USE OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALS BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN BHAGAT PHOOL SINGH MAHILA VISHWAVIDYALAYA

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Abstract Today Electronic Journals are assets for any university library. Electronic journal have ease out the whole process of research in the higher education system. MHRD in collaboration with INFLIBNET have provided the access of more than 15000 e-journals to the university libraries, which is a very big advantage to the academic community. No doubt teachers and research scholars make the use of e-journals very frequently for academic and research purpose but still there is a question whether they are satisfied with the existing system or more efforts need to put in the mission.

Keywords: - E-Journals, Teachers, Research, BPSMV

1.0 Introduction:

In the present time, research in academia has established the new benchmark. With the emergence of electronic publishing academic community has privileged with the knowledge in a very effective manner. University and college libraries are enriched with the endless e-literature. Material in the bulk is available in open domain which could be freely accessed and downloaded. A number of initiatives of INFLIBNET are in the core e-collection of university libraries. There is no doubt that a flood of e-resources is in the academic arcade. Being an endless collection of e-resources, academic community is still confused for the right choice. These libraries fulfil the educational needs of students that arise from their subject specific curricula and the outcomes based education model of teaching that emerged in the latter part of the twentieth century. ICTs have resulted in an exponential growth in the acquisition of electronic resources (ERs) as an integral part of academic libraries for research, teaching, and academic activities ICTs have resulted in an exponential growth in the acquisition of electronic resources (ERs) as an integral part of academic libraries for research, teaching, and academic activities (Ayoo and Lubega, 2014). Through various search techniques, electronic resources provide extensive links to explore additional resources or related content. In addition, electronic resources are convenient to use since are able to access information from the library, internet café, offices or at times from the comfort of their homes at any time of the day.

With falling library budget, there is the need to maximize the use of available electronic resources to justify the financial investment involved in the maintenance of these systems in academic libraries.

2.0 Review of Literature

A number of relevant studies have been carried out on use of electronic resources. The following related studies on use of electronic resources in the higher education have been closely reviewed.

Adeleke and Emeahara (2016) observed a significant relationship between IL and the use of ERs by postgraduate students of the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. It is posited that, in many instances, ERs are not adequately used because undergraduate students do not possess adequate information literacy skills. Mogase and Kalema (2015) reported that students have made little effort to use these resources. Pietersen and Raju (2015) noted that, while academic libraries have had success in developing e-collections, the adoption of e-books in particular as part of e-collections seems to have been slow. Ukachi et al. (2014) observed that ERs are not adequately used by undergraduate students who have a negative attitude towards its use because they are computer illiterate. Therefore, ICT centres should be established at the University of Venda with well-trained ICT personnel who may impact skills at no cost to all registered first-year students. Academic librarians need to understand the internet information-seeking behaviour of students and how they perceive ERs to effectively fulfil their mission of equipping students with relevant and contemporary knowledge and skills (Dukić and Strišković, 2015). Hiom (2004) during her research found out that now-a-days students are more dependent on online journals for their research work and for satisfying their information needs. While sharing her own experience of accessing e-journals at primary stage, she highlighted technical difficulties while accessing e-journals as these need a special browser or plug-in software and the problem in viewing foreign language characters, as it is to be supplemented by change in the browser in order to view them properly. In order to help this situation, she suggested that web needs to be much more structured and rigorous, which can provide right direction to the researchers. Ali (2005) carried out an analytical study on use of electronic resources at IIT Delhi Library and laid emphasis on the training of library staff, which plays a major role in encouraging the use of electronic resources. He found that Boolean logic and truncation are most used search facilities. However, the users feel difficulty because of the lack of printing facilities and inadequate number of terminals, which discourages them from accessing e-journals. Madhusudhan (2008) opinioned that e-journals perform an increasingly important role in research. His study showed that there is an ever increasing demand for subscriptions of more e-journal titles. There appears to be some need for academics to be provided with training in using e-journals. Majority of the respondents strongly attest to the fact that they need proper training/orientation for searching e-journals.

In conclusion the literature review infers that libraries throughout the world are witnessing a transition phase from print to e-journals.

3.0 Objectives of the Study
- To study the use of various Electronic Journals by the teachers of social sciences at BPSMV.
- To find out the purpose of use of e-journals.
- To find out the level of satisfaction in using e-journals.
- To find the hindrance and problems faced by the teachers in using e-journals.

4.0 Research Methodology

A structured questionnaire was prepared to collect the primary data from the teachers of Social Sciences, BPSM University. The investigator personally visited the University faculty of Social Sciences, some respondents were not willing to fill up the questionnaire of their own. In such case, the investigator himself noted the oral response given by the respondents. Total 40

questionnaires were distributed to the teachers of the different departments of social sciences in BPSM University, Khanpur, Sonipat and 35 duly filled up questionnaires were received back, The response rate is 85.36%.

5.0 Results and Findings

The empirical data collected by means of survey i.e. through the distribution of questionnaire among the sample population selected for the study is as follows:

Table 1-RESPONSE OF QUESTIONAIRE

Sr. No.	No. of Questionnaire	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	40	35	85.36

Table -1 show that number of questionnaire distributed among faculty members of social science department of BPSM University. The total numbers of distributed questionnaire were 40 and the response was received from 35 (87.50%) respondents.
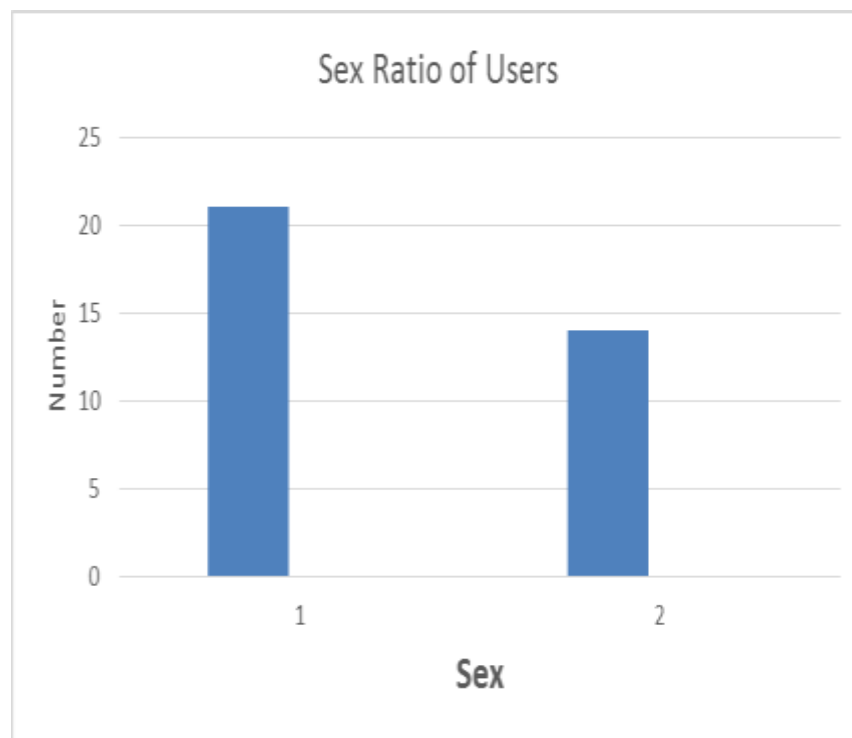

Figure-1

Figure – 1 shows that number of responses received on gender basis, it reveals that 21(60%) respondents were male and 14(40%) respondents were female.
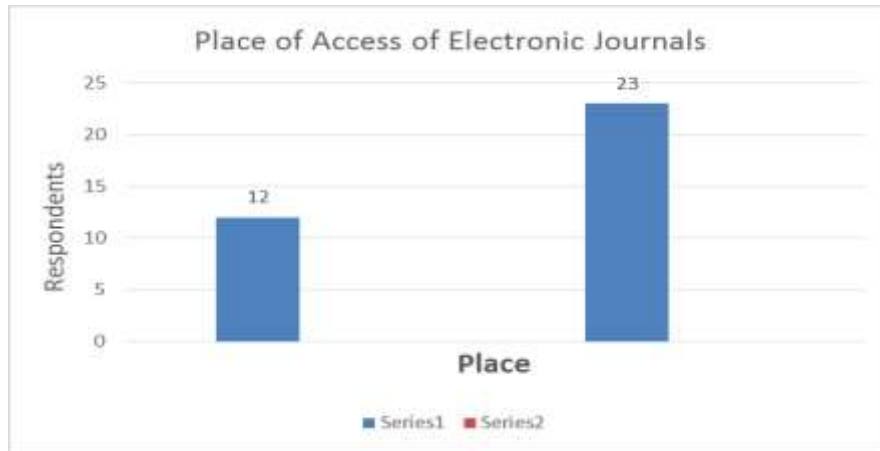
ACCESS OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALS

Figure – 2

Figure – 2 reveals that 12(34.28%) faculty members access Electronic Journals at central library and 23(65.71%) members access at departments. It shows library is much sportive in compare to department.

Table 2 -PURPOSE OF USE OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALS

Sr. No.	Purpose	Responses	Percentage
1	Writing Paper	35	100
2	Projects	25	71.42
3	Research Work	35	100
4	Preparing Notes	25	71.42
5	Seminar	3	4.28

Table – 2 shows that the purpose of use of Electronic Journals among the faculty members is the highest for writing papers and research work with 35(100%) responses and subsequently for preparing notes and projects with 25(71. 85%) and 25(71.42%) responses respectively. Only 3(8.57%) respondents use Electronic Journals for seminar purpose. As per the results revealed from table -4, teachers are getting maximum benefit of e-journals in technical writing.

Table 3- Frequency of Use of Electronic Journals

Sr. No.	Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
1	Once a week	17	50
2	2-3 times a week	10	32.85
3	Daily	8	17.14

Table – 3 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 17(48.57%) use electronic journals once in a week. 10(28.57%) teachers use electronic journals 2-3 times a week. only 8(22.85%) respondents make the use of e-journals on daily basis.

Tale 4- Electronic Research Paper/Article Consultation Per Week

Sr. No.	E-Research Paper	Responses	Percentage
1	1-2	8	22.85
2	3-5	21	60
3	6-10	6	5.71

Table – 4 shows that 21(60%) respondents consult 3-5 electronic research papers in a week. 8(22.85%) teachers consult only 1-2 research papers in a week. Only few teachers consult 6-10 research papers in a week i.e. 6(17.14%). Result shows that only few of the faculty members are involve in active research paper consultation.

Table 5-Printed Journals Features

Sr. No.	Features	Very Important	Natural	Irrelevant
1	No Achieve Problem	35 (100%)	0	0
2	Paper Copy Easy to Read	34(97.14%)	2 (2.84%)	0
3	Paper Copy Portable	35 (100%)	0	0
4	Issue Readily Available	35 (100%)	0	0

Table – 5 shows that printed journals features such as achievable problem, paper copy easily portable and issue readily available in library are still very important issues among respondents. 100% teachers feel that they do not face achievable problem, it means they can get easy access of the previous issues of any particular journal. 100% respondents believe that paper copy is portable and readily available. Easy to read is choice very important by 34(97.14%) respondents, they believe in leisure reading.

Table 6- ELECTRONIC JOURNALS FEATURES

Sr. No.	Features	Very Important	Natural	Irrelevant
1	Available from Desktop	32 (91.42%)	3(8.57%)	0
2	Speed of Publication	34 (97.14%)	1(2.85%)	0
3	Search is Easy	30 (85.71%)	4 (11.42%)	0
4	Hyperlinks to Reference	32 (91.42%)	3(8.57%)	0
5	Graphic Capability	20 (57.14%)	9 (25.71%)	6 (17.14%)
6	Access from Different Locations	19 (54.28%)	10 (28.57%)	6 (17.14%)
7	Time Access Availability	32 (91.42%)	3 (4.28%)	0
8	Full Text	33 (94.28%)	2 (5.71%)	0
9	Downloading Facility	26 (74.28%)	6 (17.14%)	3 (8.57%)
10	Archival Facility	26 (74.28%)	5 (14.28%)	4 (11.42%)
11	Easy Accessibility	24 (68.57%)	7 (20%)	4 (11.42%)

Table – 6 shows that speed of publication of Electronic Journals is considered very important by 34(97.14%) respondents, followed by full text feature with 33(94.28%) responses. The other important features chosen very important by respondents were availability from desktop and hyperlinks to reference with 32(91.42%), responses each respectively. Table – 6 depicts that

major issues like archival and downloading facilities each is considered very important by 26 (74.28%) respondents.

Table 7-Training by Library for Using Electronic Journals

Sr. No	Reponses	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	34	97.14
2	No	1	2.85

Table – 7 shows that 34(97.14%) respondents are affirmative in adequate training provided by library for use of Electronic Journals whereas 1(2.85%) respondents are negative.

Table 8-Infrastructure Provided By the Library

Sr. No	Satisfaction	Responses	Percentage
1	Fully Satisfied	0	0
2	Partially Satisfied	18	51.42
3	Unsatisfied	17	38.57

Table – 8 shows that 18(51.42%) respondents are partially satisfied with infrastructure provided by library for using electronic journals and 17(48.57%) respondents are unsatisfied with the facilities. No faculty member is fully satisfied with the existing infrastructure in the library of BPSM University.

Table 9-Replacement of Printed Journals By Electronic Journals

Sr. No	Favor	Responses	Percentage
1	Agree	32	91.42
2	Disagree	3	8.57

Table – 9 shows that majority 32(91.42%) of the respondents feel that electronic journals can replace the print journals whereas 3(8.57%) respondents disagree with notion. As per table -9 print journals have a big survival threat.

Conclusion

In the era of cloud computing it is obvious to increase the use of Electronic Journals. Proper training programmes need to conduct to enhance the use of electronic journals among the academic community. A major problem faced by the respondents is denial of some required journals, which should be made available for faculty members. In order to provide the effective access e-services to the users university should provide hands on experience and conduct users orientation programmes. Need of more trained and skilled staff, who are well aware of the functioning of both software and hardware to help the users in downloading and retrieving the desired contents.

6.0 References

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