Chapter-6

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This research examined the access of online-journals by M.Phil/Ph.D students those who enrolled in Maulana Azad Library. This study also explored the problem that they encounter when using online-journals for their research work. The major findings of the study are summarized below:

1) 91.2% of M.Phil and 87.5% of Ph.D students are aware of online-journals.

2) The analysis of data indicates that 44.45% of M.Phil and 47.92% of Ph.D students get information about online-journals through Teachers/Research Supervisors.

3) 44.45% of M.Phil and 62.5% of Ph.D students access online-journals from Computer Centre of the University.

4) It is clear that 71.12% of M.Phil students and 77.08% of Ph.D students use online-journals for research work. Whereas 48.89% of M.Phil and 39.58% of Ph.D students use online-journals to update their knowledge.

5) The analysis of data indicate that frequency of use of online-journals in which 51.12% M.Phil students and 60.41% of Ph.D students access online-journals daily and 33.34% of M.Phil students and 14.58% of Ph.D students followed by 2/3 times in a week.
6) It is clear that 77.78% M.Phil students and 72.91% of Ph.D students are aware of UGC -INFONET online-journals consortium.

7) It can be concluded from the data that 62.23% of M.Phil and 43.75% of Ph.D students locate and access online-journals from Publisher Website whereas 26.67% of M.Phil and 56.25% of Ph.D students locate and access online-journals through Search engine.

8) The analysis of data shows that Emerald is the leading publisher as substantial number 35.56% of M.Phil and 41.67% of Ph.D students using the online-journals, whereas Spinger Link is the second leading publisher as 51.12% of M.phil and 25% of Ph.D students using the online-journals. Taylor & Francis and J-STOR are the third leading publisher as 22.23% of M.Phil and 39.58% of Ph.D students using the online-journals.

9) 57.78% of M.Phil and 68.75% of Ph.D students are using field search techniques to search in the database.

10) The analysis of data shows that 88.89% of M.Phil and 72.91% of Ph.D students indicate there is a need of user training to make the online-journals more effective.

11) The data shows that 95.56% of M.Phil and 72.91% of Ph.D students read full text online-journals through downloading in CD/Pendrive, whereas 15.56% of M.Phil and 35.41% of Ph.D students read full text online-journals on the computer screen.

12) It is evident from the data that 57.78% of M.Phil and 50% of Ph.D students indicate that online-journals are helpful in their research work.
13) 57.78% of M.Phil and 62.5% of Ph.D students are satisfied with the existing internet facility available in the library.

14) 80% of M.Phil and 62.5% of Ph.D students faced problem in accessing online-journals.

15) It is found from the data that 44.45% of M.Phil and 52.08% of Ph.D students faced problem of unfamiliarity with online-journals, whereas 37.78% of M.Phil and 50% of Ph.D students faced problem of slow speed. 42.23% of M.Phil and 22.91% of Ph.D students faced problem of lack of sufficient online-journals.

16) Online-journals influenced much to 48.89% of M.Phil and 56.26% of Ph.D students by way of expedited the research process.

17) A substantial number 66.67% of M.Phil and 62.5% of Ph.D students were satisfied form the services provided by Maulana Azad Library related to online-journals.

CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted to examine the “Access to Online-journals in Maulana Azad Library: A user survey”. Most of the objectives are met satisfactorily. The survey reveals that M.Phil/Ph.D students are aware of online-journals. From the survey the investigator has been able to find out that numbers of M.Phil/Ph.D students are consulting the online-journals from the university library and computer centre not only for research purpose but also for keeping themselves up-to-date with their respective subject information. Most of the M.Phil/Ph.D students consult online-journals daily. They consult the publisher’s online-journals. Most of them use printed journals as well as online-journals. A large number of M.Phil/Ph.D students are storing
online-journals articles by downloading them in CD or Pendrive. Most of them are facing problems because of lack of training and slow downloading. Most of the M.Phil/Ph.D students are aware of UGC-INFONET Consortia provided by Maulana Azad Library, AMU, Aligarh and J-gate also. Most of them are not satisfied with the internet facility and journal available related to their subject. They are in need for full text articles and training to make the search effective. However, it is a common feeling that online-journals will not replace the traditional print format but rather, compliment them as a new medium of communications.

**SUGGESTIONS**

1) To provide online-journals facility efficiently and effectively, the number of terminals, printer and storage devices must be increased in the lab.

2) User awareness programme should be held regularly to utilize the facility of the online-journals fully.

3) To reduce the slow downloading problem while accessing online-journals, the labs should acquire high-speed internet and intranet connections.

4) User training should be provided for the proper exploitation of online-journals.

5) The library should organise regular workshop to enhance usage of online-journals.

6) Number of journals available through consortium should be increased in the library.
7) To make available more full-text articles in the emerging field of research.

8) Library should provide printing facility of online-journals free or at minimum rate.

9) Introduce proper feedback systems to know about proper use of online-journals.

10) The library should start bulletin board services to inform the students about new addition.

TENABILITY OF HYPOTHESIS

HYPOTHESIS-I

M.Phil/Ph.D students who enrolled in Maulana Azad Library, AMU, Aligarh are aware of online-journals.

It is clear from the survey that most of the M.Phil/Ph.D students are aware of online-journals. (Table-1)

So this hypothesis is true.

HYPOTHESIS-II

M.Phil/Ph.D students are facing problems with accessing online-journals.

Table-14 shows that 80% of M.Phil and 62.5% of Ph.D students are facing problems while accessing online-journals such as lack of training, slow speed, unfamiliarity with online-journals.

So this hypothesis is proved true.

HYPOTHESIS-III

The research scholars are aware of UGC-INFONET Consortium.
It is clear that 77.78% of M.Phil and 72.91% of Ph.D students are aware of UGC-INFONET Consortium. (Table-6)

So this hypothesis also hold true.

**HYPOTHESIS-IV**

User training is required to make the services more effective.

It is clear that 88.89% of M.Phil and 72.91% of Ph.D students realize the need of user training. (Table-10)

So this hypothesis is proved as true.

**ISSUE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

When the investigator took the problem to know how far the M.Phil/Ph.D students are making use of online-journals and problem related with retrieval of online-journals certain issued for further research came to the notice:

i. The survey can also be extended to different universities of the country.

ii. A survey can be conducted about the feasibility of setting up a training section in the library especially for training the M.Phil/Ph.D students to cope them up with the literature search in the changed environment.

The study has showed that online-journals play an increasingly important role in research, not only to current information but also the retrospective searching in back volumes. There is an ever increasing demand for subscriptions to more online-journals. When locating references to journals articles, research scholars use wide range of different approaches and they need a sort of training in using online-journals.
To sum up, online-journals are seen as having a positive impact and the study has enabled the students to express their satisfaction and also aspirations by suggesting further improvements.