Use and Accessibility of E-Journals by Ph.D Students in University of Luck Now: A Survey

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Abstract

The impact of Information Technology is seen as industrial revolution. The impact of IT has been so dominant that it has affected everyone be it economy, political, social and individuals at large. Information is a fundamental resource for social development and the progress of society. During the passage of years the mode of accessing information has changed. Technology in its broad sense is the main factor determining the development of information. Information is increasingly becoming a commodity and is viewed as something to be bought and sold. The explosive growth of information proliferation of literature and specialization of subject has compelled libraries to share their resources.

Keywords :   E-Journals, University of Lucknow

1.   E-Journals

Electronic handling lends itself to transmutation of information into various forms to fit different types of presentation. Thus, electronic journals, electronic newsletters, bulletin boards, discussion groups and computer conferences can quite easily blur into one another. In distinguishing electronic journals, it is probably best not to rely on their titles, or on the type of contributions they contain (which may be a mix of articles, abstracts, news, etc.). It is simpler to say that, in order to be regarded as in some sense a scholarly journal, they should possess two properties. The first is that at least some of their contents should be based on original work and thought. The second is that this material should normally have been subject to some kind of peer-review process. (Singh, Jagtar, 1997)[1]

A Journal is a periodical, especially one containing scholarly articles or disseminating current information on research and development in a particular subject fields. The work is done by an electronic media; it may be called an e-journal.

2.   University of Lucknow

The idea of starting a University at Luck now was first mooted by Raja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E. of Mahmudabad, who contributed an article to the columns of "The Pioneer" urging the foundation of a University at Lucknow. A little later Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and his well-known interest in all matters under his jurisdiction, especially in matters educational, gave fresh life and vigour to the proposal. The first step to bring the University into being was taken when a General Committee of

educationists and persons interested in university education appointed for the purpose, met in conference at Government House, Lucknow, on November, 10, 1919. At this meeting Sir Harcourt Butler, who was in the chair, outlined the proposed scheme for the new university.

The following three Colleges provided the nucleus for the establishment of the University:

♦ The King George's Medical College. (Now Known as King George's Medical University)

♦ The Canning College.

♦ The Isabella Thoburn College.

This was a rich inheritance for the new-born University in 1920, both materially and intellectually, and it brought with it also the richest of all heritages "a fine tradition of some fifty-five years in the case of the Canning College and some nine years in the case of the King George's Medical College." To this the generous taluqdars of Oudh added an endowment of nearly thirty lakhs. The support from Sir Harcourt Butler's Government was strong and hearty. Since then the Government of the United Provinces has annually contributed a substantial share towards the maintenance of the University.

2.1 Tagore Library, University of Lucknow

Tagore Library is the Central Research library of the University of Lucknow. It is here that the academic fraternity- both the preceptor and his pupils could find intellectual food. It is respected as one of the oldest, well organised and richest libraries of India. With the advent of Information Technology, this library is also changing its traditional format.

2.2 Collection of the Library

The Tagore Library houses not only books, but also has a good collection of rare manuscripts, paintings, art objects, ancient coins, theses and research journals.

		Approx
1.	Books	5,50,000
2.	Periodicals	60,000
3.	Manuscripts	2000
4.	Thesis	10,000
5.	Electronic Journals	4000

2.3 Working Hours

The working hours of the library are from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Further it can be extended on the direction of the Vice Chancellor as per pressing demand of the students subject to availability of Staff.

2.4   Section of the Library

1.   Acquisition Section
2.   English & Modern European Language Processing Section
3.   Hindi and Sanskrit Processing Section
4.   Urdu and Oriental Processing Section
5.   Circulation Section
6.   Bonnerjee Library .
7.   Periodical Section
8.   Documentation Section
9.   Reference Section
10.   Reading Hall
11.   Manuscripts Section
12.   Art Gallery
13.   Computer Center
14.   Air Conditioning & Electrical Section
15.   Bindery
16.   **Office**

1.   Acquisition Section

This Section Deals with the selection and purchase of new books. The Grant received from the UGC for purchase of books are allocated among different Faculties of the University as per following plan:-

a)   Facully of Arts & Education… … … 40%
b)   Faculty of Science … … … 40%
c)   Faculty of Law … … … 10%
d)   Faculty of Commerce … … … 10%

Further, the grant allocated for one faculty is divided amongst its department according to a set ratio. . Books are selected for purchase on the suggestions and recommendations of the Head of the Department, demand of students as well as according to the need of the LibraryAfter the purchase and price verification, the Books are accessioned here and forwarded to respective Processing Section for classification, cataloguing etc.

2.   English Processing Section

Classification, Cataloguing, labeling, pasting and numbering of books in English and other modem European Languages are done here. Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme is used for classification, amended ALA code is used for cataloguing, Sear's list of Subject Heading is used for assigning subject descriptors of the books.

3. Hindi and Sanskrit Processing Section

Classification, Cataloguing, labeling, pasting and numbering of bools in Hindi, Sanskrit and other modem Indian Languages are done here. Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme is used for classification,amended ALA code is used for cataloguing, Sear's list of Subject heading is used for assigning subject descriptors of the books.

4. Urdu and Oriental languages Processing Section

Classification, Cataloguing, labeling, pasting and numbering of books in Urdu and other Oriental Languages are done here. Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme is used for classification, amended ALA code is used for cataloguing, Sear's list of Subject Heading is used for assigning subject descriptors of the books.

5. Circulation Section

The library follows close access system. All books received from Processing Sections are kept here. The stack room consists of three floors. Books are arranged in classified manner on the shelves, according to call number assigned during classification of books. The call number can be had from the top left corner of the Catalogue Cards, which are arranged in Wooden Catalogue Cabinets placed in the foyer of the library.

The users search required title in the Catalogue Cabinets and obtain the CALL Number of the book. Thus a book can be procured ", from the Circulation Section through CALL Number. The user can study such obtained book inside the library as well as can borrow for studies at home. Newark System of charging and discharging is followed during issue and return of books. Records of membership, Borrowers' Card, issue & return of books are maintained in this section. This section also realises Fees and late fine from the users as and when needed.

6. Bonerjee Library

In 1929 a special section named as Bonerjee Library was added inthe Library. It included the gift of books made by one civilian named Mr. D.N. Bonerjee. A special borrowers card is issued to such students who apply for membership of the Bonerjee Library on payment of Re. 1/- each year. Only two books are issued at a time for a period of 14 days only. Except P.G. and U.G. students no other type of user is allowed to become its member.

7. Periodical Section

This is an important section of the Library. This section deals with acquisition of periodicals. Loose as well as bound periodicals are kept over here. As soon as a part of periodical is received, it is entered into the KARDEX, record of order and payment is also maintained on the KARDEX. Teachers, PhD Students and visitors are allowed accessin this Section. A separate small reading room is also attached with this section.

8.   Documentation Section

This section mainly deals with reprographic activities. Some of its equipments, such as Microfilm Reader, Camera, Developing equipments have become very old. However, for the time being photo state services are being provided to the users. Now the library is planning to develop this section so that advanced documentation services can be provided to the users.

9.   Reference Section

1he Library has a very rich Reference Section. In this Encyclopaedias, Yearbooks, Directories, Dictionaries, Gazetteers etc. are available for consultation. Users come here and get access to these books in connection with their research work and day to day queries.

10.   Reading hall

This library possess the biggest Reading Hall in the northern India which is known as Bisheshwar Nath Reading Room. It has a capacity of about 400 students at a time. In this Hall Text-Books, Theses and Dictionaries are housed for reading purpose only. In the Hall, the books are issued to students against their I-Card, which they return after the study.

11.   Manuscript Section

This is a heritage section, it consists of about 2000 rare and valuable manuscripts, which are on paper and palm leaves. These manuscripts are in Sanskrit, Pall, Arabic and Persian Languages. Gold coated illustrations can be seen in some manuscripts. Some of these manuscripts are 600 to 800 years old.

12.   Arts Gallery

It is a distinguished feature of this Library. This section has a rare collection of some excellent original paintings of eminent Indian Painters as Sri Nand Lal Bose, Sri Asit Kumar Haldar, Sri Abdur Rehman Chugtai, Sri L. M. Sen, Ms. Amrita Shergil etc. Antique Sculptures, statues, arts objects and Farmans (of Moughal Period) are also part of this Section. There is another rare collection of Ancient coins but these coins are kept in lock & key as the library lacks staff for deciphering these coins.

13.   Computer Centre

For the purpose of automation of the library and for extending the state-of-art facilities of Information Technology to the Users, initially a PC AT 486 was purchased way back in 1993 in the library. The library became User Node of SERNET network of the INSDOC New Delhi and facility of free E-mail was introduced in November 1993, which was at that time, was the first of its kind In the city of Lucknow. Later on with the help of one time grant from the U.G.C. for updating Library Facilities, two Servers Prosignla 300, One Multimedia Presario and 25 Deskpro Pentium PCs were purchased in the year 1997 and a LOCAL AREA NETWORK has been setup in the library. Thus the Computer Centre of the library consists of mainly three parts, one, the Computer Administration & Server Room, second,

the Nodes or User Room and thirdly, the computers available in different Sections of thelibrary. Data base of Books, Journals and Theses were prepared in CDS/ISIS . and Dbase softwares and data entry was started but since no specialised library Management Software was available the work of Library Automation could not be completed. However, the Computer Centre of the library extended INTERNET browsing, on-line Searching, E-mail facilities, free of cost from its Nodes or User Room to the Faculty Members, PhD Students and Guests etc. On the spot help in searching has also been provided to users.

14.   Air-Conditioning & Electrical Section

A Central A.C. Plant made by TRANE Company of USA, Model 1958with the 30 Ton Capacity was procured and installed in 1965 in the Library with the financial help of University Grants Commission, for maintaining a constant temperature for the maintenance of Books and other reading material. However, it is capable to provide desired result only on the Ground Floor of the Stack Room of the library. No further grant was received either from the UGC or from the. State Government. It successfully remained operational till 1978 but thereafter it turned out of order. Later on, from t1le financial assistance again received from UGC this A.C. Plant was got repaired and again commissioned in the year 1996-97 and since then is still working. For Alternate power supply for certain points of the library, two Generators of 10 KV A each are also installed in the library. The Air-Conditioning & Electrical Section deals with the operation and maintenance of the present AC Plant, DG Sets and other electrical appliances and equipments of the library.

15.   Bindery

This Library has its own Bindery for the binding of books and journals.. Since the]ournals (Periodicals) purchased by the Library are very costly, tile need for binding Inside the library Was felt and thus the library's Bindery was established in the year 1967 during the VI plan period. There is permanent staff as well as all the necessary equipments required by the Bindery. The quality of the binding done in the Library's Bindery is undoubtedly, the best in library binding. Thousands of Journals, Books, Theses and rare Manuscripts were bound by tile Bindery and they don't need further binding after decades.

3.0   Services Offered
  a)   Book Borrowing facility
  b)   Reading facility
  c)   Reference Service
  d)   Documentation: Searching Services
  e)   Research Facility
  f)   Bonerjee Library Facility
  g)   INTERNET BROWSING and e-mail facility
  h)   Photostat facility: 75 paisa per copy

4.   Statement of the Problem

The problem of the present study is entitled, "Use and accessibility of E-Journals by PhD. Students in University of Luck now: A survey".

5.   Objectives of the Study

♦ To find out the level of information of e-journal services used by the PhD. students
♦ To know the place from where PhD. Students access e-journals.
♦ To find out the frequency of e-journals.
♦ To find out the factors prompting Library visit.
♦ To know the purpose of using e-journals.
♦ To know the Awareness of e-journal consortia by the PhD Students.
♦ To find out the reasons for non use e-journals.
♦ To know the problems facing by PhD Students for accessing e-journals.
♦ To find out the satisfaction level of PhD Students for accessing e-journals.

6.   Methodology

There are several survey techniques available for their studies such as questionnaire method, personal interview, interview by telephone and observation method. For this study investigator used questionnaire, observation and informal interview for the collection of data.

6.1   Sample Population

The present study is conducted on a sample 105 PhD. Students of University of Lucknow. The total number of 120 questionnaires was circulated among the PhD. Students in University of Lucknow. A total no. of 105 questionnaires was returned back. Investigator selected 100 questionnaires for the analysis of data.

7.   Scope and Limitation of the Study

The present study entitled, "Use and Accessibility of e-journals by PhD. Student in University of Lucknow: A survey." The investigator was able to identify some of the major limitations, such as:

1.   The present study consists of only PhD. Students for accessing the e-journals.
2.   The geographical Area is restricted to University of Lucknow.

In order to make an intensive study, the scope of the topic has been limited to only university of Lucknow, session 2006-2007 are included. Shortage of time is the biggest limitation of the study when the survey was conducted.

8.   E-journal Consortia available in Lucknow University

Lucknow University provides access to full-text electronic journals under UGC-Infonet Consortium. The following resources are available:

Full-Text Databases

- American Chemical Society (31)   http://www.pubs.acs.org/
- American Institute of Physics (18)   http://www.aip.org/
- American Physical Society (10)   http://www.aps.org/
- Annual Reviews (29)   http://arjournals.annualreviews.org
- Cambridge University Press (189)   http://journals.cambridge.org/
- Elsevier Science (34)   http://www.sciencedirect.com/
- Emerald (28)   http://www.emeraldinsight.com
- Encyclopedia Britannica   http://search.eb.com/
- Institute of Physics (36)   http://www.iop.org/EJ
- J-STOR (457)   http://www.jstor.org/
- Nature (1)   http://www.nature.com/
- Portland Press (4)   http://www.portlandpress.com/pp/default.htm
- Project Muse (222)   http://muse.jhu.edu/journals
- Royal Society of Chemistry (23)   http://www.rsc.org/
- Springer & Kluwar Journals (1217)   http://www.springerlink.com/
- Blackwell   http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/
- Taylor and Fracis (1105)   http://journalsonline.tandf.co.uk
- Oxford University Press   http://www.oxfordjournals.org

Bibliographic Databases

- Chemical Abstracts Service (1 Database) http://stnweb.cas.org/
- Biological Abstracts (1 Database)
  http://web5.silverplatter.com/webspirs/start.ws?customer=c180470
- MathSciNet Database (1Database)
  http://web5.silverplatter.com/webspirs/start.ws?customer=c180470
- Royal Society of Chemistry (6 Databases) http://www.rsc.org/

Other Resources

- Laboratory Hazards Bulletin   http://www.rsc.org/is/database/lhbhome.htm
- Methods in Organic Synthesis   http://www.rsc.org/is/database/moshome.htm
- Natural Product Update   http://www.rsc.org/is/database/npuhome.htm
- Chemical Hazards in Industry   http://www.rsc.org/is/database/chihome.htm
- Analytical Abstracts Catalysts &
  Catalysed Reactions   http://www.rsc.org/is/database/ccrpub.htm

9.   Review of Related Literature

Review of Related Literature is very essential for any research topic. The study of related literature implies locating, reaching to, and evaluating reports of researches as well as reports of casual observations and opinion related to the individuals planned research project. The investigator reviewed only those studies which were similar to the present study.

José, Blanca San and Pacios, Ana R. (2005).The author shows the impact of consortia purchased periodical publications on document supply services. These services have undergone considerable changes over the last five years, first decreasing but now recovering. It focuses mainly on the impact of electronic journals in libraries, their effects, and proposed actions. Second, as an example of this new behaviour, presents the document supply service data, as collected in one hospital's health-science library in the last four years. Johnson, Qiana (2004).The author discusses that the introduction of electronic journals and electronic versions of journals has made serials collection management more complex. Libraries may want to offer a particular journal in both print and electronic formats, but find that it is often not financially feasible. As budgets become tight, librarians have to choose between one format or another. In order to make the decision about what format to purchase, librarians need to know the format preferences of the users. To determine these preferences, library professionals can use several methods, such as user surveys, usage reports, and educated guessing. Rao, Mamidi Koteswara (2001) The author discusses that the paper is to summarize the developments taking place in the scholarly communication system by reviewing the published literature on journal subscriptions, electronic publishing, electronic journals, Internet and changing information needs of researchers. It examines the role of different players in the scholarly communication process such as authors, commercial publishers, libraries, universities, and learned societies, their problems and efforts in meeting the new challenges brought in by the Internet. The study also explores the need for adopting electronic media for scholarly communication in place of printed journals considering the advantages such as accessibility, speed, cost and acceptance by the academic and research community. At the end it provides general guidance to authors, publishers and libraries to develop mechanisms for mutual benefit and foster the scholarly communication process in the new environment. Szu-chia Lo (2001). The author discusses the results of a continuous study of access issues related to electronic journals currently distributed via the Taiwan Academic Network (TANet). Data are reported on the accessibility of electronic journals, the status of electronic journal archives, the subject coverage, the indexing and abstracting services, and the various data formats used by electronic journals. The findings illustrate the practical issues that can arise when users attempt to retrieve the texts of electronic journals. The implications for academic and research libraries are also considered. Montgomery, Carol Hansen (2000). The author describes the background and development of the migration to an electronic journal collection by the W.W. Hagerty Library of Drexel University, Philadelphia. Starting in 1998, this transition was a key component of the library's strategic plan, and with a few exceptions, journals are purchased in electronic-only format whenever possible. Drexel's collection now consists of only 800 print subscriptions and 5,500 electronic journals. A newly created position of electronic resources librarian acts as a focal point for the integrated development of all electronic resources.   Tenner,Elka; Gyeszly, Suzanne D. and Rholes, Julia M. (1998) In a Research Paper entitled," Electronic and traditional sources for a newly established branch library: product availability and user preferences" the author emphasizes the trend toward

electronic publishing of journals holds out the promise of greater availability of these materials without regard to physical location either of the collection or the patron. In concert with faculty from the departments of political science, economics and the George Bush School of Government and Public Service, reference and collection development librarians developed a core collection for this facility.A review of journals requested by the faculty served at PSEL revealed that not enough of these titles were available electronically. Further, what was available electronically often did not include the full-text, cover-to-cover completeness necessary. Faculty preferences remain for the print versions, citing problems with coverage, reliability and accessibility of electronic journals. Woodward, Hazel et.al (1997).The author considers the preliminary findings of the Cafe Jus research project, investigating end user reactions to electronic journals. Issues explored include: access to e-journals; reading habits; human factors; financial implications; and the future roles of librarians, subscription agents and publishers in the electronic environment.

10.   Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table-1   Accessibility of E-journals

S. No	Place of Access	Number of Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Department	24	22.85
2	Computer Centre	81	77.14
3	Central Library	38	36.19
4	Hostel	-	-

It is clear from the table-1 those 24 (22.85%) respondents' access e-journals from a departmental lab and 81 (77.14%) access e-journals from the computer centre and 38 (36.19%) respondents' access e-journals from University Library and no response from the hostel.

Table-2   Frequency of using E-journals

S. No.	Frequency	Number of Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Daily	62	59.05
2	Twice in a week	20	19.05
3	Occasionally	27	25.72
4	None	-	-

Table -2 clearly shows that 62 (59.05%) respondents use the e-journals daily, and 20 (19.05%) respondents use the e-journals twice in a week; 27(25.72%) respondents use e-journals occasionally.

Thus the table indicates that a large number of respondents are using e-journals regularly.

Table-3   Purpose of using E-Journals

S.No.	Factors	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Keeping Current	25	23.80
2	Research Needs	76	72.38
3	Preparation for teaching	20	19.04
4	Continuing Professional development	11	10.48

Table-3 shows that 25 (23.80%) respondents use e-journals to keeping current and 76 (72.38%) respondents use for research purpose, 20(19.04) use for preparation for teaching and 11(10.48%)respondents are using e-journals for continuing professional development.

Table-4   Awareness of UGC-INFONET

S.No.	Awareness	Number of Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	62	59.05
2	No	36	34

Table-4 clearly indicate that 62(59.05%) are aware of UGC-INFONET, whereas 36 (34.28%) respondents are not aware of UGC-INFONET.

Table-5   E-Journal Consortium

S.No.	E-Journal Consortium	Number of Responses	Percentage (%)
1	UGC-INFONET	86	81.90
2	INDEST	-	-
3	FORSA	-	-
4	J-STOR	27	25.71

Table-5 clearly indicates that 86 (81.90%) respondents are using UGC-INFONET whereas 27(25.71%) respondents are using J-STOR consortia. Some of the respondents did not give any answer for using e-journal consortium.

Table-6   Method of Reading Full text journals

S. No	Method of reading	Number of Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Display on the monitor	31	29.52
2	Print out on the paper	45	42.86
3	Downloading in floppy, CD, Pen drive	60	57.14
4	Other method	5	4.76

Table-6 reveals that 31(29.52%) respondents read full text on the monitor, and 45(42.86%) respondents read full text journals print out on the paper and 60 (57.14%) respondents read full text downloads from a floppy, CDs, Pen drives whereas 5 (4.76%) respondents read full text by other methods.

Thus the table- shows that maximum number of respondents read full text downloads from a floppy, CDs. Pen drives.

Table-7   Reasons for Non-use information Resources

S.No.	Reasons	No. of Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Lack of time	40	38.09
2	Unfamiliarity with computerized searching	5	4.76
3	Satisfaction with Printed sources only	52	49.52
5	Inadequate Information	15	14.29
6	Unavailability of CD-ROM Stations	30	28.57
7	Inadequate databases	18	17.14

It is evident from the table-7 that 40 (38.09%) respondents are not using e-journals due to lack of time, 5 (4.76%) respondents are not using efforts because they are unfamiliar with computerized searching, 52 (49.52%) respondents are not using e-journals because they are satisfied with printed sources only, 15(14.29%) respondents are not using e-journals due to Inadequate information, 30 (28.57) due to unavailability of CD-ROM stations and 18(17.14%) respondents are not using e-journals due to Inadequate databases.

Table-8   Problems for accessing E-journals

S. No.	Type of Problems	Number of Responses	Percentage
1	Internet connectivity	22	20.95
2	Lack of terminals	33	31.43
3	Slow Speed	68	64.76
4	Lack of Training	5	4.76

Table-8 clearly indicates that 42 (40%) respondents are facing problem for accessing of e-journals and 33 (31.43%) respondents are facing problems due to slow speed and 10(9.52%) respondents are facing problem due to lack of training.

Thus the table 8 indicates that a large number of respondents are facing problem due to Internet connectivity.

Table-8   Satisfaction of Users for using e- resources

S.No.	Satisfaction	Satisfaction for using e- resources	Percentage (%)
1	Satisfied	78	74.28
2	Not Satisfied	11	10.47
3	No Response	4	3.8

Table-9 clearly shows that 78 (74.28%) respondents are satisfied with e-journals available related to their discipline/subject, whereas 11(10.47%) respondents are not satisfied with e-journals and 4(3.8%) respondents are not given any response.

11.   Findings

The following are major findings of the present survey:

1. All the PhD Students are aware of e-journals.
2. Table-1 represents the most of the 77.14% PhD. Students access e-journals from the computer centre and followed by the departmental lab (22.85%).
3. Table-2 represents the most of the 59.05% PhD students uses the e-journals regularly.
4. Table-3 shows that maximum 72.38% PhD Students are using e-journals for research purpose.
5. Table-4 reveals that most of the PhD Students (59.05%) are aware with the UGC-INFONET.
6. Table-5 indicates that a large no.81.90% of PhD Students are using UGC-INFONET and 25.71% PhD Students are using J-STOR full text journals.
7. Table-6 shows that the maximum users 57.14% are reading full text through download from a floppy; CDs, pen drives and some 4.76% are using other methods.
8. Table-7 indicates that 49.52% PhD Students are not using e-journals because they are satisfied with printed sources only.
9. Table-8 reveals that maximum users 74.28% are satisfied for accessing e-journals, which are related to their discipline but some 11.47% are not satisfied for accessing with e-journals.

12.   Conclusion

The present study seeks to examine the usage of e-journals by the research scholar in the university of Luck now. The survey reveals that all the PhD Students are aware of e-journals in university of Lucknow. Most of the PhD students use both printed and electronic journals. A large number of PhD Students are storing e-journals by downloading in CDs, pen drives, floppy etc. So many problems are facing by PhD students but overall maximum students are satisfied with the use and accessibility of e-journals. E-journals can not replace with traditional sources.

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