Chapter V
Conclusions, Findings & Suggestions
CHAPTER-5

CONCLUSION
This study sought to examine the use of information sources by Faculty of Management Studies and Research, AMU, Aligarh by taking samples from various levels such as Faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students of Department of Business Administration to get an overview of their Information requirements.
Most of the objectives are met within the results. Need for information sources to researcher is likely to differ from one discipline to another and among levels of Respondents such as Faculty Members, Research scholars and Students. However the library and information system has the primary responsibility to reach a minimum level of requirements so as to be capable of handling the complex information needs and demand. Overall it is a strongly established fact that library and information system is the life blood of any institute, as it is to be strengthened for information provision and to create important avenues of information circulation with the institute and to the outside world.

FINDINGS
1. Table (1) reveals that the maximum number of Faculty Members as well as Research Scholars uses Journals for getting their required information, while Students prefer General books for getting their required information. After General Books they consult Journals as well as Supervisors/seniors.
2. It has been observed from the analysis of Table (2) that the service accessed in Central/Seminar Library is Current Awareness Service. In current awareness service they generally read newspapers.
3. Table (3) reveals that the most of Student giving preference about information sources among Books and Journals is, Books, while the Faculty Members and Research Scholars prefer Journals.
4. In Table (3.1) among different types of books most of the Respondent consults Textbooks, after that they uses General books, Reference Books and Encyclopedia.
5. In Table (3.2) among print and E-Journal, most of the Faculty Members as well as Research Scholars prefer E-Journals, while Students do not consult any form of Journals.

6. Table (4) reveals that the strategy used to search E-resources by the most of the Respondents is, Keywords and then they approach, Title, Subject and lastly Author.

7. Table (6) shows that most of the Faculty Members as well as the Students gets website information from Internet, while Research Scholars get website information through Newspapers.

8. Table (7) shows that most of the Faculty Members uses Abstracts and Indexes in Print to locate relevant reading materials for their studies, while Table (7.1) reveals that most of the Research Scholars consult Friends to locate relevant reading materials for their studies, as well as Table (7.2) shows that most of the students uses online public access catalogue (OPAC) for the quick accessing of required information and relevant documents.

9. By table (8) it can be concluded that most of the Faculty Members, Research Scholars as well as Students use an information indicator that is ‘Organizing Information for Practical Information’.

10. Table (9) shows that most of the Faculty Members, Research Scholars as well as Student uses Pen drive as a storage device for storing their required Information.

11. By table (10) it can be conclude that most of the Faculty Members as well as Research Scholars consulted Emeraldinsight and Science Direct for accessing their required information, while on the other hand most of the students access J-Gate and Emeraldinsight for getting their required information.

12. Table (11) shows that most of the Faculty Members as well as Research scholars are agreed that E- journal articles are ‘Most Helpful’ for their research work while most of the Students thinks that E- journals article are only ‘Helpful’.

13. Thus table (12) reveals that most of the Faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students learn Internet through their colleagues/Friends as well as himself.

14. Table (13) reveals that most of the Faculty Members, Research Scholars as well as the Students face problems as slow downloading and less number of computer terminals, while using Internet.
15. Table (14) shows that most of the Research Scholars as well as the Students access printed Journals/Periodicals from the Central Library while higher numbers of the Faculty Members subscribe printed Journals/Periodicals, personally.

16. Table (15) reveals that most of the Research scholars as well as the students preferred Wi-Fi Internet Connection while Faculty Members preferred Cable Internet connection.

17. Table (16) shows that most of the Faculty Members as well as the students faces problem for their project/research work at the time of ‘Selection of Problem’, while in Research scholar’s point of view they do not get information about ‘To select the data analysis technique’.

18. In Table (17) most of the Faculty Members, Research scholars as well as the Students feels that Behavior rate of Library staffs is Good and they are cooperative.

SUGGESTIONS

1. E-Journal services are not satisfactory in the Department. So authority should attention towards this.

2. Department should only provide those E-Journals which are related to their specialized area.

3. Department should provide more and more E-journals for specialized area.

4. In Departmental computer Lab the number of computer system is not up to the mark. So department should purchase more computer system.

5. Slow speed is the biggest hurdle for accessioning their required information. So attention should be paid on slow speed.

6. In Departmental Computer Lab virus create problem while using computer system. So department should need to update anti virus.

7. Training programme should be conducted to make the students more familiar with the computer system as well as search technique.

8. The Library as well as computer Lab should provide more Internet facility.

9. The Library should provide printers to directly take printouts from the Internet.

10. The timing of seminar Library should be increased.
TENABILITY OF HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis-I
The hypothesis assumes that faculty members, research scholars and students of the faculty under review are using information sources to meet their information requirements.
It is clear from the survey that majority of the Faculty Members, Research scholars and students of the Faculty of Management and Studies, using information sources to meet their information requirements, which clearly shown in Table (1) and Table (2).
So this hypotheses is proved true.

Hypothesis-II
The Hypothesis assumes that Faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students mainly use Electronic Information Sources for their study/research purposes and they are expertise regarding the use of information sources and services.
It is clear from the result of the survey that almost faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students used Electronic Information Sources for their study/research purpose and they are expertise regarding the use of information sources and services.
It is clearly revealed from (Table 3.2) and (Table 3.3).
So this hypothesis is proved true.

Hypothesis- III
The hypothesis assumes that Information sources impact on the study/research of the Faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students.
It is clear from the Result of the survey that almost Information sources impact on the study/research of the Faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students. (Table10) and (Table11) clearly conceal that.
So this hypothesis is proved true.
Hypothesis- IV
The hypothesis surmises that Faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students are facing technical problems while using Internet.

It is clear from the result of the survey that Faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students are facing technical problems while using Internet. It proves from (Table13). So this hypothesis is proved true.

Recommendation for Further Research
Based on the findings of the present study the following suggestions are made for further research.

1. Similar study can be conducted for Faculty Members, Research Scholars and Students in different departments of the AMU, Aligarh.
2. A study can also be conducted to find out the sources of information used in departments of different Universities in the country.
3. A comparative study can be conducted between different departments.