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Use of Information Sources by Faculty Members, Research scholars and Students of the Faculty of Commerce, AMU, Aligarh: A Survey

Abdul Mannan Khan
Integral University, Lucknow, India, abdulk78612@gmail.com

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Dr. Abdul Mannan Khan
Librarian in-charge and Course Coordinator
Integral University, Lucknow, India

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the level of use of information sources by faculty members, research scholars and students of the faculty of commerce, amu, aligarh. a structured questionnaire was administered to the faculty members, research scholars and students of the Faculty of Commerce, AMU, Aligarh. The survey 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. It is also found that most of the Research scholars as well as the students access printed journals/periodicals in the central library while most of the faculty members personally subscribe printed journals/periodicals. It has also been found out that most of the faculty members as well as research scholars consulted Emeraldinsight.com and Science Direct.com for accessing their required information.

Introduction

The rapid growth of information and communication technology since the early 1990s has greatly influenced the accessibility of information on a global level and also has played a critical role in restructuring the mechanisms by which specialized academic knowledge is validated, distributed, and made available to consumers. Most of the libraries have changed their contemporary outlooks towards the functions and services.

Data, Information and knowledge are often used synonymously though there is difference in their meaning. Data piece of information, data is unorganized piece of facts. When this data is organized to convey a meaningful message, it becomes information. Knowledge is the totality of what is known. Information originates from an idea that creeps in the mind, as a result of observation. These ideas/ facts when organized or processed to convey significant meaning about something, is information

Historical Almanac of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Faculty of Commerce

Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is one of the oldest and most distinguished universities of the subcontinent. It was founded in 1882 as Mohammadan-Anglo-Oriental College by the great social reformer, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan; it blossomed in to a full-fledged university in 1920 by

an Act of Parliament. There are 18 Halls of residence accommodating nearly 28000 students. There are 14 faculties under which nearly 80 of studies operate. Faculty of Commerce is one of the best faculties of AMU. There are several courses, i.e., Master of Finance and Control (MFC), Master of Tourism Administration, etc. Faculty of commerce is very strong in research activities.

Review of Related Literature

Chowdappa, Chandrashekhara, and Ramesh (2009) depict the extent of dependency of users of educational and research institution of Mysore city. For the purpose of study 42 higher education's institution and three research centers were taken. The information users were P.G. students from the engineering and medical colleges. Researchers on the IT based on higher tools than the conventional source of information. The data shows that 95% of the respondents have relied on Internet for availing e-mail, 93% relied on e-journals. Most of higher education udders relied on Internet for communication, accessing journals and encyclopedia for information. Quiet a good percentage of users rely on Internet for chatting. Print medium in libraries continue to grow and be central to mission of the academic libraries.

Joshi and Sharma (2009) look at the need for information literacy education in Kurukshetra University. Students learn many of these skills on various educational activities. A questionnaire-based survey was conducted and it was found that the society of 21st century needs persons who deals with information the same way as engineer handles his instruments or as architect designs a new building structure. The questionnaire mainly took various aspects of information search. It was found that students mainly depend on library and the teachers for their information. Physics students still consult their teachers and libraries for their queries whereas Tour and Hotel Management students rely on Internet.

Okello-Obura, et al. (2008) explore a business information system designed for Uganda's economic development. The case of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), in Northern Uganda. The study was conducted in 2005/06 to identify the source of business information used. By small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), rate these sources according to their usefulness in meeting the information needs of SMEs, determine the means of access to business information, and purpose appropriate sources and means of access to business information for consideration in the design of business information system (BIS). To enable the various business information sources using various means. One of the key recommendations is the adoption of Internet-based services with the integration of an interactive business planner, an online small business and workshop.

Kanniyappan, Nithyanandam, and Ravichandran (2008) discuss the use of different types of e-resources and services and their impact on the academic development of faculty members at Anna University Library, Chennai. A good number of respondents feel that printed journals will not become obsolete in future. Most of the faculty members are aware of the e-resources and they are being used frequently for teaching.

Sharma and Sahoo (2008) look at sources through which information relating to agriculture is obtained by the farmers. The methodology is a questionnaire-based survey. The findings show that information disseminated through personal contact is found to be most effective among the farmers. Most farmers used minikits as their most important source and it is found from the analysis that radio and the television are the two powerful channels of the agricultural information.

Research Gap

With the advent of globalization in the realm of education, there is an information explosion. The uses of information sources are the most popular event of researching. There is a dearth of study on information sources in the context of Indian universities. The study with regard to use of information sources in the faculty of commerce AMU, Aligarh, a renowned institution of India, is thus a novel effort.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To discover the awareness, use, purpose and level of use of information sources by the Faculty members, Research scholars and students of the faculty of commerce , AMU, Aligarh: A survey"
2. To discover the level of expertise regarding the use of information sources and services.
3. To discover the most used formats of information sources by the faculty members, research scholars and students.
4. To discover how information access through e journal has an impact on finding information for study and research.
5. To discover which strategy they used to search electronic resources.
6. To discover which/what type of problems faced by them, while using Internet.

Methodology

This study used questionnaire-based survey method, as many similar studies conducted earlier have also used this method for data collection. This method is also preferred as it is less time consuming and economical for a scattered population. A total of 80 questionnaires were distributed to faculty members, research scholars and students, from which 8, 10, and 48 were filled by faculty members, research scholars, and students. The collected data were analyzed, classified, and tabulated by employing statistical methods.

Need and Significance of the Study

In the present era of information explosion more and more publications are becoming web enabled. Most of the management libraries have changed the contemporary outlooks towards the functions and services. The environment is rapidly changing to electronic environment. So we decided to conduct the study for measuring the use of information sources by the users' in the referred institution.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of the study confines to analyze the effective use of information sources by the faculty members, research scholars and students of department of faculty of commerce AMU Aligarh. This study covers the aspects like awareness, purpose, the mode and means of access, search and identify the required information and use of information as well.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data are organized and tabulated by using simple statistical methods.

Table 0. Population studied by course

S.No.	Respondent	Sample Size	Total %
1.	**Faculty members**	8	12.12%
2.	**Research scholars**	10	15.15%
3.	**Students**	48	72.72%

Table 0 shows that the total number of respondents of the Faculty of Commerce .The survey includes faculty members 8 (12.12%), research scholars 10 (15.15%) and students 48 (72.72%).

Table 1. Percentage distribution of required information sources

S.No.	Sources	Faculty members	Research scholar	Students	Total
1.	General books	4(12.5%)	8(17.39%)	48(20.68%)	(19.35%)
2.	Journal/Periodicals	8(25%)	10(21.73%)	34(14.65%)	(16.77%)
3.	Encyclopedias	-	4(8.69%)	12(5.17%)	(5.16%)
4.	Patents/Standards	-	-	2(0.86%)	(0.64%)
5.	Reports	-	4(8.69%)	30(12.93%)	(10.96%)
6.	Supervisor, Teachers& Seniors	4(12.5%)	8(17.39%)	32(13.79%)	(14.19%)
7.	Experts outside the institute	8(25%)	2(4.34%)	28(12.06%)	(12.25%)
8.	Thesis & Dissertation	4(12.5%)	8(17.39%)	14(6.04%)	(8.38%)
9.	Conference/Proceedings	4(12.5%)	2(4.34%)	24(10.34%)	(9.67%)
10.	Others	-	-	8(3.44%)	(2.58%)

Table1 shows the total percentage of distribution for required information sources among respondents 60 (19.35%) for general books, 52 (16.77%) for journals/periodicals, 44 (14.19%) for supervisor, teachers and seniors, 38 (12.25%) for experts outside the institute, 34 (10.96%) for reports, 30 (9.67%) for conference/proceedings, 26 (8.33%) for thesis and dissertation 16(5.16%) for encyclopedias, 8 (2.58%) for others, 2 (0.64%) for patents/standards.

Table 2. Services accessed in library

Services	Faculty Members		Research Scholars		Students		Total %	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Reference Service	4(50%)	4(50%)	6(60%)	4(40%)	44(91.66%)	4(8.33%)	81.81%	18.81%
CAS	-	8(100%)	4(40%)	6(60%)	26(54.16%)	22(45.83%)	45.45%	54.54%
SDI	8(100%)		-	10(100%)	34(70.83%)	14(29.16%)	63.63%	36.36%
Indexing Service	-	8(100%)	-	10(100%)	26(54.16%0	22(45.83%)	39.39%	60.61%
Abstracting Services	-	8(100%)	2(20%)	8(80%)	18(37.5%)	30(62.5%)	30.30%	69.69%
Bibliography	-	8(100%)	2(20%)	8(80%)	24(50%)	24(50%)	39.39%	60.61%
Newspapers	6(75%)	2(25%)	10(100%)	-	45(93.5%)	3(6.25%)	92.42%	7.57%
Inter library Loan	-	8(100%)	-	10(100%)	6(12.5%)	42(87.5%)	9.09%	90.90%
Translation Services	-	8(100%)	-	10(100%)	6(12.5%)	42(87.5%)	9.09%	90.90%

Table 2 shows that the service accessed in library for giving answer yes and no the total number of percentage given by respondents for (yes) is, for newspapers 61(92.42%), for reference services 54 (81.81%), for sdi 42 (63.63%), for cas 30 (45.45%), abstracting services 26 (39.39%) and for inter library loan and translation services 6(9.09%).

The service accessed in library for giving answer no the total number of percentage for respondents for giving answer (no) is, for inter library loan 60(90.90%), for abstracting services 46(69.69%) for indexing and bibliography services, 40(60.61%) for CAS 36(54.54%) for SDI, 24(36.36%) for reference services, 12(18.18%), %) for newspapers 5(7.57%).

Table 3. Information sources consulted most often

Sources	Faculty Members Rank 1	2	Research Scholars Rank 1	2	Students Rank 1	2	Total % Rank 1	2
Books	-	-	-	-	46(95.86%)	-	69.69	-
Journals/Periodicals	8 (100%)	-	10 (100%)	-		2(4.16%)	-	30%

The table 3 shows the information sources consulted mostly by faculty members in ranking order they given 1st rank for journals/periodicals, 8 (100%), while research scholars gave 1st rank journals/periodicals, 10 (100%), on the other hand students given 1st rank for books, 46(95.86%).

Table 3.1. Preference of books

Services	Faculty Members Rank				Research Scholars Rank			Students Rank					Total Rank %			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Text Books	6	2	-	-	6	-	4	-	36	10	2	-	72.72%	18.18%	9.09%	-
General Books	2	-	6	-	2	6	-	2	4	34	8	2	12.12%	60.60%	21.21%	6.06%
Reference Books	-	4	2	2	-	4	2	4	6	4	32	6	9.09%	18.18%	54.54%	18.18%
Encyclopedias	-	2	-	6	-	-	2	8	2	-	6	40	3.03%	3.03%	12.12%	81.81%

Table 3.1 shows that the preference of types of books by faculty members, research scholars and students given rank and the percentage of 1st ranking are, for textbooks 48 (72.72%), for general books 8(12.12%), for reference books 6(9.09%), for encyclopedia 2(3.03%). percentage of 2nd ranking are, for general books 40(60.60%), for reference and textbooks 12 (18.18%), for encyclopedia 2 (3.03%). percentages of 3rd ranking are, for reference books 38(54.54%), for general books 14(21.21%), for encyclopedia 8 (12.12%), for textbooks 6 (9.09%), percentage of 4th ranking are, for encyclopedia 54 (81.81%), for reference books 12 (18.18%), for general books 4 (6.06%).

Table 3.2. Preference of Print and E-journals sources

S.No.	Sources	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total
1.	**Print**	-	-	32(75%)	32(48.48%)
2.	**E-Journals**	8(100%)	10(100%)	16(25%)	34(51.51%)

The table 3.2 shows that the preference of print and e-journal sources by faculty members and their percentage is, e-journals 8 (100%). research scholar's preference and percentage is, e-journals 10 (100%). students' preference and percentage are 32 (75%) for print, 16 (25%) for e-journals.

Table 3.3. Preferred Printed Journals

S.No.	Name of the Printed Journals	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Total
1.	**HBR**	2(25%)	2(20%)	4(22.22%)
2.	**IMB**	2(25%)	2(20%)	4(22.22%)
3.	**Vikalpa**	2(25%)	2(20%)	4(22.22%)
4.	**Howard Business Review**	-	1(10%)	1(5.55%)
5.	**JBR**	2(25%)	1(10%)	3(16.66%)
6.	**JPBM**	-	1(10%)	1(5.55%)
7.	**International Journal of HRM**	-	1(10%)	1(5.55%)

Table 3.3 shows preferred printed journals and their percentage by faculty members are, HBR 2(25%), IMB 2 (25%), Vikalpa 2 (25%), and JBR 2 (25%).
Research scholars preferred printed journals and their percentage HBR 2(20%), IMB 2(20%), Vikalpa 2(20%), JBR 1 (10%), JPBM 1 (10%) and International Journal of HRM 1 (10%). Students do not consult printed journals.

Table 4. Preferred E- Journals

S.No.	Name of the E-Journals	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Total
1.	Emerald Science direct	2(25%)	-	2(11.11%)
2.	JBR	2(25%)	-	2(11.11%)
3.	JPBM	2(25%)	-	2(11.11%)
4.	Pool of insight Journals	2(25%)	-	2(11.11%)
5.	EBSCO	-	-	-
6.	Econometrics	-	4(40%)	4(22.22%)
7.	Sage	-	2(20%)	2(11.11%)
8.	Journals of Finance	-	4(40%)	4(22.22%)

Table 3.4 shows preferred e-journals by faculty members and their percentage, which are, emerald 2(25%), jbr, 2(25%), jpbm 2(25%) and for pool of insight journal 2(25%) preferred e-journals by research scholars and their percentage, which are, for Econometrics 4 (40%), Journal of finance 4(40%), Sage 2 (20%). Students do not prefer E-Journals.

Table 5. Strategy used to search E-resources

	Faculty Members Rank				Research Scholars Rank				Students Rank				Total Rank %			
Search Strategy	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Author	-	-	6	2	2	-	-	8	8	4	4	32	15.15%	6.06%	15.15%	63.63%
Subject	2	2	2	2	-	8	2	-	14	12	20	2	24.24%	33.33%	36.36%	6.06%
Title	2	2	-	4	2	2	4	2	10	26	8	4	21.21%	45.45%	18.18%	15.15%
Keywords	6	2	-	-	8	-	2	-	16	6	16	10	45.45%	12.12%	27.27%	15.155

Table 4 shows strategy used to access e-resources by the respondents in giving ranking and the percentage of 1st ranking are, keywords 30 (45.45%), subject 16 (24.24%), title 14 (21.21%), author10 (15.15%).

Percentages of 2nd ranking are, title 30 (45.45%), subject 22 (33.33%), keywords 8 (12.12%), author 4 (6.06%). percentages of 3rd ranking are, subject 24(36.36%), keywords 18 (27.27%), title 12 (18.18%), author 10 (15.15%). percentages of 4th ranking are, author 42 (63.63%), title and keywords 10 (15.15%), subject 4 (6.06%).

Table 6. Information on website/Resources

Website/	Faculty Members Rank				Research Scholars Rank				Students Rank				Total Rank %			
Resources	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Internet	6	-	2	-	4	-	4	2	26	10	4	6	54.54%	15.15%	15.15%	12.12%
Newspapers	-	-	6	2	8	2	-	-	2	14	26	4	15.15%	24.24%	48.48%	9.09%
Journals	2	4	-	2	6	4	-	-	-	18	12	16	12.12%	39.39%	18.18%	27.27%
Friends	-	2	2	4	-	-	2	8	16	6	2	22	24.24%	12.12%	9.09%	51.51%

Table 6 shows the information of website/resources by the respondents in ranking, which is 1st ranking 36 (54.54%) for internet, 16 (24.24%) for friends, 10 (15.15%) for newspapers, 8 (12.12%) for journals. 2nd ranking 26 (39.39%) for journals, 16 (24.24%) for newspapers, 10 (15.15%) for internet, 8 (12.12%) for friends. 3rd ranking 32 (48.48%) for newspapers, 12 (18.18%) for journals and 6 (9.09%) for friends. 4th ranking 34 (51.51%) for friends, 18 (27.27%) for journals, 8 (12.12%) for Internet and 6 (9.09%) for newspapers.

Table 7a. Sources to locate relevant reading materials by Faculty Members

Sources	Very Often	Some Times	Seldom	Never
Library card catalogue	2(25%)	2(25%)	2(25%)	2(25%)
OPAC	-	4(50%)	2(25%)	2(25%)
Reference Librarian	-	2(25%)	4(50%)	2(25%)
Subject Librarian	2(25%)	-	4(50%)	2(25%)
Lecturers	2(25%)	2(25%)	2(25%)	2(25%)
Browsing Shelves for Books	-	4(50%)	2(25%)	2(25%)
Scanning journals title in Library	2(25%)	2(25%)	2(25%)	2(25%)
Abstracts and Indexes on CD-ROM	2(25%)	2(25%)	-	4(50%)
Abstracts and Indexes in Print	6(75%)	2(25%)	-	-
Friends	2(25%)	6(75%)	-	-
Faculty Members Total %	18(22.50%)	26(32.5%)	18(22.50%)	18(22.50%)

Table 7a shows that most of the faculty members use abstracts and indexes in print to locate relevant reading materials for their studies.

Table 7b. Sources located to relevant reading materials by Research Scholars

Sources	Very Often	Some Times	Seldom	Never
Library card catalogue	4(40%)	4(40%)	-	2(20%)
OPAC	2(20%)	6(60%)	-	2(20%)
Reference Librarian	2(20%)	2(20%)	4(40%)	2(20%)
Subject Librarian	-	4(40%)	4(40%)	2(20%)
Lecturers	-	4(40%)	2(20%)	4(40%)
Browsing Shelves for Books	-	6(60%)	2(20%)	2(20%)
Scanning journals title in Library	-	6(60%)	2(20%)	2(20%)
Abstracts and Indexes on CD_ROM	-	2(20%)	2(20%)	6(60%)
Abstracts and Indexes in Print	2(20%)	-	2(20%)	6(60%)
Friends	6(60%)	2(20%)	-	2(20%)
Research Scholars Total %	16(16%)	38(38%)	18(18%)	30(30%)

Table (7b) reveals that most of the research scholars consult friends to locate relevant reading materials for their studies.

Table 7 (c). Sources located to relevant reading materials by students

Sources	Very Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
Library card catalogue	10(20.83%)	20(41.66%)	14(29.16%)	4(8.33%)
OPAC	34(70.83%)	6(12.5%)	4(8.33%)	4(8.33%)
Reference Librarian	-	16(33.33%)	16(33.33%)	16(33.33%)
Subject Librarian	-	12(25%)	12(25%)	24(50%)
Lecturers	16(33.33%)	18(37.5%)	6(12.5%)	8(16.66%)
Browsing Shelves for Books	10(20.83%)	24(50%)	6(12.5%)	8(16.66%)
Scanning journals title in Library	4(8.33%)	12(25%)	20(41.66%)	12(25%)
Abstracts and Indexes on CD-ROM	-	4(8.33%)	14(29.16%)	30(62.5%)
Abstracts and Indexes in Print	2(4.16%)	12(25%)	14(29.16%)	20(41.66%)
Friends	28(58.33%)	8(16.66%)	2(4.16%)	10(20.83%)
Students Total %	104(21.66%)	132(27.5%)	108(22.5%)	136(28.33%)

Table (7c) shows that most of the students use online public access catalogue (OPAC) for their studies.

Table 8. Information Indicators

S.No.	Information Indicators	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total. %
1.	Organize information for practical information	6(75%)	4(40%)	20(41.66%)	(45.45%)
2.	Integrates new information into one's own knowledge	2(25%)	2(20%)	12(25%)	(24.24%)
3.	Applies information in critical thinking and problem solving	-	2(20%)	8(16.66%)	(15.15%)
4.	Produces and communicates information and ideas in appropriate formats	-	2(20%)	8(16.66%)	(15.15%)

Table 8 shows the information indicators chosen by respondents and their percentages are, for 'organize information for practical information' 30 (45.45%), for 'integrates new information into one's own knowledge' 16 (24.24%), for 'applies information in critical thinking and problem solving' and 'produces and communicates information and ideas in appropriate formats' 10 (15.15%).

So we conclude that most of the faculty members, research scholars as well as students use information indicators for organizing information for practical information.

Table 9. Storage devices used most

S.No.	Storage Device	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	Rewritable CDs	2(25%)	-	10(20.8%)	(18.18%)
2.	DVDs	2(25%)	2(20%)	6(12.5%)	(15.15%)
3.	Pen Drive	2(25%)	6(60%)	26(54.16%)	(51.51%)
4.	Hard Disk	2(25%)	2(20%)	6(12.5%)	(15.15%)

Table 9 shows storage device uses by respondents 34 (51.51%) for pen drive, 12 (18.18%) for Rewritable CDs, 10 (15.15%) for DVDs and hard disc.

Table 10. E-Journal publishers

S.No.	Publishers	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	J-Gateinformindia.co.in	1(12.5%)	2(20%)	15(31.25%)	(27.27%)
2.	Emeraldinsight.com	3(37.5%)	3(30%)	25(52.08%)	(46.96%)
3.	Science Direct.com	3(37.5%)	3(30%)	4(8.33%)	(15.15%)
4.	Elsevier.com	1(12.5%)	2(20%)	4(8.33%)	(10.60%)

Table 10 shows consulted e-journals publishers by respondents and their percentages are, Emerald Insight.com, 31 (46.96%), J-Gateinformindia.co.in 18 (27.27%), ScienceDirect.com 10 (15.15%), and for Elsevier.com 5 (10.60%).

Table 11. Information access through E-Journals in relation to article/research work

S.No.	Frequency	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	Most helpful	8(100%)	4(40%)	10(20.83%)	(33.33%)
2.	Helpful	-	4(40%)	38(79.16%)	(63.63%)
3.	Not helpful	-	2(20%)	-	(3.03%)
4.	Others	-	-	-	-

Table 11 shows Information access through e-journals in relation to article /research work by respondents and their percentages are helpful 42 (63.63%), most helpful 22 (33.33%) and not helpful 2 (3.03%).

Table 12. Learning to use the Internet

S.No.	Learning Source	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	Library orientation programmes	-	-	-	-
2.	Colleagues/Friends	4(50%)	4(50%)	28(58.33%)	(54.54%)
3.	Training	-	-	-	-
4.	Self	4(50%)	6(60%)	20(41.66%)	(45.45%)

Table 12 shows the data about how respondent learn to search internet and their percentages are, for colleagues/friends 36 (54.54%), and self 30 (45.45**%).**

Table 13. Problems faced while using Internet

S.No.	Problems	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	Slow speed	4(50%)	8(80%)	22(45.83%)	(51.51%)
2.	Server down	-	-	6(12.5%)	(9.09%)
3.	Virus	-	-	-	-
4.	Less No. Of system	4(50%)	2(20%)	20(41.66%)	(39.39%)

Table 13 shows problem faced by respondents while using Internet and their percentages, which are, slow speed 34 (51.51%), less number of system 26 (39.39%) and server down 6 (9.09%). most faculty members, research scholars as well as the students faces slow downloading and less number of computer systems while using Internet.

Table 14. Access of printed journals/periodicals

S.No.	Mode of access	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	Personal copy through subscription	4(50%)	-	2(4.16%)	(9.09%)
2.	Central Library	-	2(20%)	16(33.33%)	(27.27%)
3.	Institute Library	4(50%)	8(80%)	26(54.16%)	(57.57%))
4.	Any Others	-	-	4(8.33%)	(6.06%)

Table 14 shows mode of access printed journals/periodicals by respondents and their percentages, which are, institute library 38 (57.57%), central library 18 (27.27%), personal copy through subscription 6 (9.09%), and any others 4 (6.06%).

Table 15. Connection preferred for Internet

S.No.	Connections	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	Wi-fi	-	8(80%)	44(91.66%)	(78.78%)
2.	Cable connection	8(100%)	2(20%)	-	(15.15%)
3.	Dial-up connection	-	-	-	-
4.	Others	-	-	4(8.33%)	(6.06%)

Table 15 shows connection preferred for internet by respondents and their percentages, which are, wi-fi 52 (78.78%), cable connection 10 (15.15%) and others 4 (6.06%).

Table 16. Information required for project/research work

S.No.	Required Information	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	Selection of problem	6(75%)	-	12(25%)	(27.27%)
2.	To choose design for data collection	2(25%)	-	10(20.83%)	(18.18%)
3.	To select the data gathering technique	-	-	4(8.33%)	(6.06%)
4.	To select the data analysis technique	-	4(40%)	2(4.16%)	(9.09%)
5.	To interprets collected data	-	2(20%)	6(12.25%)	(12.12%)
6.	To write the research report	-	2(20%)	8(16.66%)	(15.15%)
7.	Others	-	2(20%)	6(12.5%)	(12.12%)

Table 16 shows that problem faces by respondents for their project/research work and their percentages, which are, selection of problem 18 (27.27%), to chose design for data collection 12 (18.18%), to write the research report 10 (15.15%), others 8 (12.12%).

Table 17. Behavior of Library staff

S.No.	Behavior	Faculty Members	Research Scholars	Students	Total %
1.	Excellent	4(50%)	2(20%)	8(16.66%)	(21.21%)
2.	Good	-	6(60%)	16(33.33%)	(33.33%)
3.	Fair	4(50%)	2(20%)	10(20.83%)	(24.21%)
4.	Average	-	-	14(29.16%)	(21.21%)

Table 17 shows behavior of library staff by respondents and their percentages, which are, good 22 (0.33%), fair 16 (24.21%), average 14 (21.21%), and excellent 14 (21.21%).

Conclusion, Findings, and Recommendations

Many earlier studies have suggested that several factors need to be studied to measure users, perception. The present study investigated use of information sources by faculty members, research scholars and students of the faculty of management studies and research. It was found 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. It has been observed from the analysis of that the service accessed in central/seminar library is current awareness service. in current awareness service they generally read newspapers.

The study also reveals that the total number of respondents for consulting information sources among books and journals is books, while the faculty members and research scholars prefer journals in comparison to books. It is also found from analysis that the strategy used to access e-resources by the most of the respondents is keywords and then they approach title, subject and lastly author. It has also been found out that most of the faculty members as well as research scholars consulted Emeraldinsight.com and Science Direct.com for accessing their required information while on the other hand most of the students' access. 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 think that e-journals article are only helpful.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the following problems be addressed:

- E-Journal services are not satisfactory for the faculty.
- The department should provide e-journals related to its specialized areas.
- In faculty computer lab the number of computer system is not sufficient.
- Slow speed is the largest hurdle for accessing required information.

- In departmental computer labs, viruses create problems for users. Training programme should be conducted to make the students more familiar with the computer system as well as search technique.
- The library as well as computer lab should provide more Internet connections.
- The library should provide printers to directly take printouts from the Internet.
- The hours of the seminar library should be increased.

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Appendix

Physical verification of Library books:

(i) Complete physical verification of books should be done every year in case of libraries having not more than twenty thousand volumes. For libraries having more than twenty thousand volumes and up to fifty thousand volumes, such verification should be done at least once in three years. Sample physical verification at intervals of not more than three years should be done in case of libraries having more than fifty thousand volumes. In case such verification reveals unusual or unreasonable shortages, complete verification shall be done.

(ii) Loss of five volumes per one thousand volumes of books issued/consulted in a year may be taken as reasonable provided such losses are not attributable to dishonesty or negligence. However, loss of a book of a value exceeding Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One thousand only) and rare books irrespective of value shall invariably be investigated and appropriate action taken.

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