

Information Seeking Behavior of Female Research Scholars of Faculties of Social Science and Arts in Aligarh Muslim University: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the Information Seeking Behaviour of female research scholars of Faculties of Social Science and Arts in Aligarh Muslim University. The present study selected survey method to complete the study and conducted on a sample of 120 Female Research Scholars of Social Science and Arts Faculties. A total number of 120 questionnaires were distributed among the Female Research Scholars of Social Science and Arts Faculties of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. A total number of 120 filled questionnaires were returned back by the users. The investigator selected complete 120 questionnaires for the analysis of data. Survey result shows that the Information Seeking is very essential part of Researches. Most of the research scholars are satisfied with the sources and collection, web-services, and behaviour of Library staff of the University Library while some are not so much satisfied but overall results are satisfied.

Keywords: Information Seeking Behaviour, Research Scholars, Social Science, Arts, Aligarh Muslim University.

1. Introduction

Information is an important national basic resource. It is an indispensable raw material for right decision making for the governmental level to the personal level. Information is the products of human brain in action. It may be abstract or concrete. (Prasher, R.G.2003). It is in fact a vital ingredient for the socio-economic and cultural development of any nation. The backwardness of any country in respect of socio economic condition is mainly due to lack of international cooperation and understanding in the field of information. Transfer especially in the area of science and technology. Information leads to knowledge is a prerequisite for wisdom which when applied judiciously, contributes to prosperity in divers area of human activities like academic social and industrial the world has now moved for the industrial revolution in to the information revolution. There is a little difference in the words-

Data → Information → Knowledge

DATA- Raw facts e.g. Numbers letters symbols.

INFORMATION-Information is obtained through processing of data the cognitive state of awareness.

KNOWLEDGE-It is an organized set of statements of facts or ideas presenting a resource judgment the cognitive state beyond awareness.

2. Concept of Information

The term information is originated from 'formation' and 'format' both these terms defines the size and format of any entity, along with the indication towards the construction of a pattern. Information may also term as knowledge, as knowledge is what we know or the portion of information which is our knowledge. The term information is extensively used in the documents of library and information science. It is used with a variety of meaning some identify it with communication over transmission lines measured by the statistical properties of signals some identify it facts about any subject some with the experience stored in human mind. (Khan, M.T.M.1998). Information is the message conveyed or intended to be conveyed by a systemized body of ideas, or its accepted or acceptable substitution. Definition According to Brooks-"Knowledge is a sum of many bits of information and when more information is added to the existing knowledge structure, it gets modified". His views are expressed by the following equation- $1 + (S) \rightarrow (S + S)$

Where S is the knowledge structure modified by the information, input $\Delta 1$, to bring forward a totally next knowledge (S+S).

According to Bell- "Information is news, facts, statistics report, legislation, text-codes, judicial decisions and resolutions."

According to Machlup-"Information differentiating it from knowledge at the same time according to him(1) Information is piecemeal, fragmented , particular whereas knowledge is structural coherent and universal

(2) Information is timely transitory perhaps even ephemeral, whereas knowledge is of enduring significance (3) information is flow of message whereas knowledge is stock largely resulting from the flow".

3. Types of Information

According to J.H. Shera, information may be categorized into six types-

CONCEPTUAL INFORMATION: - The ideas, theories, hypothesis about the relationship which exists among the variables in the area of a problem.

EMPERIAL INFORMATION: - Experience the data of research may be drawn from one's self or through communication from others. It may be laboratory generated or it may be a product of the 'Literature search'.

PROCULTURAL ONFORMATION: - the methodology which enable the investigator to operate more effectively. Procedural information relates the means by which the data of investigation is obtained, manipulated and tested, it is certainly methodological and from it

has been derived the scientific attitude. The communication of procedural information from one discipline or field of investigation to another may illuminate vast shadows of human ignorance.

STIMULATORY INFORMATION- Man must be motivated and there are but two source of such motivation, himself and his environment. Stimulatory information that is transmitted by direct communication, the contagious enthusiasm of another individual but whether direct or indirect communication it is fortuitous by nature, it submits unwillingly to direct or compulsion.

POLICY INFORMATION: - this is the focus of the decision making process. Collective activity necessitates the definition and objective and purpose, the fixing of responsibility, the definition of rights and privileges and the delineation of functions.

DIRECTIVE INFORMATION: - Group activity cannot proceed effectively without co-ordination, and it is through directive information that this co-ordination is achieved. (Shera, J.H. 1972).

4. Information Seeking Behaviour

According to King "A manner in which a user conduct himself in relation to a given information environment is information seeking behaviour." Information Seeking Behaviour is a complex information and communication activity requiring access to diverse information system and resources in order to deal with work related personal and social information problems. In order to satisfy the information need the user activity under goes the information seeking process. The attempt of the user in obtaining the needed information results from the recognition of some need, perceived by the user, this called Information Seeking Behaviour. The Information Seeking Behaviour is mainly concerned with who need what kind of information and what reason, how information is found, evaluates and used and how these needs can be identified and satisfied. The Information Seeking Behaviour refers to the strategies and actions under taken to located discrete knowledge elements. It is concerned with the integrative utilization the three basic resources: (i). people (ii) information and (iii) system. It can be said that the behaviour, which yields the highest information satisfaction is the best. (Ocholla, Dennis. N 1999).

5. Concept of Information Seeking Behaviour

With the growth of Information deluge, each one needs information of increasing variety and diversity of level, frequency, volume and use. This complex situation appears to be ambiguous and heterogeneous in character as, that information needs of a particular group of users and information flow from a specified situation / Organization are difficult to determine. Again the use of information is so complex that these cannot be a simple system to cop up with the task of effective retrieval without assessing their specific needs. This situation has given and rise to the glowing concept of Information searching and the matter of

determining .The pattern of searching is said to be considered Information Seeking Behaviour. (Mahapatra, R.K.and Panda, K.C. 2001).

6. Element of Information Seeking Behaviour

Information Seeking is a matter more or less related to the sense making in which the individual chooses an item of information that best fits to his needs and purposes.

Dervin and Nilan have proposed a paradigm shift for an information seeking behaviour. They have identified and automotive set of promises and assumption, the essence of an alternative paradigm in a set of six elements they are:

1. The study of user Behaviour primarily in the context of user interaction with the system verses holistic approaches that focus on the whole social interaction.
2. Focus on external Behaviour verses internal cognition.
3. The conception of information as objective verses subjective.
4. Concerns that a focus on individual Behaviour yields too much variation for system to integrate verses the need, with individuality in user Behaviour.
5. Information users as passive recipient or objective information verses purposive self-controlling and sense making being.
6. Users of information on Behaviour applied across situations verses Behaviour understood as the result of dialogue between system and user in which need articulation goes through situation ally bound interactions. (Mahapatra, R.K. and Panda, K.C.2001).

7. Purpose of Information seeking

Information sought by a user is often for a particular purpose, which ought not to be neglected in user studio. It may be current or anticipated and the use of an item of information or even source optimum when a perfect match occurs between the need arising out of the purpose and incident of use. The nature of the work of users and the different row play and the starting prints for understanding the purpose of information seeking. The purpose of seeking information also varies according to the work assigned to each. Information gathering:

Once “useful” information had been identified in a cutting, it would then be collected and stored as part of a small, but evolving, assignment specific collection developed as a material resource to support further information seeking or the later writing process. The means of gathering depended on how much information in a cutting was deemed potentially useful.

Uncertainty has developed into a significant theme information seeking theory. Notably belkin it. El. (1982) describer uncertainty manifest in the information seeker’s inability to express their information need and Kuhlthan’s (1993). Information seeking Behaviour (Wilson, 1999 a) are limited in their ability to describe ELIS (Every Life

Information Seeking). First current models tend to focus on active information seeking, to the neglect of less-directed practices.

Models of Information Seeking Behaviour:

Any analysis of the literature of information seeking Behaviour must be based upon same general model of what might be called information an behaviour is a part of Wilson (1981) model shown locates the concepts of information exchange and information use in flow diagram that can be seen as charting the behaviour of an individual faced with the need to find information. Wilson argued that a general model of this kind was useful in identifying areas where additional research could be of value and pointed to the lack of research on information use as an example.

8. A General model of information-seeking Behaviour

Leckie and colleagues (1996) rightly says that successful model of information seeking must incorporate enough flexibility and unpredictability If information as seeking process. Wilson (1999) describes a model of information behaviour as framework for thinking about a problem and may evolve into statement of relationship among theoretical proposition. So many models of information seeking behaviour in various professions and disciplines have been developed. A few of them are being discussed for the purpose of generalization (Chandel, A.S. &Sarsaf, Veena, 2002).

Comparison of models of information seeking Behaviour:

Kuhlthau: - Initiation selection-Identification-Formulation-Collection-Presentation

Dervin: - Situation in time & space-GAP-(Intervening factors)-Bridging-out come.

Ellis: - Starting-Chaining-Browsing-Differentiating-Monitoring-Extraction-Verifying-Ending.

Wetson: - Context of needs-Activating Mechanism-Intervening Variables.

9. Review of Literature

Chern Li Liew (2006) conducted a study under the title ‘A Qualitative study of the Information Seeking Behaviour of Ethnomusicologists’. This study investigates the information seeking behaviour of fourteen ethnomusicologists in New Zealand via-interviews. The finding shed light on what information ethnomusicologists seek, the source and services they use, and the barriers they face in information seeking and use. A number of easy in which libraries can create collection and design services that will meet the information needs of ethnomusicologists are proposed.

K.Abdoulaye (2002) conducted a study under the title ‘Information Seeking Behaviour of African Students in Malaysia a Research Study’. Information seeking behaviour of African students at the International Islamic Universities Malaysia and explore the effect of students. 20 students were interviewed. All respondent agreed that the library has changed their information seeking behaviour.

Adam Joinson& Phil Banyard (2002) conducted a study under the title ‘Psychological aspects of Information seeking on the Internet. Two studies are presented that investigate

information seeking behaviour on the Internet. In study one soccer fans information seeking on the World Wide Web is investigated. In study two access rates to a cancer information website are analysed. It is tentatively argued that there is a tendency for people to access information more commonly avoided in “real life”. Information seeking on the Internet has certain similarities.

Lokman I. Meho and Helen R. Tibbo (2003) conducted a study under the title ‘modelling the Information Seeking Behaviour of Social Scientist: Ellis study revisited.’ This paper revises David Ellis's information-seeking behaviour model of social scientists, which includes six generic features: starting, chaining, browsing, differentiating, monitoring, and extracting. The paper uses social science faculty researching stateless nations as the study population. The description and analysis of the information-seeking behaviour of this group of scholars is based on data collected through structured and restructured electronic mail interviews. Sixty faculty members from 14 different countries were interviewed by e-mail. For reality check purposes, face-to-face interviews with five faculty members were also conducted. Although the study confirmed Ellis's model, it found that a fuller description of the information-seeking process of social scientists studying stateless nations should include four additional features besides those identified by Ellis. These new features are: accessing, networking, verifying, and information managing. In view of that, the study develops a new model, which, unlike Ellis's, groups all the features into four interrelated stages: searching, accessing, processing, and ending.

Angela Weiler (2005) conducted a study under the title ‘Information Seeking Behaviour in Generation Y Students: Motivation Critical Thinking and Learning Theory.’ Research in information-seeking behaviour, motivation, critical thinking, and learning theory was explored and compared in a search for possible motivating factors behind students' dependence on television and the Internet for their information needs. The research indicates that only a very small percentage of the general population prefers to learn by reading.

Paula Younger (2010) conducted a study under the title ‘Internet-based Information Seeking Behaviour among Doctors and Nurses: a short review of the Literature.’ Reviews of how doctors and nurses search for online information are relatively rare, particularly where research examines how they decide whether to use Internet-based resources. Original research into their online searching behaviour is also rare, particularly in real world clinical settings as is original research into their online searching behaviour. This review collates some of the existing evidence, from 1995 to 2009. To establish whether there are any significant differences in the ways and reasons why doctors and nurses seek out online information; to establish how nurses and doctors locate information online; to establish whether any conclusions can be drawn from the existing evidence that might assist health and medical libraries in supporting users.

10. Statement of the Problem

The problem for the present study is entitled "Information Seeking Behaviour of Female Research Scholars of Faculties of Social Science and Arts in Aligarh Muslim University: a comparative study".

11. Scope and Limitations

The scope of the study confines to analyses the information requirements for the research scholars of Faculties of Social Science and Arts in Aligarh Muslim University. Information seeking behaviour is defined to include aspects like motives and purpose of information of seeking, the natural type of information sought, and the mode and means to access, search, identify and require information and use of their own as well as other libraries.

12. Aims and Objectives of the Study

Due to tremendous growth of literature each one needs specific information. This complex situation appears to be ambiguous in nature and information needs of a particular group of users and information flow from a specific situation are difficult to determine. Again the use of information is so complex that a system cannot cope up with the task of effective retrieval without assessing specific needs of the users. This situation has given rise to the concept of information searching and manner determining the pattern of searching.

The main objectives of the present study are as follow:

- To know the frequency of visit the library by the research scholars of Social Science and Arts Faculty.
- To know the purpose of visiting the library.
- To know about the sources used in order to fulfill the information requirements of research scholars.
- To know about the use of online database and CD Rom database by the research scholars.
- To know that MA Library is subscribing subject related journal.
- To know the opinion about the material seek in University Library by the research scholars.
- To know the opinion of research scholars about the problems while seeking information in University Library.
- To know about the level of satisfaction with information obtained from the library sources/collection.
- To know the purpose of using the Internet.
- To know the opinion of research scholars about the use of search engine.
- To know about the problems in searching the information from the Internet.
- To know the opinion of research scholars about the satisfaction level with Web service provided by the University Library.
- To know the opinion of users that Information Seeking is time consuming process or not.
- To know about the sources of useful information.

- To know about the satisfaction level of research scholars towards the attitude of Library staff.

13. Methodology

The present study selected survey method to complete the study and conducted on a sample of 120 Female Research Scholars of Social Science and Arts Faculties. A total number of 120 questionnaires were distributed among the Female Research Scholars of Social Science and Arts Faculties of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. A total number of 120 filled questionnaires were returned back by the users. The investigator selected complete 120 questionnaires for the analysis of data.

14. Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data was collected with the help of questionnaires. A total number of 120 questionnaires were distributed. 60 among the research scholars of Faculty of Social Science and 60 among the research scholar of Arts Faculty of AMU in August 2013. The no. of fulfilled questionnaires i.e. 120 were returned back. The investigator selected the entire filled questionnaire for the analysis of data.

TABLE- 1

Visit to the library

Frequency	Social Science	Arts	Total
Daily	(14) 23.33%	(34) 56.66%	40%
Twice in a week	(13) 21.66%	(01) 1.66%	11.66%
Once in a week	(08) 13.33%	(08) 13.33%	13.33%
Occasionally	(25) 41.66%	(17) 28.33%	35%

The above table shows that in Social Sc. 23.33% research scholars visited the library occasionally while in Arts 56.66% visited daily. But in both faculties 40% visited daily.

TABLE-2

Purpose of visiting the library (multiple answers)

Purpose	Social Science	Arts	Total
Collect study material	(55) 91.66%	(41) 68.33%	80%
Read journals/articles	(22) 36.66%	(31) 51.66%	44.16%
Know the latest info.	(26) 43.33%	(28) 46.66%	45%

Other	(04) 6.66%	(02) 6.66%	5%

This table shows that the purpose of visiting the library by research scholars of Social Science is 'to collect the study material related to their topic' because 91.66% Scholars are in favour of it. The same condition is with the research scholars of Arts. 68.33% are in favour of it. The total is 80%.

TABLE-3

Sources used in order to fulfil information requirement (Multiple answers)

Sources	Social Science	Arts	Total
Periodicals	(33) 55%	(33) 55%	55%
Conference Proceeding	(25) 41.66%	(28) 46.66%	44.16%
Internet	(46) 76.66%	(45) 75%	75.83%
Journals	(41) 68.33%	(34) 56.66%	62.5%
CD ROM	(20) 33.33%	(21) 35%	34.16%
Other	(04) 6.66%	(08) 13.33%	10%

Both the research scholars of Social Science & Arts prefer Internet as an important source to fulfil the requirement of information with 76.66% and 75%. While the total response is 75.83%.

TABLE-4

Use of Online database or CD ROM Database

Use	Social Science	Arts	Total
Yes	(44) 73.33%	(36) 60%	66.66%
No	(14) 23.33%	(23) 38.33%	30.83%

This table shows that 73.33% research scholars of Social Science used online database and CD ROM database while only 60% scholars of Arts used it. The total is 66.66%

TABLE-5

Department subscribing e-journals

E-Journals	Social Science	Arts	Total
Yes	(24) 40%	(23) 38.33%	39%
No	(33) 55%	(36) 60%	57.5%

The above table shows that the departments of both Faculties are not subscribing the e-journals.

TABLE-6**Use of e-journal on related topic**

Use	Social Science	Arts	Total
Yes	(55) 91.66%	(33) 55%	73.33%
No	(05) 8.33%	(25) 41.66%	25%

The above table shows that the research scholars of Social Science are more aware about the use of e-journal in spite of Arts research scholars.

TABLE-7**MA Library subscribing subject related journal**

Subscription	Social Science	Arts	Total
Yes	(50) 83.33%	(45) 75%	79.16%
No	(07) 11.66%	(12) 20%	15.83%

This table shows that MA Library subscribing the related subject journal on Social Science in spite of Arts related subject journal.

TABLE-8**Type of material seek in University Library (multiple answers)**

Material	Social Science	Arts	Total
Text Book	(46) 76.66%	(44) 73.33%	75%
Newspaper	(22) 36.66%	(25) 41.66%	39.16%
Patent	(04) 6.66%	(12) 20%	13.33%
Periodicals	(44) 73.33%	(31) 51.66%	62.5%
Pamphlets	(07) 11.66%	(14) 23.33%	17.5%
Reference book	(35) 58.33%	(41) 68.33%	63.33%
Govt. publication	(22) 36.66%	(34) 56.66%	46.66%
Thesis/research report	(53) 88.33%	(32) 53.33%	70.83%
Exhibition	(05) 8.33%	(15) 25%	16.66%
General book	(37) 61.66%	(25) 41.66%	51.66%

This table shows that in Faculty of Social Science the most important material for research scholars is Thesis/Research report while for Arts research scholars is Text book. But between both Faculties the most important material is Text book search by the research scholars.

TABLE-9**Problem while seeking information in University Library (multiple answers)**

Problem	Social Science	Arts	Total
Material is not available	(25) 41.66%	(23) 38.33%	40%
Library staff is unwilling	(12) 20%	(17) 28.33%	24.16%
Incomplete information material	(24) 40%	(21) 35%	37.5%
Info is located at distance	(02) 3.33%	(06) 10%	6.66%

Lack of time	(08) 13.33%	(02) 3.33%	8.33%
Information is too vast	(20) 33.33%	(21) 35%	34.16%

The above table shows that the main problem which is faced by the research scholars of Arts is 'Material is not available' in University library in spite of Social Science research scholars. The second problem is 'Information is too vast'.

TABLE-10

Level of satisfaction

Level	Social Science	Arts	Total
Satisfied	(44) 73.33%	(33) 55%	64.16%
More satisfied	-	(05) 8.33%	8.33%
Less satisfied	(15) 25%	(21) 41.66%	30%
Not satisfied	(01) 1.66%	(01) 1.66%	1.66%

The above table shows that the research scholars of Social Science are more satisfied than the Arts research scholars. But one thing is that 8.33% research scholars are more satisfied than the Social Science research scholars.

TABLE-11

Use of Internet

Frequency	Social Science	Arts	Total
Daily	(34) 56.66%	(37) 61.66%	59.16%
Twice in a week	(08) 13.33%	(08) 13.33%	13.33%
Once in a week	(04) 16.66%	(10) 11.66%	11.66%
Monthly	(13) 21.66%	(05) 15%	15%

The above table shows that the research scholars of Arts are daily used the Internet than the Social Science research scholars

TABLE-12

Purpose of using the Internet

Purpose	Social Science	Arts	Total
Academic	(42) 70%	(41)68.33%	69.16%
To browse e-journal	(44) 73.33%	(31)51.66%	62.5%
Chat	(22) 36.66%	(15)25%	30.83%
Email	(31) 51.66%	(23)38.83%	45%
Latest information	(34) 56.66%	(42)70%	63.33%
Entertainment	(17) 28.33%	(07)11.66%	20%
Other	(01) 1.66%	-	1.66%

The above table shows that the purpose of using Internet by Social Science research scholars is 'Academic' while Arts research scholars use Internet for 'Latest information' but the total 69.16% is in favour of Academic purpose.

TABLE-13

Use of search engine

Search engine	Social Science	Arts	Total
Google.com	(59) 98.33%	(55)91.66%	95%
Yahoo.com	(01) 1.66%	(05)8.33%	5%
msn.com/bing	-	-	-
Altavista.com	-	-	-
other	-	-	-

The above table shows that the research scholars of Social Science used google.com more than Arts research scholars but 95% shows that googal.com is more usable than any other search engine.

TABLE-17

Problem in searching the information from Internet

Problem	Social Science	Arts	Total
Yes	(20) 33.33%	(20) 33.33%	33.33%
No	(40) 66.66%	(40) 66.66%	66.66%

The above table shows that both the research scholars have no problem in searching the information from Internet.

TABLE-18

Satisfaction level with web service provided by University Library

Level	Social Science	Arts	Total
Satisfactory	(39) 65%	(50) 83.33%	95.83%
Less satisfactory	(15) 25%	(07) 11.66%	26.66%
To some limit	(04) 6.66%	(03) 5%	5.83%
Not at all	-	-	-

The above table shows that Arts research scholars are more satisfied than the Social Science research scholars while among total respondent 95.83% are satisfied.

TABLE-19

Information Seeking is time consuming

Belief	Social Science	Arts	Total
Yes	(52) 86.66%	(42) 70%	78.33%
No	(08) 13.33%	(18) 30%	21.66%

The above table shows that Social Science research scholars have more belief that 'Information Seeking' is time consuming than Arts research scholars.

TABLE-20

Sources of useful information (multiple answers)

Sources	Social Science	Arts	Total
Newspaper	(44) 73.33%	(45) 75%	74.16%
Television	(35) 58.33%	(38) 63.33%	60.83%
Internet	(50) 83.33%	(46) 76.66%	80%
Teachers	(49) 81.66%	(36) 60%	70.83%
Fellow students	(39) 65%	(42) 70%	67.5%
Library	(43) 71.66%	(40) 66%	69.16%

The above table shows that the first source of information is 'Internet' preferred by both research scholars but the second source is 'teachers' preferred by Social Science while Arts Scholars preferred 'Newspaper'. But among all respondent 80% are in favour of 'Internet'.

TABLE-21

Satisfaction level of attitude of Library staff

Level	Social Science	Arts	Total
Yes	(52) 86.66%	(35) 58.33%	72.5%
No	(08) 13.33%	(24) 40%	26.66%

The above table shows that the research scholars of Social Science are more satisfied than the Arts research scholars from the attitude of Library staff.

15. Finding of the Study

Based on the analysis of the survey the following findings are arrived which are as follows:

1. It is found that in Arts Faculty the research scholars visited the library daily while in Social Science Faculty scholars visited occasionally.
2. A large number of research scholar's i.e.91.66% in Social Science and 68.3% in Arts visit the library 'to collect the material related to their topic'.
3. It is come to know that the research scholars are preferring 'Internet' as the most important source of the information seeking.
4. Most of the research scholars are using online and CD Rom databases to fulfil their information requirements.
5. It is surprising that the departments of both the Faculties are not subscribing the e-journals.
6. The research scholars of the Social Science are more aware about the use of e journal as compared to Arts research scholars.
7. MA library subscribing the related subject journals on Social Science as compared to Arts related subject journal.
8. Text books are the most important searching material in the MA library by the research scholars of both the faculties.

9. 'Material is not available' and 'information is too vast' are the main problems faced by the research scholars in information seeking.
10. Social sciences research scholars are more satisfied than the Arts research scholars with the sources/ collection provided by the MA library.
11. 'Academic' and 'Latest Information' are the purpose of Research scholars to use the Internet.
12. 95% research scholars preferred 'google.com' as a search engine.
13. Both the research scholars have no problem in searching the information from the Internet.
14. Arts research scholars are more satisfied with the web service provided by the MA library than the Social Science research scholars.
15. Social Science research scholars have more belief that 'information seeking is time consuming' than the Arts research scholars.
16. Most of the research scholars think that the important sources of information are 'Internet', 'Teachers' and 'Newspapers'.
17. Social science research scholars are more satisfied from the attitude of library staff than the Arts research scholars.

16. Suggestions

1. Everybody should make use of library. It is best source of collecting information.
2. The University Library should subscribe more e journals related to research scholars' topic.
3. Library should organize the training oriented programme for the users for better and effective utilization of resources available in Library and on the Internet based online resources.
4. In University Library Contemporary Arts related material should be provided.
5. Some important books are available as single copies so for these important books two or more copies should be bought that students should not face any type of problem.
6. It is good to get material but sometimes there is wastage of time to collect material from MA library and books are hardly available there.
7. Library must subscribe the online database like, CMIE, Indiatate.com etc. books are related to macro-economic topic like Natural Fund, Derivate etc.
8. Reference collections like Encyclopaedia, Bibliography, and Abstracting and Indexing services should be in CD-ROM besides bound volumes, for better and effective utilization.

17. Conclusion

The study sought to examine the 'Information Seeking behaviour of Female Research Scholars of Faculties of Social Science and Arts in Aligarh Muslim University: A Comparative Study.' By talking sample from both the faculties of research scholars to get an overview on the Information Seeking behaviour of them. Survey result shows that the

Information Seeking is very essential part of Researches. Most of the research scholars are satisfied with the sources and collection, web-services, and behaviour of Library staff of the University Library while some are not so much satisfied but overall results are satisfied.

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