USE OF E-JOURNALS BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF RAYAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA SANKUL SHRIRAMPUR : A CASE STUDY

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Abstract:-This paper aims to evaluate the use of electronic resources by the faculty members of RayatShikshanSanthaSankul, Shrirampur. The author investigates the use of electronic resources by faculties through a survey method. The survey shows that the faculties are aware about the e-resources and use it for teaching and learning process. This survey is useful important information, issues, problems and suggestions that is helpful to improve the library services in future.

Keywords: Electronic Resources, user study, information seeking behavior.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The educational institute plays a significant role in the development of society. Just like other aspects of life, the digital revolution has taken on the world of education sector also library and Information centers are also not exception to them. The library and information centers plays vital and variable role to cater the needs of faculty and researcher in the process of advancement of society in the present environment. The impact of Information Communication Technology has been all pervading. It has changed the way of information stored and disseminated and has threatened the traditional approaches of library and its services. The library continuously changes from traditional to digital library, electronic library, virtual library and hybrid library. The services to the users are also changing with the changes in the technology. Now electronic publication or e-publication are taking the place of printed collection and attracted more users towards it.

The information produced is disseminated by different model of publishing information. New technologies have transformed the process of publishing and distributed of information. Term introduced by William Dijkhuis in 1977. The very first e e-publication came in 1980s in the form of plain text emails. They were sent to the subscriber via a mailing list.1985-1995 referred to as a period of digital revolution, a shift from analog to digital treatment of information. Of course plain text was a rather poor style of presentation and no figures or pictures were available. Also tables and formulas were rather complicated and very difficult to handle in a proper way. In addition, users (read mainly libraries) were committed to archiving the issues locally, thus multiplying the efforts on all sites. RayatShikshanSantha'sShrirampurSankulprovide high quality of education to rural students and made available a platform to do research. Art's, Commerce, Science and Educational (B.Ed) discipline have three colleges running in this sankul since 1960. Art's and Commerce faculty have the research centers. The libraries having more than 2 lack of collection and also having membership to N-List database, America Chemical Society database along with the 15 online journals. On library site, the link is given to Open Access journals databases.

1.2 LITERATURE REVIEW:

A number of surveys on the use of electronic resources in academic libraries have been carried out during the last ten years. Although all these surveys included mostly faculty members

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among their participants, In many cases, these survey examined the use of search engine, e-mail, CD-ROM, World Processor etc. only a few of them targeted towards the faculty as well as the graduate, post graduate students and their awareness to the availability and use of the library's electronic resources. Now the survey is done on various technological aspects and electronic resources. According to Ajala (2001) libraries all over the world changes from manual information service system because birth of computer. To overcome with the problem of information explosion electronic resources and computers played a major a role in education, in the era of knowledge driven society.

In a survey conducted in 1998 at the Texas A & M university by Weingart and Anderson (2000) awareness of e-journals differed highly with the faculty the academic was affiliated with. The survey covered 350 faculty members. The highest result rate of use of e-journals was from the science and medical faculty. Liberal Arts were reporting the lowest use.

Brinkley et al, (1999) quoting from AACR2 Rule 9.0A1 states that "electronic resources consists of data (information representing numbers, text, graphics, images, maps, moving images, music, sounds etc), programs (instructions etc, that process the data for use), or combinations of data and programs.

A major survey of literature was carried out by Tenopir, (2003). He analyzed the results of over 200 studies of the use of electronic resources in libraries published between 1995 and 2003. Major findings of these studies indicate that electronic resources have been rapidly adopted in academic areas but the behavior of users varies according to their discipline.

HulyaDilek-Kayaoglu (2006) Istanbul University faculties were surveyed to examine their use of electronic journals. The majority of respondents supported the transition from print to e-only. This support was particularly provided from the faculty in the field of natural sciences.

HenkVoorbij, Hilde Ongering,(2006) Dutch faculty was surveyed as to their use of electronic journals. It was concluded that electronic journals have become indispensable for scientists and social scientists, and have a profound effect on information behavior, varying from methods of becoming aware of relevant articles to benefits on research.

Ibrahim, A. (2008) study reports findings from a survey conducted to measure the use and perception of the United Arab Emirates University (UAEU) faculty members of electronic resources. Questionnaires were sent to a sample of 140 faculty members. Responses were received from 125 (89%) faculty members. Analysis confirmed frequency of use of electronic resources was low. Reasons cited were lack of time because of the time needed to focus on teaching; lack of awareness to electronic resources provided by the library; ineffective communication channels, and language barrier.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN:
The study used the questionnaire-based survey method, as many similar studies conducted earlier have also used this method for data collection. The questionnaires consisted of open-ended, which related to information, suggestions, frequency of library use, and information seeking behavior patterns of faculties. This study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through questionnaires and emailed to staff working in RayatShikshanSanstha's sankulShrirampur in the year 2014.

2.1 Scope of the Study: This study covers both the free Internet resources and electronic resources purchased or licensed by the libraries form commercial source, a nonprofit organization, a professional organization or any other external institution. The study is focused on the faculties of RayatshikshanSantha'sSankul faculty members.
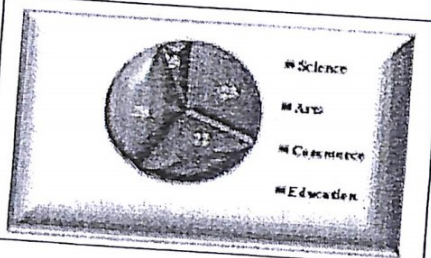
2.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:
1. To identify information-seeking behavior of faculty member2. To know variety of information sources used by the faculty members on internet.3. To suggest the remedies on improvement of the e-reading.

3.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table No. 1

Graph No.1

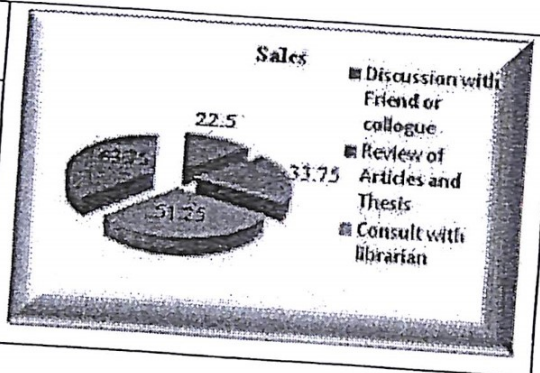| Sr.No.	Stream	Allotted Questionnaires	Responses receive (%)
1	Science	30	25(83.33)
2	Arts	28	22(78.57)
3	Commerce	30	28(93.33)
4	Education	06	05(83.33)
**	Total	94	80(85.11)

(Source: primary Data)

We have sent the 94 questionnaires for data collection but only 80 dully filled questionnaires were received back, it means 80.55% response was received. The respondents from the commerce stream is highest i.e. 93.33% and less is from arts discipline i.e. 78.57 %. The respondents were from different rank i.e. Assistant Professor (50%), Associate Professor (42.5%), Professor (3.75%) and 3 were principal. The distribution of respondents by age group is as follow between 45-60 age were (22.50%), between 35-45 age group were (28.75%) and remaining i.e. 48.75% were age group of 25-35 years.

3.2 SOURCE OF INFORMATION USED BY FACULTY WITH CO-ORDINATION

Table No.2

Graph No.2

Sr.No.	Particulars	Responses Receive (%)
1	Discussion with Friend or collogue	22 (27.5%)
2	Review of Articles and Thesis	27 (33.75%)
3	Consult with librarian	41 (51.25%)
4	Workshop and Seminars	51 (63.75%)

(Source: primary Data)

Table no.2 and Graph No.2 show that faculties are searching information from various sources by consulting. Most of the faculty members searching information sources were known from seminars and workshop and consulting the librarian. Very less faculties were discussing with friends and collogue and some were going through the review of articles and thesis.

Place of Access E-journals

Table No.3

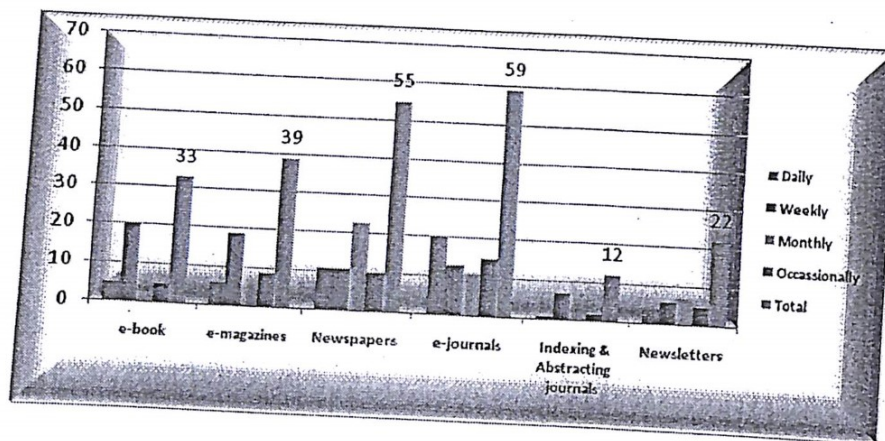| Sr.No.	Particulars	Responses (%)
1	Computer Lab	70 (87.5)
2	Personal Laptop	18 (22.5)
3	Mobile Phones	10 (12.5%)
4	Tablet	01 (1.25%)

(Source: Primary Data)

Table No.3 shows that mostly the 87.5 % of respondents searching e-journals from the computer lab and 22.5 % of respondents searching on their laptops at home or in office. Very less number of respondents was using e-journals on tablet i.e. 1.25 %.

E-publication Used by faculty members:

Table No.4

Sr.No.	E-publication	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally	Total
1	e-book	05	20	03	05	33
2	e-magazines	06	19	05	09	39
3	Newspapers	11	11	23	10	55
4	e-journals	20	13	11	15	59
5	Indexing & Abstracting journals	01	07	02	02	12
6	Newsletters	04	06	07	05	22

(Source: primary Data)

Graph No.4

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The respondents were ask for the information searching on the internet through e-journals, From the above Table No.4 and its related graph, it is cleared that, majority of the respondents were referring e-publications weekly, it followed by monthly users. Few of them were referring occasionally. In short, e-publications were referred monthly. The use of e-journals was increase among the faculty members i.e.73.75 %. The another question was related to from where you search e-rouses, It is found that 61% of faculty members were searching e-resources from the internet search engine,22% from the library site, 19% using Open Access Journals. It is found that CD-ROM databases are used by less faculty member i.e.13%. So the faculty members are interested to search information through online resources.

Tools used by Faculty members

Table No. 5

Sr.No.	Particulars	Satisfactory	Fully satisfactory	Unsatisfied	Total (%)
1	Simple search	39	12	02	53 (66.25)
2	Advance Search	07	03	02	12 (15)
3	Add to My folder	05	02	NIL	07 (8.75)
4	Related Search	05	04	08	16 (20)
5	Year wise search	21	01	04	26 (32.5)
6	Send through mail	08	11	NIL	19 (23.75)
7	Reference service	05	02	NIL	07 (8.75)
8	PDF. Format	34	22	07	63 (78.75)
9	Html format	27	01	14	42 (502.5)

(Source: primary Data)

The respondents were ask for the tools provide by the online journals, It is found that most of the faculty members were not given responses to this, by telephonic or personal interview discussion it is found that they are not aware of this services or they don't have the knowledge how to use .It was found that most of the faculty members using simple search for accessing information rather than advance search. Very less number of faculty were using add to my folder, reference service and related search. Mostly preferable format for reading is PDF format than HTML format.

SUMMERY AND CONCLUSIONS:

The open ended question helps to improve the library services, Faculty members demanding the e-resources more. The library has to subscribe the more electronic databases and made available. Faculty suggest that the send a proposal to parent organization to collaboratively subscribe the bulk electronic resources for all institutions that is benefited for research purpose and overcome with the problem of budget. The library should create awareness among the users by conducting programs, such as demonstration, Information Literacy, conferences, seminars and through notices. Some faculties are demanding the hands ontraining for the use of e-journals tools.

The role of library and its viability in the electronic publishing environment pose a serious problem. There is no doubt that electronic resources are expanding rapidly. Electronic resources clearly allow the rapid distribution over the limit of time, space and cost of information. Electronic environment demands the special information portal and portal is the way to enrich the information resources to the users.

"As per the son who 'grow up' on the Medicus and current contents, my life changed unrecognizably with the accessibility of Medline and e-journals " .... By Hebrew.

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