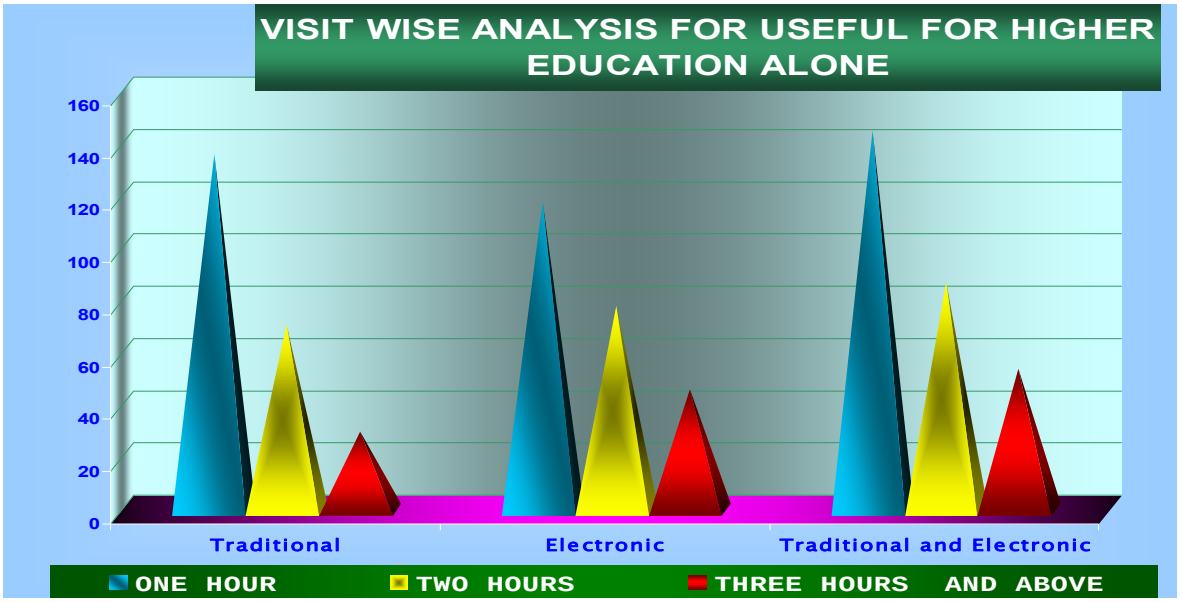
Table 4.124
Useful for higher education alone .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	136 (17.78%)	118 (15.42%)	145 (18.95%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	71 (9.28%)	78 (10.20%)	87 (11.37%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	30 (3.92%)	46 (6.01%)	54 (7.06%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**237** (30.98%)	**242** (31.63%)	**286** (37.39%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Useful for higher education alone out of 100% respondents, 30.98% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 31.63% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 37.39% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.38



4.22.4 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR EASY TO PRESERVE FOR LONG TIME

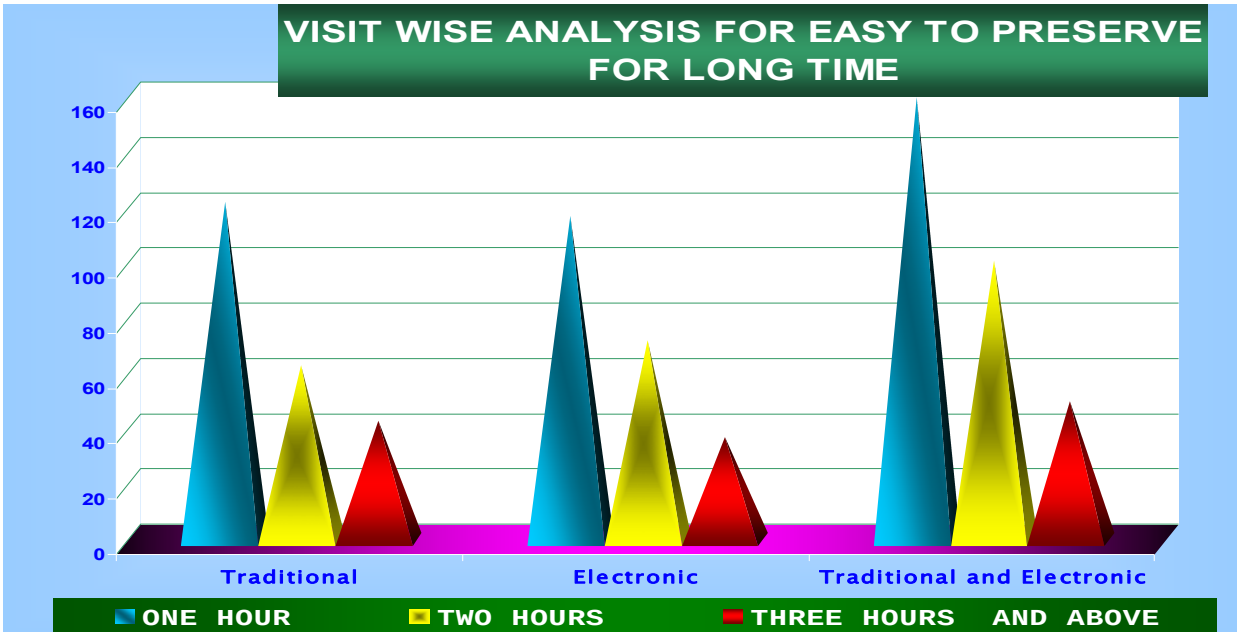
Table 4.125
Easy to preserve for long time .

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	122 (15.95%)	117 (15.29%)	160 (20.92%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	63 (8.24%)	72 (9.41%)	101 (13.20%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	43 (5.62%)	37 (4.84%)	50 (6.54%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**228** (29.80%)	**226** (29.54%)	**311** (40.65%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Easy to preserve for long time out of 100% respondents, 29.80% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 29.54% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 40.65% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.39



4.22.5 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS FOR MORE AUTHENTICATED.

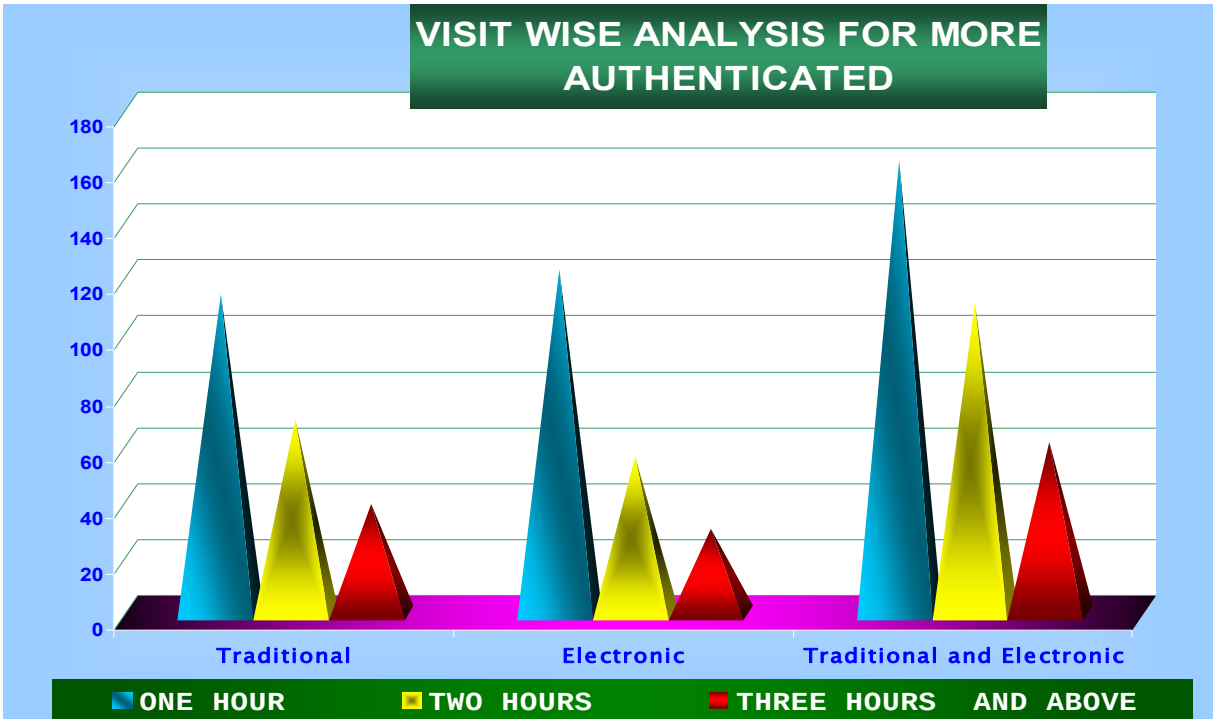
Table 4.126
More authenticated.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	114 (14.90%)	123 (16.08%)	162 (21.18%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	69 (9.02%)	56 (7.32%)	111 (14.51%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	39 (5.10%)	30 (3.92%)	61 (7.97%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**222** (29.02%)	**209** (27.32%)	**334** (43.66%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In More authenticated out of 100% respondents, 29.02% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 27.32% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 43.66% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.40



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

To analyse the preference to give up printed material if you have access to electronic versions with respect to their frequency of visit, it has been broken into smaller ones as

(1) Printed journals,

(2) Printed books, and

(3) Printed references were analysed

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for Printed journals with respect to their frequency of visit. The resources have been classified in to three categories namely traditional (T), electronic (E) and both (TE).

4.23.1 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN PREFERENCE OF E-RESOURCE TO GIVE UP IN RELATION TO PRINTEDJOURNALS.

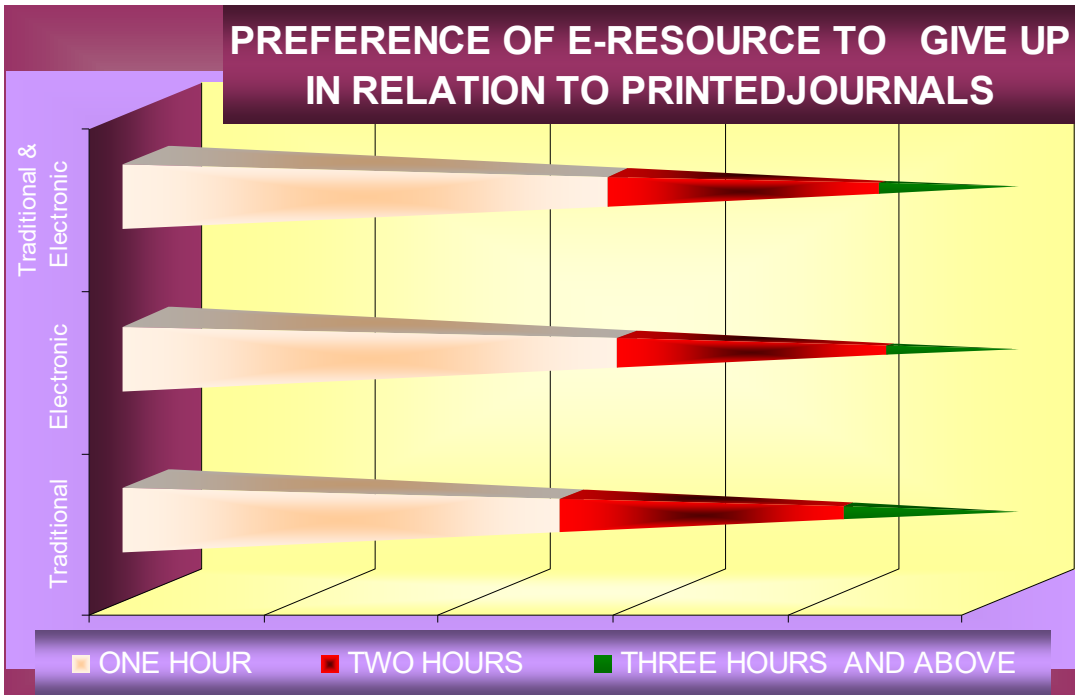
Table 4.127
Printed journals

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	151 (19.74%)	75 (9.80%)	173 (22.61%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	98 (12.81%)	41 (5.36%)	97 (12.68%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	60 (7.84%)	20 (2.61%)	50 (6.54%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**309** (40.39%)	**136** (17.78%)	**320** (41.83%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Printed journals out of 100% respondents, 40.39% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 17.78% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 41.83% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.41



4.23.2 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN PREFERENCE OF E-RESOURCE TO GIVE UP IN RELATION TO PRINTED BOOKS .

Table 4.128

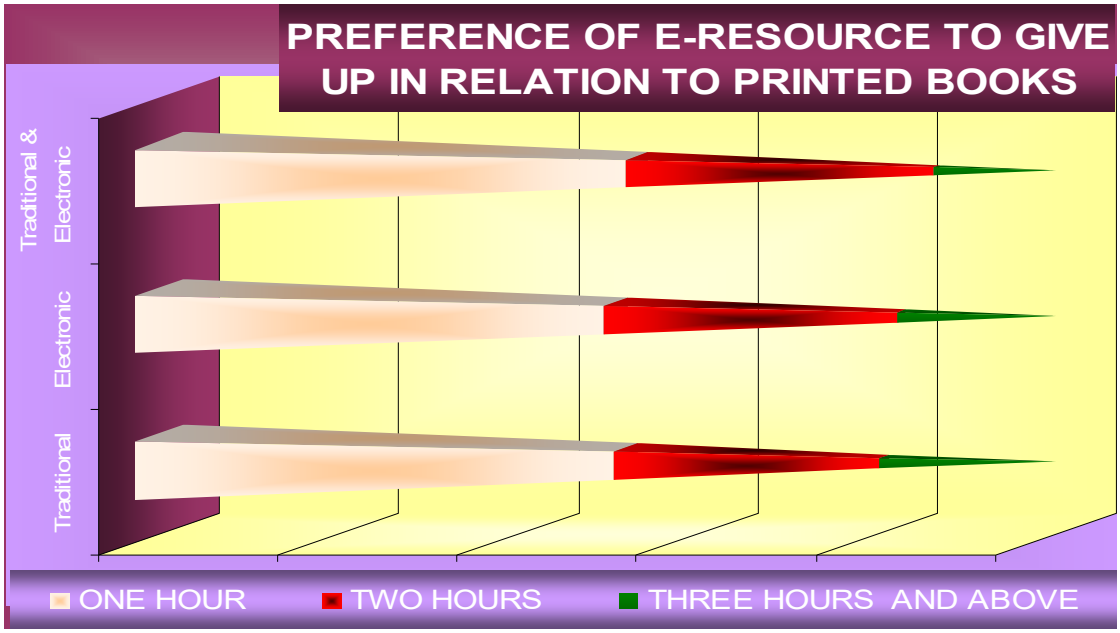
Printed books.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	193 (25.23%)	82 (10.72%)	124 (16.21%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	107 (13.99%)	51 (6.67%)	78 (10.20%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	71 (9.28%)	28 (3.66%)	31 (4.05%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**371** (48.50%)	**161** (21.05%)	**233** (30.46%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Printed books, out of 100% respondents, 48.50% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 21.05% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 30.46% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.42



4.23.3 VISIT WISE ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN PREFERENCE OF E-RESOURCE TO GIVEUP IN RELATION TO PRINTED REFERENCES

Table 4.129

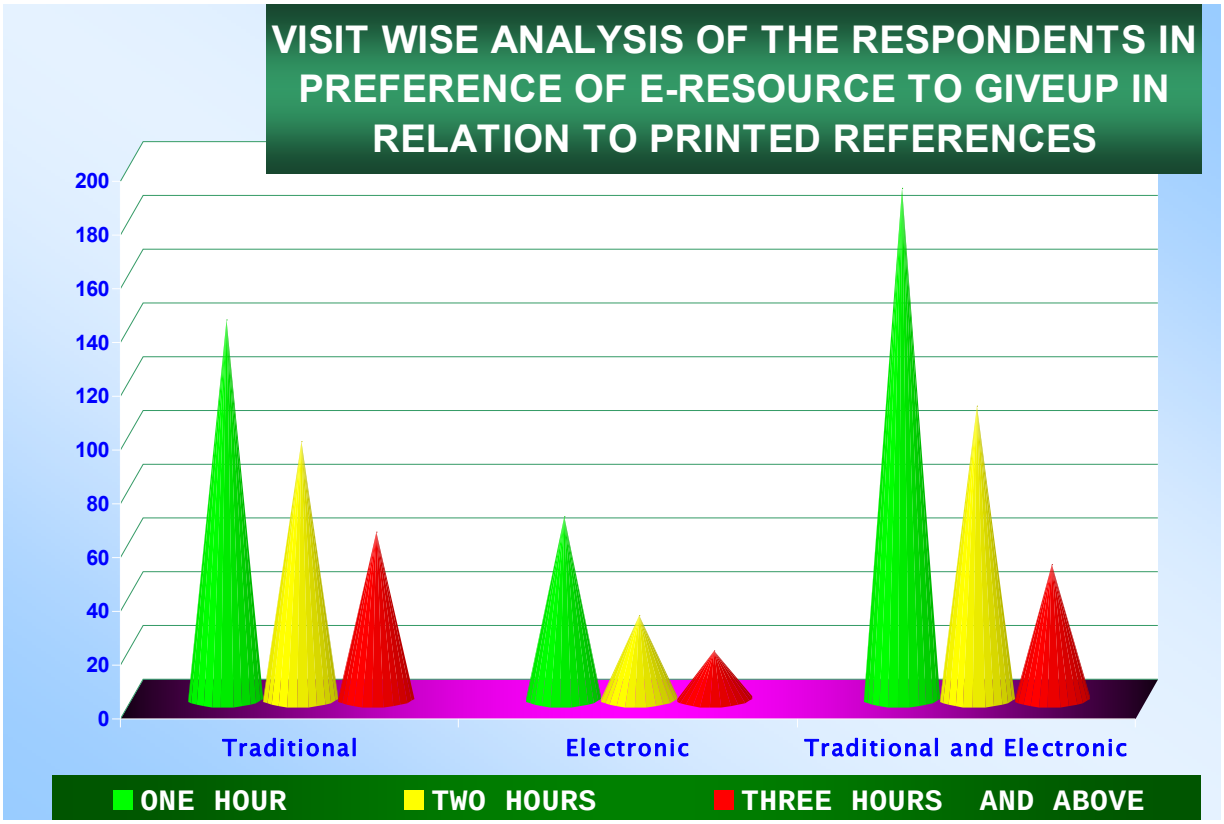
Printed references.

VISIT/ RESOURCES	RESPONDENTS			TOTAL
	T	E	TE	
ONE HOUR	141 (18.43%)	68 (8.89%)	190 (24.84%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	96 (12.55%)	31 (4.05%)	109 (14.25%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	62 (8.10%)	18 (2.35%)	50 (6.54%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**299** (39.08%)	**117** (15.29%)	**349** (45.62%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

In Printed books, out of 100% respondents, 39.08% of the respondents are using traditional based resources, 15.29% of users are electronic resource users and the remaining 45.62% of the respondents are using both traditional and electronic resource users.

CHART4.43



4.24 EXTENT OF USE FOR GENDER

There is significant difference in the extent of use of the traditional and e-resources with respect to their gender.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. For this the gender has been classified as male and female.

The Extent of use of resources have been classified in to five categories namely

(A) I use electronic resources exclusively, or almost exclusively,

(B) I mainly use electronic resources,

(C) I use electronic resources and printed Materials Equally,

(D) I use printed materials exclusively, or almost exclusively, and

(E) I mainly use printed materials. The details of the test have been presented in the Table 4.130.

Table 4.130
Extent of use for Gender

RESOURCES / GENDER	A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
M	93 (12.16%)	45 (5.88%)	100 (13.07%)	70 (9.15%)	38 (4.97%)	**346** (45.23%)
F	69 (9.02%)	48 (6.27%)	142 (18.56%)	99 (12.94%)	61 (7.97%)	**419** (54.77%)
TOTAL	**162** (21.18%)	**93** (12.16%)	**242** (31.63%)	**169** (22.09%)	**99** (12.94%)	**765 (100)**

Source: Primary data

The above table pointed that out of 765 respondents, 162(21.18%) of respondents are belongs to (A) I use electronic resources exclusively, or almost exclusively, 93(12.16%) of respondents are belongs to (B) I mainly use electronic resources, 242(31.63%) of respondents are belongs to (C) I use electronic resources and printed Materials Equally, 169(22.09%) of respondents are belongs to (D) I use printed materials exclusively, or almost exclusively, and 99(12.94%) of respondents are belongs to (E) I mainly use printed materials.

4.25. EXTENT OF USE FOR SUBJECT

There is significant difference in the extent of use of the traditional and e-resources with respect to their subject.

To verify the hypothesis, Chi-square test has been used. For this the Subject has been classified as arts and Science. The Extent of use of resources have been classified in to five categories namely

(A) I use electronic resources exclusively, or almost exclusively,

(B) I mainly use electronic resources,

(C) I use electronic resources and printed Materials Equally,

(D) I use printed materials exclusively, or almost exclusively, and

(E) I mainly use printed materials. The details of the test have been presented in the Table 4.131.

Table 4.131

Extent of use for Subject.

.SUBJECT/ RESOURCES	A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
A	71 (9.28%)	21 (2.75%)	116 (15.16%)	66 (8.63%)	47 (6.14%)	**321** (41.96%)
S	91 (11.90%)	72 (9.41%)	126 (16.47%)	103 (13.46%)	52 (6.80%)	**444** (58.04%)
TOTAL	**162** (21.18%)	**93** (12.16%)	**242** (31.63%)	**169** (22.09%)	**99** (12.94%)	**765** (100)

Source: Primary data

The above table is inferred that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the theoretical value at both 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This indicates that there is significant difference in the extent of use of the traditional and e-resources with respect to their subject. That is, the research hypothesis has been accepted.

4.26. EXTENT OF USE FOR VISIT

Analysis has been done for the traditional and e-resources for the extent of use respect to their frequency of visit.

For this the frequency of visit has been classified as

a) One Hour

B) Two hours

c) Three and More than three Hours.

The Extent of use of resources have been classified in to five categories namely

(A) I use electronic resources exclusively, or almost exclusively,

(B) I mainly use electronic resources,

(C) I use electronic resources and printed Materials Equally,

(D) I use printed materials exclusively, or almost exclusively, and

(E) I mainly use printed materials. The details of the test have been presented in the Table 4.132.

Table 4.132

Extent of use for Visit.

RESOURCES /VISIT	A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
ONE HOUR	78 (10.20%)	52 (6.80%)	122 (15.95%)	100 (13.07%)	47 (6.14%)	**399** (52.16%)
TWO HOURS	51 (6.67%)	27 (3.53%)	86 (11.24%)	46 (6.01%)	26 (3.40%)	**236** (30.85%)
THREE HOURS AND ABOVE	33 (4.31%)	14 (1.83%)	34 (4.44%)	23 (3.01%)	26 (3.40%)	**130** (16.99%)
TOTAL	**162** (21.18%)	**93** (12.16%)	**242** (31.63%)	**169** (22.09%)	**99** (12.94%)	**765** (100%)

Source: Primary data

(A) I use electronic resources exclusively, or almost exclusively

In the extent of use 21.18% of the respondents are using electronic resources exclusively, or almost exclusively (A). Out of 21.18% of the respondents, 10.20% of the respondents are using One Hour, 6.67% of the respondents are using two hours and the remaining 4.31% of the respondents are using more than three hours.

(B) I mainly use electronic resources

In the extent of use 12.16% of the respondents are mainly using electronic resources (B). Out of 12.16% of the respondents, 6.80% of the respondents are using One Hour, 3.53% of the respondents are using two hours and the remaining 1.83% of the respondents are using more than three hours.

(C) I use electronic resources and printed Materials Equally

In the extent of use 31.63% of the respondents are using electronic resources and printed Materials Equally (C). Out of 31.63% of the respondents, 15.95% of the respondents are using One Hour, 11.24% of the respondents are using two hours and the remaining 4.44% of the respondents are using more than three hours.

(D) I use printed materials exclusively, or almost exclusively

In the extent of use 22.09% of the respondents are using printed materials exclusively, or almost exclusively (D). Out of 22.09% of the respondents, 13.07% of the respondents are using One Hour, 6.01% of the respondents are using two hours and the remaining 3.01% of the respondents are using more than three hours.

(E) I mainly use printed materials

In the extent of use 12.94% of the respondents are mainly using printed materials (E). Out of 12.94% of the respondents, 6.14% of the respondents are using One Hour, 3.40% of the respondents are using two hours and the remaining 3.40% of the respondents are using more than three hours.

In the extent of use out of 100% respondents, 21.18% of the respondents are belongs to (A) I use electronic resources exclusively, or almost exclusively, 12.16% of the respondents are belongs to(B) I mainly use electronic resources, 22.09% of the respondents are belongs to (C) I use electronic resources and printed Materials Equally, 22.09% of the respondents are belongs to (D) I use printed materials exclusively, or almost exclusively, and 12.94% of the respondents are belongs to (E) I mainly use printed materials.