CHAPTER – IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data, after collection, has to be processed and anlaysed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan. This is essential for a scientific study and for ensuring that we have all relevant data for making contemplated comparisons and analysis. Processing implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data so that they are amenable to analysis. The term analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist among data-groups.

Thus, “in the process of analysis, relationships or differences supporting or conflicting with original or new hypotheses should be subjected to statistical tests of significance to determine with what validity data can be said to indicate any conclusions”.

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of the collected data. The analysis of data requires a number of closely related operations, such as establishment of categories, application of these categories raw data through coding, tabulation and the drawing inferences. Interpretation is the process of explaining the findings on the basis of some theory

4.1 GENDER WISE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.1

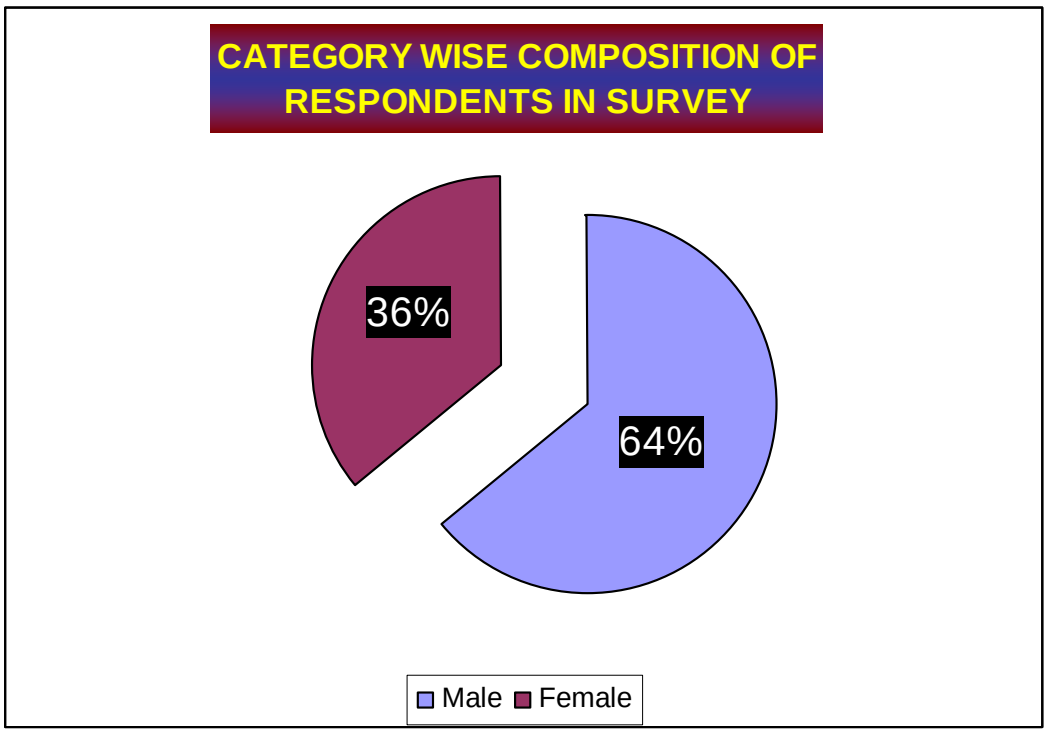
Gender Wise Respondents

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	138	63.9
Female	78	36.1
Total	216	100.0

Source: Primary data

From the above table it is evident that 63.9 percentages of the respondents are Male and 36.1 percentages of the respondents are Female.

CHART 4.1



4.2 AGE WISE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.2

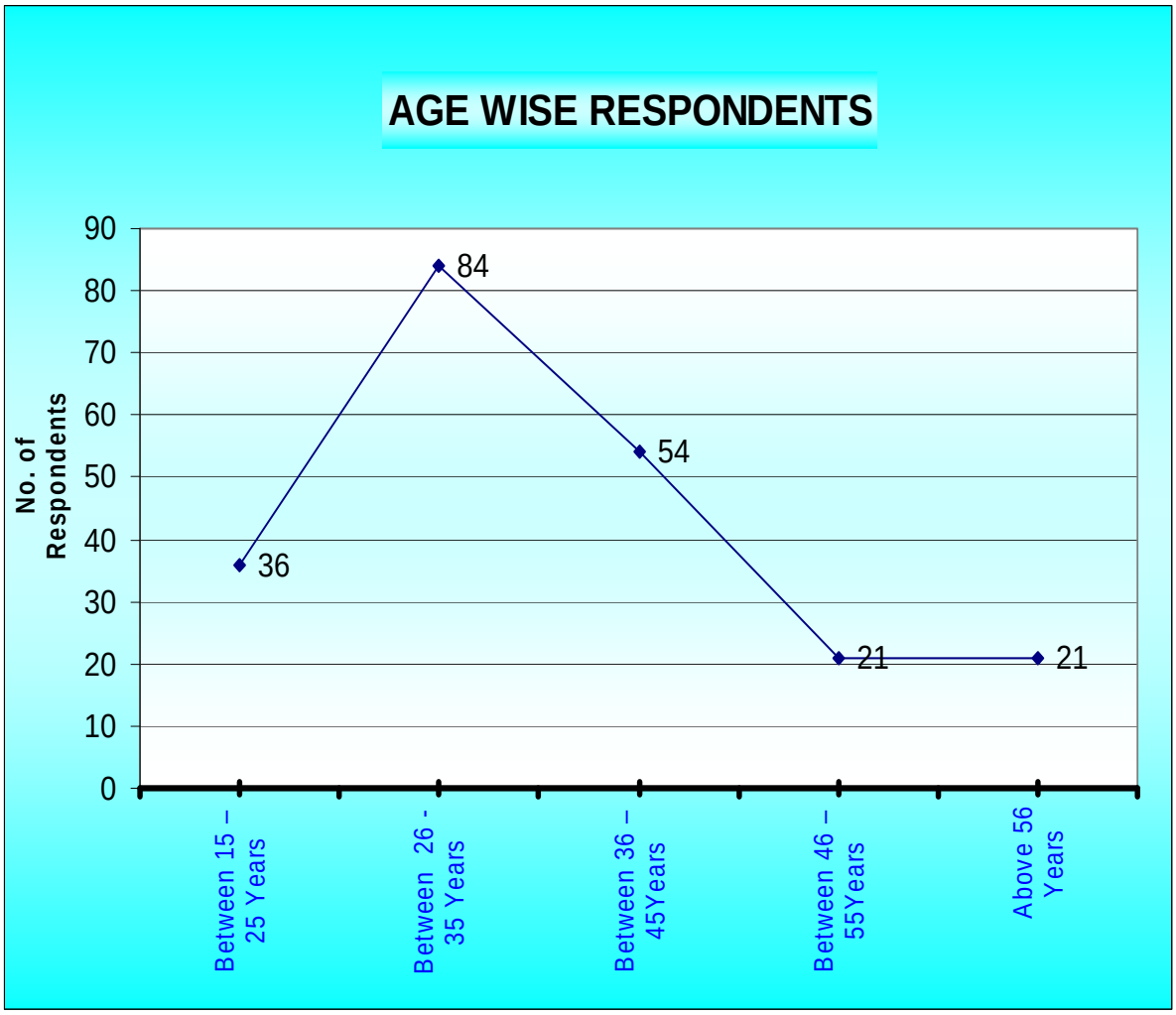
Age wise Respondents

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Between 15 – 25 Years	36	16.7
Between 26 - 35 Years	84	38.9
Between 36 – 45Years	54	25.0
Between 46 – 55Years	21	9.7
Above 56 Years	21	9.7
Total	216	100.0

Source: Primary data

The study clearly points out that majority of the respondents belong to the age group between 26 and 35 Years and their score is 84 (38.9 %), 54 (25.0%) respondents come under the age group between 36 and 45 Years, 36 (16.7%) respondents come under the age group between 15 and 25 years, 21(9.7%) respondents belong to the age group between 46 and 55 years and the remaining 21(9.7%) respondents belong to the age group of above 56 years.

CHART 4.2


AGE WISE RESPONDENTS
No. of Respondents
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
36
84
54
21
21
Between 15 – 25 Years
Between 26 - 35 Years
Between 36 – 45Years
Between 46 – 55Years
Above 56 Years

4.3 QUALIFICATION WISE RESPONDENTS

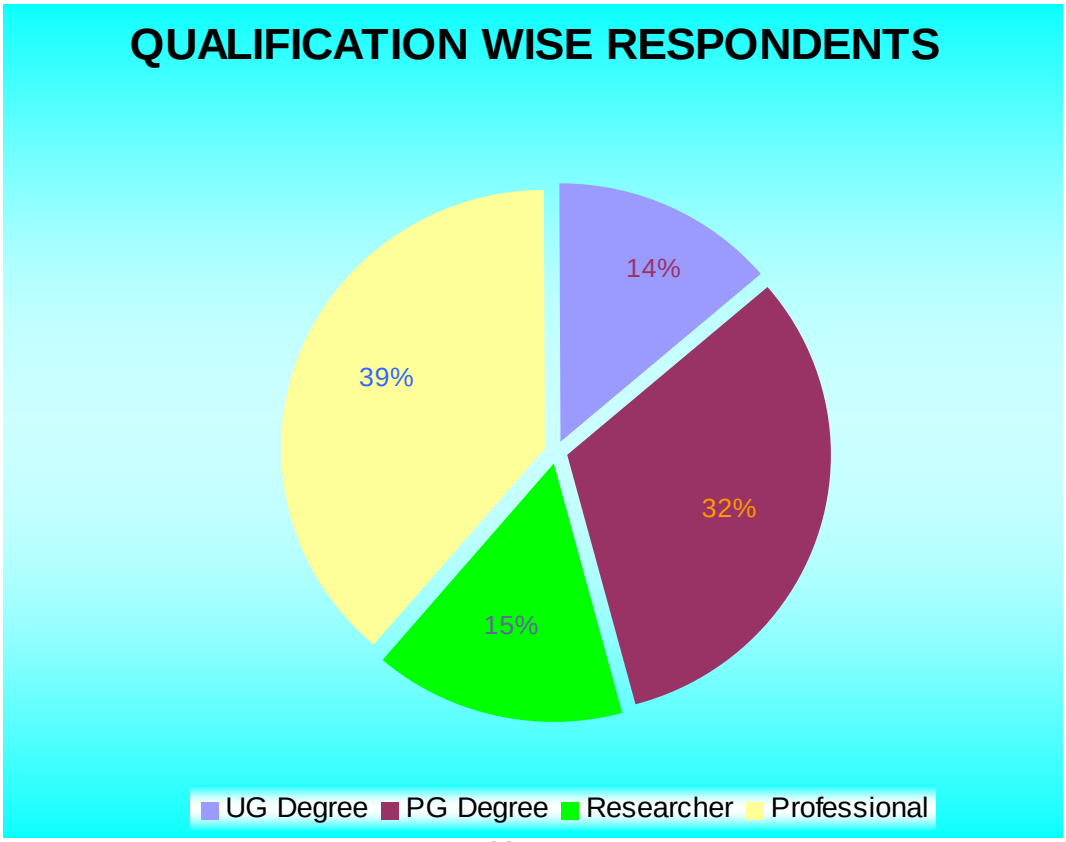
Table 4.3

Qualification wise Respondents

Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
UG Degree	30	13.9
PG Degree	69	31.9
Researcher	33	15.3
Professional	84	38.9
Total	216	100.0

Source: Primary data

CHART 4.3



It can be observed from the above table 4.3 that, Out of 216 total respondents,84 (38.9%) respondents are Professional degree holders, 69(31.9%) respondents are post graduates, 33(15.3%) respondents are Researcher and the remaining 30 (13.9%) respondents are under graduates.

It is concluded from the above table that Professional and Post graduate students are utilizing the e-resources facility.

4.4 OCCUPATION WISE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.4

Occupation wise Respondents

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
U.G Student	24	11.1
P.G Student	69	31.9
Researcher	21	9.7
Faculty	84	38.9
Others	18	8.3
Total	216	100.0

Source: Primary data

CHART 4.4

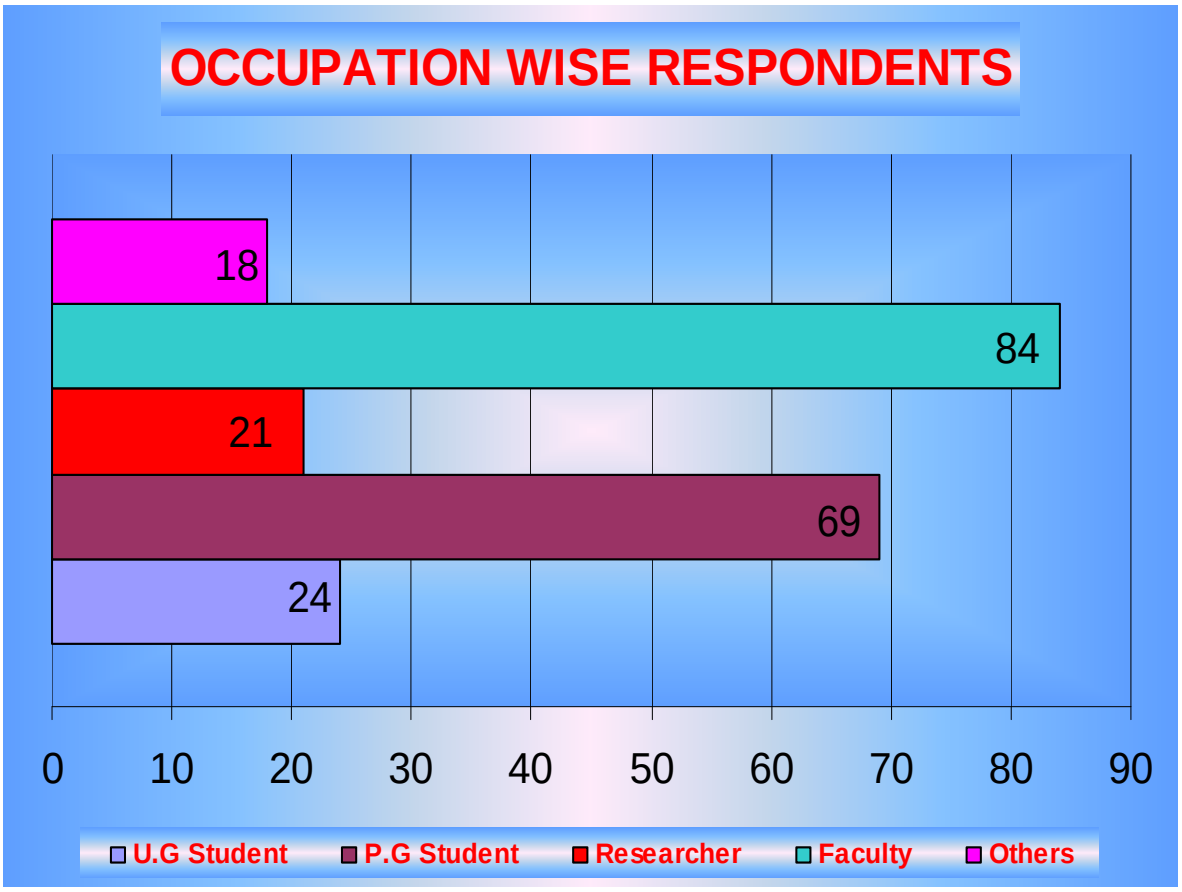


Table 4.4 displays the Career-wise distribution of the respondents. It is found that 84 (38.9 %) of the respondents are found to be employed as the Teaching Faculty, 69(31.9%) of the respondents are Post Graduate Students, 24 (11.7%) of the respondents are Under Graduate Students and 21 (9.7%) of the respondents are Researcher (M.Phil / Ph.D Scholar) and the remaining 18 (8.3%) respondents are found to be Non-Teaching Staff.

4.5 FAMILY INCOME WISE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.5

Family Income wise Respondents

Family Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Up to ` 5000	0	0
` 5001 - ` 10000	57	26.4
` 10001 - ` 15000	75	34.7
Above ` 15000	84	38.9
Total	216	100.0

Source: Primary data

CHART 4.5

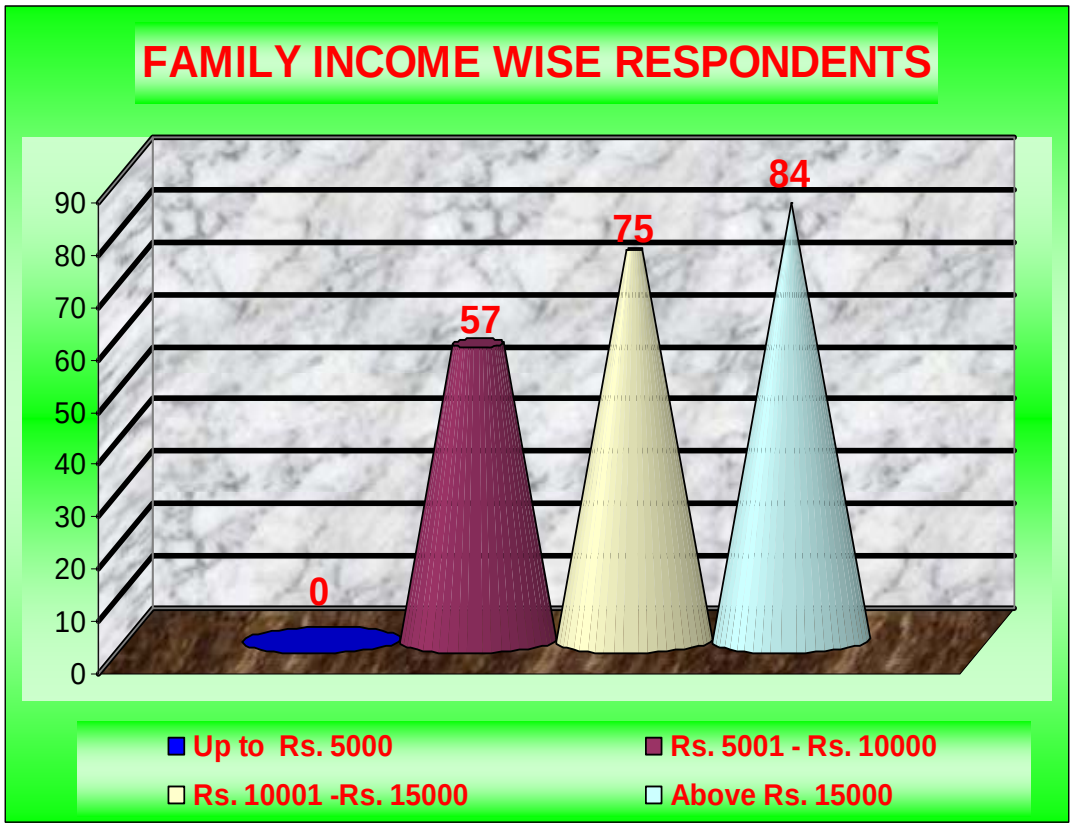


Table 4.5 reveals the different categories of salary received by the respondents covered under the study. It is found that 84 (38.9%) of the respondents receive above ₹15000 per month while 75(34.7%) of the respondents receive between ₹10001- ₹ 15,000 per month. Further it is found that 57(26.4%) of the respondents receive the sum of ₹5001- ₹10000 per month and no respondents receive Up to ₹ 5000 as their salary.

4.6 LIVING PLACE WISE RESPONDENTS

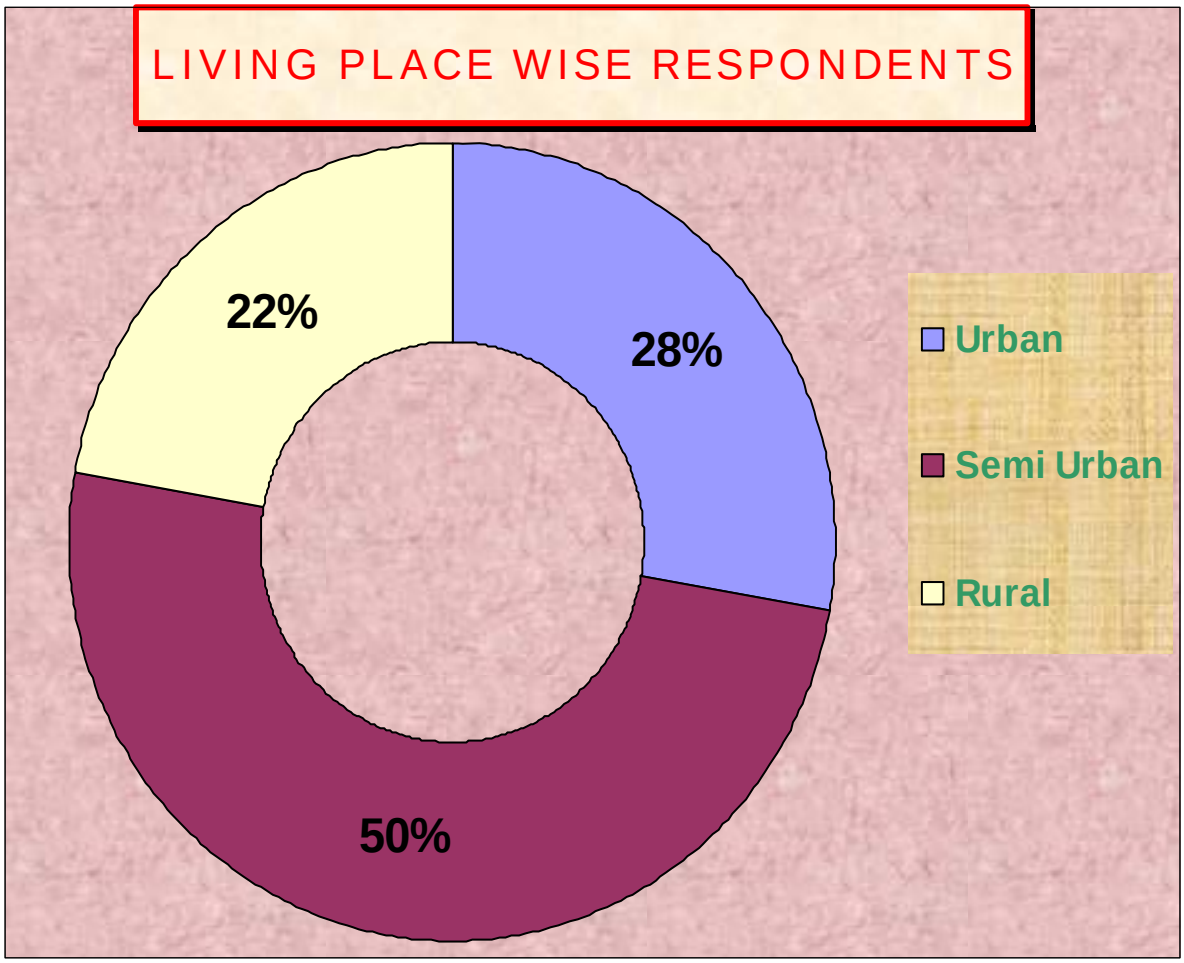
Table 4.6

Living Place wise Respondents

Living Place	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Urban	60	27.8
Semi Urban	108	50.0
Rural	48	22.2
Total	216	100.0

Source: Primary data

CHART 4.6



The table 4.6 shows that 108 (50.0%) of the respondents belong to Semi-urban area, 60 (27.8%) of the respondents belong to urban area and the remaining 48 (22.2%) of the respondents belong to Rural background.

4.7 GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION OF PERIOD OF USAGE

Table 4.7

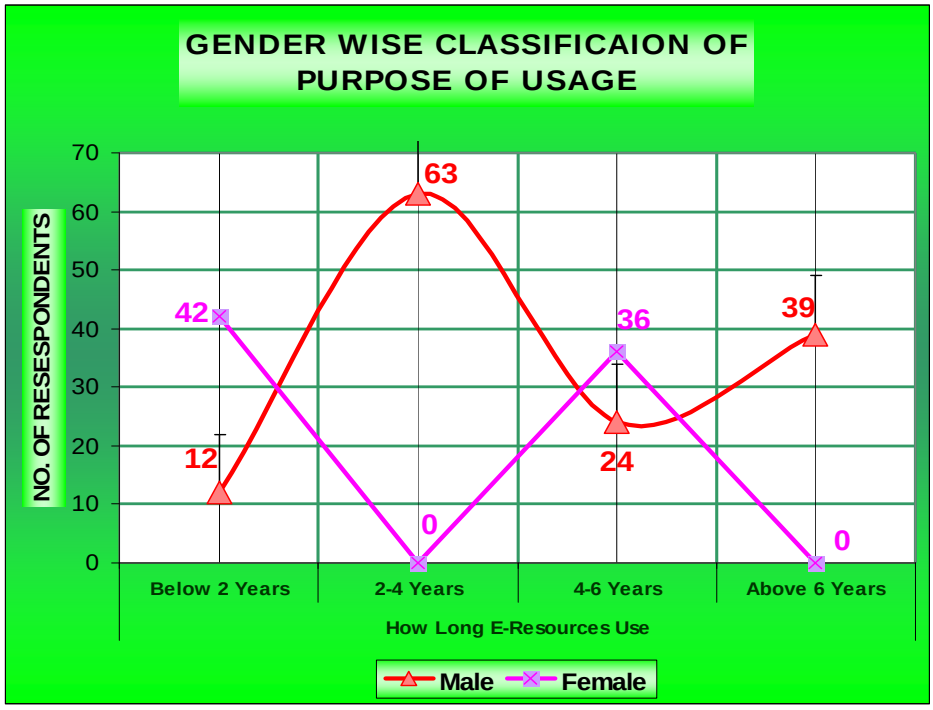
Gender wise Classification of Period of Usage

Gender	How Long E-Resources Use				Total
	Below 2 Years	2-4 Years	4-6 Years	Above 6 Years	
Male	12 (5.6%)	63 (29.2%)	24 (11.1%)	39 (18.1%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	42 (19.4%)	0	36 (16.7%)	0	78 (36.1%)
Total	54 (25.0%)	63 (29.2%)	60 (27.8%)	39 (18.1%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.7 indicates that, Out of 216 respondents, 63 male respondents are using the e-resources for 2 to 4 years. 60 respondents are using the e-resources for 4 to 6 years. Among these 24 respondents are male and the remaining 36 respondents are female.

CHART 4.7



4.8 GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION OF FREQUENCY OF USAGE

Table 4.8

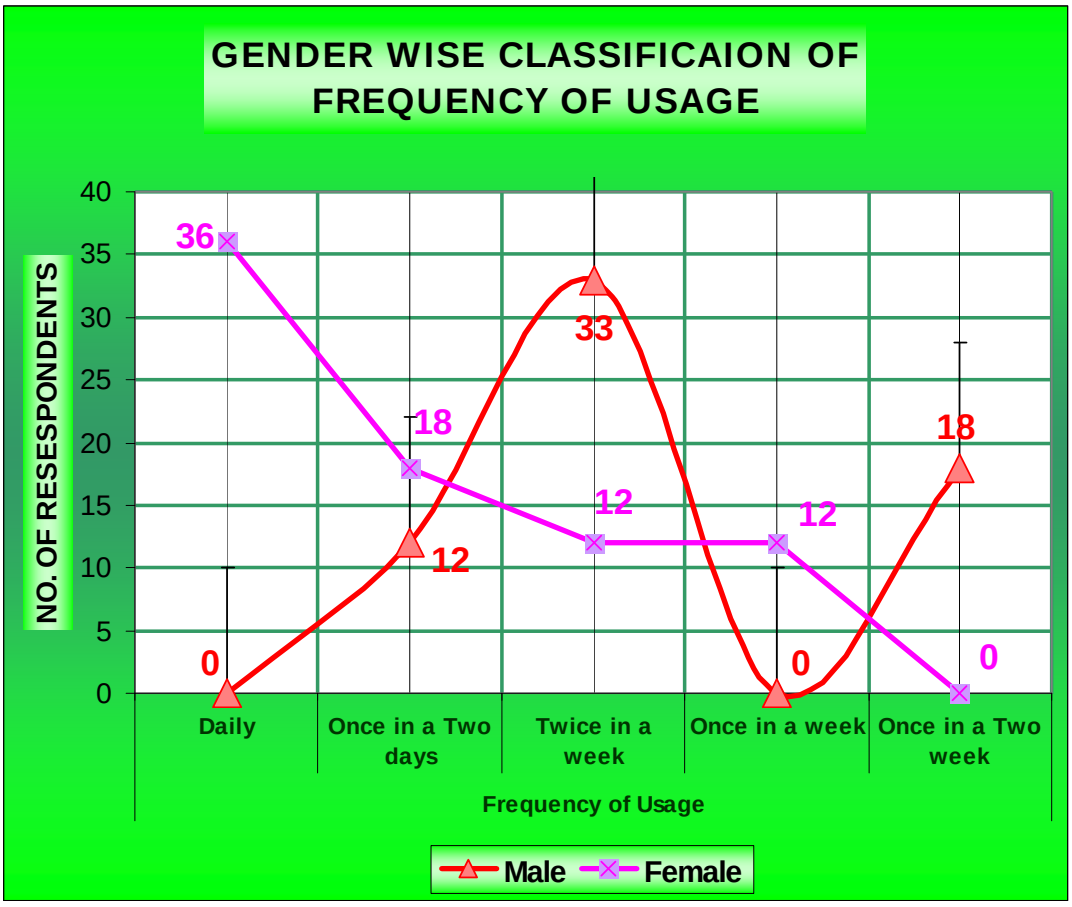
Gender wise Classification of Frequency of Usage

Gender	Frequency of Usage					Total
	Daily	Once in a Two days	Twice in a week	Once in a week	Once in a Two week	
Male	75 (34.7%)	12 (5.6%)	33 (15.3%)	0	18 (8.3%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	36 (16.7%)	18 (8.3%)	12 (5.6%)	12 (5.6%)	0	78 (36.1%)
Total	111 (51.4%)	30 (13.9%)	45 (20.8%)	12 (5.6%)	18 (8.3%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

It is observed from the table 4.8 that, 111 (51.4%) respondents are using the e-resources daily. Out of 111 respondents 75 respondents are male and 36 respondents are female. 45 (20.8%) respondents are using twice in a week, among these, 33 respondents are male and 12 respondents are female.30 (13.9%) of the respondents are using once in two days. Among these, 18 respondents are female and 12 respondents are male. 18(8.3%) of the male respondents are using once in two weeks and the remaining 12(5.6%) of the female respondents are using once in a week.

CHART 4.8


GENDER WISE CLASSIFICAION OF FREQUENCY OF USAGE
NO. OF RESESPONDENTS
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
36
18
12
33
12
12
0
0
18
0
Daily
Once in a Two days
Twice in a week
Once in a week
Once in a Two week
Frequency of Usage
Male
Female

4.9 GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION OF TIME TO ACCESS

Table 4.9

Gender wise Classification of Time to Access

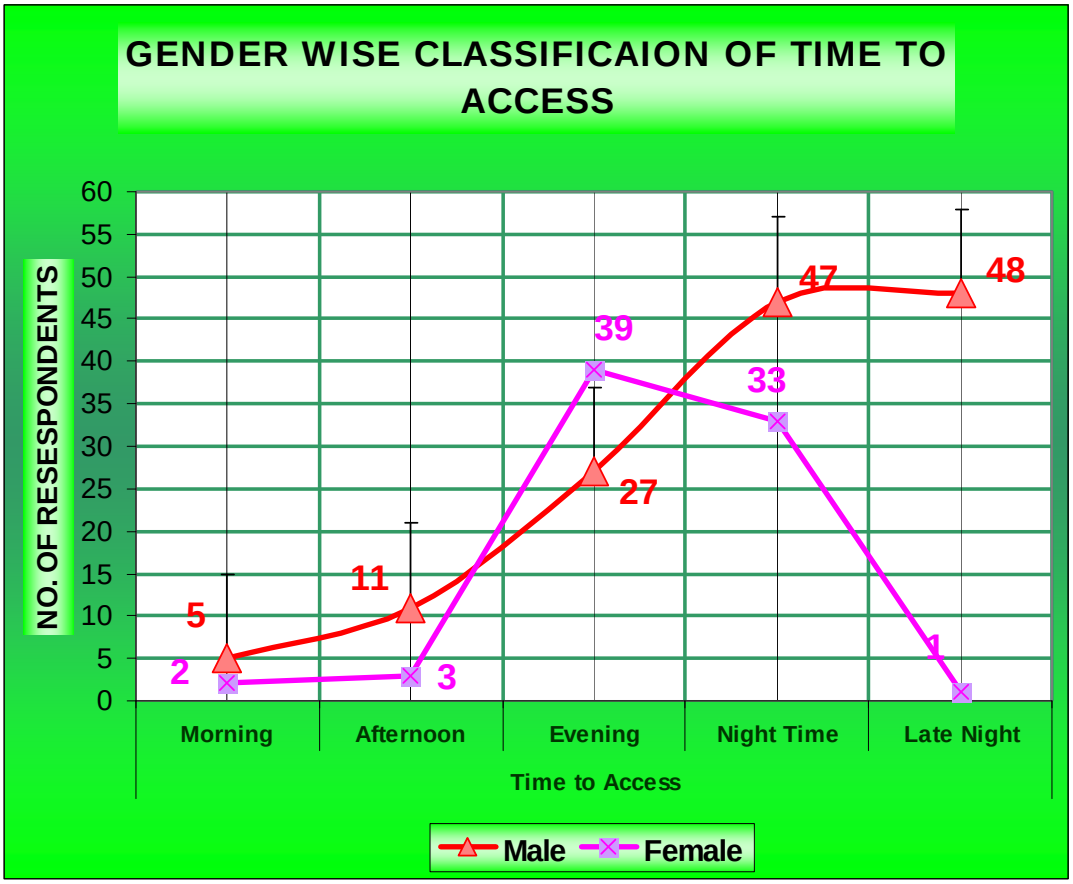
Gender	Time to Access					Total
	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Night Time	Late Night	
Male	5 (2.31%)	11 (5.09%)	27 (12.50%)	47 (21.76%)	48 (22.22%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	2 (0.93%)	3 (1.39%)	39 (18.06%)	33 (15.28%)	1 (0.46%)	78 (36.1%)
Total	7 (3.24%)	14 (6.48%)	66 (30.56%)	80 (37.04%)	49 (22.69%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

It is inferred from the above table 4.9 that, out of 216 respondents, 80 (37.04%) of the respondents are accessing at night only, among these 21.76 percent of the respondents are male and 15.28 percent of the respondents are female. 66 (30.56%) of the respondents are accessing only in the evening. Among these 18.06 percent of the respondents are female and 12.50 percent of the respondents are male. 49 (22.69 %) of the respondents are accessing at late night. Among these 22.22 percent of the respondents are male and 0.46 percent of the respondents are female. 14(6.48%) of the respondents are accessing in the afternoon. Out of these 5.09 percent of the respondents are male and the remaining 1.39 percent of the respondents are female. 7(3.24%) of the respondents are accessing in the morning. Out of these 2.31 percent of the respondents are male and the remaining 0.93 percent of the respondents are female.

It is concluded that maximum number of the respondents are working at night and in the evening.

CHART 4.9


GENDER WISE CLASSIFICAION OF TIME TO ACCESS
NO. OF RESESPONDENTS
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5
11
27
47
48
2
3
39
33
1
Morning
Afternoon
Evening
Night Time
Late Night
Time to Access
Male
Female

4.10 GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION OF TIME SPENDING

Table 4.10

Gender wise Classification of Time Spending

Gender	Time Spending				Total
	One Hour/ Day	Two Hour/ Day	Three Hour/ Day	Above Three/ Day	
Male	18 (8.3%)	72 (33.3%)	36 (16.7%)	12 (5.6%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	78 (36.1%)	0	0	0	78 (36.1%)
Total	96 (44.4%)	72 (33.3%)	36 (16.7%)	12 (5.6%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

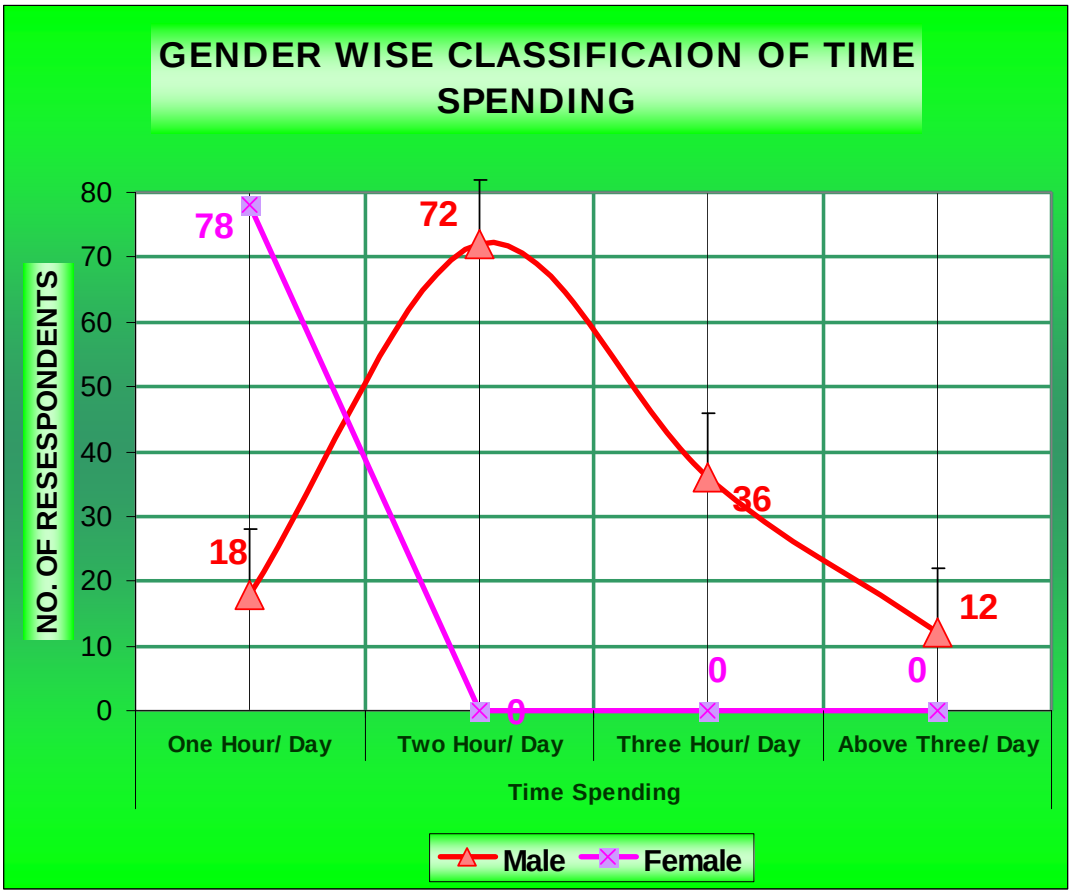
The table 4.10 explains that, 96 (44%) of the respondents are spending the time for e-resources only one hour per day. Out of these 96 respondents, 78 respondents are female and 18 respondents are male.

72 (33.3 %) of the male respondents are spending the time for e-resources two hours per day.

36(16.7%) of the male respondents are spending the time for e-resources three hours per day.

12(5.6%) of the male respondents are spending the time for e-resources above three hours per day.

CHART 4.10


GENDER WISE CLASSIFICAION OF TIME SPENDING
NO. OF RESESPONDENTS
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
78
72
18
36
12
0
0
0
One Hour/ Day
Two Hour/ Day
Three Hour/ Day
Above Three/ Day
Time Spending
Male
Female

4.11 GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION OF PURPOSE OF USAGE

Table 4.11

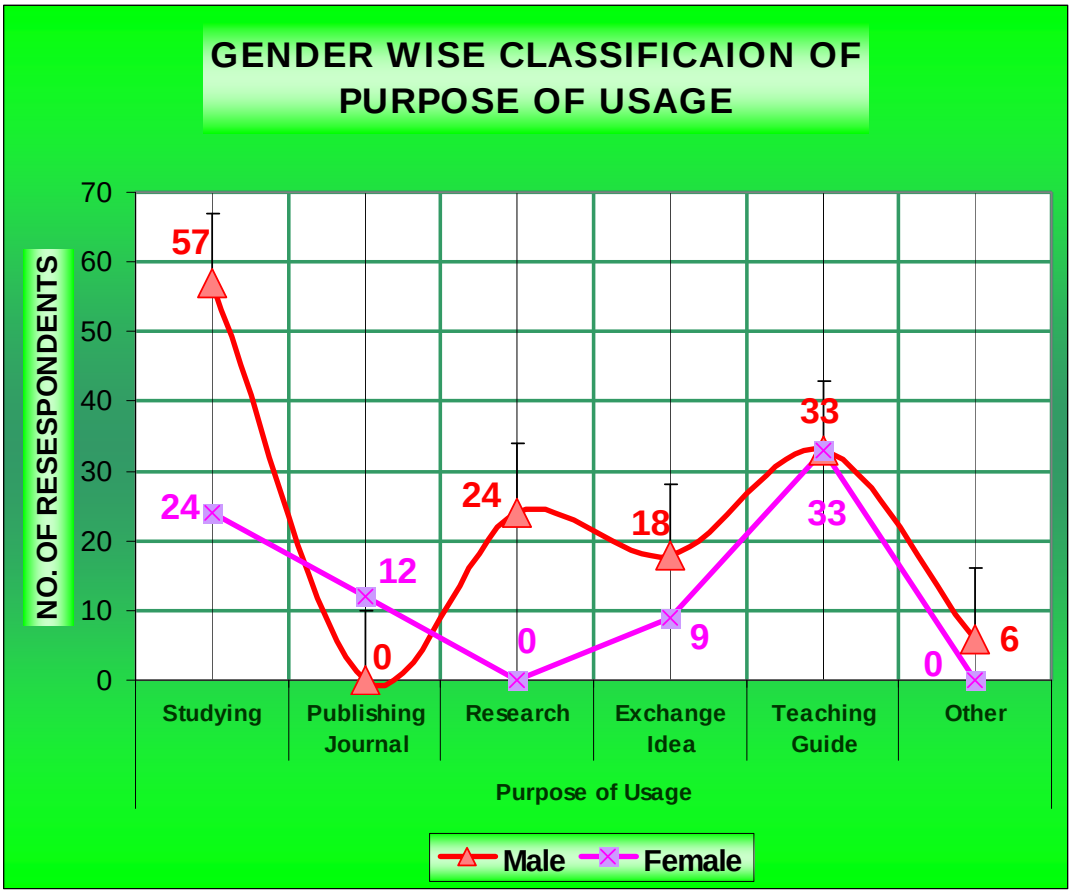
Gender wise Classification of Purpose of Usage

Gender	Purpose of Usage						Total
	Studying	Publishing Journal	Research	Exchange Idea	Teaching Guide	Other	
Male	57 (26.4%)	0	24 (11.1%)	18 (8.3%)	33 (15.3%)	6 (2.8%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	24 (11.1%)	12 (5.6%)	0	9 (4.2%)	33 (15.3%)	0	78 (36.1%)
Total	81 (37.5%)	12 (5.6%)	24 (11.1%)	27 (12.5%)	66 (30.6%)	6 (2.8%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

The table 4.11 reveals that, 81 (37.5%) of the respondents are using the e-resources for studying purpose. 66 (30.6%) of the respondents are using e-resources for improving the teaching ability, 27 (12.5%) of the respondents are using the e-resources for exchanging of various ideas to gather new information. 24(11.1%) of the respondents are using the e-resources for the completion of their research work. 12 (5.6%) of the respondents are using the e-resources for publishing journals, articles and books. 6 (2.8%) of the respondents are using the e-resources for other purpose.

CHART 4.11


GENDER WISE CLASSIFICAION OF PURPOSE OF USAGE
NO. OF RESESPONDENTS
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
57
24
0
12
24
0
18
9
33
33
0
6
Studying
Publishing Journal
Research
Exchange Idea
Teaching Guide
Other
Purpose of Usage
Male
Female

4.12 AGE WISE ANALYSIS OF ACCESSING E-RESOURCES AT LIBRARIES

Table 4.12

Accessing at Libraries

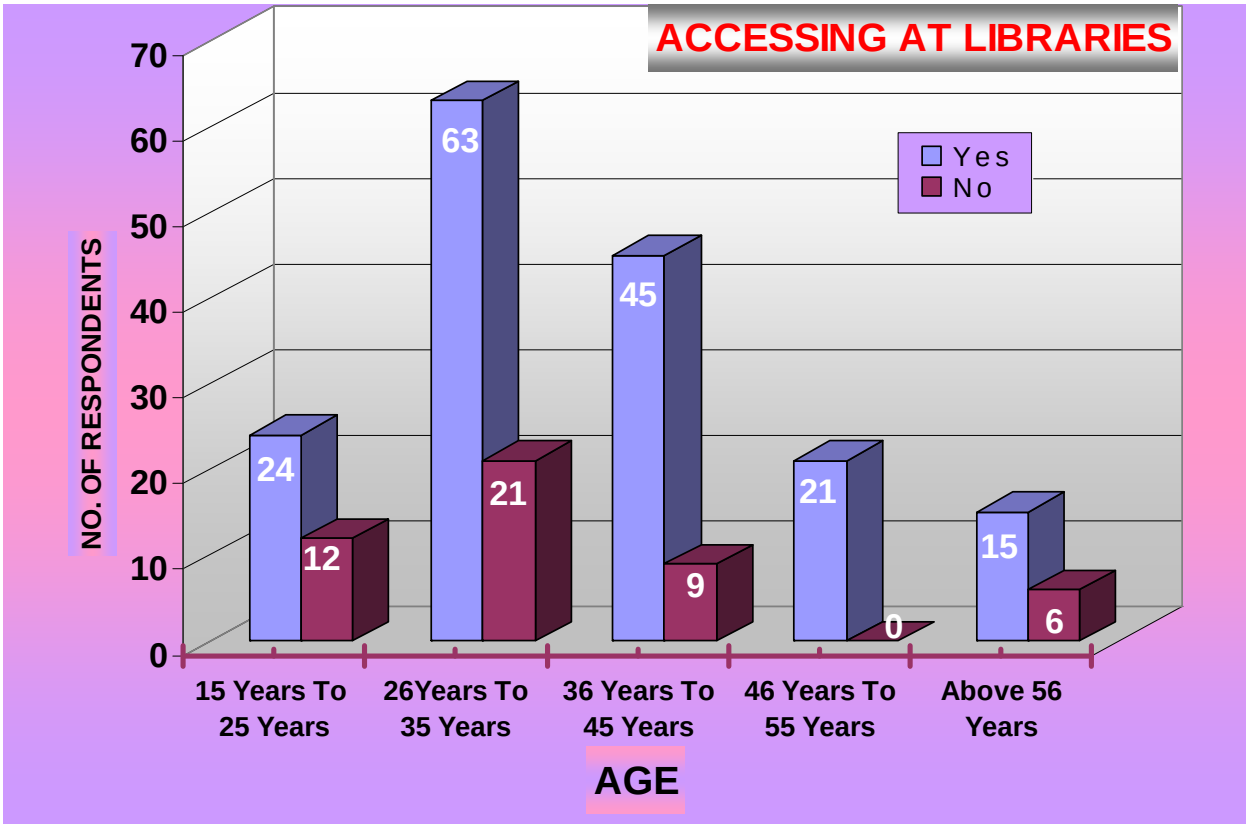
Age	Yes	No	Total
15 Years To 25 Years	24 (11.1%)	12 (5.6%)	36 (16.7%)
26Years To 35 Years	63 (29.17%)	21 (9.72%)	84 (38.89%)
36 Years To 45 Years	45 (20.83%)	9 (4.17%)	54 (25.00%)
46 Years To 55 Years	21 (9.72%)s	0	21 (9.72%)
Above 56 Years	15 (6.94%)	6 (2.78%)	21 (9.72%)
Total	168 (77.78%)	48 (22.22)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

From the Table 4.12 it is evident that, Out of 100 % of the respondents, 77.78 % of the respondents are using the e-resources at libraries. Among these 29.17 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 26- 35 years. 20.83 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 36- 45 years. 11.1% of the respondents belong to the age group of 15-25 Years. 9.72 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 46-56 years and the remaining 6.94% of the respondents belong to the age group of above 56 years.

Out of 22.22 % respondents, 9.72 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 26-36 years. 5.6 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 15-25 years. 4.17 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 36-45 years. 2.78% of the respondents belong to the age group of above 56 years.

CHART 4.12



CORRELATION TABLE

Co-efficient of Correlation ϒ =	Table Value of Correlation	Remarks
0.796	**0.148**	**Significant**

Correlation Result

The correlation analysis reveals that the co-efficient of correlation is Insignificant and therefore there is a significant relationship between accessing the e-resources at libraries and not accessing the e-resources at libraries.

4.13 AGE WISE ANALYSIS OF ACCESSING E-RESOURCES AT OPEN ACCESS CENTRE

Table 4.13

Accessing at Centre

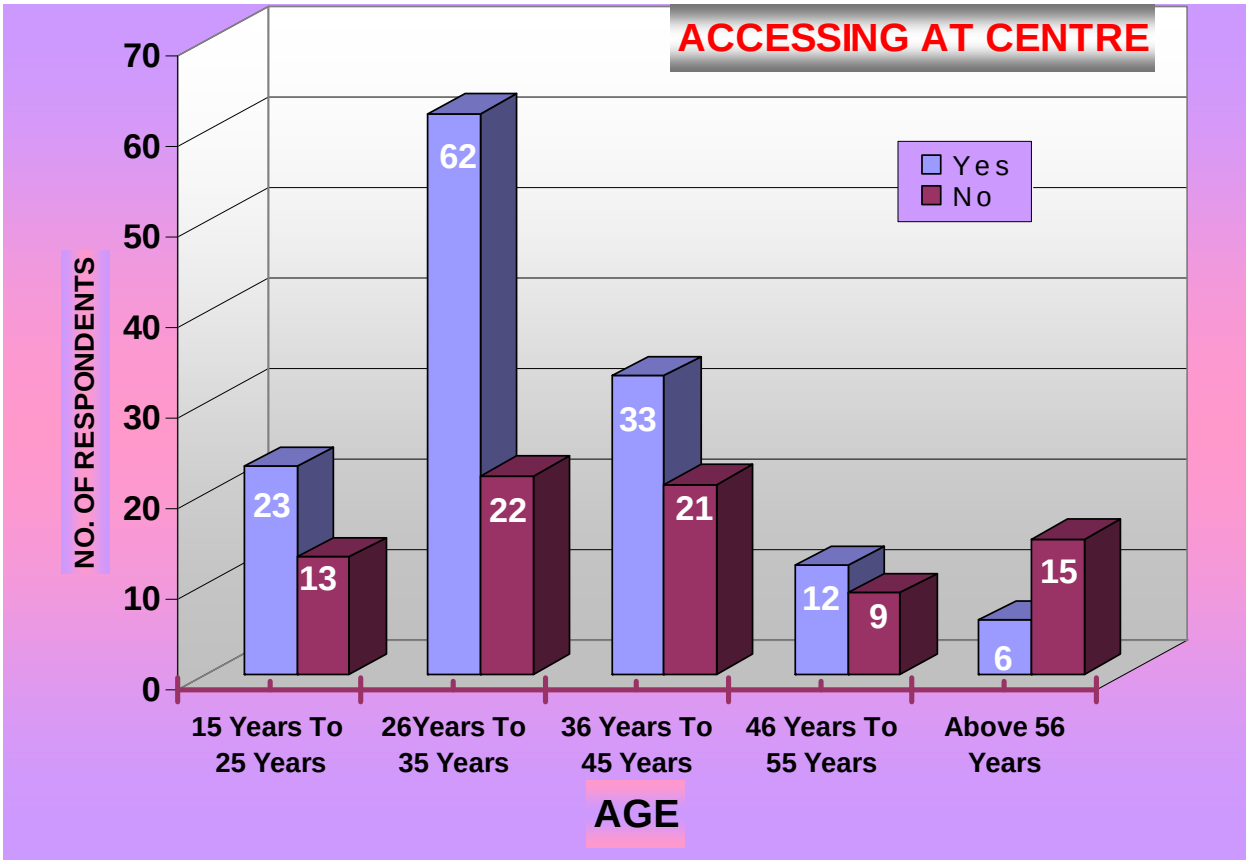
Age	Yes	No	Total
15 Years To 25 Years	23 (10.6%)	13 (6.1%)	36 (16.7%)
26Years To 35 Years	62 (28.70%)	22 (10.18%)	84 (38.88%)
36 Years To 45 Years	33 (15.28%)	21 (9.72%)	54 (25.00%)
46 Years To 55 Years	12 (5.56%)	9 (4.17%)	21 (9.72%)
Above 56 Years	6 (2.78%)	15 (6.94%)	21 (9.72%)
Total	136 (62.96%)	80 (37.03%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.13 shows that, Out of 100 % of the respondents, 66.96 % of the respondents are using the e-resources at open access centre, among these 28.70 % of the respondents belong to the age of 26- 35 years. 15.28 % of the respondents belong to the age of 36- 45 years. 10.6% of the respondents belong to the age of 15-25 Years, 5.56 % of the respondents belong to the age of 46-56 years and the remaining 2.78 % of the respondents belong to the age group above 56 years.

Out of 37.03 % of the respondents, 10.18 % of the respondents belong to the age of 26-36 years.9.72 % of the respondents belong to the age of 36-45 years. 6.94% of the respondents belong to the age above 56 years.6.1% of the respondents belong to the age of 15-25 years and remaining 4.17% of the respondents belong to the age of 46-55 years.

CHART 4.13



CORRELATION TABLE

Co-efficient of Correlation ϒ =	Table Value of Correlation	Remarks
0.782	0.148	Significant

Correlation Result

The correlation analysis reveals that the co-efficient of correlation is Insignificant and therefore there is a significant relationship between accessing the e-resources at centre and not accessing the e-resources in the centre.

4.14 AGE WISE ANALYSIS OF ACCESSING E-RESOURCES AT HOME

Table 4.14

Accessing at Home

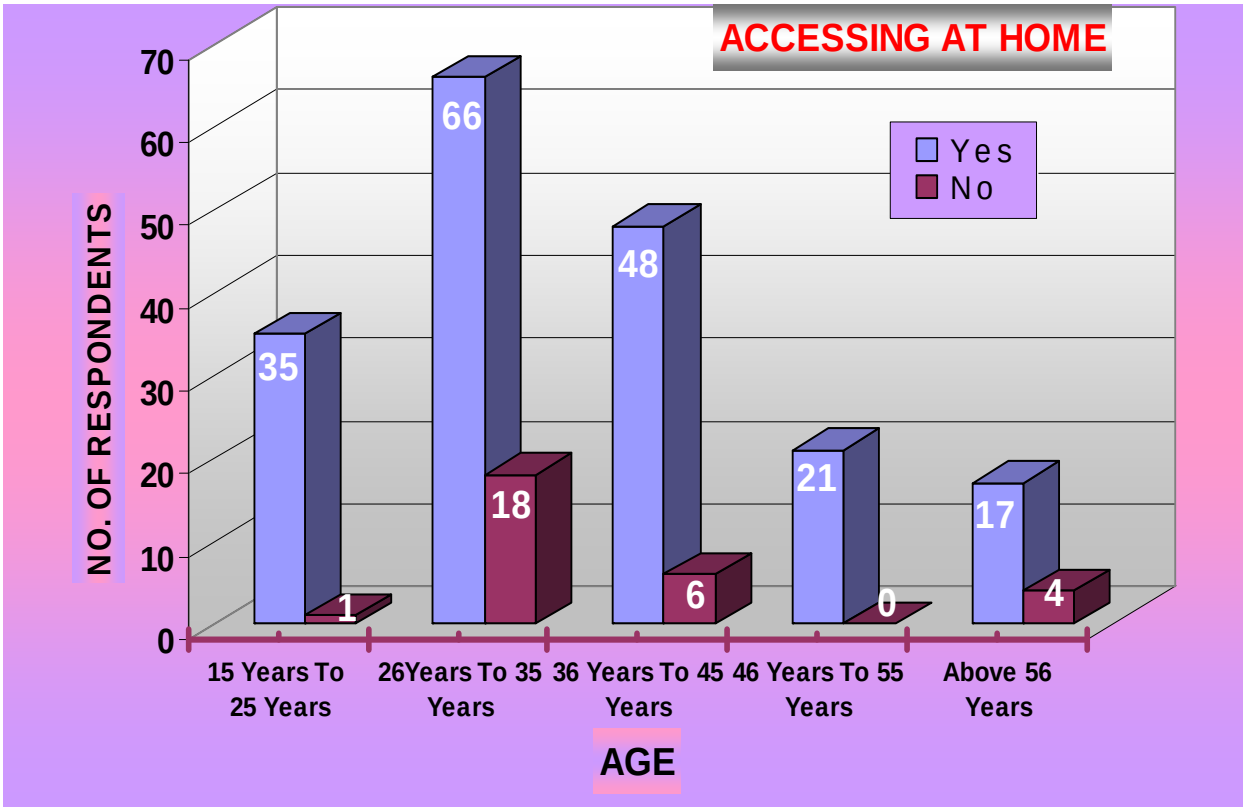
Age	Yes	No	Total
15 Years To 25 Years	35 (16.2%)	1 (0.5%)	36 (16.7%)
26Years To 35 Years	66 (30.56%)	18 (8.33%)	84 (38.89%)
36 Years To 45 Years	48 (22.22%)	6 (2.78%)	54 (25.00%)
46 Years To 55 Years	21 (9.72%)	0	21 (9.72%)
Above 56 Years	17 (7.87%)	4 (1.85%)	21 (9.72%)
Total	187 (86.57%)	29 (13.43%)	216 (100%)36

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.13 shows that, Out of 100 % of the respondents, 86.57 % of the respondents are using the e-resources at Home. Among these 30.56 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 to 35 years. 22.22 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 36 to 45 years. 16.2% of the respondents belong to the age group of 15 to 25 Years, 9.72 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 46 to 56 years and the remaining 7.78 % of the respondents belong to the age group of above 56 years.

Out of 13.43 % of the respondents, 8.33 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 26 to 36 years.2.78 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 36 to 45 years. 1.85 % of the respondents belong to the age group above 56 years and the remaining.0.5 % of the respondents belong to the age group of 15-25 years.

CHART 4.14



CORRELATION TABLE

Co-efficient of Correlation Υ =	Table Value of Correlation	Remarks
0.849	**0.148**	**Significant**

Correlation Result

The correlation analysis reveals that the co-efficient of correlation is Insignificant and therefore there is a significant relationship between accessing the e-resources at home and not accessing the e-resources in the home.

4.15 AGE WISE ANALYSIS OF ACCESSING E-RESOURCES AT WORKING PLACE

Table 4.15

Accessing at Working Place

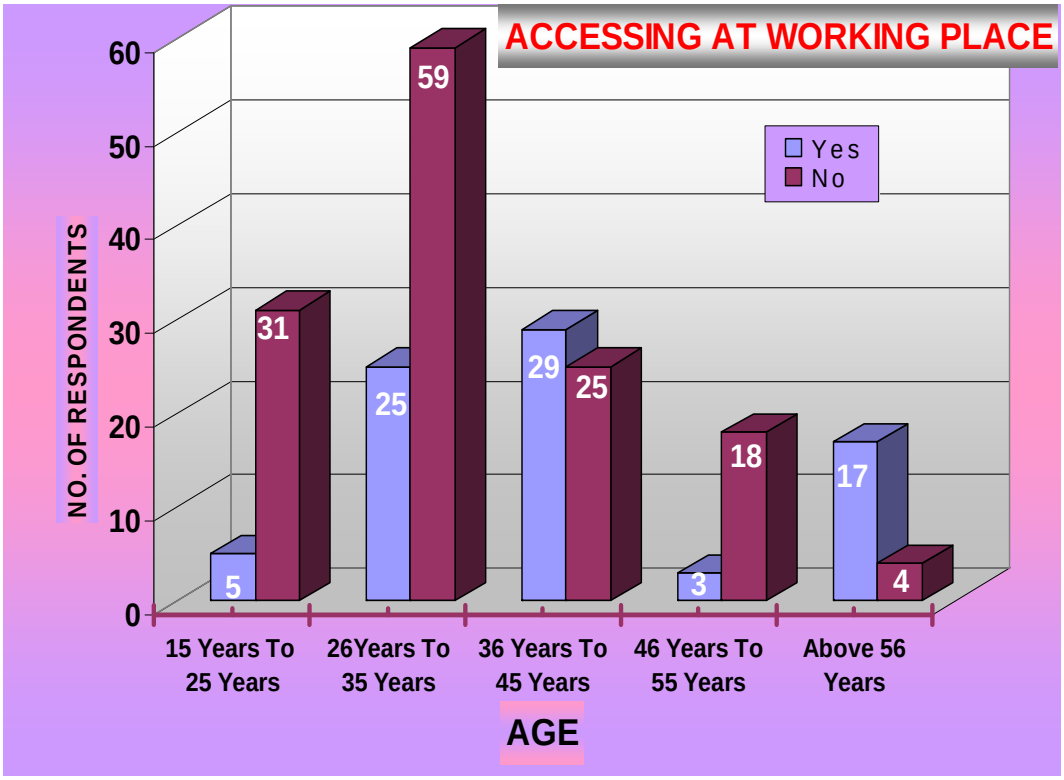
Age	Yes	No	Total
15 Years To 25 Years	5 (2.3%)	31 (14.4%)	36 (16.7%)
26Years To 35 Years	25 (11.6%)	59 (27.3%)	84 (38.9%)
36 Years To 45 Years	29 (13.4%)	25 (11.6%)	54 (25.00%)
46 Years To 55 Years	3 (1.4%)	18 (8.3%)	21 (9.7%)
Above 56 Years	17 (7.9%)	4 (1.8%)	21 (9.7%)
Total	79 (36.6 %)	137 (63.4 %)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

From the above Table 4.15 it is clear that, Out of 100 % respondents, only 36.6 % of the respondents are using the e-resources at working place. Among these 13.4 % of the respondents belong to the age of 36- 45 years. 11.6 % of the respondents belong to the age of 26- 35 years. 7.9 % of the respondents belong to the age of above 56 years. 2.3 % of the respondents belong to the age of 15-26 years and the remaining 1.4 % of the respondents belong to the age of 46-55 years.

Out of 63.04 % respondents, 27.3 % of the respondents belong to the age of 26-36 years. 14.4 % of the respondents belong to the age of 15-25 years.11.6% of the respondents belong to the age 36-45 years. 8.3 % of the respondents belong to the age of 46-55 years and the remaining 1.8% of the respondents belong to the age group of above 56 years.

CHART 4.15



CORRELATION TABLE

Co-efficient of Correlation Υ =	Table Value of Correlation	Remarks
0.330	**0.148**	**Significant**

Correlation Result

The correlation analysis reveals that the co-efficient of correlation is Insignificant and therefore there is a significant relationship between accessing the e-resources in the working places and not accessing the e-resources in the working places.

4.16 AGE WISE ANALYSIS OF ACCESSING E-RESOURCES AT OTHER PLACES

Table 4.16

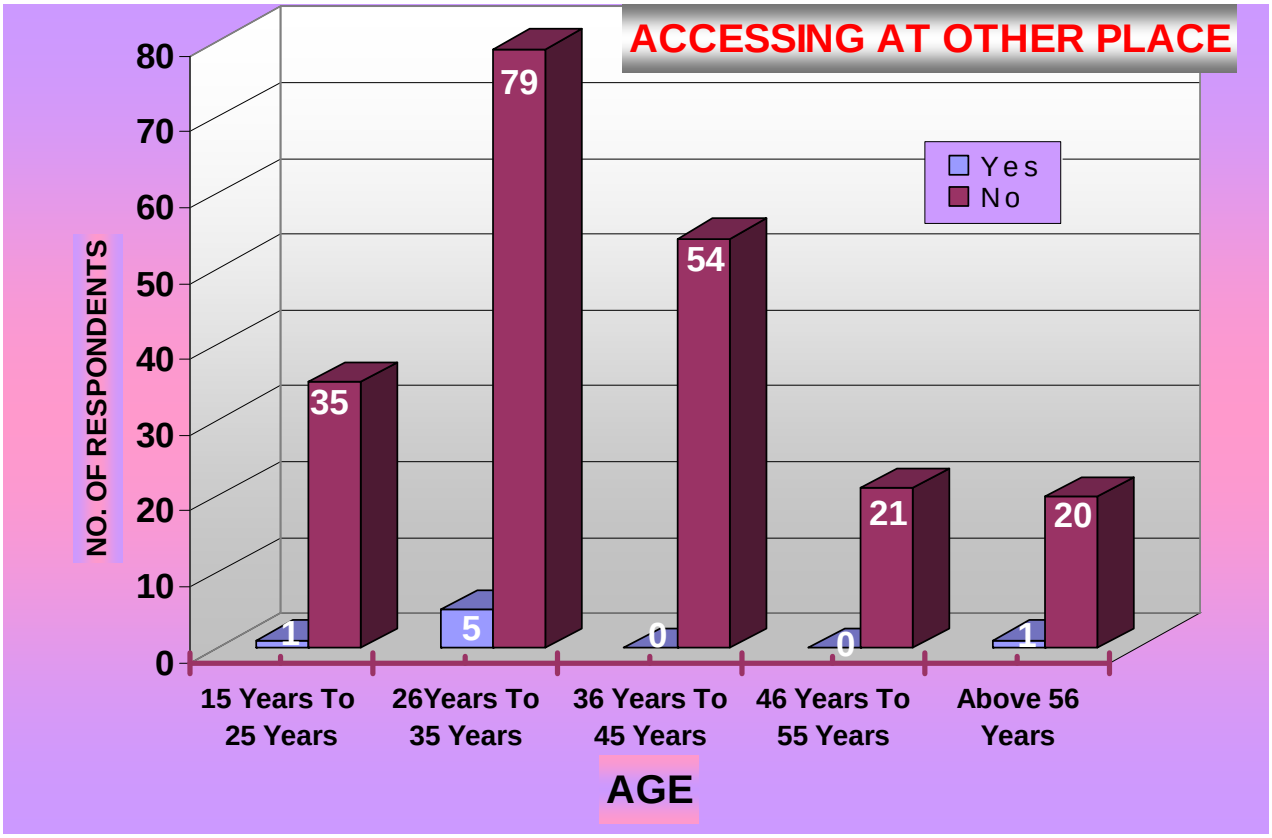
Accessing at other place

Age	Yes	No	Total
15 Years To 25 Years	1 (0.5%)	35 (16.2%)	36 (16.7%)
26Years To 35 Years	5 (2.3%)	79 (36.6%)	84 (38.9%)
36 Years To 45 Years	0	54 (25.0%)	54 (25.0%)
46 Years To 55 Years	0	21 (9.7%)	21 (9.7%)
Above 56 Years	1 (0.5%)	20 (9.2%)	21 (9.7%)
Total	7 (3.2%)	209 (96.8%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.16 shows that, out of 216 respondents, 209 respondents have refused to access the e-resources at other places. Out of 96.8 % of the respondents, 36.6% of the respondents belong to the age of 26-35 years. 25.0 % of the respondents belong to the age of 36-45 years.16.2% of the respondents belong to the age of 15-25 years. 9.7% respondents belong to the age of 46-55 years and the remaining 9.2% respondents belong to the age group of above 56 years.

CHART 4.16



CORRELATION TABLE

Co-efficient of Correlation Υ =	Table Value of Correlation	Remarks
0.761	0.148	Significant

Correlation Result

The correlation analysis reveals that the co-efficient of correlation is Insignificant and therefore there is significant relationship between accessing e-resources in the other places and no accessing e-resources in the other places.

4.17 SPENDING TIME FOR WEBSITE USAGE

Table 4.17

Spending Time for Website

Gender	Spending Time				Total
	30 Minutes	1 Hour	2 Hours	Above 2 Hour	
Male	19 (8.8%)	49 (22.7%)	58 (26.9%)	12 (5.6%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	18 (8.3%)s	44 (20.4%)	13 (6.0%)	3 (1.4%)	78 (36.1%)
Total	37 (17.1%)	93 (43.1%)	71 (32.9%)	15 (6.9%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

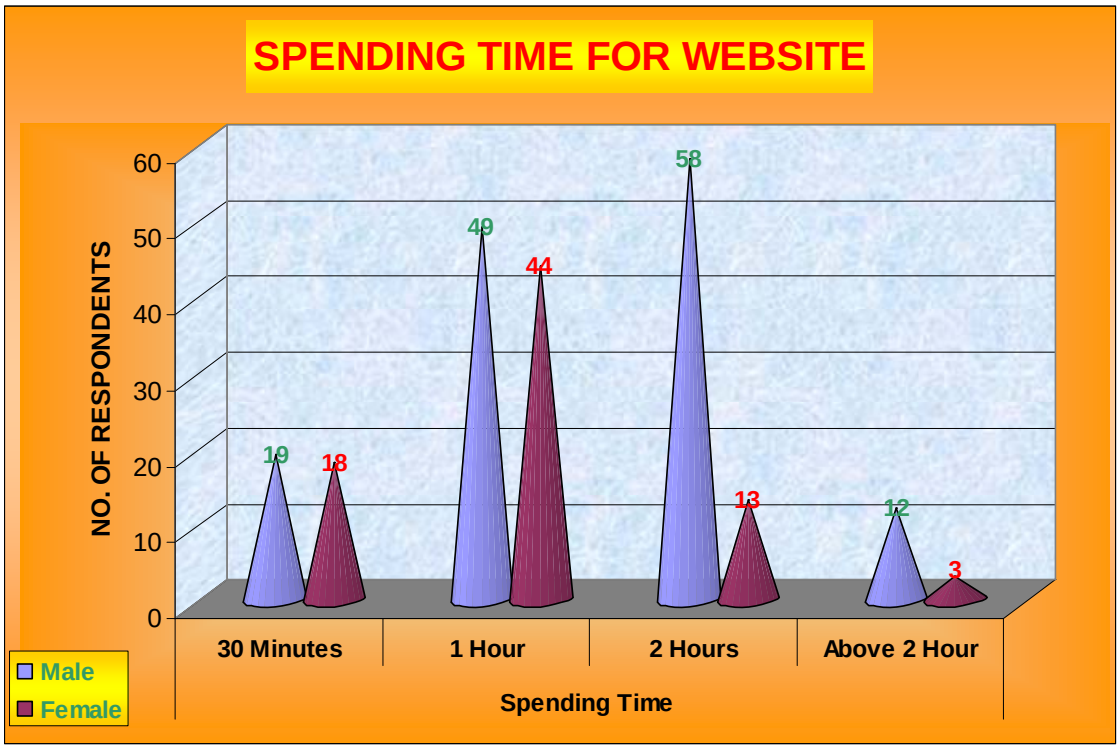
It is evident from the above Table 4.17 that, Out of 216 respondents, 93 respondents spend one hour for the website usage. Out of 93 respondents 49 respondents are male and 44 respondents are female.

71 respondents spend 2 hours for website usage. Out of 71 respondents, 58 respondents are male and 13 respondents are female.

37 respondents spend 30 minutes for website usage. Out of 37 respondents, 19 respondents are male and 18 respondents are female.

15 respondents spend more than 2 hours for website usage. Out of 15 respondents, 12 respondents are male and 3 respondents are female.

CHART 4.17



ANOVA TEST

To analyse for the significant relationship between the gender group and their spending time for website the analysis of variance way has been applied and the results of the gender is shown in the following table.

Gender	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	9.811	1	9.811	15.080	0.000
Within Groups	139.226	214	0.651		
Total	149.037	215			

The above table reveals that the average satisfaction of each group is found to be statistically not significant as the calculated value 15.080 is greater than the table value 3.8451. Thus the hypothesis framed is rejected.

4.18 SPENDING TIME FOR E-JOURNALS USAGE

Table 4.18

Spending Time for E-Journals

Gender	Spending Time				Total
	30 Minutes	1 Hour	2 Hours	Above 2 Hour	
Male	6 (2.8%)	93 (43.1%)	30 (13.9%)	9 (4.2%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	9 (4.1%)	29 (13.4%)	39 (18.1%)	1 (0.5%)	78 (36.1%)
Total	15 (6.9%)	122 (56.5%)	69 (31.9%)	10 (4.6%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

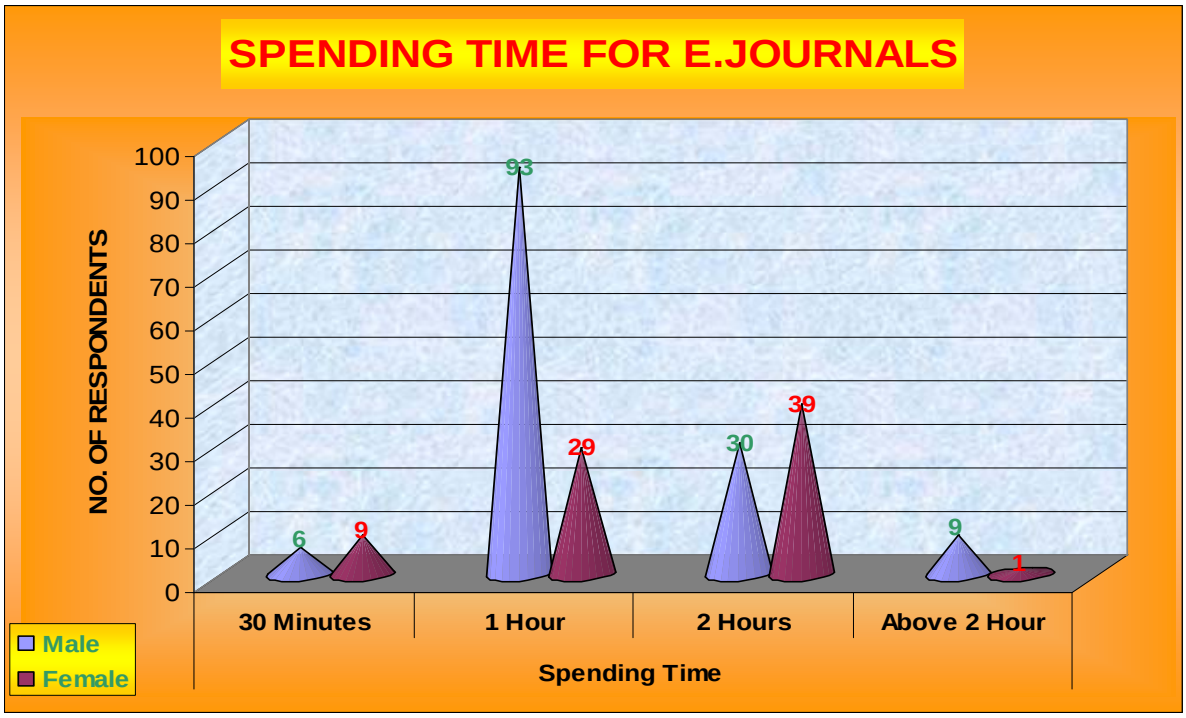
Above Table 4.18 shows that, 122 respondents spend one hour for reading the e-journals. Out of 122 respondents 93 respondents are male and 29 respondents are female.

69 respondents spend 2 hours for reading the e-journals. Among these, 39 respondents are female and 3 respondents are male.

15 respondents spend 30 minutes for reading the e-journal. Out of 15 respondents, 9 respondents are female and 6 respondents are male.

10 respondents spend more than 2 hours for reading the e-journals. Out of 10 respondents, 9 respondents are male and 1 respondent are female.

CHART 4.18



ANOVA TEST

To analyse for the significant relationship between the gender group and their spending time for e-journals the analysis of variance way has been applied and the results of the gender is shown in the following table.

Gender	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	0.559	1	0.559	1.219	0.271
Within Groups	98.089	214	0.458		
Total	98.648	215			

The above table shows that the average satisfaction of each group is found to be statistically not significant as the calculated value 1.219 is less than the table value 3.8451. Thus the hypothesis framed is accepted.

4.19 SPENDING TIME FOR E-BOOKS USAGE

Table 4.19

Spending Time for E-Books

Gender	Spending Time			Total
	30 Minutes	1 Hour	2 Hours	
Male	84 (38.9%)	48 (22.2%)	6 (2.8%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	20 (9.3%)	49 (22.7%)	9 (4.2%)	78 (36.1%)
Total	104 (48.1%)	97 (44.9%)	15 (6.9%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.19 clearly shows that, from the total respondents, 104 respondents spend 30 minutes for reading the e-books. Among these 84 respondents are male and 20 respondents are female.

97 respondents spend one hour for reading the e-book. Among these 48 respondents are male and 49 respondents are female.

15 respondents spend two hours for reading the e-book. Out of 15 respondents, 9 respondents are female and 6 respondents are male.

CHART 4.19

ANOVA TABLE

To analyse for the significant relationship between the gender group and their spending time for e-books the analysis of variance way has been applied and the results of the gender is shown in the following table.

Gender	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	8.967	1	8.967	26.157	0.000
Within Groups	73.362	214	0.343		
Total	82.329	215			

The above table indicates that the average satisfaction of each group is found to be statistically not significant as the calculated value 26.157 is greater than table value 3.8451. Thus the hypothesis framed is rejected.

4.20 SPENDING TIME FOR ENTERTAINMENT PURPOSE

Table 4.20

Spending Time for Entertainment

Gender	Spending Time				Total
	30 Minutes	1 Hour	2 Hours	Not in Use	
Male	66 (30.6%)	34 (15.7%)	17 (7.9%)	21 (9.7%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	44 (20.4%)	20 (9.3%)s	3 (1.4%)	11 (5.1%)	78 (36.1%)
Total	110 (50.9%)	54 (25.0%)	20 (9.3%)	32 (14.8%)	216 (100%)

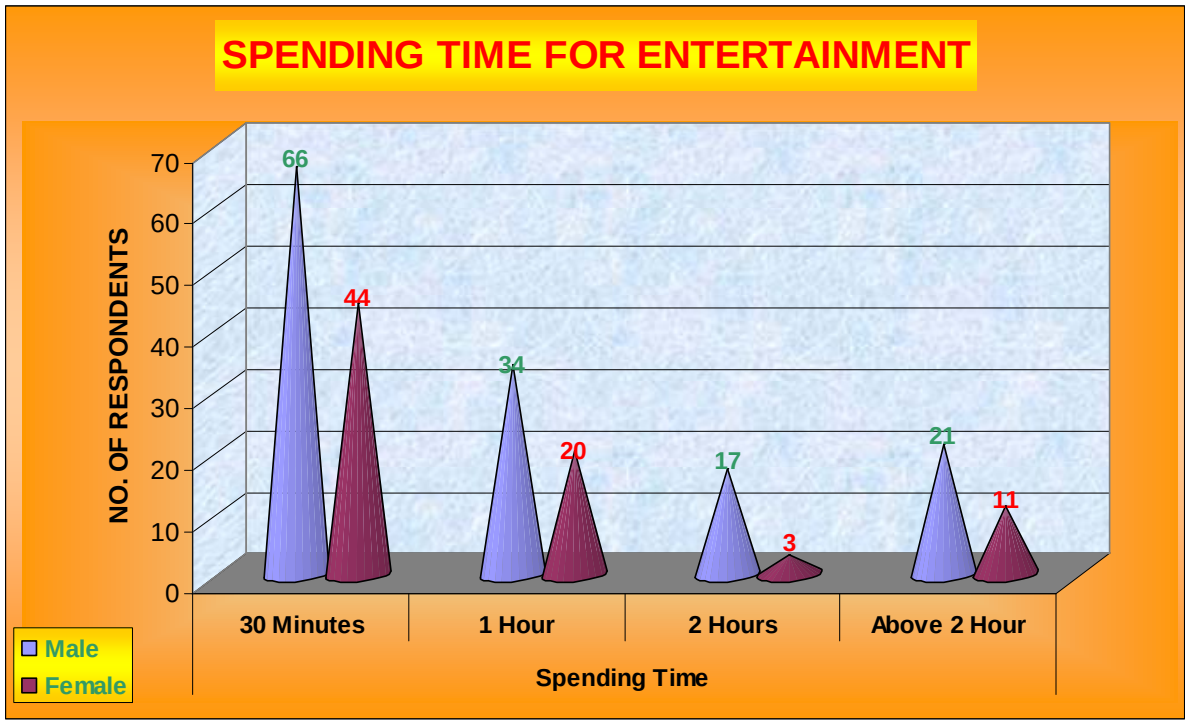
Source: Primary data

Above Table 4.20 shown that, Out of 216 respondents, 110 respondents spend 30 minutes for entertainment purpose. Out of 110 respondents, 66 respondents are male and 44 respondents are female.

54 respondents spend one hour for entertainment purpose. Out of 54 respondents, 34 respondents are male and 20 respondents are female.

20 respondents spend 2 hours for entertainment purpose. Out of 20 respondents, 17 respondents are male and 3 respondents are female and the remaining 32 respondents never use the e-resources for entertainment purpose.

CHART 4.20



ANOVA TABLE

To analyse for the significant relationship between the gender group and their spending time for entertainment the analysis of variance way has been applied and the results of the gender is shown in the following table.

Gender	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	1.096	1	1.096	1.594	0.208
Within Groups	147.108	214	0.687		
Total	148.204	215			

The above table clearly shown that the average satisfaction of each group is found to be statistically not significant as the calculated value 1.594 is less than the table value 3.8451. Thus the hypothesis framed is accepted.

4.21 SPENDING TIME FOR CD-ROM DATABASE

Table 4.21

Spending Time for CD-ROM

Gender	Spending Time			Total
	30 Minutes	1 Hour	2 Hours	
Male	88 (40.7%)	25 (11.6%)	25 (11.6%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	39 (18.1%)	23 (10.6%)	16 (7.4%)	78 (36.1%)
Total	127 (58.8%)	48 (22.2%)	41 (19.0%)	216 (100%)

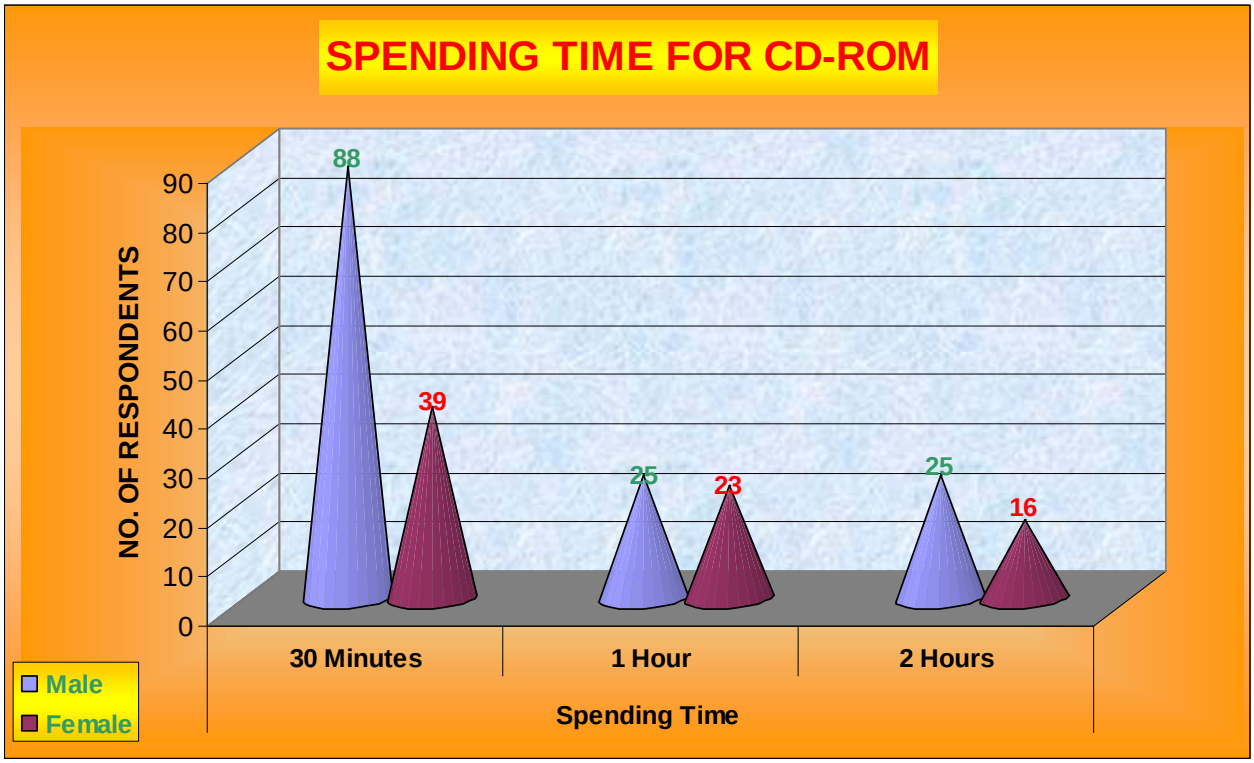
Source: Primary data

Table 4.21 shows that, from the total respondents, 127 respondents spend 30 minutes for reading the e-resources CD-ROM data. Among these, 88 respondents are male and 39 respondents are female.

48 respondents spend one hour for CD-ROM data. Among these 25 respondents are male and 23 respondents are female.

41 respondents spend two hours for CD-ROM data. Out of 41 respondents, 25 respondents are male and 16 respondents are female.

CHART 4.21



ANOVA TABLE

To analyse for the significant relationship between the gender group and their spending time for CD-ROM the analysis of variance way has been applied and the results of the gender is shown in the following table.

Gender	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	1.302	1	1.302	2.104	0.148
Within Groups	132.457	214	0.619		
Total	133.759	215			

The above table mentioned that the average satisfaction of each group is found to be statistically not significant as the calculated value 2.104 is less than table value 3.8451. Thus the hypothesis framed is accepted.

4.22 SPENDING TIME FOR OPAC

Table 4.22

Spending Time for OPAC

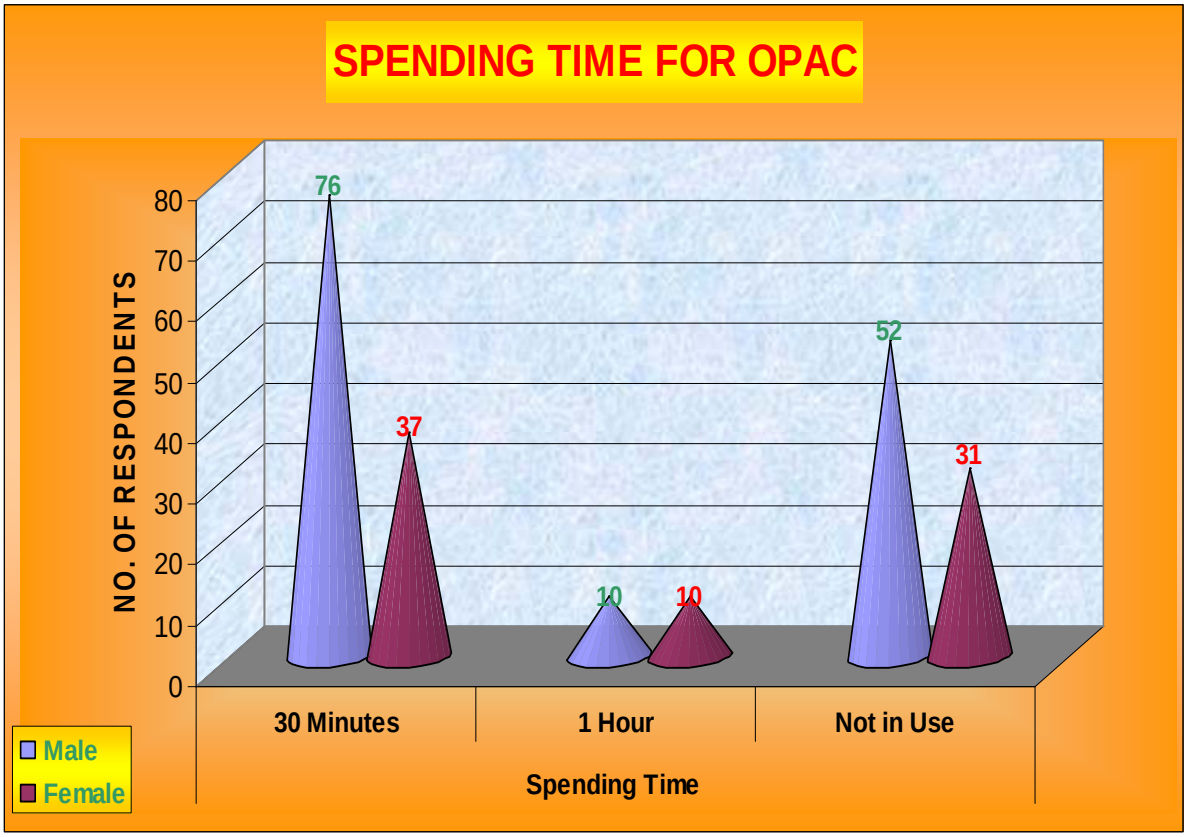
Gender	Spending Time			Total
	30 Minutes	1 Hour	Not in Use	
Male	76 (35.2%)	10 (4.6%)	52 (24.1%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	37 (17.1%)	10 (4.6%)	31 (14.4%)	78 (36.1%)
Total	113 (52.3%)	20 (9.3%)	83 (38.4%)	216 (100%)

Source: Primary data

From the Table 4.20 it is clear that, Out of 216 respondents, 113 respondents spend 30 minutes for OPAC purpose. Out of 113 respondents, 76 respondents are male and 37 respondents are female.

20 respondents spend one hour for OPAC purpose. Out of 20 respondents, 10 respondents are male and 10 respondents are female and the remaining 83 respondents never use OPAC.

CHART 4.22



ANOVA TABLE

To analyse for the significant relationship between the gender group and their spending time for OPAC, analysis of variance way has been applied and the results of the gender is shown in the following table.

Gender	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	0.061	1	0.061	0.156	0.694
Within Groups	84.564	214	0.395		
Total	84.625	215			

The above table is revealed that the average satisfaction of each group is found to be statistically not significant as the calculated value 0.156 is less than the table value 3.8451. Thus the hypothesis framed is accepted.

4.23 SPENDING TIME FOR OTHER PURPOSE

Table 4.23

Spending Time for Other Purpose

Gender	Spending Time			Total
	30 Minutes	1 Hour	Not in Use	
Male	57 (26.4%)	2 (0.9%)	79 (36.6%)	138 (63.9%)
Female	19 (8.8%)	8 (3.7%)	51 (23.6%)	78 (36.1%)
Total	76 (35.2%)	10 (4.6%)	130 (60.2%)	216 (100%)

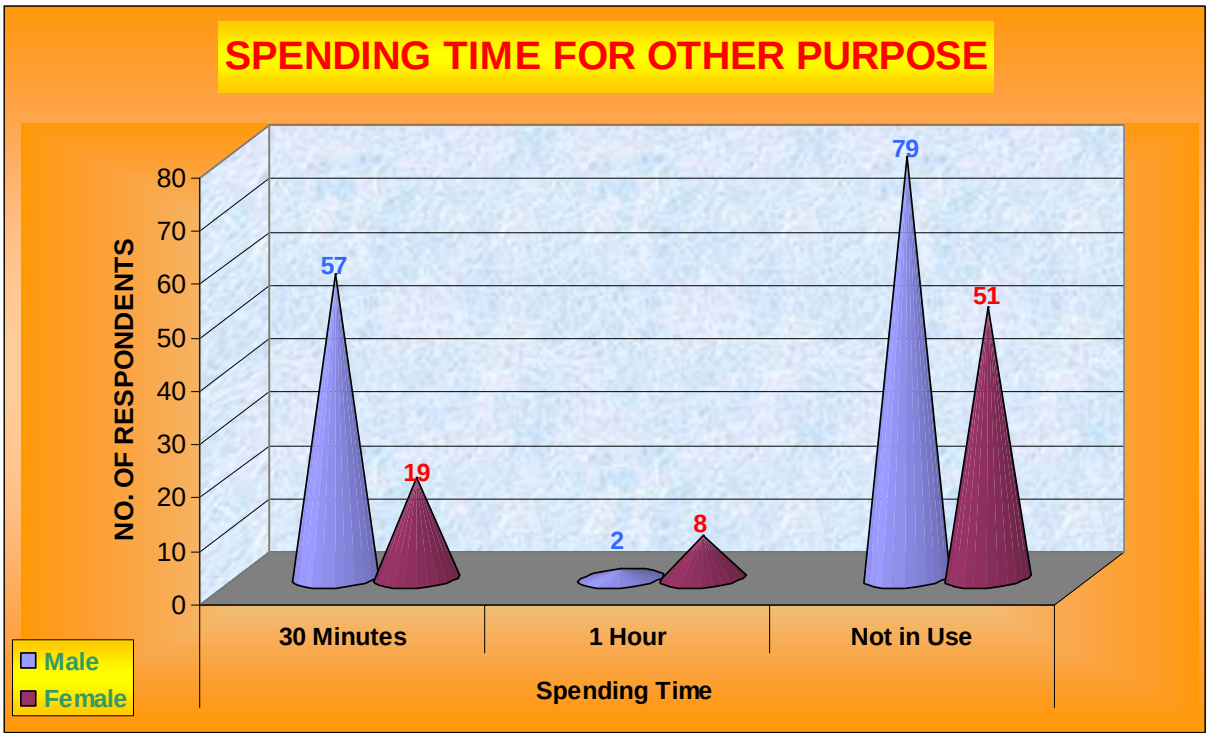
Source: Primary data

It is divulged from the Table 4.23 that, Out of 216 respondents, 130 respondents never use the e-resources for other purpose

76 respondents are spending maximum 30 minutes for other purpose, among these 57 respondents are male and 19 respondents are female.

10 respondents are spending maximum one hour for other purpose. Out of 10 respondents, 2 respondents are male and 8 respondents are female.

CHART 4.23



ANOVA TABLE

To analyse for the significant relationship between the gender group and their spending time for other purpose, analysis of variance way has been applied and the results of the gender is shown in the following table.

Gender	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	0.002	1	0.002	0.007	0.936
Within Groups	73.331	214	0.343		
Total	73.333	215			

The above table divulges that the average satisfaction of each group is found to be statistically not significant as the calculated value 0.007 is less than the table value 3.8451. Thus the hypothesis framed is accepted.

4.24 RANKING FOR WEBSITE

Table 4.24

Rank for Website

Rank	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
I	95 (43.98%)	46 (21.30%)	141 (65.28%)
II	22 (10.19%)	5 (02.31%)	27 (12.50%)
III	3 (01.39%)	15 (06.94%)	18 (08.33%)
IV	8 (03.70%)	10 (04.63%)	18 (08.33%)
V	0	0	0
VI	10 (04.63%)	2 (00.93%)	12 (05.56%)
Total	138 (63.89%)	78 (36.11%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above table 4.24 shows the Gender wise rank for the users of the Website. Out of 216 respondents, 141 respondents have been given the first rank for using the website. Among these 141 respondents 95 respondents are male and 46 respondents are female.

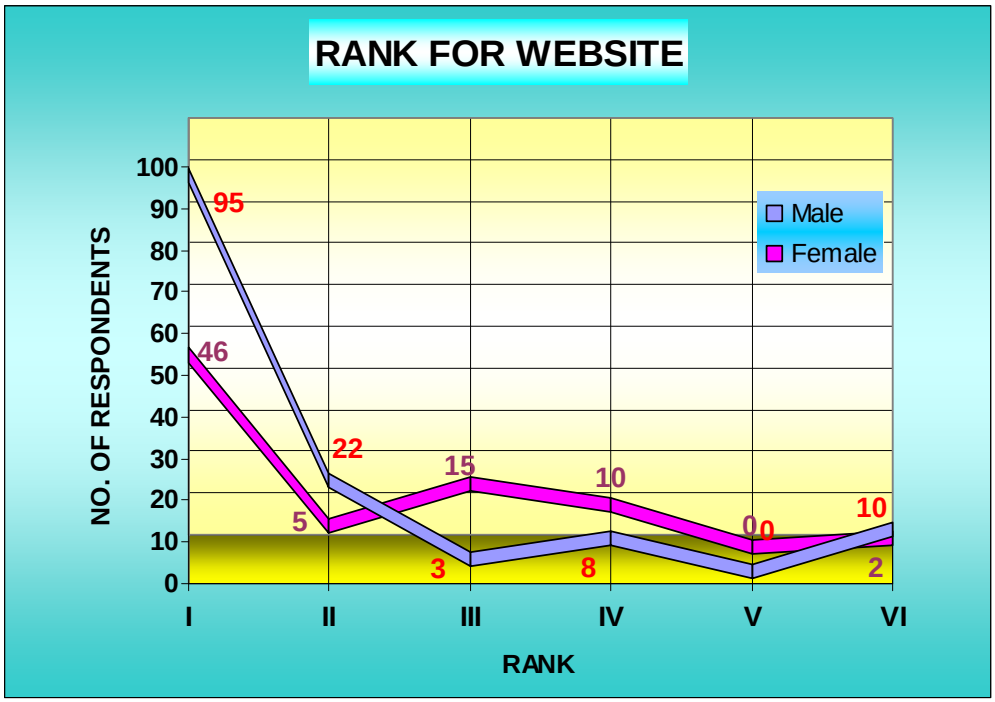
Second rank has been totally given to 27 respondents. Among these 22 respondents are male and the remaining 5 respondents are female.

Third rank has been given to 18 respondents. Out of these, 15 respondents are female and the remaining 3 respondents are male.

Fourth rank has been given 18 respondents. Among these 10 respondents are female and the remaining 8 respondents are male.

Fifth rank has not been given to any of the respondents; Sixth rank has been given to 12 respondents. Out of 12 respondents, 10 respondents are male and 2 respondents are female.

CHART 4.24



4.25 RANKING FOR E-JOURNALS

Table 4.25

Rank for E-Journals

Rank	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
I	32 (14.81%)	7 (03.24%)	39 (18.06%)
II	41 (18.98%)	21 (09.72%)	62 (28.70%)
III	46 (21.30%)	33 (15.28%)	79 (36.57%)
IV	7 (03.24%)	8 (03.70%)	15 (06.94%)
V	0	0	0
VI	12 (05.56%)	9 (04.17%)	21 (09.72%)
Total	138 (63.89%)	78 (36.11%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above table 4.25 shows the Gender wise rank for the users of e-Journals. Out of 216 respondents, 79 respondents have been given the third rank for using the e-journal. Among these 79 respondents, 46 respondents are male and 33 respondents are female.

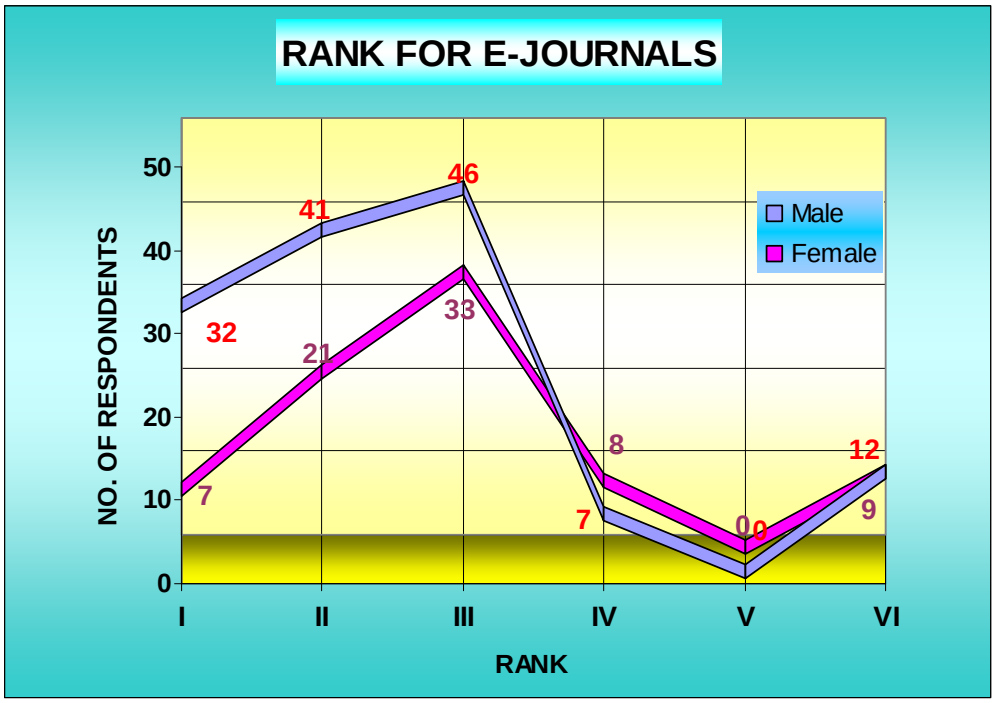
Second rank has been totally given to 62 respondents. Among these, 41 respondents are male and the remaining 21 respondents are female.

39 respondents are given First rank. Out of these, 32 respondents are female and the remaining 7 respondents are male.

Fourth rank has been given to 15 respondents. Among these 8 respondents are female and the remaining 7 respondents are male.

Fifth rank has not been given to any of the respondents; Sixth rank has been given to 21 respondents. Out of 21 respondents, 12 respondents are male and 9 respondents are female.

CHART 4.25



4.26 RANKING FOR E-BOOKS

Table 4.26

Rank for E-Books

Rank	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
I	0	0	0
II	38 (17.59%)	41 (18.98%)	79 (36.57%)
III	44 (20.37%)	18 (08.33%)	62 (28.70%)
IV	50 (23.15%)	19 (08.80%)	69 (31.94%)
V	6 (02.78%)	0	6 (02.78%)
VI	0	0	0
Total	138 (63.89%)	78 (36.11%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above table 4.26 describes the Gender wise rank for the users of e-Books. Out of 216 respondents, none of the respondents have been given the First rank and Sixth rank for using e-books,

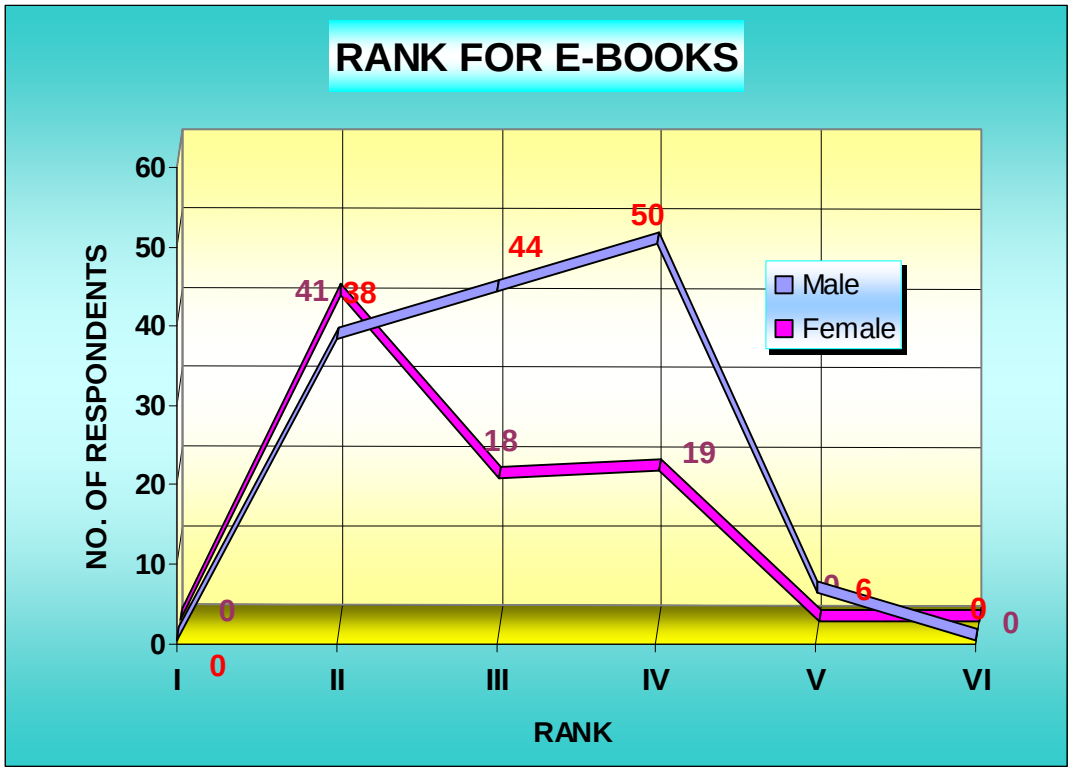
Second rank has been totally given to 79 respondents. Among these 41 respondents are female and the remaining 38 respondents are male.

62 respondents are given Third rank. Out of these, 44 respondents are male and the remaining 18 respondents are female.

Fourth rank has been given to 69 respondents. Among these 50 respondents are male and the remaining 19 respondents are male.

Fifth rank has been given to 6 respondents and all are male respondents.

CHART 4.26


RANK FOR E-BOOKS
NO. OF RESPONDENTS
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
RANK
Male
Female
41
38
44
50
18
19
0
6
0
0
0

4.27 RANKING FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Table 4.27

Rank for Entertainment

Rank	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
I	11 (05.09%)	25 (11.57%)	36 (16.67%)
II	15 (06.94%)	0	15 (06.94%)
III	31 (14.35%)	11 (05.09%)	42 (19.44%)
IV	36 (16.67%)	17 (07.87%)	53 (24.54%)
V	45 (20.83%)	25 (11.57%)	70 (32.41%)
VI	0	0	0
Total	138 (63.89%)	78 (36.11%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

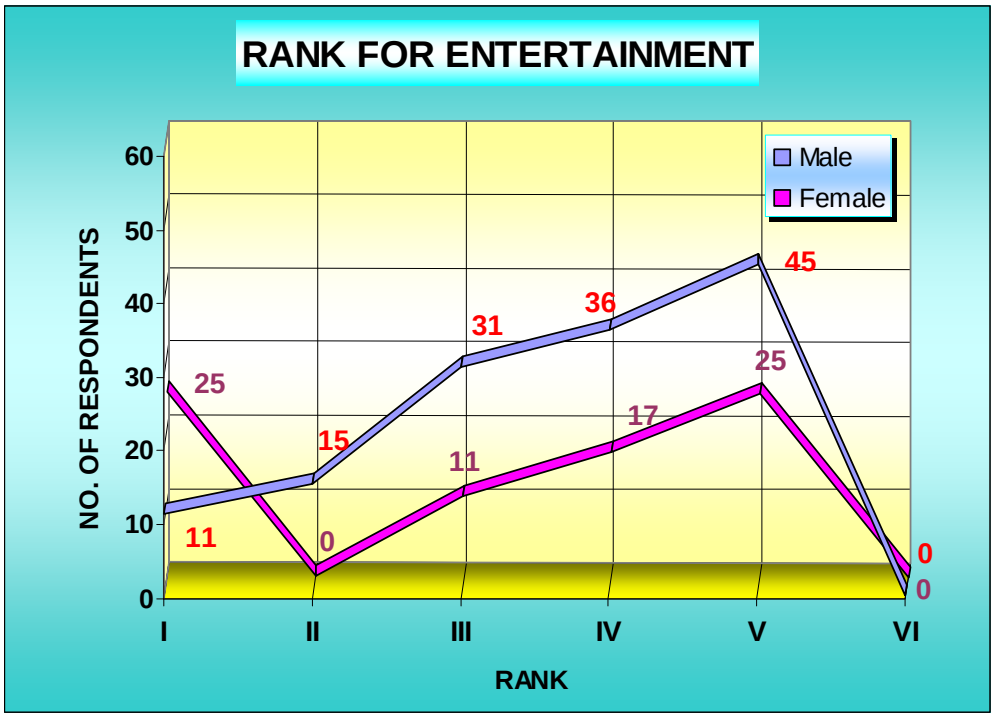
The above table 4.27 shows the Gender wise rank for the users of Entertainment purpose. Out of 216 respondents, 36 respondents have been given the First rank for using e-journals. Among theses 36 respondents, 11 respondents are male and 25 respondents are female.

Second rank has been totally given to 15 respondents. All the respondents are female. 42 respondents are given the Third rank. Out of these, 31 respondents are male and the remaining 11 respondents are female.

Fourth rank has been given to 53 respondents. Among these 36 respondents are male and the remaining 17 respondents are male.

Fifth rank has been given to 70 respondents; Out of 70 respondents, 45 respondents are male 25 respondents are female. Sixth rank has not been given to any respondents.

CHART 4.27


RANK FOR ENTERTAINMENT
NO. OF RESPONDENTS
RANK
Male
Female
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
11
25
15
0
31
11
36
17
45
25
0
0

4.28 RANKING FOR CD-ROM

Table 4.28

Rank for CD-ROM

Rank	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
I	0	0	0
II	12 (05.56%)	9 (04.17%)	21 (09.72%)
III	14 (06.48%)	1 (00.46%)	15 (06.94%)
IV	32 (14.81%)	15 (06.94%)	47 (21.76%)
V	72 (33.33%)	29 (13.43%)	101 (46.76%)
VI	8 (03.70%)	24 (11.11%)	32 (14.81%)
Total	138 (63.89%)	78 (36.11%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.28 shows the Gender wise rank for the users of CD-ROM out of 216 respondents, No respondents have been given the First rank for using CD-ROM.

Second rank has been totally given to 21 respondents. Among these, 12 respondents are male and the remaining 9 respondents are female.

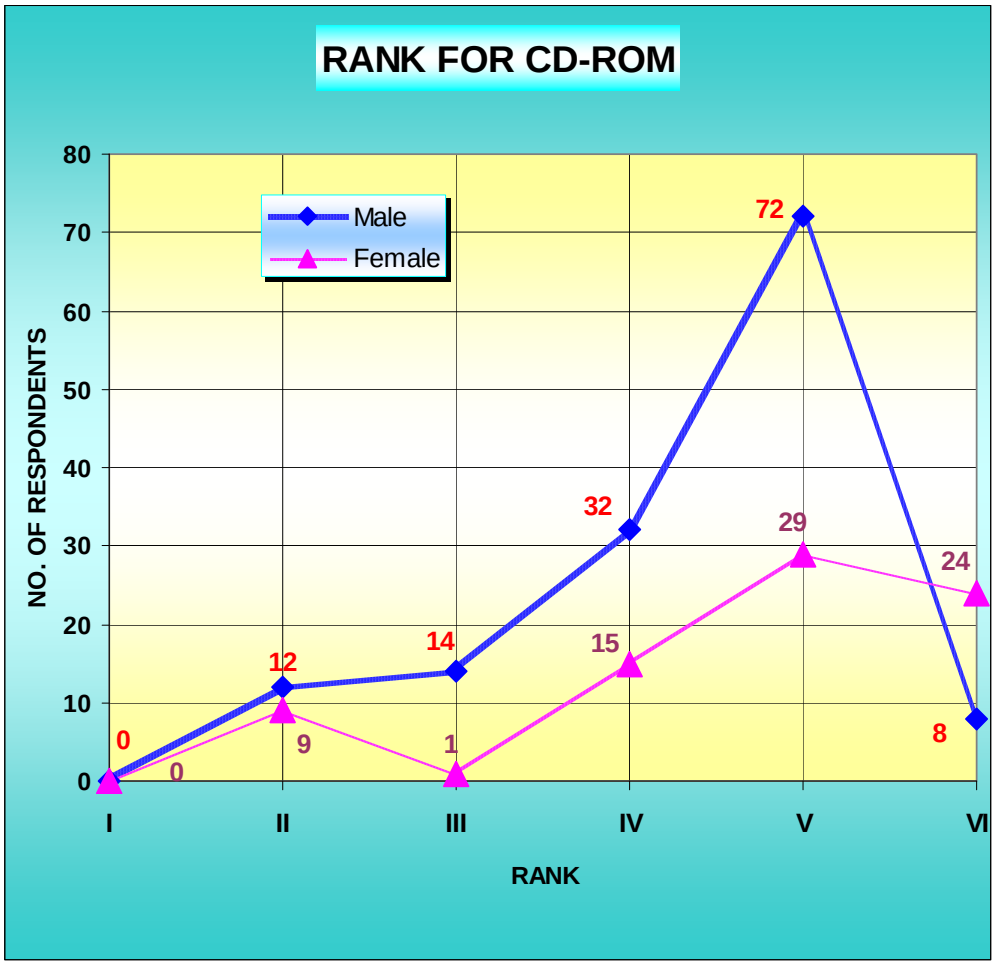
15 respondents are given the Third rank. Out of these, 14 respondents are male and the remaining 1 respondent is female.

Fourth rank has been given to 47 respondents. Among these 32 respondents are male and the remaining 15 respondents are male.

Fifth rank has been given to 101 respondents. Among these, 72 respondents are male and the remaining 29 respondents are female.

Sixth rank has been given to 32 respondents. Among these, 24 respondents are female and the remaining 8 respondents are male.

CHART 4.28



4.29 RANKING FOR OPAC

Table 4.29

Rank for OPAC

Rank	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
I	0	0	0
II	10 (04.63%)	2 (00.93%)	12 (05.56%)
III	0	0	0
IV	5 (02.31%)	9 (04.17%)	14 (06.48%)
V	15 (06.94%)	24 (11.11%)	39 (18.05%)
VI	108 (50.00%)	43 (19.91%)	151 (69.91%)
Total	138 (63.89%)	78 (36.11%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.26 explains the Gender wise rank for the users of OPAC. Out of 216 respondents, No respondents have been given either the First or the Third rank for using OPAC.

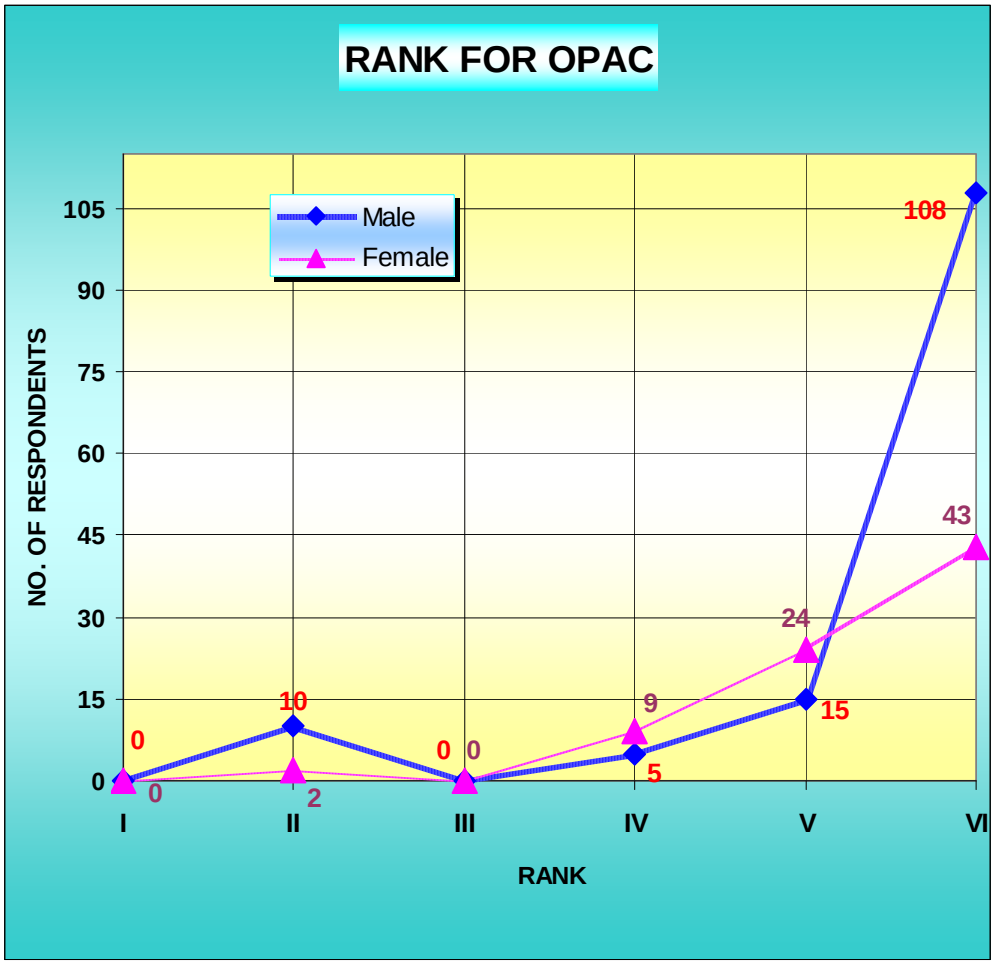
Second rank has been totally given to 12 respondents. Among these, 10 respondents are male and the remaining 2 respondents are male.

14 respondents are given the Fourth rank. Out of these, 5 respondents are male and the remaining 9 respondents are female.

Fifth rank has been given to 39 respondents. Among these, 24 respondents are female and the remaining 15 respondents are male.

Sixth rank has been given to 151 respondents. Among these, 108 respondents are male and the remaining 43 respondents are female.

CHART 4.29


RANK FOR OPAC
Male
Female
NO. OF RESPONDENTS
105
90
75
60
45
30
15
0
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
RANK
0
0
10
2
0
0
9
5
24
15
108
43

4.30 QUALIFICATION WISE ANALYSIS OF LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

4.30.1 GENERALLY EASY TO ACCESS

Table 4.30

Generally Easy to Access

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	17 (07.87%)	6 (02.78%)	7 (03.24%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	32 (14.81%)	32 (14.81%)	5 (02.31%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	8 (03.70%)	20 (09.26%)	5 (02.31%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	15 (06.94%)	60 (27.78%)	9 (04.17%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	72 (13.89%)	118 (54.63%)	26 (12.04%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

It is evident from the Table 4.30 that, 72 respondents have high level of satisfaction for the easy access of the e-resources. Among these, 32 respondents are Post Graduate, 17 respondents are Under Graduate, 15 respondents are Professional Degree holders and the remaining 8 respondents are doing Research.

118 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 60 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 32 respondents are Post Graduates,

20 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 6 respondents are Under Graduates.

26 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 9 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 7 respondents are Under Graduates, 5 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Researchers.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	32.16	12.60	6	Not Significant

It is evident from the above table 4.30 that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is not significant. Hence the hypothesis "qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing e-resources gets very easy are associated". From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.2 FASTER COMPLETION OF TASK

Table 4.31

Faster Completion of Task

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	8 (03.70%)	17 (07.87%)	5 (02.31%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	21 (09.72%)	26 (12.04%)	22 (10.19%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	7 (03.24%)	8 (03.70%)	18 (08.33%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	19 (08.80%)	44 (20.37%)	21 (09.72%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	55 (25.46%)	95 (43.98%)	66 (30.56%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

It is concluded from the Table 4.31 that, 55 respondents have high level of satisfaction for faster completion of task, 21 respondents are Post Graduates, 19 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 8 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 7 respondents are doing Research.

95 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction, 44 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 26 respondents are Post Graduates, 17 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 8 respondents are Researchers.

66 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these 22 respondents are Post Graduates, 18 respondents are Researchers, 21 respondents are Professional Degree holders and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	16.18	12.60	6	Not Significant

It is concluded from the above table 4.31 that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is not significant. Hence the hypothesis "qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources gets faster completion of task are associated" does not hold well. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.3 PROVIDES ADEQUATE INFORMATION

Table 4.32

Provide Adequate Information

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	7 (03.24%)	10 (04.63%)	13 (06.02%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	5 (02.31%)	31 (14.35%)	33 (15.28%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	7 (03.24%)	14 (06.48%)	12 (05.56%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	5 (02.31%)	43 (19.91%)	36 (16.67%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	24 (11.11%)	98 (45.37%)	94 (43.52%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

It is observed from the Table 4.32 that, 24 respondents have high level of satisfaction for providing adequate information, 7 respondents are Researchers and the other 7 respondents are Under Graduates, 5 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Professional Degree holders.

98 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 43 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 31 respondents are Post Graduates, 14 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 10 respondents are Under Graduates.

94 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 36 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 33 respondents are Post Graduates, 13 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 12 respondents are Researchers.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	12.35	12.60	6	Significant

It is observed from the above table 4.32 that the calculated chi-square value is lesser than the table value (5% level) and the result is significant a. Hence the hypothesis "qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources provides adequate information are not associated" holds good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.4 FINDING RELEVANT DOCUMENT

Table 4.33

Finding Relevant Document

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	13 (06.02%)	9 (04.17%)	8 (03.70%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	44 (20.37%)	11 (05.09%)	14 (06.48%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	18 (08.33%)	10 (04.63%)	5 (02.31%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	20 (09.26%)	38 (17.59%)	26 (12.04%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	95 (43.98%)	68 (31.48%)	53 (24.54%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

It is evident from the Table 4.33 that, 95 respondents have high level of satisfaction for finding the relevant document is time consuming. Among these 44 respondents are Post Graduates, 20 respondents are Professionals degree holders, 18 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 13 respondents are Under Graduates.

68 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 38 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 11 respondents are Post Graduates, 10 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 9 respondents are Under Graduates.

53 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 26 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 14 respondents are Post Graduates, 8 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Researchers.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	28.29	12.60	6	Insignificant

It is evident from the above table 4.33 that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources for finding relevant documents are not associated” does not hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.5 NEED ADEQUATE TRAINING FOR USE

Table 4.34

Need Adequate Training for Use

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	9 (04.17%)	5 (02.31%)	16 (07.41%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	26 (12.04%)	5 (02.31%)	38 (17.59%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	14 (06.48%)	9 (04.17%)	10 (04.63%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	26 (12.04%)	28 (12.96%)	30 (13.89%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	75 (34.72%)	47 (21.76%)	94 (43.52%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.34 clearly shows that, 75 respondents have high level of satisfaction towards the training needed for use. Among these, 26 respondents are Post Graduates, 26 respondents are Professionals degree holders, 14 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 9 respondents are Under Graduates.

47 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 28 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 9 respondents are Researchers, 5 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

94 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 30 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 38 respondents are Post Graduates, 16 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 10 respondents are Researchers.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	19.22	12.60	6	Insignificant

It is clearly shown from the above table 4.34 that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis "qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources need adequate training to use are not associated" does not hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.6 MORE VARIATION FOR YEAR TO YEAR

Table 4.35

More Variation for Year to Year

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	8 (03.70%)	9 (04.17%)	13 (06.02%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	23 (10.65%)	23 (10.65%)	23 (10.65%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	8 (03.70%)	12 (05.56%)	13 (06.02%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	16 (07.41%)	42 (19.44%)	26 (12.09%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	55 (25.46%)	86 (39.81%)	75 (34.72%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.35 explains that, 55 respondents have high level of satisfaction from year to year variation. Among these, 23 respondents are Post Graduates, 16 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 8 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 8 respondents are Under Graduates.

86 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 42 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 23 respondents are Post Graduates, 12 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 9 respondents are Under Graduates.

75 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 26 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 23 respondents are Post Graduates, 13 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 13 respondents are Under Graduates.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	8.04	12.60	6	Significant

It is evident from the above table 4.35 that the calculated chi-square value is lesser than the table value (5% level) and the result is Significant. Hence the hypothesis "qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources more variation for year to year are associated" does hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.7 EASY TO RESOLVE TECHNICAL PROBLEM

Table 4.36

Easy to Resolve Technical Problem

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	9 (04.17%)	14 (06.48%)	7 (03.24%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	12 (05.56%)	15 (06.94%)	42 (19.44%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	14 (06.48%)	7 (03.24%)	12 (05.56%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	20 (09.26%)	11 (05.09%)	53 (24.54%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	55 (25.46%)	47 (21.76%)	114 (52.78%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.36 shows that, 55 respondents have high level of satisfaction for resolving the technical problem. Among these, 20 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 14 respondents are Researchers, 12 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 9 respondents are Under Graduates.

47 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 15 respondents are Post Graduates, 14 respondents are Under Graduates, 11 respondents are Professionals Degree holders and the remaining 7 respondents are Researchers.

114 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 53 respondents are Professional Degree Holders, 42 respondents are Post Graduates, 12 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 7 respondents are Under Graduates.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	26.45	12.60	6	Insignificant

From the above table 4.36 it is evident that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources easy to resolve technical problems are not associated” does not hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.8 VERY DIFFICULT DUE TO THE LACK OF COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

Table 4.37

Very Difficult due to the Lack of Computer Knowledge

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	14 (06.48%)	5 (02.31%)	11 (05.09%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	18 (08.33%)	36 (16.67%)	15 (06.94%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	13 (06.02%)	15 (06.94%)	5 (06.31%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	17 (07.87%)	22 (10.19%)	45 (20.83%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	62 (28.70%)	78 (36.11%)	76 (35.19%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The Table 4.37 shows that, 62 respondents have high level of satisfaction towards the difficulty in operation without computer knowledge. Among these, 18 respondents are Post Graduates, 17 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 14 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 13 respondents are Researchers.

78 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 36 respondents are Post Graduates, 22 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 15 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates

76 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 45 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 15 respondents are Post Graduates, 11 respondents are the Under Graduates and remaining 5 respondents are Researchers.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	33.51	12.60	6	Insignificant

The above table 4.37 shows that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant.. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources towards the difficulty to operate without computer knowledge are not associated” does not hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.9 VERY HELPFUL TO EXCHANGE OF JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

Table 4.38

Very Helpful to Exchange of Journals and Articles

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	5 (02.31%)	19 (08.80%)	6 (02.78%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	5 (02.31%)	35 (16.20%)	29 (13.43%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	13 (06.02%)	9 (04.17%)	11 (05.09%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	7 (03.24%)	39 (18.06%)	38 (17.59%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	30 (13.89%)	102 (47.22%)	84 (38.89%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

It is inferred from the Table 4.38 that, 30 respondents have high level of satisfaction for very helpful to exchange of Journals and Articles, Out of 30 respondents, 13 respondents are Researchers, 7 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 5 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Post Graduates.

102 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 39 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 35 respondents are Post Graduates, and 19 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 9 respondents are Researchers.

84 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 38 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 29 respondents are Post Graduates, 11 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 6 respondents are Under Graduates.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	28.36	12.60	6	Insignificant

The above table 4.38 shows that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing e-resources very helpful to exchange of journals and articles are not associated” does not hold well. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.10 DISPLAYS MORE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

Table 4.39

Displays More Scientific Information

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	7 (03.24%)	5 (02.31%)	18 (08.33%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	19 (08.80%)	16 (07.41%)	34 (15.74%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	8 (03.70%)	14 (06.48%)	11 (05.09%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	11 (05.09%)	14 (06.48%)	59 (27.31%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	45 (20.83%)	49 (22.69%)	122 (56.48%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The Table 4.39 indicates that, 45 respondents have high level of satisfaction for displaying more scientific information. Out of 45 respondents, 19 respondents are Post Graduates, 11 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 8 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 7 respondents are Under Graduates.

49 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these 16 respondents are Post Graduates, 14 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 14 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

122 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 59 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 34 respondents are Post Graduates, 18 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 11 respondents are Researchers.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	18.32	12.60	6	Insignificant

The above table 4.39 reveals that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources displays more scientific information are not associated” does not hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.11 ABILITY TO ACCESS AT ANY PLACE

Table 4.40

Ability to Access at Any Place

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	13 (06.02%)	9 (04.17%)	8 (03.70%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	47 (21.76%)	9 (04.17%)	13 (06.02%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	10 (04.63%)	17 (07.87%)	6 (02.78%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	41 (18.98%)	20 (09.26%)	23 (10.68%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	111 (51.39%)	55 (25.16%)	50 (23.15%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.40 classifies that, 111 respondents have high level of satisfaction for the ability to access at any place. Out of 111 respondents, 47 respondents are Post Graduates, 41 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 13 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 10 respondents are Researchers.

55 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 20 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 17 respondents are Researchers, 9 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 9 respondents are Under Graduates.

50 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 23 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 13 respondents are Post Graduates, 8 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 6 respondents are Researchers.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	22.12	12.60	6	Insignificant

The above table 4.40 indicates that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources and the ability to access at any place are not associated” does not hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.12 USING THIS FACILITY GETS VERY TIRED

Table 4.41

Using this Facility Gets Very Tired

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	5 (02.31%)	10 (04.63%)	15 (06.94%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	13 (06.02%)	21 (09.72%)	35 (16.20%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	5 (02.31%)	10 (04.63%)	18 (08.33%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	6 (02.78%)	40 (18.52%)	38 (17.59%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	29 (13.43%)	81 (37.50%)	106 (49.07%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.41 clearly shows that, 106 respondents have Low level of satisfaction for using this facility gets very tired. Out of 106 respondents, 35 respondents are Post Graduates, 38 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 15 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 18 respondents are Researchers.

81 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 40 respondents are Professionals Degree holders, 21 respondents are Post Graduates, 10 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 10 respondents are Under Graduates.

29 respondents have high Level of Satisfaction, 15 respondents are Post Graduates, 6 respondents are Professional degree holders, 5 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 6 respondents are Researcher.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	8.59	12.60	6	Significant

The above table 4.41 shows that the calculated chi-square value is lesser than the table value (5% level) and the result is Significant. Hence the hypothesis "qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing e-resources gets very tired are associated" does hold well. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.13 HELPFUL TO MY EXPERIMENTAL AND ASSIGNMENT

Table 4.42

Helpful to My Experimental and Assignment

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	5 (02.31%)	5 (02.31%)	20 (09.26%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	18 (08.33%)	22 (10.19%)	29 (13.43%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	20 (09.26%)	5 (02.31%)	8 (03.70%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	20 (09.26%)	10 (04.63%)	54 (25.00%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	63 (29.17%)	42 (19.44%)	111 (51.39%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.42 shows that, 111 respondents have Low level of satisfaction for very helpful to experiment and assignments. Out of 111 respondents, 54 respondents are Professional Degree holders , 29 respondents are Post Graduates, 20 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 8 respondents are Researchers.

63 respondents have high Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 20 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 20 respondents are Researchers, 18 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

42 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 22 respondents are Post Graduates, 10 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 5 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Researchers.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	32.21	12.60	6	Insignificant

The above table 4.42 shows that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources very helpful to experimental and assignments are not associated” does not hold well. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.14 HELPFUL TO DATA ORGANISATION AND ARCHIVE PAPERS

Table 4.43

Helpful to Data Organisation and Archive Papers

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	05 (02.31%)	07 (03.24%)	18 (08.33%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	18 (08.33%)	22 (10.19%)	29 (13.43%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	12 (05.56%)	07 (03.24%)	14 (06.48%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	24 (11.11%)	23 (10.65%)	37 (17.13%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	59 (27.31%)	59 (27.32%)	98 (45.37%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.43 indicates that, 98 respondents have Low level of satisfaction for very helpful to data organisation and archive papers. Out of 98 respondents, 37 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 29 respondents are Post Graduates, 18 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 14 respondents are Researchers.

59 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 23 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 22 respondents are Post Graduates, 7 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 7 respondents are Under Graduates.

59 respondents have High Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 24 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 18 respondents are Post Graduates, 12 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	5.15	12.60	6	Significant

The above table 4.43 displays that the calculated chi-square value is lesser than the table value (5% level) and the result is Significant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources which is very helpful to data organization and archive papers are associated” does hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.15 EASY TO FIND EARLIER DATE JOURNALS

Table 4.44

Find Earlier Date Journals

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	09 (04.17%)	05 (02.31%)	16 (07.41%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	23 (10.65%)	15 (06.94%)	31 (14.35%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	14 (06.48%)	06 (02.78%)	13 (06.02%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	17 (07.87%)	24 (11.11%)	43 (19.91%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	63 (29.17%)	50 (23.14%)	103 (47.69%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The Table 4.44 reveals that, 103 respondents have Low level of satisfaction for very helpful to find earlier date journals. Out of 103 respondents, 43 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 31 respondents are Post Graduates, 16 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 13 respondents are Researchers.

50 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 24 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 15 respondents are Post Graduates, 6 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

63 respondents have High Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 23 respondents are Post Graduates, 17 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 14 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 9 respondents are Under Graduates.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	7.73	12.60	6	Significant

The above table 4.44 reveals that the calculated chi-square value is lesser than the table value (5% level) and the result is Significant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources very helpful to find earlier date journals are associated” does hold well. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.16 INSPIRED TO JOINT RESEARCH AND TEAM WORK

Table 4.45

Inspired to Joint Research and Team Work

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	05 (02.31%)	05 (02.31%)	20 (09.26%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	05 (02.31%)	05 (02.31%)	59 (27.31%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	06 (02.78%)	14 (06.48%)	13 (06.02%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	07 (03.24%)	17 (07.87%)	60 (27.78%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	23 (10.65%)	41 (18.98%)	152 (70.37%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The Table 4.45 clearly shows that, 152 respondents have Low level of satisfaction for inspiration to Joint Research and Team work. Out of 152 respondents, 60 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 59 respondents are Post Graduates, 20 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 13 respondents are Researchers.

41 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 17 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 14 respondents are Researchers, 5 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

23 respondents have High Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 6 respondents are Researchers, 7 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 5 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	25.49	12.60	6	Insignificant

The above table 4.45 shows that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources inspire to joint research and team works are not associated” does not hold good. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.30.17 HELPFUL TO FURTHER PUBLICATION

Table 4.46

Helpful to Further Publication

Qualification	Level of Satisfaction			Total
	High Level	Medium Level	Low Level	
UG Degree	17 (07.87%)	8 (03.70%)	5 (02.31%)	30 (13.89%)
PG Degree	52 (24.07%)	7 (03.24%)	10 (04.63%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	12 (05.56%)	7 (03.24%)	14 (06.48%)	33 (15.28%)
Professional	37 (17.13%)	5 (02.31%)	42 (19.44%)	84 (38.89%)
Total	118 (54.63%)	27 (12.50%)	71 (32.87%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The Table 4.46 shows that, 118 respondents have High level of satisfaction for further publication. Out of 118 respondents, 520 respondents are Post Graduates, 37 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 17 respondents are Under Graduates and the remaining 12 respondents are Researchers.

71 respondents have Low Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 42 respondents are Professional Degree holders, 14 respondents are Researchers, 10 respondents are Post Graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are Under Graduates.

27 respondents have Medium Level of Satisfaction. Among these, 8 respondents are Under Graduates, 7 respondents are Post Graduates, 7 respondents are Researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are Professional Degree holders.

CHI-SQUARE TABLE

Factor	Calculated $\chi 2$ Value	Table Value (0.05)	D.F	Remarks
Qualification	37.10	12.60	6	Insignificant

The above table 4.46 displays that the calculated chi-square value is greater than the table value (a 5% level) and the result is Insignificant. Hence the hypothesis “qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing e-resources very helpful to further publication are not associated” does not hold well. From this analysis, it is identified that there is a close relationship between qualification and the level of satisfaction in utilizing the e-resources.

4.31 OPINIONS OF E-RESOURCES SERVICES

Table 4.47

Level of Satisfaction of E-Resources Services

E-Resource Services	Level of opinions					Total
	Excellent	Good	Moderate	Poor	Very Poor	
ICT Facilities	73	109	34	0	0	216
Digital Library	23	90	103	0	0	216
Audio/Video Resources	11	59	113	33	0	216
Virtual Classroom	12	58	72	74	0	216
Educational Television	23	57	46	67	23	216
E-Learning Services	76	73	57	10	0	216
E-Resources	74	120	12	10	0	216
Open Sources Software	66	76	24	50	0	216
Awareness Programmes on E-Learning	46	102	12	44	12	216

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.47 shows the Level of opinions for Internet and communication technology for e-resources purposes. Out of 216 respondents, 109 respondents have good opinions, 73 respondents have excellent opinions and the remaining 34 respondents have moderate opinions are moderate. No respondents have given poor and very poor opinion.

Regarding the level of opinions for Digital Library facility for e-resources purposes, 103 respondents have moderate opinions, 90 respondents have good opinions and the remaining 23 respondents have excellent opinions. And No respondents have the opinion of poor and very poor.

Regarding the level of opinions for Audio and Video Resources for e-resources purposes. Out of 216 respondents, 113 respondents have moderate opinions, 59 respondents have good opinions, 33 respondents have poor opinions and the remaining 11 respondents have excellent opinions. No respondents have given very poor opinions.

Regarding the level of opinions for Virtual Class room for e-resources purposes, out of 216 respondents, 74 respondents have poor opinions, 72 respondents have moderate opinions, 58 respondents have good opinions and the remaining 12 respondents have excellent opinions. No respondents have given very poor opinions.

Regarding the level of opinions for Educational Television, out of respondents, 67 respondents have poor opinions, 57 respondents have good opinions, 46 respondents have moderate opinions, 23 respondents have excellent opinions and the remaining 23 respondents have given very poor opinions.

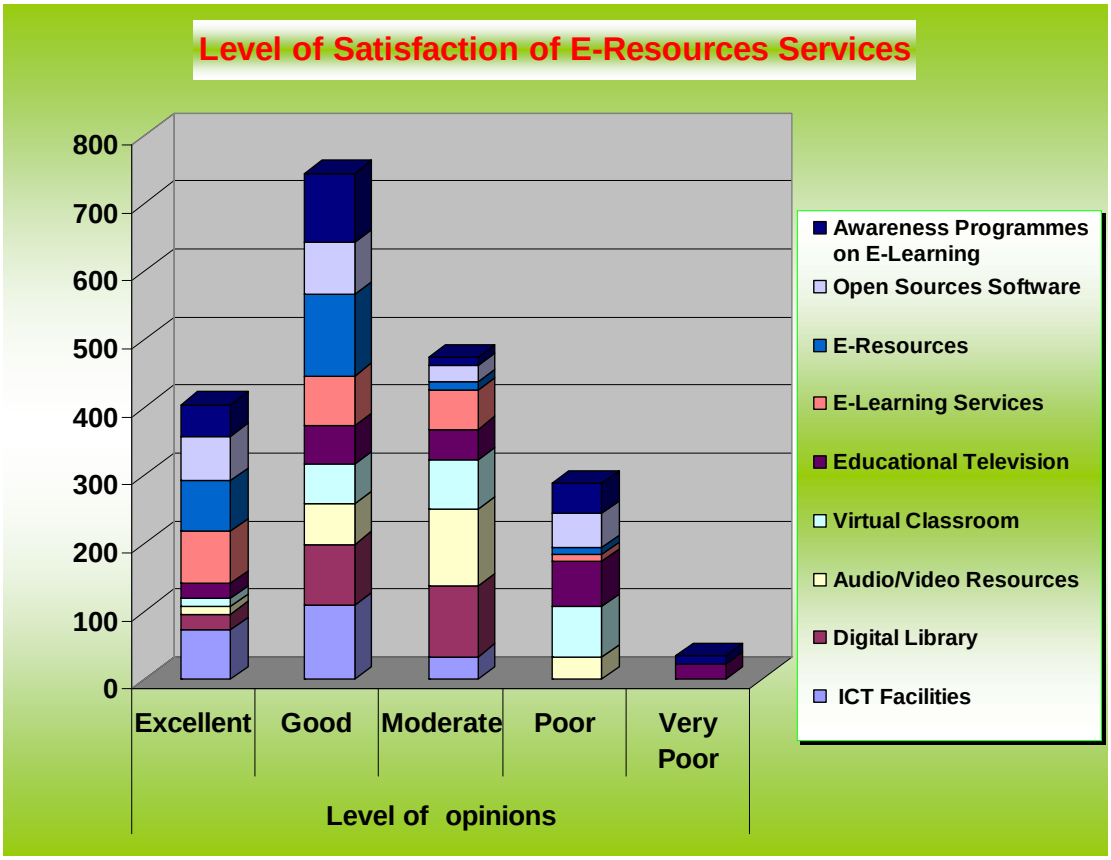
Regarding the level of opinions for E-Learning Services, 76 respondents have excellent opinions, 73 respondents have good opinions, 57 respondents have moderate opinions and the remaining 10 respondents have poor opinions. No respondents have given very poor opinions.

Regarding the level of opinions for E-Resources data Services,120 respondents have good opinions, 74 respondents have excellent opinions, 12 respondents have moderate opinions and the remaining 10 respondents have poor opinions. No respondents have given very poor opinions.

Regarding the level of opinions for open source software,76 respondents have good opinions, 66 respondents have excellent opinions, 50 respondents have poor opinions and the remaining 24 respondents have moderate opinions. No respondents have given very poor opinions.

Regarding the level of opinions for awareness program, 102 respondents have good opinions, 46 respondents have excellent opinions, 44 respondents have poor opinions, 12 respondents have moderate opinions and the remaining 12 respondents have given very poor opinion.

CHART 4.30


Level of Satisfaction of E-Resources Services
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Excellent
Good
Moderate
Poor
Very Poor
Level of opinions
Awareness Programmes on E-Learning
Open Sources Software
E-Resources
E-Learning Services
Educational Television
Virtual Classroom
Audio/Video Resources
Digital Library
ICT Facilities

4.32 OCCUPATION AND LEVELOF OPINION FOR USAGE

4.32.1 USAGE FOR LECTURES AND PRESENTATIONS

Table 4.48

Level of Usage for Lectures and Presentation

Occupation	Level of Usage		Total
	Strongly Useful	Useful	
U.G Student	18 (08.33%)	6 (02.78%)	24 (11.11%)
P.G Student	44 (20.37%)	25 (11.57%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	16 (07.41%)	5 (02.31%)	21 (09.72%)
Faculty	76 (35.19%)	8 (03.70%)	84 (38.89%)
Others	6 (02.78%)	12 (05.56%)	18 (08.33%)
Total	165 (76.39%)	51 (23.61%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.48 reveals the, Occupation wise Classification of level of usage for lectureship and presentation. Out of 216 respondents, 165 respondents have given their view as strongly utilising the e-resources facility for lectureship and presentation purpose. Among these, 76 respondents are faculty members, 44 respondents are post graduate students, 18 respondents are under graduate students, 12 respondents are researchers and remaining 6 respondents belong to other occupation.

51 respondents have given their view as useful in the e-resources facility. Among these 25 respondents are post graduate students, 12 respondents belong to other occupation, 8 respondents are faculty members, 6 respondents are under graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are researchers.

4.32.2 USAGE FOR WRITING ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Table 4.49

Level of Usage for Writing Articles and Books

Occupation	Level of Usage			Total
	Strongly Useful	Useful	Not Useful	
U.G Student	6 (02.78%)	12 (05.56%)	6 (02.78%)	24 (11.11%)
P.G Student	16 (07.41%)	40 (18.52%)	13 (06.02%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	11 (05.09%)	5 (02.31%)	5 (02.31%)	21 (09.72%)
Faculty	20 (09.26%)	59 (27.31%)	5 (02.31%)	84 (38.89%)
Others	6 (02.78%)	5 (02.31%)	7 (03.24%)	18 (08.33%)
Total	59 (27.31%)	121 (50.07%)	36 (16.67%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.49 shows the, Occupation wise Classification of level of usage for writing articles and books.

Out of 216 respondents, 121 respondents have given their opinion as very useful for writing articles and books. Among these, 59 respondents are faculty members, 40 respondents are post graduate students, 12 respondents are under

graduates, 5 respondents are researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are other academic people.

59 respondents have given their opinion as strongly useful for this facility. Among these, 20 respondents are faculty members, 16 respondents are post graduates, 11 respondents are researchers, 6 respondents are under graduates and the remaining 6 respondents are other academic people.

36 respondents have given their opinion as not useful for this facility. Out of these, 13 respondents are post graduates, 7 respondents are other academic people, 6 respondents are under graduates, 5 respondents are researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are faculty members.

4.32.3 USAGE FOR PREPARING RESEARCH PROJECT

Table 4.50

Level of Usage for Preparing Research Project

Occupation	Level of Usage			Total
	Strongly Useful	Useful	Not Useful	
U.G Student	9 (04.17%)	10 (04.63%)	5 (02.31%)	24 (11.11%)
P.G Student	5 (02.31%)	39 (18.06%)	25 (11.57%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	8 (03.70%)	8 (03.70%)	5 (02.31%)	21 (09.72%)
Faculty	38 (17.59%)	34 (15.74%)	12 (05.56%)	84 (38.89%)
Others	5 (02.31%)	5 (02.31%)	8 (03.70%)	18 (08.33%)
Total	65 (30.09%)	96 (44.44%)	55 (22.46%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.50 shows the, Occupation wise Classification of level of usage for preparing the research project.

Out of 216 respondents, 96 respondents have given their opinion as very useful for preparing the research project. Among these, 39 respondents are post graduates, 34 respondents are faculty members, 10 respondents are under graduates, 8 respondents are researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are other academic people.

65 respondents have given their opinion as strongly useful for this facility. Among these, 38 respondents are faculty members, 9 respondents are under graduates, 8 respondents are researchers, 5 respondents are post graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are other academic people.

55 respondents have given their opinion as not useful for this facility, Out of these, 25 respondents are post graduates, 12 respondents are faculty members, 8 respondents are other academic people, 5 respondents are researchers and the remaining 5 respondents are under graduates.

4.32.4 USAGE FOR THE PREPARATION EXAMINATIONS

Table 4.51

Level of Usage for Preparing Examination

Occupation	Level of Usage			Total
	Strongly Useful	Useful	Not Useful	
U.G Student	6 (02.78%)	12 (05.56%)	6 (02.78%)	24 (11.11%)
P.G Student	10 (04.63%)	39 (18.06%)	20 (09.26%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	6 (02.78%)	5 (02.31%)	10 (04.63%)	21 (09.72%)
Faculty	13 (06.02%)	35 (16.20%)	36 (16.67%)	84 (38.89%)
Others	5 (02.31%)	7 (03.24%)	6 (02.78%)	18 (08.33%)
Total	40 (18.52%)	98 (45.37%)	78 (36.11%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.51 shows the, Occupation wise Classification of level of usage for the preparation of examinations.

Out of 216 respondents, 98 respondents have given their opinion as very useful for preparing their examination. Among these, 39 respondents are post graduates, 35 respondents are faculty members, 12 respondents are under graduates, 7 respondents are other academic people and the remaining 5 respondents are researchers.

78 respondents have given their opinion as not useful for this facility, Out of these, 36 respondents are faculty members, 20 respondents are post graduates, 10 respondents are researchers, 6 respondents are other academic people and the remaining 5 respondents are under graduates.

40 respondents have given their opinion as strongly useful for this facility. Among these, 13 respondents are faculty members, 10 respondents are post graduates, 6 respondents are researchers, 6 respondents are under graduates and the remaining 5 respondents are other academic people.

4.32.5 USAGE FOR KNOWING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Table 4.52

Level of Usage for Knowing General Knowledge

Occupation	Level of Usage				Total
	Strongly Useful	Useful	Not Useful	Strongly Not Useful	
U.G Student	12 (05.56%)	12 (05.56%)	0	0	24 (11.11%)
P.G Student	17 (07.87%)	25 (11.57%)	21 (09.72%)	6 (02.78%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	16 (07.41%)	2 (00.93%)	3 (01.39%)	0	21 (09.72%)
Faculty	38 (17.59%)	33 (15.28%)	7 (03.24%)	6 (02.78%)	84 (38.89%)
Others	0	0	18 (08.33%)	0	18 (08.33%)
Total	83 (38.43%)	72 (33.33%)	49 (22.69%)	12 (05.56%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.52 shows the, Occupation wise Classification of level of usage for knowing the general knowledge.

Out of 216 respondents, 83 respondents have given their opinion as strongly useful for knowing general knowledge. Among these, 38 respondents are faculty members, 17 respondents are post graduates, 16 respondents are Researchers and 12 respondents are under graduates. No opinion has been given among the academic people.

72 respondents have given their opinion as very useful for this facility. Out of these, 33 respondents are faculty members, 25 respondents are post graduates, 12 respondents are under graduates and 2 respondents are researchers. No opinion has been given among the academic people.

49 respondents have given their opinion as not useful for this facility. Among these, 21 respondents are post graduates, 18 respondents are other academic people, 7 respondents are faculty members and 3 respondents are researchers. No opinion has been given among the under graduates.

12 respondents have given their opinion as strongly no useful for this facility. Among these, 6 respondents are faculty members, 6 respondents are post graduates. No opinion has been given among the researchers, under graduates and other academic people.

4.32.6 USAGE FOR RELAX AND TIME PASS

Table 4.53

Level of Usage for Relax and Time Pass

Occupation	Level of Usage				Total
	Strongly Useful	Useful	Not Useful	Strongly Not Useful	
U.G Student	6 (02.78%)	18 (08.33%)	0	0	24 (11.11%)
P.G Student	8 (03.70%)	35 (16.20%)	14 (06.48%)	12 (05.56%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	6 (02.78%)	11 (05.09%)	4 (01.84%)	0	21 (09.72%)
Faculty	19 (08.80%)	42 (19.44%)	17 (07.87%)	6 (02.78%)	84 (38.89%)
Others	0	0	18 (08.33%)	0	18 (08.33%)
Total	39 (18.06%)	106 (49.07%)	53 (24.54%)	18 (08.33%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.53 clearly shows the, Occupation wise Classification of level of usage for relaxation and time pass.

Out of 216 respondents, 106 respondents have given their opinion as very useful for relaxation and time pass. Among these, 42 respondents are faculty members, 35 respondents are post graduates, 18 respondents are under graduates and 11 respondents are researchers. No opinion has been given among the academic people.

53 respondents have given their opinions as not useful for this facility, Out of these 18 respondents are other academic people, 17 respondents are faculty members, 14 respondents are post graduates, 4 respondents are researchers. No opinion has been given among the under graduates.

39 respondents have given their opinion as strongly useful for this facility. Among these 19 respondents are faculty members, 8 respondents are post graduates, 6 respondents are under graduates and the remaining 6 respondents are researchers. No opinion has been given among the other academic people.

18 respondents have given their opinion as strongly not useful for this facility. Among these, 12 respondents are post graduates, 6 respondents are faculty members. No opinion has been given among the researchers, under graduates and other academic people.

4.32.7 USAGE TO KEEPING ABREAST WITH LATEST DEVELOPMENT

Table 4.54

Level of Usage for Keeping Abreast with Latest Development

Occupation	Level of Usage				Total
	Strongly Useful	Useful	Not Useful	Strongly Not Useful	
U.G Student	12 (05.56%)	12 (05.56%)	0	0	24 (11.11%)
P.G Student	17 (07.87%)	39 (18.06%)	7 (03.24%)	6 (02.78%)	69 (31.94%)
Researcher	13 (06.02%)	7 (03.24%)	1 (00.46%)	0	21 (09.72%)
Faculty	26 (12.04%)	36 (16.67%)	22 (10.19%)	0	84 (38.89%)
Others	0	6 (02.78%)	12 (05.56%)	0	18 (08.33%)
Total	68 (31.48%)	100 (46.30%)	42 (19.44%)	6 (02.78%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.54 indicates the, Occupation wise Classification of level of usage for keeping abreast with the latest development.

Out of 216 respondents, 100 respondents have given their opinions as very useful for keeping abreast with the latest development. Among these, 39 respondents are post graduates, 36 respondents are faculty members, 12 respondents are under graduates, 7 respondents are researchers and the remaining 6 respondents are other academic people.

68 respondents have given their opinions as strongly useful for this facility. Out of these, 26 respondents are faculty members, 17 respondents are post graduates, 13 respondents are researchers and 12 respondents are under graduates. No opinion has been given among the other academic people.

42 respondents have given their opinion as not useful for this facility. Among these, 22 respondents are faculty members, 12 respondents are other academic people, 7 respondents are post graduates and the remaining 1 respondent is a researcher. No opinion has been given among the under graduates.

18 respondents have given their opinion as strongly not useful for this facility. Among these, 12 respondents are post graduates, 6 respondents are faculty members. No opinion has been given among the researchers, under graduates and other academic people.

4.33 GENDER AND LEVEL OF OPINION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF E-RESOURCES

4.33.1 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO SAVE SPACE

Table 4.55

Implementation helps to save Space

Gender	Level of opinions		Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	
Male	89 (41.20%)	49 (27.69%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	40 (18.52%)	38 (17.59%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	129 (59.72%)	87 (40.28%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.55 shows the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to save the space.

Out of 138 male respondents, 89 respondents have strongly adequate opinion and the remaining 49 respondents have adequate opinion.

Out of 78 female respondents, 40 respondents have strongly adequate opinion and the remaining 38 respondents have adequate opinion.

4.33.2 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO SAVE TIME

Table 4.56

Implementation to Save Time

Gender	Level of Opinion		Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	
Male	67 (31.02%)	71 (32.87%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	28 (12.96%)	50 (23.15%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	95 (43.98%)	121 (56.02%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.56 classifies the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to save time.

Out of 138 male respondents, 67 respondents have strongly adequate opinions and the remaining 71 respondents have adequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 28 respondents have strongly adequate opinions and the remaining 50 respondents have adequate opinions.

4.33.3 IMPLEMENTATION TO SAVE MONEY

Table 4.57

Implementation to Save Money

Gender	Level of Opinion				Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Not Respond	Inadequate	
Male	78 (36.11%)	18 (08.33%)	30 (13.89%)	12 (05.56%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	37 (17.13%)	2 (00.93%)	31 (14.35%)	8 (03.70%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	115 (53.24%)	20 (09.26%)	61 (28.24%)	20 (09.26%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.57 clearly shows the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to save money.

Out of 138 male respondents, 78 respondents have strongly adequate opinion, 18 respondents have adequate opinions, 30 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 12 respondents have given their opinions as inadequate.

Out of 78 female respondents, 37 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 2 respondents have adequate opinions, 31 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 8 respondents have inadequate opinions.

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4.33.4 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO ACCESS ANY TIME

Table 4.58

Implementation Helps to access Any Time

Gender	Level of Opinion			Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	
Male	78 (36.11%)	52 (24.07%)	8 (03.70%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	29 (13.43%)	48 (22.22%)	1 (00.46%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	107 (49.54%)	100 (46.30%)	9 (04.17%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.58 reveals the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to access at any time.

Out of 138 male respondents, 78 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 52 respondents have adequate opinions and the remaining 8 respondents have inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 29 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 48 respondents have adequate opinions and the remaining 1 respondent has inadequate opinion.

4.33.5 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS EASY TO USE

Table 4.59

Implementation helps Easy to Use

Gender	Level of Opinion				Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Not Respond	Inadequate	
Male	27 (12.50%)	85 (39.35%)	10 (04.63%)	16 (07.41%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	26 (12.04%)	42 (19.44%)	8 (03.70%)	2 (00.93%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	53 (24.54%)	127 (58.80%)	18 (08.33%)	18 (08.33%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The Table 4.59 shows the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps easy to use.

Out of 138 male respondents, 27 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 85 respondents have adequate opinions, 10 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 16 respondents have inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 26 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 42 respondents have adequate opinions, 8 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 2 respondents have inadequate opinions.

4.33.6 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO PROVIDE MODERN INFORMATION

Table 4.60

Implementation Helps to Provide Modern Information

Gender	Level of Opinion			Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	
Male	45 (20.83%)	90 (41.67%)	3 (01.39%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	17 (07.87%)	53 (24.54%)	8 (03.70%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	62 (28.70%)	143 (66.20%)	11 (05.09%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.60 divulges the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to provide modern information.

Out of 138 male respondents, 45 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 90 respondents have adequate opinions and the remaining 3 respondents have inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 17 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 53 respondents have adequate opinions and the remaining 8 respondents have inadequate opinions.

4.33.7 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO MAINTAIN QUALITY LIBRARY

Table 4.61

Implementation Help to Maintain Quality Library

Gender	Level of Opinion				Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Not Respond	Strongly Inadequate	
Male	23 (10.65%)	68 (31.48%)	23 (10.65%)	24 (11.11%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	21 (09.72%)	31 (14.35%)	23 (10.65%)	3 (01.39%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	44 (20.37%)	99 (45.83%)	46 (21.30%)	27 (12.50%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.61 tells the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to maintain quality library.

Out of 138 male respondents, 23 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 68 respondents have adequate opinions, 23 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 24 respondents have inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 21 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 31 respondents have adequate opinions, 23 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 3 respondents have inadequate opinions.

4.33.8 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO EXPERT LECTURE

Table 4.62

Implementation Helps to Expert Lecture

Gender	Level of Opinion			Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	
Male	22 (10.19%)	71 (32.87%)	45 (20.85%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	9 (04.17%)	50 (23.15%)	19 (08.80%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	31 (14.35%)	121 (56.02%)	64 (29.63%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

Table 4.62 discloses the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to expert lecture.

Out of 138 male respondents, 22 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 71 respondents have adequate opinions and the remaining 45 respondents have inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 9 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 50 respondents have adequate opinions and the remaining 19 respondents have inadequate opinions.

4.33.9 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO INTERACTWITH THE EXPERTS

Table 4.63

Implementation Helps to Interaction with Experts

Gender	Level of Opinion				Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Not Respond	Inadequate	
Male	9 (04.17%)	59 (27.31%)	54 (25.00%)	16 (07.41%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	15 (06.94%)	19 (08.80%)	40 (18.52%)	4 (01.85%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	24 (11.11%)	78 (36.11%)	94 (43.52%)	20 (09.26%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.63 shows the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to interact with the experts.

Out of 138 male respondents, 9 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 59 respondents have adequate opinions, 54 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 16 respondents have inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 15 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 19 respondents have adequate opinions, 40 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 4 respondents have inadequate opinions.

4.33.10 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO WIDER REACH

Table 4.64

Implementation Helps to Wider Reach

Gender	Level of Opinion				Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Not Respond	Inadequate	
Male	12 (05.56%)	73 (33.80%)	20 (09.26%)	33 (15.28%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	8 (03.70%)	55 (25.46%)	10 (04.63%)	5 (02.31%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	20 (09.26%)	128 (59.26%)	30 (19.89%)	38 (17.59%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.64 classifies the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to wider reach.

Out of 138 male respondents, 12 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 73 respondents have adequate opinions, 20 respondents have no opinions and the remaining 33 respondents have inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 8 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 55 respondents have adequate opinions, 10 respondents have no opinion and the remaining 5 respondents have inadequate opinions.

4.33.11 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO DATA PRESERVATION

Table 4.65

Implementation Helps to Data Preservation

Gender	Level of Opinion					Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Not Respond	Inadequate	Strongly Inadequate	
Male	3 (1.39%)	66 (30.56%)	42 (19.44%)	11 (5.09%)	16 (7.41%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	8 (3.70%)	33 (15.28%)	24 (11.11%)	11 (5.09%)	2 (0.93%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	11 (5.09%)	99 (45.83%)	66 (30.56%)	22 (10.19%)	18 (8.33%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.65 indicates the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to data preservation.

Out of 138 male respondents, 3 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 66 respondents have adequate opinions, 42 respondents have no opinion, 11 respondents have inadequate opinions and the remaining 16 respondent have strongly inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 8 respondent's strongly adequate opinions, 33 respondents have adequate opinions, 24 respondents have no opinions, 11 respondents have inadequate opinions and the remaining 2 respondents have inadequate opinions.

4.33.12 IMPLEMENTATION HELPS TO STIMULATING RESEARCH

Table 4.66

Implementation Helps to Stimulating Research

Gender	Level of Opinion					Total
	Strongly Adequate	Adequate	Not Respond	Inadequate	Strongly Inadequate	
Male	44 (20.37%)	21 (9.72%)	21 (9.72%)	25 (11.57%)	27 (12.50%)	138 (63.89%)
Female	20 (9.26%)	36 (16.67%)	6 (2.78%)	4 (1.85%)	12 (5.56%)	78 (36.11%)
Total	64 (29.63%)	57 (24.39%)	27 (12.56%)	29 (13.43%)	39 (18.06%)	216 (100.00%)

Source: Primary data

The above Table 4.66 reveals the Gender wise Classification of Implementation helps to stimulating research.

Out of 138 male respondents, 44 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 21 respondents have adequate opinions, 21 respondents have no opinion, 25 respondents have inadequate opinions and the remaining 27 respondents have strongly inadequate opinions.

Out of 78 female respondents, 20 respondents have strongly adequate opinions, 36 respondents have adequate opinions, 6 respondents have no opinion, 4 respondents have inadequate opinions and the remaining 12 respondents have inadequate opinions.

4.34 DIFFICULTIES FACED TO IMPLEMENTATION

Table 4.67

Difficulties Faced to Implementation

Difficulties	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Lack of Funds	77	129	10	0	0	216
Lack of ICT Infrastructure	50	146	20	0	0	216
Lack of Power failure	133	20	63	0	0	216
Lack of motivation from the authorities	23	140	43	10	0	216
Lack of information sources.	73	99	24	10	10	216
Lack of Training	70	103	43	0	0	216
Lack of Working Hours	10	90	103	13	0	216
Lack of Cooperation	33	60	64	13	46	216
Lack of Skill	53	67	50	33	13	216
Lack of Knowledge	10	84	96	0	26	216
Fear of failure	53	86	54	0	23	216
Problems of Downloading Articles	56	117	20	13	10	216
Problems over searching	53	57	63	0	43	216

The Table 4.67 shows the Difficulties Faced to Implementation opinions for Lack of funds. Out of 216 respondents, 77 respondents have strongly agreed, 129 respondents have agreed, 10 respondents have neutral opinions and none of respondents have given the opinion of disagree and strongly disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of ICT Infrastructure facility for e-resources purposes, 20 respondents have neutral opinions, 145 respondents have agreed and the remaining 50 respondents have strongly agreed. And none of respondents have the opinion of disagree and strongly disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of Power failure for e-resources purposes, Out of 216 respondents, 63 respondents have neutral opinions, 20 respondents have agreed and the remaining 133 respondents have strongly agreed. And none of respondents have the opinion of disagree and strongly disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of motivation from the authorities for e-resources purposes, out of 216 respondents, 10 respondents have disagreed, 43 respondents have neutral opinions, 140 respondents have agreed, 23 respondents have strongly agreed and none of respondents have given the opinion of strongly disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of information sources, out of 216 respondents, 10 respondents have disagreed, 24 respondents have neutral opinions, 99 respondents have agreed, 73 respondents have strongly agreed and the remaining 10 respondents have given the opinion of strongly disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of Training, Out of 216 respondents, 70 respondents have strongly agreed, 103 respondents have agreed

and the remaining 43 respondents have neutral opinions. And none of respondents have given the opinion of disagree and strongly disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of Working Hours, out of 216 respondents, 13 respondents have disagreed, 103 respondents have neutral opinions, 90 respondents have agreed, 10 respondents have strongly agreed and none of respondents have given the opinion of strongly disagree.

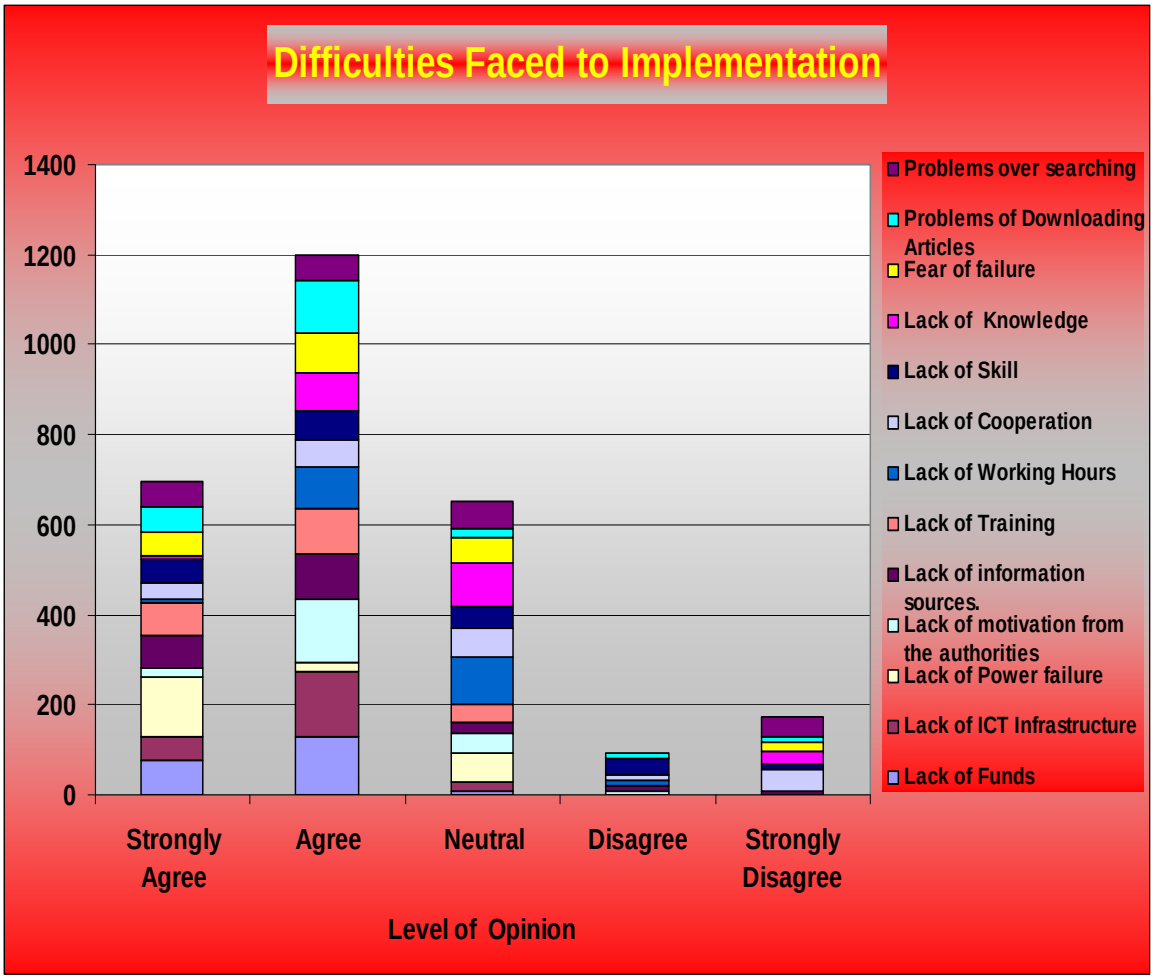
Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of Cooperation, , out of 216 respondents, 13 respondents have disagreed, 64 respondents have neutral opinions, 60 respondents have agreed, 33 respondents have strongly agreed and the remaining 46 respondents have given the opinion of strongly disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of Skill, out of 216 respondents, 33 respondents have disagreed, 50 respondents have neutral opinions, 67 respondents have agreed, 53 respondents have strongly agreed and the remaining 13 respondents have given the opinion of strongly disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Lack of Knowledge, out of 216 respondents, 28 respondents have strongly disagreed, 96 respondents have neutral opinions, 84 respondents have agreed and the remaining 10 respondents have strongly agreed. And none of respondents given the opinion of disagree.

Regarding the level of opinions for Fear of failure, out of 216 respondents, 23 respondents have strongly disagreed, 54 respondents have neutral opinions, 86 respondents have agreed, 53 respondents have strongly agreed and none of respondents have given the opinion of disagree.

CHART 4.31


Difficulties Faced to Implementation
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Strongly Agree
Agree
Neutral
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
Level of Opinion
Problems over searching
Problems of Downloading Articles
Fear of failure
Lack of Knowledge
Lack of Skill
Lack of Cooperation
Lack of Working Hours
Lack of Training
Lack of information sources.
Lack of motivation from the authorities
Lack of Power failure
Lack of ICT Infrastructure
Lack of Funds