CHAPTER-V
FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

5.1 INTRODUCTION
The purpose of this chapter is to present a brief summary of the finding and conclusions, and to offer some suggestions. It also define testing of hypothesis.

5.2 FINDINGS

This study concludes with the following findings:

- It was found that, 800 i.e. (98.52%) software professionals know English language whereas 1 i.e. (0.12%) professionals know Chinese

- It was found that, out of 398 i.e. (49.01%) software professionals were between 22-26 age group whereas 5 i.e. (0.62%) were between the age group of 37-40.

- It was found that, 661 i.e. (81.40%) professionals are not having membership of professional association whereas only 66 i.e. (8.13%) having membership of professional organization.

- It was found that, 618 i.e. (76.11%) software professionals devote less than one hour for reading whereas 21 i.e. (2.59%) devote 3 hours.

- It was found that, frequency of 431 i.e. (53.08%) software professionals read regularly (almost daily) whereas 120 i.e. (14.78%) software professionals read rarely (once in 15 days or less).

- It was found that, books are the most pre dominant document i.e.770 (94.83%) software professionals referred books whereas 202 i.e. (24.88%) blogs used by software professionals.
• It was found that, 267 i.e. (32.88%) software professionals use audio-visual material where only 6 i.e. (0.74%) professionals use microforms.

• It was found that, 793 i.e. (97.66%) software professionals use internet where only 19 i.e. (2.34%) does not use internet.

• It was found that, 660 i.e. (81.28%) professionals spend more than 3 hours per day for Internet, whereas 9 i.e. (1.11%) spend 3 hours for Internet.

• It was found that, maximum 794 i.e. (97.78%) professionals use Google search engine, whereas 36 i.e. (4.43%) professionals use MSN search engines.

• It was found that, 691 i.e. (85.10%) professional get enough time to gather information where 80 i.e. (9.85%) professionals did not get enough time.

• It was found that, 366 i.e. (45.07%) software professionals works for to develop application and provide jobs to others whereas 189 i.e. (23.28%) for time saving.

• It was found that, 687 i.e. (84.61%) software professionals require technical information, whereas 119 i.e. (14.66%) software professionals require information regarding market analysis.

• It was found that, the purpose of reading of the professionals is 606 i.e. (74.63%) respondents select all the above option i.e. to get update knowledge, to improve the quality of work and to get promotion in service.

• It was found that, software professionals are awaring the current development in his field through internet/ email alert i.e.576 responses (70.94%) out of 812 which is maximum and minimum with the help of attendance at conferences i.e 69 responses (08.50%) out of 812 .

• It was found that, WWW is the mode of information used by 761 i.e. (93.72%) professionals, whereas 145 i.e. (17.86%) through telephonic.
• It was found that, 397 i.e. (48.89%) respondents strongly agree that IT security policies create obstacle in searching the information, whereas 6 i.e. (0.74%) respondents totally disagree.

• It was found that, improving personal knowledge always used by software professionals for seeking information in rank 5th position, whereas for research work seldom used by software professionals for seeking information in rank 2nd position.

• It was found that, 611 i.e. (75.25%) professionals prefer to gather the information through consult the librarian/ Information officer, whereas 303 i.e. (37.32%) through searching on the shelves to find the sources in the library.

• It was found that, 628 i.e. (77.34%) they find relative information about their project by accidently while surfing the internet. While 60 i.e. (7.39%) spotting a relevant references while looking else and 3 i.e. 0.37%) professionals select any other i.e. newspaper, through reading books and I am a fresher etc.

• It was found that, 736 i.e. (90.64%) professionals referred websites as a sources and to get the information, whereas 262 i.e. (32.27%) use forums to get information.

• It was found that, library resources are the sources of information use by respondents in rank first position. Whereas colleagues (institution) is in last i.e. tenth rank position.

• It was found that, the different sources of information are different extent of dependence.

• It was found that, 711 i.e. (87.56%) consider that conference /workshop are useful sources of information. Whereas 54 i.e. (6.65%) consider that conference /workshop are not useful sources of information.
• It was found that, the different use of conferences/ workshops are different extent of dependence.

• It was found that, 786 i.e. (96.80%) use internet as a media to gather information, whereas 64 i.e. (7.88%) use teleconferencing.

• It was found that, there is average uses of non-print sources is more than average uses of print sources.

• It was found that, 423 i.e. (52.09%) respondents visit regularly, whereas 31 i.e. (3.82%) rarely visit the institutional library.

• It was found that, 520 i.e. (64.04%) professional do not visit the library due to lack of time, whereas 14 i.e. (1.72%) have not a library membership card. So they do not visit the Library.

• It was found that, 668 i.e. (82.27%) professionals feel that library fulfils their professional needs whereas 122 i.e. (15.02%) professionals feel that library does not fulfill their professional need.

• It was found that, 409 i.e. (50.37%) professionals use organizational library while 211 i.e. (25.99%) use academic library (University, College Library) whereas 3 i.e. (0.37%) professionals select any other i.e. client location & own library.

• It was found that, 369 i.e. (45.4%) software professionals are highly faced Lack of time for searching whereas 169 i.e. (20.8%) professionals faced information is scattered in too many ways.

• It was found that, 570 i.e. (70.2%) software professionals are very much aware about bibliographic service (compilation of bibliography of books and articles) and they are using very less services provided by the library, whereas 151 i.e. (18.6%) professional aware about computer databases/Internet in Library.
- It was found that, 573 i.e. (7.57%) professionals needs alerting services, whereas 50 i.e. (6.16%) needs reprographic Service.

- It was found that, 564 i.e. (69.46%) professionals feels that OPAC helps in locating the documents whereas 207 i.e. (25.49%) professional feels OPAC does not help in locating the documents.

- It was found that, 743 i.e. (91.50%) professionals feels that orientation of OPAC is necessary and 31 i.e. (3.82%) professionals feels OPAC orientation is not necessary.

- It was found that, 440 i.e. (54.19%) professionals feel that written instruction is necessary for OPAC orientation, 299 i.e. (36.82%) feels oral Instruction. Whereas 2 i.e. (0.25%) feels any other i.e. live examples & conduct some sessions.

- It was found that, 640 i.e. (78.82%) feels that OPAC fulfill their required need and 131 i.e. (16.13%) feels OPAC does not fulfill their need.

- It was found that, 522 i.e. (64.29%) strongly agree that OPAC makes the information search easy and faster while 3 i.e. (0.37%) totally disagree.

- It was found that, 389 i.e. (47.91%) professional use Webopac regularly, whereas 18 i.e. (02.22%) professionals Never use of webopac.

- It was found that, 366 i.e. (45.07%) professional feels that WEBOPAC fully fulfill their needs while 75 i.e. (09.24%) feels Never fulfil their needs.

- It was found that, 472 i.e. (58.13%) respondents opinion is good about overall functioning & services provides by the Library. Whereas 8 i.e. (0.99%) feels poor functioning & services provides by the Library.
5.3 CONCLUSION

The present study enabled the researcher to come out with the below mentioned conclusions:

This study concludes with the following conclusions:

- The majority of software professionals know English language.
- In the age group analysis it is observe that the majority of software professionals belongs to 22-26 age group.
- Software professionals do not having a membership of any professional association.
- Software professionals devote less than 1 hour for reading.
- Frequency of software professionals read regularly (almost daily).
- Software professionals read books.
- It is found that, Software professionals use audio-visual material in non-book material.
- Software professionals use internet.
- Software professionals spent more than 3 hours per day for internet.
- Software professionals use Google search engine.
- Software professionals have enough time to gather information.
- Software professionals works for to develop application and provide jobs to others.
• Software professionals require technical information.

• The purpose of reading is to get update knowledge, to improve the quality of work and to get promotion in service.

• Software professionals are aware about the current development in his field through Internet/ Email alert.

• Software professionals use WWW as a mode to gather the information.

• Software professionals strongly agree that IT security policies create obstacle in searching the information.

• Improving personal knowledge used by software professionals for seeking information in rank 5th position.

• Software professionals prefer to gather the information through consult the librarian/ Information officer.

• Software professionals find relative information about their project by accidently while surfing the internet.

• Software professionals referred websites as a sources and to get the information.

• Library resources are the sources of information use by respondents in rank first position.

• The different sources of information are different extent of dependence.

• It is consider that conference/workshop are useful sources of information.

• The different use of conferences/workshops are different extent of dependence.
bullet Software professionals use **Internet** as a media to gather information. Therefore, the hypothesis, “**Internet is the most preferred media to get the information.**”(Hypothesis No.2) is valid.

bullet There is average uses of Non-print sources is more than average uses of print sources. Therefore, the hypothesis, “**E-sources are mostly referred as compared to traditional sources.**”(Hypothesis No.1) is valid. It can be stated that the Non-print sources are mostly referred as compared to Print sources.

bullet Software professionals visit institutional library regularly.

bullet Software professionals does not visit the library due to lack of time.

bullet Software professionals feels that library fulfill their require information need.

bullet Software professionals use organizational library.

bullet Software professionals are highly faced Lack of time for searching while acquiring the information.

bullet Software professionals are aware about bibliographic service(compilation of bibliography of books and articles)

bullet Software professionals need alerting service and reprographic service.

bullet Software professionals feels that OPAC helps in locating the documents.

bullet Software professionals feels that orientation of OPAC is necessary.

bullet Software professionals feel that written instruction is necessary for OPAC orientation.

bullet Software professionals feel that OPAC fulfill their required need.
• Software professionals strongly agree that OPAC makes the information search easy and faster.

• Software professionals use webopac regularly.

• Software professional feels that OPAC fully fulfill their needs.

• Software professionals opinion is good about overall functioning & services provides by the Library

5.4 TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1 “E- sources are mostly referred as compared to traditional sources.”
Table no.4.2.28 & 4.2.29 shows that, there is average uses of non-print sources is more than average uses of print sources. So hypothesis no. 1 is valid.

Hypothesis 2 “Internet is the most preferred media to get the information.”
Table No.4.2.27 shows that, 786 i.e. (96.80%) software professionals use internet as a media to gather information. So hypothesis is no. 2 valid.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS

Similar study may be conducted in other regions of India. Result of these study can be composed to find out whether there is any difference between the information seeking habits of the IT professionals in various regions of India.