

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Statistic is the set of procedure for classify, computing, gathering, measuring, describing, analyzing and interpreting systematically acquired quantitative data. Hence, the following discussion gives an analytical approach to the collected data. Descriptive statistics include the numbers, tables, charts, and graphs used to describe, organize, summarize, and present raw data.

5.1 Pilot Study

After the identification of the probable problems faced by the university library users, a small pilot study was undertaken in order to test the face validity of the questionnaire. In this case, 20 numbers of questionnaires were distributed among the questionnaire among the university library users of Assam University, Silchar. It was further decided to divide the questionnaires among the library users of Assam University library users of Assam University, Silchar. into two groups; viz. 10 numbers of questionnaires to Research Scholars and other 10 numbers of questionnaires among Faculty Members category of Assam University, Silchar. The results were generally favorable with minor concern being the overall length of the questionnaire. Regarding to reduce the length of the questionnaire, it was decided to keep the length of the questionnaire same, as unless its leads to confusing or un-clear results. The transcript of the pilot interview was not included in the main study as little modification was taken into consideration as per the information provided by the respondents.

5.2 Qualitative Interpretation

In this chapter, qualitative interpretation of data is carried out from received questionnaires which have been collected during February, 2014 to August, 2014 from four different universities of Assam under the present study.

On the basis of filled up questionnaire, the data has been analyzed and tabulated in this chapter. All the results have been shown in tabular and/ or graphical representation using IBM-SPSS 20 software and graphical representations have been made by using MS-Excel 2010 for designing.

The results of the study have been grouped into the following sections as shown below:

- a) Distribution of Total Questionnaire and Responses Received from the Respondents;
- b) Personal Details of the Faculty Members and Research Scholar in University Libraries of Assam;
- c) Usage Pattern of Electronic Resources among the Library Users available in the University Libraries of Assam;
- d) Status and Usefulness of E-Consortium under University Library;
- e) Details of the Trends of Research Publications;
- f) Problems faced and suggestions provided by them;
- g) Analysis of received questionnaires from the University Librarians.

Thus, data analysis and interpretation of this study has divided into following Section- A, B, C, D, E, F and G for generating more accurate results respectively.

Section- A

5.3 Distribution of Questionnaire (among Faculty Members and Research Scholars)

5.3.1 Distribution of Total Questionnaire and the Response Received from Faculty Members and Research Scholars

There are total 480 numbers of questionnaires that has been distributed among the library users of four different universities of Assam, which consists of research scholars and faculty members, out of which the respondent's feedback were collected for this present study. Out of 480 numbers of questionnaire distributed, only 389 duly filled in questionnaires were received during the said period. However, 32 questionnaires were rejected due to incompleteness in many aspects. These leads to make the number of respondents 353 numbers; which has shown in Table: 5.1. Thus the response rate is 73.55%.

The response rate is comparatively good as the researcher has pursued and taken lots of efforts to collect maximum responses from the respondents.

Table: 5.1 Number of response received from the Respondents (N=480)

| | Distributed | Received | Percentage within University | Percentage within Total Response (N=353) |
|--------------|-------------|----------|------------------------------|--|
| TU | 120 | 99 | 82.5 | 28.0 |
| DU | 120 | 94 | 78.34 | 26.6 |
| AU | 120 | 85 | 70.84 | 24.1 |
| GU | 120 | 75 | 62.5 | 21.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | 480 | 353 | 73.55 | 100.0 |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Further, Table: 5.1 shows that out of 120 numbers of questionnaires distributed to each university separately, the responses received from Tezpur

University (TU) was highest (99; 82.5%) which is followed by Dibrugarh University (DU) (94; 78.34%); Assam University (AU) (85; 70.84%) and Gauhati University (GU) (75; 62.5%) respectively.

5.3.2 University/ Category Wise Questionnaire Received from Respondents

The study consists of two distinct categories of library users; which comprises of research scholars and faculty members. As per sample design, it was decided to distribute 120 (25%) questionnaires to each university which comprises 60 (50.0%) for “Research Scholar” and 60 (50.0%) for “Faculty Members”.

Table: 5.2 Number of Response Received from Each University/ Category (N=353)

| | | | Category | | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | Research Scholar | Faculty | |
| Name of University | AU | Count | 42 | 43 | 85 |
| | | % within AU | 49.4% | 50.6% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Category | 23.0% | 25.3% | 24.1% |
| | | % of Total | 11.9% | 12.2% | 24.1% |
| | TU | Count | 51 | 48 | 99 |
| | | % within TU | 51.5% | 48.5% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Category | 27.9% | 28.2% | 28.0% |
| | | % of Total | 14.4% | 13.6% | 28.0% |
| | GU | Count | 41 | 34 | 75 |
| | | % within GU | 54.7% | 45.3% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Category | 22.4% | 20.0% | 21.2% |
| | | % of Total | 11.6% | 9.6% | 21.2% |
| | DU | Count | 49 | 45 | 94 |
| | | % within DU | 52.1% | 47.9% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Category | 26.8% | 26.5% | 26.6% |
| | | % of Total | 13.9% | 12.7% | 26.6% |
| Total | Count | 183 | 170 | 353 | |
| | % within University | 51.8% | 48.2% | 100.0% | |
| | % within Category | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 51.8% | 48.2% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

The survey result as shown in Table: 5.2, reveals the university wise and category wise responses received from the respondents of each university. The category wise responses have shown that majority of respondents belongs to “Research Scholar” category 183 (51.8%) which is followed by 170 (48.2%) numbers of respondents belongs to “Faculty Member” category.

Further, Table: 5.2, reveals that Assam University consists of 43 respondents which belong to “Faculty Member” category, [25.3% within Faculty Members Category, 50.6% denotes % of faculty members within Assam University and 12.2% within “Total”] whereas remaining 42 respondents belong to “Research Scholars” category [23.0% within Research scholar Category, 49.4% within Assam University and 11.9% within Overall/ “of Total”].

The responses from Tezpur university shows that 51 respondents belong to “Research Scholar” category [i.e. 27.9% within Research Scholar Category, 51.5% within Tezpur University and 14.4% within “Total”], whereas 48 respondents belong to “Faculty Member” category [i.e. 28.2% within Faculty Members Category, 48.5% within Tezpur University and 13.6% within Overall/ “of Total”].

The responses from Gauhati university consists of 41 respondents which belong to “Research Scholar” category [22.4% within Research Scholar Category, 54.7% within Gauhati University and 11.6% within “Total”], whereas 34 respondents belong to “Faculty Members” category [20.0% within Faculty Members Category, 45.3% within Gauhati University and 9.6% within “Total”].

The responses received from Dibrugarh university, consists of 49 respondents belong to “Research Scholar” category [26.8% within Research Scholar Category, 52.1% within Dibrugarh University and 13.9% within “Total”], whereas 45 numbers

of respondents belong to “Faculty Members” category [26.5% within Faculty Members Category, 47.9% within Dibrugarh University and 12.7% within “Total”].

Section- B

5.4 Personal Details of the Respondents (Background Information)

5.4.1 Educational Qualification along with Gender Wise Distribution of

Respondents

Here, for faculty members, only the degree, which acquired by the individual has been taken under consideration. For research scholar, they have been asked to mark as per they have enrolled in their respective university such as per their designation which has been enrolled in their respective universities such as M Phil, Ph. D., JRF, SRF, etc. Further, for those respondents who are faculty member as well as research scholar, have been considered as faculty member for this study and for that reason; the questionnaire of “Faculty member” has been distributed to them.

The survey result as shown in Table: 5.3, reveals the gender and qualification wise distribution. The Table: 5.3 highlights that respondents shows that majority of respondents (199; 56.4%) are “Female” which is followed by 154 (43.6%) numbers of “Male” respondents.

Table: 5.3; shows that within male respondent, majority 106 (68.8%) respondents enrolled themselves/ completed the “Ph. D.” research study whereas only 15 (9.7%) respondents enrolled themselves/ completed the “SRF” and “M. Phil” research studies each. Further, within female respondent, majority 146 (73.3%) respondents enrolled themselves/ completed the “Ph. D.” research study whereas only

21 (10.6%) respondents enrolled themselves/ completed “M. Phil” research study and 20 (10.1%) respondents enrolled themselves/ completed the “JRF” research study.

It is also observed from the study that most the respondents have their highest qualification or pursuing Ph. D. degree. Further, it is very interesting to know that majority of them are female respondents. These shows that female are taking part in higher education as a very active participant.

Table: 5.3 Educational Qualification-Gender Wise Distribution of Respondents (N=353)

| | | Edu. Qualification (E.Q.) | | | | | Total | |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | PG | M. Phill | Ph. D. | JRF | SRF | | |
| Gender | Male | Count | 6 | 15 | 106 | 12 | 15 | 154 |
| | | % within Male | 3.9% | 9.7% | 68.8% | 7.8% | 9.7% | 100.0 % |
| | | % within E.Q. | 40.0% | 41.7 % | 43.6% | 37.5 % | 55.6 % | 43.6 % |
| | | % of Total | 1.7% | 4.2% | 30.0% | 3.4% | 4.2% | 43.6 % |
| | Female | Count | 9 | 21 | 146 | 20 | 12 | 199 |
| | | % within Female | 4.5% | 10.6 % | 73.3% | 10.1 % | 6.0% | 100.0 % |
| | | % within Edu Qua | 60.0% | 58.3 % | 56.4% | 62.5 % | 44.4 % | 56.4 % |
| | | % of Total | 2.5% | 5.9% | 38.8% | 5.7% | 3.4% | 56.4 % |
| Total | Count | 15 | 36 | 243 | 32 | 27 | 353 | |
| | % within Gender | 4.2% | 10.2 % | 68.8% | 9.1% | 7.6% | 100.0 % | |
| | % within Edu Qua | 100.0 % | 100.0 % | 100.0 % | 100.0 % | 100.0 % | 100.0 % | |
| | % of Total | 4.2% | 10.2 % | 68.8% | 9.1% | 7.6% | 100.0 % | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

5.4.2 Gender and University wise distribution of respondents.

Table 5.4 shows the university wise received responses along with gender. From the study, it is found that out of the responses received from Tezpur University; majority of the respondents are 62 (62.6%) females and remaining 37 (37.4%) respondents are male participant. In case of Dibrugarh University; out of 94 (26.6%) respondents, majority of the respondents are 49 (52.1%) respondents are male and 45 (47.9%) respondents are female. Moreover, the study shows that in Assam University 47 (55.3%) respondents are female and 38 (44.7%) respondents are male whereas in Gauhati University 45 (60.0%) respondents are female and 30 (40.0%) respondents are male.

Table: 5.4 Gender with University Wise Distribution of Respondents (N=353)

| | | | Name of University | | | | Total |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | | | AU | TU | GU | DU | |
| Gender | Male | Count | 38 | 37 | 30 | 49 | 154 |
| | | % within Male | 24.7% | 24.0% | 19.5% | 31.8% | 100.0% |
| | | % within University | 44.7% | 37.4% | 40.0% | 52.1% | 43.6% |
| | | % of Total | 10.8% | 10.5% | 8.5% | 13.9% | 43.6% |
| | Female | Count | 47 | 62 | 45 | 45 | 199 |
| | | % within Female | 23.6% | 31.2% | 22.6% | 22.6% | 100.0% |
| | | % within University | 55.3% | 62.6% | 60.0% | 47.9% | 56.4% |
| | | % of Total | 13.3% | 17.6% | 12.7% | 12.7% | 56.4% |
| Total | Count | 85 | 99 | 75 | 94 | 353 | |
| | % within Gender | 24.1% | 28.0% | 21.2% | 26.6% | 100.0% | |
| | % within University | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 24.1% | 28.0% | 21.2% | 26.6% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

5.4.3 Age and Category-Wise Distribution of Respondents

To know the age of the respondents, questions were asked to the respondents.

Table: 5.5; shows that maximum responses 103 (29.2%) were received from the age

group between” 31-35 years” [90 (49.2%) within Research scholar Category, 13 (7.6%) within Faculty members], which is followed by 79 (22.4%) respondents in the age group between” 46-55 years” and all of them belong to Faculty members category whereas 72 (20.4%) respondents in the age group between “below 30 years” and all of them belong to research scholar category.

Table: 5.5 Age & Category-Wise Distribution of Respondents (N=353)

| | | | Age | | | | | Total | |
|----------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| | | | Below 30 | 31-35 | 36-45 | 46-55 | 56-Above | | NR |
| Category | Research Scholar | Count | 72 | 90 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 183 |
| | | % within RS | 39.3% | 49.2% | 8.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Age | 100.0% | 87.4% | 25.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 51.8% |
| | | % of Total | 20.4% | 25.5% | 4.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 51.8% |
| | Faculty | Count | 0 | 13 | 43 | 79 | 35 | 0 | 170 |
| | | % within Faculty | 0.0% | 7.6% | 25.3% | 46.5% | 20.6% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Age | 0.0% | 12.6% | 74.1% | 100.0% | 94.6% | 0.0% | 48.2% |
| | | % of Total | 0.0% | 3.7% | 12.2% | 22.4% | 9.9% | 0.0% | 48.2% |
| Total | Count | 72 | 103 | 58 | 79 | 35 | 6 | 353 | |
| | % within Category | 20.4% | 29.2% | 16.4% | 22.4% | 11.5% | 2.1% | 100.0% | |
| | % within Age | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 20.4% | 29.2% | 16.4% | 22.4% | 10.5% | 1.1% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Broadly, if we classify the respondents, most of them fall under the category “below 35 years”; majority of them belong to “Research Scholar” category. Again,

respondents with age group of “above 46 years”; belongs to “faculty members”. Thus, in this study there are two distinct opposite age group there, which is due to active participation of research scholars and faculty members.

5.4.4 Designation and University -Wise Distribution of Faculty Members

Out of 353 respondents, 170 (48.1%) respondents belong to faculty members.

Table: 5.6 shows that out of 170 faculty members, 80 (47.1%) belong to Assistant Professor which is followed by Associate Professor (64; 37.6%) whereas 26 (15.3%) belong to Professor Category.

Table: 5.6 Designations and University-Wise Distribution of Faculty Members (N=170)

| | | | Designation | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | Assistant Prof. | Associate Prof. | Prof. | Total |
| Name of University | AU | Count | 23 | 13 | 7 | 43 |
| | | % within AU | 53.5% | 30.2% | 16.3% | 100.0% |
| | | % within <i>Designation</i> | 28.8% | 20.3% | 26.9% | 25.3% |
| | | % within Total | 13.5% | 7.6% | 4.1% | 25.3% |
| | TU | Count | 23 | 22 | 3 | 48 |
| | | % within TU | 47.9% | 45.8% | 6.3% | 100.0% |
| | | % within <i>Designation</i> | 28.8% | 34.4% | 11.5% | 28.2% |
| | | % within Total | 13.5% | 12.9% | 1.8% | 28.2% |
| | GU | Count | 13 | 12 | 9 | 34 |
| | | % within GU | 38.2% | 35.3% | 26.5% | 100.0% |
| | | % within <i>Designation</i> | 16.3% | 18.8% | 34.6% | 20.0% |
| | | % within Total | 7.6% | 7.1% | 5.3% | 20.0% |
| | DU | Count | 21 | 17 | 7 | 45 |
| | | % within DU | 46.7% | 37.8% | 15.6% | 100.0% |
| | | % within <i>Designation</i> | 26.3% | 26.6% | 26.9% | 26.5% |
| | | % within Total | 12.4% | 10.0% | 4.1% | 26.5% |
| Total | Count | 80 | 64 | 26 | 170 | |
| | % within University | 47.1% | 37.6% | 15.3% | 100.0% | |
| | % within <i>Designation</i> | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| | % within Total | 47.1% | 37.6% | 15.3% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Further, Table: 5.6; reveals that out of 48 faculty members belong to Tezpur University, majority of the respondents 23 (47.9%) belong to Assistant Professor which is followed by 22 (45.8%) respondents belong to Associate Professor; whereas 3 (6.3%) respondents belong to Professor Category.

Again, out of 45 faculty members belong to Dibrugarh University, majority of the respondents 21 (47.7%) belong to Assistant Professor which is followed by 17 (37.8%) respondents belong to Associate Professor; whereas 7 (15.6%) respondents belong to Professor Category whereas out of 43 faculty members belong to Assam University, majority of the respondents 23 (53.5%) belong to Assistant Professor which is followed by 13 (30.2%) respondents belong to Associate Professor; whereas 7 (16.3%) respondents belong to Professor Category and out of 34 faculty members belong to Gauhati University, majority of the respondents 13 (38.2%) belong to Assistant Professor which is followed by 12 (35.3%) respondents belong to Associate Professor; whereas 9 (26.5%) respondents belong to Professor Category.

5.4.5 Designation and Experience Wise Distribution of Respondents

In this study, to know the experience of faculty members, questions were asked and the responses received are shown in Table: 5.7 below.

Table: 5.7 shows that out of 170 faculty members 80 (47.1%) belong to assistant professor which is followed by 64 (37.6%) belong to associate professor whereas 26 (15.2%) belong to professor categories.

Again, Table: 5.7; further shows that 59 (34.7%) faculty members with “11-20” years of experience which is followed by 55 (32.4%) faculty members with “1-10” years of experience whereas 50 (29.4%) faculty members with “more than 21”

years of experience. Only 6 (3.5%) faculty members are having less than 1 year of experience.

This is very interesting to show that majority faculty members are experienced person in their respective field. Thus the responses will be quite valuable in term of analysis their responses.

Table: 5.7 Designations and University-Wise Distribution of Faculty Members (N=170)

| | | | Experience | | | | Total |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-10 year | 11-20 year | More than 21 year | |
| Designation | Assistant Prof. | Count | 6 | 48 | 26 | 0 | 80 |
| | | % within Designation | 7.5% | 60.0% | 32.5% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Experience | 100.0% | 87.3% | 44.1% | 0.0% | 22.7% |
| | | % of Total | 3.5% | 28.2% | 15.3% | 0.0% | 47.1% |
| | Associate Prof. | Count | 0 | 7 | 28 | 29 | 64 |
| | | % within Designation | 0.0% | 10.9% | 43.8% | 45.3% | 100.0% |
| | | % within experience | 0.0% | 15.2% | 47.5% | 49.2% | 18.1% |
| | | % of Total | 0.0% | 4.1% | 16.5% | 17.1% | 37.6% |
| | Prof. | Count | 0 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 26 |
| | | % within Designation | 0.0% | 0.0% | 19.2% | 80.8% | 100.0% |
| | | % within experience | 0.0% | 0.0% | 8.5% | 35.6% | 7.4% |
| | | % of Total | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.9% | 12.4% | 15.3% |
| Total | Count | 6 | 55 | 59 | 50 | 170 | |
| | % within Designation | 3.5% | 32.4% | 34.7% | 29.4% | 100.0% | |
| | % within Experience | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 3.5% | 32.4% | 34.7% | 29.4% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Section- C

5.5 Usage Pattern of Electronic Resources by the Respondents

5.5.1 Awareness of E-resources among the Library Users

In the 21st century, libraries are changing from documents oriented environment to e-environment as a result, the demand of e-resources are increasing day by day to a large extent. Internet facility helps users to know about various developments and searching techniques for accessing the desired information. In this study, all 353 (100%) respondents are aware of Internet/e-resource, which indicates that the all the library users belong to different universities are well aware of e-resources and extensively using Internet to access e-resource and others facilities in their day to day activities.

5.5.2 Preference of the Types of E-resources Access by the Respondents

Further, questions were asked to the respondents about the types of e-resource, they generally search for their day to day activities. Here, respondents are allowed to give multiple responses against each option which is shown in Table: 8(A) and Table: 8(B).

Figure: 5.1; highlights that majority of the library users (298; 84.4%) use e-journals to a maximum extent, which are followed by 196 (55.5%) respondents use e-books, whereas 143 (40.5%) respondents use e-dictionary. Moreover, 138 (39.1%), 120(34.00%), 88 (24.90%), 87 (24.60%) and 47 (13.30%) respondents also use E-Thesis, Offline databases, Online database, Blog and others e-resources respectively. Again specifying about the other e-resources, majority of the respondents generally used e-dictionary, wiki, e-newspaper, e-news alerts, etc.

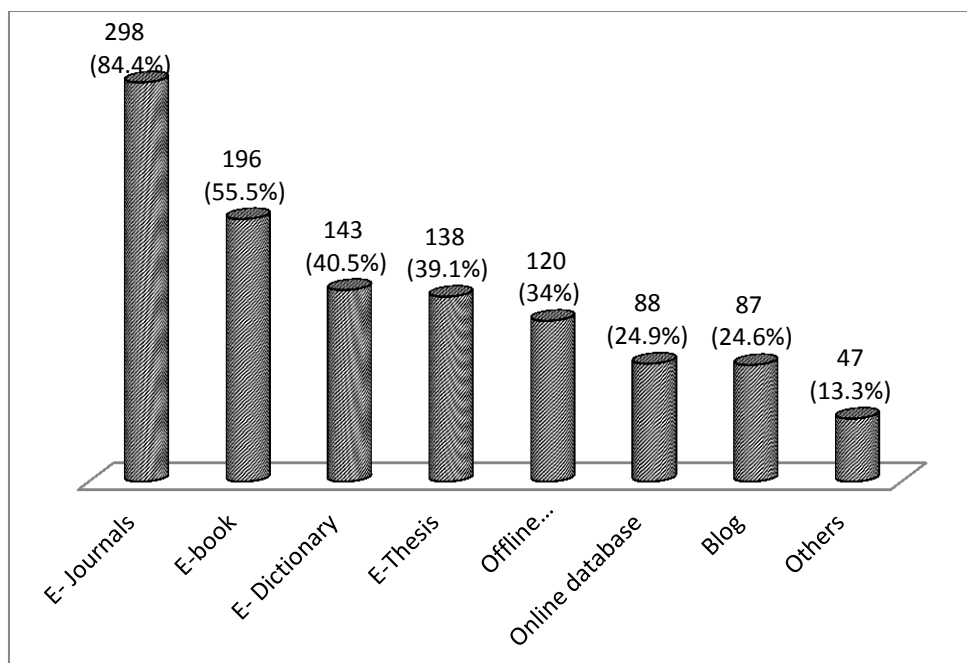


Figure: 5.1: Preference of the Types of E-resources Access by the Respondents

The Table: 5.9 shows the summary of the results re-write from Table: 8(A) and Table: 8(B). The Table: 5.9 shows the summary of the results re-write from Table: 8(A) and Table: 8(B). University wise data analysis shows that the library users from Tezpur University access e-journals to a maximum extent i.e. 85 (85.9%); which is followed by 75 (79.8%) respondents belongs to Dibrugarh University whereas 74 (87.1%) and 64 (79.8%) numbers of respondents belong to Assam University and Gauhati University respectively.

Further, from Table: 8(A), it shows that the usage of e-book is highest in Dibrugarh university 63 (67.1%) which is followed by 54 (54.7%) library users belong to Tezpur University whereas 45 (52.9%) and 34 (45.3%) library users belong to Assam University and Gauhati University. Further Table: 8(A) shows that 92 (26.1%) does not access e-book whereas majority 136 (38.5%) respondents do not access e-dictionary also. This shows that majority users may not feel comfortable of using e-book/ e-dictionary for information seeking purpose.

Table: 5.8 (A) Preference of E-resource Usage by the Respondents (N=353 each)

| Name of University | | E- Journals | | | E-book | | | E- Dictionary | | | E-Thesis | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR |
| AU | Count | 74 | 9 | 2 | 45 | 22 | 18 | 30 | 37 | 18 | 51 | 9 | 18 |
| | % within AU | 87.1% | 10.6% | 2.4% | 52.9% | 25.9% | 21.2% | 35.3% | 43.5% | 21.2% | 60.0% | 10.6% | 21.2% |
| TU | Count | 85 | 10 | 4 | 54 | 22 | 23 | 39 | 39 | 21 | 48 | 11 | 23 |
| | % within TU | 85.9% | 10.1% | 4.0% | 54.5% | 22.2% | 23.2% | 39.4% | 39.4% | 21.2% | 48.5% | 11.1% | 30.3% |
| GU | Count | 64 | 6 | 5 | 34 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 31 | 19 | 37 | 6 | 6 |
| | % within GU | 85.3% | 8.0% | 6.7% | 45.3% | 29.3% | 25.3% | 33.3% | 41.3% | 25.3% | 49.3% | 8.0% | 8.0% |
| DU | Count | 75 | 14 | 5 | 63 | 26 | 25 | 49 | 29 | 16 | 42 | 11 | 25 |
| | % within DU | 79.8% | 14.9% | 5.3% | 67.0% | 27.7% | 33.3% | 52.1% | 30.9% | 17.0% | 44.7% | 11.7% | 33.3% |
| Total | Count | 298 | 39 | 16 | 196 | 92 | 65 | 143 | 136 | 74 | 138 | 37 | 79 |
| | % within University | 84.4% | 11.0% | 4.5% | 55.5% | 26.1% | 18.4% | 40.5% | 38.5% | 21.0% | 39.1% | 10.5% | 36.0% |
| Category | Count | 150 | 39 | 4 | 75 | 69 | 39 | 62 | 90 | 31 | 124 | 0 | 0 |
| | % within RS | 82.0% | 21.3% | 2.2% | 41.0% | 37.7% | 21.3% | 33.9% | 49.2% | 16.9% | 67.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Faculty | Count | 148 | 0 | 12 | 121 | 23 | 26 | 81 | 46 | 43 | 54 | 37 | 37 |
| | % within F | 87.1% | 0.0% | 7.1% | 71.2% | 13.5% | 15.3% | 47.6% | 27.1% | 25.3% | 31.8% | 21.8% | 21.8% |
| Total | Count | 298 | 39 | 16 | 196 | 92 | 65 | 143 | 136 | 74 | 138 | 37 | 37 |
| | % within Category | 84.4% | 11.0% | 4.5% | 55.5% | 26.1% | 18.4% | 40.5% | 38.5% | 21.0% | 39.1% | 10.5% | 10.5% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.8 (B) Preference of E-resource Usage by the Respondents (N=353 each)

| Name of University | | Offline databases | | | Online database | | | Blog | | | Others | | | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | Yes | No | NR | |
| | | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| A U | Count | 22 | 37 | 26 | 16 | 43 | 26 | 20 | 29 | 36 | 12 | 23 | 50 | 85 |
| | % within AU | 25.9% | 43.5% | 30.6% | 18.8% | 50.6% | 30.6% | 23.5% | 34.1% | 42.4% | 14.1% | 27.1% | 58.8% | 100.0% |
| T U | Count | 35 | 42 | 22 | 23 | 44 | 32 | 26 | 32 | 41 | 12 | 27 | 60 | 99 |
| | % within TU | 35.4% | 42.4% | 22.2% | 23.2% | 44.4% | 32.3% | 26.3% | 32.3% | 41.4% | 12.1% | 27.3% | 60.6% | 100.0% |
| G U | Count | 22 | 28 | 25 | 17 | 34 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 11 | 21 | 43 | 75 |
| | % within GU | 29.3% | 37.3% | 33.3% | 22.7% | 45.3% | 32.0% | 30.7% | 33.3% | 36.0% | 14.7% | 28.0% | 57.3% | 100.0% |
| D U | Count | 41 | 36 | 17 | 32 | 34 | 28 | 18 | 40 | 36 | 12 | 26 | 56 | 94 |
| | % within DU | 43.6% | 38.3% | 18.1% | 34.0% | 36.2% | 29.8% | 19.1% | 42.6% | 38.3% | 12.8% | 27.7% | 59.6% | 100.0% |
| Total | Count | 120 | 143 | 90 | 88 | 155 | 110 | 87 | 126 | 140 | 47 | 97 | 209 | 353 |
| | % within University | 34.0% | 40.5% | 25.5% | 24.9% | 43.9% | 31.2% | 24.6% | 35.7% | 39.7% | 13.3% | 27.5% | 59.2% | 100.0% |
| R S | Count | 60 | 91 | 32 | 31 | 96 | 56 | 42 | 66 | 75 | 24 | 64 | 95 | 183 |
| | % within RS | 32.8% | 49.7% | 17.5% | 16.9% | 52.5% | 30.6% | 23.0% | 36.1% | 41.0% | 13.1% | 35.0% | 51.9% | 100.0% |
| F | Count | 60 | 52 | 58 | 57 | 59 | 54 | 45 | 60 | 65 | 23 | 33 | 114 | 170 |
| | % within F | 35.3% | 30.6% | 34.1% | 33.5% | 34.7% | 31.8% | 26.5% | 35.3% | 38.2% | 13.5% | 19.4% | 67.1% | 100.0% |
| Total | Count | 120 | 143 | 90 | 88 | 155 | 110 | 87 | 126 | 140 | 47 | 97 | 209 | 353 |
| | % within Category | 34.0% | 40.5% | 25.5% | 24.9% | 43.9% | 31.2% | 24.6% | 35.7% | 39.7% | 13.3% | 27.5% | 59.2% | 100.0% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.9 Summary of the Preference of E-resource Usage by the Respondents (University Wise) (N=353 each)

| | | E- Jour nals | E- book | E- Dicti onar y | E- Thes is | Offlin e databa ses | Onli ne data base | Blog | Others |
|-------------------|----|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| University | AU | 74 | 45 | 30 | 9 | 22 | 16 | 20 | 12 |
| | TU | 85 | 54 | 39 | 11 | 35 | 23 | 26 | 12 |
| | GU | 64 | 34 | 25 | 6 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 11 |
| | DU | 75 | 63 | 49 | 11 | 41 | 32 | 18 | 12 |
| Total | | 298 (84.4 0%) | 196 (55.5 0%) | 143 (40.5 0%) | 138 (39.1 0%) | 120 (34.00 %) | 88 (24.9 0%) | 87 (24.6 0%) | 47 (13.30%) |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

From Table: 5.8 (A), it is found that majority of the respondents 48 (48.7%) belong to Tezpur University use e-thesis to a maximum extent than other universities.

From Table: 5.8 (B), it is observed that, 120 (34.00%), 88 (24.90%) and 87 (24.60%) respondents use Offline databases, Online database, Blog respectively, which is very low in compares to the respondents 143 (40.5%), 155 (43.9%) and 126 (35.7%) who does not use Offline databases, Online database, Blog respectively.

These show that majority respondents are not using various kinds of e-resources in their information seeking pattern. Proper awareness has to be provided to them for making maximum utilization of these e-resources.

5.5.3 Preference of E-resource on the basis of Response Received

Table: 5.10; highlights that the library users from Science, Technology and Management (STM) use e-journals to a maximum extent i.e. 189 (53.5%) whereas only 109 (30.7%) library users from Linguistic, Humanities and Social Science (LH&SS) use e-journals. Again, majority of the respondents belong to STM (137;

38.8%) use e-book, whereas 59 (15.7%) respondents belong to LH&SS, who are using e-books.

Table: 5.10 Accessing Document and Stream -Wise Distribution of Respondents (N=353 each)

| | Stream | | | | Total | |
|-------------------|--------|------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|
| | STM | | LH&SS | | Count | % of Total |
| | Yes | % of Total | Yes | % of Total | | |
| E- Journals | 189 | 53.5% | 109 | 30.7% | 298 | 84.4% |
| E-book | 137 | 38.8% | 59 | 15.7% | 196 | 55.5% |
| E-Dictionary | 108 | 30.6% | 39 | 11.0% | 143 | 40.6% |
| E-Thesis | 97 | 27.5% | 41 | 11.6% | 138 | 39.1% |
| Offline databases | 86 | 24.4% | 34 | 9.6% | 120 | 34.0% |
| Online database | 62 | 17.6% | 26 | 7.4% | 88 | 24.9% |
| Blog | 74 | 23.1% | 13 | 3.5% | 87 | 24.6% |
| Others | 47 | 13.3% | 2 | 0.2% | 49 | 14.3% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Further, it is also shown that E-Dictionary 108 (30.6%), E-Thesis 97 (27.5%), Offline databases 86 (24.4%), Blog 74 (23.1%), Online database 62 (17.6%) and other resources 47 (13.3%) used by STM respondents are comparatively higher than LH&SS respondents with 39 (11.0%) numbers of “E-Dictionary”, 41 (11.6%) numbers of “E-Thesis”, 34 (9.6%) numbers of “Offline databases”, 26 (7.4%) numbers of “Online database”, 13 (3.5%) numbers of “blog” and very less 2 (0.2%) numbers of “other resources” are being used by the respondents.

These shows that usage pattern of e-journals/ e-books by the library users of Science, Technology and Management (STM) in compare to Linguistics, Humanities and Social Science (LH&SS) respondents are not at all same. STM are generally using e-resources effectively whereas library users of LH&SS are not using it or they may not be getting their required documents/ information.

5.5.4 Awareness of Library Consortia

The Table: 5.11 reveals that majority of the respondents (321, 90.9%) are aware of library consortia.

Table: 5.11 Aware of Library Consortia with Stream-Wise Respondents (N=353)

| | | | Aware of Lib. Consortium | | Total |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Yes | No/ NR | |
| Stream | STM | Count | 192 | 3 | 195 |
| | | % within STM Stream | 98.5% | 1.5% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 54.4% | 0.8% | 55.2% |
| | LH&SS | Count | 129 | 29 | 158 |
| | | % within LH&SS Stream | 81.6% | 18.4% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 36.5% | 8.2% | 44.8% |
| Total | Count | 321 | 32 | 353 | |
| | % within Stream | 90.9% | 9.1% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 90.9% | 9.1% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Further, it shows that out of 321 who are aware of Library Consortia, majority of the respondents (192; 54.4% of Total; 98.5% within STM Stream) belong to Science, Technology and Management (STM) Stream whereas only 129 (36.5% of Total; 81.6% within LH&SS Stream) respondents from the Humanities and Social Science (LH&SS) are aware of Library Consortia.

This shows that STM library users are extremely using the Library Consortia in compare to the LH&SS, which may be due to less availability of e-resource in their respective fields or they may not be aware of Library Consortia available in their university library.

Correlation coefficient analysis: Correlation coefficient analysis has been carried out between different age groups with awareness of library consortia; which showed that there is a strong positive relationship between different age groups with awareness of library consortia and that correlation is significant at the significance level of 0.01. (Where, CoV= 0.833; $p= 0.01$ [2-tailed]).

5.5.5 Awareness of Library Consortia among the Library Users

From the Table: 5.12, it is found that majority of the respondents belong to Tezpur University (96; 96.9% within TU; 27.2% of Total) aware of library consortia; which is followed by 86 numbers (91.4% within DU; 24.3% of Total) of respondents belong to Dibrugarh University; whereas 75 numbers (88.2% within AU; 21.2% of Total) of the respondents belong to Assam University and 64 numbers (85.3% within GU; 18.1% of Total) of the respondents belong to Gauhati University.

Table: 5.12 University Wise Awareness of Digital Library Consortia (N=353)

| | | | Aware of DL Cons. | | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Yes | No | |
| Name of University | A U | Count | 75 | 10 | 85 |
| | | % within AU | 88.2 | 11.7 | 100 |
| | | % of Total | 21.2 | 2.8 | 24.2 |
| | T U | Count | 96 | 3 | 99 |
| | | % within TU | 96.9 | 3.03 | 100 |
| | | % of Total | 27.2 | 0.8 | 28.3 |
| | G U | Count | 64 | 11 | 75 |
| | | % within GU | 85.3 | 14.6 | 100 |
| | | % of Total | 18.1 | 3.1 | 21.6 |
| | D U | Count | 86 | 8 | 94 |
| | | % within DU | 91.4 | 8.5 | 100 |
| | | % of Total | 24.3 | 2.2 | 26.6 |
| Total | Count | 321 | 32 | 353 | |
| | % within University | 90.9% | 9.1% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 90.9% | 9.1% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

These finding shows that the awareness of Library Consortia are quite good among the library users of all the four universities under study of Assam. But most of the respondents from Tezpur University and Dibrugarh University are much aware of Library Consortia Services.

Testing Hypothesis

NULL hypothesis: 1.

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between different categories of users in case of awareness of library consortia.

ALTERNATIVE hypothesis: 1.

H₁₁: There is a significant difference between different categories of users in case of awareness of library consortia.

A chi square test has been conducted which is associated between different categories of users (research scholar and faculty member) and awareness of library consortia; has shown that the significant relationship ($\chi^2= 32.69$, $d= 1$, $p<0.001$); thus alternative hypothesis 1 is supported, and null hypothesis 1 is rejected. Thus, there is a significant difference between different categories of users in case of awareness of library consortia.

NULL hypothesis: 2.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference between library users who are belong to various universities while speaking about awareness of library consortia.

ALTERNATIVE hypothesis: 2.

H₁₂: There is a significant difference between library users who are belong to various universities while speaking about awareness of library consortia.

A chi square test has been conducted which is associated between library users who are belong to various universities while speaking about awareness of library consortia; has shown that the significant relationship ($\chi^2= 10.01$, $d= 3$, $p<0.019$); thus null hypothesis 2 is supported, and alternative hypothesis 2 is rejected. Thus, there is no significant difference between library users who are belong to various universities while speaking about awareness of library consortia.

NULL hypothesis: 3.

H₀₃: There is no significant difference between users belong to different stream in case of awareness of library consortia.

ALTERNATIVE hypothesis: 3.

H₁₃: There is a significant difference between users belong to different stream in case of awareness of library consortia.

A chi square test has been conducted which is associated between users belong to different stream in case of awareness of library consortia; has shown that the significant relationship ($\chi^2= 29.9$, $d= 1$, $p<0.001$); thus alternative hypothesis 3 is supported, and null hypothesis 3 is rejected. Thus, there is a significant difference between users belong to different stream in case of awareness of library consortia.

5.5.6 Responses Received about the Specific E-Consortia from Library Users

Out of 321 respondents (As shown in Table: 5.11), who aware of Library Consortium, questions were asked to know the awareness towards specific consortia. Figure: 5.2, shows that out of all the consortia which is being subscribed by the universities libraries of Assam, majority respondents (274; 77.6%) aware of UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium which is followed by 64 (18.1%) numbers of

respondents aware of DeLCON Consortium whereas only 40 (14.2%) numbers of respondents aware of INDEST Consortium. Thus, it is found that majority library users of Assam aware of the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium.

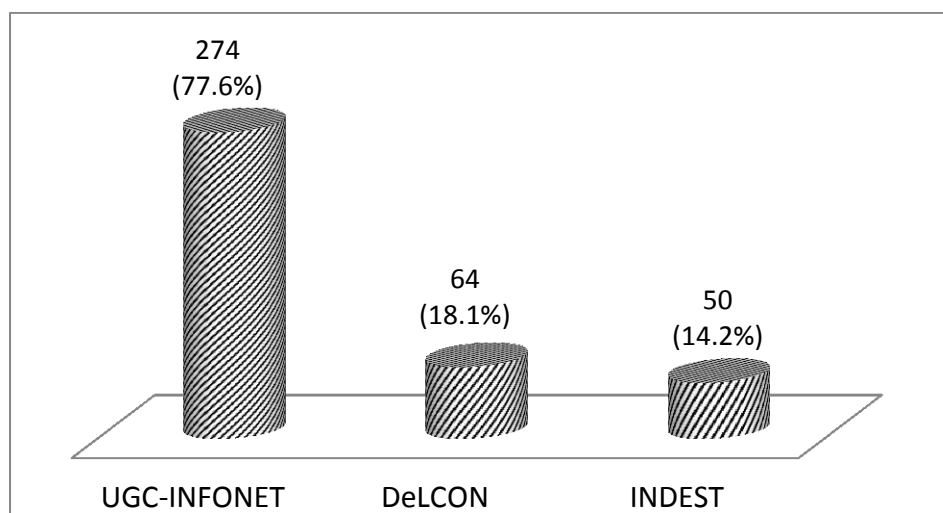


Figure: 5.2 Awareness towards Specific Consortia By the Respondents

Further, Table: 5.13 shows the University wise distribution towards specific consortia. Table: 5.13, reveals that UGC-INFONET Library Consortium is known by respondents belong to Dibrugarh University to maximum extent (78, 83.0% within DU) which is followed by 80 (80.8% within TU) numbers of respondents belong to Tezpur University; whereas 60 (70.6% within AU) and 56 (74.7% within GU) numbers of respondents belong to Assam University and Gauhati University respectively.

Again, University wise distribution towards awareness of DeLCON Consortia shows that very less numbers of respondents (64; 18.1%) are aware of this consortium. Out of 64 numbers of respondents majority of the respondents belong to Assam University (18, 21.2% within AU) which is followed by 17 (80.1% within DU) numbers of respondents belong to Dibrugarh University; whereas 16 (16.2% within

TU) and 13 (17.3% within GU) numbers of respondents belong to Tezpur University and Gauhati University respectively.

**Table: 5.13 Awareness towards Specific Consortia
(N=321each)**

| | | UGC- INFONET | DeLCON | AICTE- INDEST | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Name of University | AU | Count | 60 | 18 | 19 |
| | | % within AU | 70.6% | 21.2% | 22.4% |
| | | % within INFONET | 21.9% | 28.1% | 38.0% |
| | | % of Total | 17.0% | 5.1% | 5.4% |
| | TU | Count | 80 | 16 | 12 |
| | | % within TU | 80.8% | 16.2% | 12.1% |
| | | % within INFONET | 29.2% | 25.0% | 24.0% |
| | | % of Total | 22.7% | 4.5% | 3.4% |
| | GU | Count | 56 | 13 | 8 |
| | | % within GU | 74.7% | 17.3% | 10.7% |
| | | % within INFONET | 20.4% | 20.3% | 16.0% |
| | | % of Total | 15.9% | 3.7% | 2.3% |
| | DU | Count | 78 | 17 | 11 |
| | | % within DU | 83.0% | 18.1% | 11.7% |
| | | % within INFONET | 28.5% | 26.6% | 22.0% |
| | | % of Total | 22.1% | 4.8% | 3.1% |
| Total | Count | 274 | 64 | 50 | |
| | % within Category/ University | 77.6% | 18.1% | 14.2% | |
| | % within INFONET | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 77.6% | 18.1% | 14.2% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Further, University wise distribution towards awareness of INDEST Consortia shows that only 50 (14.2%) numbers of respondents are aware of AICTE-INDEST Consortia. Further, university wise responses shows that very few respondents (19, 22.4% within AU) belong to Assam University use INDEST Consortia, which is

followed by 12 (12.1% within TU) numbers of respondents belong to Tezpur University; whereas 11 (11.7% within DU) and 8 (10.7% within GU) numbers of respondents belong to Dibrugarh University and Gauhati University respectively who use INDEST Consortia services.

Thus, it is very interesting to find that UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium is one of the most well know Library Consortia among all others consortia which are being subscribed by the university libraries of Assam. This is may be due to majority library users are getting their required material by using UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium.

5.5.7 Awareness towards Specific Consortia among Library Users

The Table: 5.14, shows that out of 274 respondents (As shown in Table: 5.13), those who are aware of UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium; majority of the library users (149, 78.4% of STM; 46.4% of Total) belong to STM stream which is followed by 125 numbers (96.8% of LH&SS; 38.9% of Total) belong to LH&SS stream.

Table: 5.14 Aware towards Specific Consortia with Stream Wise (N= 321 Each)

| | | | UGC-INFONET | DeLCON | INDEST |
|--------|-------------------|------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| Stream | STM (n=191) | Count | 149 | 59 | 49 |
| | | % of STM | 78.4% | 31.2% | 24.1% |
| | | % of Total | 46.4% | 18.3% | 15.2% |
| | LH &SS (n=129) | Count | 125 | 5 | 1 |
| | | % of LH&SS | 96.8% | 3.8% | 0.01% |
| | | % of Total | 38.9% | 0.01% | 0.0% |
| Total | Count | 274 | 64 | 50 | |
| | % of Stream | 85.3% | 19.9% | 15.5% | |
| | % of Total | 85.3% | 19.9% | 15.5% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Again, out of 64 respondents, those who are aware of DeLCON Consortium; almost all of them (59, 31.2% of STM; 18.3% of Total) belong to STM stream whereas only 5 numbers (3.8% of LH&SS; 0.01% of Total) belong to LH&SS stream aware of DeLCON Consortium.

Further, out of 50 respondents, those who are aware of INDEST Digital Library Consortium; almost all of them (49, 24.1% of STM; 15.2% of Total) belong to STM stream are aware of INDEST Digital Library Consortium. Thus, the result shows that the library users from LH&SS more aware of UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium in compare to the library users of STM and this may be due to the availability of e-resources in this consortium as per their subject concern. Whereas, the requirement of AICTE-INDEST and DeLCON consortium are mainly providing services related to engineering and bio-technology related topic respectively.

5.5.8 Frequency of Accession of E-Resources/ Library Consortia

The frequency of e-resource access under library consortia is shown in the Table: 5.15.

Table: 5.15 reveals that majority of the respondents (154; 43.6%) used E-Resources/ Library Consortium on “Daily basis”; whereas only 59 (16.7%) numbers of respondents used E-Resources/ Library Consortium on “Bi-weekly basis” and 47 (13.3%) numbers of respondents used E-Resources/ Library Consortium on “Bi-monthly basis”.

This shows that usability of E-Resources/ Library Consortium is comparability low; which need to be solved with a proper mechanism. Library professional should take initiative in this regards to make maximum utility of the resources.

**Table: 5.15 Frequently of Access E-Resources/ Library Consortia
(N=353)**

| | | | Frequently of Access | | | | | | Total | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|
| | | | Daily | Weekly | Bi-weekly | Fortnightly | Monthly | Bi-Monthly | | NR |
| Name of University | A U | Count | 40 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 85 |
| | | % within AU | 47.1% | 7.1% | 14.1% | 8.2% | 1.2% | 11.8% | 10.6% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Frq. of Access | 26.0% | 26.1% | 20.3% | 26.4% | 50.0% | 21.3% | 24.3% | 24.1% |
| | | % of Total | 11.3% | 1.7% | 3.4% | 2.0% | 0.3% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 24.1% |
| | T U | Count | 43 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 13 | 99 |
| | | % within TU | 43.4% | 5.1% | 18.2% | 4.0% | 1.0% | 15.2% | 13.1% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Frq. of Access | 27.9% | 21.7% | 30.5% | 19.0% | 50.0% | 31.9% | 35.1% | 28.0% |
| | | % of Total | 12.2% | 1.4% | 5.1% | 1.1% | 0.3% | 4.2% | 3.7% | 28.0% |
| | G U | Count | 31 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 75 |
| | | % within GU | 41.3% | 4.0% | 20.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% | 14.7% | 8.0% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Frq. of Access | 20.1% | 13.0% | 25.4% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 23.4% | 16.2% | 21.2% |
| | | % of Total | 8.8% | 0.8% | 4.2% | 2.5% | 0.0% | 3.1% | 1.7% | 21.2% |
| | D U | Count | 40 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 94 |
| | | % within DU | 42.6% | 9.6% | 14.9% | 17.0% | 0.0% | 11.7% | 9.6% | 100.0% |
| | | % within Frq. of Access | 26.0% | 39.1% | 23.7% | 35.5% | 0.0% | 23.4% | 24.3% | 26.6% |
| | | % of Total | 11.3% | 2.5% | 4.0% | 3.1% | 0.0% | 3.1% | 2.5% | 26.6% |
| Total | Count | 154 | 23 | 59 | 31 | 2 | 47 | 37 | 353 | |
| | % within University | 43.6% | 6.5% | 16.7% | 8.8% | 0.6% | 13.3% | 10.5% | 100.0% | |
| | % within Frq. of Access | 100.0% | 10.0% | 100.0% | 10.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 43.6% | 6.5% | 16.7% | 8.8% | 0.6% | 13.3% | 10.5% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

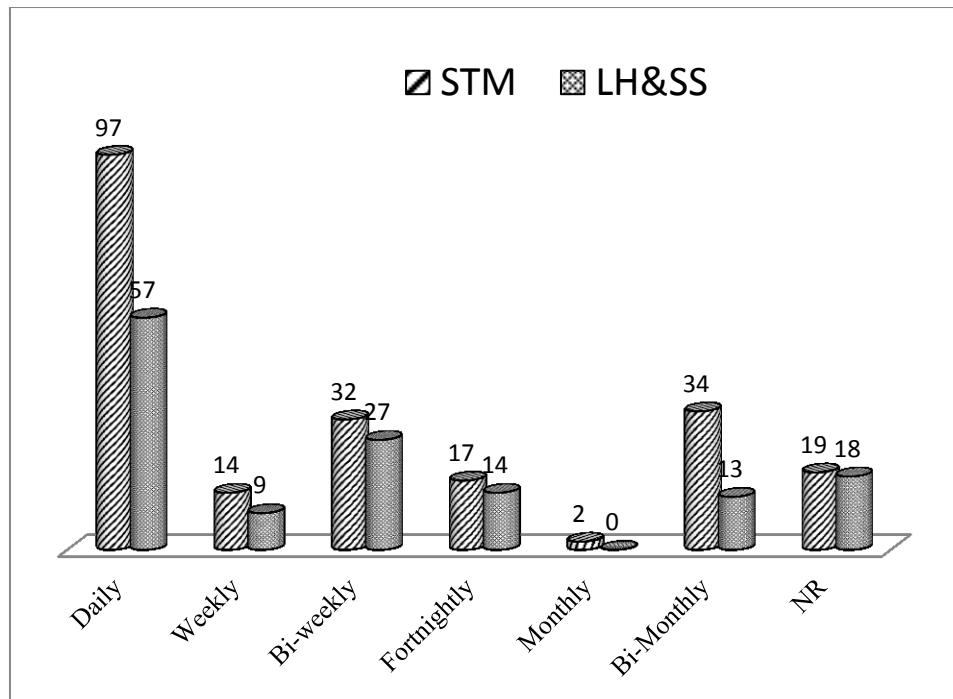


Figure: 5.3 Frequently of Access E-Resources/ Library Consortia

Again, from the Figure: 5.3, it is found that the majority of the respondents 97 (27.4%) used E-Resources/ Library Consortium on “Daily basis” belong to STM; whereas only 57 (16.1%) numbers of respondents belong to LH&SS used E-Resources/ Library Consortium on “Daily basis”. Again, majority of the respondents 34 (17.5%) used E-Resources/ Library Consortium on “Bi-Monthly basis” belong to STM; whereas only 13 (8.1%) numbers of respondents belong to LH&SS used E-Resources/ Library Consortium on “Bi-Monthly basis”. This result may be due to STM respondents feel much comfortable to accessing E-Resources/ Library Consortium in compare to LH&SS.

5.5.9 Time Spend by the Library Users in Accessing E-Resources/ E- Consortia in a Week

To know the time spent in a week by the library users for accessing E-Resources/ Library Consortia; questions were being asked to the respondents and the responses received are shown in Figure: 5.4.

Figure 5.4 shows that majority of the respondents 111 (34.6%) used E-Resources/ Library Consortia for 1- 6 hours a week; which is followed by 49 (15.3%) used E-Resources/ Library Consortia for 13-18 hours a week whereas 48 (15.0%) used E-Resources/ Library Consortia for 13-18 hours a week. Again, 30 (9.4%) used E-Resources/ Library Consortia for more than 18 hours a week.

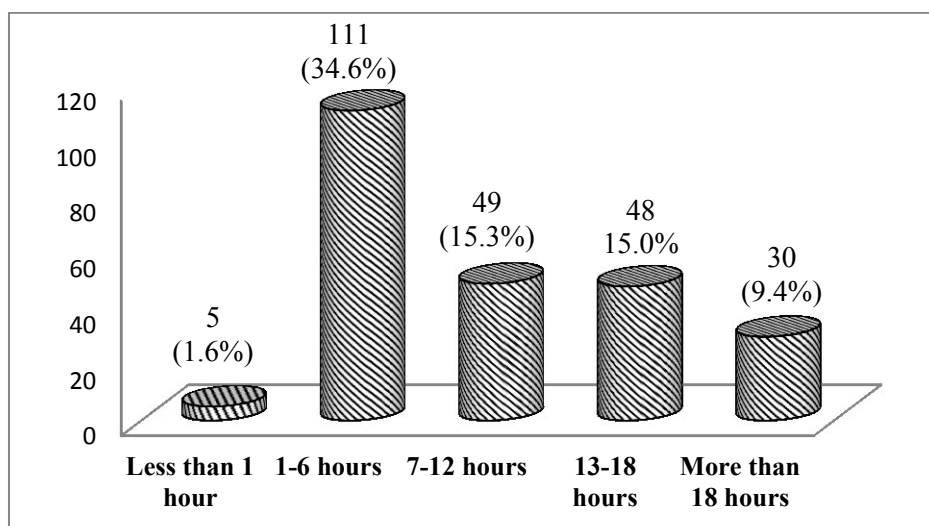


Figure: 5.4 Time Spend to Access to E-Resources/ Library Consortia

Again, Table: 5.16 shows that majority of the respondents belong to STM 77 (39.4%) used E-Resources/ Library Consortia for 1- 6 hours a week; whereas 34 (21.5%) numbers of respondents belong to LH&SS used E-Resources/ Library Consortia for 1- 6 hours a week, which is followed by 36 (18.4%) respondents use E-Resources/ Library Consortia “7-12” and “13-18” hour in a week each whereas 13 (8.2%) respondents use E-Resources/ Library Consortia “13-18” hour in a week respectively.

Table: 5.16 reveals that 77 (39.4%), 36 (18.4%), 36 (18.4%) and 28 (14.3%) numbers of respondents belong to STM usually access E-Resources/ Library Consortia for 1-6 hours, 7-12 hours, 13-18 hours and More than 18 hours respectively. Whereas, 34 (21.5%), 13 (8.2%), 12 (7.5%) and 2 (1.2%) numbers of respondents

belong to LH&SS usually access Library Consortia for 1-6 hours, 7-12 hours, 13-18 hours and More than 18 hours respectively. This shows library users belong to STM usually access E-Resources/ Library Consortia for long time in compare to the respondents belong to LH&SS.

Table: 5.16 Time spend to access to Library Consortia in a week (N=321)

| | | Stream | | | | Total | |
|------------|--------------------|--------|----------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | | STM | | LH&SS | | Total | % of Total |
| | | Count | % of STM | Count | % of LH&SS | | |
| Time spend | Less than 1 hour | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 3.1% | 5 | 1.6% |
| | 1-6 hours | 77 | 39.4% | 34 | 21.5% | 111 | 34.6% |
| | 7-12 hours | 36 | 18.4% | 13 | 8.2% | 49 | 15.3% |
| | 13-18 hours | 36 | 18.4% | 12 | 7.5% | 48 | 15% |
| | More than 18 hours | 28 | 14.3% | 2 | 1.2% | 30 | 9.4% |
| | NR | 18 | 9.2% | 92 | 58.2% | 110 | 34.3% |
| Total | | 195 | 60.7% | 158 | 39.3% | 321 | 100% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

5.5.10 Purpose of Accessing of E-Resources/ Digital Library Consortia

The questions were asked to library users about the purpose of their E-Resources/ Library Consortia which are available in university libraries of Assam.. The responses received from the respondents shows in Table: 5.17. Here the respondents were allowed for multiple responses.

The study reveals that the majority of the respondent 263 (82.0%) use E-Resources/ Library Consortia for learning/ guiding, which is placed at 1st rank which is followed by reference search/ consultation purpose 258 (80.4%) and placed at the 2nd rank order, whereas to keep up-to-date with the growth of information published at journal or database 236 (73.6%) is placed at the 3rd rank order.

Further, 233 (72.6%) responses received as “to exchange idea” and placed at the 4th rank order. Similarly, “for publishing journal article” 211 (65.8%) is placed at the 5th rank order; for research & development 205 (63.9%) is placed at the 6th rank order and “project work” 198 (61.7%) is placed at the 7th rank order respectively.

Table: 5.17 Purpose of accessing E-Resources/Library Consortia (N=321 each)

| | Stream | | | | Total (n=321) | | Rank |
|---|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|--------------|----------|
| | STM (n=192) | | LH&SS (n=129) | | | | |
| For learning/ guiding | 155 | 80.8% | 108 | 83.8% | 263 | 82% | 1 |
| Reference search/ consultation | 167 | 87% | 91 | 70.6% | 258 | 80.4% | 2 |
| To keep up-to-date | 147 | 76.6% | 89 | 69% | 236 | 73.6% | 3 |
| To exchange Idea | 149 | 77.7% | 84 | 65.2% | 233 | 72.6% | 4 |
| Publishing journal article | 141 | 73.5% | 70 | 54.3% | 211 | 65.8% | 5 |
| Research & Development | 139 | 72.4% | 66 | 51.2% | 205 | 63.9% | 6 |
| Project Work | 141 | 73.5% | 57 | 44.2% | 198 | 61.7% | 7 |
| Other | 40 | 20.9% | 24 | 18.7% | 64 | 20% | 8 |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Again, Table: 5.17; shows that majority of the respondents belong to LH&SS (108; 83.8%) using E-Resources/ Library Consortium for learning/ guiding purpose in compares to the respondents belong to STM (155; 80.8%).

Section: D

5.6 Status and Usefulness of E-Consortia under University Libraries

5.6.1 Respondents Opinion towards Usefulness of E-Resource accessed from E-Consortia

To know the rate of usefulness E-Resource of E-Consortia available under University libraries of Assam like UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortia, INDEST-AICTE Consortia and DeLCON; questions were asked to the respondents and the responses received are shown in Table: 5.18 (A) and Table: 5.18 (B).

Table: 5.18 (A) Opinion towards Usefulness of E-Resource accessed from E- Consortia [Category Wise] (N=353 including NR)

| | | | Usefulness E-Resource under Consortium | | | | Total |
|----------|------------------|-------------------|--|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Highly Useful | Useful | Less Useful | NR | |
| Category | Research Scholar | Count | 36 | 37 | 35 | 75 | 183 |
| | | % within RS | 19.7% | 20.3% | 19.2% | 41% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 10.2% | 10.5% | 9.9% | 21.2% | 51.8% |
| | Faculty | Count | 83 | 39 | 11 | 37 | 170 |
| | | % within F | 48.9% | 23% | 6.5% | 21.8% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 23.5% | 11.0% | 3.1% | 10.5% | 48.2% |
| Total | | Count | 119 | 76 | 46 | 112 | 353 |
| | | % within Category | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 33.7% | 21.5% | 13.0% | 31.7% | 100.0% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.18 (A) shows that majority of the respondents belong to Faculty Members (83; 48.9%) rate consortia services of their own university as “highly useful”; whereas only 36 (19.7%) respondents belong to Research Scholar rate it as

“highly useful”. Further, 39 (23.0%) and 37 (20.3%) respondents belong to “Faculty” and “Research Scholar” rate consortia services as “Useful” respectively. Moreover, 35 (19.2%) and 11 (6.5%) respondents belong to “Faculty” and “Research Scholar” rate consortia services as “Less Useful” respectively.

Table: 5.18 (B) Opinion towards Usefulness of E-Resource accessed from E- Consortia [University Wise] (N=353 including NR)

| | | | Usefulness of E-Resource under Consortium | | | | Total |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|---|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Highly Useful | Useful | Less Useful | NR | |
| Name of University | AU | Count | 22 | 13 | 20 | 30 | 85 |
| | | % within AU | 25.9% | 15.3% | 23.5% | 35.3% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 6.2% | 3.7% | 5.7% | 8.5% | 24.1% |
| | TU | Count | 66 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 99 |
| | | % within TU | 66.7% | 12.1% | 14.1% | 7.1% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 18.7% | 3.4% | 4.0% | 2.0% | 28.0% |
| | GU | Count | 13 | 22 | 11 | 29 | 75 |
| | | % within GU | 17.3% | 29.3% | 14.7% | 38.7% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 3.7% | 6.2% | 3.1% | 8.2% | 21.2% |
| | DU | Count | 18 | 29 | 1 | 46 | 94 |
| | | % within DU | 19.1% | 30.9% | 1.1% | 48.9% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 5.1% | 8.2% | 0.3% | 13.0% | 26.6% |
| Total | Count | 119 | 76 | 46 | 112 | 353 | |
| | % within University | 33.7% | 21.5% | 13.0% | 31.7% | 100.0% | |
| | % of Total | 33.7% | 21.5% | 13.0% | 31.7% | 100.0% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Moreover, Table: 5.18 (B) shows that majority of the respondents (66; 66.7%) belong to Tezpur University rate consortia as “highly useful”; which is followed by only 22 (25.9%) respondents belong to Assam University rate consortia as “highly useful”. Further, 29 (30.9%) and 22 (29.3%) respondents belong to Dibrugarh

University and Gauhati University rate consortia as “useful”. Moreover, 20 (23.5%) and 14 (14.1%) respondents belong to Assam University and Tezpur University rate consortia as “less useful” respectively.

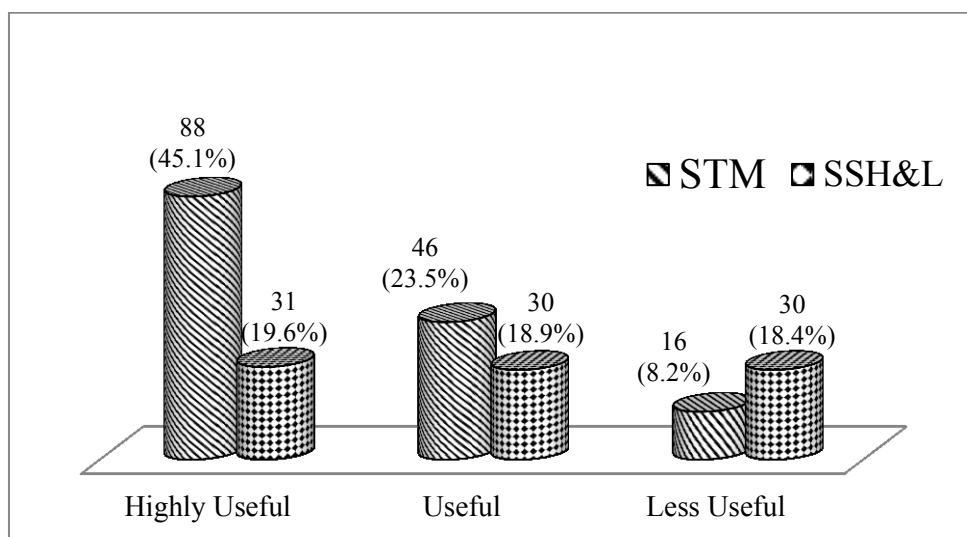


Figure: 5.4 Opinion towards Usefulness E-Resource accessed from E-Consortia

Further, from the Figure: 5.4; it is also found that majority of the respondents belong to STM 88 (45.1%) rate consortia as “highly useful”; whereas 31 (19.6%) respondents belong to LH&SS rate consortia as “highly useful”. Again, 46 (23.5%) and 30 (18.9%) respondents belong to STM and LH&SS rate consortia as “useful” respectively. Further, 16 (8.2%) and 30 (18.4%) respondents belong to STM and LH&SS rate consortia as “less useful” respectively.

This result may be due to less availability of e- resources in LH&SS e-consortia compares to STM stream.

5.6.2 Satisfaction level of Respondents for UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium

To know the opinion for satisfaction level for UGC-INFONET Digital Library consortia; questions are asked to the respondents and the received responses are

shown in Table: 5.19. Majority of the respondents 46 (23.6%) belong to STM feel the services of UGC-INFONET satisfactory; whereas 67 (42.8%) belong to LH&SS feel the services of UGC-INFONET somehow poor.

Table: 5.19 Satisfaction level for UGC-INFONET (N=353)

| | | | UGC-INFONET | | | | | | Total |
|--------|-------|-----------------|-------------|-------|--------------|--------------|------|-------|--------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NR | |
| Stream | STM | Count | 22 | 34 | 46 | 17 | 0 | 76 | 195 |
| | | % within Stream | 11.3% | 17.4% | 23.6% | 8.7% | 0.0% | 39.0% | 100.0% |
| | LH&SS | Count | 11 | 13 | 12 | 67 | 5 | 50 | 158 |
| | | % within Stream | 7.0% | 8.2% | 7.6% | 42.4% | 1.2% | 33.8% | 100.0% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

[1= Excellent, 2= Good, 3= Satisfactory, 4= Poor, 5= Very Poor]

This leads to conclude that LH&SS respondents are not getting the required e-resources properly from UGC-INFONET Digital Library consortia. Thus initiative must be taken into consideration to include more numbers of e-resource in UGC-INFONET Digital Library consortia especially keeping in view the requirement of LH&SS respondents.

Hypothesis Testing

NULL hypothesis: 4.

H0₄: There is no significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from UGC-INFONET.

ALTERNATIVE hypothesis: 4

H1₄: There is a significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from UGC-INFONET.

A chi square test has been conducted which is associated between different categories of users (research scholar and faculty member) and level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from UGC-INFONET; has shown that the significant relationship ($\chi^2= 72.8$, $d= 4$, $p<0.001$); thus alternative hypothesis 4 is supported, and null hypothesis 4 is rejected. Thus, there is a significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium.

5.6.3 Satisfaction level of Respondents for DeLCON and INDEST

To know the opinion for satisfaction level for INDEST and DeLCON consortia; questions are asked to the respondents and the responses received from them are shown in Table: 5.20. From the Table 5.20; it is found that majority of the respondents (50; 14.2%) feel the services of INDEST as poor whereas and 76 (23.6%) numbers of respondents feel the services of DeLCON consortia as very poor.

It is also to be noticed that the services of INDEST consortia is stopped from the government decision, but as during the course of the data collection the services were there. So, it will just reflect as a user's responses.

Table: 5.20 Satisfaction level for INDEST and DeLCON (N=353)

| | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | NR | Total |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| INDEST | 20 | 35 | 37 | 50 | 43 | 168 | 353 |
| % in Total | 5.7% | 9.9% | 10.5% | 14.2% | 13.3% | 47.5% | 100% |
| DeLCON | 14 | 41 | 27 | 59 | 76 | 136 | 353 |
| % in Total | 4.0% | 11.6% | 7.6% | 16.7% | 23.6% | 38.5% | 100% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

[1= Excellent, 2= Good, 3= Satisfactory, 4= Poor, 5= Very Poor]

This leads to conclude that majority of the respondents from both the stream are not getting the required e-document properly from INDEST and DeLCON consortia and this may be due to lack of resources available in the subject matter. These consortia is mainly designed for the engineering or bio-technology background respondents. But, as STM respondents also are not fully satisfied with the INDEST and DeLCON consortia, thus initiative must be taken to include more numbers of e-resource in INDEST and DeLCON consortia services.

Hypothesis Testing

NULL hypothesis: 5.

H₀₅: There is no significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from INDEST consortia.

ALTERNATIVE hypothesis: 5

H₁₅: There is a significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from INDEST consortia.

A chi square test has been conducted which is associated between different categories of users (research scholar and faculty member) and level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from INDEST consortia; has shown that the significant relationship ($\chi^2= 18.8$, $d= 4$, $p<0.001$); thus alternative hypothesis 5 is supported, and null hypothesis 5 is rejected. Thus, there is a significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from INDEST consortia.

NULL hypothesis: 6.

H₀₆: There is no significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from DeLCON consortia.

ALTERNATIVE hypothesis: 6

H₁₆: There is a significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from DeLCON consortia.

A chi square test has been conducted which is associated between different categories of users (research scholar and faculty member) and level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from DeLCON consortia; has shown that the significant relationship ($\chi^2= 24.5$, $d= 4$, $p<0.001$); thus alternative hypothesis 6 is supported, and null hypothesis 6 is rejected. Thus, there is a significant difference between different categories of users with level of satisfaction while accessing e-resource from DeLCON consortia.

5.6.4 Preference of E-Journals Available under Consortia Service

To know the preferred e-journal within consortia, questions were asked to the respondents. For each e-journal, respondents were asked to rank from 1 to 10 ranks as per their preference which is shown in Table: 5.21 (A) and Table: 5.21 (B).

The study shows that the majority of the respondents (293; 91.28%) preferred “Emerald” journal most of the time, which is placed at 1st rank which is followed by 224 (69.78%) numbers of respondents preferred “Oxford University Press” and placed at the 2nd rank order, whereas 207 (64.49%) numbers of respondents preferred “Science Direct” journals and placed at the 3rd rank order.

Further, 180 (56.0%) numbers of respondents preferred “JSTOR” and placed at the 4th rank order; whereas 162 (50.47%) numbers of respondents preferred “Springer” and placed at the 5th rank order; and 159 (49.3%) numbers of respondents preferred “Pro Quest Science” journal and placed at the 6th rank order.

Table: 5.21 (A) Preferred E-journal Publishers under Consortia Service (N=321)

| | Rank 1 | Rank 2 | Rank 3 | Rank 4 | Rank 5 | Rank 6 | Rank 7 | Rank 8 | Rank 9 | Rank 10 | NR | Total | Rank |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|------|
| <i>Emerald</i> | 293 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 321 | 1 |
| | 91.28% | 3.74% | 2.80% | 0.62% | 1.56% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 11.21% | 100% | |
| <i>Oxford University Press</i> | 34 | 224 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 321 | 2 |
| | 10.59% | 69.78% | 3.74% | 2.18% | 1.25% | 0.31% | 0.62% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 11.53% | 100% | |
| <i>ScienceDirect</i> | 23 | 2 | 207 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 46 | 321 | 3 |
| | 7.17% | 0.62% | 64.49% | 0.93% | 2.49% | 0.00% | 4.98% | 3.43% | 0.00% | 1.56% | 14.33% | 100% | |
| <i>JSTOR</i> | 7 | 6 | 4 | 180 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 72 | 321 | 4 |
| | 2% | 2% | 1% | 56% | 4% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 3% | 4% | 22% | 100% | |
| <i>Springer</i> | 9 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 162 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 65 | 321 | 5 |
| | 2.80% | 2.80% | 2.18% | 3.74% | 50.47% | 2.49% | 1.25% | 3.74% | 3.12% | 7.17% | 20.25% | 100% | |
| <i>Pro Quest Science</i> | 12 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 159 | 5 | 21 | 34 | 12 | 55 | 321 | 6 |
| | 3.74% | 2.18% | 1.56% | 3.43% | 0.00% | 49.53% | 1.56% | 6.54% | 10.59% | 3.74% | 17.13% | 100% | |
| <i>American Chemical Society</i> | 34 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 23 | 147 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 65 | 321 | 7 |
| | 10.59% | 6.54% | 0.62% | 1.25% | 5.92% | 7.17% | 45.79% | 0.93% | 0.31% | 0.62% | 20.25% | 100% | |
| <i>Annual Reviews</i> | 3 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 21 | 133 | 27 | 21 | 71 | 321 | 8 |
| | 0.93% | 2.18% | 5.30% | 0.62% | 3.74% | 2.18% | 6.54% | 41.43% | 8.41% | 6.54% | 22.12% | 100% | |
| <i>Taylor and Francis</i> | 8 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 19 | 0 | 32 | 31 | 89 | 27 | 101 | 321 | 9 |
| | 2.49% | 0.62% | 0.00% | 3.74% | 5.92% | 0.00% | 9.97% | 9.66% | 27.73% | 8.41% | 31.46% | 100% | |
| <i>American Institute of Physics</i> | 29 | 31 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 11 | 34 | 9 | 20 | 81 | 78 | 321 | 10 |
| | 9.03% | 9.66% | 0.93% | 6.54% | 1.25% | 3.43% | 10.59% | 2.80% | 6.23% | 25.23% | 24.30% | 100% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.21 (B) Summary of Preferred E-journal Publishers under Consortia Service (N=321)

| | Total | Rank |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Emerald | 293 | 1 |
| | 91.28% | |
| Oxford University Press | 224 | 2 |
| | 69.78% | |
| Science Direct | 207 | 3 |
| | 64.49% | |
| JSTOR | 180 | 4 |
| | 56% | |
| Springer | 162 | 5 |
| | 50.47% | |
| Pro Quest Science | 159 | 6 |
| | 49.53% | |
| American Chemical Society | 147 | 7 |
| | 45.79% | |
| Annual Reviews | 133 | 8 |
| | 41.43% | |
| Taylor and Francis | 89 | 9 |
| | 27.73% | |
| American Institute of Physics | 81 | 10 |
| | 25.23% | |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Again, 147 (45.79%) numbers of respondents preferred “American Chemical Society” and placed at the 7th rank order; whereas 133 (41.43%) numbers of respondents preferred “Annual Reviews” and placed at the 8th rank order. Moreover, 89 (27.73%) numbers of respondents preferred “Taylor and Francis” journal and placed at the 9th rank order; whereas 81 (25.23%) numbers of respondents preferred “American Institute of Physics” and placed at the 10th rank order.

Section: E

5.7 Details of the Research Publications Trends by Respondents

5.7.1 Stream-wise Publication Details of the Respondents

The question was asked to the respondents about the details of their publications. Table: 5.22 (A), shows that out of 353 respondents, majority of the respondents (231; 65.4%) have their own publications. Further, it is found that respondents belong to STM have more publication (138; 70.8%) in compare to the respondents belong to LH&SS (93; 58.9%). Again, Table: 5.22 (B) shows that the faculty members have more publication (150; 88.2%) in compare to the research scholars (81; 44.3%).

Table: 5.22 (A) Publication Details with Stream-Wise (N=353)

| | | | Publication | | Total |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| | | | Yes | No/NR | |
| <i>Stream-wise</i> | STM | Count | 138 | 57 | 195 |
| | | % within STM | 70.8% | 29.2% | 100.0% |
| | LH&SS | Count | 93 | 65 | 158 |
| | | % within LH&SS | 58.9% | 41.1% | 100.0% |
| Total | | Count | 231 | 122 | 353 |
| | | % of Total | 65.4% | 34.6% | 100.0% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.22 (B) Publication Details with Category-wise (N=353)

| | | | Publication | | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | | | Yes | No/NR | |
| <i>Category</i> | Research Scholar (RS) | Count | 81 | 102 | 183 |
| | | % within RS | 44.3% | 55.7% | 100.0% |
| | Faculty (F) | Count | 150 | 20 | 170 |
| | | % within Faculty | 88.2% | 11.8% | 100.0% |
| Total | | Count | 231 | 122 | 353 |
| | | % of Total | 65.4% | 34.6% | 100.0% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.22 (C) Publication Details with University –Wise (N=353)

| | | | Publication | | Total |
|--------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | | | Yes | No/NR | |
| Name of University | AU | Count | 50 | 35 | 85 |
| | | % within AU | 58.8% | 41.2% | 100.0% |
| | TU | Count | 71 | 28 | 99 |
| | | % within TU | 71.7% | 28.3% | 100.0% |
| | GU | Count | 48 | 27 | 75 |
| | | % within GU | 64.0% | 36.0% | 100.0% |
| | DU | Count | 66 | 28 | 94 |
| | | % within DU | 70.2% | 29.8% | 100.0% |
| | Total | Count | 231 | 122 | 353 |
| | | % of Total | 65.4% | 34.6% | 100.0% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Moreover, Table: 5.22 (C), shows that majority of the respondents (71; 71.7%) belong to Tezpur University have more numbers of publications which is followed by 66 (70.2%) numbers of respondents belong to Dibrugarh University; whereas 50 (58.8%) respondents belong to Assam University and 48 (64.0%) respondents belong to Guwahati University have their own publications.

5.7.2 Numbers of Publication by the Respondents (Stream Wise)

To know the numbers of publication by the respondents; questions are asked to the respondents and the responses received from the library users are shown in Table: 5.23.

Further, among STM respondents; majority of the respondents 48 (34.8%) have publications in the range of “26-50”; whereas 21 (15.3%) respondents has publications in the range of “1-10” and “11-25” each. Further, 19 (13.8%) respondents has publications in the range of “51-75” numbers whereas only 6 (4.4%)

respondents has publications in the range of “76-100” numbers and 23 (16.7%) respondents has publications in the range of “more than 100” numbers.

Table: 5.23 Numbers of Publication (Stream Wise) (N=231)

| | | | Numbers of Publication | | | | | | Total |
|--------|-------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|
| | | | 1-10 | 11-25 | 26-50 | 51-75 | 76-100 | More than 100 | |
| Stream | STM | Numbers | 21 | 21 | 48 | 19 | 6 | 23 | 138 |
| | | % within STM | 15.3 | 15.3 | 34.8 | 13.8 | 4.4 | 16.7 | 59.2% |
| | LH&SS | Numbers | 22 | 28 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 93 |
| | | % within LH&SS | 23.7 | 30.2 | 22.6 | 17.3 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 40.8 |
| Total | | Numbers | 43 | 49 | 69 | 35 | 12 | 25 | 231 |
| | | % of Total | 18.5 | 21.1 | 29.7 | 15.1 | 5.2 | 10.8 | 100 |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Again among LH&SS respondents; majority of the respondents 28 (30.2%) have publications in the range of “11-25” numbers; whereas 22 (23.7%) respondents has publications in the range of “1-10” numbers and 20 (22.6%) respondents has publications in the range of “26-50” numbers. Further, 15 (17.3%) respondents has publications in the range of “51-75” numbers whereas 6 (6.5%) respondents has publications in the range of “76-100” numbers and 2 (2.2%) respondents has publications in the range of “more than 100” numbers. This shows that in STM respondents majority have higher numbers of publication in compare to LH&SS respondents.

5.7.3 Trends of Publication by the Respondents in Printed/ E-media

To know the numbers of publication in printed or e-media by the respondents; questions were asked to the respondents and the responses received are shown in Table: 5.24. Majority of the respondents have 174 (49.3%) numbers of publications in

“International Journal” which is followed by 171 (48.4%) numbers of publications in “National Journal”. Further, 146 (41.4%), 150(42.5%), 104 (29.5%), 68 (19.8%) and 64 (18.4%) numbers of respondents have publications in “International Conference Proceeding”, “Chapters in Edited Book”, “Edited Book (National)”, “Book (National)” and “Journal without ISSN/ ISBN (National)” respectively. Moreover, 60 (17.0%) numbers of respondents have publication of “International Book” whereas 56 (16.9%) numbers of respondents have publication of “Book without ISBN (National)”. There are 96 (27.8%) respondents also have other kinds of publications.

Table: 5.24 Numbers of Publication in Printed or E-media by the Respondents (N=231 Each)

| | Stream | | | | Total | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | STM | | H & L | | Total Number | % of Total |
| | Number | % within STM | Number | % within H&L | | |
| (Int.) Journal | 120 | 61.5% | 54 | 34.2% | 174 | 49.3% |
| (Nat.) Journal | 118 | 60.5% | 53 | 33.5% | 171 | 48.4% |
| Int. Conc. Pro | 92 | 47.2% | 54 | 34.2% | 146 | 41.4% |
| Chap Ed. Book | 86 | 44.1% | 64 | 40.5% | 150 | 42.5% |
| Ed. Book (Nat) | 67 | 34.4% | 37 | 23.4% | 104 | 29.5% |
| (Nat.) Book | 12 | 11.3% | 54 | 27.7% | 68 | 19.8% |
| Nat. Journal (without) | 12 | 7.6% | 52 | 26.7% | 64 | 18.4% |
| (Int)Book | 52 | 26.7% | 8 | 5.1% | 60 | 17.0% |
| (Nat). Book (without) | 15 | 9.6% | 41 | 25.9% | 56 | 16.9% |
| Ed. Book (Int) | 23 | 11.8% | 12 | 7.6% | 35 | 9.9% |
| Others | 52 | 26.7% | 44 | 27.8% | 96 | 27.2% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

5.7.4 Publication Trends under E-Consortia

To know the numbers of publication under subscribed E-Consortia; questions were asked to the respondents and the received responses are shown in Table: 5.25. Out of 353 respondents, only 65 (18.4%) numbers of respondents have the publication

under subscribed e-consortia available under own university. Further, majority of the respondents (53; 31.2%) belong to faculty members category which is followed by 12 (6.6%) belong to research scholar category.

Table: 5.25 Publication under subscribed E-Consortia (N=353)

| | | | Publication under subs. E-Consortia | | Total |
|----------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Yes | No/ NR | |
| Category | RS | Count | 12 | 171 | 183 |
| | | % within RS | 6.6% | 93.4% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 3.4% | 48.4% | 51.8% |
| | Faculty | Count | 53 | 117 | 170 |
| | | % within Faculty | 31.2% | 68.8% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 15.0% | 33.1% | 48.2% |
| Total | | Count | 65 | 288 | 353 |
| | | % within Category | 18.4% | 81.6% | 100.0% |
| | | % of Total | 18.4% | 81.6% | 100.0% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

To know the numbers of publication of the respondents in university wise; the result was analyzed further; which is shown in Figure: 5.5. Figure: 5.5 shows that majority of the respondents 24 (10.3%) belong to Tezpur University which is followed by 17 (7.3%) belong to Gauhati University whereas 13 (5.6%) belong to Dibrugarh University and 11(4.7%) belong to Assam University respectively.

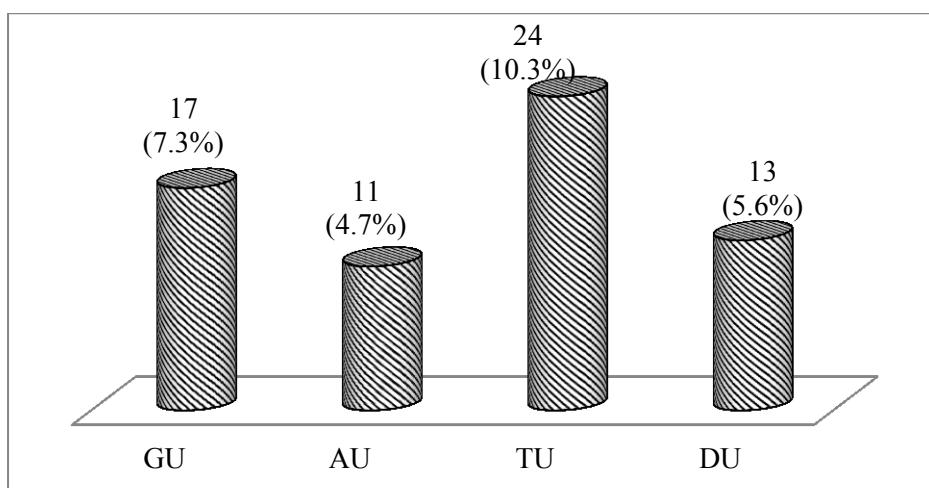


Figure: 5.5 Publication under E-consortia

Section: F

5.8 Problems & Suggestions Provided by the Respondents

5.8.1 Problems Faced By the Respondents

To know the various types of problem faced by the respondents while accessing e-resources/ e-consortia; questions were being asked to the respondents and the responses received are shown in Table: 5.26.

For each question respondents were asked to provide multiple responses as per the problem faced by them while accessing documents from e-consortia. The study shows that out of 353 respondents, the most of the respondent (296; 83.9%) are facing problem due to “Less no. of relevant journals”. Again comparing within University wise responses, it is observed that majority of the respondents belong to Assam University (70; 82.4% within AU) and Gauhati University (63; 84.0% within GU) are facing the problem of non-adequate e-journals whereas respondents belong to Tezpur University (13; 13.8% within TU) and Dibrugarh University (30; 35.1% within DU) are not facing it as major problems.

Again, the Table: 5.26 shows that majority of the respondents are facing problems due to the difficulty in judging relevant information (214; 60.6%); which is followed by “problem in accessing relevant information from e-resources/ e-consortium” (195; 55.2%) whereas 185 (52.4%) numbers of respondents face “problems on accessing articles of own field”.

Further, University wise shows that majority of the respondents belong to Tezpur University (47; 47.6% within TU) face the problem due to difficulties in judging relevant information whereas majority of respondents belong to Dibrugarh

University (53; 56.4% within DU) face problems while accessing articles of their own field.

Table: 5.26 Problems Faced By the Respondents (N=353 Each)

| | Name of University | | | | Total |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | AU | TU | GU | DU | |
| | No. (% within AU) | No. (% within TU) | No. (% within GU) | No. (% within DU) | No. (% within Uni.) |
| Less no. of relevant journals. | 70 [82.4%] | 13 [13.8%] | 63 [84.0%] | 30 [35.1%] | 296 [83.9%] |
| Difficulty in judging relevant information | 53 [62.4%] | 47 [47.6%] | 44 [58.7%] | 57 [60.6%] | 214 [60.6%] |
| Problem in accessing relevant information from e-resources/ e-consortium | 43 [50.6%] | 27 [27.8%] | 47 [62.3%] | 38 [41.7%] | 195 [55.2%] |
| Problems on accessing articles of own field | 34 [40.0%] | 36 [36.6%] | 42 [56.0%] | 53 [56.4%] | 185 [52.4%] |
| Lack of ICT knowledge | 36 [42.4%] | 17 [17.6%] | 39 [52.0%] | 47 [50.0%] | 179 [50.7%] |
| Perpetual Information Retrieval Problems | 32 [37.6%] | 27 [27.5%] | 33 [44.0%] | 43 [45.7%] | 155 [43.9%] |
| Long time for downloading article | 25 [29.4%] | 29 [29.4%] | 32 [42.7%] | 38 [40.4%] | 134 [38.0%] |
| Lack of proper infrastructure facility | 8 [9.4%] | 9 [9.3%] | 26 [34.7%] | 30 [31.9%] | 93 [26.3%] |
| Slow Internet connectivity | 18 [21.2%] | 17 [17.2%] | 13 [17.3%] | 18 [19.1%] | 66 [18.7%] |
| Others | 15 [17.6%] | 20 [20.2%] | 14 [18.7%] | 17 [18.1%] | 66 [18.7%] |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Majority of the respondents such as 179 (50.7%), 155 (43.9%), 134 (38.0%), 93 (26.3%), 66 (18.7%) numbers face problem due to "lack of ICT knowledge", "perpetual Information Retrieval Problems", "long time for downloading article", "lack of proper infrastructure facility", "slow Internet connectivity" respectively. Again 66 (18.7%) numbers of the respondents face problems due to some other factors, which are non-availability of full text articles, less numbers of subscribes

journals in the consortia especially in LH&SS field, non- availability of linguistic field journals within consortia, etc.

5.8.2 Suggestions Provided by the Respondents

Table: 5.27 shows that the suggestions provided by the respondents. Here multiple responses are allowed for the respondents against each parameter.

**Table: 5.27 Suggestions Provided by the Respondents
(N=353 Each)**

| | Name of University | | | | Total |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | AU | TU | GU | DU | |
| To develop adequate e-journal collection | 62 [72.9%] | 71 [71.7%] | 51 [68.0%] | 66 [70.2%] | 250 [70.8%] |
| Printing facilities on demands | 56 [65.9%] | 68 [68.7%] | 49 [65.3%] | 66 [70.2%] | 239 [67.7%] |
| E-resources Training/ Orientation Program | 55 [64.7%] | 69 [69.7%] | 47 [62.7%] | 60 [63.8%] | 231 [65.4%] |
| Comfortable sitting arrangement | 58 [68.2%] | 64 [64.6%] | 47 [62.7%] | 60 [63.8%] | 229 [64.9%] |
| Wireless Connectivity for Mb/ Laptop | 56 [65.9%] | 65 [65.7%] | 47 [62.7%] | 61 [64.9%] | 229 [64.9%] |
| Training Program for relevant information/ website | 34 [40.0%] | 56 [56.6%] | 37 [49.3%] | 45 [47.9%] | 172 [48.7%] |
| More no. of Internet Terminal in library/ Dept. | 25 [29.4%] | 41 [41.4%] | 31 [41.3%] | 33 [35.1%] | 130 [36.8%] |
| Regular power supply | 27 [31.8%] | 30 [30.3%] | 24 [32.0%] | 34 [36.2%] | 115 [32.6%] |
| Internet Privacy | 20 [23.5%] | 22 [22.2%] | 13 [17.3%] | 21 [22.3%] | 76 [21.5%] |
| Others | 14 [16.5%] | 16 [16.2%] | 13 [17.3%] | 16 [17.0%] | 59 [16.7%] |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.27 shows that majority of the respondent (250; 70.8%) suggested “to develop adequate e-journal collection”, which is followed by 239 (67.7%) numbers of respondents feel “printing facilities on demands” should be done effectively, whereas 231 (65.4%) numbers of respondents suggest “e-resources orientation/ training

program should be introduced at regular interval short of time may be once in a month” and “comfortable sitting arrangement for long term usage of e-resources available in library consortia services” each.

Further, 172 (48.7%) numbers of respondents suggest “training program for relevant information/ website”; which is followed by 130 (36.8%) numbers of respondents suggest “more numbers of Internet terminal in library/ departments” whereas 115 (32.6%) and 76 (21.5%) numbers of respondents suggest "regular power supply" and "Internet privacy" respectively.

Again 59 (16.7%) numbers of the respondents suggest some other suggestions, which can be summarized as below:

- Need for developing e-resource material;
- E-resource sharing between library must be increase;
- Adequate research e-journals should be provided; and
- Library services should be users friendly in use.

5.8.3 Personal Comments Provided by Respondents

Lastly, respondents were asked to give personal comments on any issue which may be helpful for the library services or solving information searching problem. Thus, some most common personal comments provided by them are shown in a more generalized form below:

- To find out mechanism for acquiring e-journals in their relevant fields;
- More e-books should be subscribed;
- Fast Internet connection;
- Perpetual access of journal should be continued; and
- Wi-Fi should be added to all departments for better e-resource assess.

Section: G

5.9 University Library Management Scenario

5.9.1 Distribution of Questionnaire and Responses Received from Librarian

To verify or to generate more accurate conclusion, the responses received from research scholar and faculty members are matched with the facilities available in the library, and responses received from the university librarian. There are total 4 numbers of questionnaires; one for each librarian has been distributed among four different universities of Assam under the study and responses received are recorded. In all cases; researcher has visited all library personally and met with the librarian as per prior appointment for interview. Thus, out of total 4 numbers of questionnaire distributed to the librarian of those universities under the study; all (4; 100.0%) duly filled questionnaires were received during the said period.

5.9.2 Status of Library Automation/ Computerization

To know about the library automation/ computerization details of the library; questions were asked to the Librarian and the responses received are shown in Table: 5.28. Table: 5.28 which show that university libraries are using various kinds of library management software. SOUL is used by majority (50%) of the libraries viz. Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University library; whereas KOHA and LIBSYS is used by only in Assam University library (25%) and Tezpur University library (25%) respectively.

Further, it is also found that except Assam University library; remaining all 3 (75.0%) libraries are fully automated. Assam University has started their automation

process and it is providing partially automated service mainly in cataloguing/ circulation section.

Table: 5.28 Library Automation/ Computerization Details (N=4)

| | AU | GU | TU | DU | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Library Management Software | KOHA | SOUL | LIBSYS | SOUL | SOUL: 50% KOHA: 25% LIBSYS: 25% |
| Status of Automation System | Partially Automated | Fully Automated | Fully Automated | Fully Automated | Fully Automated: 75% Partially Automated: 25% |
| Automated Catalogue Searching | Web-OPAC | OPAC | Web-OPAC | OPAC | Web-OPAC: 50% OPAC: 50% |
| Content Management Software | No | No | No | No | 100% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Again, from the Table: 5.28, it is observed that two university libraries (50%) viz. Assam University and Tezpur University libraries are providing Web-OPAC facility for cataloguing search; whereas rest two university libraries (50%) viz. Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University libraries are providing OPAC facility to their users.

It further reveals from the study that though all university libraries started providing services to the users through automated library management system, but it is essential to add new technology to provide effective library services such as to build instructional repository, installation of RFID Technology, development of content management systems, etc.

5.9.3 Status of Networking/ Resource Sharing Facility of the Library

To know about the networking/ resource sharing facility of the library; questions were asked to the librarian and the response received are shown in Table: 5.29. Table: 5.29 shows that all university libraries (100%) are providing resource sharing facility to their users by mutual sharing basis.

Table: 5.29 Status of Library Networking/ Resource Sharing Facility (N=4)

| | AU | GU | TU | DU | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Own Server in Library | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| Internet Connectivity within Library | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| Resource Sharing facility | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| Member of Library Network | Yes (INFLIBNET) | Yes (INFLIBNET) | Yes (INFLIBNET) | Yes (INFLIBNET) | 100% |
| Consortia | UGC-INFONET, DELCON | UGC-INFONET, DELCON | UGC-INFONET, DELCON | UGC-INFONET | INFONET: 100% DELCON: 75% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Moreover, all university libraries (100%) have their own server and Internet connectivity. All university libraries (100%) are also members of INFLIBNET library network. Further all four university library are members of UGC-INFONET Consortia. Moreover, except Dibrugarh University all universities (75%) are also members of DELCON Consortia.

5.9.4 Provision of User Orientation Program in University Library of Assam

Further, to know the numbers of user orientation program provided by library; questionnaires were asked to the respective librarian and the responses received are shown in Table: 5.30.

Table: 5.30 Numbers of User Orientation Program Provided by Library (N=4)

| | AU | GU | TU | DU | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Orientation Program | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100% |
| Frequency of Orientation Program | Annually | Annually | Bi-annually | Annually | Annually: 75% Bi-annually: 25% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.30 shows that all four universities (100%) are providing user orientation program to its users. Out of four universities; except Tezpur University; rest three universities provide orientation program annually (75%); whereas Tezpur University provide orientation program bi-annually (25%).

5.9.5 E-resource Usage Statistic for the Respondents

Further, to know the e-resource usage pattern by the respondents; questions were asked to the respective librarian to provide e-resource usage statistic and the responses received during the period July, 2013 to July, 2014 are shown in Table: 5.31.

Table: 5.31 E-resource Usage Statistic for the Respondents (N=4)

| Download Paper | AU | GU | TU | DU | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Below - 50000 | | | | | 0.0% |
| 50001-75000 | ✓ | | | | 25% |
| 75001-100000 | | ✓ | | ✓ | 75% |
| 100001 above | | | ✓ | | 25% |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

The study has shown that; library users belong to Tezpur University library users has download more than 1 lakh e-journals at maximum extent at above cited period; which is followed by Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University library

users has download 75001-1lakh of e-journals each; whereas Assam University library users has download 50001-75000 numbers of e-journals.

5.9.6 Availability of E-resource Under Consortia (University Wise)

Further, to know the e-resource available under library consortia services; questions were asked to the respective librarian to provide the list of e-resource available in respective universities, which are shown in Table: 5.32 (A), Table: 5.32 (B) and Table: 5.32 (C).

Table: 5.32 (A) List of E-Resource Available under UGC-INFONET

| | AU | DU | GU | TU | Total (%) |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| American Chemical Society | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| American Institute of Physics | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| American Physical Society | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Annual Reviews | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Cambridge University Press | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Economic &. Porrtical Weekly | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Emerald | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Institute of Physics | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| JSTOR | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Nature | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Oxford University Press | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Portland Press | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Project Euclid | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Project Muse | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Science Direct | No | No | No | Yes | 25 |
| Springer Link | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 75 |
| Taylor and Francis | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 75 |
| ISID | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| MathSciNet | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| SciFinder Scholar | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 75 |
| Web of Science | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | 75 |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

Table: 5.32 (A) shows that all the university libraries under the study are assessing e-resources form UGC-INFONET Consortia. But, the subscribed e-

resources of INFLIBNET Centre are not common among all universities. It is found that some common e-resources which subscribed from UGC-INFONET Consortia are American Chemical Society, American Institute of Physics, American Physical Society, Annual Reviews, Cambridge University Press, Economic & Partial Weekly, Emerald, Institute of Physics, JSTOR, Nature, Oxford University Press, Portland Press, Project Euclid, Project Muse, ISID and MathSciNet. Whereas except Assam University, all three (75.0%) university libraries subscribe SciFinder Scholar, Web of Science, Springer Link and Taylor and Francis. Again, only (25.0%) Tezpur University subscribed Springer Link form UGC-INFONET Consortia.

Table: 5.32 (B) shows that all the university libraries under the study are assessing e-resources form DELCON Consortia.

Table: 5.32 (B) List of E-Resource Available under DELCON Consortia

| | AU | DU | TU | GU | Total (%) |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| American Association for Cancer Research (MCR) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Marry ANN liebert | No | No | No | No | 100 |
| Oxford University Press (OUP) | No | No | No | No | 100 |
| Springer India | No | No | No | No | 100 |
| Society for Hematology | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 100 |
| Wiley-Blackwell | No | No | No | No | 100 |
| Elsevier Science | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | 75 |
| American Chemical Society (ACS) | No | No | No | Yes | 25 |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

It is found that some common e-resources which subscribed from DELCON Consortia are American Association for Cancer Research (MCR), Marry ANN liebert, Oxford University Press (OUP), Springer India, Society for Hematology and Wiley-Blackwell. Whereas, except Tezpur University, all three university libraries (75.0%) subscribe “Elsevier Science”. Again, only (25.0%) Gauhati University subscribed Springer Link form DELCON Consortia.

Table: 5.32 (C) shows that all the university libraries under the study are assessing e-resources form INDEST Consortia. It is found that only two universities are subscribing INDEST Consortia, which are Tezpur University and Dibrugarh University. Again the lists of e-resources subscribed by Tezpur University were AMC Digital Library, ASME, IEEE-ASPP and IEL Online; whereas e-resources subscribed by Dibrugarh University were Infotrac Engineering Collection.

Table: 5.32 (C) List of E-Resource Available under INDEST Consortia

| | AU | TU | DU | GU |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| AMC Digital Library | No | Yes | No | No |
| ASME | No | Yes | No | No |
| IEEE-ASPP | No | Yes | No | No |
| IEL Online | No | Yes | No | No |
| Infotrac Engineering Collection | No | No | Yes | No |

(Source: Computed from returned questionnaires)

This result shows that library users are getting e-resources mainly from UGC-INFONET consortia, which has a highest collections of e-resources which is followed by DELCON consortia. Thus, all university libraries can bring all the consortia under one umbrella to make effective services efficiently.