Chapter 6
Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion
1. Introduction

The present study is conducted to examine the “Information seeking behaviour of students in faculty of science in University of Delhi” by taking samples from science students studying in science course to get an overview of Information Seeking behaviour.

Most of the objectives are met within the results. Information Seeking Behaviour of Science Students is likely to differ among science students in Delhi University.

However, the library and information system has the primary responsibility to reach a minimum level of requirement. So as to be capable of handling the complex information needs and demand. Over all it is strongly established fact that library and information system is the life blood of a university. So it is strengthening for information provision and to create important avenues to information circulation within the university and outside university.

2. FINDINGS

On the Basis of analysis in this survey, the following findings can be arrived at:

1. Most of the science students visit library daily, whereas few number of students visit monthly.

2. Mostly the science students visit the library to collect reading material.
3. Majority of the science students feel that accessibility for the reading materials is easy mean they do not have any problem in getting information.

4. Most of the science students do use OPACs facility for material searching and remaining students prefer manual catalogue.

5. Most of the science students search literature within the library. Whereas they didn’t prefer national & international network for searching literature.

6. OPACs service is the most used IT based service in the library.

7. Xerox and reference service is the most used service among the science students. Whereas translation, inter library loan is very less used services.

8. Most of the science students use the journals 11-20 print in the library.

9. Most of the science students attended conferences, seminars, workshops and seek information for career development.

10. Most of the sciences students feel that library staff are very helpful.

11. More than 50% science students use E-journals for satisfying their information needs.

12. Subject search and author method is quite popular method of searching documents among science students.
The findings derived from the study are based on a sample of 300 science students belonging to faculty of science significant insight into the similarities and differences in Information Seeking behaviour of science students.

3. SUGGESTIONS

It is observed that Information Seeking Behaviour is poor among science students. The poor shape of library and information units, the absence of more electronic information service technological application coupled with financial and other reasons obviously are the reason for the lack of student’s awareness so it is suggested that:

1. User education programme must be conducted regularly to train the users about using different types of information services, so as to put the valid library resources to optimal use.

2. In order to remove the ignorance, the library must come forward to understand the actual needs and exact area of interest of students.

3. More number of core journals should be subscribed in electronic and print format in the library.

4. The library should provide more number of CD-ROM and online data bases.

5. In order to update and generate knowledge of students various scientific and professional seminars, conferences, workshops and exhibitions at department levels should be conducted.
6. As it is realized that library should have the most electronic collection for science students, it is necessary to update the electronic collection by adding latest electronic documents.

7. Internet facility should improved by adding more number of computers.

8. Before providing the information service, it is essential to maintained all the library facilities. Library building also plays an important role in extending efficient services.

9. The study can be extended to all the faculties and all the department of the university.

4. CONCLUSION

Information environment is very complex. In order to retrieve the desired information of the users, the information intermediary has to adopt certain behavioural strategies to make the system effective. Information seeking behaviour (ISB) is one such approach that identifies the basic requirements that the users’ need.

While studying information seeking behaviour (ISB), it is essential to know its various categories and methods so that the real picture of users’ perception is visualized.

However, to run the library and information system smoothly, it is information seeking behaviour (ISB) which is required to adopt on priority basis to make the system successful.