"USE OF RESOURCES AND SERVICES IN WOMEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN SOUTH INDIA: A STUDY"

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By

SUNANDAMMA M.

Guide

Dr. P. SARASVATHY

**DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN LIBRARY
AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MANASAGANGOTRI
MYSURU – 570006, KARNATAKA, INDIA**

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Chapter – 5
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter elaborates the summary of librarians' and users' opinions. The library is the heart of any academic institution and is the centre of solemnity to the user for gaining knowledge and pursuing other academic activities. Libraries are important and their importance is better realised when information resources and services are used by its users.

In order to record strides and progress in shaping them in empowering their status through education, the library has to maintain its lead in providing of academic material. The librarian has to attempt to provide the best to its users. Library resources, services and facilities are considered as vital amenities offered library users. Libraries have to encourage readers to use the full range of services available to them.

This study particularly inquired about the special information resources and services provided by the library along with academic information resources and services to its users, and to what extent are these information resources and services accessed. This helps to improve the existing library resources, services and facilities for users and also the librarians to understand the existing problems in their respective university libraries. Based on the tables of data collected in three women's university libraries in South India, the same is analysis is and made findings are drawn. Based on these findings suggestions and conclusions are drawn.

5.1 Findings of the Study

Librarians' Opinions

1. The study finds no women's university library covered under study possess URL website address. (Table-6)

2. The working hours of the libraries under study range between 8 am. and 6 pm., 10 am. and 6 pm., and 9 am. to 7 pm. on working days and exam days, and 10 am. to 4 pm. during national holidays and vacation. (Table-7)

3. All the three women's university libraries are headed by Librarian/ Librarian in-charge well qualified professionally and possessing long years of experience. Out of the three university libraries, only one university library posseses a professionally well qualified assistant librarian with 15 years of experience. None of the three university have deputy librarians. (Table-8)

4. The study found that the collection of print books are sufficient with related to studies and reference, but when it comes to print journals there is no sufficient demand for enhancing subscription. Foreign journal subscription is very poor in all the three university libraries. (Table-9)

5. With regard to the crop of service offered by the library under study, all the three university libraries provide current awareness services, photocopy service, reference service, circulation service, user education, book bank services and plagiarism check 'to a great extent'. The study found that selective dissemination of information service is offered 'to a little extent' and some of the other service are not provided in any of the libraries. (Table-11)

6. Table found that the users visit the library 'to a great extent' for reference, borrowing, reading newspapers/magazines and for research purpose in all three university libraries, users visit libraries to use digital information resource centre, to access e-resources, to prepare for seminars, to consult librarians for guidance on literature search, and for lecture follow up 'to a moderate extent'. (Table-12)

7. Among the three women's university libraries covered under the present study, only AMWUL has adopted document selection committee as selection method for library document. (Table-15)

8. The study finds that all the three women university libraries provide general resources (fashion, cooking, beauty, sports etc) 'to great extent'. It can be observed from the table all the three women's university libraries provide physical and health aspect, psychological aspect and social aspect resources 'to a moderate extent'. Educational and career aspect resource is being provided by MTWUL and AMWUL 'to a great extent', followed by SPMVL 'to a moderate extent'. Inspirational and spiritual aspect resource are being provided by MTWUL and AMWUL 'to a moderate extent',and SPMVL with 'to a little extent'. (Table-20)

9. The study finds that all the three university libraries provided women rights resource 'to a great extent'; legacy of women's history and women's cultural heritage information material 'to a moderate extent', collection of women's social icons resource is being provided by SPMVL 'to a little extent', MTWUL 'to a moderate extent' and AMWUL 'to a great extent'; visual history achievements of women's history resource is being provided by SPMVL and MTWUL 'to a little extent' and AMWUL 'to a moderate extent'. (Table-21)

10. The study found that all the three women's university libraries provide services and facilities like library acting as a catalyst for career connection, awards to regular users of library, programmes on book talks/library talks, organizing video conferencing on general/subject concept, newspaper clippings and book exhibitions. Only AMWU library provides 'earn and learn scheme' and extending library opening hours for flexible study if necessary. All the three women's university libraries do not provide facilities like separate reading hall adjacent to the library building and loan of magazines to the users for e.g. health related magazines. Information on employment and notification on special service are provided by MTWUL and AMWUL. (Table-22)

11. The study found that all three women's university libraries organize general academic activities such as instruction for information and communication, read write and grow, current awareness regarding latest developments in science and technology and other fields of learning 'to a moderate extent'. Providing instructions on research methodology activity is being organized by AMWUL 'to a great extent' and other two university librariesorganize it 'to a moderate extent'. Quiz activity is being conducted by MTWUL and AMWUL 'to a moderate extent' and SPMVL 'to a little extent'. (Table-23)

12. The study discovered that all the three women university libraries are very active in organizing various recreational activities. Liberal art education and book talks are being organized 'to a great extent'; debates, learning programmes, training, activities and events and vocational training 'to a little extent'. Vocational training to users, national and International conference, and workshops are being organized by all the three university libraries 'to a little extent', and task at hand is being organized by AMWUL 'to a great extent' and SPMVL and MTWUL organized 'to a moderate extent'. (Table-24)

13. The study finds that except SPMVL, the other two university libraries do not have washroom facility. The study also found that all the three university libraries covered under study do not posses dormitory facility in the libraries. (Table-43)

Users Opinion

1. The study found a majority 1061 users (83.1%), belong to the 21-30 age group. Geographical area-wise user response; a majority, comprising 684 users come from rural areas, representing 53.6% of total respondents. The study also finds out of 1277 that medium-wise total respondentsout of 1277 respondents, 66.24% are from English language, and residence-wise total response, however, a majority of users namely 776, are stay in the hostel. They represent 60.8% of total respondents. (Table-46,47,48,49)

2. The study finds that, 38.83%, 40.13%, and 30.24% users visit Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavidya Nilaya, Akkamahadevi Women's University, and Mother Teresa Women's University libraries daily respectively. (Table-51)

3. The study finds that, 57.41%, 75.40%, and 71.66% users spend up to one hour per day in Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavidya Nilaya library, Akka Mahadevi Women's University library and Mother Teresa Women's University library respectively. (Table-52)

4. The study discovered that, a maximum 52.19% of students frequently use textbooks in the library, 41.73% constituting the maximum number of research scholars are not at all using textbook. As for the, a maximum number 61.29% faculty use occasionally textbooks in the library. (Table-53)

5. The study discovered that a maximum number 56.22% of students, access reference books frequently. A maximum number, 63.47%, of research scholars, and only 40% of faculty use frequently reference books in the library. (Table-53)

6. The study discovered that nearly 50% of students, access reference materials occasionally and 40% of research scholars 35% of faculty members, access reference materials occasionally. (Table-53)

7. The study discovered that nearly 35% of respondents, access print journals frequently, more than 55% of respondents, access newspapers/magazines frequently and 41% of research scholar's access back volumes of journals 'occasionally'. (Table-53)

8. The study discovered that nearly 45-50% of the research scholars 'frequently' use e-journals/e-books, e-databases and e-reference sources in the library. (Table-54)

9. The study discovered that only 35% of students use book loan services 'to a great extent'; 40% of the research scholars are not sure of using book loan

services, and only 30% of the faculty use book loan services 'to a great extent' in the library. (Table-55)

10. The study found that only 44% of students make use of current awareness services 'to a great extent' and only 30% of the research scholars and faculty use current awareness service 'to a great extent'. (Table-55)

11. The study discovered that the least number 30% of students and research scholars use digital lab services 'to a great extent' in the library, and maximum number 70% of the faculty does not use digital lab services in the library. (Table-55)

12. The study discovered that the least number 25% of students and research scholars use competitive cell to a little extent and to great extent respectively. (Table-55)

13. The study discovered that only 30% of students, 42% of research scholars, and only 36% of faculty members use OPAC services in the library to a great extent. (Table-55)

14. The study discovered that only 30% of students and research scholars use oral information/ reference queries services to a little extent. And maximum number 52.68% of the faculty use oral information/ reference queries services to a little extent in the library. (Table-55)

15. The study found that only 25% of respondents use indexing and abstracting services 'to a great extent' in the university library. And more than 40% of respondents do not use selective dissemination of information (SDI). (Table-55)

16. The study discovered that more than 35% of students do not visit library for research purpose, a maximum, 75.65%of research scholars visit library 'to a great extent' for the same, and nearly 40% of the faculty visit library 'to a great extent' for research purpose. (Table-57)

17. The study ascertained that only 40% of students visit library 'to a great extent' for preparing for seminar presentation. The table also discovers that only 30% of the research scholars and nearly 20% of faculty visit library 'to a little extent' and 'to a great extent' for research purpose respectively. (Table-57)

18. The study found that only 35% of students visit library 'to a great extent' for writing assignment. A maximum number, 51.30% and 63.44%,of research scholars and faculty respectively do not visit library for writing assignments respectively. (Table-57)

19. The study found that a maximum number of 68.66%of students visit library 'to a great extent' for borrowing books. Nearly 20 to 25% of the research scholars and faculty respectively visit library 'to a great extent' for borrowing books. (Table-57)

20. The study found that a maximum number 50.42% of students visit library 'to a great extent' for examination purpose. More than 25% of the research scholars are not sure of using library for examination purpose, and nearly 30% of the faculties visit library 'to a little extent' for examination purpose. (Table-57)

21. The study found that more than 45% students do not visit library for literature search, while a maximum number, 52.17%, of research scholars, and 41% of faculty visit library 'to a great extent' for literature search. (Table-57)

22. The study determines that a maximum number of 57.06% and 48.69%, of research scholars visit library 'to a great extent' for reading newspapers/magazines,and a maximum number of 68.81% of faculty do not visit library to read newspapers/magazines. (Table-57)

23. The study finds only 30.02% of students, and 39.13% of research scholars, visit library 'to a great extent' for surfing internet. Nearly 25% of faculty visit library to a great extent for surfing internet. (Table-57)

24. The study discovered that a maximum number of 79.51% of students, and a maximum number of 65% of research scholars and faculty respectively visit library 'to a great extent' for updating knowledge. (Table-57)

25. The study found that only 27.78% of students visit library 'to a great extent' for searching catalogues/OPAC and only 30 to 40% of research scholars and faculty visit library 'to a great extent' search for catalogues/OPAC respectively. (Table-58)

26. The study found that more than 45% of students do not visit library for accessing e-journals, e-books. And maximum number of 50.43% of research scholars and 46.23% of faculty respectively visit library 'to a great extent' for accessing e-journals, e-books. (Table-58)

27. The study discovered that more than 35% of students do not visit library for writing research proposals/project reports/assignments. And a maximum number of 55.65% research scholars visit library 'to a great extent' for writing research proposals/project reports/assignments. Only 31.18% of the faculty visit library 'to a great extent' for writing research proposals/project reports/assignments. (Table-58)

28. The study determined that a maximum number of 51.82% of students and only 35.65% of research scholars visit library 'to a great extent' for checking e-mail. Nearly 40% of the faculty do not visit library for checking e-mail. (Table-58)

29. The study discovered that nearly 40% of students visit library 'to a little extent' for downloading programs/ software/images. Only 22.60% of research scholars visit library 'to a great extent' for downloading programs/ software/images, and 25% of faculty visit library 'to a little extent' for downloading programs/ software/images. (Table-58)

30. The study found that a maximum number 67.25% of students do not visit library for collaborative research work and only 25 to 30 percent of research

scholars and faculty members visit library 'to a great extent' for collaborative research work respectively. (Table-58)

31. The study found that a maximum number 59.02% of students do not visit library to access IR (Institutional Repository) of universities. Only 45% of research scholars and faculty visit library 'to a great extent' to access IR (Institutional Repository) of universities. (Table-58)

32. The study determined that only 43.77% of students, a maximum number of 51.30% of research scholars, and a maximum number of 50.53% of the faculty visit library 'to a great extent' to browse UGC Info net digital library. (Table-58)

33. The study found that more than 30% of students do not visit library for participation in discussion forums. Only 26.08% of research scholars and only 35.48% of faculty respectively visit library 'to a great extent' for participation in discussion forums. (Table-58)

34. The study found that nearly 50% of the respondents use legacy of women history 'to a great extent' and nearly 40 to 45 percent of respondents use rare information resources like visual achieves of women history, collection on women social icons and women's cultural heritage information material 'to a great extent'. The study ascertained that only 40.64% of the respondents use rare collections on women rights 'to a moderate extent'. (Table-60)

35. The study found that nearly 45% of the respondents have awareness and use information on employment and notification 'to a little extent'. More than 45%, of the respondents' access awareness programs on book talks/library talks 'to a great extent'. Only 25% of the respondents make use of awareness program on talks on health awareness. Nearly 40% of the respondents do not use printout facility in the library, and only 38% of respondents use in-house/ remote access to e-resources 'to a little extent'. (Table-61)

36. The study found that a maximum number of 50-80% of respondents are aware 'to a great extent' about reference services, competitive cell, circulation service, display of new arrivals, current awareness service and newspaper clipping services. Nearly 40-50% of respondents are aware 'to a great extent' about digital lab services, and only 42% of respondents are aware 'to a moderate extent' about special services provided by library, and 35-40% of respondents are aware 'to a little extent' about general academic activities and recreational activities and OPAC service provided by library. The study also found that a maximum number of 50-60% of respondents are not at all aware about bibliographic services, inter library loan service, indexing and abstracting service, reservation service and selective dissemination of information (SDI). (Table-62)

37. The studyfound that nearly 50% of the respondents do not face space problem in the library, and 55% of respondents opined library staff are very cooperative while using the library. The study also finds more than 40% of respondents do not find any obsolete books in the library. The study ascertained that more than 40% of the respondents face problem 'to a great extent' on short duration of book loan and lack of library orientation. The study discovered that more than 35% of respondents face the problems 'to a moderate extent' on opening hours of the library. The study also ascertains that nearly 40% of respondents face the problem of insufficient internet access points 'to a moderate extent'. (Table-65)

38. The study found that a maximum number of 60-75 of respondents find resources such as text/subject books, reference books and newspapers/magazines are found to be adequate 'to a great extent' in the libraries. 53.56%, 47.84% and 33.04% of respondents respectively find resource collection on women's empowerment, reference material and thesis and dissertations are adequate 'to a little extent' in the library, and 46.95% of research scholars are more sufficient with thesis and dissertations availability in the library. The study also ascertained that about 30-40% of respondents are not sure of adequacy of print journals and back volumes of journals, and

above 45% of respondents do not find CD-ROM database resources in the library. (Table-66)

39. The study discovered that a maximum number of 60% of respondents do not agree about providing instructions on research methodology by university library, and 46.08% of research scholars are satisfied with about instructions provided on research methodology by university library 'to a moderate extent'. More than 45-62% of the respondents find general academic activities such as instructions for information and communication, read write, grow activity, and quiz programme are being conducted by university library 'to a little extent', and only 15% of respondents agree 'to a great extent' about current awareness regarding latest developments in science and technology and other fields of learning opportunity general academic activities conducted by library. (Table-67)

40. The study discovered that more than 40-60% of the respondents opined that university libraries conducted recreational activities such as liberal arts education, task at hand activity, vocational training programme, debates, book talks, national and international conferences, learning programmes, training, activities and events, and workshops 'to a little extent'. (Table-68)

41. The study found that only 30 - 35% of respondents are 'greatly satisfied' with book lending service, e-resource service, methods adopted for providing current awareness, reprographic service, and OPAC service in the library.The study also discovered that more than 30-40% of respondents are 'a little satisfied' with reader guidance; inter library loan service, referral service, bibliographic service in the library, and general academic activities and recreational activities. The study also found that about 30% of respondents are 'not at all satisfied' with services of CAS/SDI. (Table-69)

42. The study found that only 25-35% of respondents are 'greatly satisfied' with the facilities such as good ventilation, lighting, toilet, drinking water, seating arrangements, security provided in the library and aesthetic look. (Table-70)

43. The study found that only 25-30% of respondents are satisfied 'to a great extent' with library working hours and overdue charges, followed by 35-45% of respondents who are a little satisfied with the number of borrower books and processing of issuing no due certificate and 47.06% of respondents are not at all satisfied with book loan period. (Table-71)

44. The study found that a maximum number 81.75% of respondents use print as well as e-information channel need and availability. (Table-73)

45. The study found that a maximum number 77.44% of the users do not get information about latest collection through e-mail alerts. (Table-74)

46. The study discovered that 40% of students do not use card catalogue services. More than 60% of research scholars and 40% of faculty members use card catalogue sometimes whenever they feel necessary. (Table-79)

5.2 Suggestions

1. The study suggests that there should be longer working hours of the library as longer the as it will be more convenient for users to use library resources even after academic class hours.

2. Today in the IT (Information Technology) and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) world there is an urgent need to develop dynamic library websites and incorporate web 2.0 based services including web forms in each web-base library services applies semantic technologies and ontologies adopt next generation internet and provide multi-language support content.

3. The study suggests that there should be full fledged professional staff with hierarchically positions like librarian, deputy librarian, assistant librarian and library assistant to render quality service. and discharge their responsibility in an efficient manner.

4. The study suggests that Indian and foreign journal collection is very essential for the university library to cater to users like research scholars, faculty members and students and also to improve and enhance the quality of research and development.

5. The study suggests that library should provide effective information service to the users as information resources and service refer to all the products which a library provides to the end users. The relationship between the provision of information service and productivity of the organization is of great importance as it enhances the ability of the users in promoting their academic operations.

6. Study suggests that any library should give preference for a librarian to select material for library collection as he/she has knowledge of current publications, book vendors and approval plans, to balance needs and availability in the budget.

7. It is important for a women's university library to induct women writers in selection of library documents, as women posses' entire experience in a new way to reflect defeats, loss and inevitable transitions on women empowerment and life skills.

8. The study suggests that libraries should be often organize general academic activities. The library is the hallmark of every learning environment and it is also knowledge power house that makes behavioral study life of academic community.

9. To enhance the perspective of women's autonomous activities which further empower women to build basic skill to be life long learners and independent thinks may kinds of recreational activities has to be organized to a great extent by women university libraries.

10. Automation of the library helps take some of the workload off of librarians and other staff members in the area of acquisitions, cataloguing, circulation etc, which in turn allows them to better serve their patrons. This extra time can lead to more programs being facilitated in the library and make library staff

available to answer reference questions and help people who having trouble researching or finding the right information. So the study suggests that libraries should give more importance of make fully automation of library services.

11. Women need to be facilited with some of the exclusive facilities that are essential and important for only women, like dormitory and washroom facilities. The university library of women's university has to be facilited with these sensitive facilities. Hence the study suggests that SPMVL, MTWUL and AMWUL must take strong and immediate action to provide these sencitable facilities.

12. The study suggests that there should be lift facility for users as it is a mandatory service for special category users. As per government Instructions, universities providing higher education for both male and female should provide lift facility keeping the view point of physically challenged users. Women and children are also considered as special category in the society. Therefore, lift facility in the library seems to be more significant and should be mandatory service to the users of library.

13. Textbooks are manual and course book especially for students to refer for their academic work. Here the study finds more than 50% of students are using textbooks in the library. Hence the study suggests that the librarian should take initiative to examine the exact cause for students not using textbooks in the library and enhance the usage of textbooks in the library.

14. Reference books are sources for research, higher education and teaching purposes. Hence, the study suggests that the library should orient the users, including faculty to make use of documentation and reference sources and enhance the usage of reference books in the library.

15. UGC is providing the facility of accessing foreign e-journals to all the universities of India. E- Journals are important information source for higher education which provide latest information on a particular subjects. The study

suggests that library should often organize workshops/training programme on how to access e-journals and retrieve precise, relevant and reliable information.

16. The study suggests that the librarians should take initiate to organize awareness programme on good books, new arrivals available in the library for loan to users of books especially students and teachers. The study suggests that librarians should undertake research to find out why book loan service has not been much utilized by users to remove hurdles is book loan service in the library. The role of text book is vital and it covers the knowledge and information indicated in the syllabus. It is one of the most basic items of teaching learning in the class.

17. The study suggests that library should organize workshops on literature search/review of related literature as research is not only a survey that has been done in the past on the particular topic but it also appraises, encapsulates, compares and contrasts and correlates various scholarly resources that directly relate to the current research, so that the researcher will know how to handle related review literature.

18. The study suggests that current awareness service should be stretched to all subjects and should be useful for users of all subjects.

19. The study suggests that it is inevitable for any academic library to provide access to internet facility as many opportunities are provided to many people around the world in many different ways. It is vitally important to encourage students to use this invaluable source to get any kind of information in their academic studies and also it is one of the main media for social and entertainment needs. Hence, a library has to take initiative to organize training programs on how to use internet and for what purpose it should be used as internet can be used as a tool for academic and scientific information as well.

20. Students should start identifying their areas of interest when they get deeper knowledge on particular subject and later when they try to choose their way

for career development while preparing for competitive exams. Hence, nowadays, library has a big challenge to deliver successful students not only academically but also professionally.Therefore, the study suggests the library should be well equipped with competitive cell service.

21. The study suggests library should organize regular orientation or user education programs for the freshers to make them understand the purpose of using library resources, services and facilities, e-resources and OPAC as it is a gateway to library's collection.

22. The study suggests there should be special budget allocated to develop and maintain rare book collection as it is a unique function of any library to maintain such a collections, especially in women's university library.

23. The main aim of academic library is to support reading and research needs of the users and it is a great responsibility of the library to provide better services to the clients and to make sure that information sources, services and resources are well utilized by its users for their benefit. Hence, the study suggests that user education program or orientation program should be organized often for users as it is very crucial for library users' achievement.

24. The study suggests that information resource for students, research scholars and faculty has to be sufficient in the library to provide effective library service. The university library should play a prominent role in providing information service and also provide adequate guides to interpret and use of its resources to enable as many readers as possible to use resources that are available to meet their information needs. Women's university library is a centre for information making, with all kinds of knowledge and information are readily available to its users. The study suggests that adequate supply of various information sources and services in the library play an important role in women empowerment process. Therefore the library should be housed with adequate information sources that enable users to build vocational skills, self reliance and courageous to meet the challenges they confronts.

25. The study suggests that encouraging task at hand to develop the skills and experience they need to excel in their field and lead innovative community projects to empower women and girls by utilizing library resources and services. Library should often conduct or organize debates around inter sectionality in human rights, law and legal theory etc with special emphasizes on indigenous women's rights. The study suggests that in addition to scholarly information resources collections, women's university libraries should possess separate section or include information resources like museum, special collection, special topics, archives, journal articles, discussion list related to women in history.

26. The study suggests that user satisfaction depends not only on information resources, services and facility provided in the library but also on the adequacy of print material, number and provision for book loan service, e-resources service, OPAC service, information and communication technology, well trained staff and other level of service to users that meet the information needs of users as library is said to be the nerve centre of educational institution.

27. The study suggests that staff should give more importance and consider as a primary duty to give e-mail alert the users about the latest collection in the library.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Research

In the process of investigation, the following areas were found suitable for further research in the women's universities.

1. Use of resources and services in women's universities in India: Comparative study.

2. Reading habits of women's university library users in South India: A study.

3. Users satisfaction in women's university library resources and services in India: A study.

4. A comparative study of information need and usage pattern of web information. resources by research scholars and faculty members in women's universities of India.

5.4 Summary

This study is an attempt to find out the frequency of library visit by users, purpose of library vist, what resources and services (print and e-resources), and special information resources and services accessed by library users, problems faced by them while using the library, and to find out which strategy is used by the users for accessing information resources in the library. The study also intends to discover awareness of users regarding library resources and services and also their level of satisfaction about library resources and service. The investigator also attempts to study the background information of the users' age groups, designation, geographical areas, residence, medium and departments. The study finds that a majority of respondents are students, followed by research scholars and faculty members.

The study shows which resources (print and e-resources), and services most used by users and to what extent they use the library resources and services and also how frequently use this, to know the level of use of information resources and services the investigator has made an attempt to collect information from the users and data so collected is analyzed and presented in tables 53, to 58. The table shows designation-wise information such as students, research scholars and faculty members of selected university libraries. It can be observed from all the five tables that users frequently use the library resources and services. A maximum number of students use textbooks, reference books, and newspaper magazines.

The study analyses the use of information resources on women in the library such as physical and health aspect, women's inspirational and spiritual aspect, and women's general information resources (fashion, cooking, beauty, sports etc). The study also analyses use of rare information resources on women like legacy of women's history, collection on women social icons, and women's cultural heritage information material, the users participate in special services programmes on book talks/library talks organised in the library 'to a great extent'.

The study analysis search strategies adopted by users such as students, research scholars and faculty members across three different universities covered under the study. All three university library users browse through shelves, and seek help from library staff 'to a great extent'.

The users have different levels of awareness about use of information resources and services. All the three university library users are aware about reference service, digital lab service, competitive cell, circulation service, current awareness service (CAS), and newspaper clipping services 'to a great extent'.

Regarding problems encountered while using information resources and services in university library are short duration of book loan, and lack of library orientation program to use library 'to a great extent'. Regarding adequacy of information resource in the library, the users find availability of text/subject books, reference books, newspapers/magazines to a great extent.

Regarding satisfaction level with services provided by the library, users are greatly satisfied with print resource services, reference service, newspaper clipping service, and circulation service. The users are also greatly satisfied with study area/ reading room, furniture- reading tables/chairs, noise control level, and toilet facility in library, and they are also greatly satisfied with cleanliness, vehicle parking facility and library working hours.

The users come to know 'to a great extent' about new collections by recent acquisition process and also through assistance by library staff. On collection development on women, the aggregate table shows that 53.48% of respondents opine that this resource on women is 'necessary' followed by 34.22% who feel it is 'very much necessary', but 9.31% of them cannot offer any opinion, and 2.97% of them believe it is 'not necessary'. The study concludes with the opinion of users regarding collection of resources on women like women empowerment, legacy of women's history, women's health, etc is that it has to be enhanced.

5.5 Significance of the study:

The present study will be a vital significant in redesigning the policy frame work with more emphasis on rare and special information resources development on women empowerment, legacy of women's history, women's rights, visual archives of women history, women's cultural heritage, women's social icons, physical and health aspects, psychological aspects, educational and career aspects and on inspirational and

spiritual aspects and providing access to user community to these information resources in the university libraries in India.

This research is an examination of use of library resources, services and facilities in women university libraries in general and use of special information resources, services and facilities in particular.

Advantage of using special information resources, services and facilities will help nation to produce well educated women with higher education, because an educated populace is vital today's world, with the convergent impact of globalization. Producing educated women reduces incidence of poverty, increases average wage improves health outcomes.

The present research explores an innovative output for implication in the women university library. An women university library is a unique library for unique category of users hence the resources, services and facilities has to be in unique form differing from general academic university library.

The women university library's resources, services and facilities should be on par with special/research, public and academic libraries in its information resources, services and facilities to user community.

On the other hand the women university library should emulate the research/special, public and academic library in its resources, services and facilities to render to special category of user community i.e. women community.

The present research may inform that the resources, services and facilities of women university libraries should be special in its resources, facilities and services with special rare information resources on women empowerment. The result of this research are expected to assist all the women university libraries in India to redesign and frame policy for future resource enhancement in combination of information resources of special/research, public and academic library as there is no such like women public library, women research/special library to meet the state-of-the-art innovative changing needs of the user community. The present research also expected to help the women university library to improve the special resources, services and facilities, recreational activities provided, so that can fulfill their mandate of providing information resources, services and facilities will be value to user community.

Besides giving tremendous implications to practice, this research is also expected to contribute to the field of special information resources and services conceptually and methodologically. Conceptual understanding of use, usefulness and the method used may be applied by the researchers concerns who wish to design similar study.

5.6 Conclusion

Higher education is considered an important stage in life. University should provide well educated, women with higher education as an educated populace is vital in today's world. The university librarytoday has truly become a gateway to knowledge, and as information centre it has an important role to play in the extension and improvement of education. A well-equipped and well-managed library is the foundation of modern educational infrastructure. University library has to play a vital role in the acquisition and dissemination of information.

The present study will be a vital significance in redesigning and enhancing information resource collection academically and also to enable women empowerment. This research is significant, as it also concentrates on examining special and rare collections related to women, as these information resources nowadays affect women communities performance in general, and research, teaching, and learning. The investigator provides information in this study about the satisfaction level of using special rare collections. The result of this research is expected to spell out that all women's university libraries should provide resources and services with comprehensive collections of information resources related to women empowerment in addition to academic collections.

Women's university libraries should build special resources collections and organize library activities that support women's lifelong empowerment. The libraries should develop collection on information resources and improved services based on the suggestions provided by the user community. Overall, the study shows that libraries and librarians are necessarily dependent upon the educational objectives of the institution. It is hoped that the result of this study will make it possible for women's university libraries to evaluate and make available resources and services effectively according to users requirement.

The study concludes that university libraries should give serious thoughts to develop infrastructure facility in the changing digital environment and also should increase acquisition of information sources like Indian and foreign journals to fulfill the current research needs of the users. Library services is the supreme activity provided to the user community at the cost that library is fully pledged with professional staff, as the library professionals will provide quality service by evaluating and accessing the usability of library resources.